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Table A1 Energy-related emissions and carbon intensity

	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions							Non-CO ₂ emissions (CH ₄ , N ₂ O)		Carbon intensity			
	Annual total		Change	Per capita		Share of annual world total	Cumulative emissions since 1850	Annual total		Energy		Income	
	Metric tons (millions)		%	Metric tons		%	Metric tons (billions)	Metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent (millions)		Metric tons of CO ₂ per ton of oil equivalent		Metric tons of CO ₂ per thousand \$ of GDP	
	1990	2005	1990–2005 ^a	1990	2005	2005	1850–2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005
Algeria	68	91	33.3	2.7	2.8	0.34	2.8	9.6	15.5	2.86	2.63	0.44	0.39
Argentina	105	142	35.3	3.2	3.7	0.54	5.6	10.0	19.1	2.28	2.24	0.43	0.34
Australia	260	377	45.0	15.2	18.5	1.42	12.5	27.5	38.8	2.97	3.12	0.65	0.58
Austria	58	77	33.6	7.5	9.4	0.29	4.3	1.4	1.4	2.31	2.27	0.28	0.28
Belarus	108	61	-43.8	10.6	6.2	0.23	4.0	2.9	3.3	2.55	2.26	1.65	0.73
Belgium	109	112	2.7	10.9	10.7	0.42	10.4	2.8	2.4	2.19	1.81	0.44	0.34
Brazil	195	334	70.8	1.3	1.8	1.26	8.8	10.9	14.7	1.40	1.54	0.18	0.21
Bulgaria	75	46	-38.7	8.6	6.0	0.17	3.0	6.0	4.8	2.61	2.30	1.13	0.64
Canada	433	552	27.5	15.6	17.1	2.08	23.8	41.0	57.8	2.07	2.02	0.58	0.49
Chile	32	59	81.7	2.5	3.6	0.22	1.8	2.4	3.4	2.30	1.99	0.37	0.30
China	2,211	5,060	128.9	1.9	3.9	19.06	94.3	192.9	218.7	2.56	2.94	1.77	0.95
Colombia	45	61	34.0	1.4	1.4	0.23	2.2	5.1	7.1	1.83	2.12	0.26	0.23
Czech Republic	154	118	-23.3	14.9	11.5	0.44	10.7 ^b	10.9	7.2	3.14	2.61	0.92	0.57
Denmark	51	48	-5.9	9.9	8.8	0.18	3.4	0.9	1.6	2.84	2.43	0.39	0.26
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	81	149	83.3	1.5	2.0	0.56	3.2	8.5	16.0	2.54	2.43	0.45	0.45
Finland	55	55	0.7	11.0	10.6	0.21	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.92	1.61	0.47	0.35
France	355	388	9.3	6.3	6.4	1.46	31.7	16.3	13.2	1.56	1.41	0.25	0.21
Germany	968	814	-15.9	12.2	9.9	3.06	117.8 ^c	47.8	28.9	2.72	2.36	0.49	0.32
Greece	71	96	35.6	6.9	8.6	0.36	2.6	4.6	5.8	3.18	3.08	0.34	0.29
Hungary	71	58	-18.3	6.8	5.7	0.22	4.1	6.0	5.4	2.47	2.07	0.55	0.34
India	597	1,149	92.6	0.7	1.1	4.33	28.6	53.1	89.2	1.87	2.14	0.58	0.47
Indonesia	151	349	131.7	0.8	1.6	1.31	6.8	41.2	58.8	1.46	1.98	0.41	0.49
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	178	431	142.3	3.3	6.2	1.62	8.6	24.4	64.9	2.58	2.73	0.52	0.67
Iraq	61	99	62.0	3.3	3.5	0.37	2.2	4.1	3.3	3.21	3.31	..	..
Ireland	31	44	41.7	8.8	10.5	0.16	1.6	1.3	1.8	3.00	2.89	0.50	0.28
Israel	34	60	78.3	7.2	8.6	0.23	1.5	0.2	0.4	2.77	2.83	0.41	0.38
Italy	398	454	14.0	7.0	7.7	1.71	17.9	16.8	18.5	2.69	2.44	0.30	0.28
Japan	1,058	1,214	14.8	8.6	9.5	4.57	46.1	10.0	7.1	2.38	2.30	0.33	0.31
Kazakhstan	233	155	-33.6	14.3	10.2	0.58	9.9 ^d	28.8	13.2	3.17	2.73	2.01	1.17
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	114	73	-35.5	5.6	3.1	0.28	5.9 ^e	26.9	27.3	3.43	3.42	..	..
Korea, Rep. of	227	449	97.6	5.3	9.3	1.69	9.0 ^e	6.6	7.7	2.43	2.11	0.50	0.44
Kuwait	27	76	184.0	12.7	30.1	0.29	1.6	5.4	9.1	3.36	2.71	..	0.67
Libya	37	47	28.8	8.4	7.9	0.18	1.3	..	..	3.16	2.65	..	0.63
Malaysia	52	138	163.9	2.9	5.4	0.52	2.7 ^e	..	..	2.24	2.09	0.43	0.46
Mexico	293	393	33.9	3.5	3.8	1.48	12.5	47.9	86.1	2.38	2.22	0.38	0.33
Morocco	20	41	111.2	0.8	1.4	0.16	0.9	..	..	2.72	3.08	0.29	0.39
Netherlands	158	183	15.6	10.6	11.2	0.69	8.3	3.3	2.6	2.36	2.22	0.41	0.32
Nigeria	68	97	43.0	0.7	0.7	0.36	2.3	25.8	66.2	0.95	0.92	0.49	0.39
Norway	30	38	27.9	7.0	8.2	0.14	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.39	1.15	0.22	0.17
Pakistan	61	118	94.1	0.6	0.8	0.45	2.4 ^e	7.5	12.5	1.40	1.55	0.34	0.35
Philippines	36	77	113.1	0.6	0.9	0.29	1.9	3.6	2.6	1.38	1.76	0.24	0.31
Poland	349	296	-15.3	9.2	7.8	1.11	22.6	23.5	20.9	3.50	3.19	1.14	0.57
Portugal	40	63	59.1	4.0	6.0	0.24	1.7	1.1	1.7	2.30	2.32	0.26	0.30
Qatar	14	44	202.1	30.8	54.6	0.16	0.9	..	..	2.21	2.71	..	0.77
Romania	167	91	-45.5	7.2	4.2	0.34	6.9	24.5	13.2	2.67	2.37	0.91	0.45
Russian Federation	2,194	1,544	-29.6	14.8	10.8	5.81	92.5 ^d	406.4	206.4	2.50	2.35	1.17	0.91
Saudi Arabia	169	320	89.6	10.3	13.8	1.21	7.4	2.3	3.9	2.75	2.28	0.54	0.65
Serbia	59	50	-14.3	7.8	6.8	0.19	..	..	..	3.02	3.13	..	0.78
Singapore	29	43	49.7	9.5	10.1	0.16	1.4	0.2	0.8	2.16	1.39	0.39	0.23
Slovak Republic	57	38	-32.8	10.8	7.1	0.14	3.2 ^b	1.7	1.6	2.67	2.03	0.86	0.45
South Africa	255	331	29.9	7.2	7.1	1.25	14.1	10.6	12.5	2.79	2.59	0.93	0.83
Spain	208	342	64.7	5.3	7.9	1.29	10.0	5.3	6.6	2.28	2.36	0.27	0.29
Sweden	53	51	-4.5	6.2	5.7	0.19	4.1	2.1	2.2	1.12	0.98	0.25	0.18
Switzerland	41	45	9.0	6.2	6.1	0.17	2.4	0.7	0.6	1.67	1.67	0.18	0.17
Syrian Arab Republic	32	48	51.6	2.5	2.6	0.18	1.2	..	..	2.72	2.62	0.85	0.64
Thailand	79	214	172.6	1.4	3.4	0.81	3.9	13.0	19.2	1.79	2.13	0.35	0.48
Turkey	129	219	70.3	2.3	3.0	0.82	5.3	26.1	56.6	2.43	2.56	0.31	0.29
Turkmenistan	47	42	-11.3	12.8	8.6	0.16	2.1 ^d	19.7	46.4	2.38	2.51	..	..
Ukraine	681	297	-56.4	13.1	6.3	1.12	22.6 ^d	139.7	118.4	2.68	2.07	1.63	1.13
United Arab Emirates	52	112	114.1	28.0	27.3	0.42	2.2	20.1	40.0	2.26	2.45	0.60	0.57
United Kingdom	558	533	-4.4	9.7	8.8	2.01	68.1	36.9	27.0	2.63	2.27	0.42	0.28
United States	4,874	5,841	19.9	19.5	19.7	22.00	324.9	298.8	242.8	2.53	2.49	0.61	0.47
Uzbekistan	120	110	-8.4	5.9	4.2	0.41	6.9 ^d	28.1	40.3	2.59	2.34	2.93	2.10
Venezuela, R. B. de	112	150	33.4	5.7	5.6	0.56	5.3	30.5	46.3	2.56	2.48	0.59	0.57
Vietnam	17	81	376.5	0.3	1.0	0.31	1.5 ^e	3.5	4.9	0.70	1.58	0.28	0.45
World	20,693t	26,544t	28.3w	4.0w	4.2w	100.00w	1,169.1s	1,861.0t	1,978.9t	2.39w	2.35w	0.57w	0.47w
Low income	549	707	28.9	0.7	0.6	2.66	24.0	115.5	256.4	1.38	1.26	0.46	0.38
Middle income	9,150	12,631	38.0	2.6	3.0	47.59	395.1	1,168.3	1,279.4	2.41	2.49	0.80	0.61
High income	10,999	13,207	20.1	11.8	12.7	49.75	750.1	577.2	557.1	2.44	2.32	0.47	0.39
European Union 15	3,122	3,271	4.8	8.6	8.5	12.32	284.8	142.1	115.7	2.36	2.11	0.36	0.28
OECD	11,121	12,946	16.4	10.7	11.1	48.77	764.7	644.6	651.4	2.46	2.33	0.47	0.37

a. Denotes percent change in CO₂ emissions between 1990 and 2005. b. Share of cumulative emissions for Czech Republic and Slovak Republic prior to 1992 were calculated based on their share of total combined emissions in during 1992–2006. c. Share of cumulative emissions for Germany prior to 1991 were calculated based on total for German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany and were combined with emissions for Germany between 1991 and 2006. d. Share of cumulative emissions for Belarus, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan prior to 1992 were calculated based on the share of combined emissions of former Soviet Union countries during 1992–2006. e. Emissions for the Democratic Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea are based on data for United Korea prior to 1950. Emissions for Pakistan and Bangladesh are based on data for East and West Pakistan before 1971. Emissions for Malaysia and include Malaysia's share of emissions from the Federation of Malaya. Emissions for Vietnam include emissions for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of South Vietnam.

Table A2 Land-based emissionsTable A2a CO₂ emissions from deforestation

	Annual average				
	Total emissions		Per capita		Average share of total
	Metric tons (millions)	Rank	Metric tons	Rank	%
	1990–2005 ^a	1990–2005 ^a	1990–2005 ^a	1990–2005 ^a	1990–2005 ^a
Argentina	33	25	0.9	48	0.6
Bolivia	139	7	15.2	1	2.5
Brazil	1,830	1	9.8	5	32.4
Cambodia	84	10	6.0	13	1.5
Cameroon	70	12	3.9	18	1.2
Canada	70	12	2.2	29	1.2
China	57	18	0.0	83	1.0
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	176	4	3.0	24	3.1
Ecuador	84	10	6.5	12	1.5
Guatemala	62	16	4.9	17	1.1
Honduras	48	20	7.0	10	0.8
Indonesia	1,459	2	6.6	11	25.9
Malaysia	139	7	5.4	15	2.5
Mexico	40	23	0.4	63	0.7
Myanmar	158	5	3.3	20	2.8
Nigeria	158	5	1.1	40	2.8
Papua New Guinea	44	21	7.2	8	0.8
Peru	70	12	2.6	27	1.2
Philippines	70	12	0.8	50	1.2
Russian Federation	58	17	0.4	61	1.0
Tanzania	51	19	1.3	35	0.9
Turkey	34	24	0.5	58	0.6
Venezuela, R. B. de	187	3	7.0	9	3.3
Zambia	106	9	9.3	6	1.9
Zimbabwe	40	22	3.1	22	0.7

a. Data are an average for the period 1990–2005.

Table A2b Non-CO₂ emissions (Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)) from agriculture

	Annual total		Share of total	Per capita			
	Metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent (millions)		%	Metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent		Rank	
	1990	2005	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005
Argentina	114	139	2.3	3.5	3.6	6	7
Australia	97	110	1.8	5.7	5.4	4	4
Bangladesh	60	80	1.3	0.5	0.5	77	70
Bolivia	22	46	0.8	3.3	5.0	7	5
Brazil	426	591	9.7	2.9	3.2	8	8
Canada	57	73	1.2	2.1	2.3	15	10
China	905	1,113	18.3	0.8	0.9	62	48
Colombia	61	89	1.5	1.8	2.1	19	11
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	36	75	1.2	0.9	1.3	53	21
Ethiopia	39	55	0.9	0.8	0.7	60	58
France	110	103	1.7	1.9	1.7	18	15
Germany	110	84	1.4	1.4	1.0	32	37
India	330	403	6.6	0.4	0.4	84	83
Indonesia	106	132	2.2	0.6	0.6	73	66
Mexico	67	77	1.3	0.8	0.7	61	57
Myanmar	50	78	1.3	1.2	1.6	38	16
Nigeria	75	115	1.9	0.8	0.8	63	52
Pakistan	58	79	1.3	0.5	0.5	76	73
Russian Federation	222	118	1.9	1.5	0.8	25	50
Thailand	79	89	1.5	1.4	1.4	27	18
Turkey	80	76	1.3	1.4	1.1	29	31
United Kingdom	54	48	0.8	0.9	0.8	57	54
United States	427	442	7.3	1.7	1.5	20	17
Venezuela, R. B. de	47	52	0.9	2.4	1.9	11	12
Vietnam	48	65	1.1	0.7	0.8	67	55

Table A3 Total primary energy supply

	Total primary energy supply (TPES)								Electricity consumption		Electrification rate
	Annual total		Share of fossil fuels in TPES			Share of renewable energy in TPES		Share of nuclear in TPES	Per capita		
			% of total			% of total			kilowatt-hours	% change	
	Tons of oil equivalent (millions)		Coal	Natural gas	Oil	Hydro, solar, wind, and geothermal	Biomass and waste	% of total			
									2006	2006	
Albania	2.7	2.3	1.1	0.6	66.8	19.1	10.1	0.0	961	84.0	..
Algeria	23.9	36.7	1.9	65.2	32.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	870	60.6	98
Angola	6.3	10.3	0.0	6.4	27.5	2.2	63.9	0.0	153	155.5	15
Argentina	46.1	69.1	1.1	49.3	38.0	4.7	3.7	2.9	2,620	100.7	95
Armenia	7.9	2.6	0.0	53.1	15.2	6.1	0.0	26.6	1,612	-40.7	..
Australia	87.7	122.5	43.9	19.1	31.6	1.3	4.1	0.0	11,309	34.6	100
Austria	25.1	34.2	11.8	21.8	42.0	9.6	13.1	0.0	8,090	32.5	100
Azerbaijan	26.1	14.1	0.0	63.5	34.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	2,514	-2.7	..
Bahrain	4.8	8.8	0.0	75.4	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,627	92.1	99
Bangladesh	12.8	25.0	1.4	46.6	17.8	0.5	33.7	0.0	146	221.2	32
Belarus	42.3	28.6	0.1	60.3	31.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	3,322	-24.2	..
Belgium	49.7	61.0	7.8	24.6	40.1	0.1	5.9	19.9	8,688	36.2	100
Benin	1.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	37.1	0.0	61.1	0.0	69	104.5	22
Bolivia	2.8	5.8	0.0	27.5	55.5	3.2	13.8	0.0	485	76.9	64
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.0	5.4	62.4	5.9	22.3	9.3	3.4	0.0	2,295	-24.6	..
Botswana	1.3	2.0	32.5	0.0	36.6	0.0	23.2	0.0	1,419	96.0	39
Brazil	140.0	224.1	5.7	7.8	40.2	13.4	29.6	1.6	2,060	41.5	97
Brunei Darussalam	1.8	2.8	0.0	73.1	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,173	87.7	99
Bulgaria	28.8	20.7	34.1	14.0	24.7	1.9	3.9	24.6	4,315	-9.3	..
Cambodia	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.1	71.3	0.0	88	..	20
Cameroon	5.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	16.3	4.5	79.2	0.0	186	-3.1	47
Canada	209.5	269.7	10.2	29.5	35.3	11.4	4.7	9.5	16,766	3.8	100
Chile	14.1	29.8	13.3	21.9	38.3	9.9	15.9	0.0	3,207	157.3	99
China	863.2	1,878.7	64.2	2.5	18.3	2.2	12.0	0.8	2,040	299.1	99
Hong Kong, China	10.7	18.2	38.6	13.2	44.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	5,883	40.8	..
Colombia	24.7	30.2	8.2	20.3	45.0	12.2	14.9	0.0	923	11.6	86
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	11.9	17.5	1.5	0.0	3.1	3.9	92.4	0.0	96	-19.9	6
Congo, Rep. of	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.6	35.2	2.7	57.5	0.0	155	-8.2	20
Costa Rica	2.0	4.6	0.9	0.0	47.6	35.8	15.5	0.0	1,801	65.7	99
Côte d'Ivoire	4.4	7.3	0.0	18.8	16.9	1.8	63.8	0.0	182	21.3	..
Croatia	9.1	9.0	7.0	26.2	51.5	5.8	4.1	0.0	3,635	21.5	..
Cuba	16.8	10.6	0.2	8.3	79.5	0.1	11.9	0.0	1,231	1.6	96
Cyprus	1.6	2.6	1.4	0.0	96.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	5,746	78.9	..
Czech Republic	49.0	46.1	45.2	16.4	21.4	0.5	4.0	14.8	6,511	16.6	..
Denmark	17.9	20.9	26.2	21.7	39.4	2.6	12.9	0.0	6,864	15.5	100
Dominican Republic	4.1	7.8	6.4	3.5	70.4	1.5	18.0	0.0	1,309	242.1	93
Ecuador	6.1	11.2	0.0	5.0	83.2	5.5	5.2	0.0	759	58.5	90
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	32.0	62.5	1.4	44.4	50.0	1.9	2.3	0.0	1,382	100.2	98
El Salvador	2.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	44.0	24.4	31.6	0.0	721	95.9	80
Eritrea	..	0.7	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.0	73.1	0.0	49	..	20
Estonia	9.6	4.9	57.0	16.5	15.1	0.2	10.7	0.0	5,890	0.0	..
Ethiopia	15.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	8.8	1.3	90.0	0.0	38	91.5	15
Finland	28.7	37.4	13.7	10.4	28.2	2.7	20.4	15.9	17,178	37.6	100
France	227.6	272.7	4.8	14.5	33.3	1.9	4.4	43.0	7,585	26.9	100
Gabon	1.2	1.8	0.0	5.8	33.4	4.5	56.4	0.0	1,083	13.9	48
Georgia	12.3	3.3	0.3	41.3	23.5	14.0	19.3	0.0	1,549	-42.1	..
Germany	355.6	348.6	23.6	22.8	35.4	1.4	4.6	12.5	7,175	8.0	100
Ghana	5.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	31.7	5.1	63.3	0.0	304	-1.1	49
Greece	22.2	31.1	27.0	8.8	57.3	2.5	3.3	0.0	5,372	69.0	100
Guatemala	4.5	8.2	4.8	0.0	39.7	4.0	51.6	0.0	529	136.8	79
Haiti	1.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.9	75.8	0.0	37	-36.2	36
Honduras	2.4	4.3	2.7	0.0	50.6	5.1	41.5	0.0	642	72.2	62
Hungary	28.6	27.6	11.1	41.5	27.6	0.4	4.3	12.8	3,883	13.2	..
Iceland	2.2	4.3	1.8	0.0	22.9	75.3	0.1	0.0	31,306	94.0	100
India	319.9	565.8	39.4	5.5	24.1	1.9	28.3	0.9	503	82.3	56
Indonesia	102.8	179.1	15.5	18.6	33.0	3.7	29.2	0.0	530	228.3	54
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	68.8	170.9	0.7	51.5	46.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	2,290	134.9	97
Iraq	19.1	32.0	0.0	8.9	90.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,161	-7.6	15
Ireland	10.3	15.5	11.0	26.0	54.8	1.3	1.4	0.0	6,500	72.1	100
Israel	12.1	21.3	36.0	8.8	52.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	6,893	65.1	97
Italy	148.1	184.2	9.1	37.6	44.1	4.6	2.6	0.0	5,762	39.0	100
Jamaica	2.9	4.6	0.5	0.0	88.7	0.3	10.5	0.0	2,450	178.8	87
Japan	443.9	527.6	21.3	14.7	45.6	2.1	1.3	15.0	8,220	26.7	100
Jordan	3.5	7.2	0.0	28.0	70.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1,904	81.2	100
Kazakhstan	73.6	61.4	49.3	30.6	18.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	4,293	-27.3	..
Kenya	11.2	17.9	0.4	0.0	20.2	5.9	73.6	0.0	145	16.3	14
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	33.2	21.7	86.9	0.0	3.3	5.0	4.8	0.0	797	-36.1	22
Korea, Rep.	93.4	216.5	24.3	13.3	43.2	0.2	1.1	17.9	8,063	239.8	100
Kuwait	8.0	25.3	0.0	38.3	61.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,314	101.2	100
Kyrgyz Republic	7.6	2.8	18.3	22.9	20.8	45.5	0.1	0.0	2,015	-12.9	..
Latvia	7.9	4.6	1.8	30.5	31.9	5.1	25.9	0.0	2,876	-15.1	..
Lebanon	2.3	4.8	2.8	0.0	91.5	1.4	2.7	0.0	2,142	354.9	100
Libya	11.5	17.8	0.0	29.4	69.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	3,688	130.1	97
Lithuania	16.2	8.5	3.1	28.7	30.3	0.4	8.8	27.0	3,232	-19.7	..
Luxembourg	3.5	4.7	2.3	26.2	63.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	16,402	20.1	100

	Total primary energy supply (TPES)								Electricity consumption		Electrification rate
	Annual total		Share of fossil fuels in TPES			Share of renewable energy in TPES		Share of nuclear in TPES	Per capita		
			% of total			% of total			kilowatt-hours	% change	
	Tons of oil equivalent (millions)		Coal	Natural gas	Oil	Hydro, solar, wind, and geothermal	Biomass and waste	% of total					% of population
1990	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	1990–2006 ^a	2000–2006 ^b	
Macedonia, FYR	2.7	2.8	45.4	2.4	35.0	5.5	6.0	0.0	3,496	25.3	..
Malaysia	23.3	68.3	12.0	44.4	38.8	0.9	4.1	0.0	3,388	187.5	98
Malta	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,975	79.1	..
Mexico	123.0	177.4	4.9	27.4	56.8	4.8	4.6	1.6	1,993	50.3	..
Moldova	9.9	3.4	2.5	66.7	19.4	0.2	2.2	0.0	1,516	-44.4	..
Mongolia	3.4	2.8	71.7	0.0	24.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	1,297	-19.1	65
Morocco	7.2	14.0	27.8	3.4	63.3	1.1	3.2	0.0	685	85.8	85
Mozambique	6.0	8.8	0.0	0.3	6.6	14.4	81.6	0.0	461	1,040.4	6
Myanmar	10.7	14.3	0.8	12.4	12.7	2.0	72.1	0.0	93	104.5	11
Namibia	..	1.5	1.9	0.0	65.4	8.8	12.7	0.0	1,545	..	34
Nepal	5.8	9.4	2.7	0.0	8.6	2.4	86.2	0.0	80	129.2	33
Netherlands	67.1	80.1	9.7	42.7	40.4	0.3	3.3	1.1	7,057	35.2	100
Netherlands Antilles	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,651	59.2	..
New Zealand	13.8	17.5	11.9	18.7	39.4	24.0	6.0	0.0	9,746	14.5	100
Nicaragua	2.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	39.0	8.7	52.2	0.0	426	44.7	69
Nigeria	70.9	105.1	0.0	8.6	11.2	0.6	79.6	0.0	116	32.6	46
Norway	21.4	26.1	2.7	18.2	34.0	39.6	5.1	0.0	24,295	4.0	100
Oman	4.6	15.4	0.0	67.6	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,457	107.3	96
Pakistan	43.4	79.3	5.4	31.6	23.9	3.5	34.9	0.8	480	73.6	54
Panama	1.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	71.7	11.1	17.4	0.0	1,506	76.4	85
Paraguay	3.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	30.5	116.5	52.0	0.0	900	78.4	86
Peru	10.0	13.6	5.9	12.3	50.3	14.0	17.4	0.0	899	64.1	72
Philippines	26.2	43.0	13.4	5.8	31.8	22.9	26.1	0.0	578	60.7	81
Poland	99.9	97.7	58.5	12.7	24.1	2.2	5.5	0.0	3,586	9.3	..
Portugal	17.2	25.4	13.0	14.3	53.8	5.1	11.9	0.0	4,799	89.0	100
Qatar	6.5	18.1	0.0	82.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	17,188	75.7	71
Romania	62.5	40.1	23.5	36.4	25.3	4.0	8.1	3.7	2,401	-17.9	..
Russian Federation	878.9	676.2	15.7	53.0	20.6	2.3	1.1	6.1	6,122	-8.3	..
Saudi Arabia	61.3	146.1	0.0	36.7	63.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,079	77.8	97
Senegal	1.8	3.0	3.4	0.3	55.7	0.7	39.6	0.0	150	52.3	33
Serbia	19.5	17.1	51.0	11.7	27.5	5.5	4.7	0.0	4,026	13.9	..
Singapore	13.4	30.7	0.0	20.9	79.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,363	72.1	100
Slovak Republic	21.3	18.7	23.9	28.8	18.3	2.1	2.6	25.4	5,136	-7.3	..
Slovenia	5.6	7.3	20.3	12.4	36.5	4.3	6.5	19.9	7,123	39.9	..
South Africa	91.2	129.8	71.7	2.9	12.4	0.3	10.5	2.4	4,810	8.5	70
Spain	91.2	144.6	12.4	21.5	49.0	3.0	3.6	10.8	6,213	76.3	100
Sri Lanka	5.5	9.4	0.7	0.0	40.7	4.2	54.3	0.0	400	159.5	66
Sudan	10.7	17.7	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.7	77.5	0.0	95	91.5	30
Sweden	47.6	51.3	4.7	1.7	28.5	10.5	18.4	34.0	15,230	-3.8	100
Switzerland	24.8	28.2	0.6	9.6	46.0	10.1	7.2	25.8	8,279	11.7	100
Syrian Arab Republic	11.7	18.9	0.0	27.0	71.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	1,466	117.6	90
Tajikistan	5.6	3.6	1.3	13.4	44.7	39.1	0.0	0.0	2,241	-33.0	..
Tanzania	9.8	20.8	0.2	1.5	6.6	0.6	91.0	0.0	59	15.0	11
Thailand	43.9	103.4	12.1	25.8	44.4	0.7	16.6	0.0	2,080	181.4	99
Togo	1.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.3	84.5	0.0	98	12.6	17
Trinidad and Tobago	6.0	14.3	0.0	87.7	12.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	5,008	87.0	99
Tunisia	5.1	8.7	0.0	39.4	47.2	0.1	13.3	0.0	1,221	91.2	99
Turkey	52.9	94.0	28.1	27.6	33.4	5.5	5.5	0.0	2,053	130.2	..
Turkmenistan	19.6	17.3	0.0	71.3	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,123	-7.4	..
Ukraine	253.8	137.4	29.1	42.4	10.8	0.8	0.4	17.1	3,400	-29.0	..
United Arab Emirates	23.2	46.9	0.0	72.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,569	66.2	92
United Kingdom	212.3	231.1	17.9	35.1	36.3	0.3	1.7	8.5	6,192	15.6	100
United States	1,926.3	2,320.7	23.7	21.6	40.4	1.6	3.4	9.2	13,515	15.6	100
Uruguay	2.3	3.2	0.1	3.2	64.6	9.7	14.9	0.0	2,042	63.9	95
Uzbekistan	46.4	48.5	2.2	85.8	10.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	1,691	-29.1	..
Venezuela, R. B. de	43.9	62.2	0.1	37.6	50.6	11.0	0.9	0.0	3,175	28.9	99
Vietnam	24.3	52.3	16.8	9.5	23.4	3.9	46.4	0.0	598	511.2	84
Yemen, Rep. of	2.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	190	58.9	36
Zambia	5.5	7.3	1.4	0.0	9.7	11.0	78.2	0.0	730	-3.2	19
Zimbabwe	9.4	9.6	22.2	0.0	7.1	5.0	63.3	0.0	900	4.5	34
World	8,637.3t	11,525.2t	26.6w	21.0w	35.7w	2.8w	9.8w	6.3w	2,750w	29.6w	..
Low income	400.2	575.5	7.3	19.1	7.8	3.1	53.8	0.1	311	18.7	..
Middle income	3,797.2	5,348.7	35.8	19.2	29.9	3.2	12.3	2.0	1,647	58.2	..
High income	4,479.4	5,659.1	13.9	22.9	43.7	2.5	3.4	11.0	9,675	27.5	..
European Union 15	1,324.2	1,542.8	20.5	24.5	40.9	2.4	5.0	15.1	7,058	25.5	..
OECD	4,521.8	5,537.4	20.5	21.9	39.7	2.8	3.8	11.1	8,413	24.4	..

a. Denotes percent change in value of the variable within the given period. b. Data are for the most recent year available.

Table A4 Natural disasters

	Mortality		People affected			Economic losses			Coastline	Population in low-elevation coastal zones	Area in low-elevation coastal zones
	Droughts	Floods and storms	Droughts	Floods and storms	Share of population	Droughts	Floods and storms	Largest per event loss			
	Number of people		Number of people (thousands)		%	\$ (thousands)		% of GDP	kilometers	%	%
	1971–2008 ^a	1971–2008 ^a	1971–2008 ^a	1971–2008 ^a	1971–2008 ^a	1971–2008 ^a	1971–2008 ^a	1961–2008 ^b	2008	2000	2000
Angola	2	7	69	18	2.2	0	263	..	1,600	5.3	0.3
Argentina	0	13	0	355	1.1	3,158	229,348	0.8	4,989	10.9	1.9
Australia	0	10	186	108	4.8	262,447	390,461	3.2	25,760	12.1	1.6
Bahamas, The	0	1	0	1	0.2	0	67,116	9.8	3,542	87.6	93.2
Bangladesh	0	5,673	658	8,751	9.1	0	445,576	9.8	580	45.6	40.0
Belize	0	2	0	8	3.6	0	14,862	200.2	386	40.3	15.6
Benin	0	3	58	56	5.3	17	214	..	121	21.0	1.6
Bolivia	0	22	92	62	2.4	25,411	43,050	18.7	0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	1	102	993	384	1.4	124,289	157,849	1.2	7,491	6.7	1.4
Cambodia	0	30	172	251	5.8	3,632	8,634	9.2	443	23.9	7.4
Chad	0	8	62	18	6.0	2,184	30	..	0	0.0	0.0
China	93	1,304	9,642	53,460	5.2	522,350	4,791,624	2.9	14,500	11.4	2.0
Costa Rica	0	5	0	39	1.0	632	19,668	2.4	1,290	2.4	3.5
Cuba	0	6	22	331	3.1	4,819	287,436	..	3,735	13.3	21.1
Czech Republic	0 ^c	2 ^c	0 ^c	8 ^c	0.1 ^c	0 ^c	122,263 ^c	3.2	0	0.0	0.0
Djibouti	0	6	26	18	8.5	0	151	..	314	40.6	1.9
Dominica	0	1	0	3	3.5	0	7,412	100.8	148	6.7	4.5
Dominican Republic	0	75	0	111	1.6	0	71,240	36.4	1,288	3.3	4.7
Ecuador	0	21	1	43	0.5	0	40,972	3.3	2,237	14.0	3.2
Ethiopia	10,536	51	1,361	59	6.6	2,411	424	..	0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	0	8	8	26	4.8	789	18,078	17.1	1,129	17.6	10.6
Georgia	0	3	18	1	0.8	5,263	15,259	26.8	310	6.2	2.2
Ghana	0	7	329	94	8.1	3	882	4.5	539	3.7	1.0
Grenada	0	1	0	2	1.6	0	23,803	205.1	121	6.4	6.5
Guatemala	1	73	5	24	0.2	632	48,434	3.9	400	1.4	2.1
Guyana	0	1	16	12	5.7	763	16,692	56.3	459	54.6	3.7
Haiti	0	225	55	131	2.8	0	21,707	62.6	1,771	9.2	5.1
Honduras	0	621	19	109	2.9	447	130,421	72.9	820	4.6	5.6
India	8	2,489	25,294	22,314	7.2	61,608	1,055,375	2.5	7,000	6.3	2.5
Indonesia	35	182	121	206	0.3	4,216	62,572	9.3	54,716	19.6	9.3
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0	102	974	101	4.8	86,842	202,133	3.5	2,440	2.1	1.6
Italy	0	8	0	2	0.1	21,053	597,289	2.7	7,600	9.3	6.3
Jamaica	0	7	0	56	2.4	158	68,304	26.1	1,022	7.9	6.9
Jordan	0	1	9	0	0.2	0	26	7.5	26	0.0	0.0
Kenya	5	23	960	56	9.7	39	588	..	536	0.9	0.4
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	0	49	0	314	1.4	0	622,156	..	2,495	10.2	3.8
Korea, Rep. of	0	116	0	76	0.2	0	391,754	1.2	2,413	6.2	5.0
Lao PDR	0	5	112	123	6.3	26	8,657	22.8	0	0.0	0.0
Lebanon	0	1	0	3	0.1	0	4,342	2.8	225	13.7	1.6
Madagascar	5	54	74	231	3.6	0	55,337	14.8	4,828	5.5	2.7
Malawi	13	16	518	50	12.3	0	837	..	0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	0	12	0	15	0.1	0	28,039	0.9	4,675	23.5	6.2
Mauritius	0	1	0	26	2.9	4,605	16,352	21.3	177	9.4	6.1
Mongolia	0	5	12	53	3.7	0	2,376	145.3	0	0.0	0.0
Mozambique	2,633	65	455	328	13.8	1,316	22,846	9.9	2,470	11.8	3.2
Nepal	0	137	121	87	2.0	263	25,804	24.6	0	0.0	0.0
Nicaragua	0	105	15	53	1.4	474	46,256	27.7	910	2.1	6.2
Niger	0	3	335	10	13.2	0	295	..	0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	4	273	58	1,163	1.3	6,500	120,942	10.5	1,046	2.9	2.8
Peru	0	55	87	75	0.7	7,526	1,916	5.2	2,414	1.8	0.5
Philippines	0	743	172	2,743	4.5	1,696	164,362	11.0	36,289	17.7	7.7
Puerto Rico	0	15	0	5	0.1	53	82,789	3.2	501	18.4	10.8
Russian Federation	0 ^c	32 ^c	26 ^c	58 ^c	0.1 ^c	0 ^c	147,461 ^c	6.9	37,653	2.4	1.7
Samoa	0	1	0	7	4.6	0	13,858	248.4	403	23.6	8.4
Senegal	0	6	199	18	11.3	9,863	1,168	13.6	531	31.5	7.5
South Africa	0	34	460	22	1.1	26,316	50,502	0.7	2,798	1.0	0.1
Spain	0	22	158	21	2.5	280,526	245,471	2.4	4,964	7.7	1.3
Sri Lanka	0	45	165	282	3.1	0	12,049	3.7	1,340	11.8	8.3
St. Lucia	0	2	0	2	1.9	0	29,731	365.0	158	4.3	4.1
Sudan	3,947	19	611	155	6.0	0	14,505	1.1	853	0.6	0.1
Swaziland	13	1	43	24	18.3	46	1,426	10.7	0	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan	0 ^c	39 ^c	100 ^c	19 ^c	2.9 ^c	1,500 ^c	12,037 ^c	15.7	0	0.0	0.0
Tanzania	0	15	210	22	2.0	0	179	..	1,424	2.3	0.3
Thailand	0	95	618	929	2.2	11,166	132,709	..	3,219	26.3	6.9
Tunisia	0	8	1	7	0.1	0	8,889	7.8	1,148	14.8	3.3
United States	0	272	0	672	0.1	187,763	12,104,146	1.0	19,924	8.1	2.6
Vanuatu	0	3	0	6	4.4	0	5,395	139.9	2,528	4.5	7.4
Venezuela, R. B. de	0	801	0	20	0.1	0	84,697	3.3	2,800	6.8	3.6
Vietnam	0	393	161	1,749	3.0	17,082	157,603	..	3,444	55.1	20.2
Zimbabwe	0	4	365	9	10.7	67,105	7,308	29.3	0	0.0	0.0

a. Denotes annual average values for variables during the period 1971–2008. b. Denotes largest per-event loss in the period 1961–2008. c. Data prior to 1990 are based on detailed EM-DAT disaster information in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union.

Table A5 Land, water, and agriculture

				Projected physical impacts by 2050				Projected agricultural impacts	
	Arable land	Share irrigated land	Aquaculture production	Change in temperature	Change in heat wave duration	Precipitation	Precipitation intensity	Agricultural output	Agricultural yield
	hectares (millions)	% of cropland	\$ (millions)	°C	number of days	% change		% change	
	2005	2003	2007	2000–2050	2000–2050	2000–2050 ^a	2000–2050 ^a	2000–2080 ^a	2000–2050 ^a
Algeria	7.5	6.9	0.9	1.9	22.2	-4.9	7.2	-36.0	-6.7
Argentina	28.5	..	16.7	1.2	5.9	0.7	3.5	-11.1	-13.8
Australia	49.4	5.0	478.8	1.5	10.9	-1.4	2.1	-26.6	-16.4
Bangladesh	8.0	56.1	1,522.6	1.4	8.7	1.4	5.4	-21.7	8.9
Belarus	5.5	2.0	1.8	1.7	28.8	2.7	4.9	..	29.6
Bolivia	3.1	4.1	2.0	1.6	16.4	-0.9	2.5	..	-13.7
Brazil	59.0	4.4	598.0	1.5	13.5	-2.0	3.0	-16.9	-16.1
Bulgaria	3.2	16.6	18.2	1.7	27.2	-4.3	3.0	..	-7.0
Burkina Faso	4.8	0.5	0.9	1.4	5.7	0.3	0.0	-24.3	-4.4
Cambodia	3.7	7.0	7.6	1.2	4.0	3.3	1.7	-27.1	-19.3
Cameroon	6.0	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.9	3.0	-20.0	-6.6
Canada	45.7	1.5	788.2	2.1	28.2	8.5	4.9	-2.2	19.5
Chile	2.0	81.0	5,314.5	1.2	4.9	-3.5	1.2	-24.4	47.7
China	143.3	35.6	44,935.2	1.7	16.1	4.5	5.4	-7.2	8.4
Colombia	2.0	24.0	277.2	1.4	4.0	1.2	2.4	-23.2	-3.3
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	6.7	0.1	7.4	1.4	2.0	0.8	3.1	-14.7	-7.0
Côte d'Ivoire	3.5	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.9	-0.3	-0.2	-14.3	-12.9
Cuba	3.7	19.5	35.0	1.1	2.0	-12.0	-0.9	-39.3	-18.1
Czech Republic	3.0	0.7	49.5	1.7	20.3	0.3	4.6	..	14.3
Denmark	2.2	9.0	11.4	1.4	11.0	5.0	5.8	..	16.1
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	3.0	100.0	1,192.6	1.6	14.7	-7.0	-1.6	11.3	-27.9
Ethiopia	13.1	2.5	..	1.4	3.1	2.4	5.0	-31.3	0.5
Finland	2.2	2.9	63.8	2.1	29.6	5.6	4.4	..	15.7
France	18.5	13.3	757.2	1.5	12.3	-3.5	3.2	-6.7	-2.6
Germany	11.9	4.0	191.1	1.5	14.8	2.4	5.0	-2.9	9.5
Ghana	4.2	0.5	2.5	1.3	1.3	-1.0	0.8	-14.0	-10.1
Greece	2.6	37.9	533.3	1.7	16.0	-10.9	1.8	-7.8	-3.5
Hungary	4.6	3.1	4.6	1.9	25.0	-1.3	6.5	..	-10.8
India	159.7	32.9	4,383.5	1.6	10.8	1.9	-2.7	-38.1	-12.2
Indonesia	23.0	12.4	2,854.9	1.2	0.4	1.8	2.5	-17.9	-17.7
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	16.5	47.0	451.1	1.8	19.9	-15.6	4.2	-28.9	-7.3
Iraq	5.8	58.6	35.8	1.8	22.3	-13.3	6.1	-41.4	-18.5
Italy	7.7	25.8	757.4	1.5	12.3	-7.0	4.6	-7.4	-2.7
Japan	4.4	35.1	4,279.9	1.4	4.0	0.5	3.8	-5.7	0.6
Kazakhstan	22.4	15.7	0.9	1.8	28.5	5.6	5.0	11.4	7.7
Kenya	5.3	1.8	6.3	1.2	2.5	7.5	8.0	-5.5	6.1
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	2.8	50.3	32.6	1.7	10.0	6.0	7.0	-7.3	-0.7
Madagascar	3.0	30.6	47.5	1.2	2.1	-4.1	1.1	-26.2	-0.5
Malawi	2.6	2.2	3.6	1.4	7.5	-0.1	2.4	-31.3	-3.0
Mali	4.8	4.9	0.6	1.7	16.1	8.4	3.8	-35.6	-9.6
Mexico	25.0	22.8	535.5	1.6	16.8	-7.2	1.6	-35.4	-0.5
Morocco	8.5	15.4	6.9	2.1	21.1	-16.8	5.3	-39.0	-25.2
Mozambique	4.4	2.6	4.6	1.3	5.9	-2.7	1.4	-21.7	-10.4
Myanmar	10.1	17.0	1,862.4	1.3	8.6	1.9	3.7	-39.3	-15.4
Nepal	2.4	47.1	43.7	1.7	21.8	3.6	4.9	-17.3	-10.6
Niger	14.5	0.5	0.9	1.6	16.1	5.6	2.5	-34.1	-1.7
Nigeria	32.0	0.8	24.8	1.3	4.1	0.6	1.1	-18.5	-9.9
Pakistan	21.3	82.0	214.2	1.8	19.8	-3.0	3.5	-30.4	-32.9
Peru	3.7	27.8	271.8	1.5	5.0	1.2	3.3	-30.6	0.6
Philippines	5.7	14.5	1,371.4	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.7	-23.4	-14.3
Poland	12.1	..	15.0	1.7	21.6	1.8	4.4	-4.7	16.7
Romania	9.3	5.8	22.5	1.7	28.9	-4.2	5.3	-6.6	-8.1
Russian Federation	121.8	3.7	326.1	2.2	29.5	8.8	5.5	-7.7	11.0
Saudi Arabia	3.5	42.7	186.4	1.8	13.9	-10.5	1.8	-21.9	-28.3
Senegal	2.6	4.8	0.2	1.6	6.0	-1.9	3.1	-51.9	-19.3
South Africa	14.8	9.5	33.3	1.5	9.5	-4.5	1.4	-33.4	-5.2
Spain	13.7	20.3	384.2	1.6	15.2	-11.9	0.9	-8.9	-1.3
Sudan	19.4	10.2	3.8	1.6	9.5	-0.6	-0.1	-56.1	-7.0
Sweden	2.7	4.3	21.4	1.8	22.0	5.1	5.3	..	19.8
Syrian Arab Republic	4.9	24.3	24.8	1.7	23.4	-13.6	3.7	-27.0	-4.5
Tanzania	9.2	1.8	0.1	1.3	2.3	4.4	6.0	-24.2	-2.0
Thailand	14.2	28.2	2,432.8	1.2	8.1	2.7	2.2	-26.2	-15.9
Togo	2.5	0.3	12.0	1.3	1.5	-2.0	-0.5	..	-14.0
Turkey	23.8	20.0	64.6	1.7	24.3	-10.2	1.0	-16.2	-1.0
Uganda	5.4	0.1	115.7	1.3	1.7	3.4	6.6	-16.8	-5.0
Ukraine	32.5	6.6	76.9	1.7	28.5	-0.7	4.0	-5.2	-7.4
United Kingdom	5.7	3.0	927.9	1.1	5.1	2.5	3.7	-3.9	3.2
United States	174.4	12.5	944.6	1.8	24.4	2.7	4.0	-5.9	-1.7
Uzbekistan	4.7	84.9	2.4	1.7	21.5	-0.1	3.4	-12.1	-2.8
Venezuela, R. B. de	2.7	16.9	65.8	1.6	10.3	-6.4	1.1	-31.9	-9.8
Vietnam	6.6	33.7	4,544.8	1.2	7.3	3.6	1.7	-15.1	-11.4
Zambia	5.3	2.9	8.7	1.5	8.1	0.6	3.9	-39.6	1.3
Zimbabwe	3.2	5.2	5.1	1.5	12.3	-3.7	4.8	-37.9	-10.6

a. Denotes percentage change in the value of the variable within the given period.

Table A6 Wealth of nations

	Total wealth	Produced capital and urban land	Intangible capital	Natural capital	Pastureland	Cropland	Protected areas	Non-timber forest resources	Timber resources	Subsoil assets
	\$ per capita	\$ per capita	\$ per capita	\$ per capita	\$ per capita	\$ per capita	\$ per capita	\$ per capita	\$ per capita	\$ per capita
	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Algeria	18,491	8,709	-3,418	13,200	426	859	161	16	68	11,670
Argentina	139,232	19,111	109,809	10,312	2,754	3,632	350	219	105	3,253
Australia	371,031	58,179	288,686	24,167	5,590	4,365	1,421	551	748	11,491
Austria	493,080	73,118	412,789	7,174	2,008	1,298	2,410	144	829	485
Bangladesh	6,000	817	4,221	961	52	810	9	2	4	83
Belgium	451,714	60,561	388,123	3,030	2,161	575	0	20	254	20
Bolivia	18,141	2,110	11,248	4,783	541	1,550	232	1,426	100	934
Brazil	86,922	9,643	70,528	6,752	1,311	1,998	402	724	609	1,708
Bulgaria	25,256	5,303	16,505	3,448	1,108	1,650	217	102	126	244
Burkina Faso	5,087	821	3,047	1,219	191	547	100	142	239	0
Cameroon	10,753	1,749	4,271	4,733	179	2,748	187	357	348	914
Canada	324,979	54,226	235,982	34,771	1,631	2,829	5,756	1,264	4,724	18,566
Chad	4,458	289	2,307	1,861	316	787	80	366	311	0
Chile	77,726	10,688	56,094	10,944	1,001	2,443	1,095	231	986	5,188
China	9,387	2,956	4,208	2,223	146	1,404	27	29	106	511
Colombia	44,660	4,872	33,241	6,547	978	1,911	253	266	134	3,006
Côte d'Ivoire	14,243	997	10,125	3,121	72	2,568	11	102	367	2
Dominican Republic	33,410	5,723	24,511	3,176	386	1,980	461	37	27	286
Ecuador	33,745	2,841	17,788	13,117	1,065	5,263	1,057	193	335	5,205
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	21,879	3,897	14,734	3,249	0	1,705	0	0	0	1,544
Ethiopia	1,965	177	992	796	197	353	167	16	63	0
France	468,024	57,814	403,874	6,335	2,091	2,747	1,026	77	307	87
Germany	496,447	68,678	423,323	4,445	1,586	1,176	1,113	39	263	269
Ghana	10,365	686	8,343	1,336	43	855	7	76	290	65
Greece	236,972	28,973	203,445	4,554	573	3,424	57	101	82	318
Guatemala	30,480	3,098	24,411	2,971	218	1,697	181	57	517	301
Haiti	8,235	601	6,840	793	112	668	3	3	8	0
Hungary	77,072	15,480	56,645	4,947	1,131	2,721	366	42	152	536
India	6,820	1,154	3,738	1,928	192	1,340	122	14	59	201
Indonesia	13,869	2,382	8,015	3,472	50	1,245	167	115	346	1,549
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	24,023	3,336	6,581	14,105	611	1,989	109	26	0	11,370
Italy	372,666	51,943	316,045	4,678	1,083	2,639	543	51	0	361
Japan	493,241	150,258	341,470	1,513	316	710	364	56	38	28
Kenya	6,609	868	4,374	1,368	529	361	113	129	235	1
Korea, Rep. of	141,282	31,399	107,864	2,020	275	1,241	441	30	0	33
Madagascar	5,020	395	2,944	1,681	345	955	36	171	174	0
Malawi	5,200	542	3,873	785	45	474	26	56	184	0
Malaysia	46,687	13,065	24,520	9,103	24	1,369	161	188	438	6,922
Mali	5,241	621	2,463	2,157	295	1,420	44	276	121	0
Mexico	61,872	18,959	34,420	8,493	721	1,195	176	128	199	6,075
Morocco	22,965	3,435	17,926	1,604	453	993	7	24	22	106
Mozambique	4,232	478	2,695	1,059	57	261	9	392	340	0
Nepal	3,802	609	1,964	1,229	111	767	81	38	233	0
Netherlands	421,389	62,428	352,222	6,739	3,090	1,035	527	7	27	2,053
Niger	3,695	286	1,434	1,975	187	1,598	152	28	9	1
Nigeria	2,748	667	-1,959	4,040	78	1,022	6	24	270	2,639
Pakistan	7,871	975	5,529	1,368	448	549	94	4	7	265
Peru	39,046	5,562	29,908	3,575	341	1,480	98	570	153	934
Philippines	19,351	2,673	15,129	1,549	45	1,308	59	17	90	30
Portugal	207,477	31,011	172,837	3,629	934	1,724	385	107	438	41
Romania	29,113	8,495	16,110	4,508	1,154	1,602	175	65	290	1,222
Russian Federation	38,709	15,593	5,900	17,217	1,342	1,262	1,317	1,228	292	11,777
Rwanda	5,670	549	3,055	2,066	98	1,849	27	9	81	2
Senegal	10,167	975	7,920	1,272	196	608	78	147	238	4
South Africa	59,629	7,270	48,959	3,400	637	1,238	51	46	310	1,118
Spain	261,205	39,531	217,300	4,374	971	2,806	360	105	81	50
Sri Lanka	14,731	2,710	11,204	817	84	485	166	24	58	0
Sweden	513,424	58,331	447,143	7,950	1,676	1,120	1,549	908	2,434	263
Syrian Arab Republic	10,419	3,292	-1,598	8,725	730	1,255	0	6	0	6,734
Thailand	35,854	7,624	24,294	3,936	96	2,370	855	55	92	469
Tunisia	36,537	6,270	26,328	3,939	736	1,546	8	12	27	1,610
Turkey	47,859	8,580	35,774	3,504	861	2,270	86	34	64	190
United Kingdom	408,753	55,239	346,347	7,167	1,291	583	495	14	44	4,739
United States	512,612	79,851	418,009	14,752	1,665	2,752	1,651	238	1,341	7,106
Venezuela, R. B. de	45,196	13,627	4,342	27,227	581	1,086	1,793	464	0	23,302
Zambia	6,564	694	4,091	1,779	98	477	78	716	276	134
Zimbabwe	9,612	1,377	6,704	1,531	258	350	70	341	211	301
World	95,860	16,850	74,998	4,011	536	1,496	322	104	252	1,302
Low income	7,532	1,174	4,434	1,925	189	325	111	48	109	325
Middle income	27,616	5,347	18,773	3,426	407	1,583	129	120	169	1,089
High income (OECD)	439,063	76,193	353,339	9,531	1,552	2,008	1,215	183	747	3,825

Table A7 Innovation, research, and development

	Research and development expenditure	Researchers in R&D	Triadic patent families	Knowledge Economy Index	Availability of latest technologies	Firm-level technology absorption
	% of GDP	per million people	per million people	Index	Index	Index
	2005–2006 ^a	2005–2006 ^a	2005	2008	2008–2009 ^a	2007–2009 ^a
Austria	2.4	3,473	39.7	8.9	6.2	6.2
Belgium	1.9	3,188	34.4	8.7	6.1	5.5
Canada	2.0	..	24.0	9.2	6.2	5.6
China	1.3	..	0.3	4.4	4.2	5.1
Czech Republic	1.4	2,371	..	7.8	5.1	5.4
Denmark	2.5	5,202	42.2	9.6	6.5	6.2
Estonia	0.9	2,478	..	8.3	5.8	5.5
Finland	3.5	7,545	53.0	9.4	6.6	6.1
France	2.1	3,353	39.4	8.5	6.2	5.6
Germany	2.5	3,359	76.4	8.9	6.2	6.0
Greece	0.5	1,744	..	7.4	4.7	4.4
Hungary	0.9	1,574	4.1	7.9	4.7	4.7
Iceland	2.8	7,287	..	8.9	6.7	6.6
India	..	..	0.1	3.1	5.2	5.5
Ireland	1.3	2,797	15.0	8.9	5.5	5.5
Israel	4.5	..	60.3	8.2	6.1	6.0
Italy	1.1	1,407	12.3	7.9	4.7	4.6
Japan	3.3	5,512	117.2	8.6	6.2	6.3
Korea, Rep. of	3.0	3,756	58.4	7.7	5.8	5.8
Kuwait	..	74	..	6.0	5.4	5.5
Lithuania	0.8	2,230	..	7.7	5.0	5.0
Luxembourg	1.6	4,877	50.5	8.7	5.7	5.5
Macedonia, FYR	0.2	547	..	5.3	3.6	3.4
Netherlands	1.7	2,477	66.9	9.3	6.2	5.5
New Zealand	1.2	4,207	15.3	8.9	..	5.5
Norway	1.5	4,668	25.6	9.3	6.4	6.1
Poland	0.1	1,627	..	7.4	4.4	4.7
Portugal	..	2,007	..	7.5	5.7	5.4
Russian Federation	1.1	3,227	0.4	5.4	3.9	4.1
Singapore	2.4	5,497	24.3	8.2	6.2	6.0
Slovak Republic	0.5	2,027	..	7.3	5.1	5.4
Slovenia	1.5	2,627	..	8.3	5.1	4.9
South Africa	0.9	361	0.6	5.6	5.4	5.5
Spain	1.1	2,528	4.5	8.2	5.2	5.0
Sweden	3.9	6,095	81.0	9.5	6.6	6.2
Switzerland	..	..	107.6	9.2	6.4	6.2
Tunisia	1.0	1,450	..	4.7	5.4	5.4
Ukraine	1.0	..	..	5.8	4.2	4.5
United Kingdom	1.8	2,995	27.4	9.1	6.2	5.6
United States	2.6	4,651	53.1	9.1	6.5	6.3

Note: The 40 countries shown in the table were chosen based on availability of data for at least four out of six variables.

a. Data are for the most recent year available.

Definitions and notes

Table A1 Energy-related emissions

Column	Indicator	Notes
Carbon dioxide emissions		
1, 2	annual total (million metric tons)	Total CO ₂ emissions from the energy sector, including electricity and heat production, manufacturing and construction, gas flaring, transportation, and other industries from WRI (2008). Emissions from industrial processes (primarily cement production) that amount to approximately 4% of global energy-related CO ₂ emissions are not included. Annual CO ₂ emissions in 2005 were used to truncate the table to the 65 economies that account for 96% of annual global CO ₂ emissions in the energy sector. Aggregates are based on full 210-country list.
2, 3	change (%)	Percentage change in energy-related CO ₂ emissions between 1990 (base year) and 2005.
4, 5	per capita (metric tons)	Annual emissions divided by midyear population (World Bank 2009) expressed in tons of CO ₂ per person.
6	share of world total (%)	Share of world's total energy-related CO ₂ emissions attributed to a given country, income group, or region.
7	cumulative since 1850 (billion metric tons)	Cumulative CO ₂ emissions between 1850 and 2005 from DOE (2009). Sources of emissions include combustion of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels, as well as cement production and gas flaring. For historical consistency, data on fuel-production was used rather than fuel consumption. CO ₂ emissions do not include emissions from waste, agriculture, land-use change, or bunker fuels used in international transportation. Cumulative emissions are based on data availability—data coverage for the majority of the largest 25 emitters starts in 1850 and for smaller countries and island nations starts between 1900 and 1950.
8, 9	Annual total non-CO ₂ emissions (million tons of CO ₂ equivalent)	Total methane (CH ₄) and nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) emissions in CO ₂ equivalent from the energy sector based on WRI (2008). This indicator includes emissions from biomass combustion, oil and natural gas systems, coal mining and other stationary and mobile sources. CO ₂ equivalent expresses the quantity of a mixture of greenhouse gases in terms of the quantity of CO ₂ that would produce the same amount of warming as would the mixture of gases (see Glossary).
10, 11	Carbon intensity of energy (metric tons of CO ₂ per ton of oil equivalent)	The ratio of carbon dioxide emissions to energy production. This ratio measures the greenness of energy production and is expressed in tons of CO ₂ (WRI 2008) per ton of oil equivalents (IEA 2008a, 2008b).
12, 13	Carbon intensity of income (metric tons of CO ₂ per thousand PPP \$ of GDP)	The ratio of carbon dioxide emissions to gross domestic product. This measure is an indicator of the greenness of the economy and is expressed in tons of CO ₂ per 1000 PPP dollars of GDP. Emissions are from WRI (2008), GDP data is from World Bank (2009).

Table A2 Land-based emissions

Table A2.a CO₂ emissions from deforestation

Column	Indicator	Notes
1, 2	Annual average CO ₂ emissions (million metric tons) and rank	CO ₂ emission estimates due to deforestation are based on Houghton (2009) and are derived from estimates of tropical forest cover change by the 2005 UN Forest Resources Assessment (FAO 2005). Estimates of CO ₂ emissions from deforestation vary across time and also as a result of uncertain data: There is variation among estimates of deforestation rates and estimates of carbon stocks in the forests converted to other uses. To account for year-to-year trends and measurement uncertainty, the numbers reported here are based on average annual emissions between 1990 and 2005. The 25 largest contributors to CO ₂ emissions from deforestation in 2005, shown in the table, account for approximately 95% of the world total. Net deforestation from high-income countries is estimated to be close to zero or slightly negative. The rank is based on the average annual emission for the period 1990-2005.
3, 4	Per capita CO ₂ emissions (metric tons) and rank	Annual average emissions from deforestation divided by midyear population expressed in tons of CO ₂ per person. Population numbers are from World Bank (2009). The ranking of per capita emissions is based on 186 countries (see chapter 1, Figure 1.1).
5	Average share of world total (%)	Share of CO ₂ emissions based on average annual emissions between 1990 and 2005 as a percentage of global emissions due to deforestation.

Table A2.b Non-CO₂ emissions from agriculture

Column	Indicator	Notes
1, 2	Annual emissions (million metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent)	Total methane and nitrous oxide emissions from the agriculture sector measured in CO ₂ equivalent from WRI (2008). CO ₂ equivalent expresses the quantity of a mixture of greenhouse gases in terms of the quantity of CO ₂ that would produce the same amount of warming as would the mixture of gases (see Glossary). Emissions in the agricultural sector result primarily from rice cultivation, agricultural soils, manure management and enteric fermentation (belching) from livestock. Consistent with IPCC categories for carbon sources and sinks, CO ₂ associated with fuel combustion in the agricultural sector is included under the energy, not the agricultural sector. The 25 largest contributors to agricultural emissions shown in the table account for approximately 70 percent of the global total.
3	Share of world total (%)	Share of world's total emissions from the agriculture sector attributed to a given country or a region.
4–7	Per capita emissions (million metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent) and rank	Annual emissions from the agriculture sector divided by midyear population in 1990 and 2005 (World Bank 2009) expressed in tons of CO ₂ equivalent per person. Per capita emissions rank is based on the full set of more than 200 countries.

Table A3 Total primary energy supply

Column	Indicator	Notes
1, 2	Annual total primary energy supply (million metric tons of oil equivalent)	Total primary energy supply (TPES) is a measure of commercial energy consumption. TPES is the sum of indigenous production, imports, and stock changes, minus exports and international marine bunkers. A lower share of fossil fuels and higher share of renewable sources in TPES is an indicator of countries' path toward a green economy. Data for 135 OECD and non-OECD countries are from IEA (2008a) and IEA (2008b), respectively.
3–5	Share of fossil fuels in TPES (%)	Share of total primary energy derived from fossil fuels, including coal, oil, and natural gas. Share of coal includes coal and coal products (IEA 2008a, 2008b). Share of oil includes crude, natural gas liquids, feedstocks, and petroleum products. Share of natural gas includes natural gas only.
6, 7	Share of renewable energy in TPES (%)	Share of total primary energy derived from hydropower, solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, and waste (IEA 2008a, 2008b). Biomass, also referred to as traditional fuel, is comprised of animal and plant materials (wood, vegetal waste, ethanol, animal materials/wastes, and sulphite lyes). Waste is comprised of municipal waste (wastes produced by the residential, commercial, and public service sectors that are collected by local authorities for disposal in a central location for the production of heat and/or power) and industrial waste.
8	Share of nuclear in TPES (%)	Share of total energy derived from nuclear power (IEA 2008a, 2008b).
9, 10	Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours)	Electricity consumption per capita measures the average kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electrical power generated per person in a particular country or region from IEA (2008c) and IEA (2008d). It includes public and private electricity plants, and combined heat and power plants as well as production by nuclear and hydro (excluding pumped storage production), geothermal, hydro, wind, solar, and other renewables. Electricity produced by heat from chemical processes is not included here. Electricity consumption equals the sum of production and imports minus exports and distribution losses.
11	Electrification rate (%)	The share of population with access to electricity between 2000 and 2006 from IEA (2002, 2006).

Table A4 Natural disasters

Column	Indicator	Notes
1, 2	Mortality (number of people)	Number of people confirmed as dead and persons missing and presumed dead (official figures when available) during a disaster event (includes droughts, floods, and storms) based on CRED (2009). Numbers are annual averages for the period from 1971–2008.
3–5	People affected (thousands of people)	People injured, homeless and requiring immediate assistance during a disaster (includes droughts, floods, and storms); it can also include displaced or evacuated people based on CRED (2009). Numbers are annual averages for the period from 1971–2008.
6, 7	Economic losses (thousands of \$)	Estimated damage cause by the disaster event in \$ based on CRED (2009). Numbers are annual average damages for the period from 1971–2008.
8	Largest per-event loss (% of GDP)	Estimates of total damage caused by the single largest loss due to a slow or fast onset event between 1961 and 2008 (Mechler and others 2009). The table lists economies that had a at least one per-event loss exceeding 0.8% of GDP during this period. Event type includes droughts, floods, storms, cold waves and forest fires. The largest per-event loss is defined as the total loss from an event expressed in \$ (CRED 2009) divided by the total GDP (World Bank 2009).
9	Coastline (kilometers)	The total length of the boundary between the land area (including islands) and the sea from CIA (2009).
10	Population in low-elevation coastal zones (%)	Share of total population living in low-elevation coastal zones (defined as land areas contiguous with the coast and 10 meters or less in elevation) from CIESIN (2006).
11	Area in low-elevation coastal zones (%)	Share of total area in low-elevation coastal zones (defined as land areas contiguous with the coast and 10 meters or less in elevation) from CIESIN (2006).

Table A5 Land, water and projected impacts of climate change

Column	Indicator	Notes
1	Arable land (million hectares)	Arable land is land fit for cultivation of crops that are replanted after each harvest like wheat, maize, and rice. From World Bank (2009).
2	Share of irrigated land (% of cropland)	Share of total cropland under irrigation from World Bank (2009).
3	Aquaculture production (millions \$)	Aquaculture production includes farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans, and aquatic plants in brackish water, freshwater, or marine environment; both in inland waters and marine areas. Aquaculture production specifically refers to output from aquaculture activities, which are designated for final harvest for consumption. Data is from FAO (2009).
4–7	Projected physical impacts	Projected physical impacts of climate change by the middle of the 21st century. Selected indicators include change in average annual temperature, change in precipitation and precipitation intensity, and change in heat wave duration. These projections estimates represent an ensemble mean of 19 general circulation models used for the IPCC Fourth Assessment (IPCC 2007). The changes are estimated for the future time period 2030–2049 relative to 1980–1999. Indicators are spatially-weighted averages for each country.
8, 9	Projected agricultural impacts	Percentage change in agricultural output (defined as revenue per hectare) between 2000 and 2080 based on “preferred estimates” from Cline (2007). Impacts in agricultural yield are defined as an average percentage change in crop yields between 2000 and 2050 for wheat, rice, maize, millet, field pea, sugar beet, sweet potato, soybean, groundnut, sunflower, and rapeseed based on Müller and others (2009).

Table A6 Wealth of nations

Column	Indicator	Notes
1	Total wealth (\$ per capita)	The aggregate wealth nations have produced in the past, reflecting the value of all goods, resources, and services, including natural, produced, and intangible capital. Sub-categories of natural capital include forest, soil, and agricultural resources, which are indicative of a country's reliance on natural resources and vulnerability to climate change. All indicators are expressed in per capita US\$ value obtained after dividing the total value by midyear population (World Bank 2005).
2	Produced capital (\$ per capita)	Produced capital includes machinery, equipment, and structures and urban land.
3	Intangible capital (\$ per capita)	Intangible capital includes raw labor, human capital, social capital, and other factors such as the quality of institutions. It is calculated as a residual, the difference between total wealth and the sum of produce and natural capital.
4	Natural capital (\$ per capita)	Natural capital includes energy resources (oil, natural gas, hard coal, and lignite), mineral resources (bauxite, copper, gold, iron, lead, nickel, phosphate, silver, tin, and zinc), timber resources, nontimber forest resources, cropland, pastureland, and protected areas.
5	Pastureland (\$ per capita)	Natural capital associated with pastureland reflects the annual value of pastureland for production of goods. Returns to pastureland are assumed to be 45 percent of output value, which is based on the production of beef, lamb, milk, and wool valued at international prices.
6	Cropland (\$ per capita)	Natural capital associated with cropland reflects the annual value of agricultural production based on available cropland. Return to cropland is computed as the difference between the market value of crops and crop-specific production costs.
7	Protected areas (\$ per capita)	Natural capital associated with protected area reflects the annual value of benefits associated with protected areas including recreational value, tourism and other existence values.
8	Nontimber forest resources (\$ per capita)	Nontimber forest benefits include minor forest products, hunting, recreation, and watershed protection. Annual benefits were derived assuming that one-tenth of the forest area in each country is accessible with benefits ranging from \$190 per hectare in developed countries to \$145 per hectare in developing countries.
9	Timber resources (\$ per capita)	Timber resources are based on coniferous and non-coniferous roundwood (wood in the rough) production. Since market values are used to estimate the value of standing timber a distinction is made between forests available and forests not available for wood supply. The area of forest available for wood supply is defined as within 50 kilometers of infrastructure.
10	Subsoil assets (\$ per capita)	Subsoil assets are proven reserves of mineral deposits located on or below the earth's surface that are economically exploitable, given current technology and relative prices.

Table A7 Innovation, research, and development

Column	Indicator	Notes
1	Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	Expenditures for research and development (R&D) are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture, and society, and the use of knowledge for new applications. R&D covers basic research, applied research, and experimental development. Share of R&D expenditures is total R&D expenditures divided by GDP for a given year. Data are from the World Bank.
2	Researchers in R&D (per million people)	Number of researchers in R&D is expressed as a number per million people.
3	Triadic patent families (per million people)	Defined as a set of patents, for a single invention, granted by the European Patent Office, the Japan Patent Office, and the United States Patent and Trademark Office. It is a good indicator of the number of patents filed and patents per capita (OECD 2008).
4	Knowledge Economy Index	Knowledge Economy Index (World Bank 2008) is an aggregate index based on the World Bank Knowledge Assessment Methodology 2008 (KAM) and represents the overall preparedness of a country or region for the knowledge economy. The KEI is constructed as the simple average of 4 sub-indexes, which represent the following 4 pillars of the knowledge economy: (1) Economic Incentive and Institutional Regime, (2) Education and Training, (3) Innovation and Technological Adoption, and (4) Information and Communications Technologies Infrastructure.
5	Availability of latest technologies	Index defining the availability of latest technologies in the country. The index ranges between 1 (technologies are not widely available and used) and 7 (technologies are widely available and used). For a full list of countries see the World Economic Forum (2009).
6	Firm-level technology absorption index	Index defining the country's capacity to absorb new technologies. It ranges between 1 (not able to absorb technology) and 7 (aggressive in absorbing new technology). For a full list of countries see the World Economic Forum (2009).

Symbols and aggregates

.. Denotes that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculate because of missing data in the years shown.

0 or 0.0 Denotes zero or less than half the unit shown.

Aggregate measures for regions and income groups are calculated by simple addition when they are expressed in levels. Aggregate rates and ratios are computed as weighted averages.

Summary measures are either totals (indicated by **t** if the aggregates include estimates for missing data and non-reporting countries or by an **s** for simple sums of the data available), weighted averages (**w**), or median values (**m**) calculated for groups of economies. Data for the countries excluded from the main tables have been included while calculating the summary measures.

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Selected World Development Indicators 2010

In this year's edition, development data are presented in six tables presenting comparative socioeconomic data for more than 130 economies for the most recent year for which data are available and, for some indicators, for an earlier year. An additional table presents basic indicators for 78 economies with sparse data or with populations of less than 3 million.

The indicators presented here are a selection from more than 800 included in *World Development Indicators 2009*. Published annually, *World Development Indicators* (WDI) reflects a comprehensive view of the development process. The WDI's six sections recognize the contribution of a wide range of factors: progress on the Millennium Development Goals and human capital development, environmental sustainability, macroeconomic performance, private sector development and the investment climate, and the global links that influence the external environment for development. Note that this year's poverty table (table 2) includes poverty estimates using the international poverty lines of \$1.25 a day and \$2 a day that are based on new purchasing power parity (PPP) estimates benchmarked to 2005.

World Development Indicators is complemented by a separately published database that gives access to more than 800 time-series indicators for 227 economies and regions. This database is available through an electronic subscription (*WDI Online*) or as a CD-ROM.

Data sources and methodology

Socioeconomic and environmental data presented here are drawn from several sources: primary data collected by the World Bank, member country statistical publications; research institutes; and international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and its specialized agencies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (see the *Data Sources* following the *Technical notes* for a complete listing). Although international standards of coverage, definition, and classification apply to most statistics reported by countries and international agencies, there are inevitably differences in timeliness and reliability arising

from differences in the capabilities and resources devoted to basic data collection and compilation. For some topics, competing sources of data require review by World Bank staff members to ensure that the most reliable data available are presented. In some instances, where available data are deemed too weak to provide reliable measures of levels and trends or do not adequately adhere to international standards, the data are not shown.

The data presented are generally consistent with those in *World Development Indicators 2009*. However, data have been revised and updated wherever new information has become available. Differences may also reflect revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus data of different vintages may be published in different editions of World Bank publications. Readers are advised not to compile data series from different publications or different editions of the same publication. Consistent time-series data are available on *World Development Indicators 2009* CD-ROM and through *WDI Online*.

All dollar figures are in current U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The various methods used to convert from national currency figures are described in the Technical notes.

Because the World Bank's primary business is providing lending and policy advice to its low- and middle-income members, the issues covered in these tables focus mainly on these economies. Where available, information on the high-income economies is also provided for comparison. Readers may wish to refer to national statistical publications and publications of the OECD and the European Union (EU) for more information on the high-income economies.

Classification of economies and summary measures

The summary measures at the bottom of most tables include economies classified by income per capita and by region. gross national income (GNI) per capita is used to determine the following income classifications: low-income, \$975 or less in 2008; middle-income, \$976 to \$11,905; and high-income, \$11,906 or more. A further division at GNI per capita \$3,855 is made between lower-middle-income

and upper-middle-income economies. The classification of economies based on per capita income occurs annually, so the country composition of the income groups may change annually. When these changes in classification are made based on the most recent estimates, aggregates based on the new income classifications are recalculated for all past periods to ensure that a consistent time series is maintained. See the table on classification of economies at the end of this volume for a list of economies in each group (including those with populations of less than 3 million).

Summary measures are either totals (indicated by **t** if the aggregates include estimates for missing data and non-reporting countries or by an **s** for simple sums of the data available), weighted averages (**w**), or median values (**m**) calculated for groups of economies. Data for the countries excluded from the main tables (those presented in table 6) have been included in the summary measures, where data are available, or by assuming that they follow the trend of reporting countries. This gives a more consistent aggregated measure by standardizing country coverage for each period shown. Where missing information accounts for a third or more of the overall estimate, however, the group measure is reported as not available. The section on *Statistical methods* in the *Technical notes* provides further information on aggregation methods. Weights used to construct the aggregates are listed in the technical notes for each table.

Terminology and country coverage

The term *country* does not imply political independence but may refer to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2008, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Throughout the tables, exceptions are noted. Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; or Taiwan, China. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999 unless otherwise noted. Montenegro declared independence from Serbia and Montenegro on June 3, 2006. When available, data for each country are shown separately. However, some indicators for Serbia continue to include data for Montenegro through 2005; these data are footnoted in the tables. Moreover, data for most indicators from 1999 onward for Serbia exclude data for Kosovo, which in 1999 became a territory under international administration pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999); any exceptions are noted.

Technical notes

Because data quality and intercountry comparisons are often problematic, readers are encouraged to consult the *Technical notes*, the table on Classification of Economies by Region and Income, and the footnotes to the tables. For more extensive documentation, see *World Development Indicators 2009*.

Symbols

- .. means that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data in the years shown.
- 0 or 0.0 means zero or small enough that the number would round to zero at the displayed number of decimal places.
- / in dates, as in 2003/04, means that the period of time, usually 12 months, straddles two calendar years and refers to a crop year, a survey year, or a fiscal year.
- \$ means current U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
- > means more than.
- < means less than.

Data presentation conventions

- A blank means not applicable or, for an aggregate, not analytically meaningful.
- A billion is 1,000 million.
- A trillion is 1,000 billion.
- Figures in italics refer to years or periods other than those specified or to growth rates calculated for less than the full period specified.
- Data for years that are more than three years from the range shown are footnoted.

Readers may find more information on the WDI 2009, and orders can be made online, by phone, or fax as follows:

For more information and to order online: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2009/index.htm>.

To order by phone: 1-800-645-7247 or 703-661-1580; or by fax: 703-661-1501

To order by mail: The World Bank, P.O. Box 960, Herndon, VA 20172-0960, U.S.A.

Classification of economies by region and income, FY2010

East Asia and the Pacific		Latin America and the Caribbean		South Asia		High-income OECD	
American Samoa	UMC	Argentina	UMC	Afghanistan	LIC	Australia	
Cambodia	LIC	Belize	LMC	Bangladesh	LIC	Austria	
China	LMC	Bolivia	LMC	Bhutan	LMC	Belgium	
Fiji	UMC	Brazil	UMC	India	LMC	Canada	
Indonesia	LMC	Chile	UMC	Maldives	LMC	Czech Republic	
Kiribati	LMC	Colombia	UMC	Nepal	LIC	Denmark	
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	LIC	Costa Rica	UMC	Pakistan	LMC	Finland	
Lao PDR	LIC	Cuba	UMC	Sri Lanka	LMC	France	
Malaysia	UMC	Dominica	UMC			Germany	
Marshall Islands	LMC	Dominican Republic	UMC	Sub-Saharan Africa		Greece	
Micronesia, Federated States of	LMC	Ecuador	LMC	Angola	LMC	Hungary	
Mongolia	LIC	El Salvador	LMC	Benin	LIC	Iceland	
Myanmar	UMC	Grenada	UMC	Botswana	UMC	Ireland	
Palau	LMC	Guatemala	LMC	Burkina Faso	LIC	Italy	
Papua New Guinea	LMC	Guyana	LMC	Burundi	LIC	Japan	
Philippines	LMC	Haiti	LIC	Cameroon	LMC	Korea, Rep. of	
Samoa	LMC	Honduras	LMC	Cape Verde	LMC	Luxembourg	
Solomon Islands	LMC	Jamaica	UMC	Central African Republic	LIC	Netherlands	
Thailand	LMC	Mexico	UMC	Chad	LIC	New Zealand	
Timor-Leste	LMC	Nicaragua	LMC	Comoros	LIC	Norway	
Tonga	LMC	Panama	UMC	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	LIC	Portugal	
Vanuatu	LIC	Paraguay	LMC	Congo, Rep. of	LMC	Slovak Republic	
Vietnam		Peru	UMC	Côte d'Ivoire	LMC	Spain	
		St. Kitts and Nevis	UMC	Eritrea	LIC	Sweden	
		St. Lucia	UMC	Ethiopia	LIC	Switzerland	
Europe and Central Asia	LMC	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	UMC	Gabon	UMC	United Kingdom	
Albania	LMC	Suriname	UMC	Gambia, The	LIC	United States	
Armenia	LMC	Uruguay	UMC	Ghana	LIC		
Azerbaijan	UMC	Venezuela, R. B. de	UMC	Guinea	LIC	Other high income	
Belarus	UMC			Guinea-Bissau	LIC	Andorra	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	UMC	Middle East and North Africa		Kenya	LIC	Antigua and Barbuda	
Bulgaria	LMC	Algeria	UMC	Lesotho	LMC	Aruba	
Georgia	UMC	Djibouti	LMC	Liberia	LIC	Bahamas, The	
Kazakhstan	LMC	Egypt, Arab Rep. of	LMC	Madagascar	LIC	Bahrain	
Kosovo	LIC	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	LMC	Malawi	LIC	Barbados	
Kyrgyz Republic	UMC	Iraq	LMC	Mali	LIC	Bermuda	
Latvia	UMC	Jordan	LMC	Mauritania	LIC	Brunei Darussalam	
Lithuania	UMC	Lebanon	UMC	Mauritius	UMC	Cayman Islands	
Macedonia, FYR	LMC	Libya	UMC	Mayotte	UMC	Channel Islands	
Moldova	UMC	Morocco	LMC	Mozambique	LIC	Croatia	
Montenegro	UMC	Syrian Arab Rep.	LMC	Namibia	UMC	Cyprus	
Poland	UMC	Tunisia	LMC	Niger	LIC	Equatorial Guinea	
Romania	UMC	West Bank and Gaza	LMC	Nigeria	LMC	Estonia	
Russian Federation	UMC	Yemen, Republic of	LIC	Rwanda	LIC	Faeroe Islands	
Serbia	LIC			São Tomé and Príncipe	LMC	French Polynesia	
Tajikistan	UMC			Senegal	LIC	Greenland	
Turkey	LMC			Seychelles	UMC	Guam	
Turkmenistan	LMC			Sierra Leone	LIC	Hong Kong, China	
Ukraine	LIC			Somalia	LIC	Isle of Man	
Uzbekistan				South Africa	UMC	Israel	
				Sudan	LMC	Kuwait	
				Swaziland	LMC	Liechtenstein	
				Tanzania	LIC	Macao, China	
				Togo	LIC	Malta	
				Uganda	LIC	Monaco	
				Zambia	LIC	Netherlands Antilles	
				Zimbabwe	LIC	New Caledonia	
						Northern Mariana Islands	
						Oman	
						Puerto Rico	
						Qatar	
						San Marino	
						Saudi Arabia	
						Singapore	
						Slovenia	
						Taiwan, China	
						Trinidad and Tobago	
						United Arab Emirates	
						Virgin Islands (U.S.)	

This table classifies all World Bank member economies and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2008 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are low income (LIC), \$975 or less; lower middle income (LMC), \$976–3,855; upper middle income (UMC), \$3,856–11,905; and high income, \$11,906 or more.

Source: World Bank data.

Table 1 Key indicators of development

	Population		Population age composition % ages 0–14	Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2007–08	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older	
	Millions 2008	Average annual % growth 2000–08		Density people per sq. km 2008	\$ billions 2008	\$ per capita 2008	\$ billions 2008		\$ per capita 2008	Male Years 2007		Female Years 2007
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	9.8	.. ^c	30.6 ^d	..	..	..	..
Albania	3	0.3	115	24	12.1	3,840	25.0	7,950	5.6	73	80	99
Algeria	34	1.5	14	28	146.4	4,260	272.8 ^d	7,940 ^d	1.5	71	74	75
Angola	18	2.9	14	45	62.1	3,450	90.5	5,020	11.8	45	49	..
Argentina	40	1.0	15	25	287.2	7,200	559.2	14,020	6.0	72	79	98
Armenia	3	0.0	109	21	10.3	3,350	19.4	6,310	6.6	70	77	99
Australia	21	1.4	3	19	862.5	40,350	727.5	34,040	1.9	79	84	..
Austria	8	0.5	101	15	386.0	46,260	314.5	37,680	1.5	77	83	..
Azerbaijan	9	0.9	105	25	33.2	3,830	67.4	7,770	9.6	64	71	100
Bangladesh	160	1.6	1,229	32	82.6	520	230.6	1,440	4.7	65	67	53
Belarus	10	-0.4	47	15	52.1	5,380	117.6	12,150	10.2	65	76	100
Belgium	11	0.5	354	17	474.5	44,330	372.1	34,760	0.4	77	83	..
Benin	9	3.3	78	43	6.0	690	12.7	1,460	1.8	60	62	41
Bolivia	10	1.9	9	37	14.1	1,460	40.1	4,140	4.3	63	68	91
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.3	74	16	17.0	4,510	32.5	8,620	6.2	72	78	..
Brazil	192	1.2	23	26	1,411.2	7,350	1,932.9	10,070	4.1	69	76	90
Bulgaria	8	-0.7	70	13	41.8	5,490	91.1	11,950	6.5	69	76	98
Burkina Faso	15	3.1	56	46	7.3	480	17.6	1,160	1.5	51	54	29
Burundi	8	2.8	314	39	1.1	140	3.1	380	1.4	49	52	..
Cambodia	15	1.7	83	34	8.9	600	26.8	1,820	3.4	57	62	76
Cameroon	19	2.2	41	41	21.8	1,150	41.3	2,180	1.9	50	51	..
Canada	33	1.0	4	17	1,390.0	41,730	1,206.5	36,220	-0.6	78	83	..
Central African Republic	4	1.7	7	41	1.8	410	3.2	730	0.9	43	46	..
Chad	11	3.4	9	46	5.9	530	12.9	1,160	-3.1	49	52	32
Chile	17	1.0	22	23	157.5	9,400	222.4	13,270	2.2	75	82	97
China	1,326	0.6	142	21	3,899.3	2,940	7,984.0	6,020	8.4	71	75	93
Hong Kong, China	7	0.6	6,696	13	219.3	31,420	306.8	43,960	1.6	79	85	..
Colombia	45	1.4	40	30	207.4	4,660	379.1	8,510	1.3	69	77	93
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	64	3.0	28	47	9.8	150	18.4	290	3.2	45	48	..
Congo, Rep. of	4	2.2	11	41	7.1	1,970	11.2	3,090	3.7	53	55	..
Costa Rica	5	1.8	89	26	27.5	6,060	49.6 ^d	10,950 ^d	1.5	76	81	96
Côte d'Ivoire	21	2.2	65	41	20.3	980	32.6	1,580	-0.1	56	59	..
Croatia	4	0.0	79	15	60.2	13,570	81.7	18,420	2.4	72	79	99
Czech Republic	10	0.2	135	14	173.2	16,600	237.6	22,790	2.3	74	80	..
Denmark	5	0.4	130	18	325.1	59,130	205.0	37,280	-1.8	76	81	..
Dominican Republic	10	1.5	203	32	43.2	4,390	77.6 ^d	7,890 ^d	4.1	69	75	89
Ecuador	13	1.1	49	31	49.1	3,640	104.7	7,760	5.4	72	78	84
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	82	1.9	82	32	146.9	1,800	445.4	5,460	5.1	68	72	66
El Salvador	6	0.4	296	33	21.4	3,480	40.9 ^d	6,670 ^d	2.1	67	76	82
Eritrea	5	3.8	49	42	1.5	300	3.1 ^d	630 ^d	-1.2	56	60	..
Ethiopia	81	2.6	81	44	22.7	280	70.2	870	8.5	54	56	..
Finland	5	0.3	17	17	255.7	48,120	189.5	35,660	0.4	76	83	..
France	62	0.7	113	18	2,702.2 ^e	42,250 ^e	2,134.4	34,400	-0.2	78	85	..
Georgia	4	-1.0	63	17	10.8	2,470	21.2	4,850	2.8	67	75	..
Germany	82	0.0	236	14	3,485.7	42,440	2,952.4	35,940	1.5	77	82	..
Ghana	23	2.2	103	39	15.7	670	33.4	1,430	4.0	56	57	65
Greece	11	0.4	87	14	322.0	28,650	320.0	28,470	2.5	77	82	97
Guatemala	14	2.5	126	42	36.6	2,680	64.2 ^d	4,690 ^d	1.5	67	74	73
Guinea	10	2.0	40	43	3.7	390	11.7	1,190	6.0	56	60	..
Haiti	10	1.6	355	37	6.5	660	11.5 ^d	1,180 ^d	-0.5	59	63	..
Honduras	7	1.9	65	38	13.0	1,800	28.0 ^d	3,870 ^d	2.2	67	74	84
Hungary	10	-0.2	112	15	128.6	12,810	178.6	17,790	0.8	69	77	99
India	1,140	1.4	383	32	1,215.5	1,070	3,374.9	2,960	5.7	63	66	66
Indonesia	228	1.3	126	27	458.2	2,010	875.1	3,830	4.9	69	73	92
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	72	1.5	44	24	251.5	3,540	769.7	10,840	4.2	69	73	82
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4	2.0	65	21	221.2	49,590	166.6	37,350	-4.4	77	82	..
Israel	7	1.9	338	28	180.5	24,700	200.6	27,450	2.3	79	83	..
Italy	60	0.6	204	14	2,109.1	35,240	1,810.6	30,250	-1.8	79	84	99
Japan	128	0.1	350	13	4,879.2	38,210	4,497.7	35,220	-0.7	79	86	..
Jordan	6	2.6	67	35	19.5	3,310	32.7	5,530	2.3	71	74	91
Kazakhstan	16	0.6	6	24	96.2	6,140	152.0	9,690	1.9	61	72	100
Kenya	39	2.6	68	43	29.5	770	60.9	1,580	0.9	53	55	..
Korea, Rep. of	49	0.4	492	17	1,046.3	21,530	1,366.9	28,120	1.9	76	82	..
Kyrgyz Republic	5	1.0	28	30	3.9	740	11.3	2,130	6.2	64	72	99
Lao PDR	6	1.7	27	38	4.7	750	12.8	2,060	5.6	63	66	73
Lebanon	4	1.2	405	26	26.3	6,350	45.0	10,880	6.9	70	74	90
Liberia	4	3.7	39	43	0.6	170	1.1	300	2.4	57	59	56
Libya	6	2.0	4	30	72.7	11,590	98.1 ^d	15,630 ^d	5.0	72	77	87
Lithuania	3	-0.5	54	15	39.9	11,870	61.1	18,210	3.6	65	77	100
Madagascar	19	2.8	33	43	7.8	410	19.9	1,040	4.1	59	62	..
Malawi	14	2.6	152	46	4.1	290	11.9	830	7.0	48	48	72
Malaysia	27	1.9	82	30	188.1	6,970	370.8	13,740	2.9	72	77	92
Mali	13	3.0	10	44	7.4	580	13.9	1,090	1.9	52	57	26
Mauritania	3	2.8	3	40	2.6	840	6.3	2,000	-0.6	62	66	56

Table 1 Key indicators of development

	Population			Population age composition % ages 0–14 2008	Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2007–08	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older 2007
	Millions 2008	Average annual % growth 2000–08	Density people per sq. km 2008		\$ billions 2008	\$ per capita 2008	\$ billions 2008	\$ per capita 2008		Male Years 2007	Female Years 2007	
Mexico	106	1.0	55	29	1,061.4	9,980	1,517.2	14,270	0.8	73	77	93
Moldova	4	-1.5	111	17	5.3 ^g	1,470 ^g	11.7	3,210	8.2	65	72	99
Morocco	31	1.2	70	29	80.5	2,580	135.3	4,330	4.6	69	73	56
Mozambique	22	2.2	28	44	8.1	370	16.7	770	4.5	42	42	44
Myanmar	49	0.9	75	27	..	..^c	63.7 ^d	1,290 ^d	11.7	59	65	..
Nepal	29	2.0	200	37	11.5	400	32.1	1,120	3.6	63	64	57
Netherlands	16	0.4	485	18	824.6	50,150	685.1	41,670	1.7	78	82	..
New Zealand	4	1.3	16	21	119.3	27,940	107.1	25,090	-2.5	78	82	..
Nicaragua	6	1.3	47	36	6.1	1,080	14.9 ^d	2,620 ^d	2.2	70	76	78
Niger	15	3.5	12	50	4.8	330	10.0	680	6.0	58	56	29
Nigeria	151	2.4	166	43	175.6	1,160	293.1	1,940	3.0	46	47	72
Norway	5	0.8	16	19	415.3	87,070	279.0	58,500	0.7	78	83	..
Pakistan	166	2.3	215	37	162.9	980	448.8	2,700	3.7	65	66	54
Panama	3	1.8	46	30	21.0	6,180	39.5 ^d	11,650	7.5	73	78	93
Papua New Guinea	6	2.3	14	40	6.5	1,010	12.9 ^d	2,000	3.7	55	60	58
Paraguay	6	1.9	16	34	13.6	2,180	30.0	4,820	4.0	70	74	95
Peru	29	1.3	23	31	115.0	3,990	230.0	7,980	8.6	71	76	90
Philippines	90	1.9	303	34	170.4	1,890	352.4	3,900	2.0	70	74	93
Poland	38	-0.1	124	15	453.0	11,880	659.7	17,310	4.8	71	80	99
Portugal	11	0.5	116	15	218.4	20,560	234.6	22,080	-0.2	75	82	95
Romania	22	-0.5	94	15	170.6	7,930	290.3	13,500	9.4	69	76	98
Russian Federation	142	-0.4	9	15	1,364.5	9,620	2,216.3	15,630	7.5	62	74	100
Rwanda	10	2.5	394	42	4.0	410	9.9	1,010	8.2	48	52	..
Saudi Arabia	25	2.2	11	33	374.3	15,500	554.4	22,950	2.1	71	75	85
Senegal	12	2.6	63	44	11.8	970	21.5	1,760	-0.2	54	57	42
Serbia	7	-0.3	83	18	41.9	5,710	81.9	11,150	6.1	71	76	..
Sierra Leone	6	3.4	78	43	1.8	320	4.2	750	2.4	46	49	38
Singapore	5	2.3	7,024	17	168.2	34,760	232.0	47,940	-4.1	78	83	94
Slovak Republic	5	0.0	112	16	78.6	14,540	115.2	21,300	6.2	71	78	..
Somalia	9	3.0	14	45	..	..^c	..	..	..	47	49	..
South Africa	49	1.3	40	31	283.3	5,820	476.2	9,780	1.3	49	52	88
Spain	46	1.5	91	15	1,456.5	31,960	1,418.7	31,130	-0.3	78	84	98
Sri Lanka	20	0.9	310	24	35.9	1,790	89.9	4,480	5.8	69	76	91
Sudan	41	2.1	17	40	46.5	1,130	79.8	1,930	5.9	56	60	..
Sweden	9	0.5	22	17	469.7	50,940	352.0	38,180	-1.0	79	83	..
Switzerland	8	0.8	191	16	498.5	65,330	354.5	46,460	0.5	79	84	..
Syrian Arab Rep.	21	3.1	116	35	44.4	2,090	92.4	4,350	1.6	72	76	83
Tajikistan	7	1.3	49	38	4.1	600	12.7	1,860	6.2	64	69	100
Tanzania	42	2.7	48	45	18.4 ^h	440 ^h	52.1	1,230	4.4	55	56	72
Thailand	67	1.0	132	22	191.7	2,840	403.4	5,990	2.0	66	72	94
Togo	6	2.6	119	40	2.6	400	5.3	820	-1.4	61	64	..
Tunisia	10	1.0	66	24	34.0	3,290	73.0	7,070	4.1	72	76	78
Turkey	74	1.3	96	27	690.7	9,340	1,017.6	13,770	2.5	69	74	89
Turkmenistan	5	1.4	11	30	14.3	2,840	31.2 ^d	6,210 ^d	8.4	59	68	100
Uganda	32	3.2	161	49	13.3	420	36.1	1,140	6.0	52	53	74
Ukraine	46	-0.8	80	14	148.6	3,210	333.5	7,210	2.7	63	74	100
United Arab Emirates	4	4.0	54	19	..	..ⁱ	..	..	5.7	77	81	90
United Kingdom	61	0.5	254	18	2,787.2	45,390	2,218.2	36,130	0.1	77	82	..
United States	304	0.9	33	20	14,466.1	47,580	14,282.7	46,970	0.2	75	81	..
Uruguay	3	0.1	19	23	27.5	8,260	41.8	12,540	8.6	72	80	98
Uzbekistan	27	1.3	64	30	24.7	910	72.6 ^d	2,660 ^d	7.2	64	70	..
Venezuela, R. B. de	28	1.7	32	30	257.8	9,230	358.6	12,830	3.1	71	77	95
Vietnam	86	1.3	278	27	77.0	890	232.9	2,700	4.7	72	76	..
West Bank and Gaza	4	3.4	638	45	..	..^f	..	..	..	72	75	94
Yemen, Republic of	23	3.0	44	44	21.9	950	50.9	2,210	0.9	61	64	59
Zambia	13	2.3	17	46	12.0	950	15.5	1,230	3.4	45	46	71
Zimbabwe	12	0.0	32	40	..	..	..	..	..	43	44	91
World	6,692s	1.2w	52w	27w	57,637.5t	8,613w	69,309.0t	10,357w	0.8w	67w	71w	84w
Low income	973	2.1	52	38	509.6	524	1,368.8	1,407	4.1	57	60	64
Middle income	4,651	1.1	60	27	15,159.6	3,260	28,619.5	6,154	5.0	67	71	83
Lower middle income	3,702	1.2	119	28	7,691.9	2,078	17,001.7	4,592	6.3	66	70	81
Upper middle income	948	0.8	21	25	7,471.9	7,878	11,663.5	12,297	3.8	68	75	93
Low and middle income	5,624	1.3	59	29	15,683.1	2,789	29,971.3	5,330	4.9	65	69	81
East Asia & Pacific	1,931	0.8	122	23	5,080.5	2,631	10,425.9	5,398	7.2	70	74	93
Europe & Central Asia	441	0.1	19	19	3,274.0	7,418	5,393.2	12,219	5.2	65	74	98
Latin America & the Caribbean	565	1.2	28	29	3,833.0	6,780	5,827.4	10,309	3.2	70	76	91
Middle East & North Africa	325	1.9	38	31	1,052.9	3,242	2,330.6	7,308	3.9	68	72	73
South Asia	1,543	1.6	323	33	1,521.6	986	4,217.6	2,734	5.3	63	66	63
Sub-Saharan Africa	818	2.5	35	43	885.3	1,082	1,628.3	1,991	2.5	51	53	62
High income	1,069	0.7	32	18	42,041.4	39,345	39,686.3	37,141	0.0	77	82	99

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see Technical notes. c. Estimated to be low income (\$975 or less). d. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. e. The GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. f. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$976 to \$3,855). g. Excludes data for Transnistria. h. Data refers to mainland Tanzania only. i. Estimated to be high income (\$11,906 or more).

Table 2 Poverty

	National poverty line				International poverty line							
	Population below national poverty line				Survey year	Population below \$1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day %	Population below \$2 a day %	Survey year	Population below \$1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day %	Population below \$2 a day %
	Survey year	National %	Survey year	National %								
Afghanistan	2007	42.0		..								
Albania	2002	25.4	2005	18.5	2002 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	8.7	2005 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	7.8
Algeria	1988	12.2	1995	22.6	1988 ^a	6.6	1.8	23.8	1995 ^a	6.8	1.4	23.6
Angola				..					2000 ^b	54.3	29.9	70.2
Argentina	1998	28.8 ^h	2002	53.0 ⁱ	2002 ^{b,c}	9.9	2.9	19.7	2005 ^{b,c}	4.5	1.0	11.3
Armenia	1998–99	55.1	2001	50.9	2002 ^a	15.0	3.1	46.7	2003 ^a	10.6	1.9	43.4
Australia		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Austria		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Azerbaijan	1995	68.1	2001	49.6	2001 ^a	6.3	1.1	27.1	2005 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2.0
Bangladesh	2000	48.9	2005	40.0	2000 ^a	57.8 ^d	17.3 ^d	85.4 ^d	2005 ^a	49.6 ^d	13.1 ^d	81.3 ^d
Belarus	2002	30.5	2004	17.4	2002 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	2005 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0
Belgium		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Benin	1999	29.0	2003	39.0		..	..	..	2003 ^a	47.3	15.7	75.3
Bolivia	1999	62.0	2002	64.6	2002 ^c	22.8	12.4	34.2	2005 ^a	19.6	9.7	30.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001–02	19.5		..	2001 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	2004 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0
Brazil	1998	22.0	2002–03	21.5	2005 ^c	7.8	1.6	18.3	2007 ^c	5.2	1.3	12.7
Bulgaria	1997	36.0	2001	12.8	2001 ^a	2.6	<0.5	7.8	2003 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0
Burkina Faso	1998	54.6	2003	46.4	1998 ^a	70.0	30.2	87.6	2003 ^a	56.5	20.3	81.2
Burundi	1998	68.0		..	1998 ^a	86.4	47.3	95.4	2006 ^a	81.3	36.4	93.4
Cambodia	1994	47.0	2004	35.0	1993–94 ^{a,b}	48.6	13.8	77.8	2004 ^a	40.2	11.3	68.2
Cameroon	1996	53.3	2001	40.2	1996 ^a	51.5	18.9	74.4	2001 ^a	32.8	10.2	57.7
Canada		..		..	1993 ^a	82.8	57.0	90.7	2003 ^a	62.4	28.3	81.9
Central African Republic		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Chad	1995–96	43.4		..		..	..	..	2002–03 ^a	61.9	25.6	83.3
Chile	1996	19.9	1998	17.0	2003 ^c	<2.0	<0.5	5.3	2006 ^c	<2.0	<0.5	2.4
China	1998	4.6	2004	2.8	2002 ^a	28.4 ^f	8.7 ^f	51.1 ^f	2005 ^a	15.9 ^f	4.0 ^f	36.3 ^f
Hong Kong, China		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Colombia	1995	60.0	1999	64.0	2003 ^c	15.4	6.1	26.3	2006 ^c	16.0	5.7	27.9
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	2004–05	71.3		..		..	..	..	2005–06 ^a	59.2	25.3	79.5
Congo, Rep. of	2005	42.3		..		..	..	..	2005 ^a	54.1	22.8	74.4
Costa Rica	1989	31.7	2004	23.9	2003 ^c	5.6	2.4	11.5	2005 ^c	2.4	<0.5	8.6
Côte d'Ivoire		..		..	1998 ^a	24.1	6.7	49.1	2002 ^a	23.3	6.8	46.8
Croatia	2002	11.2	2004	11.1	2001 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	2005 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0
Czech Republic		..		..	1993 ^c	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	1996 ^c	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0
Denmark		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Dominican Republic	2000	27.7	2004	42.2	2003 ^c	6.1	1.5	16.3	2005 ^c	5.0	0.9	15.1
Ecuador	1998	46.0	2001	45.2	2005 ^c	9.8	3.2	20.4	2007 ^c	4.7	1.2	12.8
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	1995–96	22.9	1999–2000	16.7	1999–2000 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	19.3	2004–05 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	18.4
El Salvador	1995	50.6	2002	37.2	2003 ^c	14.3	6.7	25.3	2005 ^c	11.0	4.8	20.5
Eritrea	1993–94	53.0		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Ethiopia	1995–96	45.5	1999–2000	44.2	1999–2000 ^a	55.6	16.2	86.4	2005 ^a	39.0	9.6	77.5
Finland		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
France		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Georgia	2002	52.1	2003	54.5	2002 ^a	15.1	4.7	34.2	2005 ^a	13.4	4.4	30.4
Germany		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Ghana	1998–99	39.5	2005–06	28.5	1998–99 ^a	39.1	14.4	63.3	2006 ^a	30.0	10.5	53.6
Greece		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Guatemala	1989	57.9	2000	56.2	2002 ^c	16.9	6.5	29.8	2006 ^c	11.7	3.5	24.3
Guinea	1994	40.0		..	1994 ^a	36.8	11.5	63.8	2002–03 ^a	70.1	32.2	87.2
Haiti	1987	65.0	1995	66.0 ^g		..	..	..	2001 ^c	54.9	28.2	72.1
Honduras	1998–99	52.5	2004	50.7	2005 ^c	22.2	10.2	34.8	2006 ^c	18.2	8.2	29.7
Hungary	1993	14.5	1997	17.3	2002 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	2004 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0
India	1993–94	36.0	1999–2000	28.6	1993–94 ^a	49.4 ^f	14.4 ^f	81.7 ^f	2004–05 ^a	41.6 ^f	10.8 ^f	75.6 ^f
Indonesia	1996	17.6	2005	16.0		..	..	..		..	..	..
Iran, Islamic Rep. of		..		..	1998 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	8.3	2005 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	8.0
Iraq		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Ireland		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Israel		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Italy		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Japan		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Jordan	1997	21.3	2002	14.2	2002–03 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	11.0	2006 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	3.5
Kazakhstan	2001	17.6	2002	15.4	2002 ^a	5.2	0.9	21.5	2003 ^a	3.1	<0.5	17.2
Kenya	1994	40.0	1997	52.0	1997 ^a	19.6	4.6	42.7	2005–06 ^a	19.7	6.1	39.9
Korea, Rep. of		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	2003	49.9	2005	43.1	2002 ^a	34.0	8.8	66.6	2004 ^a	21.8	4.4	51.9
Lao PDR	1997–98	38.6	2002–03	33.0	1997–98 ^a	49.3 ^d	14.9 ^d	79.9 ^d	2002–03 ^a	44.0 ^d	12.1 ^d	76.8 ^d
Lebanon		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Liberia		..		..		..	..	..	2007 ^a	83.7	40.8	94.8
Libya		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Lithuania		..		..	2002 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	2004 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0
Madagascar	1997	73.3	1999	71.3	2001 ^a	76.3	41.4	88.7	2005 ^a	67.8	26.5	89.6
Malawi	1990–91	54.0	1997–98	65.3	1997–98 ^a	83.1	46.0	93.5	2004–05 ^{a,h}	73.9	32.3	90.4
Malaysia	1989	15.5		..	1997 ^c	<2.0	<0.5	6.8	2004–05 ^c	<2.0	<0.5	7.8
Mali	1998	63.8		..	2001 ^a	61.2	25.8	82.0	2006 ^a	51.4	18.8	77.1
Mauritania	1996	50.0	2000	46.3	1995–96 ^a	23.4	7.1	48.3	2000 ^a	21.2	5.7	44.1
Mexico	2002	20.3	2004	17.6	2004 ^a	2.8	1.4	7.0	2006 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	4.8
Moldova	2001	62.4	2002	48.5	2002 ^a	17.1	4.0	40.3	2004 ^a	8.1	1.7	28.9
Morocco	1990–91	13.1	1998–99	19.0	2000 ^a	6.3	0.9	24.3	2007 ^a	2.5	0.5	14.0
Mozambique	1996–97	69.4	2002–03	54.1	1996–97 ^a	81.3	42.0	92.9	2002–03 ^a	74.7	35.4	90.0
Myanmar		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..

Table 2 Poverty

	National poverty line				International poverty line							
	Population below national poverty line				Survey year	Population below \$1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day %	Population below \$2 a day %	Survey year	Population below \$1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day %	Population below \$2 a day %
	Survey year	National %	Survey year	National %								
Nepal	1995-96	41.8	2003-04	30.9	1995-96 ^a	68.4	26.7	88.1	2003-04 ^a	55.1	19.7	77.6
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	1998	47.9	2001	45.8	2001 ^c	19.4	6.7	37.5	2005 ^c	15.8	5.2	31.8
Niger	1989-93	63.0	..	..	1994 ^a	78.2	38.6	91.5	2005 ^a	65.9	28.1	85.6
Nigeria	1985	43.0	1992-93	34.1	1996-97 ^a	68.5	32.1	86.4	2003-04 ^a	64.4	29.6	83.9
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	1993	28.6	1998-99	32.6	2001-02 ^b	35.9	7.9	73.9	2004-05 ^a	22.6	4.4	60.3
Panama	1997	37.3	..	..	2004 ^c	9.2	2.7	18.0	2006 ^c	9.5	3.1	17.8
Papua New Guinea	1996	37.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996 ^a	35.8	12.3	57.4
Paraguay	1990	20.5 ⁱ	..	..	2005 ^c	9.3	3.4	18.4	2007 ^c	6.5	2.7	14.2
Peru	2001	54.3	2004	53.1	2005 ^c	8.2	2.0	19.4	2006 ^c	7.9	1.9	18.5
Philippines	1994	32.1	1997	25.1	2003 ^a	22.0	5.5	43.8	2006 ^a	22.6	5.5	45.0
Poland	1996	14.6	2001	14.8	2002 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	2005 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	1995	25.4	2002	28.9	2002 ^a	2.9	0.8	13.0	2005 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	3.4
Russian Federation	1998	31.4	2002	19.6	2002 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	3.7	2005 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0
Rwanda	1993	51.2	1999-2000	60.3	1984-85 ^a	63.3	19.7	88.4	2000 ^a	76.6	38.2	90.3
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	1992	33.4	..	..	2001 ^a	44.2	14.3	71.3	2005 ^a	33.5	10.8	60.3
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	1989	82.8	2003-04	70.2	1989-90 ^a	62.8	44.8	75.0	2002-03 ^a	53.4	20.3	76.1
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	2004	16.8	..	..	1992 ^c	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	1996 ^c	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	1995 ^a	21.4	5.2	39.9	2000 ^a	26.2	8.2	42.9
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	1995-96	25.0	2002	22.7	1995-96 ^a	16.3	3.0	46.7	2002 ^a	14.0	2.6	39.7
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	1999	74.9	2003	44.4	2003 ^a	36.3	10.3	68.8	2004 ^a	21.5	5.1	50.8
Tanzania	1991	38.6	2000-01	35.7	1991-92 ^a	72.6	29.7	91.3	2000-01 ^a	88.5	46.8	96.6
Thailand	1994	9.8	1998	13.6	2002 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	15.1	2004 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	11.5
Togo	1987-89	32.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2006 ^a	38.7	11.4	69.3
Tunisia	1990	7.4	1995	7.6	1995 ^a	6.5	1.3	20.4	2000 ^a	2.6	<0.5	12.8
Turkey	1994	28.3	2002	27.0	2002 ^a	2.0	<0.5	9.6	2005 ^a	2.7	0.9	9.0
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	1993 ^c	63.5	25.8	85.7	1998 ^a	24.8	7.0	49.6
Uganda	1999-2000	33.8	2002-03	37.7	2002 ^a	57.4	22.7	79.8	2005 ^a	51.5	19.1	75.6
Ukraine	2000	31.5	2003	19.5	2002 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	3.4	2005 ^a	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	1994	20.2 ^b	1998	24.7 ^b	2005 ^{b,c}	<2.0	<0.5	4.5	2006 ^{b,c}	<2.0	<0.5	4.2
Uzbekistan	2000-01	31.5	2003	27.2	2002 ^a	42.3	12.4	75.6	2003 ^a	46.3	15.0	76.7
Venezuela, R. B. de	1989	31.3	1997-99	52.0	2003 ^c	18.4	8.8	31.7	2006 ^c	3.5	1.2	10.2
Vietnam	1998	37.4	2002	28.9	2004 ^a	24.2	5.1	52.5	2006 ^a	21.5	4.6	48.4
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Republic of	1998	41.8	..	..	1998 ^a	12.9	3.0	36.3	2005 ^a	17.5	4.2	46.6
Zambia	1998	72.9	2004	68.0	2002-03 ^a	64.6	27.1	85.1	2004-05 ^a	64.3	32.8	81.5
Zimbabwe	1990-91	25.8	1995-96	34.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Expenditure base. b. Covers urban area only. c. Income base. d. Adjusted by spatial consumer price index information. e. Due to security concerns, the survey covered only 56 percent of rural villages and 65 percent of the rural population. f. Weighted average of urban and rural estimates. g. Covers rural area only. h. Due to change in survey design, the most recent survey is not strictly comparable with the previous one. i. Survey covers Asunción metropolitan area.

Table 3 Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education	Promote gender equality	Reduce child mortality	Improve maternal health	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability	Develop a global partnership for development	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1990–2007 ^b	Vulnerable employment % of employment 2007	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5 2000–07 ^b	Primary completion rate % 2007	Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school % 2007	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 2007	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births 2005	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49 2007	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2007	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2005	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 2006	Internet users per 100 people ^a 2008
Afghanistan	..	..	32.9	38	58	257	1,800	..	168	..	30	1.9
Albania	7.8 ^c	..	17.0	96	97	15	92	..	17	1.1	97	15.1
Algeria	6.9 ^c	..	10.2	95	99	37	180	0.1	57	4.2	94	10.3
Angola	2.0 ^c	..	27.5	..	..	158	1,400	2.1	287	0.5	50	3.1
Argentina	3.4 ^{d,e}	20 ^f	2.3	99	104	16	77	0.5	31	3.9	91	28.1
Armenia	8.6 ^c	..	4.2	98	104	24	76	0.1	72	1.4	91	5.6
Australia	5.9 ^g	9	..	..	97	6	4	0.2	6	18.1	100	55.7
Austria	8.6 ^g	9	..	102	97	4	4	0.2	12	8.9	100	59.3
Azerbaijan	13.3 ^c	53	14.0	113	97	39	82	0.2	77	4.4	80	10.8
Bangladesh	9.4 ^c	85	39.2	56	107	61	570	..	223	0.3	36	0.3
Belarus	8.8 ^c	..	1.3	92	101	13	18	0.2	61	6.5	93	29.0
Belgium	8.5 ^g	10	..	86	98	5	8	0.2	12	9.8	..	65.9
Benin	6.9 ^c	..	21.5	64	73	123	840	1.2	91	0.3	30	1.8
Bolivia	1.8 ^c	..	5.9	98	99	57	290	0.2	155	1.0	43	10.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.9 ^c	..	1.6	..	99	14	3	<0.1	51	6.9	95	34.7
Brazil	3.0 ^g	27	2.2	106	103	22	110	0.6	48	1.7	77	35.5
Bulgaria	8.7 ^c	8	1.6	98	97	12	11	..	39	5.7	99	30.9
Burkina Faso	7.0 ^c	..	35.2	37 ^g	84 ^g	191	700	1.6	226	0.1	13	0.9
Burundi	9.0 ^c	..	38.9	39	90	180	1,100	2.0	367	0.0	41	0.8
Cambodia	7.1 ^c	..	28.4	85	90	91	540	0.8	495	0.0	28	0.5
Cameroon	5.6 ^c	..	15.1	55	85	148	1,000	5.1	192	0.2	51	3.0
Canada	7.2 ^g	10 ^f	..	96	99	6	7	0.4	5	16.6	100	72.8
Central African Republic	5.2 ^c	..	21.8	30 ^g	..	172	980	6.3	345	0.1	31	0.4
Chad	6.3 ^c	..	33.9	30	64	209	1,500	3.5	299	0.0	9	1.2
Chile	4.1 ^e	25	0.6	95	99	9	16	0.3	12	4.1	94	32.6
China	5.7 ^c	..	6.8	101	100	22	45	0.1 ^h	98	4.3	65	22.5
Hong Kong, China	5.3 ^g	7	..	102	98	..	..	..	62	5.7	..	59.1
Colombia	2.3 ^g	41	5.1	107	104	20	130	0.6	35	1.4	78	38.4
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	5.5 ^c	..	33.6	51	73	161	1,100	..	392	0.0	31	0.5
Congo, Rep. of	5.0 ^c	..	11.8	72	91	125	740	3.5	403	0.6	20	4.3
Costa Rica	4.2 ^g	20	..	91	102	11	30	0.4	11	1.7	96	33.6
Côte d'Ivoire	5.0 ^c	..	16.7	45	..	127	810	3.9	420	0.5	24	3.2
Croatia	8.7 ^c	16	..	101	102	6	7	<0.1	40	5.2	99	50.6
Czech Republic	10.2 ^g	12	2.1	93	101	4	4	..	9	11.7	99	48.3
Denmark	8.3 ^g	..	..	101	102	4	3	0.2	8	8.5	100	84.2
Dominican Republic	4.0 ^g	43	4.2	91 ^g	103 ^g	38	150	1.1	69	2.0	79	26.0
Ecuador	3.4 ^g	34 ^f	6.2	106	100	22	210	0.3	101	2.2	84	9.7
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	9.0 ^c	25	5.4	98	95	36	130	..	21	2.2	66	15.4
El Salvador	3.3 ^e	36	6.1	91	101	24	170	0.8	40	1.1	86	12.5
Eritrea	..	..	34.5	46	78	70	450	1.3	95	0.2	5	3.0
Ethiopia	9.3 ^c	52 ^f	34.6	46	83	119	720	2.1	378	0.1	11	0.4
Finland	9.6 ^g	..	..	98	102	4	7	0.1	6	10.1	100	78.8
France	7.2 ^g	6	..	..	100	4	8	0.4	14	6.2	..	51.2
Georgia	5.4 ^c	62	..	92	98	30	66	0.1	84	1.1	93	8.2
Germany	8.5 ^g	..	..	103	99	4	4	0.1	6	9.5	100	76.1
Ghana	5.2 ^c	..	13.91	78 ^g	95 ^g	115	560	1.9	203	0.3	10	4.3
Greece	6.7 ^g	28	..	101	97	4	3	0.2	18	8.6	98	32.3
Guatemala	3.4 ^g	..	17.7	77	93	39	290	0.8	63	0.9	84	10.1
Guinea	5.8 ^c	..	22.5	64	76	150	910	1.6	287	0.1	19	0.9
Haiti	2.5 ^g	..	18.9	..	..	76	670	2.2	306	0.2	19	10.4
Honduras	2.5 ^g	..	8.6	89	106	24	280	0.7	59	1.1	66	9.1
Hungary	8.6 ^c	7	..	92	99	7	6	0.1	17	5.6	100	54.8
India	8.1 ^c	..	43.5	86	91	72	450	0.3	168	1.3	28	7.2
Indonesia	7.1 ^c	63	24.4	105	98	31	420	0.2	228	1.9	52	11.1
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	6.4 ^c	43	..	105	105	33	140	0.2	22	6.5	..	32.0
Iraq	..	..	7.1	75	78	44	300	..	56	..	76	0.9
Ireland	7.4 ^g	11	..	97	103	4	1	0.2	13	10.2	..	63.5
Israel	5.7 ^g	7	..	102	101	5	4	0.1	8	9.2	..	27.9
Italy	6.5 ^g	22	..	102	99	4	3	0.4	7	7.7	..	48.6
Japan	10.6 ^g	11	..	..	100	4	6	..	21	9.6	100	69.0
Jordan	7.2 ^c	..	3.6	102	102	24	62	..	7	3.8	85	25.4
Kazakhstan	7.4 ^c	..	4.9	104 ^g	99 ^g	32	140	0.1	129	11.9	97	12.3
Kenya	4.7 ^c	..	16.5	93	95	121	560	..	353	0.3	42	8.7
Korea, Rep. of	7.9 ^g	25	..	102	96	5	14	<0.1	90	9.4	..	77.1
Kyrgyz Republic	8.1 ^c	47	2.7	95	100	38	150	0.1	121	1.1	93	14.3
Lao PDR	8.5 ^c	..	36.4	77	86	70	660	0.2	151	0.2	48	1.6
Lebanon	..	..	..	83 ^g	103 ^g	29	150	0.1	19	4.2	..	38.3
Liberia	6.4 ^c	..	20.4	..	..	133	1,200	1.7	277	0.1	32	0.6
Libya	..	..	..	..	105	18	97	..	17	9.5	97	4.7
Lithuania	6.8 ^c	..	..	95	100	8	11	0.1	68	4.1	..	52.9
Madagascar	6.2 ^c	86	36.8	62	96	112	510	0.1	251	0.2	12	1.7
Malawi	7.0 ^c	..	18.4	55	100	111	1,100	11.9	346	0.1	60	2.2
Malaysia	6.4 ^g	22	..	96	104	11	62	0.5	103	9.3	94	62.6
Mali	6.5 ^c	..	27.9	52	76	196	970	1.5	319	0.0	45	1.0
Mauritania	6.2 ^c	..	30.4	59	103	119	820	0.8	318	0.6	24	1.4

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Mexico	4.6 ^c	29	3.4	105	99	35	60	0.3	20	4.1	81	21.9
Moldova	7.3 ^c	32	3.2	93	102	18	22	0.4	141	2.1	79	19.1
Morocco	6.5 ^c	52	9.9	83	88	34	240	0.1	92	1.6	72	33.0
Mozambique	5.4 ^c	..	21.2	46	85	168	520	12.5	431	0.1	31	1.6
Myanmar	..	..	29.6	..	..	103	380	0.7	171	0.2	82	0.1
Nepal	6.1 ^c	..	38.8	78 ^g	98 ^g	55	830	0.5	173	0.1	27	1.4
Netherlands	7.6 ^g	..	..	..	98	5	6	0.2	8	7.7	100	86.8
New Zealand	6.4 ^e	12	..	..	102	6	9	0.1	7	7.2	..	69.2
Nicaragua	3.8 ^g	45	7.8	74	103	35	170	0.2	49	0.7	48	2.8
Niger	5.9 ^g	..	39.9	40	71	176	1,800	0.8	174	0.1	7	0.5
Nigeria	5.1 ^c	..	27.2	72	84	189	1,100	3.1	311	0.8	30	7.3
Norway	9.6 ^g	6	..	97	99	4	7	0.1	6	11.4	..	84.8
Pakistan	9.1 ^c	62	31.3	63	80	90	320	0.1	181	0.9	58	11.1
Panama	2.5 ^g	28	..	99	101	23	130	1.0	47	1.8	74	22.9
Papua New Guinea	4.5 ^c	..	..	..	..	65	470	1.5	250	0.7	45	1.8
Paraguay	3.4 ^g	47	..	95	99	29	150	0.6	58	0.7	70	8.7
Peru	3.9 ^g	40 ^f	5.2	104	102	20	240	0.5	126	1.3	72	24.7
Philippines	5.6 ^c	45	20.7	94	102	28	230	..	290	0.9	78	6.0
Poland	7.3 ^c	19	..	96	99	7	8	0.1	25	7.9	..	44.0
Portugal	5.8 ^g	18	..	104	101	4	11	0.5	30	5.9	99	41.9
Romania	8.2 ^c	32	3.5	120	99	15	24	0.1	115	4.1	72	23.9
Russian Federation	6.4 ^c	6	..	93	98	15	28	1.1	110	10.5	87	21.1
Rwanda	5.3 ^c	..	18.0	35	100	181	1,300	2.8	397	0.1	23	3.1
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	93	94	25	18	..	46	16.5	99	29.2
Senegal	6.2 ^c	..	14.5	50	94	114	980	1.0	272	0.4	28	8.4
Serbia	8.3 ^{c,i}	23	1.8	..	102	8	..	0.1	32	6.5	92	32.1
Sierra Leone	6.1 ^c	..	28.3	81	86	262	2,100	1.7	574	0.2	11	0.3
Singapore	5.0 ^g	10	3.3	..	..	3	14	0.2	27	13.2	100	67.7
Slovak Republic	8.8 ^g	10	..	94	100	8	6	<0.1	17	6.8	100	51.3
Somalia	..	..	32.8	..	..	142	1,400	0.5	249	0.1	23	1.1
South Africa	3.1 ^c	3	..	84	100	59	400	18.1	948	8.7	59	8.6
Spain	7.0 ^g	12	..	99	103	4	4	0.5	30	7.9	100	57.4
Sri Lanka	6.8 ^c	41 ^f	22.8	104	..	21	58	..	60	0.6	86	5.7
Sudan	..	..	38.4	50	88	109	450	1.4	243	0.3	35	9.2
Sweden	9.1 ^e	..	..	95	99	3	3	0.1	6	5.4	100	79.7
Switzerland	7.6 ^g	10	..	88	97	5	5	0.6	6	5.5	100	75.2
Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	..	114	96	17	130	..	24	3.6	92	16.8
Tajikistan	7.7 ^c	..	14.9	95	89	67	170	0.3	231	0.8	92	7.2
Tanzania	7.3 ^c	88 ^f	16.7	112 ^g	..	116	950	6.2	297	0.1	33	1.2
Thailand	6.1 ^c	53	7.0	101	104 ^g	7	110	1.4	142	4.1	96	20.0
Togo	7.6 ^c	..	..	57	75	100	510	3.3	429	0.2	12	5.4
Tunisia	5.9 ^c	..	..	100	104	21	100	0.1	26	2.2	85	27.1
Turkey	5.2 ^c	36	3.5	97	90	23	44	..	30	3.5	88	33.1
Turkmenistan	6.0 ^c	..	..	..	..	50	130	<0.1	68	8.6	..	1.4
Uganda	6.1	..	19.0	54	98	130	550	5.4	330	0.1	33	7.9
Ukraine	9.0 ^c	..	4.1	101	100	24	18	1.6	102	6.9	93	22.4
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	105	101	8	37	..	16	30.1	97	86.1
United Kingdom	6.1 ^e	..	..	..	102	6	8	0.2	15	9.1	..	79.4
United States	5.4 ^g	..	1.3	96	100	8	11	0.6	4	19.5	100	72.4
Uruguay	4.5 ^g	25	6.0	104	98	14	20	0.6	22	1.7	100	40.2
Uzbekistan	7.1 ^c	..	4.4	97	98	41	24	0.1	113	4.3	96	8.8
Venezuela, R. B. de	4.9 ^g	30	..	95 ^g	102 ^g	19	57	..	34	5.6	..	25.6
Vietnam	7.1 ^c	..	20.2	..	..	15	150	0.5	171	1.2	65	21.0
West Bank and Gaza	..	36	..	83	104	27	..	..	20	..	80	9.6
Yemen, Republic of	7.2 ^c	..	..	60	66	73	430	..	76	1.0	46	1.4
Zambia	3.6 ^c	..	23.3	88	96	170	830	15.2	506	0.2	52	5.5
Zimbabwe	4.6 ^c	..	14.0	..	97	90	880	15.3	782	0.9	46	11.4
World	..	..w	23.1w	87w	95w	68w	400w	0.8w	139w	4.5w, k	60w	21.3w
Low income	..	..	27.8	65	91	120	790	2.3	275	0.5	38	3.7
Middle income	..	..	22.7	91	96	58	320	0.6	138	3.1	58	14.7
Lower middle income	..	..	25.8	90	94	65	370	0.4	147	2.6	52	11.7
Upper middle income	..	24	..	98	100	25	110	1.5	105	5.1	82	26.6
Low and middle income	..	..	24.0	86	95	74	440	0.9	162	2.7	55	12.8
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	12.6	100	100	27	150	0.2	136	3.6	66	23.3
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..	98	97	23	45	0.6	84	7.0	89	23.4
Latin America & the Caribbean	..	31	4.5	97	101	26	130	0.5	50	2.5	78	26.6
Middle East & North Africa	..	37	..	91	93	38	200	0.1	41	3.6	74	24.2
South Asia	..	..	40.9	79	90	78	500	0.3	174	1.1	33	6.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	26.5	63	88	146	900	5.0	369	0.9	31	4.5
High income	..	..	..	98	99	7	10	0.3	16	12.6	100	67.1

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication Development Report database. Please cite ITU for third-party use of these data. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita expenditure. d. Urban data. e. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita income. f. Limited coverage. g. Data are for 2008. h. Includes Hong Kong, China. i. Includes Montenegro. j. Includes Kosovo and Montenegro. k. Includes emissions not allocated to specific countries.

Table 4 Economic activity

	Gross domestic product		Agricultural productivity		Value added as % of GDP			Household final consumption expenditure % of GDP 2008	General government final consumption expenditure % of GDP 2008	Gross capital formation % of GDP 2008	External balance of goods and services % of GDP 2008	GDP implicit deflator average annual % growth 2000–08
	Millions of dollars 2008	Average annual % growth 2000–08	agricultural value added per worker 2000 \$		Agriculture 2008	Industry 2008	Services 2008					
			1990–92	2003–05								
Afghanistan	10,170	..	..	..	37	25	38	98	11	31	-39	7.1
Albania	12,295	5.4	778	1,449	21	20	59	85	10	32	-27	3.5
Algeria	173,882	4.3	1,911	2,225	9	69	23	22	7	37	35	9.4
Angola	83,383	13.7	165	174	10	86	4	37	.. ^a	12	50	48.1
Argentina	328,385	5.3	6,767	10,072	9	34	57	59	13	24	4	12.8
Armenia	11,917	12.4	1,476 ^b	3,692	18	45	37	75	12	38	-25	4.6
Australia	1,015,217	3.3	20,839	29,908	..	..	..	55	18	29	-2	3.8
Austria	416,380	2.1	12,048	21,920	2	31	67	54	18	21	7	1.8
Azerbaijan	46,259	18.1	1,084 ^b	1,143	6	71	23	25	10	23	42	10.9
Bangladesh	78,992	5.9	254	338	19	29	52	79	5	24	-8	4.8
Belarus	60,302	8.6	1,977 ^b	3,153	9	39	53	54	16	35	-6	25.5
Belgium	497,586	2.0	..	39,243	1	24	75	52	22	22	3	2.0
Benin	6,680	3.9	326	519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3
Bolivia	16,674	4.1	670	773	14	42	44	61	12	16	12	7.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18,452	5.5	..	8,270	..	..	..	85	22	23	-30	3.8
Brazil	1,612,539	3.6	1,507	3,119	7	28	65	61	20	19	0	8.1
Bulgaria	49,900	5.8	2,500	7,159	7	31	61	70	16	37	-23	5.6
Burkina Faso	7,948	5.6	110	173	33	22	44	75	22	18	-15	2.4
Burundi	1,163	2.9	108	70	..	..	..	91	29	16	-36	9.6
Cambodia	9,574	9.7	..	314	32	27	41	83	3	21	-8	4.7
Cameroon	23,396	3.5	389	648	20	33	48	68	13	19	1	2.2
Canada	1,400,091	2.5	28,243	44,133	..	..	..	56	19	23	3	2.0
Central African Republic	1,970	0.6	287	381	53	14	32	95	3	10	-9	2.2
Chad	8,361	10.4	173	215	23	42	35	69	6	15	10	8.3
Chile	169,458	4.4	3,573	5,309	4	47	49	55	10	21	14	6.6
China	4,326,187	10.4	258	407	11	49	40	37	14	43	7	4.3
Hong Kong, China	215,355	5.2	..	..	0	8	92	60	8	20	11	-1.7
Colombia	242,268	4.9	3,080	2,749	9	34	57	64	13	24	-1	6.9
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	11,588	5.5	184	149	41	27	31	82	11	17	-10	28.3
Congo, Rep. of	10,699	4.0	..	..	5	60	35	29	14	27	30	7.0
Costa Rica	29,834	5.5	3,143	4,506	7	29	64	69	13	27	-10	10.2
Côte d'Ivoire	23,414	0.6	598	795	24	25	51	77	8	10	5	3.4
Croatia	69,333	4.6	5,425 ^b	11,354	6	28	65	59	19	31	-8	3.8
Czech Republic	216,485	4.6	..	5,521	2	38	60	48	20	27	5	2.2
Denmark	342,672	1.7	15,190	38,441	1	26	73	50	26	23	1	2.3
Dominican Republic	45,790	5.4	1,924	3,305	11	28	61	81	6	20	-7	15.0
Ecuador	52,572	5.0	1,686	1,676	7	36	57	67	12	24	-3	9.5
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	162,818	4.7	1,528	2,072	14	36	50	72	11	24	-7	7.8
El Salvador	22,115	2.9	1,633	1,638	13	28	58	98	9	15	-22	3.7
Eritrea	1,654	1.3	..	71	24	19	56	86	31	11	-28	18.0
Ethiopia	26,487	8.2	..	158	43	13	45	85	11	21	-17	8.7
Finland	271,282	3.0	18,818	31,276	3	32	65	52	21	22	5	1.1
France	2,853,062	1.7	22,234	44,080	2	21	77	57	23	22	-2	2.1
Georgia	12,793	8.1	2,443 ^b	1,791	10	24	66	76	21	31	-28	7.3
Germany	3,652,824	1.2	13,724	25,657	1	30	69	57	18	18	7	1.1
Ghana	16,123	5.6	293	320	32	26	42	81	14	32	-26	18.7
Greece	356,796	4.2	7,536	8,818	4	23	73	71	17	26	-13	3.3
Guatemala	38,977	3.9	2,120	2,623	11	28	62	90	4	24	-18	5.2
Guinea	4,266	3.1	142	190	8	35	58	85	5	13	-2	20.2
Haiti	6,953	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	98	.. ^a	26	-23	16.7
Honduras	14,077	5.3	1,193	1,483	13	27	61	83	14	30	-28	6.5
Hungary	154,668	3.6	4,122	6,922	4	29	66	67	9	22	1	5.0
India	1,217,490	7.9	324	392	18	29	53	56	11	39	-6	4.6
Indonesia	514,389	5.2	484	583	14	48	37	63	8	28	1	10.9
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	385,143	6.0	1,954	2,561	10	45	45	45	14	31	10	17.9
Iraq	..	..	..	1,756	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	281,776	5.0	..	17,107	2	35	63	46	16	27	11	2.9
Israel	199,498	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	58	25	19	-2	1.1
Italy	2,293,008	0.9	11,528	23,967	2	27	71	59	20	21	0	2.6
Japan	4,909,272	1.6	20,445	35,668	1	30	68	57	18	24	1	-1.2
Jordan	20,013	6.7	1,892	1,360	4	32	64	108	18	19	-45	4.2
Kazakhstan	132,229	9.5	1,795 ^b	1,557	6	42	52	35	10	35	20	15.1
Kenya	34,507	4.6	334	333	21	13	65	79	11	25	-14	6.5
Korea, Rep. of	929,121	4.5	..	11,451	3	37	60	55	15	31	-1	2.2
Kyrgyz Republic	4,420	4.4	675 ^b	979	34	19	48	101	18	26	-45	6.8
Lao PDR	5,431	6.9	360	459	40	31	29	69	8	38	-15	9.4
Lebanon	28,660	4.0	..	29,950	5	22	73	91	14	20	-25	2.2
Liberia	870	-1.1	..	..	54	19	27	116	15	20	-51	10.5
Libya	99,926	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.2
Lithuania	47,341	7.7	..	3,790	4	33	63	66	18	27	-11	4.0
Madagascar	8,970	3.8	186	174	25	17	57	85	5	36	-25	11.5
Malawi	4,269	4.2	72	116	34	21	45	85	11	32	-28	19.3
Malaysia	194,927	5.5	386	525	10	48	42	46	12	22	20	4.4
Mali	8,740	5.2	208	241	37	24	39	76	11	23	-10	4.2
Mauritania	2,858	5.1	574	356	13	47	41	61	20	26	-7	11.3

Table 4 Economic activity

	Gross domestic product		Agricultural productivity agricultural value added per worker 2000 \$		Value added as % of GDP			Household final consumption expenditure % of GDP 2008	General government final consumption expenditure % of GDP 2008	Gross capital formation % of GDP 2008	External balance of goods and services % of GDP 2008	GDP implicit deflator average annual % growth 2000–08
	Millions of dollars 2008	Average annual % growth 2000–08	1990–92	2003–05	Agriculture	Industry	Services					
					2008	2008	2008					
Mexico	1,085,951	2.7	2,256	2,793	4	37	59	66	10	26	-2	8.2
Moldova	6,048	6.3	1,286 ^b	816	11	15	74	97	19	37	-53	11.6
Morocco	86,329	5.0	1,430	1,746	16	20	64	61	16	33	-9	1.6
Mozambique	9,735	8.0	107	148	28	26	46	75	12	23	-10	8.1
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	12,615	3.5	191	207	34	17	50	79	10	32	-21	6.2
Netherlands	860,336	1.8	24,914	42,049	2	24	74	47	25	20	8	2.2
New Zealand	130,693	3.0	19,155	27,189	..	..	..	60	19	23	-1	3.0
Nicaragua	6,592	3.5	..	2,071	19	30	51	90	12	32	-34	8.5
Niger	5,354	4.4	152	157 ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6
Nigeria	212,080	6.6	..	..	31	41	28	..	..	..	13	17.0
Norway	449,996	2.5	19,500	37,039	7	43	56	42	20	27	16	4.7
Pakistan	168,276	5.8	594	696	20	27	53	80	9	22	-10	7.3
Panama	23,088	6.6	2,363	3,904	6	17	76	65	11	23	1	2.2
Papua New Guinea	8,168	2.8	500	595	33	48	19	44	10	19	27	7.3
Paraguay	15,977	3.7	1,596	2,052	23	20	57	69	9	20	3	10.5
Peru	127,434	6.0	930	1,481	7	38	55	61	9	27	2	3.5
Philippines	166,909	5.1	905	1,075	15	32	53	77	10	15	-2	5.2
Poland	526,966	4.4	1,502 ^b	2,182	4	30	65	66	15	23	-3	2.6
Portugal	242,689	0.9	4,642	6,220	3	24	73	65	20	22	-7	2.9
Romania	200,071	6.3	2,196	4,646	8	34	58	73	11	26	-10	17.0
Russian Federation	1,607,816	6.8	1,825 ^b	2,519	5	38	57	45	19	25	11	16.5
Rwanda	4,457	6.7	167	182	35	12	53	90	9	21	-19	10.0
Saudi Arabia	467,601	4.1	7,875	15,780	2	70	27	26	20	19	35	8.9
Senegal	13,209	4.4	225	215	15	23	62	82	10	30	-22	2.9
Serbia	50,061	5.7	..	..	13	28	59	84	17	23	-24	17.2
Sierra Leone	1,953	10.3	..	..	43	24	33	80	13	20	-12	9.3
Singapore	181,948	5.8	22,695	40,419	0	28	72	39	11	31	19	1.5
Slovak Republic	94,957	6.3	..	5,026	4	41	55	54	16	28	1	3.7
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	276,764	4.3	1,786	2,495	3	31	66	61	20	22	-4	7.1
Spain	1,604,174	3.3	9,511	18,619	3	30	67	57	18	31	-7	3.9
Sri Lanka	40,714	5.5	679	702	13	29	57	70	16	27	-13	10.6
Sudan	58,443	7.4	414	667	26	34	40	59	16	24	1	9.9
Sweden	480,021	2.8	22,533	35,378	2	29	70	47	26	20	8	1.7
Switzerland	488,470	1.9	19,884	23,588	7	28	71	59	17	22	8	1.0
Syrian Arab Rep.	55,204	4.4	2,344	3,261	20	35	45	75	12	14	0	8.4
Tajikistan	5,134	8.6	346 ^b	409	18	23	59	114	8	20	-42	21.0
Tanzania ^c	20,490	6.8	238	295	45	17	37	73	16	17	-6	9.4
Thailand	260,693	5.2	497	624	12	46	43	51	13	28	8	2.4
Togo	2,823	2.5	312	347	..	..	..	..	16	..	-27	1.1
Tunisia	40,180	4.9	2,422	2,700	10	28	62	65	14	25	-3	2.9
Turkey	794,228	5.9	1,770	1,846	10	28	62	71	13	22	-5	16.9
Turkmenistan	18,269	14.5	1,222 ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12.2
Uganda	14,529	7.5	155	175	23	26	52	82	12	24	-18	5.1
Ukraine	180,355	7.2	1,195 ^b	1,702	8	37	55	64	17	25	-6	15.7
United Arab Emirates	163,296	7.7	10,454	25,841	2	59	39	45	10	21	24	7.7
United Kingdom	2,645,593	2.5	22,664	26,942	7	23	76	63	22	19	-4	2.7
United States	14,204,322	2.5	20,793	42,744	7	22	77	70	16	20	-6	2.6
Uruguay	32,186	3.8	6,304	8,797	11	27	63	69	12	23	-4	8.2
Uzbekistan	27,918	6.6	1,272 ^b	1,800	23	33	43	55	16	19	10	25.5
Venezuela, R. B. de	313,799	5.2	4,483	6,331	..	..	..	53	10	23	14	26.3
Vietnam	90,705	7.7	214	305	20	42	38	66	6	42	-13	7.8
West Bank and Gaza	..	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4
Yemen, Republic of	26,576	3.9	271	328 ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.6
Zambia	14,314	5.3	159	204	21	46	33	66	9	22	3	17.1
Zimbabwe	..	-5.7	240	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232.0
World	60,587,016t	3.2w	731w	908w	3w	28w	69w	61w	17w	22w	0w	..
Low income	568,504	5.8	222	268	25	29	46	75	9	27	-11	..
Middle income	16,826,866	6.4	470	650	10	37	53	56	14	30	1	..
Lower middle income	8,377,130	8.3	359	499	14	41	45	50	13	36	1	..
Upper middle income	8,445,380	4.6	1,998	2,721	6	33	61	61	15	23	1	..
Low and middle income	17,408,313	6.4	432	577	11	37	53	57	14	29	1	..
East Asia & Pacific	5,658,322	9.1	295	438	12	48	41	42	13	39	6	..
Europe & Central Asia	3,860,600	6.3	1,749	2,076	7	34	60	60	15	24	0	..
Latin America & the Caribbean	4,247,077	3.9	2,125	3,044	6	32	62	63	14	23	0	..
Middle East & North Africa	1,117,198	4.7	1,583	2,204	12	41	48	57	12	28	3	..
South Asia	1,531,499	7.4	335	406	18	29	53	61	11	36	-7	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	987,120	5.2	263	279	14	32	54	67	16	23	-3	..
High income	43,189,942	2.3	15,906	25,500	7	26	73	62	18	21	-1	..

a. Data on general government final consumption expenditure are not available separately; they are included in household final consumption expenditure. b. Data for all three years are not available. c. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

Table 5 Trade, aid, and finance

	Merchandise trade		Manufactured exports % of total merchandise exports 2007	High technology exports % of manufactured exports 2007	Current account balance \$ millions 2008	Foreign direct investment net inflows \$ millions 2007	Net official development assistance ^a \$ per capita 2007	External debt		Domestic credit provided by banking sector % of GDP	
	Exports	Imports						Total \$ millions 2007	Present value % of GNI 2007	Net migration thousands 2000–05 ^b	
	\$ millions 2008	\$ millions 2008									
Afghanistan	680	3,350	..	..	..	288	..	2,041	18 ^d	0	..
Albania	1,353	5,230	70	12	-1,924	477	97	2,776	22	68	-100
Algeria	78,233	39,156	1	2	..	1,665	12	5,541	4	-12	-140
Angola	66,300	21,100	..	..	9,402	-893	14	12,738	32	10	175
Argentina	70,588	57,413	31	7	7,588	6,462	2	127,758	63	24	-100
Armenia	1,069	4,412	56	2	-1,356	699	114	2,888	38	17	-100
Australia	187,428	200,272	19	14	-44,040	39,596	..	..	..	151	641
Austria	182,158	184,247	82	11	14,269	30,717	..	..	..	129	220
Azerbaijan	31,500	7,200	6	4	16,454	-4,749	26	3,021	14	17	-100
Bangladesh	15,369	23,860	97	..	857	653	10	22,033	22	60	-700
Belarus	32,902	39,483	53	3	-5,050	1,785	9	9,470	25	31	20
Belgium	476,953	469,889	78	7 ^c	-12,015	72,195	..	..	..	115	196
Benin	1,050	1,990	9	0	-217	48	56	857	12 ^d	15	99
Bolivia	6,370	4,987	7	5	1,800	204	50	4,947	24 ^d	48	-100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,064	12,282	61	3	-2,765	2,111	117	6,479	42	59	62
Brazil	197,942	182,810	47	12	-28,191	34,585	2	237,472	25	102	-229
Bulgaria	23,124	38,256	55	6	-12,577	8,974	..	32,968	100	67	-41
Burkina Faso	620	1,800	..	..	..	600	63	1,461	14 ^d	16	100
Burundi	56	403	21	4	-116	1	59	1,456	97 ^d	35	192
Cambodia	4,290	6,510	..	..	-1,060	867	46	3,761	46	16	10
Cameroon	4,350	4,360	3	3	-547	433	104	3,162	5 ^d	6	-12
Canada	456,420	418,336	53	14	27,281	111,772	..	..	..	191	1,089
Central African Republic	185	310	36	0	..	27	41	973	48 ^d	18	-45
Chad	4,800	1,700	..	..	..	603	33	1,797	19 ^d	-3	219
Chile	67,788	61,901	10	7	-3,440	14,457	7	58,649	45	83	30
China	1,428,488	1,133,040	93	30	426,107	138,413	1	373,635	13	126	-2,058
Hong Kong, China	370,242 ^e	392,962	68 ^e	19	30,637	54,365	..	..	..	125	113
Colombia	37,626	39,669	39	3	-6,761	9,040	17	44,976	28	43	-120
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	3,950	4,100	..	..	..	720	20	12,283	111 ^d	5	-237
Congo, Rep. of	9,050	2,850	..	..	-2,181	4,289	36	5,156	93 ^d	-19	4
Costa Rica	9,675	15,374	63	45	-1,578	1,896	12	7,846	35	54	84
Côte d'Ivoire	10,100	7,150	18	32	-146	427	8	13,938	67 ^d	20	-339
Croatia	14,112	30,728	68	9	-6,397	4,916	37	48,584	109	75	-13
Czech Republic	146,934	141,882	90	14	-6,631	9,294	..	..	..	58	67
Denmark	117,174	112,296	66	17	6,938	11,858	..	..	..	210	46
Dominican Republic	6,910	16,400	..	..	-2,068	1,698	13	10,342	33	39	-148
Ecuador	18,511	18,686	8	7	1,598	183	16	17,525	50	18	-400
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	25,483	48,382	19	0	412	11,578	14	30,444	25	78	-291
El Salvador	4,549	9,755	55	4	-1,119	1,526	14	8,809	50	45	-340
Eritrea	20	530	..	..	..	-3	32	875	41 ^d	125	229
Ethiopia	1,500	7,600	13	3	-828	223	31	2,634	8 ^d	47	-340
Finland	96,714	91,045	81	21	10,121	11,568	..	..	..	88	33
France	608,684	707,720	79	19	-52,911	159,463	..	..	..	126	761
Georgia	1,498	6,058	45	7	-2,851	1,728	87	2,292	20	33	-309
Germany	1,465,215	1,206,213	83	14	243,289	51,543	..	..	..	126	930
Ghana	5,650	10,400	11	1	-2,151	970	50	4,479	22 ^d	33	12
Greece	25,311	77,970	52	8	-51,313	1,959	..	..	..	109	154
Guatemala	7,765	14,545	50	3	-1,697	724	34	6,260	21	37	-300
Guinea	1,300	1,600	..	..	-456	111	23	3,268	64 ^d	..	-425
Haiti	490	2,148	..	..	-80	75	73	1,598	20 ^d	23	-140
Honduras	6,130	9,990	29	1	-1,225	816	65	3,260	21 ^d	50	-150
Hungary	107,904	107,864	81	25	-12,980	37,231	..	..	..	81	70
India	179,073	291,598	64	5	-9,415	22,950	1	220,956	20	70	-1,540
Indonesia	139,281	126,177	42	11	606	6,928	4	140,783	43	37	-1,000
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	116,350	57,230	10	6	..	755	1	20,577	8	57	-993
Iraq	59,800	31,200	0	0	2,681	383	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	124,158	82,774	84	28	-12,686	26,085	..	..	..	194	230
Israel	60,825	67,410	76	8	1,596	9,664	..	..	..	81	115
Italy	539,727	556,311	84	7	-78,029	40,040	..	..	..	133	1,750
Japan	782,337	761,984	90	19	156,634	22,180	..	..	..	293	82
Jordan	7,790	16,888	76	1	-2,776	1,835	88	8,368	54	122	104
Kazakhstan	71,184	37,889	13	23	6,978	10,189	13	96,133	131	34	-200
Kenya	4,972	11,074	37	5	-1,102	728	34	7,355	26	35	25
Korea, Rep. of	422,007	435,275	89	33	-6,350	1,579	..	..	..	113	-65
Kyrgyz Republic	1,642	4,058	35	2	-631	208	52	2,401	43 ^d	14	-75
Lao PDR	1,080	1,390	..	..	107	324	65	3,337	84	7	-115
Lebanon	4,454	16,754	..	..	-1,395	2,845	229	24,634	111	177	100
Liberia	262	865	..	..	-211	132	192	2,475	978 ^d	161	62
Libya	63,050	11,500	..	..	28,454	4,689	3	..	..	-47	14
Lithuania	23,728	30,811	64	11	-5,692	2,017	..	..	..	64	-36
Madagascar	1,345	4,040	57	1	..	997	48	1,661	21 ^d	9	-5
Malawi	790	1,700	11	2	..	55	53	870	9 ^d	16	-30
Malaysia	199,516	156,896	71	52	28,931	8,456	8	53,717	34	115	150
Mali	1,650	2,550	3	7	-581	360	82	2,018	16 ^d	13	-134
Mauritania	1,750	1,750	0	..	..	153	117	1,704	85 ^d	..	30

Table 5 Trade, aid, and finance

	Merchandise trade		Manufactured exports % of total merchandise exports 2007	High technology exports % of manufactured exports 2007	Current account balance \$ millions 2008	Foreign direct investment net inflows \$ millions 2007	Net official development assistance ^a \$ per capita 2007	External debt		Domestic credit provided by banking sector % of GDP	Net migration thousands 2000–05 ^b
	Exports	Imports						Total	Present		
	\$ millions 2008	\$ millions 2008						\$ millions 2007	value % of GNI 2007		
Mexico	291,807	323,151	72	17	-15,957	24,686	1	178,108	20	37	-2,702
Moldova	1,597	4,899	32	5	-1,009	493	73	3,203	72	40	-320
Morocco	20,065	41,699	65	9	-122	2,807	35	20,255	29	98	-550
Mozambique	2,600	4,100	6	2	-975	427	83	3,105	15 ^d	14	-20
Myanmar	6,900	4,290	..	..	802	428	4	7,373	46	..	-1,000
Nepal	1,100	3,570	..	..	6	6	21	3,645	22 ^d	53	-100
Netherlands	633,974	573,924	60	26	65,391	123,609	..	..	..	198	110
New Zealand	30,586	34,366	25	10	-11,317	2,753	..	..	..	151	103
Nicaragua	1,489	4,287	10	4	-1,475	382	149	3,390	31 ^d	66	-206
Niger	820	1,450	6	14	-314	27	38	972	12 ^d	6	-29
Nigeria	81,900	41,700	1	8	21,972	6,087	14	8,934	6	26	-170
Norway	167,941	89,070	18	18	83,497	3,788	..	..	..	..	84
Pakistan	20,375	42,326	79	1	-8,295	5,333	14	40,680	25	46	-1,239
Panama	1,180	9,050	11	0	-2,792	1,907	-40	9,862	70	86	8
Papua New Guinea	5,700	3,550	..	..	..	96	50	2,245	42	26	0
Paraguay	4,434	10,180	14	6	-345	196	18	3,570	35	22	-45
Peru	31,529	29,981	12	2	1,505	5,343	9	32,154	42	19	-525
Philippines	49,025	59,170	51	54	4,227	2,928	7	65,845	51	46	-900
Poland	167,944	203,925	80	4	-29,029	22,959	..	195,374	53	60	-200
Portugal	55,861	89,753	74	9	-29,599	5,534	..	..	..	185	291
Romania	49,546	82,707	80	4	-24,642	9,492	..	85,380	67	41	-270
Russian Federation	471,763	291,971	17	7	102,331	55,073	..	370,172	39	27	964
Rwanda	250	1,110	5	16	-147	67	75	496	8 ^d	..	6
Saudi Arabia	328,930	111,870	9	1	95,080	-8,069	-5	..	..	10	285
Senegal	2,390	5,702	36	4	-1,311	78	71	2,588	21 ^d	25	-100
Serbia	10,973	22,999	66	4	-15,989	3,110	113	26,280	86	38	-339
Sierra Leone	220	560	..	..	-181	94	99	348	10 ^d	14	336
Singapore	338,176 ^e	319,780	76 ^e	46	39,106	24,137	..	..	..	84	139
Slovak Republic	70,967	73,321	87	5	-4,103	3,363	..	..	..	54	10
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	141	44	2,944	..	..	-200
South Africa	80,781	99,480	51 ^f	6	-20,981	5,746	17	43,380	19	88	700
Spain	268,108	402,302	75	5	-154,184	60,122	..	..	..	213	2,504
Sri Lanka	8,370	14,008	70	2	-3,775	603	29	14,020	42	43	-442
Sudan	12,450	9,200	0	1	-3,268	2,426	52	19,126	93 ^d	17	-532
Sweden	183,975	166,971	77	16	40,317	12,286	..	..	..	136	186
Switzerland	200,387	183,491	91	22	41,214	49,730	..	..	..	185	200
Syrian Arab Rep.	14,300	18,320	32	1	920	600	4	..	..	37	300
Tajikistan	1,406	3,270	..	..	-495	360	33	1,228	30	28	-345
Tanzania	2,870	6,954	17	1	-1,856	647	68	5,063	15 ^{d,g}	17	-345
Thailand	177,844	178,655	76	27	15,755	9,498	-5	63,067	29	136	1,411
Togo	790	1,540	62	0	-340	69	19	1,968	80 ^d	25	-4
Tunisia	19,319	24,612	70	5	-904	1,620	30	20,231	65	73	-81
Turkey	131,975	201,960	81	0	-41,685	22,195	11	251,477	47	51	-71
Turkmenistan	10,780	4,680	..	..	..	804	6	743	7	..	-25
Uganda	2,180	4,800	21	11	-1,088	484	56	1,611	9 ^d	12	-5
Ukraine	67,049	84,032	74	4	-12,933	9,891	9	73,600	66	82	-173
United Arab Emirates	231,550	158,900	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	67	577
United Kingdom	457,983	631,913	74	20	-78,765	197,766	..	..	..	215	948
United States	1,300,532	2,165,982	77	28	-673,261	237,541	..	..	..	220	5,676
Uruguay	5,949	8,933	30	3	-1,119	879	10	12,363	69	33	-104
Uzbekistan	10,360	5,260	..	..	..	262	6	3,876	20	..	-400
Venezuela, R. B. de	93,542	49,635	5	3	39,202	646	3	43,148	26	20	40
Vietnam	62,906	80,416	51	6	-6,992	6,700	29	24,222	35	95	-200
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	504	..	..	..	11
Yemen, Republic of	9,270	9,300	1	1	-1,508	917	10	5,926	23	11	-100
Zambia	5,093	5,070	13	2	-505	984	85	2,789	7 ^d	19	-82
Zimbabwe	2,150	2,900	48	3	..	69	37	5,293	121	..	-700
World	16,129,607t	16,300,527t	72w	18w	..	2,139,338s	16w	..s	..	158w	..w ^h
Low income	167,308	239,464	44	4	..	19,975	37	156,551	..	46	-3,728
Middle income	4,905,095	4,547,215	61	19	..	501,721	9	3,260,910	..	74	-14,512
Lower middle income	2,627,173	2,376,905	71	23	..	232,806	9	1,228,986	..	98	-11,119
Upper middle income	2,276,454	2,164,216	52	13	..	268,916	9	2,031,924	..	53	-3,393
Low and middle income	5,072,412	4,786,667	60	19	..	521,696	19	3,417,461	..	74	-18,240
East Asia & Pacific	2,081,208	1,762,013	77	31	..	175,340	4	741,471	..	117	-3,722
Europe & Central Asia	1,141,248	1,146,612	45	6	..	151,521	13	1,214,038	..	42	-2,138
Latin America & the Caribbean	873,299	896,683	54	12	..	107,270	12	825,697	..	62	-5,738
Middle East & North Africa	418,183	315,621	16	4	..	28,905	55	136,448	..	48	-1,850
South Asia	225,882	380,660	66	5	..	29,926	7	304,713	..	69	-3,181
Sub-Saharan Africa	336,637	296,944	30	8	..	28,734	44	195,094	..	41	-1,611
High income	11,060,159	11,522,679	75	18	..	1,617,642	0	..	..	191	18,091

a. The distinction between official aid, for countries on the Part II list of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and official development assistance was dropped in 2005. Regional aggregates include data for economies not listed in the table. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. b. Total for the five-year period. c. Includes Luxembourg. d. Data are from debt sustainability analysis for low-income countries. e. Includes reexports. f. Data on total exports and imports refer to South Africa only. Data on export commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa). g. GNI refers to mainland Tanzania only. h. World total computed by the UN sums to zero, but because the aggregates shown here refer to World Bank definitions, regional and income group totals do not equal zero.

Table 6 Key indicators for other economies

	Population			Population age composition % ages 0–14 2008	Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2007–08	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older 2007
	Thousands 2008	Average annual % growth 2000–08	density people per sq. km 2008		\$ millions 2008	Per capita dollars 2008	\$ millions 2008	Per capita dollars 2008		Male years 2007	Female years 2007	
American Samoa	66	1.7	331	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	84	3.7 ^c	178	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	86	1.3	194	..	1,165	13,620	1,760 ^f	20,570 ^f	1.6	..	..	..
Aruba	105	1.9	586	20	..	..^e	..	..	..	72	77	98
Bahamas, The	335	1.3	33	26	..	..^e	..	..	-0.2	71	76	..
Bahrain	767	2.1	1,080	27	..	..^e	..	..	..	74	77	89
Barbados	255	0.2	594	18	..	..^e	..	..	..	74	80	..
Belize	311	2.7	14	36	1,186	3,820	1,875 ^f	6,040 ^f	0.9	73	79	..
Bermuda	64	0.4	1,284	..	..	..^e	..	..	4.3	76	82	..
Bhutan	687	2.5	15	31	1,302	1,900	3,349	4,880	12.0	64	68	53
Botswana	1,905	1.2	3	34	12,328	6,470	24,964	13,100	-2.2	50	51	83
Brunei Darussalam	397	2.2	75	27	10,211	26,740	19,540	50,200	-1.3	75	80	95
Cape Verde	499	1.6	124	37	1,561	3,130	1,720	3,450	4.5	68	74	84
Cayman Islands	54	3.7	209	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	99
Channel Islands	149	0.2	787	16	10,241	68,640	..	..	5.7	77	81	..
Comoros	644	2.2	346	38 ^g	483	750	754	1,170	-1.4	63	67	75
Cuba	11,247	0.1	102	18	..	..^d	..	..	..	76	80	100
Cyprus	864	1.2	93	18	19,617 ^h	22,950 ^h	20,549	24,040	3.3	77	82	98
Djibouti	848	1.9	37	37	957	1,130	1,972	2,330	2.1	54	56	..
Dominica	73	0.3	98	..	349	4,770	607 ⁱ	8,300 ⁱ	2.9	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	659	2.8	24	41	9,875	14,980	14,305	21,700	8.4	49	51	..
Estonia	1,341	-0.3	32	15	19,131	14,270	25,848	19,280	-3.6	67	79	100
Faeroe Islands	49	0.7	35	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	77	81	..
Fiji	839	0.6	46	32	3,300	3,930	3,578	4,270	-0.3	67	71	..
French Polynesia	266	1.5	73	26	..	..^e	..	..	..	72	77	..
Gabon	1,448	2.0	6	37	10,490	7,240	17,766	12,270	0.2	59	62	86
Gambia, The	1,660	3.0	166	42	653	390	2,130	1,280	3.0	54	57	..
Greenland	57	0.1	0 ⁱ	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenada	106	0.6	310	28	603	5,710	850 ^j	8,060 ^f	2.2	67	70	..
Guam	175	1.5	325	28	..	..^e	..	..	..	73	78	..
Guinea-Bissau	1,575	2.4	56	43	386	250	832	530	0.5	46	49	..
Guyana	763	0.1	4	30	1,081	1,420	1,916 ^f	2,510 ^f	3.1	64	70	..
Iceland	317	1.5	3	21	12,702	40,070	7,993	25,220	-1.6	79	83	..
Isle of Man	81	0.6	141	..	3,516	43,710	..	..	7.3	..	..	..
Jamaica	2,689	0.5	248	30	13,098	4,870	19,785 ^j	7,360 ^j	-1.8	70	75	86
Kiribati	97	1.7	119	..	193	2,000	353 ^k	3,660 ^f	1.8	59	63	..
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	23,858	0.5	198	22	..	..^j	..	..	..	65	69	..
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..^k	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	2,728	2.7	153	23	99,865	38,420	136,748	52,610	3.7	76	80	94
Latvia	2,266	-0.6	36	14	26,883	11,860	37,943	16,740	-4.2	66	77	100
Lesotho	2,017	0.8	66	39	2,179	1,080	4,033	2,000	3.4	43	42	..
Liechtenstein	36	1.1	222	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	488	1.4	188	18	41,406	84,890	31,372	64,320	-2.5	76	82	..
Macao, China	526	2.2	18,659	13	18,142	35,360 ^h	26,811	52,280	10.4	79	83	94
Macedonia, FYR	2,038	0.2	80	18	8,432	4,140	20,266	9,950	5.0	72	77	97
Maldives	310	1.6	1,035	29	1,126	3,630	1,639	5,280	4.0	68	69	97
Malta	411	0.7	1,286	16	6,825	16,680	9,192	22,460	3.1	77	82	92
Marshall Islands	60	1.9	331	..	195	3,270	..	..	-0.8	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,269	0.8	625	23	8,122	6,400	15,841	12,480	4.7	69	76	87
Mayotte	191	2.91	511	40	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Federated States	111	0.5	159	37	260	2,340	334 ^l	3,000 ^f	-1.3	68	69	..
Monaco	33	0.3 ^c	16,821	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	2,632	1.2	2	27	4,411	1,680	9,158	3,480	7.9	64	70	97
Montenegro	622	-0.7	45	20	4,008	6,440	8,661	13,920	6.9	72	76	..
Namibia	2,114	1.5	3	37	8,880	4,200	13,248	6,270	1.0	52	53	88
Netherlands Antilles	194	0.9	242	21	..	..^e	..	..	..	71	79	96
New Caledonia	246	1.8	13	26	..	..^e	..	..	..	72	80	96
Northern Mariana Islands	85	2.3 ^c	186	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	2,785	1.8	9	32	32,755	12,270	55,126	20,650	5.1	74	77	84
Palau	20	0.7	44	..	175	8,650	..	..	-1.6	66	72	..
Puerto Rico	3,954	0.4	446	21	..	..^e	..	..	..	74	83	..
Qatar	1,281	9.1	116	16	..	..^e	..	..	..	75	77	93
Samoa	182	0.6	64	40	504	2,780	789 ^f	4,340 ^f	-3.6	69	75	99
San Marino	31	1.3 ^m	517	..	1,430	46,770	..	..	3.1	79	85	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	161	1.7	168	41	164	1,020	286	1,780	3.9	64	67	88

Table 6 Key indicators for other economies

	Population			Population age composition % ages 0–14 2008	Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2007–08	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older 2007
	Thousands 2008	Average annual % growth 2000–08	density people per sq. km 2008		\$ millions 2008	Per capita dollars 2008	\$ millions 2008	Per capita dollars 2008		Male years 2007	Female years 2007	
Seychelles	86	0.8	188	..	889	10,290	1,707 ^f	19,770 ^f	1.3	69	78	..
Slovenia	2,039	0.3	101	14	48,973	24,010	54,875	26,910	2.5	74	82	100
Solomon Islands	507	2.5	18	39	598	1,180	1,309 ^f	2,580 ^f	4.9	63	64	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	49	1.3	189	..	539	10,960	746 ^f	15,170 ^f	8.8	..	..	..
St. Lucia	170	1.1	279	27	940	5,530	1,561 ^f	9,190 ^f	1.1	73	76	..
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	109	0.1	280	27	561	5,140	957 ^f	8,770 ^f	0.9	69	74	..
Suriname	515	1.2	3	29	2,570	4,990	3,674 ^f	7,130 ^f	6.0	65	73	90
Swaziland	1,168	1.0	68	40	2,945	2,520	5,852	5,010	1.1	46	45	..
Timor-Leste	1,098	3.7	74	45	2,706	2,460	5,150 ^f	4,690 ^f	9.6	60	62	..
Tonga	104	0.6	144	37	265	2,560	402 ^f	3,880 ^f	0.7	69	75	99
Trinidad and Tobago	1,338	0.4	261	21	22,123	16,540	32,033 ^f	23,950 ^f	3.0	68	72	99
Vanuatu	231	2.5	19	39	539	2,330	910 ^f	3,940 ^f	4.2	68	72	78
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	110	0.1	314	21	..	..^e	..	..	..	76	82	..

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see technical notes. c. Data are for 2003–07. d. Estimated to be upper middle (\$3,856–\$11,905). e. Estimated to be high income (\$11,906 or more). f. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. g. Includes Mayotte. h. Excludes Turkish Cypriot side. i. Less than 0.5. j. Estimated to be low income (\$975 or less). k. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$976–\$3,855). l. Data are for 2002–07. m. Data are for 2004–07.

Technical notes

These technical notes discuss the sources and methods used to compile the indicators included in this edition of Selected World Development Indicators. The notes follow the order in which the indicators appear in the tables.

Sources

The data published in the Selected World Development Indicators are taken from *World Development Indicators 2009*. Where possible, however, revisions reported since the closing date of that edition have been incorporated. In addition, newly released estimates of population and GNI per capita for 2008 are included in table 1 and table 6.

The World Bank draws on a variety of sources for the statistics published in the *World Development Indicators*. Data on external debt for developing countries are reported directly to the World Bank by developing member countries through the Debtor Reporting System. Other data are drawn mainly from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, from the IMF, and from country reports to the World Bank. Bank staff estimates are also used to improve currentness or consistency. For most countries, national accounts estimates are obtained from member governments through World Bank economic missions. In some instances these are adjusted by staff numbers to ensure conformity with international definitions and concepts. Most social data from national sources are drawn from regular administrative files, special surveys, or periodic censuses.

For more detailed notes about the data, please refer to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators 2009*.

Data consistency and reliability

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Many factors affect data availability, comparability, and reliability: statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak; statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely; and cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be unequivocally resolved. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances or for economies experiencing problems (such as those stemming from conflicts) affecting the collection and reporting of data. For these reasons, although the data are drawn from the sources thought to be most authoritative, they should be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among economies rather than offering precise quantitative measures of those differences. Discrepancies in data presented in different editions reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus readers are advised not to compare data series between editions or between different editions of World

Bank publications. Consistent time series are available from the *World Development Indicators 2009* CD-ROM and in *WDI Online*.

Ratios and growth rates

For ease of reference, the tables usually show ratios and rates of growth rather than the simple underlying values. Values in their original form are available from the *World Development Indicators 2009* CD-ROM. Unless otherwise noted, growth rates are computed using the least-squares regression method (see *Statistical methods*). Because this method takes into account all available observations during a period, the resulting growth rates reflect general trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values. To exclude the effects of inflation, constant price economic indicators are used in calculating growth rates. Data in italics are for a year or period other than that specified in the column heading—up to two years before or after for economic indicators and up to three years for social indicators, because the latter tend to be collected less regularly and change less dramatically over short periods.

Constant price series

An economy's growth is measured by the increase in value added produced by the individuals and enterprises operating in that economy. Thus, measuring real growth requires estimates of GDP and its components valued in constant prices. The World Bank collects constant price national accounts series in national currencies and recorded in the country's original base year. To obtain comparable series of constant price data, it rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year, 2000 in the current version of the *World Development Indicators*. This process gives rise to a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. Because allocating the discrepancy would give rise to distortions in the growth rate, it is left unallocated.

Summary measures

The summary measures for regions and income groups, presented at the end of most tables, are calculated by simple addition when they are expressed in levels. Aggregate growth rates and ratios are usually computed as weighted averages. The summary measures for social indicators are weighted by population or subgroups of population, except for infant mortality, which is weighted by the number of births. See the notes on specific indicators for more information.

For summary measures that cover many years, calculations are based on a uniform group of economies so that the composition of the aggregate does not change over time. Group measures are compiled only if the data available for a given year account for at least two-thirds of the full group, as defined for the 2000 benchmark year. As long

as this criterion is met, economies for which data are missing are assumed to behave like those that provide estimates. Readers should keep in mind that the summary measures are estimates of representative aggregates for each topic and that nothing meaningful can be deduced about behavior at the country level by working back from group indicators. In addition, the estimation process may result in discrepancies between subgroup and overall totals.

Table 1. Key indicators of development

Population is based on the de facto definition, which counts all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates. (Eurostat, United Nations Population Division, and World Bank)

Average annual population growth rate is the exponential rate of change for the period (see the section on Statistical methods). (Eurostat, United Nations Population Division, and World Bank)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area *in square kilometers*. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies. (Eurostat, United Nations Population Division, and World Bank)

Population age composition, ages 0–14 refers to the percentage of the total population that is ages 0–14. (Eurostat, United Nations Population Division, and World Bank)

Gross national income (GNI) is the broadest measure of national income. It measures total value added from domestic and foreign sources claimed by residents. GNI comprises GDP plus net receipts of primary income from foreign sources. Data are converted from national currency to current U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. (See the section on Statistical methods for further discussion of the Atlas method.) (World Bank)

GNI per capita is GNI divided by midyear population. It is converted into current U.S. dollars by the Atlas method. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify economies for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility. (World Bank)

PPP gross national income is GNI converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, is included. Because exchange rates do not always reflect differences in price levels between countries, this table converts GNI and GNI per capita estimates into international dollars using PPP rates. PPP rates provide a standard measure allowing comparison of real levels of expenditure between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from the 2005

round of price surveys covering 146 countries conducted by the International Comparison Program. For OECD countries, data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 2005. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data. For more information on the 2005 International Comparison Program, go to www.worldbank.org/data/icp. (World Bank, Eurostat/OECD)

PPP GNI per capita is PPP GNI divided by midyear population. (World Bank, Eurostat/OECD)

Gross domestic product per capita growth is based on GDP measured in constant prices. Growth in GDP is considered a broad measure of the growth of an economy. GDP in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the total quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. See the section on Statistical methods for details of the least-squares growth rate. (World Bank, Eurostat/OECD)

Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn baby would live if patterns of mortality prevailing at its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Data are presented for males and females separately. (Eurostat, United Nations Population Division, World Bank)

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of persons aged 15 and older who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. In practice, literacy is difficult to measure. To estimate literacy using such a definition requires census or survey measurements under controlled conditions. Many countries estimate the number of literate people from self-reported data. Some use educational attainment data as a proxy but apply different lengths of school attendance or level of completion. Because definition and methodologies of data collection differ across countries, data need to be used with caution. (UNESCO Institute for Statistics)

Table 2. Poverty

The World Bank periodically prepares poverty assessments of countries in which it has an active program, in close collaboration with national institutions, other development agencies, and civil society groups, including poor people's organizations. Poverty assessments report the extent and causes of poverty and propose strategies to reduce it. Since 1992 the World Bank has conducted about 200 poverty assessments, which are the main source of the poverty estimates using national poverty lines presented in the table. Countries report similar assessments as part of their Poverty Reduction Strategies.

The World Bank also produces poverty estimates using international poverty lines to monitor progress in poverty reduction globally. The first global poverty estimates for developing countries were produced for World Development

Report 1990: Poverty using household survey data for 22 countries (Ravallion, Datt, and van de Walle 1991). Since then there has been considerable expansion in the number of countries that field household income and expenditure surveys.

National and international poverty lines. National poverty lines are used to make estimates of poverty consistent with the country's specific economic and social circumstances and are not intended for international comparisons of poverty rates. The setting of national poverty lines reflects local perceptions of the level of consumption or income needed not to be poor. The perceived boundary between poor and not poor rises with the average income of a country and so does not provide a uniform measure for comparing poverty rates across countries. Nevertheless, national poverty estimates are clearly the appropriate measure for setting national policies for poverty reduction and for monitoring their results.

International comparisons of poverty estimates entail both conceptual and practical problems. Countries have different definitions of poverty, and consistent comparisons across countries can be difficult. Local poverty lines tend to have higher purchasing power in rich countries, where more generous standards are used, than in poor countries. International poverty lines attempt to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, as is done when making comparisons over time, regardless of average income of countries.

Since World Development Report 1990 the World Bank has aimed to apply a common standard in measuring extreme poverty, anchored to what poverty means in the world's poorest countries. The welfare of people living in different countries can be measured on a common scale by adjusting for differences in the purchasing power of currencies. The commonly used \$1 a day standard, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using PPPs, was chosen for World Development Report 1990 because it was typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries at the time. Later this \$1 a day line was revised to be \$1.08 a day measured in 1993 international prices. More recently, the international poverty lines were revised using the new data on PPPs compiled by the 2005 round of the International Comparison Program, along with data from an expanded set of household income and expenditure surveys. The new extreme poverty line is set at \$1.25 a day in 2005 PPP terms, which represents the mean of the poverty lines found in the poorest 15 countries ranked by per capita consumption. The new poverty line maintains the same standard for extreme poverty—the poverty line typical of the poorest countries in the world—but updates it using

the latest information on the cost of living in developing countries.

Quality and availability of survey data. Poverty estimates are derived using surveys fielded to collect, among other things, information on income or consumption from a sample of households. To be useful for poverty estimates, surveys must be nationally representative and include sufficient information to compute a comprehensive estimate of total household consumption or income (including consumption or income from own production), from which it is possible to construct a correctly weighted distribution of consumption or income per person. Over the past 20 years there has been considerable expansion in the number of countries that field surveys and in the frequency of the surveys. The quality of their data has improved greatly as well. The World Bank's poverty monitoring database now includes more than 600 surveys representing 115 developing countries. More than 1.2 million randomly sampled households were interviewed in these surveys, representing 96 percent of the population of developing countries.

Measurement issues using survey data. Besides the frequency and timeliness of survey data, other data issues arise in measuring household living standards. One relates to the choice of income or consumption as a welfare indicator. Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately, and consumption comes closer to the notion of standard of living. And income can vary over time even if the standard of living does not. But consumption data are not always available: the latest estimates reported here use consumption for about two-thirds of countries. Another issue is that even similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of differences in number of consumer goods they identify, a difference in the length of the period over which respondents must recall their expenditures, or differences in the quality and training of enumerators. Selective nonresponse are also a concern in some surveys.

Comparisons of countries at different levels of development also pose a potential problem because of differences in the relative importance of the consumption of nonmarket goods. The local market value of all consumption in kind (including own production, particularly important in underdeveloped rural economies) should be included in total consumption expenditure, but may not be. Surveys now routinely include imputed values for consumption in-kind from own-farm production. Imputed profit from the production of nonmarket goods should be included in income, but is not always done (such omissions were a bigger problem in surveys before the 1980s). Most survey data now include valuations for consumption or income from own production, but valuation methods vary.

Definitions

Survey year is the year in which the underlying data were collected.

Population below national poverty line, National is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. (World Bank)

Population below \$1.25 a day and population below \$2 a day are the percentages of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day and \$2 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. (World Bank)

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. (World Bank)

Table 3. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income is the share of the poorest 20 percent of the population in consumption or, in some cases, income. It is a distributional measure. Countries with more unequal distributions of consumption (or income) have a higher rate of poverty for a given average income. Data are from nationally representative household surveys. Because the underlying household surveys differ in method and type of data collected, the distribution data are not strictly comparable across countries. The World Bank staff have made an effort to ensure that the data are as comparable as possible. Wherever possible, consumption has been used rather than income. (World Bank)

Vulnerable employment is the sum of unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. The proportion of unpaid family workers and own-account workers in total employment is derived from information on status in employment. Each status group faces different economic risks, and unpaid family workers and own-account workers are the most vulnerable—and therefore the most likely to fall into poverty. They are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, are the least likely to have social protection and safety nets to guard against economic shocks, and are often incapable of generating sufficient savings to offset these shocks. (International Labour Organization)

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The table presents data for the new child growth standards released by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2006. Estimates of child malnutrition are from national survey data.

The proportion of children who are underweight is the most common indicator of malnutrition. Being underweight, even mildly, increases the risk of death and inhibits cognitive development in children. Moreover, it perpetuates the problem from one generation to the next, as malnourished women are more likely to have low-birthweight babies. (WHO)

Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age. The primary completion rate reflects the primary cycle as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), ranging from three or four years of primary education (in a very small number of countries) to five or six years (in most countries) and seven (in a small number of countries). Because curricula and standards for school completion vary across countries, a high rate of primary completion does not necessarily mean high levels of student learning. (UNESCO Institute for Statistics)

Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school is the ratio of the female gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary school to the male gross enrollment rate.

Eliminating gender disparities in education would help to increase the status and capabilities of women. This indicator is an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls. School enrollment data are reported to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics by national education authorities. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level and aims at laying foundations for lifelong learning and human development by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. (UNESCO Institute for Statistics)

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The main sources of mortality data are vital registration systems and direct or indirect estimates based on sample surveys or censuses. To make under-five mortality estimates comparable across countries and over time and to ensure consistency across estimates by different agencies, UNICEF and the World Bank developed and adopted a statistical method that uses all available information to reconcile differences. The method fits a regression line to the relationship between mortality rates and their reference dates using weighted least-squares. (Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation)

Maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births. The values are modeled estimates. The modeled estimates are based on an exercise by WHO, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and World Bank. For countries with complete vital registration systems with good attribution of cause of death information, the data are used as reported. For countries with national data, either from complete vital registration systems with uncertain or poor attribution of cause of death information, or from household surveys, reported maternal mortality was adjusted usually by a factor of underenumeration and misclassification. For countries with no empirical national data (about 35 percent of countries), maternal mortality was estimated with a regression model using socioeconomic information, including fertility, birth attendants, and GDP. (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank)

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people ages 15–49 who are infected with HIV. Adult HIV prevalence rates reflect the rate of HIV infection in each country's population. Low national prevalence rates can be very misleading, however. They often disguise serious epidemics that are initially concentrated in certain localities or among specific population groups and threaten to spill over into the wider population. In many parts of the developing world, most new infections occur in young adults, with young women especially vulnerable. (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS [UNAIDS] and WHO)

Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new tuberculosis cases (pulmonary, smear positive, and extrapulmonary). Tuberculosis is one of the main causes of death from a single infectious agent among adults in developing countries. In high-income countries tuberculosis has reemerged largely as a result of cases among immigrants. The estimates of tuberculosis incidence in the table are based on a approach in which reported cases are adjusted using the ratio of case notifications to the estimated share of cases detected by panels of 80 epidemiologists convened by the WHO. (WHO)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement and include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring divided by midyear population (Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, World Bank).

Access to improved sanitation facilities is the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta (facilities do not have to include treatment to render sewage outflows innocuous). Improved facilities range from

simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained. (WHO and UNICEF)

Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network. (International Telecommunications Division)

Table 4. Economic activity

Gross domestic product is gross value added, at purchasers' prices, by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion or degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. The World Bank conventionally uses the U.S. dollar and applies the average official exchange rate reported by the IMF for the year shown. An alternative conversion factor is applied if the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to transactions in foreign currencies and traded products. (World Bank, OECD, United Nations)

Gross domestic product average annual growth rate is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency. (World Bank, OECD, United Nations)

Agricultural productivity is the ratio of agricultural value added, measured in 2000 U.S. dollars, to the number of workers in agriculture. Agricultural productivity is measured by value added per unit of input. Agricultural value added includes that from forestry and fishing. Thus interpretations of land productivity should be made with caution. (FAO)

Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the ISIC revision 3. (World Bank)

Agriculture value added corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing. (World Bank)

Industry value added comprises mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10–45). (World Bank, OECD, United Nations)

Services value added correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99. (World Bank, OECD, United Nations)

Household final consumption expenditure is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure

includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. In practice, household consumption expenditure may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. (World Bank, OECD)

General government final consumption expenditure includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. (World Bank, OECD)

Gross capital formation consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories and valuables. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of buildings, roads, railways, and the like, including commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private dwellings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and “work in progress.” According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. (World Bank, OECD)

External balance of goods and services is exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. Trade in goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services. (World Bank, OECD)

GDP implicit deflator reflects changes in prices for all final demand categories, such as government consumption, capital formation, and international trade, as well as the main component, private final consumption. It is derived as the ratio of current to constant price GDP. The GDP deflator may also be calculated explicitly as a Paasche price index in which the weights are the current period quantities of output. (National accounts indicators for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. Data for high-income economies come from the OECD.)

Table 5. Trade, aid, and finance

Merchandise trade exports show the free on board (f.o.b.) value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars.

Merchandise trade imports show the c.i.f. value of goods (the cost of the goods including insurance and freight) purchased from the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. (Data on merchandise trade come from the World Trade Organization (WTO) in its annual report.)

Manufactured exports comprise the commodities in Standard Industrial Trade Classification (SITC) sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (United Nations Statistics Division Commodity Trade statistics database).

High technology exports are products with high R&D intensity. They include high-technology products such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery. (United Nations Statistics Division Commodity Trade statistics database)

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net income, and net current transfers. (IMF)

Foreign direct investment net inflows (FDI) is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital, as shown in the balance of payments. (Data on FDI are based on balance of payments data reported by the IMF, supplemented by World Bank staff estimates using data reported by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and official national sources.)

Net official development assistance (ODA) from the high-income members of the OECD is the main source of official external finance for developing countries, but ODA is also disbursed by some important donor countries that are not members of OECD's DAC. DAC has three criteria for ODA: it is undertaken by the official sector; it promotes economic development or welfare as a main objective; and it is provided on concessional terms, with a grant element of at least 25 percent on loans (calculated at a 10 percent discount rate).

Official development assistance comprises grants and loans, net of repayments, that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients. The new DAC list of recipients is organized on more objective needs-based criteria than its predecessors and includes all low- and middle-income countries, except those that are members of the G8 or the European Union (including countries with a firm date for EU admission). (OECD DAC)

Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. (World Bank)

Present value of external debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing

loans. (Data on external debt are mainly from reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System from member countries that have received International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans or International Development Association (IDA) credits, with additional information from the files of the World Bank, the IMF, the African Development Bank and African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank and Asian Development Fund, and the Inter American Development Bank. Summary tables of the external debt of developing countries are published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance*.)

Domestic credit provided by banking sector includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other banking institutions for which data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other banking institutions include savings and mortgage loan institutions and building and loan associations. (Data are from the IMF's *International Finance Statistics*.)

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period. It is the total number of immigrants less the total number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates. (Data are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*.)

Table 6. Key indicators for other economies

See Technical notes for Table 1. Key indicators of development.

Statistical methods

This section describes the calculation of the least-squares growth rate, the exponential (endpoint) growth rate, and the World Bank's Atlas methodology for calculating the conversion factor used to estimate GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars.

Least-squares growth rate

Least-squares growth rates are used wherever there is a sufficiently long-time series to permit a reliable calculation. No growth rate is calculated if more than half the observations in a period are missing.

The least-squares growth rate, r , is estimated by fitting a linear regression trendline to the logarithmic annual values of the variable in the relevant period. The regression equation takes the form

$$\ln X_t = a + bt,$$

which is equivalent to the logarithmic transformation of the compound growth equation,

$$X_t = X_0 (1 + r)^t.$$

In this equation, X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \log X_0$ and $b = \ln(1 + r)$ are the parameters to be estimated. If b^* is the least-squares estimate of b , the average annual growth rate, r , is obtained as $[\exp(b^*) - 1]$ and is multiplied by 100 to express it as a percentage.

The calculated growth rate is an average rate that is representative of the available observations over the entire period. It does not necessarily match the actual growth rate between any two periods.

Exponential growth rate

The growth rate between two points in time for certain demographic data, notably labor force and population, is calculated from the equation

$$r = \ln(p_n/p_1)/n,$$

where p_n and p_1 are the last and first observations in the period, n is the number of years in the period, and \ln is the natural logarithm operator. This growth rate is based on a model of continuous, exponential growth between two points in time. It does not take into account the intermediate values of the series. Note also that the exponential growth rate does not correspond to the annual rate of change measured at a one-year interval which is given by

$$(p_n - p_{n-1})/p_{n-1}.$$

World Bank Atlas method

In calculating GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for certain operational purposes, the World Bank uses the Atlas conversion factor. The purpose of the Atlas conversion factor is to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the cross-country comparison of national incomes. The Atlas conversion factor for any year is the average of a country's exchange rate (or alternative conversion factor) for that year and its exchange rates for the two preceding years, adjusted for the difference between the rate of inflation in the country and that in Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro area. A country's inflation rate is measured by the change in its GDP deflator. The inflation rate for Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro area, representing international inflation, is measured by the change in the special drawing right (SDR) deflator. (SDRs are the IMF's unit of account.) The SDR deflator is calculated as a weighted average of these countries' GDP deflators in SDR terms, the weights being the amount of each country's currency in one SDR unit. Weights vary over time because both the composition of the SDR and the relative exchange rates for each currency change. The SDR deflator is calculated in SDR terms first and then converted to U.S. dollars using the SDR to dollar Atlas conversion factor. The Atlas conversion factor is then applied to a country's GNI. The resulting GNI in U.S. dollars is divided by the midyear population to derive GNI per capita.

When official exchange rates are deemed to be unreliable or unrepresentative of the effective exchange rate during a period, an alternative estimate of the exchange rate is used in the Atlas formula (see below).

The following formulas describe the calculation of the Atlas conversion factor for year t :

$$e_t^* = \frac{1}{3} \left[e_{t-2} \left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-2}} / \frac{p_t^{s\$}}{p_{t-2}^{s\$}} \right) + e_{t-1} \left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}} / \frac{p_t^{s\$}}{p_{t-1}^{s\$}} \right) + e_t \right]$$

and the calculation of GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for year t :

$$Y_t^{\$} = (Y_t/N_t)/e_t^*$$

where e_t^* is the Atlas conversion factor (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , e_t is the average annual exchange rate (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , p_t is the GDP deflator for year t , $p_t^{s\$}$ is the SDR deflator in U.S. dollar terms for year t , $Y_t^{\$}$ is the Atlas GNI per capita in U.S. dollars

in year t , Y_t is current GNI (local currency) for year t , and N_t is the midyear population for year t .

Alternative conversion factors

The World Bank systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products. This applies to only a small number of countries, as shown in primary data documentation table in *World Development Indicators 2009*. Alternative conversion factors are used in the Atlas methodology and elsewhere in the Selected World Development Indicators as single-year conversion factors.

