THE 14TH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION
REALITIES AND PERSPECTIVES

Performance and Risks in the European Economy

Macron's Manifest to a new EU between Populism and Utopia

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Abstract: The paper realises a critical approach on the latest President Macron's political manifest. The literature review in the paper and the economic analysis led to different conclusions than Macron proposed. The economic approach in the paper is based on comparative analysis and regression. The analysis takes into consideration the four goals proposed by Macron: improving economic competition; protecting the EU values and borders; improving social protection; and fighting against pollution and climate changes. This analysis is supported by the latest official statistical data, by pertinent tables and diagrams. The main conclusion of the analysis is that Macron's reform document is just a political one. The economic reality points out that divergence is greater than convergence across the EU27.

Keywords: regional disparities; economic performance; European competition; environment protection.

JEL Classification: R11; R12; R13.

1. Introduction

EU is in face of new important challenges. The Brexit becomes reality. This crisis was well quantified under economic models (Blanchard, 2018). The refugees' crisis is far away of being solved and its impact is more than was forecasted. There are a lot of divergent approaches about it (Rankin, 2018).

The future of the EU is not the same from all Member States' point of view. As a result, the present becomes essential in finding solutions to the future. Some European representatives put into discussion new developments in the EU: the multispeed EU; the different integration levels inside EU. Moreover, France and Germany signed a special treaty in order to increase their economic power in the EU. This treaty represents a new support for German economy development (Kooths, 2018) and for French economy recovery (Baudchon, 2017).

On the other hand, the Visegrad Group's countries have opposite positions to many of the European Commission's decisions and try to find better solutions and positions in the regional organisation (Chang, 2018). This organisation can become attractive to the future Member States (Serbia and

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Montenegro), as well. Till then, a road map was defined for both countries in order to support their adhering to the EU in 2025 (Stone, 2018).

The extremist and nationalist forces from many Member States represent other important challenge for the EU. France was the first victim of their activities.

In this turbulent context, President Macron launched a political manifest to a new EU after Brexit. He mentioned that: "I want an ambitious project that lets the people really take back control" (Macron, 2019).

The present paper puts into discussion the viability of the French President's solutions using a quantitative and qualitative analysis. This analysis if mainly focused on the economic performances across the EU27 and Euro area. In this context, is probably for the first time when such an analysis is connected to Macron's discourse.

2. Related Work

The EU faces to a great crisis. It is not only an economic one. It is deeply political and social crisis. A radiography of this crisis is realized by pointing out the new power balance across Europe. A controversy was generated by a book in which the author considers that there is no other way to obtain present and future welfare for the European citizens than the European construction under EU. The author propose a two-speed Europe where the minority has to follow the majority decisions under the democratic mechanisms. The author of this book points out that he supports a two-speed Europe, not a two-tier Europe in which each Member State can make the update when will be ready to do that (Piris, 2012).

On the other hand, the need to reform the EU becomes essential. For the beginning, is time to recognize that EU has a lot of problems (not only Grexit or Brexit). These problems put EU in a difficult position to other parts of the world, because this organization developed profound structural handicaps. In order to eliminate them, EU has to find solutions at national and supranational levels, as well. This asks for greater political consensus. The optimistic approach is that EU is able to unify national governments into a more powerful force, in order to face the present and future regional and global challenges (Merritt, 2016).

An interested book is focused on the above challenges by analyzing the European regional project from the most important capitals' point of view. In this context, Berlin became the epicenter of the power in a more and more divided Europe, while Paris still is looking for its lost glory. London is interested in solving Brexit and in finding solutions for the future cooperation with the EU27. Brussel lost its decision power and was transformed into a tower of Babel. The Southern EU is characterized by economies which have to face to "eternal" challenges: the national unity in Spain, the economic decline in Italy and the life on the edge in Greece. The Baltic economies have to face to the Russian influences, while Visegrad group is oscillated between East and West. Furthermore, Moscow, Ankara and Tunis are not the dream neighbors to the EU (Drozdiak, 2017).

As a sequel of the pervious book, Varoufakis Y. realized a complete analysis of the most spectacular conflict between national and supranational decision makers inside EU. The idea of the Greek authorities to re-negotiate the relationship with the EU attracted the EU's political, financial and media retaliation. Finally, Greece was forced to accept without exception the supranational decisions. This is why, the book asked for an urgent renew of the European democracy before it is too late (Varoufakis, 2018).

The theme of the conflict inside the EU is described in relation to Catalonia, Spain and the separatist debate. The Catalan independence was put into discussion in 2012 and succeeded to become a top theme for the Spanish and European politicians nowadays. Even that the referendum was not recognized by Spanish and EU authorities, the Catalan culture, traditions and spirituality are everywhere not only in Spain. This conflict put into discussion the EU's political responses to financial and other crises (Minder, 2018).

The new EU's structure and operations are presented in a very recent book, which explains the key actors, policies, and developments in the European Union in light of the Brexit. The migration crisis and the economic crisis across the Euro area are analyzed, too (Kenealy, Peterson & Corbett, 2018).

3. Problem Statement

President Macron presented an EU reform draft on March 2019. The main goals of this reform are connected not only to the European socio-economic and political crisis, but with lower economic performances of the French economy. Moreover, this document is analyzed as a support in President's public image improving. The structure of the document points out political and socio-economic targets as in Figure 1.

At a first glance, the targets proposed in Figure 1 are too ambitious at least on short and medium terms. Second, President Macron doesn't support his approach with concrete data, excepting those related to pollution and environment protection.

In order to realize a realistic economic analysis of Macron's draft of reform, the present paper will focused on the EU performances related to economic performance, asylum challenge, social protection and environment.

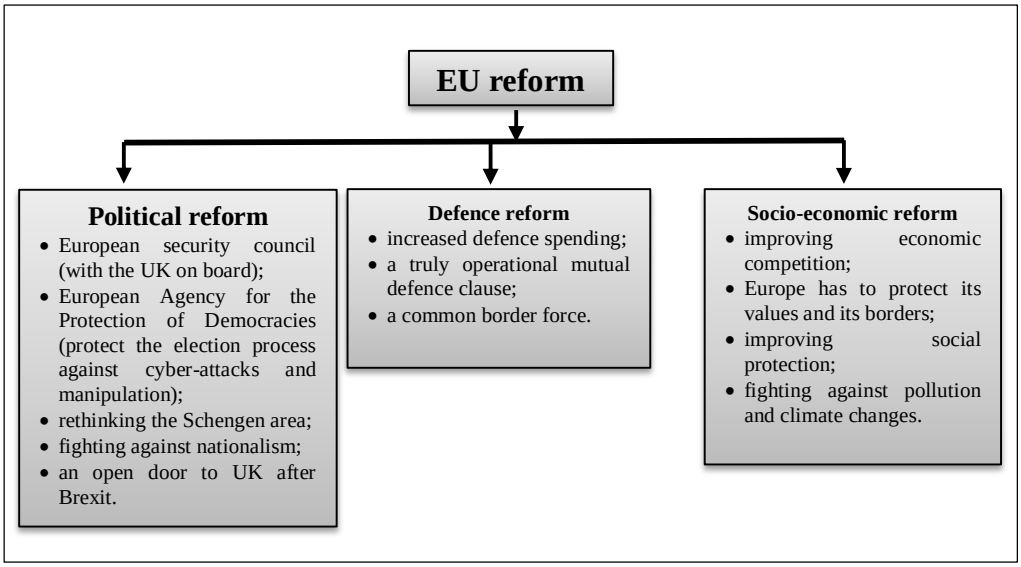


Figure 1. Macron's approach on reforming EU

4. Economic Performance vs Political Approach in the EU27

President Macron proposes "fair competition". In order to understand the situation of the competition across the EU, the Annual Report on Competition Policy becomes very useful. The latest report was adopted by the European Council on April 2018 (European Parliament, 2018).

According to this report, the European Commission faced to cases of abuse of dominant position (Google), barriers that hinder online competition and antitrust investigations (Android, AdSense, trucks constructors). Other sectors targeted by the European Commission have been: pharma, financial-banking sector, state aids to airlines and agriculture.

In the case of company mergers (cartels), the European Commission has imposed considerable fines (see Figure 2), (European Commission, 2019).

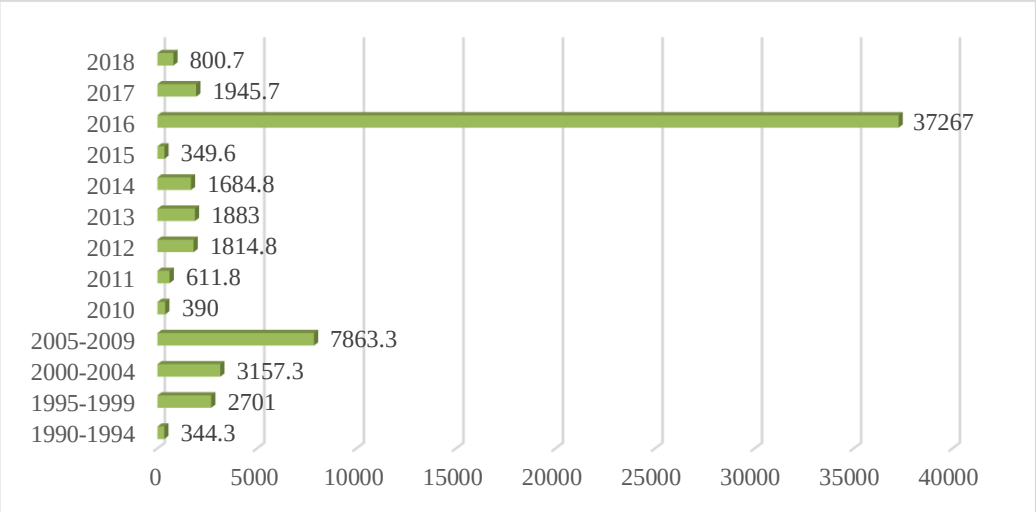


Figure 2. Fines on company mergers (million euros)

The top ten fines related to EU competition policy are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Top ten fines related to EU competition policy

Year	Company	Object of taxation	Amount (mill. euros)
2016	Daimler	Trucks	1008,8
2017	Scania	Trucks	880,5
2016	DAF	Trucks	752.7
2008	Saint Gobain	Car windscreen	715,0
2012	Philips	TV and PC monitors	705,3
2012	LG Electronics	TV and PC monitors	687.5
2016	Volvo/Renault Trucks	Trucks	670.4
2016	Iveco	Trucks	494,6
2013	Deutsche Bank	Euro interest rate	465,9
2001	F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG	Vitamins	462,0
2007	Siemens AG	Insulation switching gas	396,6
2008	Pilkington	Car windscreen	370,0
2010	Ideal Standard	Bathroom accessories	326,1
2007	ThyssenKrupp	Elevators and escalators	319,8
2008	Sasol Ltd	Candle wax	318,2
2010	Air France/KLM	Air Transport	310,1
2013	Sumitomo, Yazaki, Furukawa, S-Y Systems Technologies (SYS), Leon	Car parts	141,8

According to Table 1, three French companies (Saint Gobain, Renault Trucks and Air France) were object of fines imposing from the European Commission. As a result, President Macron would support French competition authorities in realising a fair competition in France for the beginning.

The goal of protecting EU's values and its borders is direct connected to the refugees. These refugees are looking for asylum. The asylum applicants achieved the peak of 1322825 persons in 2015, but their number decreased during 2016 - 2018 (European Parliament, 2018b), (see Figure 3).

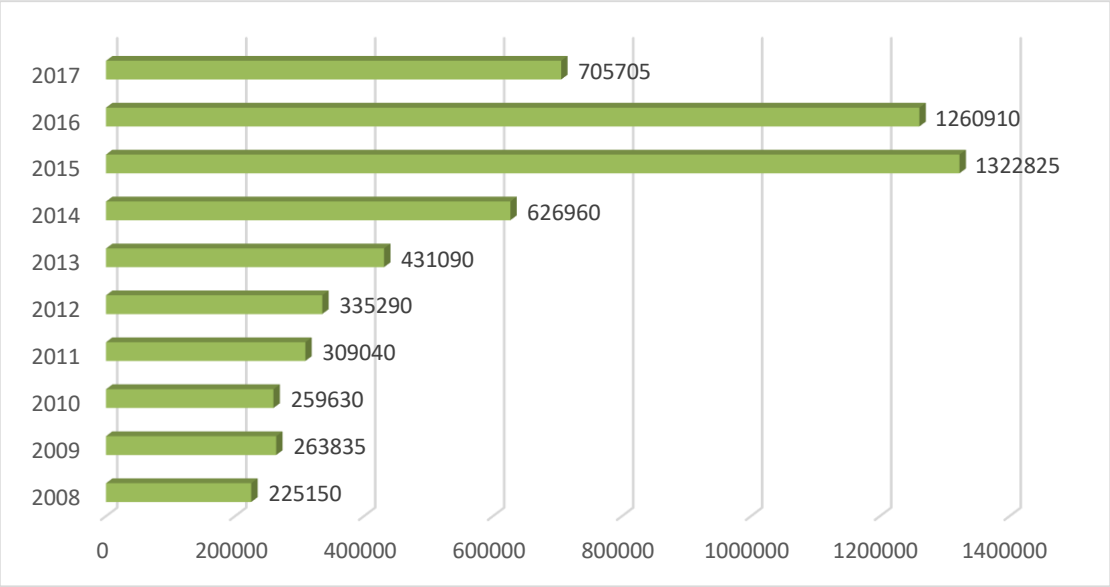


Figure 3. Persons who applied for asylum

The decrease in asylum persons is not followed by a decrease in the financial allocation for these persons. As a result, 2.3 billion euros will be spent under the 3rd budgetary priority "Migration and external border management" in 2019.

Moreover, the 2019 Budget's objective "Security and citizenship" benefits by a greater financial allocation that in the previous years (see Figure 4).

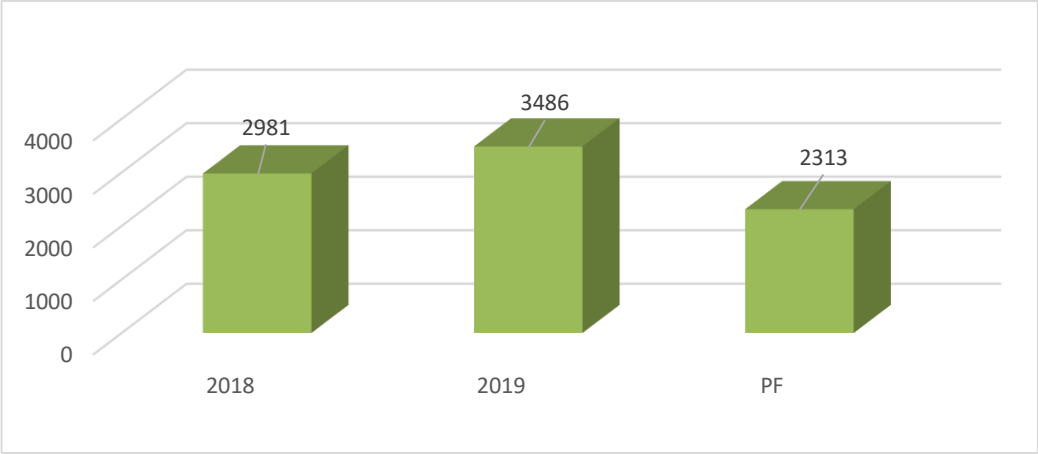


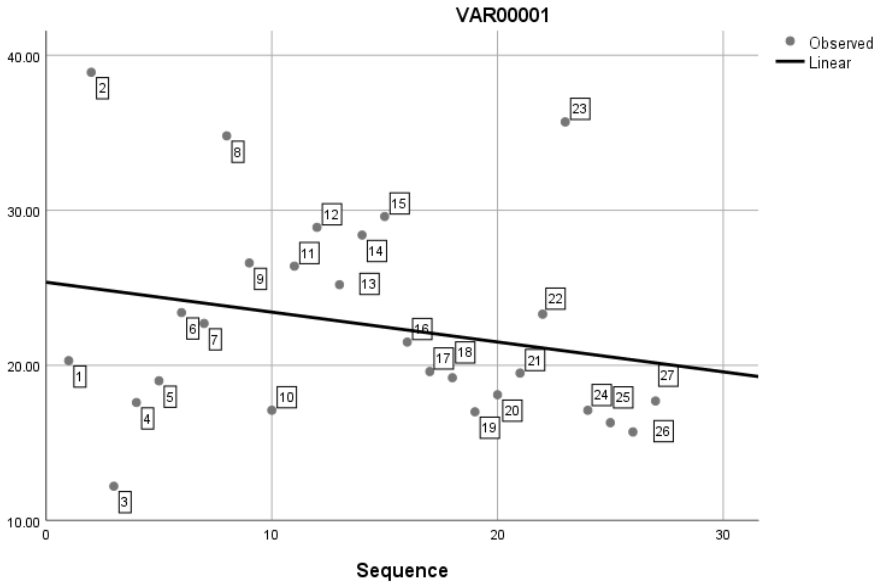
Figure 4. Allocation for Security and citizenship (mill. Euros)

This major budgetary change in 2019 is the result of the latest challenges connected to terrorism and refugees crisis. As a result, the payment increased compared to the financial perspective and previous

budget for 2018. Moreover, the 2018 budget increased the Allocation for Security and citizenship compared to 2017 (European Commission, 2018).

President Macron show special attention to the improving of the social protection across the EU. Till then, France faced to higher unemployment rate that EU average in 2018 (9.0% compared to 7.4% in EU27). On the other hand, all Member States (excepting Czech Republic) will achieve lower unemployment rates in 2020 compared to 2018 (European Commission, 2018b).

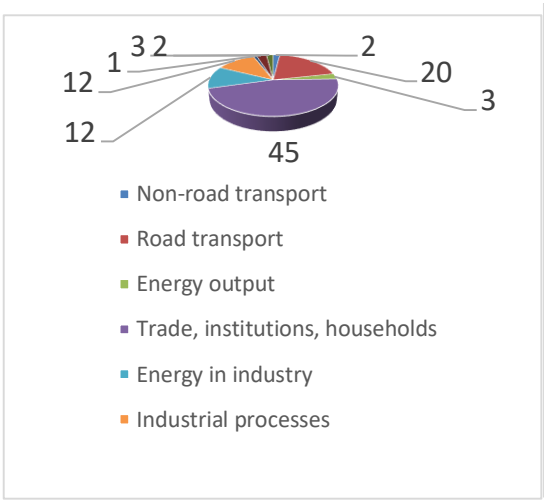
In 2018, 22.4 % of the EU entire population lived households at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Eurostat, 2019). The regression analysis points out the great disparities between the Member States regarding this indicator (see Figure 5). The analysis was realized ANOVA conditions, where the individual values represent variables and time is the independent variable.



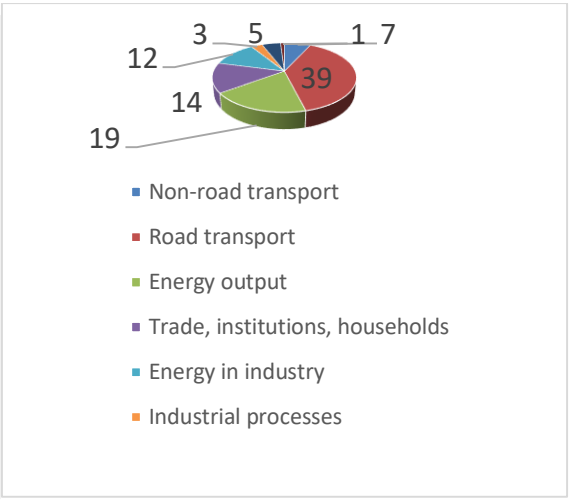
1. Belgium; 2. Bulgaria; 3. Czechia; 4. Denmark; 5. Germany; 6. Estonia; 7. Ireland; 8. Greece; 9. Spain; 10. France; 11. Croatia; 12. Italy; 13. Cyprus; 14. Latvia; 15. Lithuania; 16. Luxembourg; 17. Hungary; 18. Malta; 19. Netherlands; 20. Austria; 21. Poland; 22. Portugal; 23. Romania; 24. Slovenia; 25. Slovakia; 26. Finland; 27. Sweden.

Figure 5. Allocation for Security and citizenship (mill. Euros)

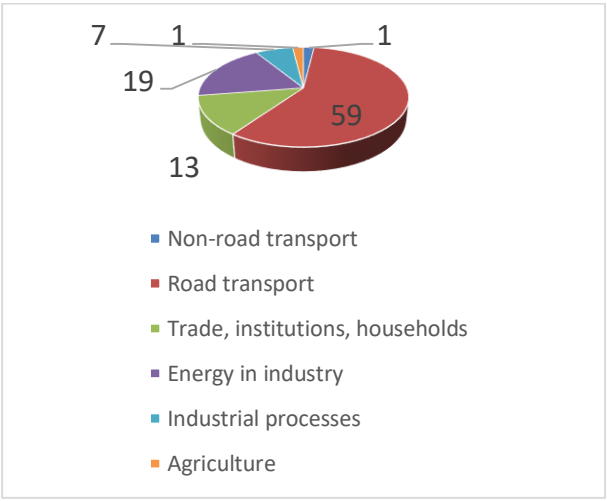
Pollution represents other goal in Macron's draft of reform. The air pollution depends on: greenhouse gas emissions, NO_x emissions and SO_2 emissions. The main EU polluters are presented in Figure 6 (European Environment Agency, 2017).



Greenhouse gas emissions (%)



NOx emissions (%)



SO_2 emissions

Figure 6. Air pollution by polluters

Only 11 Member States proposed goals related to soil pollution. Netherlands and Denmark had goals only during 2015-2016. On the other hand, the proposed goals are too general and difficult to quantify. Austria is the unique Member State which proposed goals related to soil pollution on short, medium and long period (van Liedekerke, M., Prokop, G., Rabl-Berger, S., Kibblewhite, M. &, Louwagie, G., 2014).

Table 2. Top ten fines related to EU competition policy

	Year	Political or technical target
Austria	2025	Identification of Contaminated Sites completed
	2030-2040	Essential part of the Contaminated Sites problem should be managed
	2050	Remediation and re-integration of identified Contaminated Sites into economic and natural cycle
Belgium	2036	Remediation started on sites with potentially contaminating activities and/ or that are considered to be contaminated
Croatia	2025	Remediation of «hot spots», locations in the environment which are highly burdened with waste
Czech Rep.	2040	Political/technical level [government decree]: Environmental remediation of uranium and coal facilities DIAMO
Denmark	2016	Site identifications and preliminary investigations are completed nationwide
Estonia	2030	All contaminated areas to be remediated or sustained

Hungary	2050	Handling of all historic Contaminated Sites. The Gov. Decision No. 2205/1996. (VIII.24.) adopted the National Environmental Remediation Programme (OKKP), which has three stages: short, medium and long.
Netherlands	2015	Bringing risk at sites to an acceptable level for the current land use Handling of sites at risk with current land use
Romania	2020	Environmental remediation of the majority polluted areas
Slovakia	2015	Remediation of the Contaminated Sites with the highest risk to human health and environment (to reach «good status of water» with respect to the Water Framework Directive
Sweden	2050	Environmental objective: a non-toxic environment Remediation of priority sites by 2010 Other Contaminated Sites contained or remediated by 2050 at the latest

EU developed economies as Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, UK and Hungary don't send official information on generation and discharge of wastewater. As a result, the greatest generation and discharge of wastewater in volume are in Spain, Austria, Poland and Romania (Eurostat, 2016).

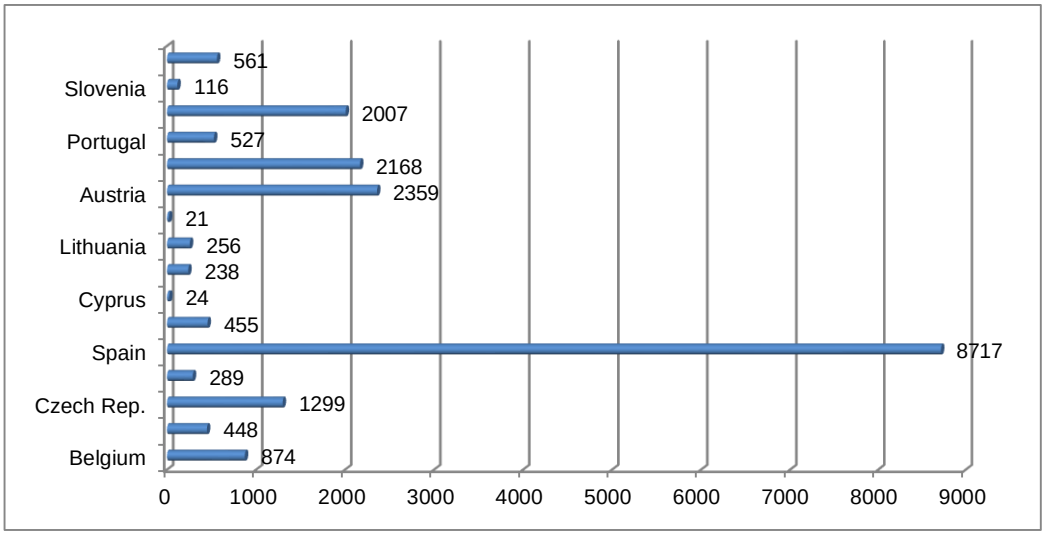


Figure 7. Generation and discharge of wastewater in volume in some Member States (million m^3)

At least 125 million persons affected by noise higher than 55 dB Lden in their connection to the rail and aircraft traffic and industries, especially in the greatest cities. The Northern Member States have better environment conditions than the Southern Member States.

Only 15 Member States built treatment capacities and applied dedicated procedures able to cover the whole municipal generated waste (see Figure 8).

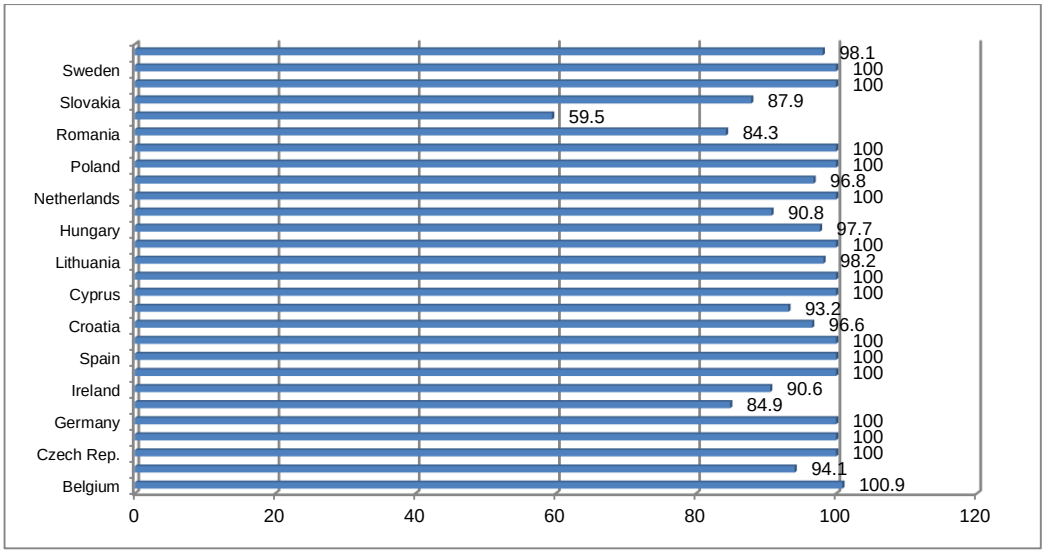


Figure 8. Waste treated capacity (% of total waste)

4. Conclusion

The whole above analysis was made in order to demonstrate that EU faces to huge challenges nowadays. Moreover, these challenges are supported by regional disparities across the EU. Brexit will not lead to a decrease of these disparities.

President Macron knows well that EU27 asks for a great reform, but his solutions are not viable at least on short and medium terms.

On the other hand, the divergent opinions inside EU27 leads to better regional and national solutions than supranational solutions. This is why, the same President Macron signed the cooperation treaty with Germany. This treaty was defined as an instrument able to improve economic, social, political and military cooperation between both countries. But the same objectives are defined by the cooperation inside EU27!!!

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(Re)Inventing Galati-Braila Urban Agglomeration with the Support of HEIs

Gabriela Marchis[1]

Abstract: The local development potential of the Galati-Braila urban agglomeration is bigger than if we were thinking about the socio-economic development at each city level. A renewed design of spatial development strategies are required in order to overcome the local limiting factors and to create the necessary local consensus for policies targeting institutional reforms mainly on labour market, capital mobility and some basic infrastructure and accessibility policies. This research paper is an inventory of needs and resources of Galati-Braila urban agglomeration from the perspective of HEIs which provide a creative environment able to foster cooperation and collective action of a wide range of actors, from public sector institutions to civil society, incorporating private sector actors and moreover research institution from abroad, ensuring in this way that the knowledge is decisively transferred from the scientific literature into institutional work-frame. The paper concludes that territorial development policies should first and foremost help Galati-Braila urban agglomeration to develop its territorial capital, the role of HEIs being fundamental, especially because superior education aims to increase competences and human capital endowment.

Keywords: iGeneration; quality of governance; regional settings; (Re)New University

JEL Classification: R58; I23; I25.

1. Introduction

Building a shared European future for the next generation was the main concern of the 8th edition of the European Summit of Regions and Cities which was held in Bucharest on 14 and 15 March 2019 under the title "(Re)New Europe". The Declaration adopted at the end of the Summit, entitled "Building the EU from the ground up with our regions and cities", emphasized that "*Europe is being transformed at an unprecedented speed by globalisation, by the digital revolution, climate, and demographic change.*"

In order to face these transformations, which may materialize in the increase of social, economic and territorial inequalities, prejudicing in this way the process of European integration, a concerted effort of all levels of government is required, especially because one third of all public expenditure and more than half of public investment is carried out at the sub-national level.

This research is a case-study of the challenges and opportunities that Galati-Braila urban agglomeration faces, loyal cooperation between all relevant stakeholders in local and regional development being essential for this conurbation to be able to deliver on its objective of economic and social progress for its citizens.

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The paper is structured in five main sections, being organized as follows. The debate on *demographic profile* of the Galati-Braila conurbation from HEIs' perspective is illustrated in the second section together with a reflection on demographic projections at the horizon of 2060 and their implications. The *economic profile* of the Galati-Braila conurbation is presented in the third section, followed by an analysis on the *labour market* profile of the Galati-Braila conurbation (section 4). Section 5 is devoted to a HEIs radiography of Galati-Braila urban agglomeration, emphasising the educational offer, leading to some concluding remarks on how to redesign territorial capital settings of Galati-Braila urban agglomeration through the support of academia and the involvement of iGeneration (6 section).

2. Demographic Profile of the Galati-Braila Conurbation from HEIs' Perspective

From HEIs' perspective, significant age group includes people aged between 20-24 years, but the rapid pace of technological change generated mainly by globalization and the advancement of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) require the development of new skills among staff and operators of all age groups, in order to meet the demands of the labour market, and in some cases even professional reconversion.

In this context, higher education through post-graduate courses provide training and continuous staff training, according to the European principle of "life-long-learning". Therefore, we also consider the age groups between 25-29 years and 30-64 years of age. Therefore we also consider the age groups between 25-29 years, respectively 30-64 years.

On the other hand, the phenomenon of aging population that characterizes the European space, correlated with decreasing birth rates, leads to the need to capitalize on the experience and expertise of the retired persons. Ensuring intergenerational dialogue, valuing and capitalizing on human potential regardless of biological age, social inclusion are just a few aspects that various universities in the European Union have understood to promote in order to ensure a sustainable development of European society. An example of good practice is also in our conurbation, in Galaţi County, where "Dunarea de Jos" University initiated in 2016, according to a model of French origin adapted to the cultural and academic space of Galaţi, "University of the Third Age" , a project dedicated to senior citizens. In this context, we consider of interest to HEIs, also the age group over 65 years.

2.1. Structure by Age Groups

On July 1, 2017, at the level of the urban agglomeration Galati-Braila, the total population in the age group 20-24 years numbered 52882 persons, representing 35% of the total population of the South-East region of the age group mentioned above. Compared with the level of 2008, the South-East region recorded a significant negative trend of -35.22%, which exceeded the national average of -32.31%. The demographic decline was also felt at level of Galati-Braila conurbation (-34.43%), more acutely in Brăila (-38.36%) compared to Galați (-32.25%).

In absolute terms, the largest decreases in young population (20-24 years) were recorded in the county of Galati, where in 2017 the population decreased by 16 726 persons compared to 2008. It is worrying that in the period 2010-2017 none of the two counties recorded increases in the young population aged 20-24.

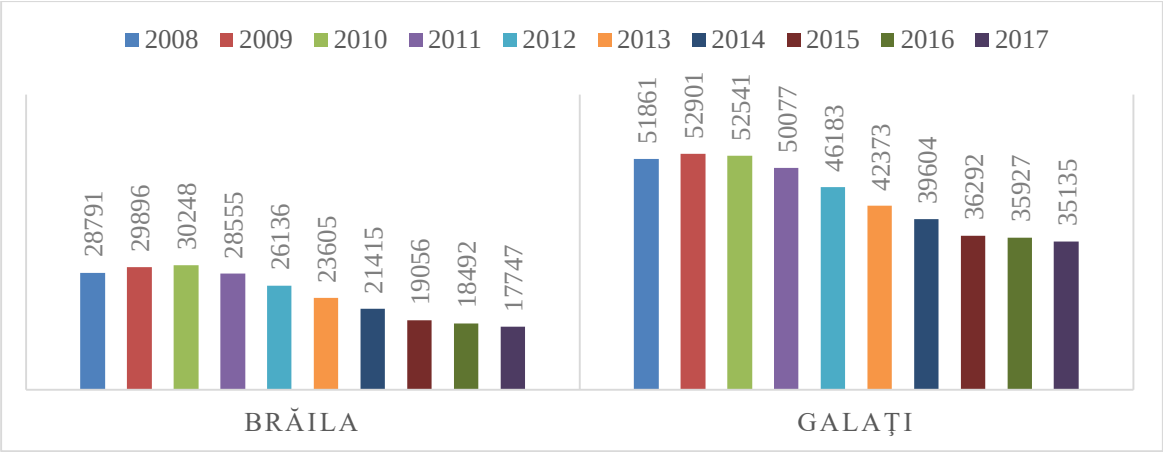

Figure 1. The evolution of the age group 20-24 years between 2008 and 2017

Source: NIS, TEMPO database, June 2018, POP106A

On July 1, 2017, the population of the Galati-Braila conurbation in the age group **25-29 years** numbered 70212 persons, representing 34.62% of the total population of the South-East region, for the mentioned age group, Galati county with 45658 inhabitants (22.51% of the total population of the region), and Braila county, with 24554 inhabitants (12.10% of the total population of the region).

In 2008-2017, the population of Galati-Braila conurbation in the age group 25-29 years, on July 1, recorded fluctuating evolutions. Thus, between 2008 and 2011, there is a negative trend, in the period 2012 - 2014, there is a positive evolution, and in the last three years (2015-2017) to register again a negative evolution. Comparing the situation at July 1, 2017 to the situation on July 1, 2008 it is noticed that the population Galati-Braila conurbation decreased by 10459 people. The most significant decrease was recorded in Galaţi, where in 2017 the population decreased by 7025 persons compared to 2008, while in Braila, the differences recorded in absolute values were 3434 persons. In percentage, the highest decreases were recorded in the analysed period in the county of Galati (13.33%), compared to Braila (12.27%), at the level of the conurbation, the percentage being of 12.97%.

On July 1, 2017, the population of the Galati-Braila conurbation in the age group **30-64 years** numbered 513889 persons, representing 34.82% of the total population of the South-East region, for the mentioned age group, Galati county with 330244 inhabitants (22.38% of the total population of the region), and Braila county, with 183645 inhabitants (12.44% of the total population of the region).

In 2008-2017, Galati-Braila conurbations population in the age group 30-64 years experienced an increase of 3.65%, the total number of population increasing with 18101 persons. Thus, until 2013 there is a population increase in both counties, and in the period 2014-2017 there will be a decrease in Braila County, and in Galati, variations from one year to the other. Comparing the situation at July 1, 2017 to the situation on July 1, 2008 it is noticed that the population Galati-Braila conurbation increased with 18101 people. Galati recorded a population growth by 5.96%, in 2017 the population increasing with 18581 persons compared to 2008, while in Braila, the differences recorded in absolute values were -480 persons, the population decreasing by 0.26%.

On July 1, 2017, the population of the Galati-Braila conurbation in the age group of **65 years and over** numbered 159421 persons, representing 34.48% of the total population of the South-East region, for the mentioned age group, Galati county with 95964 inhabitants (20.75% of the total population of the region), and Braila county, with 63457 inhabitants (13.72% of the total population of the region).

In the period 2013-2017, the population of the Galati-Braila conurbation in the age group of 65 years and over, on 1 July, recorded steady increases. . Comparing the situation at July 1, 2017 to the situation on July 1, 2008 it is noticed that the population Galati-Braila conurbation increased by 9.76, with 14177 people. Galati recorded a population growth by 14.38%, in 2017 the population increasing with 12064 persons compared to 2008, while in Braila, the differences recorded in absolute values were 2113 persons, the population increasing by 3.44%.

2.2. Demographic Projections at the Horizon of 2060

Analysing the 19-23-year-old school-age population, projected on the horizon of the 2030s and 2060s, we can see a significant decrease in both counties of conurbation.

In 2030, the Galati-Braila conurbation will record a decrease in students' population of 4138 people (the age group 19-23 years). Looking ahead to 2060, the Galati-Braila conurbation development, there will be a reduction in the school population by 12542 persons, the school population related to the school year 2014-2015, for the above mentioned age group.

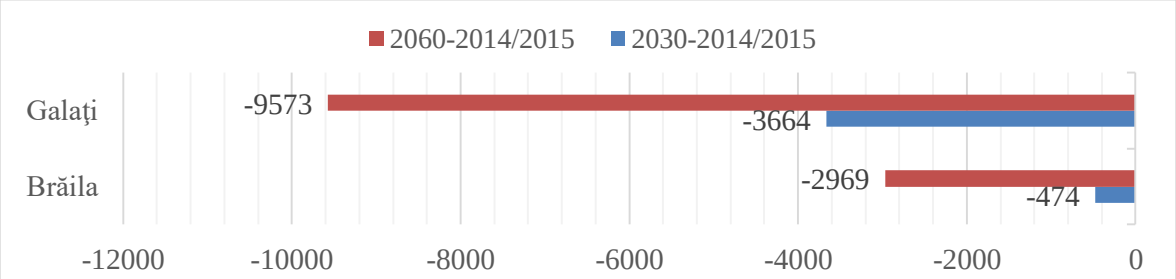

Figure 2. Projection of school population aged 19-23 years at the horizon of 2030 and 2060

Source: http://www.insse.ro/cms/sites/default/files/field/publicatii/proiectarea_populatiei_romaniei_in_profil_teritorial_la_orizontul_2060.pdf

2.3. The Implications of Demographic Trends and Forecasts for HEIs

At the level of the Galati-Braila conurbation there is a continuous decrease of the school population in higher education (table no.1), as well as of the number of graduates with higher education diplomas (table no.2), which requires the adoption of urgent measures of promoting the relevance of higher education for both the labour market and society.

Table 2. School population in higher education (ISCED levels 6, 7, 8)

	Academic year 2014/2015	*Academic year 2015/2016*
South-East region	**40516**	**40052**
Galati-Braila conurbation	***15604***	***15555***
Brăila	857	765
Galaţi	14747	14790

Source: NIS, Regional Economic and Social Indicators: Territorial Statistics, 2017

Table 2. Number of graduates with higher education diploma (ISCED levels 6, 7, 8)

	Academic year 2014/2015	*Academic year 2015/2016*
South-East region	**9198**	**8840**
Galati-Braila conurbation	***3760***	***3641***
Brăila	243	210
Galaţi	3517	3431

Source: NIS, Regional Economic and Social Indicators: Territorial Statistics, 2017

In this context, the analysis of trends and demographic projections becomes compulsory for HEIs in the identification of specific issues that must be addressed by policy-makers and other relevant stakeholders in local and regional development, with the support of the academia, in order to achieve socio-economic growth.

3. Economic Profile of the Galati-Braila Conurbation a Landmark for HEIs

In the 2012-2015 timeframe, ***GDP per capita*** recorded a slightly positive trend in both counties, following the trend from regional level. For HEIs, this information reflects the fact that the Galati-Braila conurbation has undergone a period of economic recovery, this period of economic revival being favourable to professional and personal development.

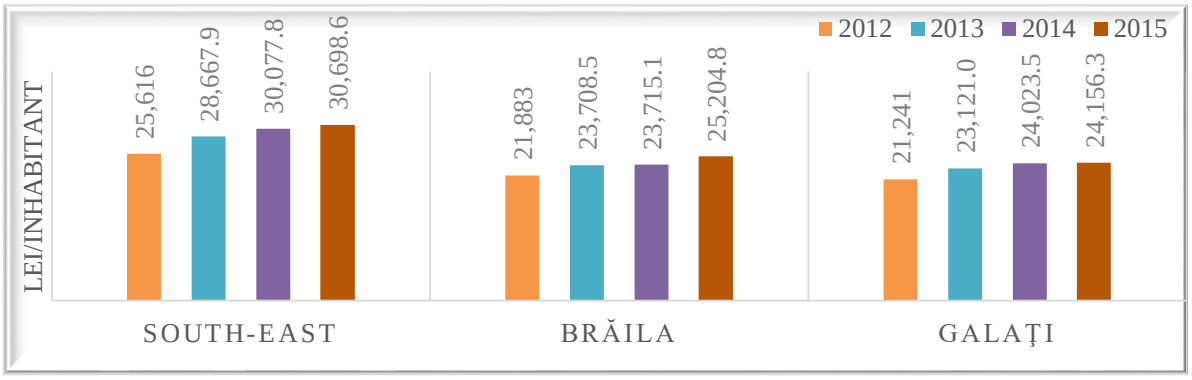

Figure 3. Evolution of GDP per capita at current prices

Source: NIS, National Regional Accounts 2014-2015; Regional National Accounts 2010-2014
http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/tags/conturi-nationale-regionale

In terms of gross ***value added by sector of economic activity***[1] we see that the sectors with the largest contribution to GVA formation in 2015 were *industry*, followed by *wholesale, retail, transport, activities, lodging and restaurants* and the smallest contribution to the gross value added were the *financial and insurance intermediation* and *information and communication*.

[1] A01 Agriculture, forestry and fishing.
A02 Extractive industry; manufacturing industry; production and supply of electricity and heat, gas, hot water and air conditioning; water distribution; sanitation, waste management, decontamination activities.
A03 Construction.
A04 Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transport and storage; hotels and restaurants.
A05 Information and communications.
A06 Financial intermediation and insurance.
A07 Real estate transactions.
A08 Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative service activities and support service activities.
A09 Public administration and defense; social security in the public system; education; health and social care.
A10 Performing, cultural and recreational activities; repair of household products and other services.

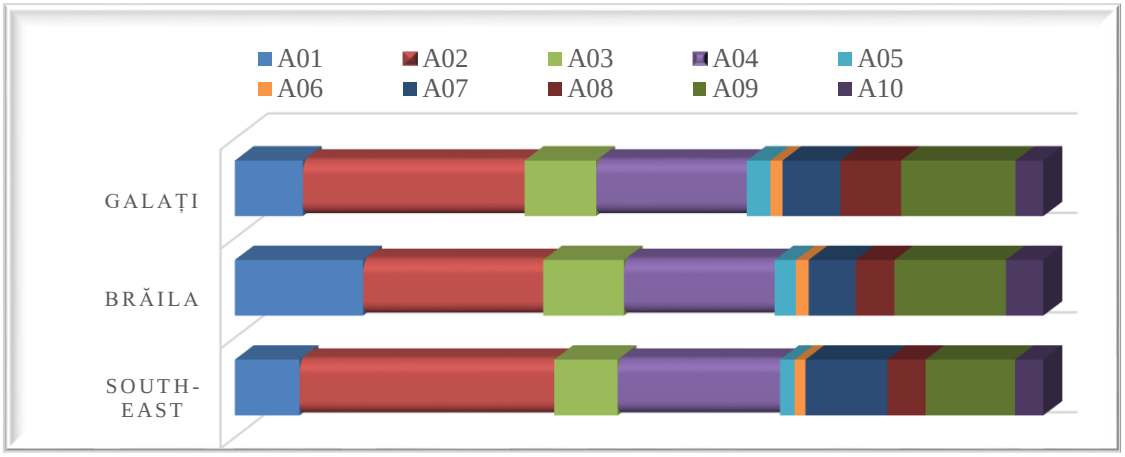

Figure 4. GVA by branch of activity in 2015

Source: NIS, National Regional Accounts 2014-2015; Regional National Accounts 2010-2014
http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/tags/conturi-nationale-regionale

From the perspective of the ***sectors of activity developed by the business environment*** in the South-East region, corresponding to the NACE Rev.2 classification, the situation in the analysed area is presented as follows: A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing: Braila (15.77%), Galati (14.47%); B - Extractive Industries: Galați (10.07%), Braila (3.1%); C - Manufacturing: Galati (17.45%), Braila (11.12%); D - Production and supply of electric and thermal energy, gas, hot water and air conditioning: Braila (11.18%), Galați (7.69%); E - Water distribution; sanitation, waste management, decontamination activities: Galati (23.17%), Braila (4.72%); F - Constructions: Galati (23.63%), Braila (8.77%); G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles: Galați (23.16%), Braila (11.45%); H - Transport and storage: Galati (15.74%), Braila (10%); I - Hotels and restaurants: Galati (15.44%), Braila (8.32%); J - Information and communications: Galati (21.46%), Braila (10.32%); K - Financial intermediation and insurance: Galați (23.73%), Braila (12.55%); L - Real estate transactions: Galați (18.92%), Brăila (10.61%); M - Professional, scientific and technical activities: Galati (17.79%), Braila (8.32%); N - Administrative and support service activities: Galați (19.62%), Brăila (9.36%); P - Education: Galati (21.74%), Braila (8.52%); Q - Health and social assistance: Galați (16.72%), Braila (9.45%); R - Performing, cultural and recreational activities: Galați (19.58%), Braila (7.74%); S - Other service activities: Galati (20.07%), Braila (10.25%).

Since the largest share in the GVA have the *industry* and *trade and services* sector, universities should orient their educational offer to the training of professionals in these two major sectors and to adapt the advisory services to the specialization model of the Galati-Braila metropolitan area profile.

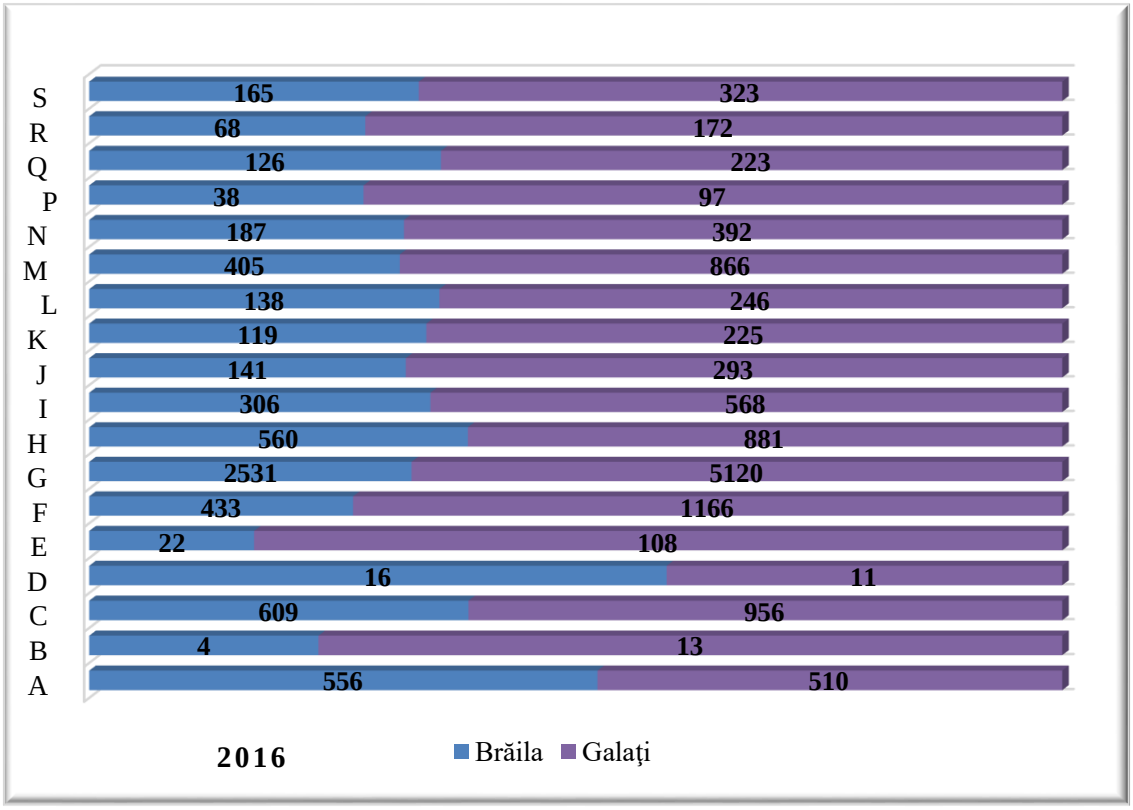

Figure 5. Distribution of active local units, by branches of the national economy, at NACE Rev. 2 section

Source: NIS, TEMPO database, June 2018, INT101R

4. Mapping the Labour Market of the Galati-Braila Conurbation from HEIs' Perspective

The economic performance of an area is to a large extent determined by the efficient and productive use of local labour. If a person in the active population is economically under-utilized, it means that he/she does not produce to their real potential, and if this person is unemployed, he/she becomes a consumer and not a contributor to the local budget. Therefore, it is important to carefully observe the ***labour market*** from Galati-Braila conurbation in order to identify those factors that generate the suboptimal situation and to identify the possible solutions that HEIs can provide.

The main elements that characterize the labour market generally include aspects of employment, unemployment, quality of work, productivity, earnings and labour cost.

The number of unemployed within university graduates may indicate, on the one hand, that the education system is not linked to the needs of the labour market but, on the other hand, may reflect a different perspective on labour. Young graduates generally prefer some breathing space to find a job that meets expectations (motivating salary, working conditions, environment, additional benefits, etc.), and this period is reflected in unemployment. There is also a category of higher education graduates who face the phenomenon of de-professionalization, either because of long periods of inactivity or as a result of the technological revolution that outstrips the adaptability of the university environment.

At the level of 2017, the share of the unemployed with higher education was 2.8% in Braila and 2.4% in Galati, below the regional average of 3.2% and national average, of 4.7%.

Evolution of the number of unemployed, graduates of university studies, during the period 2007-2017 is shown in table 3.

Table 3. Evolution of the number of unemployed with higher education degree

	2007	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*
Brăila	**159**	267	754	**891**	578	561	542	474	314	252	**178**
Galați	**307**	535	**1521**	1381	1116	1037	883	715	462	363	**365**
South-East region	**1354**	1819	5282	5636	4282	4081	3685	3006	2194	1916	**1821**

maximum number of unemployed with higher education
minimum number of unemployed with higher education

Source: NIS, TEMPO database, June 2018, SOM101B

The analysis of the labour market dynamic gives us information on the premises of the Galati-Braila conurbation development, from the perspective of human capital. According to the study "Projection of the main economic and social indicators at territorial level by 2021" published by the National Commission for Strategy and Prognosis in May 2018, the labour market will have the following characteristics: the average civilian employment will have an ascending trend in the period 2018 - 2021, the values projected for 2021 being presented in figure 6; on the horizon of 2021, the average number of employees from the total number of employees at regional level, will represent 21% in Galati and 12% in Braila; in 2021, the unemployment rate will be around 7.4% in Galati and 4.7% in Braila; the average net monthly earnings has a positive evolution during the analysed period, reaching the value of 3922 lei in Braila and 4142 lei in Galati, at the horizon of 2021 (see figure 7).

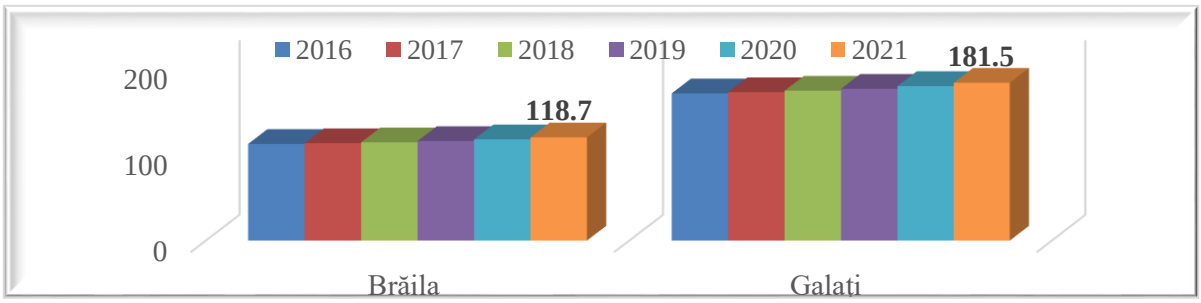

Figure 6. Average employed population (thousands of people)

Source: Commission for Prognosis

From the perspective of higher education, the ***salary situation*** at the county level is also important because it provides information on the ability of employees to finance training courses, university and post-graduate studies, and etcetera. As can be seen from the following table, average wage levels in Brăila is well below national and even regional averages is recorded (-20.88% from the national average, -8.19% compared to the average of the South-East region). Consequently, the educational offer should be rethought also from the point of view of ensuring funding through the European human resource development programs.

Table 4. Distribution of employment contracts by wage intervals 01.10.2017

County	Brăila	Galați
under 350 €, %	58,79	50,51
350-400 €, %	10,26	12,15
400-500 €, %	10,65	13,78
500-600 €, %	6,32	7,21
600-700 €, %	5,47	5,57
700-1000 €, %	5,86	7,27
1.000-2000 €, %	2,35	3,12
over 2000 €, %	0,28	0,39
Deviation from the regional average %	*-8,19*	*2,39*
Deviation from the national average %	-20,88	-11,76

Source: PIAROM, Labour market dynamics survey of the main employing industries in Romania in the period 2016-2017

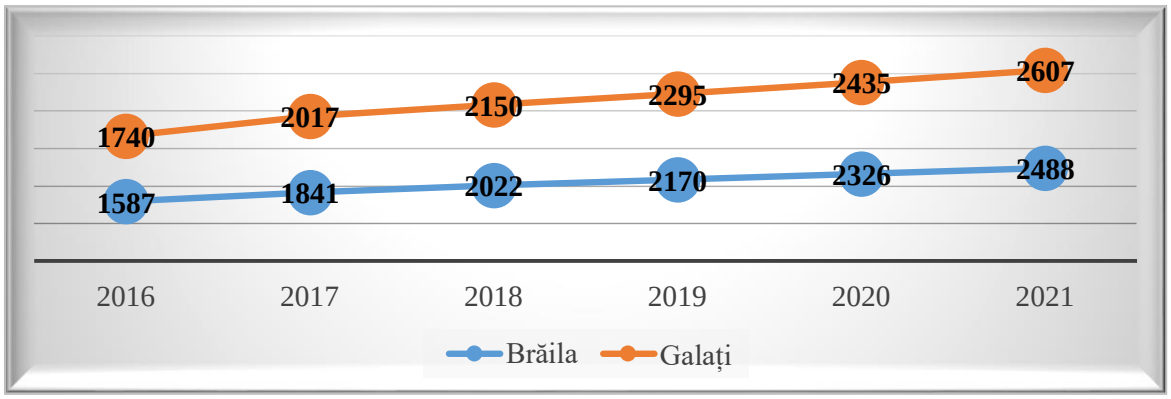

Figure 7. Evolution of net average monthly earnings (lei)

Source: Commission for Prognosis

Another important aspect is related to the ***staff of the R&D organizations***, as well as their dynamics, which directly influence the capacity of these organizations to implement research projects and to absorb investment funds for R&D innovation activity. "Labour market dynamics survey of the main employers industries in Romania in the period 2016-2017" conducted by PIAROM shows that at the level of Galati-Braila metropolitan area, the density of the staff involved in research and development activities is very low. Thus, the number of employees in the Major Group 2 of the Classification of Occupations in Romania - Specialists in various fields of activity, integrating the highly qualified employees in the year 2017, was as follows: 26 in Brăila and 58 in Galați. In terms of the number of research work contracts per 1,000 employment contracts, Brăila has the lowest potential for innovation (0.82), the national average being 2.91.

Under these circumstances, we can conclude that there is no doubt that the academic field plays a leading role in shaping the skills needed for local and regional development, but national settings remain a challenge for HEIs. In a society where universities are kept under a chronic underfunding regime, being restricted in entrepreneurial behaviour through a rigid and super-centralized financial system, they cannot be key-elements in generating knowledge. Therefore, the success or failure of the university to become an active, dynamic and innovative promoter of the information society and knowledge society at local and regional level is largely determined by the national framework in which it operates.

5. University Education in Galati-Braila Urban Agglomeration

The state of HEIs in Galati-Braila urban agglomeration influences the extent of the value added by the university environment to this conurbation development. University education in the urban agglomeration Galati-Braila is carried out in *public* and *private* HEIs. Thus, in Galati, higher education is represented in the *public sector* by the "Dunarea de Jos" University, which has 14 faculties, but at the Trans-frontier Faculty the didactic activities take place in Moldova Republic, and at the Faculty of Engineering and Agronomy, didactic activities take place in Braila. Also, at the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy there are two specializations, provisionally authorized (General Health Care and Medicine), where the didactic activity takes place in Italy. Higher education in Galati is represented in the *private sector* by the "Danubius" University of Galati, which has 3 faculties. So, in Braila there are only two faculties: the Faculty of Engineering and Agronomy under the aegis of "Dunarea de Jos" University, previously mentioned and the Faculty of Management and Marketing in Economic Business under the aegis of "Constantin Brâncoveanu" University of Piteşti. In Galati, there are no branches of other universities.

For the current academic year (2018-2019), the size of the *tuition capacity* of each ***bachelor degree program***, usual determined by ARACIS (The Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education), shows that in Braila there are 860 seats available, out of which 350 in the public system and 510 in the private system; 660 seats are allocated to the frequency form of education and 200 seats for low-frequency education; distance learning is not represented at the county level; meanwhile, in Galati, there are 5855 seats available, out of which 4695 in the public system and 1160 in the private system; 5145 seats are allocated to the form of education with a frequency, 210 seats for low-frequency education and 500 for distance learning. In other words, in Galati-Braila urban agglomeration, for this academic year, there are 5045 seats available in *public sector*, at "Dunarea de Jos" University, and 1670 seats in *private sector*, out of which 1160 seats at "Danubius" University and 510 seats at "Constantin Brâncoveanu" University of Piteşti.

From the perspective of the ***master programmes*** available in Galati-Braila urban agglomeration for 2018-2019 academic year, most of them are found in Galati with 88 specializations which have a *capacity of tuition* for this academic year of 3480 students (out of which 2780 in the public system and 700 in the private system), whilst in Braila there are only 5 master degree programs, with a total of 250 seats (out of which 100 in the public system and 150 in the private system).

Advanced research is provided only in Galati, by the public university "Dunarea de Jos", where doctoral studies are conducted within 3 multidisciplinary doctoral schools: *Doctoral School of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering*, with the fields of Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Engineering; *Doctoral School of Fundamental and Engineering Sciences*, with the fields of Food Engineering, Bio-technologies, Systems Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Computers and Information Technology, Materials Engineering, Engineering and Management in Agriculture and Rural Development and Chemistry; and *Doctoral School of Socio-Human Sciences* with the following fields: Economics, Management, Philology and History.

6. (Re)New University for iGeneration – the key for (Re)Inventing Galati-Braila urban agglomeration

In the light of the research results, it can be stated that renewing the University mission in accordance with regional settings and also as a respond of the new iGeneration needs represent the fundamental pillar for reinventing Galati-Braila conurbation.

Therefore, in the forthcoming years it will be necessary to figure how HEIs from Galati-Braila conurbation should respond to the pressure of demographic negative evolution which affects the economic growth of this area. Moreover, the role of knowledge in promoting local and regional development is an undeniable fact, so an appropriate governance framework can be constructed only if people involved in the process of designing and implementing different development policy are well trained in the field of *European economy* and have the capacity to understand, to an enlarged extent, the possible trajectories of development and the risk of various kinds, as well as, how to respond to different development alternatives and multiple vulnerabilities of the future. As administrators of territorial planning instruments, the policy-decision makers, should have the competences and knowledge to incorporate smart policies devoted to maximize efficiency and efficacy of returns of investments. So, reconsidering the academic curricula in order to meet this needs represent a feasible solution, but, in order to have a real impact, this measure should be consolidated with the obligation to follow these courses by the wide range of actors that works in public sector institutions, at different level of governance.

Additional reflections are required on how territorial capital, intended as the ensemble of *geographical* (accessibility, agglomeration economies, natural resources), *economic* (factor endowments, competences), *cognitive* (knowledge, human capital, networking), *social* (solidarity, trust, civic involvement), and *mentality pattern* (cultural assets) can be used by iGeneration, as a driving force, in an integrated context, to reduce the gap between the rhetoric and reality of Galati-Braila urban agglomeration development.

To achieve the aim of Galati-Braila urban agglomeration development, in the forthcoming years it will be necessary to take into account the catalysing of all stakeholders in the community development process by increasing the **visibility** of universities within the local and regional community as they play a key role in regional transformation through the services offered, which contribute to raising the skills and competences of the workforce, and moreover, the business environment should be aware of the **importance** and **relevance** of HEIs in promoting socio-economic development of Galati-Braila conurbation, so as to support the necessary investment in education and training.

Another important aspect is to improve the cooperation between public authorities and the academia in order to find solutions for promoting lifelong learning participation and to implement active aging strategies that allow to prolong working life, countering in this way the aging phenomenon and the demographical decline effect over the labour market.

Withal, making the most of the digital era in education and training process at the level of higher education institutions in the Galati-Braila urban agglomeration is possible only through **adequate funding**.

Summarizing, (Re)New University is a premise but not a certainty for local development of Galati-Braila urban agglomeration, national policy having a great impact on local performance, and moreover the active involvement of all stakeholders is essential in order to achieve the socio-economic growth.

7. Acknowledgement

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THE 14TH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION
REALITIES AND PERSPECTIVES

The Impact of European Institutions on Local and Regional Development

Olta Qejvani,[1] Brikena Buda (Dhuli)[2]

Abstract: A united Europe is the sum up of how different regions live together and find common perspectives. This does not fit only as a political, social or philosophical idea, but since the creation of the European Union, regional development remains one of the most important cornerstones of the institutions of EU. Different legislative acts of EU institutions refer something in specific about regions policy, regional development etc, but since 1994 the issue of the regions in Europe has been treated throughout a specific institution: European Committee of the Regions. On the other hand, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, Council of Europe is established to make sure that the principles of the European Charter of Local Self-Government are observed through systematic monitoring and regular dialogue with the governments of the Council of Europe member states. Member states of European Union are also member states of Council of Europe. This paperwork aims to: Find concrete impact of European institutions on local and regional reality in Europe; Analyze the work of European Committee of the Regions throughout concrete examples for the regional development; Propose concrete policies or legislative changes on how European Committee of the Regions (CoR) can develop productive agreement with other institutions that can strengthen regional cooperation and further development in EU. This approach would realize a new perspective on managing the point of view of the researchers, but also to give some important recommendations on how EU institutions, specifically CoR can properly behave with each other in order to help on regional development.

Keywords: regional institutional cooperation; European institutions' mechanisms; European Committee of the Regions; Congress of Local and Regional Authorities

1. Introduction

A functional EU does not make sense without a concrete and useful policy on local and regional development. The recent initiatives that happened inside EU has demonstrated a special awareness in order to improve local and regional realities. EU institutions, despite of the macro level of policies, have also paid attention to the local and regional policy and laws, as micro arenas to initiate the present and future of EU.

On the other side, the phenomena of migration towards EU boundaries has disorientated the way how different regions are being developed and facing different problems, too. EU institutions are conceived to be very bureaucratic and centralized ones. This has made the public opinion to think that EU institutions are issues to be handled only by Brussels, Strasbourg, Luxembourg, which are far away from their everyday life and reality and sometimes impossible to be truly reached.

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In the function of the subsidiarity principle, EU policy and laws were re-dimensioned in order to come as closer to communities with different EU agencies and local institutions. All this was not enough to properly reach and manage the reality of local and regional entities. With this purpose, in the European arena were established two specific institutions: Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and European Committee of the Regions. Congress of Local and Regional Authorities is an institution of the Council of Europe, meanwhile European Committee of the Regions is an institution of European Union.

The fact of establishment of these institutions leads to a better level of guarantee of regional development, but there is still much more to be improved, specifically referring to the way how EU policies must be coordinated in order to produce common perspectives and approaches throughout the EU arena.

2. The Concrete Role of EU Institutions for Regions

According to the Article 10B of the Lisbon Treaty *"Decisions of the European Council on the strategic interests and objectives of the Union shall relate to the common foreign and security policy and to other areas of the external action of the Union. Such decisions may concern the relations of the Union with a specific country or region or may be thematic in approach. They shall define their duration, and the means to be made available by the Union and the Member States."*

According to Article 2 of the Protocol of Lisbon Treaty *"On the application of the subsidiarity and proportionality" ..... Before proposing legislative acts, the Commission shall consult widely.* Such consultations shall, where appropriate, take into account the regional and local dimension of the action envisaged. In cases of exceptional urgency, the Commission shall not conduct such consultations. It shall give reasons for its decision in its proposal.[1]

If we analyze carefully the Treaty of Lisbon, we will come into the conclusion that each institution of EU must consult the Committee of the Regions keeping balances between different interests of nationalities and regions. It is very positive the fact that the Lisbon Treaty has made compulsory the consultation process between other institutions of EU and Committee of the Regions for decisions that do effect regional development. This collaborative process leads to strengthen and improve regional development also by identifying the problems of how different regions embrace common perspectives and policies of the Union. On the other hand, these provisions of the Lisbon Treaty do minimize the behavior of different regions when "getting angry" with the policy of EU.

It sounds very promising that a common practice of these institutions is the fact that when EU institutions produce a document (legal act, project, opinions etc) they consult first the Committee of the Regions by also providing on these documents the elements that balance the relation between Union and different nationalities, regions. This practice improves the level of trust on local and regional authorities when living together with the European Union and leads towards a concrete level of implementation to bring EU closer to local authorities, too.

Among the provisions and the impact that the Treaty of Lisbon has provided for regions in EU, there are also some different decision making of EU institutions that do play a significant role for regions. Due to the fact the European Commission is the institution responsible to propose and push towards the decision making of other institutions in EU, it has developed recently the 'New Strategy beyond 2020'.

[1] Lisbon Treaty, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:12007L/TXT, seen at latest on September 2018.

For the next long-term EU budget 2021-2027, the Commission proposes to modernize Cohesion Policy, the EU's main investment policy and one of its most concrete expressions of solidarity.[1]

Nowadays, we can easily find in the websites of each institution a very detailed information about regional policy and the real level of its implementation. Article 174 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) provides that, in order to strengthen its economic, social and territorial cohesion, the Union aims to reduce disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions or islands, and that particular attention is to be paid to rural areas, areas affected by industrial transition, and regions which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps.[2] The language of EU law related to local and regional development in EU stands as following:

- Common provisions regulation (CPR)

Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council:

- Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006;

- ERDF Regulation;

- Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing;

- Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006;

- ESF Regulation;

- Regulation (EU) No 1304/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Social Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1081/2006;

- ETC Regulation;

- Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on specific provisions for the support from the European Regional Development Fund to the European territorial cooperation goal;

- EGTC Regulation;

- Regulation (EU) No 1302/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC) as regards the clarification, simplification and improvement of the establishment and functioning of such groupings;

- Cohesion Fund Regulation;

[1] https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/2021_2027/, seen for the last time on April 2019.
[2] https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/legislation/regulations/, seen for the last time on April 2019.

- Council Regulation (EU) No 1300/2013 of 17 December 2013 on the Cohesion Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1084/2006;

- EAFRD Regulation;

- Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005;

- EMFF Regulation;

- Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of of 15 May 2014 on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2328/2003, (EC) No 861/2006, (EC) No 1198/2006 and (EC) No 791/2007 and Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council.[1]

What we see from the above legal documents of EU, the impact of EU institutions towards regional development consists on:

- the fact that local and regional development remains a priority issue on everyday working of EU institutions,

- the compulsory collaboration with European Committee of the Regions when it comes to produce decision making on this issue,

- EU policy has put regional development on a specific budget voice (European Commission). It estimates about 40 % of the total budget of EU. [2]

3. The Impact of European Committee *of the Regions on Regional Development in EU*

European Committee of the Regions (CoR) was created in Maastricht Treaty (1992). According to the European Union, CoR provides "more than 50 opinions a year on EU legislation, more than 40 stakeholders" consultations each year and more than 300 events a year. [3]

Due to the fact that all the actors of European Union know that there is a specific institution that manages and handles regions issue, leads to another level of trust of citizens, local authorities and also EU employees and policymakers. On the other hand, it is a structured body that gives all the needed analyzes to the other institutions, especially to the Commission, Council and Parliament when doing the legislative process.

According to the provision of Lisbon Treaty this institution does have "advisory" competencies. The actual movement of different regions in EU has demonstrated that this issue needs maybe better policies and interventions to manage diversity. *Would it be better that European Committee of the Regions could*

[1] https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/legislation/regulations/, seen for the last time on April 2019.
[2] Mara Giua, *Spatial Discontinuity for the Impact Assessment of the Eu Regional Policy: The Case of Italian Objective 1 Regions*, *Journal of Regional Science*, Vol. 57, no. 1, 2017, pp. 109–131, http://eds.a.ebscohost.com/eds/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=1&sid=2ccd8e25-1b40-45b9-b4e9-4c5583f048fd%40sessionmgr4008, last seen on April 2019, p. 120.
[3] Tescasiu, B. & Fruntes, C. The Committee of the Regions and the Regional Policy. A Case Study: Romania, Bulletin of the Transilvania University of Braşov, Vol. 6 (55), No. 2 - 2013 Series V: Economic Sciences, http://eds.a.ebscohost.com/eds/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=0&sid=49127706-3cd7-4cfb-863e-d0755098c9cf%40sessionmgr4006, last seen on April 2019, p. 3.

have "mandatory" competencies for a better regional development? The fact that CoR has only advisory competencies do not prevent the input of this institution on regional development, because of:

1. CoR gives all the legal analyze and other needed reports when it comes to regional phenomena in EU.

2. CoR has the right to refer a case on European Court of Justice. In order to better fulfil this role, it has long sought the right to refer cases of infringement of the principle of subsidiarity to the Court of Justice. Following the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, it now has this right under the terms of Article 8 of Protocol No 2 on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

3. CoR has often served as an indicator on best consulting other institutions to realize a reasonable decision-making.

Comparing with other institutions, CoR concretely realizes a balanced representation of different authorities among 28 member states of EU. The Committee of the Regions is made up of 350 members representing the regional and local authorities of the 28 Member States of the European Union. It issues opinions sought on the basis of mandatory (as required by the Treaties) and voluntary consultation and, where appropriate, own-initiative opinions. Its members are not bound by any mandatory instructions. They are independent in the performance of their duties, in the European Union's general interest. It is perceived as one of the European Institutions where regional presence among the staff is obviously realized.

The package of competencies that Treaty of Lisbon gave to CoR creates different opportunities for this institution to play a crucial role on regional perspectives.

Our point of view related to the way how members of CoR must act, raise up one question: *How can CoR members behave in order to highly influence on the decision of other European institutions?* Through an anonymous questionnaire in 2012 Piattoni finds out the wide majority of CoR's members see themselves as political representatives more than consultants, having much more continuous contacts with ordinary citizens rather than lobbyists – which are anyway important partners to almost 40% of the respondents. Additionally, they perceive their role not only as representatives of their regional and local democratic constituents, but more generally as representatives of all regions and local authorities of Europe and of their European political group.[1] CoR must be a very active institutions when it comes to decision making process.

The impact that CoR has produced towards regional policy making consists as following:

- CoR as an arena of regional analysis of EU;

- CoR addressing a case to European Court of Justice;

- CoR members must act like powerful lobbyist more than only local/regional representatives.

4. The Cooperation of European Committee of the Regions with other Useful Structures

CoR has the right to implement mandatory consultation and voluntary one when it comes to the legislative process.

The Council and the Commission are required to consult the Committee of the Regions before taking decisions on matters concerning:

[1] Riccardo Trobbiani, *European regions in Brussels: towards functional interest representation?* Department of European Political and Administrative Studies, College de Europe, No 53/June 2016, p. 19.

- education, vocational training and youth (Article 165 TFEU);

- culture (Article 167 TFEU);

- public health (Article 168 TFEU);

- trans-European transport, telecommunications and energy networks (Article 172 TFEU);

- economic and social cohesion (Articles 175, 177 and 178 TFEU).

These areas are considered to be the most important for the development of local democracy. For the other issues, CoR has the right of the voluntary consultation. If CoR does not give a feedback during the limit period of time given by the other institutions, they have the right to proceed without CoR's opinion.

The question that comes immediately: *What happens if CoR builds the practice of silence for many regional issues? Is there a penalty to be applied in?*

According to the legislation of EU, there is no penalty system if CoR does not give opinions, but on the other hand, there is a macro mechanism of the functioning and reputation of this institution, that does not find it easy to create this the "practice of silence".

Collaborating and being in touch with many EU institutions, CoR has created many visible mechanisms in order to spread up and implement properly the information related to the local and regional authorities. Many agreements are reached with other important actors of local democracy in EU.

In the framework of this paperwork, we will bring up the official relation between CoR and Congress of Local and Regional Authorities. Despite that these institutions are part of different international structures, they both share European values, and often they share the same problems and perspectives. Each of 28 member states of EU is also a member state of Council of Europe. The mission of these two institutions is to improve democracy into the local and regional level of different countries.

It is obvious that these two institutions would have come into a common agreement to realize the local democracy mission through the terms of collaboration.

"We must forge closer links between the Congress and the Committee and work for establishing a true "proximity democracy" in Europe. In this process, citizens are to be taken on board and not left behind, we have to think how citizens' initiatives, citizens' consultations and citizens vote can better function", underlined the Congress President.

The Group agreed to present to the respective Bureaux a revised cooperation agreement between the two institutions that can allow creating additional synergies and avoid duplication and decided to organize a joint event in 2019, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of both institutions, to discuss the contribution of the local and regional authorities for the functioning of a democratic Europe, based on solidarity, the rule of law and human rights.[1]

Finally, we had this agreement on March 2018, on the 34-d session of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities. This agreement does not only force the terms of collaboration, but also prevents the confusion between citizens and member states, to follow and obey to the common perspectives when it comes to their local and regional realities. Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and Committee of the Regions belong to different international organizations, but they do share local and regional development as a common competence. It would be better that both institutions would coordinate their

[1] https://www.coe.int/en/web/congress/-/congress-and-committee-of-the-regions-discuss-co-operation-priorities, latest seen on September 2018.

work in order to produce coherent policies for EU countries. The collaboration between these two institutions must not disorientate EU countries related to local and regional authorities.

It is a very meaningful achievement that these two institutions has been connected with each other finding common challenges about regions in Europe, but the level of this collaboration should be measured through real institutional capacities. Each EU country has different representatives on these two institutions. On the following table, we are giving both sides of the medal what brings out this for EU nationalities and regions:

	Positive achievements	**Negative impressions**
1.	This means that for a region, local community and EU country there are many representatives that will represent better the voice of regions, identifying problems etc	Different representatives of regions to different institutions may confuse communities in order where to address their problems. Maybe, in the framework of this agreement, could be created a compulsory system that these representatives will be institutionally connected with each other in order to create disorientating situations for their communities, regions and the level of policy making, too
2.	As many representatives that we have for regions, much more we can expect in the terms of solution	This may take more time to reach the solution. As many stakeholders being involved in a decision making process, more time and issues need to be handled
3.	It is better to address problems, challenges and other issues of regions in two different institutions, because you get support from more than one institution as a stakeholder	Representatives of both these institutions (national delegations) must create and work on a joint network of stakeholders supporting nationalities/regions/local communities
4.	The solution must come as joint initiatives/projects from the Congress and CoR	The agreement done recently should establish further steps of collaboration. The representatives must understand and act concretely on their decision making in order to coordinate their work towards a region. Maybe the mechanism of joint reports/meetings/impact assesment

Another approach that we have faced studying EU institutions for local and regional development is the possible scenarios on changing the competence profile of CoR to realize regional Smart Specialization:

I. Giving CoR equal competencies like other institutions of triangle decision making system.

II. Making CoR one of the Chambers of European Parliament.[1]

Some of the researchers value that it would be something else if CoR would have the same competencies as European Commission, Parliament and Council have in the decision making process, because this will put their voice in an equal position and on the other side will increase the level of trust from local communities bringing their voice easily into this institution. The other alternative consists on the fact that if CoR would be one of the Chamber of the Parliament, this could be a mechanism to be closer to the community voice. European Parliament is the only institution that its members are elected directly from EU citizens. Maybe this choice could help to have flexible and fast solutions for regions issue. Producing better impact and outputs on regional development is not only a matter of intervention on the structure or competence of CoR, but it is mainly an issue on how can members of CoR be more powerful

[1] Petr Kaniok Lenka Dadova, *Committee of the Regions: From Advisory Body to the Second Chamber of the European Parliament?* Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences, No. 40 E/2013, pp. 114-136, http://eds.a.ebscohost.com/eds/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=0&sid=1c895505-5875-4d20-97bc-d57d492a26c7%40sessionmgr4007, last seen on April 2019.

with their work towards regions. CoR members must properly use the competencies given from EU law in order to realize regional agenda as the heart of EU.

The relation between CoR and Congress of Local and Regional Authorities must be concretely established, but in order that this institution could play a crucial role in the regions reality of EU, it must be highly active when collaborating or pushing out European Commission. EU Commission being the mainly legislative initiator, CoR must be highly active by being present and critical when EU Commission is drafting laws on EU.

If we imagine the role of CoR with other institutions, we can highlight that CoR needs to be more active with other institutions:

- inside EU: a higher presence and collaboration with EU Commission;
- outside EU: a joint working destination with Congress of Local and Regional Authorities.

Conclusions and Recommendations

This paper has the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. Local and regional development is considered to be an issue to be managed from each institution of EU when having a decision making process. During these recent years, EU institutions have considered regions as a priority on their competencies.

2. The compulsory collaboration of other EU institution with European Committee of the Regions create higher possibilities to produce a common decision making by having powerful decisions on regional development.

3. EU policy has put regional development on a specific budget voice (European Commission). It estimates about 40 % of the total budget of EU.

4. CoR members must act like powerful lobbyist more than only local representatives. This attitude is recommended by different researchers in order to strengthen their role on decision making process.

5. Despite that CoR does not have legal penalties if it does not respond to a draft proposal or decision making towards regional development, it has other “political penalties” if it keeps practising “silence voice”.

6. Some of the possible scenarios in order to strengthen CoR role in the process is to give to this institution equal legal powers like other institutions on the triangle process or making CoR as a second Chamber of EU Parliament. Making CoR equal powerful with other EU institutions can strengthen regions voice in the decision making.

7. If we imagine the role of CoR with other institutions, we can highlight that CoR needs to be more active with other institutions:

- inside EU: a higher presence and collaboration with EU Commission;

- outside EU: a joint working destination with Congress of Local and Regional Authorities.

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REALITIES AND PERSPECTIVES

The Analyze of the Link between Minimizing Production Costs and Maximizing Profits

Cătălin Angelo Ioan[1]

Abstract: The article examines the link between minimizing production costs and maximizing profits. We will analyze the phenomenon of demographics and poverty for developing countries and regions of the World for developing countries and regions of the World for each of the developing countries or regions of the World. The source of the statistical data present in the analysis is the World Bank, all the indicators and regression models being the contribution of the authors.

Keywords: cost; profit; minimizing; maximizing

Let us consider a firm F whose activity is formalized with a production function Q that depends on a number of production factors x1,..., xn, n≥2. In order to ensure its competitiveness on the market, its main purpose is to reduce its total cost, which will implicitly lead to the output of its products at the lowest possible cost. On the other hand, the company wants to maximize its profit. For example, we consider the production function as Cobb-Douglas type, which is equivalent to a constant production elasticity in relation to the production factors, which is not restrictive, at least in the short term.

1. Main Notions

In the following we will analyze the phenomenon of demographics and poverty for developing countries and regions of the World for developing countries and regions of the World for each of the developing countries or regions of the World

The source of the statistical data present in the analysis is the World Bank, all the indicators and regression models being the contribution of the authors.

Before starting the analysis, we will briefly outline the significance of some (less usual) indicators.

The annual population growth rate for a given year is calculated as the exponential growth rate of the population from the previous year to the current one, expressed as a percentage.

Birth rate, crude is calculated by reporting the number of live births that occurred in one year per 1,000 inhabitants.

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years of life of a newborn if the data that influence the mortality are kept constant.

The mortality rate, adult is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60.

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The maternal mortality ratio (according to WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and the United Nations Population Division) is "the number of women dying from pregnancy during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for 100,000 live births".

People using at least basic sanitation services refer to people using basic sanitation services.

The rural poverty gap (according to World Bank, Global Poverty Working Group) is "the low poverty line as a percentage of the poverty line".

The Gini index measures the extent to which income distribution between individuals or households in an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution (0 - perfect equality, 100 - perfect inequality).

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than the one they live in.

Refugees are persons who are recognized as individuals who have been granted refugee status and persons enjoying temporary protection.

2. The Analysis

2.1. Aruba

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 74712.37. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.44 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.21 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.27 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.73 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 19.80 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.394*Year+802.303. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.394. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.07 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.48 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.77 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The

equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.148*Year-223.447. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.148.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 157.64 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.814*Year+3763.848. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.814.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 97.86 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.057*Year+212.130. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.057.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 7.12 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

2.2. Afghanistan

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 17040452.79. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.70 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.40 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 17.61 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.327*Year-632.601. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.327.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 82.39 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.327*Year+732.601. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.327.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.97 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.62 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is

therefore: 0.605*Year-1155.621. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.605. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.62 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.616*Year-1176.388. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.616. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.67 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.595*Year-1135.843. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.595.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 423.73 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -6.906*Year+14148.603. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 6.906. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 927.38 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -42.284*Year+85600.615. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 42.284.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 30.97 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.065*Year-2107.693. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.065. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 3.52. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.12 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 3064346.22 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

2.3. Angola

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 13292350.05. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 388190.100*Year-758429568.129. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 388190.100.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.17 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.89 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 25.58 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.615*Year-1196.263. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.615.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.42 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.615*Year+1296.263. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.615.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.18 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 43.94 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.04 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.493*Year-933.769. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.493. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 41.95 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 446.85 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -4.758*Year+9903.272. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 4.758. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 834.38 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -33.464*Year+67845.908. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 33.464.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 29.92 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.264*Year-2507.647. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.264.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.08 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks

on the first 92% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 232412.96 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

2.4. Albania

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 2700066.77. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 70% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.14 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.07 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 39.02 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 60.98 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 24.01 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.531*Year+1080.362. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.531. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.27 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.246*Year-416.737. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.246. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.50 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.278*Year-479.546. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.278. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.14 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.214*Year-356.919. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.214.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 132.74 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of

41.19 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 93.66 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.655*Year-1220.959. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.655. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 1.59. Also for rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1996-2012 highlights an average of 8.72. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1996-2012 highlights an average of 1.08. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1996-2012 highlights an average of 6.96. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1996-2012 highlights an average of 2.57. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1996-2012 highlights an average of 3.85. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 25% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1996-2012 highlights an average of 5.02. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1996-2012 highlights an average of 6.65. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1996-2012 highlights an average of 11.32. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.49 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 9244.41 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

2.5. Andorra

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 50205.37. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 93% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1393.537*Year-2720147.111. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1393.537.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 3.20 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 86.67 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 13.33 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1986-2012 highlights an average of 10.71 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 14.71 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 5.23 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

2.6. Arab World

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 222496109.60. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 15% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 5641778.043*Year-10993358639.191. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 5641778.043.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.09 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.025*Year+99.721. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.025.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 highlights an average of 2.68 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.32 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.459*Year-864.828. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.459.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.68 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.459*Year+964.828. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.459.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 36.55 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.454*Year+937.949. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.454. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 61.23 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R

Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.460*Year-852.206. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.460. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 62.89 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.475*Year-881.909. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.475. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 59.66 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.445*Year-825.018. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.445.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 248.20 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -3.658*Year+7519.246. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.658. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 222.31 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -5.798*Year+11833.385. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 5.798.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 77.67 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.447*Year-818.751. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.447.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.57 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 2967077.70 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

2.7. United Arab Emirates

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 2723790.95. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 33.38 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 8.18 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 80.25 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 19.75 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 26.24 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.676*Year+1369.354. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.676. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.03 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.418*Year-761.579. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.418. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.58 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.389*Year-702.066. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.389. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.56 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.446*Year-818.259. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.446.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 171.16 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -4.374*Year+8864.513. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 4.374. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 8.77 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.98 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+99.764. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 18.44 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of

origin during - highlights an average of 166.10 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

2.8. Argentina

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 31852734.81. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 425710.846*Year-814460427.159. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 425710.846.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.58 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.35 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 84.85 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.322*Year-556.277. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.322.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 15.15 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.322*Year+656.277. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.322.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 21.50 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.85 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.217*Year-360.500. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.217. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.45 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.232*Year-386.635. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.232. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.42 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.203*Year-335.609. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.203.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 207.79 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per

1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.035*Year+4251.569. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.035. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 60.62 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 94.84 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1980-2014 highlights an average of 36.40. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1980-2014 highlights an average of 1.01. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1980-2014 highlights an average of 26.98. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1980-2014 highlights an average of 3.07. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1980-2014 highlights an average of 6.68. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1980-2014 highlights an average of 10.64. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 74% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1980-2014 highlights an average of 16.77. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1980-2014 highlights an average of 40.00. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.05 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 495.48 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

2.9. Armenia

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 2909755.18. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.04 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 0.84 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 63.12 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 36.88 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 20.90 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.18 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.38 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.14 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 198.02 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 41.23 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.147*Year+2338.800. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.147.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 90.99 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.083*Year-74.943. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.083. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 5.49. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 30.81. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 3.31. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 25.59. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 7.91. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 11.72. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 15.29. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 20.13. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. The analysis of indicator:

Income share held by highest 20% during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 39.08. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 3.50 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 67366.89 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

2.10. American Samoa

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 42210.81. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 95% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 790.884*Year-1530066.668. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 790.884.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.82 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 79.24 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.458*Year-830.584. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.458.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 20.76 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.458*Year+930.584. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.458.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 2006-2014 highlights an average of 6.42 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 62.40 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.031*Year+124.258. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.031.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 9.90 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

2.11. Antigua and Barbuda

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 75765.37. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.01 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.07 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 32.81 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.19 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 22.80 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.03 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.256*Year-438.696. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.256. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.59 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.256*Year-435.737. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.256. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.60 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.256*Year-441.515. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.256.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 208.47 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.197*Year+4574.552. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.197.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 85.28 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.367*Year-651.754. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.367.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 6.37 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks

on the first 12% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 24.30 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 3.564*Year-7126.685. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 3.564.

2.12. Australia

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 16686639.46. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 234606.627*Year-449711334.716. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 234606.627.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.98 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.54 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 86.13 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 13.87 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 15.97 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 76.18 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.244*Year-408.610. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.244. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 79.24 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.219*Year-355.977. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.219. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.27 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.268*Year-458.737. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.268.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2011 highlights an average of 144.88 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per

1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -3.040*Year+6181.512. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.040. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 7.46 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1981-2010 highlights an average of 8.89. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1981-2010 highlights an average of 0.73. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1981-2010 highlights an average of 6.70. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1981-2010 highlights an average of 1.98. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1981-2010 highlights an average of 3.27. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1981-2010 highlights an average of 4.39. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1981-2010 highlights an average of 6.13. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1981-2010 highlights an average of 10.90. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 5.69 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 20.73 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

2.13. Austria

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 7792513.28. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 24519.683*Year-40952617.384. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 24519.683.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.21 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.046*Year+143.964. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.046.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 0.39 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.55 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 34.45 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 12.29 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.86 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.249*Year-420.918. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.249. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 78.16 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.235*Year-388.847. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.235. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.73 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.263*Year-451.462. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.263.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 161.74 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.506*Year+5140.851. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.506. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 5.15 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 1% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.99 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.002*Year+103.844. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.002.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 30.38. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 3.13. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 23.95. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. The

analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 8.15. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 13.16. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 17.35. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 22.72. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 38.63. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 3.09 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 35.41 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

2.14. Azerbaijan

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 6904155.44. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 98848.709*Year-189607078.897. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 98848.709.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.06 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.67 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.44 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.56 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 25.51 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.39 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.182*Year-295.594. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.182. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 68.91 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation

coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.176*Year-280.552. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.176. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 62.03 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 217.69 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 48.08 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 77.59 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.586*Year-3105.887. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.586.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1995-2008 highlights an average of 12.29. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1995-2008 highlights an average of 2.34. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1995-2008 highlights an average of 10.86. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1995-2008 highlights an average of 5.34. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1995-2008 highlights an average of 7.24. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 43% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1995-2008 highlights an average of 8.79. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1995-2008 highlights an average of 10.91. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1995-2008 highlights an average of 17.73. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.87 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 162201.08 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

2.15. Burundi

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 5507297.95. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 126738.567*Year-246448974.064. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 126738.567.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.26 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.37 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 6.21 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.187*Year-365.488. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.187.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 93.79 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 1% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.187*Year+465.488. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.187.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.90 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.45 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.261*Year-469.402. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.261. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.18 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.265*Year-476.589. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.265. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.80 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.256*Year-462.556. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.256.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 400.09 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.193*Year+4758.923. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.193. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 965.19 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -23.438*Year+47900.369. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 23.438.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 46.23 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.630*Year-1218.943. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.630.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1992-2013 highlights an average of 6.74. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1992-2013 highlights an average of 0.53. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1992-2013 highlights an average of 5.39. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1992-2013 highlights an average of 1.30. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1992-2013 highlights an average of 2.06. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1992-2013 highlights an average of 2.80. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1992-2013 highlights an average of 3.88. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1992-2013 highlights an average of 8.15. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.73 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 355359.37 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 20% in the World.

2.16. Belgium

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 10079001.82. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 31169.567*Year-51886097.800. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 31169.567.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.00 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 0.39 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 95.78 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.099*Year-101.300. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.099.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 4.22 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.099*Year+201.300. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.099.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 12.76 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.19 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.217*Year-356.156. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.217. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 78.42 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.209*Year-337.523. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.209. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.12 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.224*Year-373.901. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.224.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 152.46 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.193*Year+4511.169. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.193. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 8.38 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.49 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 28.52. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 3.35. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 27% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 22.86. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 8.60. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 13.85. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 15% in the World. The analysis of

indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 17.67. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 22.57. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 37.30. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.16 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 46.65 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

2.17. Benin

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 5404568.54. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 148548.651*Year-289910148.919. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 148548.651.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.27 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.041*Year+133.410. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.041.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.65 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 29.97 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.642*Year-1247.092. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.642.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.03 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.642*Year+1347.092. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.642.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 44.34 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.28 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.436*Year-816.032. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.436. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.04 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female

(years) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.441*Year-824.629. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.441. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.60 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.431*Year-807.844. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.431.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 360.68 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -4.052*Year+8414.974. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 4.052. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 510.77 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 11.90 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.264*Year-518.028. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.264. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 6.44. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2003-2015 highlights an average of 9.98. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2003-2015 highlights an average of 0.49. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2003-2015 highlights an average of 7.94. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2003-2015 highlights an average of 1.25. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 2003-2015 highlights an average of 2.32. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 59% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2003-2015 highlights an average of 3.27. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2003-2015 highlights an average of 4.76. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2003-2015 highlights an average of 11.46. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.45 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an

average of 216.48 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 70% in the World.

2.18. Burkina Faso

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 9504210.60. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 235256.934*Year-458186573.712. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 235256.934.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.57 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.39 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World. Time regression analysis revea.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 13.94 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.461*Year-901.684. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.461.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 86.06 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.461*Year+1001.684. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.461.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.47 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.21 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.422*Year-791.417. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.422. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.30 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.414*Year-775.040. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.414. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.16 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.429*Year-807.014. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.429.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 388.99 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000

male adults) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 524.38 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -14.506*Year+29572.615. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 14.506.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 15.85 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.894*Year-1777.988. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.894. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 4.54. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1994-2014 highlights an average of 10.30. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1994-2014 highlights an average of 0.61. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1994-2014 highlights an average of 8.46. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1994-2014 highlights an average of 1.50. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1994-2014 highlights an average of 2.35. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1994-2014 highlights an average of 3.23. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1994-2014 highlights an average of 4.70. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1994-2014 highlights an average of 12.04. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.98 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 679.74 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

2.19. Bangladesh

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 103244602.63. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 2180762.362*Year-4232110973.162. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 2180762.362.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.95 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.19 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 18.30 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.540*Year-1056.054. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.540.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 81.70 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.540*Year+1156.054. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.540.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 36.35 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.632*Year+1292.157. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.632. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 57.93 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.524*Year-983.071. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.524. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 58.40 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.544*Year-1022.632. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.544. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 57.49 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.505*Year-945.393. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.505.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 207.70 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.422*Year+5020.811. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.422. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 361.92 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the

first 67% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -15.734*Year+31869.292. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 15.734.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 36.27 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.441*Year-2856.268. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.441. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 2.81. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1983-2010 highlights an average of 8.60. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1983-2010 highlights an average of 1.14. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1983-2010 highlights an average of 7.29. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 46% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1983-2010 highlights an average of 2.64. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1983-2010 highlights an average of 3.73. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1983-2010 highlights an average of 4.73. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1983-2010 highlights an average of 6.12. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1983-2010 highlights an average of 11.36. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 52% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.19 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 18058.26 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

2.20. Bulgaria

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 8249426.68. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.66 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.032*Year-13.453. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.032.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of -0.16 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 62.27 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 37.73 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 12.60 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.66 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.70 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 68.76 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2010 highlights an average of 197.85 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 17.81 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.724*Year+1468.508. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.724.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 85.90 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.010*Year+65.062. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.010.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1992-2014 highlights an average of 15.21. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1992-2014 highlights an average of 0.96. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1992-2014 highlights an average of 11.62. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1992-2014 highlights an average of 2.82. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1992-2014 highlights an average of 5.37. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1992-2014 highlights an average of 7.29. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1992-2014 highlights an average of 9.80. Also for Income

share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1992-2014 highlights an average of 18.20. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 39% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.17 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 2713.59 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

2.21. Bahrain

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 569312.30. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 76% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 42.37 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 3.87 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 86.56 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 13.44 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 29.39 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.571*Year+1164.024. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.571. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.71 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.24 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 68.26 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 155.08 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -4.168*Year+8439.052. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 4.168. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 19.92 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the

first 23% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.419*Year+859.262. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.419.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.95 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.011*Year+77.687. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.011.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 9.89 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 127.37 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 70% in the World.

2.22. Bahamas

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 249515.95. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 4818.042*Year-9328752.454. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 4818.042.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.87 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.32 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.42 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.430*Year-778.729. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.430.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 24.58 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.430*Year+878.729. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.430.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 23.01 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.333*Year+684.951. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.333. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.72 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 36% in the

World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.222*Year-372.201. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.222. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.75 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.239*Year-402.180. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.239. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 66.83 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.207*Year-343.650. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.207.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 253.16 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.518*Year+3269.259. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.518. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 66.15 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.871*Year-3680.062. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.871.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 90.62 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.251*Year-412.303. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.251.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 3.01 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 73.47 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

2.23. Bosnia and Herzegovina

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 3879438.93. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 68% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.76 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 0.18 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 34.58 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.42 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 16.89 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.406*Year+824.343. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.406. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.49 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.264*Year-453.606. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.264. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.12 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.281*Year-486.308. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.281. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.98 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.247*Year-422.461. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.247.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 192.97 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 17.50 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 94.83 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.011*Year+115.978. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.011.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2001-2011 highlights an average of 11.90. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2001-2011 highlights an average of

1.13. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2001-2011 highlights an average of 9.28. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 59% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2001-2011 highlights an average of 2.82. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 2001-2011 highlights an average of 4.52. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 55% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2001-2011 highlights an average of 6.05. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2001-2011 highlights an average of 8.21. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2001-2011 highlights an average of 14.78. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.32 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 334491.68 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 35% in the World.

2.24. Belarus

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 9534427.65. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 52% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 53.57 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 0.28 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 59.93 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.793*Year-1517.180. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.793.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 40.07 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.793*Year+1617.180. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.793.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 14.26 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.88 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.64 bigger than the

World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.36 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 284.52 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 19.04 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 1% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.516*Year+3053.938. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.516.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 94.65 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.053*Year+201.078. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.053.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 28.63. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 3.59. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 22.86. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 8.77. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 13.51. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 17.53. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 22.72. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 25% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 37.51. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.67 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 4165.58 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

2.25. Belize

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 198204.54. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is

therefore: 4787.560*Year-9319464.649. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 4787.560.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.93 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.48 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.49 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.157*Year+360.275. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.157.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.51 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.157*Year-260.275. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.157.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 35.35 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.436*Year+902.297. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.436. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 68.14 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.28 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 66.11 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 208.42 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 46.35 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 84.85 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.306*Year-528.701. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.306.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1993-1999 highlights an average of 49.49. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1993-1999 highlights an average of 0.77. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 71% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1993-1999 highlights an average of 40.93. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1993-1999 highlights an average of 2.66. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1993-1999 highlights an average of 5.89. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 67% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1993-1999 highlights an average of 9.16. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 71% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1993-1999 highlights an average of 14.87. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1993-1999 highlights an average of 53.17. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 3.51 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 18.48 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

2.26. Bermuda

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 57715.63. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 333.277*Year-604839.359. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 333.277.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 0.71 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 8.77 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1965-2015 highlights an average of 30.51 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1965-2015 highlights an average of 31.77 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1965-2015 highlights an average of 29.31 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.94 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of

linear regression is therefore: -0.007*Year+113.328. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.007.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 6.48 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 0.88 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 99% in the World.

2.27. Bolivia

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 6840732.05. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 130992.198*Year-253571757.475. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 130992.198.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.01 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.93 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.60 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.658*Year-1256.272. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.658.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.40 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.658*Year+1356.272. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.658.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 35.67 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.401*Year+831.694. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.401. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 54.44 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.503*Year-944.536. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.503. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 56.21 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.527*Year-991.628. From this equation we can note that,

every year, the indicator grow with 0.527. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.76 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.479*Year-899.687. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.479.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 326.16 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -4.070*Year+8414.462. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 4.070. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 319.58 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -8.864*Year+18069.600. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 8.864.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 45.42 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.958*Year-1877.213. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.958. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 38.93. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 34.72. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.48. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 26.37. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.78. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 4.87. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 8.18. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 59% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 13.38. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 25% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 37.17. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.27 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an

average of 341.56 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 68% in the World.

2.28. Brazil

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 142325306.58. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 2535776.498*Year-4898798371.555. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 2535776.498.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.43 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.013*Year+24.589. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.013.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.90 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. Time regression analysis reve.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.12 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.742*Year-1404.100. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.742.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 29.88 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.742*Year+1504.100. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.742.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 27.11 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.528*Year+1076.117. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.528. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.07 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.375*Year-680.814. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.375. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 68.47 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.408*Year-742.975. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.408. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 61.83 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World. Time regression

analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.344*Year-621.613. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.344.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 266.49 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 72.62 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 79.84 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.858*Year-1643.589. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.858.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 50.69. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 0.75. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 40.16. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 2.42. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 5.65. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 9.60. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 16.40. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 54.50. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.09 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 526.15 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

2.29. Barbados

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 258170.93. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 975.126*Year-1680379.696. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 975.126.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.50 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 0.37 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 35.16 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 64.84 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 17.64 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.78 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.258*Year-443.943. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.258. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.12 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.262*Year-449.099. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.262. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.56 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.255*Year-439.033. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.255.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 196.34 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -3.082*Year+6320.898. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.082. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 42.23 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.155*Year+2354.862. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.155.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 92.43 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The

equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.601*Year-1113.368. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.601.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.49 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 31.61 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

2.30. Brunei Darussalam

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 249001.86. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 6436.835*Year-12547427.102. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 6436.835.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.14 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.97 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World. Time regression analysis reve.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.05 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.487*Year-903.243. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.487.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 34.95 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.487*Year+1003.243. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.487.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 28.69 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.520*Year+1061.937. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.520. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.64 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.263*Year-451.298. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.263. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.21 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.269*Year-460.883. From this equation we can note that,

every year, the indicator grow with 0.269. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.14 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.258*Year-442.170. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.258.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 165.23 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.960*Year+6049.224. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.960. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 29.85 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2007-2015 highlights an average of 96.35 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.005*Year+105.721. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.005.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 6.28 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 3.35 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

2.31. Bhutan

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 487095.63. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 10160.868*Year-19712709.372. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 10160.868.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.40 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.28 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 17.78 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.678*Year-1330.741. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.678.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 82.22 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.678*Year+1430.741. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.678.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 37.43 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.664*Year+1357.603. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.664. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.68 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.692*Year-1322.751. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.692. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.06 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.681*Year-1301.402. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.681. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.32 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.702*Year-1343.084. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.702.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 389.77 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -7.381*Year+15060.133. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 7.381. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 423.00 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -30.005*Year+60508.954. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 30.005.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 58.21 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.664*Year-1274.472. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.664. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 1.95. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2003-2012 highlights an average of 12.37. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2003-2012 highlights an average of 0.77. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 52% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2003-2012 highlights an average of 9.76. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2003-2012 highlights an average of 1.87. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 2003-2012 highlights an average of 3.04. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2003-2012 highlights an average of 4.32. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2003-2012 highlights an average of 6.35. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2003-2012 highlights an average of 14.41. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.35 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 81816.65 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

2.32. Botswana

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1309982.39. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 32445.108*Year-63190891.387. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 32445.108.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.24 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.60 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 32.46 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.239*Year-2430.014. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.239.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.54 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.239*Year+2530.014. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.239.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 36.38 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.527*Year+1084.570. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.527. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 56.68 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 58.90 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 54.56 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 399.74 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 236.42 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 57.50 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.387*Year-719.121. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.387.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1985-2009 highlights an average of 9.61. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1985-2009 highlights an average of 0.18. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 99% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1985-2009 highlights an average of 7.87. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1985-2009 highlights an average of 0.47. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1985-2009 highlights an average of 0.92. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1985-2009 highlights an average of 1.54. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 99% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1985-2009 highlights an average of 2.74. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 99% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1985-2009 highlights an average of 10.33. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.98 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 54.70 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 77% in the World.

2.33. Central African Republic

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 2945240.58. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 62046.933*Year-120404061.539. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 62046.933.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.81 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.99 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 33.79 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 66.21 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 41.15 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.124*Year+288.366. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.124. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 45.42 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.25 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 43.67 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 465.82 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1116.00 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -21.939*Year+45049.138. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 21.939.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 20.77 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The

equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.732*Year-1448.208. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.732.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1992-2008 highlights an average of 9.48. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1992-2008 highlights an average of 0.23. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 91% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1992-2008 highlights an average of 7.46. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1992-2008 highlights an average of 0.62. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 92% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1992-2008 highlights an average of 1.25. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1992-2008 highlights an average of 2.05. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 99% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1992-2008 highlights an average of 3.41. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 99% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1992-2008 highlights an average of 10.31. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.56 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 101465.48 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

2.34. Canada

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 27059815.63. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 318640.133*Year-606396768.396. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 318640.133.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.20 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.28 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 77.02 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.178*Year-276.710. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.178.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 22.98 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of

R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.178*Year+376.710. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.178.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 14.86 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 76.56 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.208*Year-337.096. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.208. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 79.61 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.181*Year-280.207. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.181. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.64 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.234*Year-391.276. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.234.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2011 highlights an average of 143.77 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.563*Year+5231.859. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.563. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 8.38 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1981-2013 highlights an average of 10.89. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1981-2013 highlights an average of 0.90. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1981-2013 highlights an average of 8.27. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 67% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1981-2013 highlights an average of 2.42. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1981-2013 highlights an average of 4.22. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1981-2013 highlights an average of 5.67. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1981-2013 highlights an average of 7.65. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1981-2013 highlights an average of 13.38. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 4.29 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also

for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 72.62 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

2.35. Central Europe and the Baltics

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 104444580.39. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 21% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.48 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 highlights an average of 0.21 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 57.56 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 42.44 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 13.90 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.44 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.13 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.161*Year-244.685. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.161. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.93 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 220.19 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 19.73 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 92.47 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.75 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks

on the first 55% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 187350.74 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

2.36. Switzerland

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 6772169.44. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 55% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 44456.219*Year-81606793.453. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 44456.219.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.14 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 0.83 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.65 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 34.35 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 12.73 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 77.14 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.224*Year-367.805. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.224. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 80.16 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.210*Year-336.880. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.210. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.27 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.237*Year-397.257. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.237.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 127.15 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.228*Year+4554.276. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator

decreases with 2.228. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 6.69 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.90 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.001*Year+101.117. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.001.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2007-2013 highlights an average of 32.76. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2007-2013 highlights an average of 3.13. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient vaThe analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2007-2013 highlights an average of 25.60. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2007-2013 highlights an average of 7.77. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 2007-2013 highlights an average of 12.37. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2007-2013 highlights an average of 16.69. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2007-2013 highlights an average of 22.59. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2007-2013 highlights an average of 40.60. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 5.54 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 34.77 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

2.37. Channel Islands

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 137615.16. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 974.439*Year-1799570.103. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 974.439.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.21 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 0.73 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 32.82 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.18 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 12.34 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.20 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.198*Year-317.638. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.198. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 77.95 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.173*Year-265.252. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.173. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.58 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.221*Year-367.529. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.221.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 125.91 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.498*Year+5090.089. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.498.

International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 10.54 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

2.38. Chile

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 12884621.11. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 186756.498*Year-358387296.900. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 186756.498.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.67 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.007*Year+65.422. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.007.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.52 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. Time regression analysis rev

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 81.73 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.356*Year-626.732. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.356.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 18.27 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.356*Year+726.732. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.356.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 22.61 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.403*Year+823.957. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.403. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.64 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.420*Year-764.353. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.420. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.73 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.413*Year-746.249. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.413. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.71 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.427*Year-781.594. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.427.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 209.09 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -4.597*Year+9344.794. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 4.597. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 33.12 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 96.23 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least

basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.551*Year-1010.061. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.551.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 23.42. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 0.66. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 18.96. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 1.83. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 3.48. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 5.28. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 8.35. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 25.90. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.36 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 5024.26 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

2.39. China

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1071848070.18. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 13552779.038*Year-25871076657.592. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 13552779.038.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.62 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 1.31 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 29.32 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.68 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 20.82 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 66.12 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.73 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 64.58 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 192.48 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 54.92 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.637*Year+5334.677. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.637.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 67.65 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.987*Year-1913.944. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.987.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2008-2012 highlights an average of 17.00. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2008-2012 highlights an average of 0.80. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2008-2012 highlights an average of 12.64. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 27% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2008-2012 highlights an average of 2.06. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 2008-2012 highlights an average of 3.86. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2008-2012 highlights an average of 5.90. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2008-2012 highlights an average of 8.90. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2008-2012 highlights an average of 19.28. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.01 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an

average of 134895.89 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

2.40. Cote d'Ivoire

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 12059651.37. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 370145.547*Year-723789696.826. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 370145.547.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.41 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 3.39 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 38.20 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.569*Year-1092.633. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.569.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 61.80 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.569*Year+1192.633. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.569.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 45.65 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.362*Year+765.121. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.362. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.85 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.29 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.48 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 423.03 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 709.81 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 26.11 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.506*Year-990.392. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.506. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 4.51. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1985-2015 highlights an average of 13.10. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1985-2015 highlights an average of 0.76. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1985-2015 highlights an average of 10.17. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1985-2015 highlights an average of 1.96. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1985-2015 highlights an average of 3.36. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1985-2015 highlights an average of 4.75. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1985-2015 highlights an average of 6.92. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1985-2015 highlights an average of 15.27. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.79 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 28511.89 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

2.41. Cameroon

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 12067520.70. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 320687.258*Year-625458748.534. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 320687.258.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.37 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.016*Year+82.953. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.016.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.69 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 36.19 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.756*Year-1467.172. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.756.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 63.81 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.756*Year+1567.172. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.756.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 43.13 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.21 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.52 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.96 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 397.56 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 711.27 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 39.23 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.062*Year+163.745. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.062. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 5.21. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1996-2014 highlights an average of 9.26. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1996-2014 highlights an average of 0.48. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1996-2014 highlights an average of 7.26. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1996-2014 highlights an average of 1.19. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 1996-2014 highlights an average of 1.98. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 91% in the World. The analysis of

indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1996-2014 highlights an average of 2.89. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1996-2014 highlights an average of 4.38. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 74% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1996-2014 highlights an average of 10.60. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.38 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 6669.30 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

2.42. Congo, Dem. Rep.

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 37618326.00. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1063356.616*Year-2076334626.525. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1063356.616.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.88 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.036*Year+121.827. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.036.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.92 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 30.95 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.372*Year-708.142. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.372.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.05 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.372*Year+808.142. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.372.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 45.98 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.55 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.298*Year-543.656. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.298. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.01 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female

(years) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.299*Year-543.471. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.299. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.15 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.297*Year-543.833. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.297.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 390.08 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -3.050*Year+6450.994. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.050. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 831.81 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 21.01 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.177*Year+375.589. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.177.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2004-2012 highlights an average of 9.37. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2004-2012 highlights an average of 0.48. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2004-2012 highlights an average of 7.16. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2004-2012 highlights an average of 1.24. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 2004-2012 highlights an average of 2.21. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2004-2012 highlights an average of 3.20. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2004-2012 highlights an average of 4.80. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2004-2012 highlights an average of 10.77. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.41 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 329652.26 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

2.43. Congo, Rep.

The analysis of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 2568563.84. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 70741.657*Year-138065850.506. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 70741.657.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.15 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.007*Year+64.610. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.007.

The analysis of indicator: Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 2.85 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.12 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.612*Year-1166.003. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.612.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.88 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.612*Year+1266.003. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.612.

The analysis of: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 40.32 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 54.99 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 56.39 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 53.66 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World.

The indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 353.94 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 583.50 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 13.84 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. Time

regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.164*Year-315.193. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.164. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 7.20. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2005-2011 highlights an average of 13.74. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2005-2011 highlights an average of 0.51. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2005-2011 highlights an average of 10.67. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2005-2011 highlights an average of 1.30. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by second 20% during 2005-2011 highlights an average of 2.40. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 91% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2005-2011 highlights an average of 3.73. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2005-2011 highlights an average of 5.87. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2005-2011 highlights an average of 15.29. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.93 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 15115.81 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

2.44. Colombia

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 32860933.39. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 27% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 596749.567*Year-1153477206.625. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 596749.567.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.41 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.95 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 64.93 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.539*Year-1006.643. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.539.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 35.07 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.539*Year+1106.643. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.539.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 28.36 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.545*Year+1111.052. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.545. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 66.85 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.317*Year-562.449. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.317. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.99 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.365*Year-654.561. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.365. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 63.86 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.271*Year-474.723. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.271.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 245.38 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 89.27 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.360*Year+4815.169. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.360.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 80.25 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.576*Year-1076.342. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.576. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 18.32. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a c

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1992-2015 highlights an average of 39.19. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1992-2015 highlights an average of 0.63. Also for Income share held by

lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1992-2015 highlights an average of 31.20. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1992-2015 highlights an average of 2.13. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1992-2015 highlights an average of 5.00. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1992-2015 highlights an average of 8.08. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1992-2015 highlights an average of 13.32. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1992-2015 highlights an average of 42.32. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.06 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 155711.44 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

2.45. Comoros

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 423053.81. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 10960.577*Year-21366573.146. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 10960.577.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.90 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.014*Year+77.709. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.014.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.53 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 24.28 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.72 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 41.82 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.272*Year+582.506. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.272. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 53.67 smaller than the

World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.420*Year-780.140. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.420. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 55.31 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.421*Year-780.751. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.421. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.11 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.418*Year-779.559. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.418.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 360.78 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -4.700*Year+9702.771. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 4.700. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 473.23 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -11.899*Year+24300.585. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 11.899.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 30.69 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.511*Year-995.230. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.511.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2004-2013 highlights an average of 10.09. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2004-2013 highlights an average of 0.31. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2004-2013 highlights an average of 8.15. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2004-2013 highlights an average of 0.85. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2004-2013 highlights an average of 1.66. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2004-2013 highlights an average of 2.48. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2004-2013 highlights an average of 3.87. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2004-2013 highlights an

average of 11.15. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.55 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 171.78 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

2.46. Cabo Verde

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 356703.46. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 6093.114*Year-11756406.301. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 6093.114.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.14 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.74 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 38.79 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.037*Year-2022.517. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.037.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 61.21 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.037*Year+2122.517. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.037.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 36.12 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 62.84 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.463*Year-856.498. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.463. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 64.45 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.473*Year-875.675. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.473. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 61.30 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The

equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.453*Year-838.234. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.453.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 255.25 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -5.153*Year+10496.561. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 5.153. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 99.00 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 52.97 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.968*Year-3898.045. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.968.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2001-2007 highlights an average of 14.24. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2001-2007 highlights an average of 0.51. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2001-2007 highlights an average of 11.39. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2001-2007 highlights an average of 1.31. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2001-2007 highlights an average of 2.33. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2001-2007 highlights an average of 3.53. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2001-2007 highlights an average of 5.51. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2001-2007 highlights an average of 15.90. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.62 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World.Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 13.88 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

2.47. Costa Rica

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 3038258.32. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 66728.203*Year-129617409.005. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 66728.203.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.57 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.016*Year+17.280. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.016.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.33 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.54 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.786*Year-1511.072. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.786.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.46 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.786*Year+1611.072. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.786.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 26.67 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.506*Year+1031.811. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.506. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.93 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.333*Year-588.775. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.333. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.25 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.350*Year-620.138. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.350. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.72 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.317*Year-558.905. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.317.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 151.17 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 35.35 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is

therefore: -0.843*Year+1722.923. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.843.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 95.78 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.198*Year-302.263. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.198. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 11.67. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 39.33. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 1.00. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 29.52. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 3.27. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 7.29. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 11.29. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 17.66. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 43.35. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.23 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 202.31 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

2.48. Caribbean small states

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 5868926.16. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 53325.522*Year-100142211.911. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 53325.522.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.60 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 0.98 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 38.45 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks

on the first 71% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.201*Year-361.956. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.201.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 61.55 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.201*Year+461.956. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.201.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 26.29 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.424*Year+869.154. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.424. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 68.65 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.167*Year-263.690. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.167. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.18 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.190*Year-305.973. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.190. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 66.23 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.146*Year-223.151. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.146.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 226.02 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 103.31 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 85.81 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.209*Year-333.741. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.209.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.96 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory

of origin during - highlights an average of 2792.19 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 49% in the World.

2.49. Cuba

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 10068954.32. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 46% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 73735.906*Year-136518026.198. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 73735.906.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.54 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.019*Year+12.716. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.019.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.87 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.78 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.387*Year-699.010. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.387.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 30.22 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.387*Year+799.010. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.387.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 18.93 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.86 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.246*Year-415.012. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.246. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.74 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.256*Year-432.947. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.256. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.08 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.236*Year-397.930. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.236.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 147.08 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 45.96 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 90.03 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.109*Year-128.287. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.109.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.04 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 16127.44 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 49% in the World.

2.50. Curacao

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 144151.81. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.07 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.077*Year-100.420. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.077.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.43 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 84.22 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.308*Year-527.456. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.308.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 15.78 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.308*Year+627.456. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.308.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 2006-2015 highlights an average of 13.11 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 2006-2014 highlights an average of 50.76 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

during 2006-2014 highlights an average of 53.16 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 2006-2014 highlights an average of 48.48 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 186.34 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 2010-2015 highlights an average of 7.90 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World.

2.51. Cayman Islands

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 28099.11. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1057.941*Year-2075087.893. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1057.941.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 3.63 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 2007-2014 highlights an average of 12.11 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 9.86 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 3.86 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 99% in the World.

2.52. Cyprus

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 808045.11. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 11567.469*Year-22188083.172. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 11567.469.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.91 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.27 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 58.25 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 41.75 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 17.35 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.68 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.182*Year-285.711. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.182. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 77.80 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.185*Year-289.941. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.185. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.66 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.179*Year-281.683. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.179.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 112.97 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.737*Year+3564.866. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.737. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 11.19 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.75 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.046*Year+192.273. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.046.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 32.49. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 3.51. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 26.65. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 8.42. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 12.45. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks

on the first 61% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 16.33. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 21.65. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 41.18. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.56 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 7.69 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

2.53. Czech Republic

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 10184891.79. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.35 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.19 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.21 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 28.79 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 12.83 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.75 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 76.22 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.165*Year-250.914. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.165. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.46 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 21% in the World.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 192.89 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of

7.38 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 1% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.14 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+99.612. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 13.44. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 2.07. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 11.55. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 5.06. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 8% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 7.54. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 9.21. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 11.33. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 69% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 18.70. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 93% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.60 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World.Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 2493.30 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

2.54. Germany

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 79381016.42. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.94 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.046*Year+143.233. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.046.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.24 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.05 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 26.95 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 11.16 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.81 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.228*Year-378.700. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.228. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 77.85 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.223*Year-365.169. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.223. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.91 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.233*Year-391.587. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.233.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1990-2013 highlights an average of 123.78 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.882*Year+5891.253. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.882. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 7.96 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.22 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+98.268. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2006-2013 highlights an average of 27.26. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2006-2013 highlights an average of 2.89. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2006-2013 highlights an average of 21.64. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2006-2013 highlights an average of 7.19. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2006-2013 highlights an average of 11.29. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2006-2013

highlights an average of 14.80. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 39% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2006-2013 highlights an average of 19.59. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2006-2013 highlights an average of 34.64. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.68 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World.Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 361.65 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

2.55. Djibouti

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 495348.63. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 16855.530*Year-33013445.931. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 16855.530.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.86 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 4.34 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.81 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 29.19 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 37.16 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.427*Year+886.571. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.427. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 54.38 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.292*Year-526.262. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.292. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 55.93 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.296*Year-533.096. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.296. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014

highlights an average of 52.92 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.288*Year-519.753. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.288.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 344.79 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 368.42 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -11.371*Year+23139.415. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 11.371.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 51.16 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.026*Year-0.491. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.026.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 10.77. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 0.44. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 8.28. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 1.27. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 2.51. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 3.68. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 5.33. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 12.23. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 3.33 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 2972.70 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

2.56. Dominica

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 70709.35. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 93% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.39 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 55.04 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.709*Year-1353.968. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.709.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 44.96 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.709*Year+1453.968. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.709.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 12.52 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1982-2002 highlights an average of 17.62 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1982-2002 highlights an average of 18.06 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1982-2002 highlights an average of 17.19 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1990-2000 highlights an average of 30.65 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 72.70 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.019*Year-1973.233. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.019.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.44 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 28.76 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

2.57. Denmark

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 5172882.46. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 16481.149*Year-27591641.270. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 16481.149.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.49 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.41 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 83.26 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 16.75 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 12.90 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.39 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.139*Year-200.790. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.139. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 77.97 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.133*Year-187.137. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.133. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.93 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 142.86 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 9.00 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.201*Year+411.554. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.201.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.60 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+99.599. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 26.71. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of the indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 3.78. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the

region ranks on the first 18% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 22.20. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 9.49. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 14.20. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 17.65. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 22.29. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 36.36. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.72 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 14.64 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 93% in the World.

2.58. Dominican Republic

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 6931871.11. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 133977.312*Year-259415025.211. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 133977.312.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.73 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.014*Year+21.334. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.014.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.12 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 54.66 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.812*Year-1558.636. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.812.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 45.34 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.812*Year+1658.636. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.812.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 32.51 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.539*Year+1102.778. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.539. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.32 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.389*Year-708.526. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.389. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.76 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.428*Year-782.043. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.428. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 63.00 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.353*Year-638.509. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.353.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 238.39 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 122.23 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 81.12 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.231*Year-383.589. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.231.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1986-2015 highlights an average of 34.26. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1986-2015 highlights an average of 1.11. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1986-2015 highlights an average of 26.87. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1986-2015 highlights an average of 3.04. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1986-2015 highlights an average of 5.87. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1986-2015 highlights an average of 9.03. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 69% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1986-2015 highlights an average of 14.12. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 63% in the

World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1986-2015 highlights an average of 37.97. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.93 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 161.54 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

2.59. Algeria

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 24537494.05. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 538183.145*Year-1045370598.844. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 538183.145.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.54 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.32 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.18 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.711*Year-1361.356. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.711.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.82 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.711*Year+1461.356. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.711.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 34.78 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 62.46 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.599*Year-1129.041. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.599. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 63.69 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.612*Year-1153.002. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.612. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 61.30 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 25%

in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.587*Year-1106.221. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.587.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 230.96 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -5.475*Year+11112.711. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 5.475. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 167.08 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -3.041*Year+6256.046. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.041.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 85.84 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.250*Year-416.532. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.250.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1988-2011 highlights an average of 4.30. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1988-2011 highlights an average of 0.40. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1988-2011 highlights an average of 3.44. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1988-2011 highlights an average of 0.95. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1988-2011 highlights an average of 1.50. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1988-2011 highlights an average of 2.03. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1988-2011 highlights an average of 2.73. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1988-2011 highlights an average of 5.29. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.18 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 6409.04 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 51% in the World.

2.60. East Asia & Pacific (Excluding High Income)

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1519966807.35. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a

correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 21749401.480*Year-41717843335.734. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 21749401.480.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.09 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 1.49 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 30.03 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.671*Year-1303.811. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.671.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.97 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.671*Year+1403.811. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.671.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 23.28 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.14 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.02 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 63.38 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 211.44 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 110.00 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -4.064*Year+8247.338. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 4.064.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 67.29 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.987*Year-1914.798. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.987.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.06 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 879040.74 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 14% in the World.

2.61. Early-Demographic Dividend

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1982604820.94. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 40616830.973*Year-78763655153.012. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 40616830.973.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.05 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 2.12 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 33.72 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.390*Year-742.520. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.390.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 66.28 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.390*Year+842.520. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.390.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 32.95 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.442*Year+911.055. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.442. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 58.81 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.436*Year-808.415. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.436. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 60.04 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.463*Year-860.439. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.463. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 57.67 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a

correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.410*Year-758.062. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.410.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 281.93 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -3.412*Year+7064.151. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.412. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 293.35 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -12.353*Year+25030.554. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 12.353.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 50.12 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.142*Year-2242.205. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.142.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.38 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 2135398.52 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

2.62. East Asia & Pacific

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1727211318.02. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 23511036.952*Year-45012730143.531. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 23511036.952.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.23 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 1.42 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 35.31 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.626*Year-1208.988. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.626.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 64.69 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.626*Year+1308.988. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.626.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 22.24 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 66.42 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 68.47 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 64.49 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 203.98 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 103.58 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -3.838*Year+7789.754. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.838.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 70.57 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.875*Year-1685.992. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.875.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.20 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 879561.26 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

2.63. Europe & Central Asia (Excluding High Income)

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 365566552.53. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 15% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 2336748.650*Year-4279889763.261. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 2336748.650.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.51 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 0.72 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 58.87 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 41.13 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 18.28 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.44 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.03 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.134*Year-194.438. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.134. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 63.13 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 289.59 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 48.54 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.218*Year+4490.323. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.218.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 89.85 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.377*Year-666.496. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.377.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.65 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 1195047.85 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33.

Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

2.64. Europe & Central Asia

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 813548708.54. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 4038345.971*Year-7214683080.826. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 4038345.971.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.86 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 0.56 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.47 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.253*Year-436.972. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.253.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 34.53 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.253*Year+536.972. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.253.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 15.43 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.64 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.166*Year-257.392. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.166. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.46 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.174*Year-269.739. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.174. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 68.06 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.159*Year-247.972. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.159.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 220.28 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal

mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 30.04 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.320*Year+2673.338. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.320.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 94.39 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.240*Year-387.716. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.240.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.86 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 1215617.44 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

2.65. Ecuador

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 9994361.07. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 43% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 217306.259*Year-422010482.356. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 217306.259.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.84 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.30 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.36 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.595*Year-1132.359. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.595.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.64 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.595*Year+1232.359. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.595.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 31.74 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region

ranks on the first 43% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.475*Year+975.885. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.475. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 66.35 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.446*Year-819.991. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.446. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 68.66 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.484*Year-892.405. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.484. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 64.15 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.410*Year-751.026. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.410.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 219.66 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.119*Year+4431.444. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.119. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 102.65 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 78.62 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.017*Year-1962.580. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.017. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 22.08. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a c

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 31.74. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 0.73. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 24.86. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 2.30. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 69% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 4.99. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1987-2015

highlights an average of 7.77. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 12.32. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1987-2015 highlights an average of 34.68. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.34 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 621.44 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 62% in the World.

2.66. Egypt, Arab Rep.

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 56355838.07. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1214341.299*Year-2357754664.990. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1214341.299.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.54 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.27 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 42.53 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 57.47 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 34.53 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.435*Year+899.885. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.435. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 61.50 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.464*Year-861.666. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.464. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 63.66 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.481*Year-892.812. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.481. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014

highlights an average of 59.45 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.449*Year-832.004. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.449.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 236.72 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.722*Year+3658.618. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.722. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 61.69 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.879*Year+5827.523. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.879.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 92.81 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.048*Year-3.209. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.048.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 9.65. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.22. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 8.33. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.81. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 3.95. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 4.97. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 6.43. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 12.61. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.08 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 6034.11 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

2.67. Euro area

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 308458890.60. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1234833.625*Year-2146390356.870. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1234833.625.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.37 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.016*Year+83.006. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.016.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 0.45 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.50 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.212*Year-350.337. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.212.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 29.50 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.212*Year+450.337. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.212.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 12.93 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.39 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.235*Year-391.446. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.235. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 78.67 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.233*Year-384.995. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.233. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.27 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.237*Year-397.811. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.237.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2013 highlights an average of 156.78 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a

correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.043*Year+4214.262. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.043. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 8.50 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.215*Year+439.123. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.215.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 98.77 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.033*Year+32.025. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.033.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.16 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 6015.81 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

2.68. Eritrea

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 2743227.94. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 58324.653*Year-113060370.744. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 58324.653.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2011 highlights an average of 50.08 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2011 reveals an average of 2.28 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2011 highlights an average of 15.21 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.189*Year-360.141. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.189.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2011 highlights an average of 84.79 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.189*Year+460.141. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.189.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 41.54 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -

0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.305*Year+647.899. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.305. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.35 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.454*Year-851.586. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.454. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.15 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.465*Year-872.261. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.465. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.64 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.443*Year-831.896. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.443.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 408.09 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 820.23 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 9.63 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.261*Year-514.306. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.261.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2010 highlights an average of 0.09 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 296631.11 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

2.69. Spain

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 38823879.77. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 284882.136*Year-527521806.569. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 284882.136.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.98 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.76 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.35 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 27.65 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 13.89 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 76.35 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.246*Year-413.100. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.246. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 79.53 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.258*Year-433.130. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.258. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.31 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.235*Year-394.024. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.235.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 137.34 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.686*Year+3486.555. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.686. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 5.31 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.90 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+99.571. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 34.45. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 2.18. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation

coefficient value: -0.97 the analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 25.39. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 6.41. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 12.21. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 17.05. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 23.32. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 41.02. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.70 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 167.30 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

2.70. Estonia

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1399332.96. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 77% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 53.83 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.16 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.63 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 32.37 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 13.15 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.59 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.67 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.74 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2013 highlights an average of 279.53 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 23.46 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.35 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.034*Year+31.346. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.034.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 17.11. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 1.40. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 13.24. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 3.84. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 6.61. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 8.56. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 59% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 11.66. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 39% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 21.17. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 4.36 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 501.35 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

2.71. Ethiopia

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 51869601.09. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1416337.725*Year-2763809796.947. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1416337.725.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.18 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.004*Year+57.813. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.004.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.73 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 12.38 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.221*Year-427.281. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.221.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 87.62 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.221*Year+527.281. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.221.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 44.80 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.65 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.20 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.17 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 407.10 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 810.54 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -36.921*Year+74744.892. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 36.921.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 5.06 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.262*Year-521.138. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.262. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 2.63. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1995-2010 highlights an average of 8.60. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1995-2010 highlights an average of 0.86. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1995-2010 highlights an average of 7.28. Also for Income share held by highest

10% the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1995-2010 highlights an average of 2.05. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1995-2010 highlights an average of 3.05. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1995-2010 highlights an average of 3.96. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1995-2010 highlights an average of 5.19. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1995-2010 highlights an average of 10.75. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.27 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 148099.70 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 27% in the World.

2.72. European Union

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 470535188.72. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1630945.777*Year-2771785015.112. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1630945.777.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.32 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.011*Year+72.213. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.011.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 0.40 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.44 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.214*Year-356.486. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.214.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 30.56 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.214*Year+456.486. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.214.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 13.22 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.166*Year+344.029. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.166. The indicator: Life

expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.68 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.211*Year-344.491. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.211. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 77.93 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.211*Year-342.072. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.211. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.59 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.211*Year-347.050. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.211.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2013 highlights an average of 166.07 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 11.08 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.390*Year+791.538. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.390.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 97.64 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.87 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 188450.11 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

2.73. Fragile and Conflict Affected Situations

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 272629039.70. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 6757769.148*Year-13161816026.349. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 6757769.148.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.22 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.008*Year+65.991. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.008.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 2.58 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 30.41 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.421*Year-806.652. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.421.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.59 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.421*Year+906.652. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.421.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 41.59 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.249*Year+536.435. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.249. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.58 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.358*Year-658.464. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.358. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 54.20 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.361*Year-663.352. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.361. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.95 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.352*Year-648.836. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.352.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 367.86 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -3.237*Year+6801.688. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.237. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 665.69 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -14.495*Year+29692.015. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 14.495.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 40.10 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.180*Year-321.410. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.180.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.64 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 8291776.37 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

2.74. Finland

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 4957158.44. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 18404.357*Year-31630702.917. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 18404.357.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.40 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.019*Year+88.530. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.019.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.39 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.44 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.532*Year-982.252. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.532.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 25.56 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.532*Year+1082.252. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.532.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 13.11 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.71 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.239*Year-399.340. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.239. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 78.56 bigger

than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.222*Year-362.899. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.222. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 71.03 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.254*Year-434.045. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.254.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2012 highlights an average of 192.46 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -3.251*Year+6648.567. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.251. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 4.23 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.129*Year+263.015. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.129.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.45 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+99.486. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 27.59. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 3.84. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 22.72. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 91% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 9.32. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 13.86. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 17.37. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 22.41. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 39% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 37.04. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.76 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 5.19 smaller than the World average:

16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 94% in the World.

2.75. Fiji

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 689373.23. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 8820.168*Year-16845120.897. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 8820.168.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.15 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.51 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 41.93 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.437*Year-827.296. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.437.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 58.07 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.437*Year+927.296. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.437.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 29.94 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.389*Year+803.099. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.389. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 64.32 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.251*Year-434.980. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.251. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 66.54 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.277*Year-484.073. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.277. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 62.21 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.227*Year-388.224. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.227.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 269.98 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 42.69 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.222*Year+2489.508. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.222.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 87.34 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.095*Year-2109.935. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.095. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 3.83. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 9.58. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 0.72. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 7.66. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 1.75. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 43% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 2.77. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 3.73. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 5.30. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 11.47. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.37 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World.Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 867.74 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

2.76. France

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 57638192.00. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 328301.665*Year-595025518.713. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 328301.665.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.91 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.65 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.62 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 26.38 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 14.45 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 76.04 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.241*Year-402.569. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.241. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 79.92 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.237*Year-391.477. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.237. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.34 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.244*Year-413.133. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.244.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 171.36 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.294*Year+4730.118. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.294. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 11.54 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.297*Year+607.154. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.297.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 98.66 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The

equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.001*Year+100.132. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.001.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 29.12. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 2.95. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 23.46. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 7.35. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 11.59. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 15.19. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 20.06. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 36.72. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.53 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 85.96 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

2.77. Faroe Islands

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 44239.67. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.64 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 32.68 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.328*Year-619.948. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.328.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.32 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.328*Year+719.948. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.328.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 16.14 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1973-2015 highlights an average of 58.27 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1973-2015 highlights an average of 60.46 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life

expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1973-2015 highlights an average of 56.18 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.10 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

2.78. Micronesia, Fed. Sts.

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 84855.93. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.80 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.56 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 24.22 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.78 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 34.36 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.399*Year+827.807. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.399. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.06 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.187*Year-306.444. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.187. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.71 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.194*Year-320.011. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.194. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 64.45 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 221.67 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of

141.77 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -3.418*Year+6986.554. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.418.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2006-2014 highlights an average of 56.25 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2005-2013 highlights an average of 9.17. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2005-2013 highlights an average of 0.46. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2005-2013 highlights an average of 6.91. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2005-2013 highlights an average of 1.23. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 74% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2005-2013 highlights an average of 2.28. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2005-2013 highlights an average of 3.32. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2005-2013 highlights an average of 4.87. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2005-2013 highlights an average of 10.52. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.69 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

2.79. Gabon

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1006928.44. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 74% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 25070.025*Year-48832281.687. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 25070.025.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.79 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.43 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 60.53 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.358*Year-2639.639. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.358.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 39.47 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.358*Year+2739.639. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.358.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 35.26 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 55.41 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 56.79 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 54.09 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 337.99 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 370.69 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -5.297*Year+10978.123. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 5.297.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 39.98 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.128*Year-217.428. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.128.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 3.47 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 84.96 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

2.80. United Kingdom

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 57894885.40. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.29 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.40 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 78.85 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 21.15 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 13.76 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.53 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.198*Year-318.149. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.198. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 78.27 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.172*Year-264.458. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.172. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.91 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.222*Year-369.284. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.222.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2013 highlights an average of 140.55 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.182*Year+4475.794. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.182. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 10.73 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 99.12 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.001*Year+101.517. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.001.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 34.20. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 2.80. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 26.34. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest

20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 7.19. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 12.07. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 16.60. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 22.63. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 18% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 41.54. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.18 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 111.78 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

2.81. Georgia

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 4278878.95. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.76 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.07 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.44 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.56 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 17.14 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.58 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.152*Year-232.590. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.152. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 73.53 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.155*Year-234.560. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.155. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 65.83 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.149*Year-230.713. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.149.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 230.91 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 36.12 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 90.85 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.801*Year+1698.832. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.801.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1996-2015 highlights an average of 40.31. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1996-2015 highlights an average of 1.96. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1996-2015 highlights an average of 30.22. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 69% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1996-2015 highlights an average of 5.51. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1996-2015 highlights an average of 10.54. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1996-2015 highlights an average of 15.41. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 32% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1996-2015 highlights an average of 22.34. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1996-2015 highlights an average of 46.22. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 69% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.13 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 14894.17 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

2.82. Ghana

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 15092693.46. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 379324.388*Year-739004190.008. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 379324.388.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.48 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.59 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 37.26 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.554*Year-1063.879. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.554.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 62.74 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.554*Year+1163.879. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.554.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 40.14 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.325*Year+686.866. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.325. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 54.48 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.287*Year-515.548. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.287. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 55.42 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.291*Year-522.195. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.291. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 53.58 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.283*Year-509.218. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.283.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 332.87 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -2.432*Year+5165.631. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 2.432. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 434.50 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and

a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -12.994*Year+26454.677. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 12.994.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 12.75 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.208*Year-404.774. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.208. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 3.56. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1987-2012 highlights an average of 9.03. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1987-2012 highlights an average of 0.55. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1987-2012 highlights an average of 6.90. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 25% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1987-2012 highlights an average of 1.42. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1987-2012 highlights an average of 2.47. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1987-2012 highlights an average of 3.53. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1987-2012 highlights an average of 5.09. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1987-2012 highlights an average of 10.57. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.30 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World.Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 14338.59 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

2.83. Gibraltar

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 29995.02. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.70 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 7.40 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 1.67 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 99% in the World.

2.84. Guinea

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 6757750.93. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 161934.423*Year-315167881.731. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 161934.423.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.42 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.21 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 25.54 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.475*Year-918.790. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.475.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.46 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.475*Year+1018.790. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.475.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 44.14 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.13 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.477*Year-901.891. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.477. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.00 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.459*Year-864.798. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.459. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 45.31 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.494*Year-937.218. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.494.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 390.43 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of

869.73 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 15.49 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.856*Year-1703.856. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.856. The analysis of indicator: Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) during - highlights an average of 5.56. Also for Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1991-2012 highlights an average of 9.50. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1991-2012 highlights an average of 0.49. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1991-2012 highlights an average of 7.19. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1991-2012 highlights an average of 1.27. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1991-2012 highlights an average of 2.26. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1991-2012 highlights an average of 3.33. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1991-2012 highlights an average of 4.99. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1991-2012 highlights an average of 10.88. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 57% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 1.11 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 6320.62 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 771.383*Year-1539145.722. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 771.383.

2.85. Gambia, The

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 951912.42. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 74% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 29377.984*Year-57451520.525. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 29377.984.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.05 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 3.06 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 36.23 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.916*Year-1785.267. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.916.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 63.77 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.916*Year+1885.267. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.916.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.37 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.76 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.554*Year-1052.173. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.554. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.03 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.554*Year-1050.957. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.554. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.55 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.554*Year-1053.332. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.554.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 397.37 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -5.497*Year+11322.662. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 5.497. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 862.15 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -13.986*Year+28868.400. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 13.986.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 48.13 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.899*Year+1852.962. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.899.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1998-2003 highlights an average of 15.97. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1998-2003 highlights an average of 0.55. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1998-2003 highlights an average of 12.42. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1998-2003 highlights an average of 1.52. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1998-2003 highlights an average of 2.88. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1998-2003 highlights an average of 4.32. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 71% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1998-2003 highlights an average of 6.83. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 71% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1998-2003 highlights an average of 17.78. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 2.89 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 1853.22 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

2.86. Guinea-Bissau

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1048490.68. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 75% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 20425.605*Year-39557612.708. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 20425.605.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.00 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.92 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 27.77 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.721*Year-1405.056. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.721.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.23 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.721*Year+1505.056. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.721.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 43.39 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region

ranks on the first 7% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.75 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.344*Year-636.933. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.344. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.39 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.341*Year-628.667. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.341. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.18 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.348*Year-644.806. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.348.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 381.86 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -3.855*Year+8044.037. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.855. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 717.31 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -14.284*Year+29321.908. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 14.284.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 16.63 smaller than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.635*Year-1258.983. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.635.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 1993-2010 highlights an average of 7.22. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 1993-2010 highlights an average of 0.37. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 88% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 1993-2010 highlights an average of 5.81. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 4% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 1993-2010 highlights an average of 0.97. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 1993-2010 highlights an average of 1.64. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 93% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 1993-2010 highlights an average of 2.34. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 94% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 1993-2010 highlights an average of 3.41. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 98% in the

World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 1993-2010 highlights an average of 8.31. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 7% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.36 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 2177.15 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

2.87. Equatorial Guinea

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 508606.19. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.11 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.77 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 1% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 33.02 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 66.98 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 41.16 bigger than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 47.11 smaller than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.404*Year-756.557. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.404. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.64 smaller than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.400*Year-745.961. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.400. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 45.66 smaller than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.409*Year-766.649. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.409.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 415.54 bigger than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is

therefore: -3.563*Year+7496.967. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 3.563. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 695.15 bigger than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -42.614*Year+86029.723. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 42.614.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 76.98 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.407*Year+894.480. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.407.

The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 0.23 smaller than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 347.81 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 81% in the World.

2.88. Greece

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 9947039.07. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 54959.325*Year-99312098.630. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 54959.325.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.60 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.46 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.66 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.337*Year-599.394. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.337.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 30.34 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.337*Year+699.394. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.337.

The study of indicator: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 12.75 smaller than the World average: 26.17. Also for Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World. The indicator: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) during 1960-

2014 highlights an average of 75.34 bigger than the World average: 63.96. Also for Life expectancy at birth, total (years) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.241*Year-403.386. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.241. Life expectancy at birth, female (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 78.08 bigger than the World average: 66.16. Also for Life expectancy at birth, female (years) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.240*Year-399.211. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.240. The analysis of: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.72 bigger than the World average: 61.92. Also for Life expectancy at birth, male (years) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.242*Year-407.362. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.242.

The study of indicator: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 142.51 smaller than the World average: 244.07. Also for Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.917*Year+3952.623. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.917. An overview of the indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) during 1990-2015 highlights an average of 3.54 smaller than the World average: 308.42. Also for Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 97.76 bigger than the World average: 63.09. Also for People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.152*Year-206.648. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.152.

GINI index (World Bank estimate) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 34.69. Also for GINI index (World Bank estimate) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by lowest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 2.35. Also for Income share held by lowest 10% the region ranks on the first 72% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by highest 10% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 26.07. Also for Income share held by highest 10% the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by lowest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 6.56. Also for Income share held by lowest 20% the region ranks on the first 67% in the World. The analysis of: Income share held by second 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 12.13. Also for Income share held by second 20% the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. The indicator: Income share held by third 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 16.99. Also for Income share held by third 20% the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. The analysis of indicator: Income share held by fourth 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 22.91. Also for Income share held by fourth 20% the region ranks on the first 8% in the World. The study of indicator: Income share held by highest 20% during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 41.41. Also for Income share held by highest 20% the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. The study of indicator: International migrant stock (% of population) during 1990-2015

highlights an average of 2.22 bigger than the World average: 0.69. Also for International migrant stock (% of population) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Refugee population by country or territory of origin during - highlights an average of 123.74 smaller than the World average: 16528111.33. Also for Refugee population by country or territory of origin the region ranks on the first 83% in the World.

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