WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2017

WORLD BANK GROUP

2017 World Development Indicators

WORLD BANK GROUP

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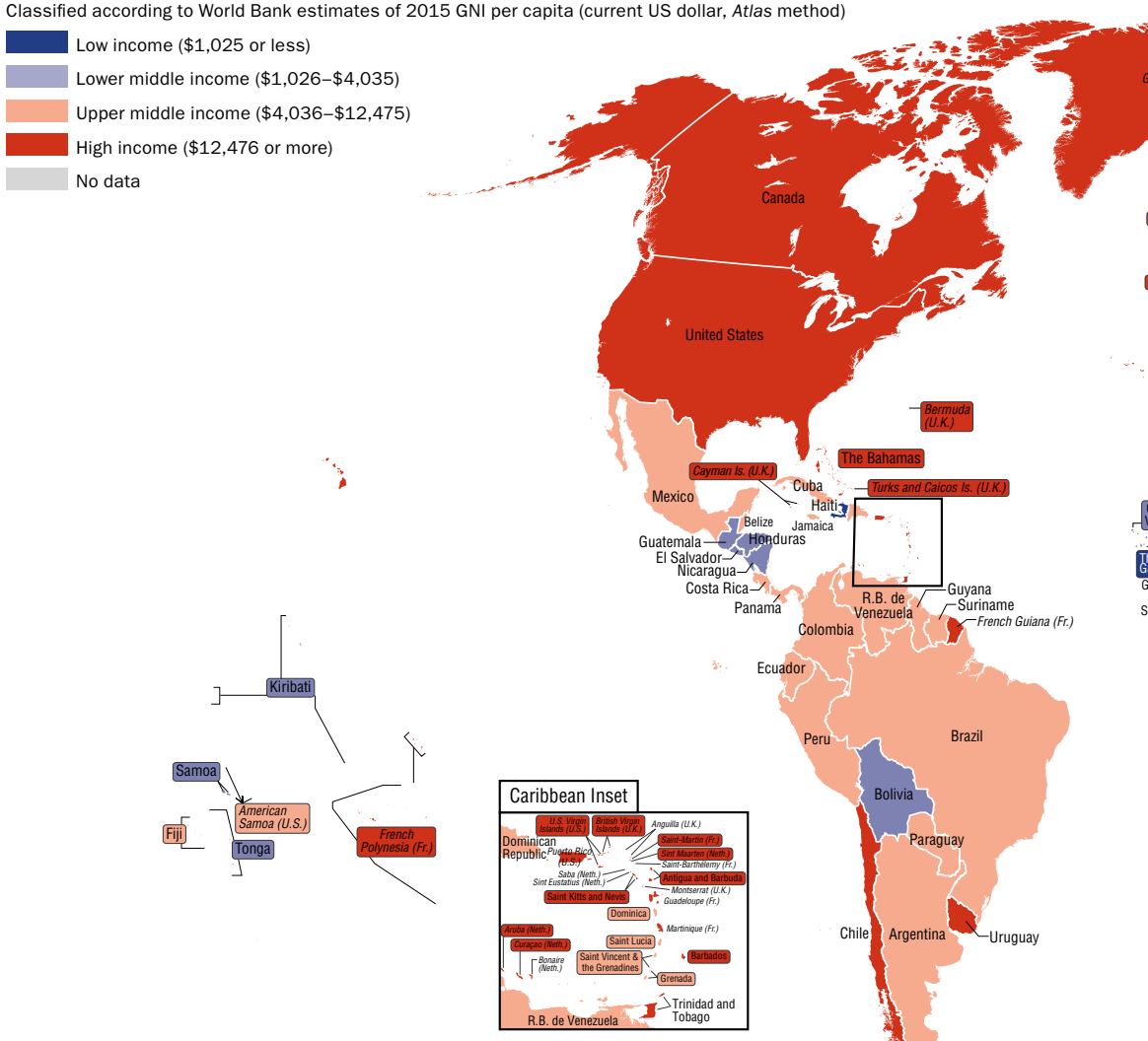
In memory of Hans Rosling,
who opened our eyes to the world we live in
but had never seen before.

The world by income, FY2017

Classified according to World Bank estimates of 2015 GNI per capita (current US dollar, *Atlas* method)



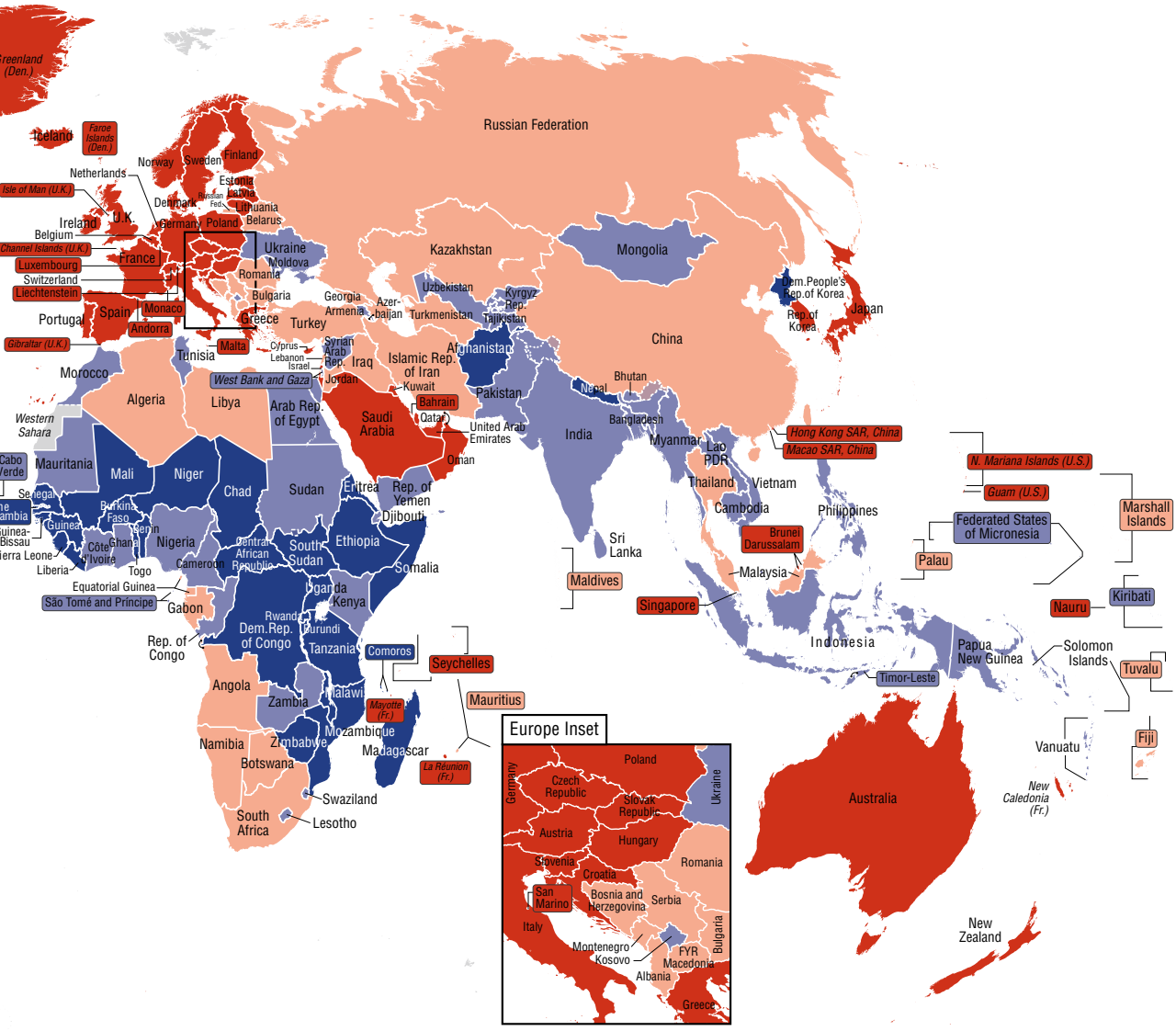
Note: The World Bank classifies economies as low-income, lower-middle-income, upper-middle-income, or high-income based on gross national income (GNI) per capita. For more information see https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups.

East Asia and Pacific

American Samoa	Upper middle income
Australia	High income
Brunei Darussalam	High income
Cambodia	Lower middle income
China	Upper middle income
Fiji	Upper middle income
French Polynesia	High income
Guam	High income
Hong Kong SAR, China	High income
Indonesia	Lower middle income
Japan	High income
Kiribati	Lower middle income
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	Low income
Korea, Rep.	High income
Lao PDR	Lower middle income
Macao SAR, China	High income
Malaysia	Upper middle income
Marshall Islands	Upper middle income
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Lower middle income
Mongolia	Lower middle income
Myanmar	Lower middle income
Nauru	High income
New Caledonia	High income
New Zealand	High income
Northern Mariana Islands	High income
Palau	Upper middle income
Papua New Guinea	Lower middle income
Philippines	Lower middle income
Samoa	Lower middle income
Singapore	High income
Solomon Islands	Lower middle income
Thailand	Upper middle income
Timor-Leste	Lower middle income
Tonga	Lower middle income
Tuvalu	Upper middle income
Vanuatu	Lower middle income
Vietnam	Lower middle income

Europe and Central Asia

Albania	Upper middle income
Andorra	High income
Armenia	Lower middle income
Austria	High income
Azerbaijan	Upper middle income
Belarus	Upper middle income
Belgium	High income
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Upper middle income
Bulgaria	Upper middle income
Channel Islands	High income
Croatia	High income
Cyprus	High income
Czech Republic	High income
Denmark	High income
Estonia	High income
Faroe Islands	High income
Finland	High income
France	High income



Georgia	Upper middle income
Germany	High income
Gibraltar	High income
Greece	High income
Greenland	High income
Hungary	High income
Iceland	High income
Ireland	High income
Isle of Man	High income
Italy	High income
Kazakhstan	Upper middle income
Kosovo	Lower middle income
Kyrgyz Republic	Lower middle income
Latvia	High income
Liechtenstein	High income
Lithuania	High income
Luxembourg	High income
Macedonia, FYR	Upper middle income
Moldova	Lower middle income
Monaco	High income

Montenegro	Upper middle income
Netherlands	High income
Norway	High income
Poland	High income
Portugal	High income
Romania	Upper middle income
Russian Federation	Upper middle income
San Marino	High income
Serbia	Upper middle income
Slovak Republic	High income
Slovenia	High income
Spain	High income
Sweden	High income
Switzerland	High income
Tajikistan	Lower middle income
Turkey	Upper middle income
Turkmenistan	Upper middle income
Ukraine	Lower middle income
United Kingdom	High income
Uzbekistan	Lower middle income

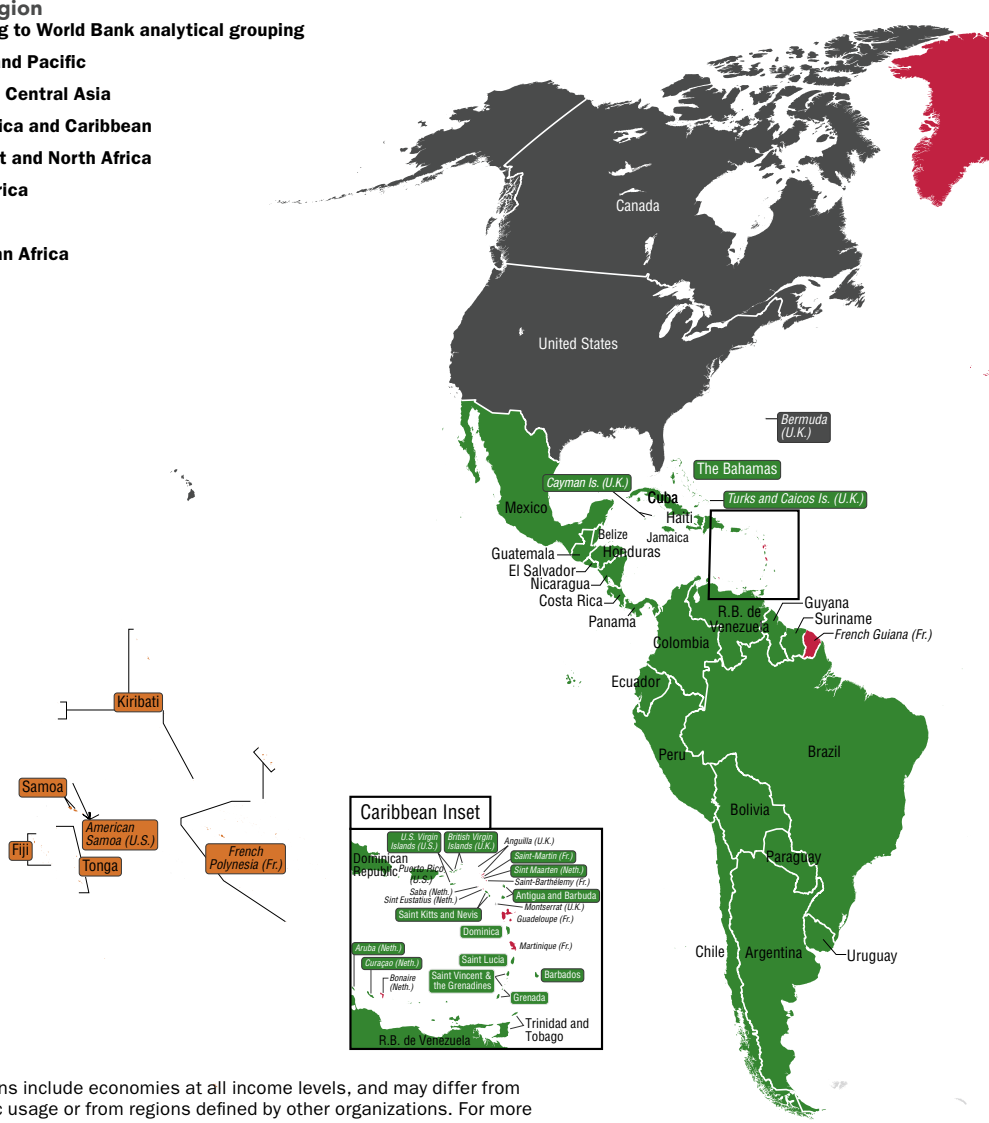
Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda	High income
Argentina	Upper middle income
Aruba	High income
Bahamas, The	High income
Barbados	High income
Belize	Upper middle income
Bolivia	Lower middle income
Brazil	Upper middle income
British Virgin Islands	High income
Cayman Islands	High income
Chile	High income
Colombia	Upper middle income
Costa Rica	Upper middle income
Cuba	Upper middle income
Curaçao	High income
Dominica	Upper middle income
Dominican Republic	Upper middle income
Ecuador	Upper middle income
El Salvador	Lower middle income

The world by region

Classified according to World Bank analytical grouping

- East Asia and Pacific
- Europe and Central Asia
- Latin America and Caribbean
- Middle East and North Africa
- North America
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa



Note: These regions include economies at all income levels, and may differ from common geographic usage or from regions defined by other organizations. For more information see https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups.

Grenada	Upper middle income
Guatemala	Lower middle income
Guyana	Upper middle income
Haiti	Low income
Honduras	Lower middle income
Jamaica	Upper middle income
Mexico	Upper middle income
Nicaragua	Lower middle income
Panama	Upper middle income
Paraguay	Upper middle income
Peru	Upper middle income
Puerto Rico	High income
Sint Maarten	High income
St. Kitts and Nevis	High income
St. Lucia	Upper middle income
St. Martin	High income
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Upper middle income
Suriname	Upper middle income
Trinidad and Tobago	High income
Turks and Caicos Islands	High income
Uruguay	High income
Venezuela, RB	Upper middle income
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	High income

Middle East and North Africa

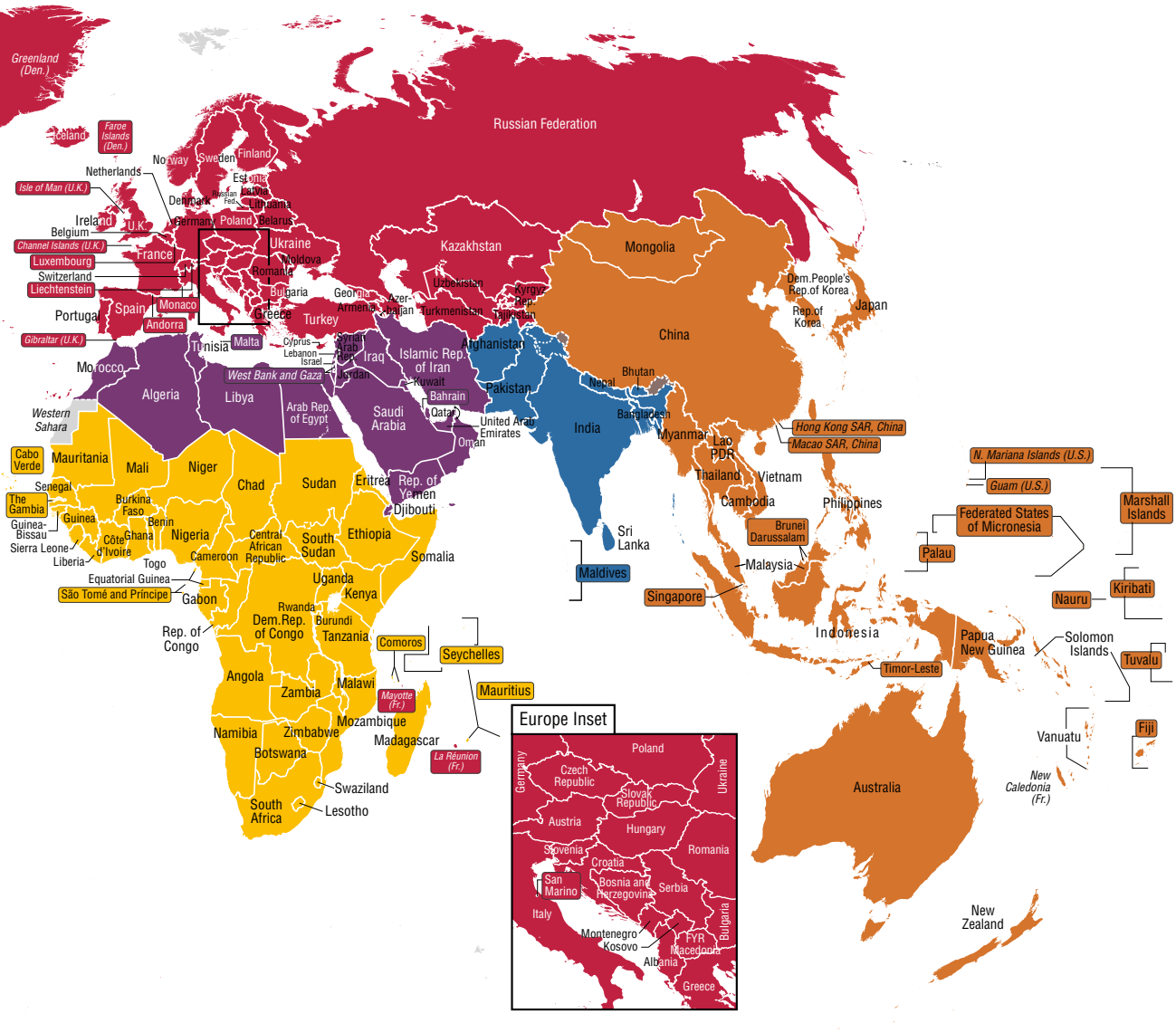
Algeria	Upper middle income
Bahrain	High income
Djibouti	Lower middle income
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Lower middle income
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Upper middle income
Iraq	Upper middle income
Israel	High income
Jordan	Upper middle income
Kuwait	High income
Lebanon	Upper middle income
Libya	Upper middle income
Malta	High income
Morocco	Lower middle income
Oman	High income
Qatar	High income
Saudi Arabia	High income
Syrian Arab Republic	Lower middle income
Tunisia	Lower middle income
United Arab Emirates	High income
West Bank and Gaza	Lower middle income
Yemen, Rep.	Lower middle income

North America

Bermuda	High income
Canada	High income
United States	High income

South Asia

Afghanistan	Low income
Bangladesh	Lower middle income



Bhutan	Lower middle income
India	Lower middle income
Maldives	Upper middle income
Nepal	Low income
Pakistan	Lower middle income
Sri Lanka	Lower middle income

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola	Upper middle income
Benin	Low income
Botswana	Upper middle income
Burkina Faso	Low income
Burundi	Low income
Cabo Verde	Lower middle income
Cameroon	Lower middle income
Central African Republic	Low income
Chad	Low income
Comoros	Low income
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low income
Congo, Rep.	Lower middle income
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower middle income
Equatorial Guinea	Upper middle income
Eritrea	Low income
Ethiopia	Low income
Gabon	Upper middle income
Gambia, The	Low income
Ghana	Lower middle income
Guinea	Low income
Guinea-Bissau	Low income
Kenya	Lower middle income
Lesotho	Lower middle income
Liberia	Low income
Madagascar	Low income
Malawi	Low income
Mali	Low income
Mauritania	Lower middle income
Mauritius	Upper middle income
Mozambique	Low income
Namibia	Upper middle income
Niger	Low income
Nigeria	Lower middle income
Rwanda	Low income
São Tomé and Principe	Lower middle income
Senegal	Low income
Seychelles	High income
Sierra Leone	Low income
Somalia	Low income
South Africa	Upper middle income
South Sudan	Low income
Sudan	Lower middle income
Swaziland	Lower middle income
Tanzania	Low income
Togo	Low income
Uganda	Low income
Zambia	Lower middle income
Zimbabwe	Low income

Preface

This edition marks the 40th year of *World Development Indicators,* which was first published as an annex to the 1978 *World Development Report*. As the world has undergone many changes, *World Development Indicators* has grown and adapted alongside it. Country coverage and the range of indicators have expanded: The online database (http://data.worldbank.org) now includes more than 1,400 indicators for more than 220 economies, with some data series extending back more than 50 years.

This year the World Development Indicators database has been improved to include more indicators that cover the Sustainable Development Goals and more data disaggregated by sex, age, wealth quintile, and urban or rural location. New data include access to clean cooking fuels and the number of industrial design applications registered globally. Data on GDP in current prices and inflation now account for breaks in time-series.

This edition reflects two major structural changes to *World Development Indicators*:

- *Poverty and shared prosperity,* previously part of *World view*, is now a standalone section. Global highlights presented in *World view* encompass data from all six thematic sections.
- Data on the Sustainable Development Goals are now presented in a new companion publication, *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2017*, which analyzes and visualizes World Development Indicators data to explore progress toward the goals for 2030 and catalyzes discussion of measurement issues and data needs.

World Development Indicators would not be possible without the efforts of statisticians and data scientists everywhere, and I am grateful to them all. Their job is to help people make better decisions about their lives, and collecting, analyzing, and disseminating high quality and comparable statistics are important parts of this role. Investment in data systems and statistical capacity is crucial to realizing the World Bank's goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

Haishan Fu
Director
Development Economics Data Group

Table of contents

Map iv
Map vi
Preface ix
Partners xii
User guide to WDI resources xvi

World view 1
Poverty and shared prosperity highlights 2
People highlights 3
Environment highlights 4
Economy highlights 5
States and markets highlights 6
Global links highlights 7
Map 8
Table of indicators 10
About the data 15
Online tables and indicators 17

1. Poverty and shared prosperity 19
Map 20
Table of poverty indicators 22
About the data 26
Table of shared prosperity indicators 28
About the data 30
Online tables and indicators 32

2. People 35
Map 36
Table of indicators 38
About the data 43
Online tables and indicators 47

3. Environment 51
Map 52
Table of indicators 54
About the data 59
Online tables and indicators 62

4. Economy 65
Map 66
Table of indicators 68
About the data 73
Online tables and indicators 76

5. States and markets 79
Map 80
Table of indicators 82
About the data 87
Online tables and indicators 90

6. Global links 93
Map 94
Table of indicators 96
About the data 101
Online tables and indicators 104

Sources and methods 107
Credits 121

Partners

Defining, gathering, and disseminating international statistics is a collective effort of many people and organizations. The indicators presented in *World Development Indicators* are the fruit of decades of work at many levels, from the field workers who administer censuses and household surveys to the committees and working parties of the national and international statistical agencies that develop the nomenclature, classifications, and standards fundamental to an international statistical system. Nongovernmental organizations and the private sector have also made important contributions, both in gathering primary data and in organizing and publishing their results. And academic researchers have played a crucial role in developing statistical methods and carrying on a continuing dialogue about the quality and interpretation of statistical indicators. All these contributors have a strong belief that available, accurate data will improve the quality of public and private decisionmaking.

The organizations listed here have made *World Development Indicators* possible by sharing their data and their expertise with us. More important, their collaboration contributes to the World Bank's efforts, and to those of many others, to improve the quality of life of the world's people. We acknowledge our debt and gratitude to all who have helped to build a base of comprehensive, quantitative information about the world and its people.

For easy reference, web addresses are included for each listed organization. The addresses shown were active on March 1, 2017.

International and government agencies

Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center

http://cdiac.ornl.gov

Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters

www.emdat.be

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

www.giz.de

The DHS Program

www.dhsprogram.com

Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research

http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu

Eurostat

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Food and Agriculture Organization

www.fao.org

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

www.healthdata.org

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

www.internal-displacement.org

International Civil Aviation Organization

www.icao.int

International Diabetes Federation

www.idf.org

International Energy Agency

www.iea.org

International Labour Organization

www.ilo.org

International Monetary Fund

www.imf.org

International Telecommunication Union

www.itu.int

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

www.unaids.org

National Science Foundation

www.nsf.gov

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

www.usaid.gov

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

www.oecd.org

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

www.sipri.org

Understanding Children's Work

www.ucw-project.org

United Nations

www.un.org

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, Global Urban Observatory

www.unhabitat.org

United Nations Children's Fund

www.unicef.org

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

www.unctad.org

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division

www.un.org/esa/population

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations

www.un.org/en/peacekeeping

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics

www.uis.unesco.org

Partners

United Nations Environment Programme

www.unep.org

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

www.unido.org

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

www.unisdr.org

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

www.unodc.org

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

www.unhcr.org

United Nations Population Fund

www.unfpa.org

United Nations Statistics Division

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/

Upsalla Conflict Data Program

www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP

World Bank

http://data.worldbank.org

World Health Organization

www.who.int

World Intellectual Property Organization

www.wipo.int

World Tourism Organization

www.unwto.org

World Trade Organization

www.wto.org

Private and nongovernmental organizations

Center for International Earth Science Information Network

www.ciesin.org

DHL

www.dhl.com

International Institute for Strategic Studies

www.iiss.org

Lloyd's List

www.lloydslist.com/ll/sector/containers/

Netcraft

http://news.netcraft.com

PwC

www.pwc.com

Standard & Poor's

www.standardandpoors.com

World Conservation Monitoring Centre

www.unep-wcmc.org

World Economic Forum

www.weforum.org

World Federation of Exchanges

www.world-exchanges.org

World Resources Institute

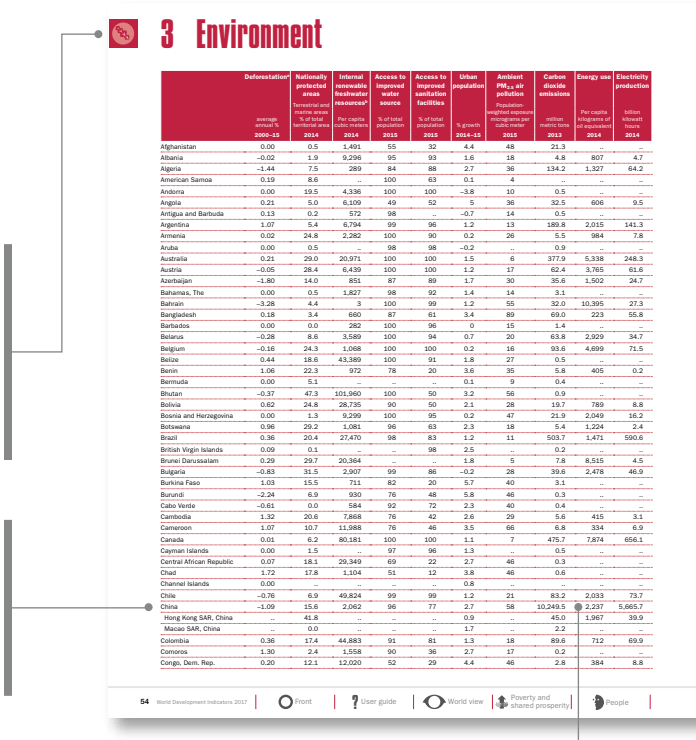
www.wri.org

User guide to WDI resources

World Development Indicators is the World Bank's premier compilation of cross-country comparable data on development. The database contains more than 1,400 time series indicators for 217 economies and more than 40 country groups, with data for many indicators going back more than 50 years.

The 2017 edition of *World Development Indicators* offers a condensed presentation of the principal indicators, along with regional and topical highlights and maps. Indicators on poverty and shared prosperity now appear in their own section.

World view | Poverty and shared prosperity | People
Environment | Economy | States & markets
Global links


3 Environment

	Deforestation[a] average annual % 2005–15	Nationally protected areas Terrestrial and marine areas % of total territorial area 2014	Internal renewable freshwater resources[b] Per capita cubic meters 2014	Access to improved water source % of total population 2015	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of total population 2015	Urban population % growth 2014–15	Ambient $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution Population-weighted exposure micrograms per cubic meter 2015	Carbon dioxide emissions million metric tons 2013	Energy use Per capita kilograms of oil equivalent 2014	Electricity production billion kilowatt hours 2014
Afghanistan	0.00	0.5	1,491	55	32	4.4	48	21.3	..	..
Albania	–0.02	1.9	9,296	95	93	1.6	18	4.8	807	4.7
Algeria	–1.44	7.5	289	84	88	2.7	36	134.2	1,327	64.2
American Samoa	0.19	8.6	..	100	63	0.1	4	..	..	..
Andorra	0.00	19.5	4,336	100	100	–3.8	10	0.5	..	..
Angola	0.21	5.0	6,109	49	52	5	36	32.5	606	9.5
Antigua and Barbuda	0.13	0.2	572	98	..	–0.7	14	0.5	..	..
Argentina	1.07	5.4	6,794	99	96	1.2	13	189.8	2,015	141.3
Armenia	0.02	24.8	2,282	100	90	0.2	26	5.5	984	7.8
Aruba	0.00	0.5	..	98	98	–0.2	..	0.9	..	..
Australia	0.21	29.0	20,971	100	100	1.5	6	377.9	5,338	248.3
Austria	–0.05	28.4	6,439	100	100	1.2	17	62.4	3,765	61.6
Azerbaijan	–1.80	14.0	851	87	89	1.7	30	35.6	1,502	24.7
Bahamas, The	0.00	0.5	1,827	98	92	1.4	14	3.1	..	..
Bahrain	–3.28	4.4	3	100	99	1.2	55	32.0	10,395	27.3
Bangladesh	0.18	3.4	660	87	61	3.4	89	69.0	223	55.8
Barbados	0.00	0.0	282	100	96	0	15	1.4	..	..
Belarus	–0.28	8.6	3,589	100	94	0.7	20	63.8	2,929	34.7
Belgium	–0.16	24.3	1,068	100	100	0.2	16	93.6	4,699	71.5
Belize	0.44	18.6	43,389	100	91	1.8	27	0.5	..	..
Benin	1.06	22.3	972	78	20	3.6	35	5.8	405	0.2
Bermuda	0.00	5.1	..	..	..	0.1	9	0.4	..	..
Bhutan	–0.37	47.3	101,960	100	50	3.2	56	0.9	..	..
Bolivia	0.62	24.8	28,735	90	50	2.1	28	19.7	789	8.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.00	1.3	9,299	100	95	0.2	47	21.9	2,049	16.2
Botswana	0.96	29.2	1,081	96	63	2.3	18	5.4	1,224	2.4
Brazil	0.36	20.4	27,470	98	83	1.2	11	503.7	1,471	590.6
British Virgin Islands	0.09	0.1	..	..	98	2.5	..	0.2	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	0.29	29.7	20,364	..	..	1.8	5	7.8	8,515	4.5
Bulgaria	–0.83	31.5	2,907	99	86	–0.2	28	39.6	2,478	46.9
Burkina Faso	1.03	15.5	711	82	20	5.7	40	3.1	..	..
Burundi	–2.24	6.9	930	76	48	5.8	46	0.3	..	..
Cabo Verde	–0.61	0.0	584	92	72	2.3	40	0.4	..	..
Cambodia	1.32	20.6	7,868	76	42	2.6	29	5.6	415	3.1
Cameroon	1.07	10.7	11,988	76	46	3.5	66	6.8	334	6.9
Canada	0.01	6.2	80,181	100	100	1.1	7	475.7	7,874	656.1
Cayman Islands	0.00	1.5	..	97	96	1.3	..	0.5	..	..
Central African Republic	0.07	18.1	29,349	69	22	2.7	46	0.3	..	..
Chad	1.72	17.8	1,104	51	12	3.8	46	0.6	..	..
Channel Islands	0.00	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..
Chile	–0.76	6.9	49,824	99	99	1.2	21	83.2	2,033	73.7
China	–1.09	15.6	2,062	96	77	2.7	58	10,249.5	2,237	5,665.7
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	41.8	..	..	..	0.9	..	45.0	1,967	39.9
Macao SAR, China	..	0.0	..	..	..	1.7	..	2.2	..	..
Colombia	0.36	17.4	44,883	91	81	1.3	18	89.6	712	69.9
Comoros	1.30	2.4	1,558	90	36	2.7	17	0.2	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.20	12.1	12,020	52	29	4.4	46	2.8	384	8.8

54 World Development Indicators 2017 | Front | User guide | World view | Poverty and shared prosperity | People

Tables

The tables include all World Bank member countries (189), and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000 (217 total). Countries and economies are listed alphabetically (except for Hong Kong SAR, China, and Macao SAR, China, which appear after China).

The term *country,* used interchangeably with *economy,* does not imply political independence but refers to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. When available, aggregate measures for income and regional groups appear at the end of each table.

Aggregate measures for income groups

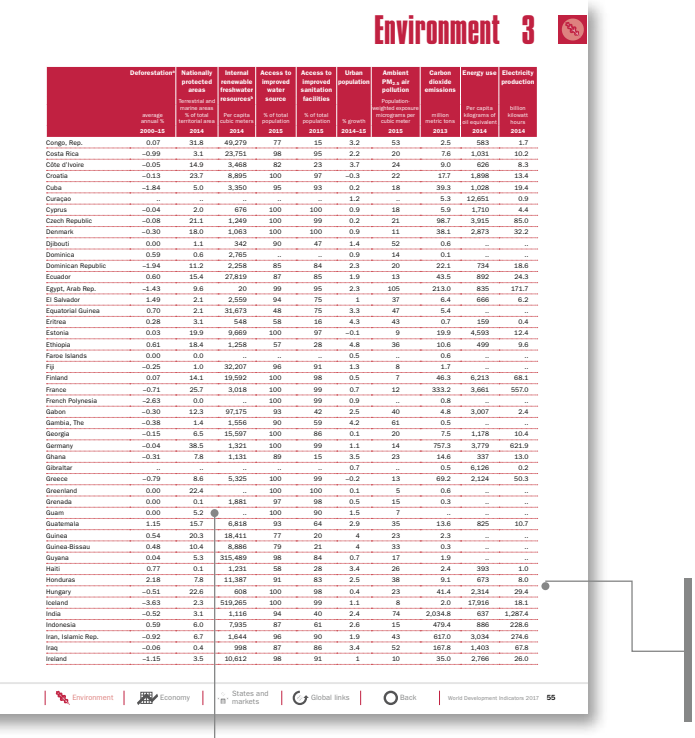
Aggregate measures for income groups include the 217 economies listed in the tables, plus Taiwan, China, whenever data are available. To maintain consistency in the aggregate measures over time and between tables, missing data are imputed where possible.

Aggregate measures for regions

The aggregate measures for regions cover economies at all income levels, unless otherwise noted. The country composition of regions may differ from common geographic usage. For regional classifications, see the map on the inside back cover. For further discussion of aggregation methods, see *Sources and methods.*

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 red 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.
- The cutoff date for data is February 1, 2017.



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 2014/15, 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 less than.

Classification of economies

For operational and analytical purposes the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita (converted into U.S. dollars using the *World Bank Atlas* method). Because GNI per capita changes over time, the country composition of income groups may change from one edition of *World Development Indicators* to the next. Once the classification is fixed for an edition, based on GNI per capita in the most recent year for which data are available (2015 in this edition), all historical data presented are based on the same country grouping.

Low-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of $1,025 or less in 2015. Lower-middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of $1,026–$4,035. Upper-middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of $4,036–$12,475. High-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of $12,476 or more. Users sometimes refer to low- and middle-income countries as developing countries.

Statistics

Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2015, and historical data have been revised to reflect current political arrangements. Exceptions are noted in the tables.

Additional information about the data is provided in *Sources and methods,* which summarizes national and international efforts to improve basic data collection and gives country-level information on primary sources, census years, fiscal years, statistical concepts used, and other background information. *Sources and methods* also provides technical information on calculations used throughout the book.

Country notes

- Data for China do not include data for Hong Kong SAR, China; Macao SAR, China; or Taiwan, China.
- Data for Serbia do not include data for Kosovo or Montenegro.
- Data for Sudan exclude South Sudan unless otherwise noted.

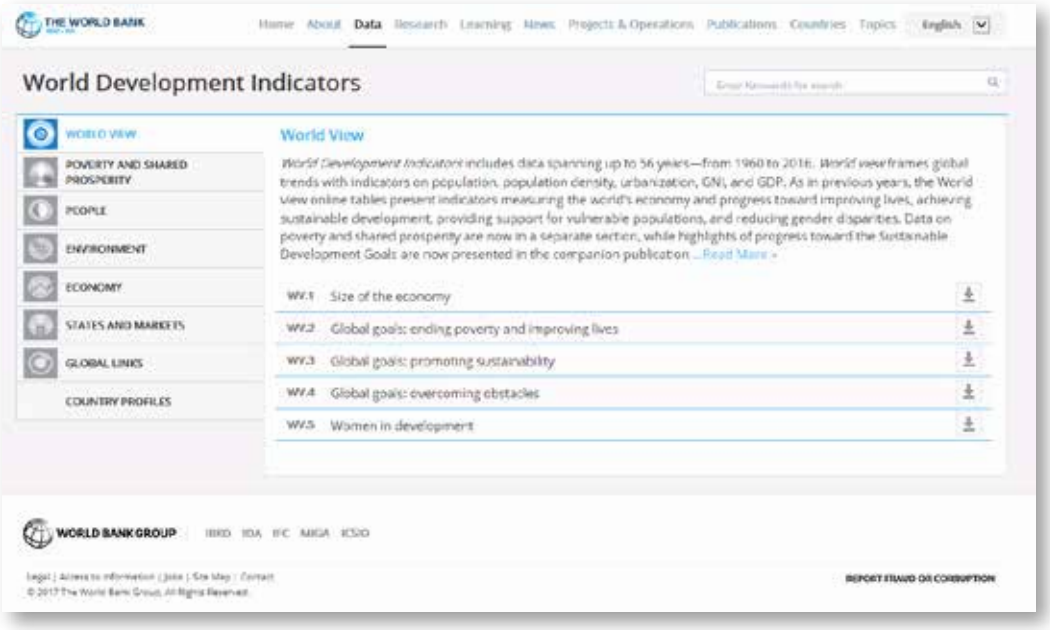
User guide to WDI resources

Visit http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi to see the many resources available for World Development Indicators, including the time series database, online tables, archived datasets, and interactive dashboards for the Sustainable Development Goals.

WDI online tables

Eighty-seven statistical tables are available online. These reference tables are consistently updated based on revisions to the World Development Indicators database.

To access the WDI online tables, go to http://wdi.worldbank.org/tables. To access a specific WDI online table directly, use the URL http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/ and the table number (for example, http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/WV.1 to view the first table in the *World view* section). Each section of this book also lists the indicators included by table and by code. To view a specific indicator online, use the URL http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ and the indicator code (for example, http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL to view a page for total population).

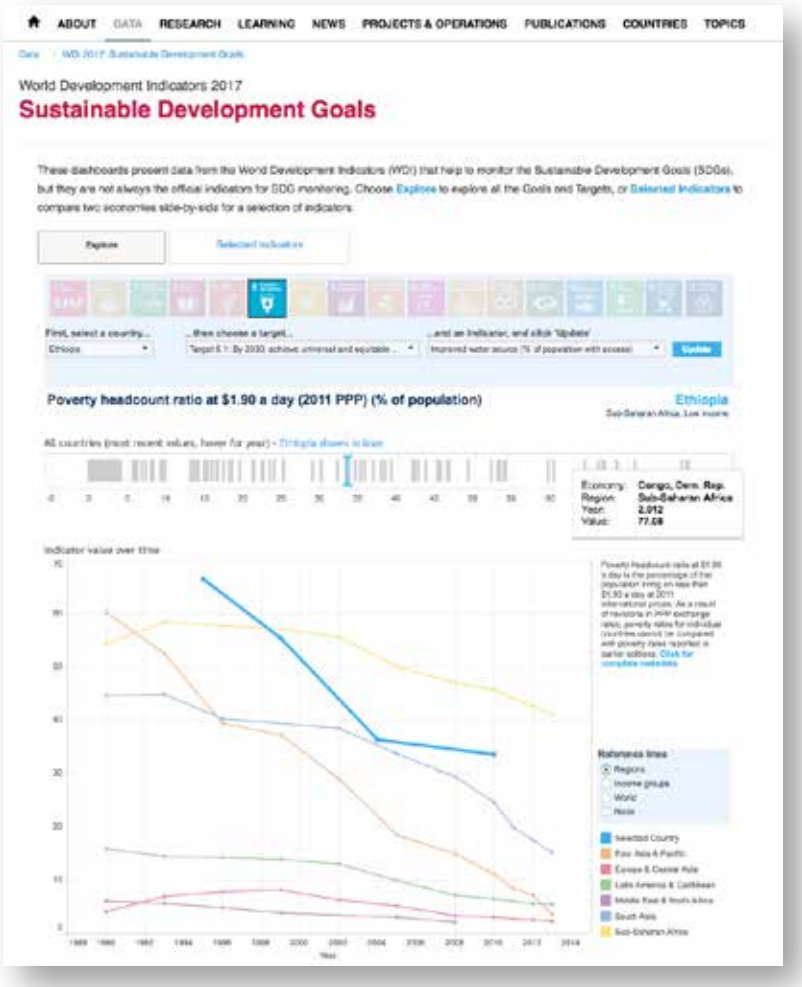


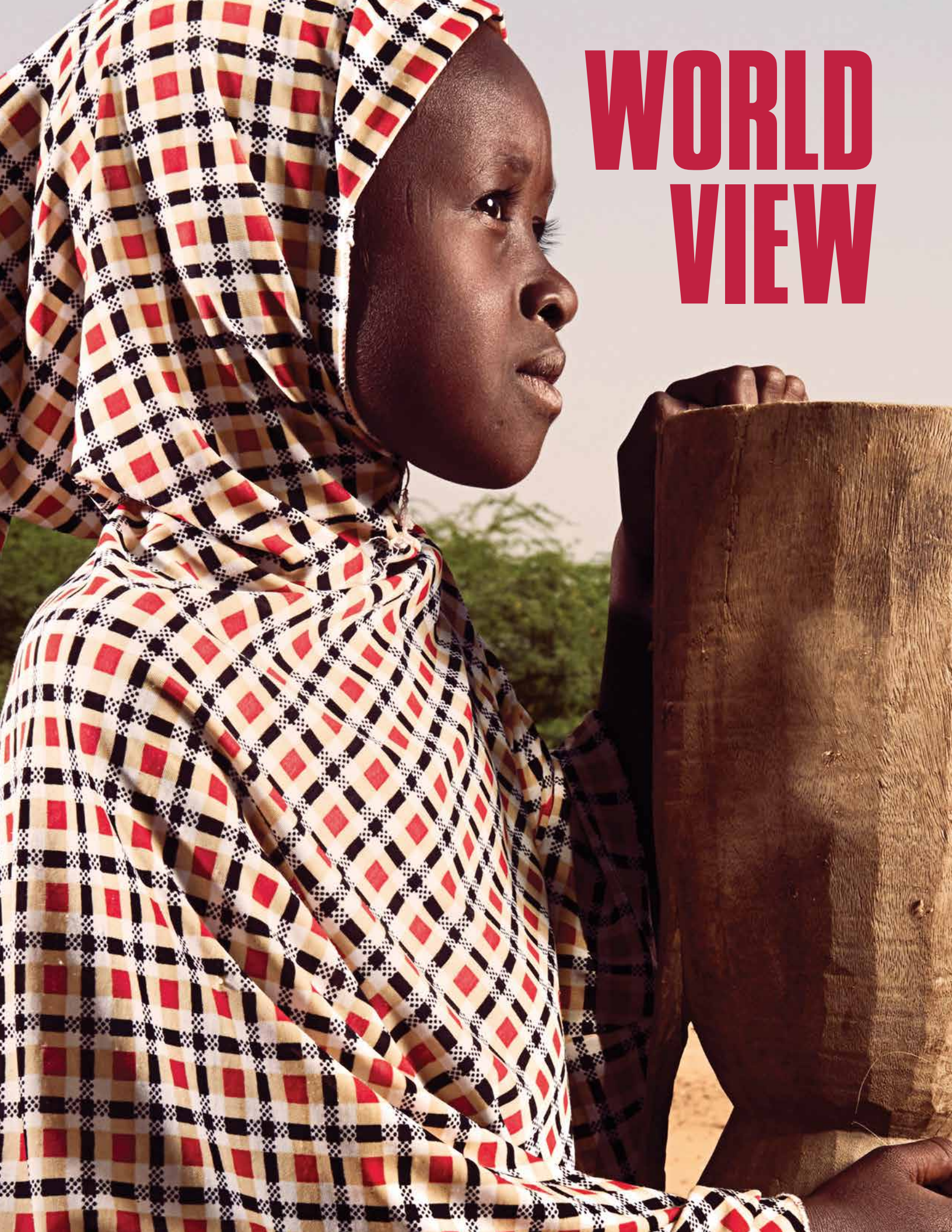
DataBank

DataBank (http://databank.worldbank.org) is a web resource that provides simple and quick access to the World Development Indicators database and other collections of time series data. It has advanced functions for selecting and displaying data, performing customized queries, downloading data, and creating charts and maps. Users can create dynamic custom reports based on their selection of countries, indicators, and years. All these reports can be easily edited, saved, shared, and embedded as widgets on websites or blogs. For more information, see http://databank.worldbank.org/help.

Sustainable Development Goals

To monitor progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, the World Development Indicators database offers a comprehensive set of relevant data and indicators for countries and country groups. An interactive presentation of key indicators for assessing the Sustainable Development Goals is available through the World Bank's SDG Dashboard at http://data.worldbank.org/sdgs. Additionally, *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2017*, available at http://data.worldbank.org/sdgatlas, analyzes and visualizes the data to explore progress toward 2030 and to catalyze discussion of measurement issues and data needs.





WORLD VIEW

World Development Indicators includes data spanning up to 56 years—from 1960 to 2016. *World view* frames global trends with indicators on population, population density, urbanization, GNI, and GDP. As in previous years, the *World view* online tables present indicators measuring the world's economy and progress toward improving lives, achieving sustainable development, providing support for vulnerable populations, and reducing gender disparities. Data on poverty and shared prosperity are now in a separate section, while highlights of progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals are now presented in the companion publication, *Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2017*.

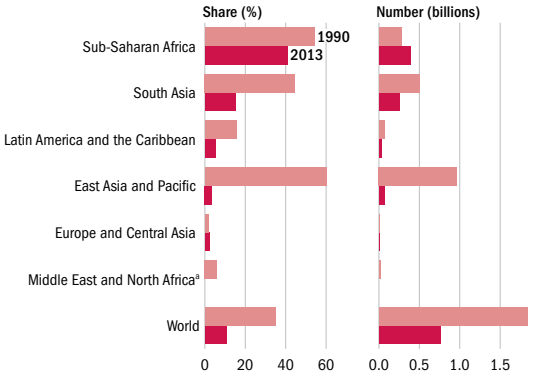
The global highlights in this section draw on the six themes of World Development Indicators:

- *Poverty and shared prosperity*, which presents indicators that measure progress toward the World Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and promoting shared prosperity in every country.
- *People*, which showcases indicators covering education, health, jobs, social protection, and gender and provides a portrait of societal progress across the world.
- *Environment*, which presents indicators on the use of natural resources, such as water and energy, and various measures of environmental degradation, including pollution, deforestation, and loss of habitat, all of which must be considered in shaping development strategies.
- *Economy*, which provides a window on the global economy through indicators that describe the economic activity of the more than 200 countries and territories that produce, trade, and consume the world's output.
- *States and markets*, which encompasses indicators on private investment and performance, financial system development, quality and availability of infrastructure, and the role of the public sector in nurturing investment and growth.
- *Global links*, which presents indicators on the size and direction of the flows and links that enable economies to grow, including measures of trade, remittances, equity, and debt, as well as tourism and migration.

Poverty and shared prosperity highlights

Extreme poverty rates and the number of people living in extreme poverty have both fallen

Population living on less than 2011 PPP $1.90 a day

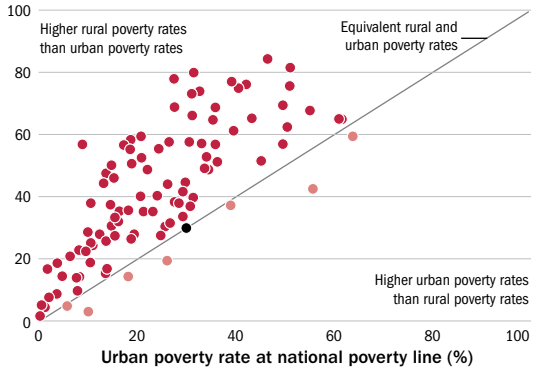


Note: Regional estimates exclude some high-income countries.
a. Estimates for 2013 not shown because survey coverage is too low.
Source: World Bank PovcalNet; World Development Indicators database (SI.POV.DDAY)

In 1990 more than a third of the world's population—1.8 billion people—lived in extreme poverty. Half were in East Asia and Pacific, where the extreme poverty rate was 60 percent, making it the poorest region at that time. In 2013 just 10 percent of the world's population lived in extreme poverty. East Asia and Pacific has seen the greatest progress. Its extreme poverty rate was just 3.5 percent in 2013, a dramatic drop driven largely by China. In South Asia the extreme poverty rate also fell sharply, from 45 percent to 15 percent. Even with substantial progress, considerable challenges remain. Despite a decline in the extreme poverty rate in Sub-Saharan Africa, to 41 percent, population growth means that almost 400 million people still lived on less than $1.90 a day in 2013, over 100 million more than in 1990. Half the world's people in extreme poverty are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Rural poverty rates typically exceed urban poverty rates

Rural poverty rate at national poverty line (%)

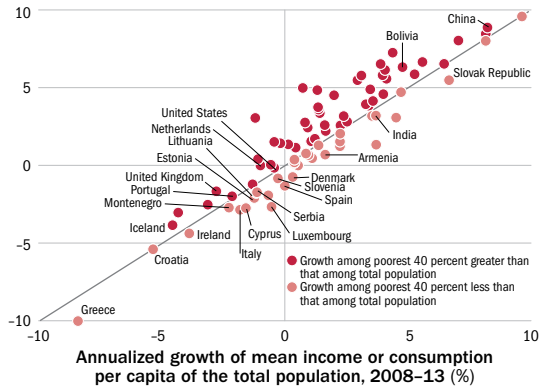


Source: World Bank PovcalNet; World Development Indicators database (SI.POV.RUGP, SI.POV.URGP).

Most countries measure national poverty using country-specific poverty lines in addition to international poverty lines. Many also report poverty estimates for rural and urban areas, and rural poverty rates are typically much higher than urban rates. In 92 of 100 countries with data on both rural and urban poverty rates at national poverty lines the latest estimate for rural poverty was higher than that for urban poverty. On average, the urban poverty rate is around half the rural rate in the same country. To reflect differences in the cost of living or in diets and consumption baskets, a country may have separate poverty lines for rural and urban areas or for different geographic areas.

In more than half of countries with data the poorest 40 percent saw faster growth than the national average

Annualized growth of mean income or consumption per capita of the poorest 40 percent of the population, 2008–13 (%)



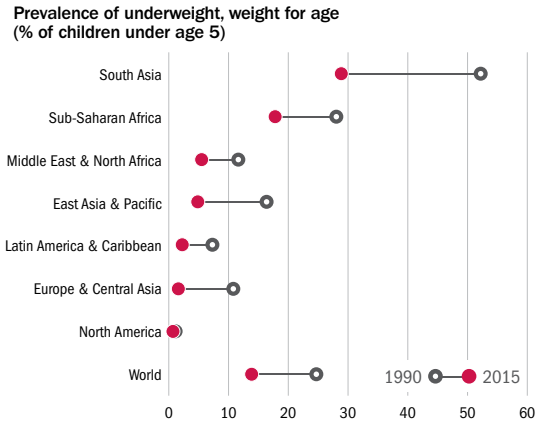
Source: Global Database of Shared Prosperity; World Development Indicators database (SI.SPR.PC40.ZG, SI.SPR.PCAP.ZG).

In 49 of the 83 countries with data the consumption or income per capita of the poorest 40 percent of the population (the "bottom 40 percent") grew faster than the national average between 2008 and 2013. In eight countries—most of them high income, including Iceland, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States—growth among the bottom 40 percent was negative even though it was higher than the average. By contrast, in 34 of the 83 countries with data the consumption or income per capita of the bottom 40 percent grew slower than the national average. In 15 of these 34 countries the growth rate among the bottom 40 percent was negative. In most of these 15 countries the national growth rate was also negative, so living conditions deteriorated overall, but even more quickly among the poorest.

People highlights

The share of underweight children has fallen since 1990

Prevalence of underweight, weight for age (% of children under age 5)

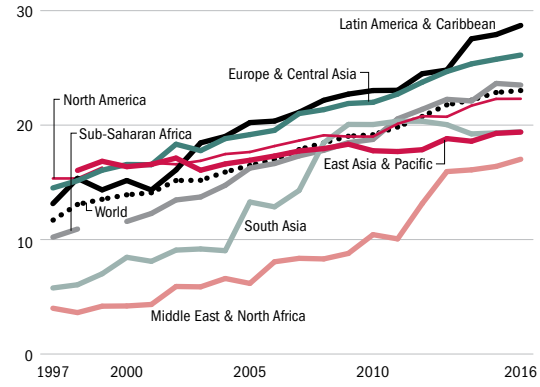


Source: United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, and World Bank; World Development Indicators database (SH.STA.MALN.ZS).

Globally, the prevalence of underweight children under age 5 declined from 25 percent in 1990 to 14 percent in 2015. This equates to the number of underweight children dropping from 160 million to 93 million. Despite falling more than 20 percentage points, the prevalence of underweight children remains highest in South Asia, at 29 percent. The change was less dramatic in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the prevalence of underweight children fell from 28 percent in 1990 to 18 percent in 2015. Declines were also seen in Europe and Central Asia, from 11 percent to under 2 percent, and in East Asia and Pacific, from over 16 percent to 5 percent.

Women hold less than a quarter of national parliamentary seats globally, though the share is increasing

Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

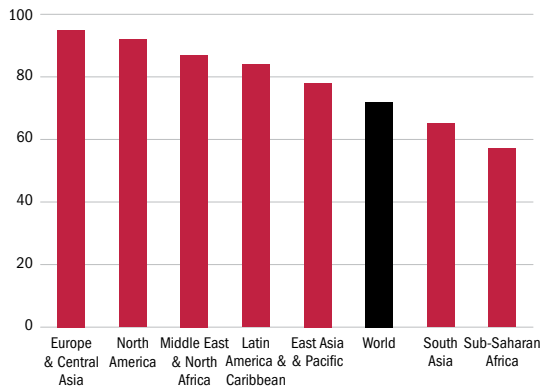


Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union; World Development Indicators database (SG.GEN.PARL.ZS).

Women have increased their participation in education and the labor force in recent years but remain underrepresented in national political decision-making, holding just under a quarter of all parliamentary seats in 2016. Representation varies across regions: Women held more than a quarter of seats in Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe and Central Asia in 2016. Despite a fourfold increase in the share of female parliamentarians over the last 20 years, the Middle East and North Africa still has the lowest proportion of woman-held seats, at 17 percent. In 2016 only two countries had more women than men in their parliament: Rwanda, where nearly 64 percent of seats were held by women, and Bolivia, where 53 percent were held by women. The parliaments of seven countries had no women: Haiti, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Qatar, Tonga, Vanuatu, and the Republic of Yemen.

Globally, three out of four children reach the last grade of primary school

Persistence to last grade of primary school, 2013 (% of cohort)

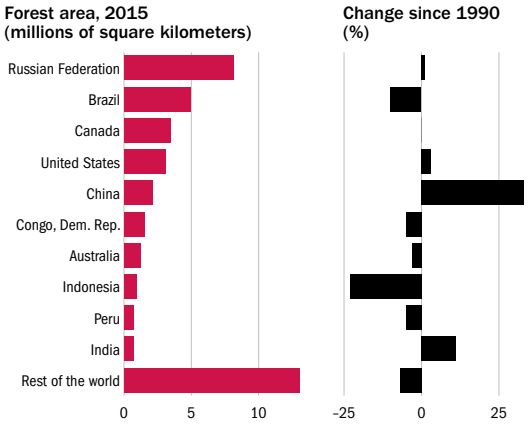


Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics; World Development Indicators database (SE.PRM.PRSL.ZS).

Education enrollment rates across most countries have improved, but ensuring that children stay in school remains a challenge. In 2013, 72 percent of children worldwide who enrolled in the first grade of primary school remained enrolled until the last grade of primary school. However, there are wide variations across regions: from 57 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa to 95 percent in Europe and Central Asia. Obstacles that may prevent children from reaching the last grade include the need for them to work, the lack of suitable school facilities, high teacher absenteeism, or costly school fees.

Environment highlights

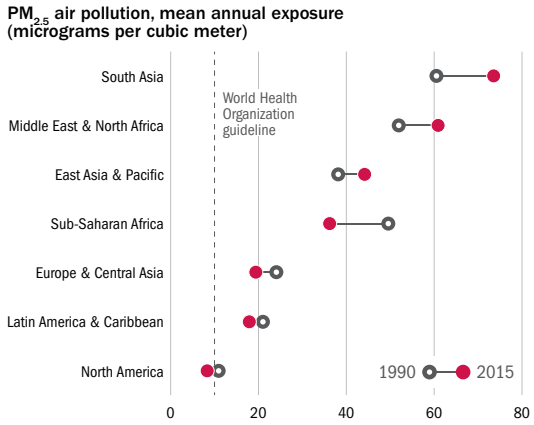
Global forest area has declined, but reforestation has occurred in some countries



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization; World Development Indicators database (AG.LND.FRST.K2).

Forests covered 30 percent of all land in 2015—or just under 40 million square kilometers, two-thirds of which lies within just 10 countries. Since 1990, 3 percent of forests have been lost globally, though some countries have succeeded in reforestation. China has increased its forest area by 33 percent—adding 510,000 square kilometers—and India by 11 percent—adding nearly 70,000 square kilometers. In contrast, Brazil has seen its forest area decline by 10 percent—losing slightly more than 530,000 square kilometers—and Indonesia by nearly 25 percent—losing 275,000 square kilometers. Factors that contribute to the loss of forests include population growth, increasing demand for food, and declining growth in agricultural productivity.

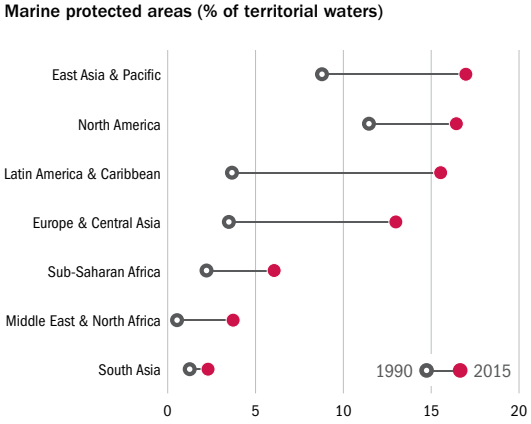
Outdoor air pollution has risen in East Asia and Pacific, the Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia



Source: Global Burden of Disease Study 2015 (www.healthdata.org/gbd/data); World Development Indicators database (EN.ATM.PM25.MC.M3).

Air quality is commonly measured through levels of particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$). The World Health Organization recommends 10 micrograms per cubic meter as a guideline for average annual $PM_{2.5}$, with adverse health effects observed through long-term exposure to concentrations above this level. However, nearly 92 percent of the world's people live in places where that concentration is exceeded. In three regions—East Asia and Pacific, the Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia—levels have worsened since 1990, and global mean annual exposure has increased from just under 40 micrograms per cubic meter in 1990 to 44 in 2015. Of the 194 countries with data in 2015, only 26 reported levels of $PM_{2.5}$ below the recommended level. And in 145 countries more than 99 percent of the population was exposed to higher than recommended levels.

Protected territorial waters have more than doubled since 1990



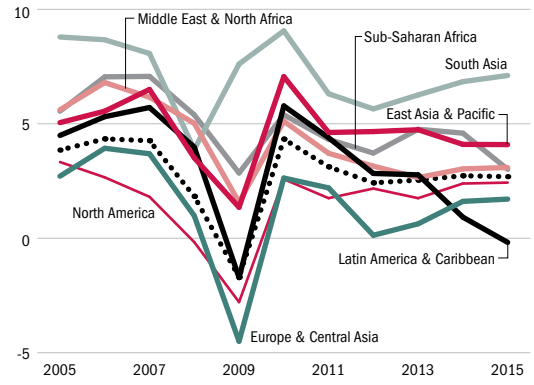
Source: United Nations Environment Program and World Conservation Monitoring Centre, as compiled by the World Resources Institute; World Development Indicators database (ER.MRN.PTMR.ZS).

In 2014 around 12 percent of the world's oceans considered national territorial waters were designated as marine protected areas—more than twice the 5 percent in 1990. The share increased in all regions but remains at 6 percent or less in the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Belgium, France, Monaco, New Caledonia, Poland, and Slovenia all increased their share of protected waters more than 50 percentage points.

Economy highlights

South Asia's economy continues to grow faster than other regions' economies

Annual GDP growth (%)

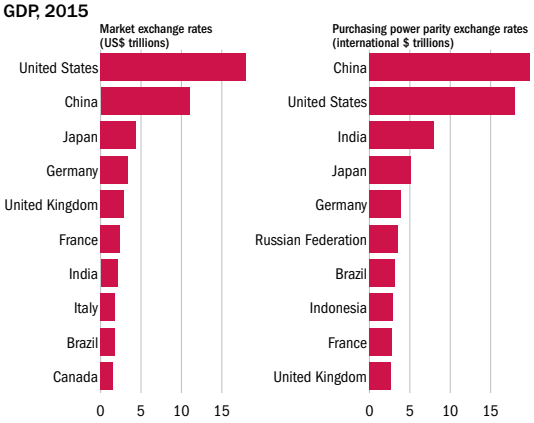


Source: World Bank and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development national accounts data; World Development Indicators database (NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG).

The financial crisis of 2008 caused a slump in the economies of all regions. After rebounding, GDP growth has been fairly stagnant since 2012, averaging 2.6 percent globally in 2015. However, growth varied widely by region in 2015, accelerating slightly in South Asia, from 6.8 percent in 2014 to 7.1 percent, the highest of any region, while remaining steady in East Asia and Pacific, at around 4.1 percent. The highest drop was in Sub-Saharan Africa, from 4.6 percent to 3 percent in 2015, a further setback to the region's economic recovery. Latin America and the Caribbean recorded the lowest growth rate in 2015, –0.2 percent, down from 0.9 percent in 2014.

In 2015 China was the world's largest economy in purchasing power parity terms

GDP, 2015

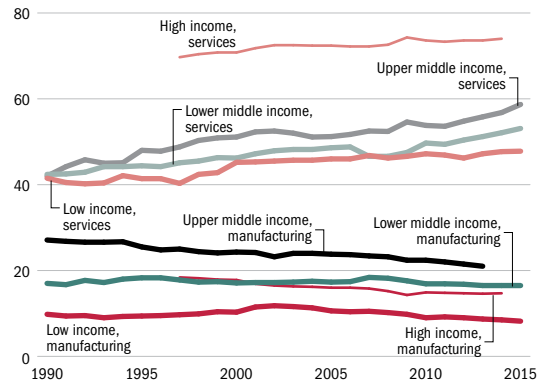


Source: World Development Indicators database (NY.GDP.MKTP.CD, NY.GDP.MKTP.PP.CD).

Based on standard market exchange rates, the United States was the world's largest economy in 2015, with a GDP of $18 trillion, followed by China at $11 trillion. But based on purchasing power parity exchange rates—which, unlike market exchange rates, take into account relative prices between countries—China was the world's largest economy in 2015, with a GDP of almost $20 trillion, compared with $18 trillion for the United States. Similarly, in purchasing power parity terms India's GDP was larger than that of Japan, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom, even though the GDP of each of those countries was larger based on market exchange rates.

As a share of GDP, manufacturing is declining while services is rising

Share of GDP (%)



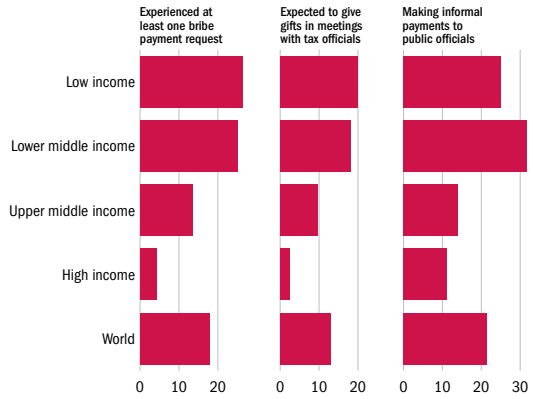
Source: World Bank and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development national accounts data; World Development Indicators database (NV.IND.MANF.ZS, NV.SRV.TETC.ZS).

The share of manufacturing in global GDP has fallen around 6 percentage points over the last two decades, while that of services has risen around 10 percentage points, reflecting the changing structure of output and employment patterns around the world. In low- and middle-income countries the service sector's contribution to GDP averaged just over 40 percent in 1990. It has risen steadily since—at different rates across income groups. It rose fastest in upper-middle-income countries, to almost 60 percent by 2014. The service sector continues to dominate in high-income countries, accounting for nearly 75 percent of GDP in 2014. Manufacturing as a share of GDP is declining across all income groups but is highest in upper-middle-income countries, at 21 percent in 2014.

States and markets highlights

Firms in low- and lower-middle-income countries are more likely to encounter demands for bribes

Share of firms, 2015 (%)

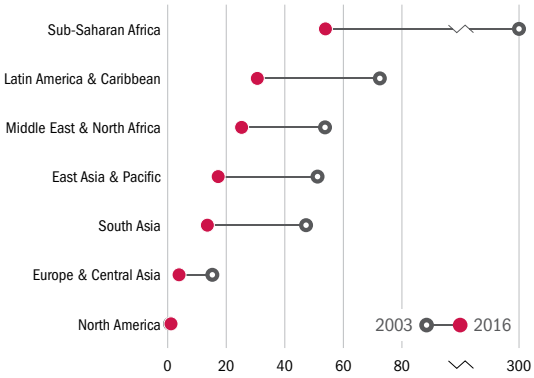


Source: World Bank Enterprise Surveys; World Development Indicators database (IC.FRM.BRIB.ZS, IC.FRM.CORR.ZS, IC.TAX.GIFT.ZS).

In 2015 more than a quarter of firms surveyed in low- and lower-middle-income countries encountered a request from officials or others for a bribe or informal payment, and about a fifth of firms reported being expected to offer gifts to tax officials. In lower-middle-income economies more than 30 percent of firms reported having to make informal payments to public officials. Bribery can occur during any of the transactions necessary for a private firm to conduct business: paying taxes; obtaining an operating license, import license, or construction permit; or obtaining an electrical or water connection. In the worst affected economies more than half of firms experienced such requests, adding to the bureaucratic costs for businesses.

Sub-Saharan Africa has seen the greatest reduction in the average cost of starting a business

Cost of business startup procedures (% of GNI per capita)

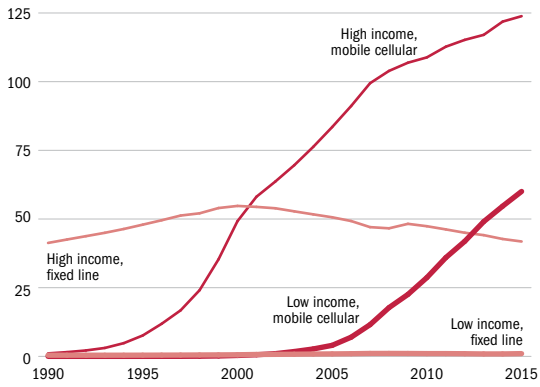


Source: Doing Business; World Development Indicators database (IC.REG.COST.PC.ZS).

The high cost of starting a business makes it difficult for small firms to begin operating and can deter entrepreneurship. The World Bank's Doing Business report measures the cost associated with starting a business as a percentage of GNI per capita. The cost includes all official fees and fees for legal or professional services, if such services are required by law or commonly used in practice. While the cost has decreased in most regions since 2003, Sub-Saharan Africa has seen the biggest reduction: from 300 percent of GNI per capita in 2003 to around 50 percent in 2016. The most notable improvements in the region were in Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Sierra Leone, where the cost is now less than a third of GNI per capita.

Demand for mobile cellular subscriptions continues to grow, while fixed-line connections fall

Subscriptions (per 100 people)



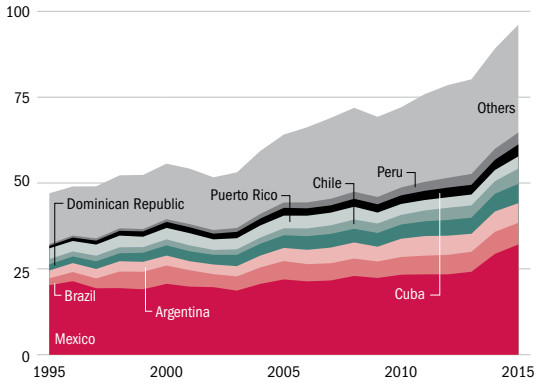
Source: International Telecommunication Union World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database; World Development Indicators database (IT.CEL.SETS.P2, IT.MLT.MAIN.P2).

The growth in mobile cellular subscriptions has been extremely rapid. In 2015 there was nearly one subscription for every person on earth, while in 1990 fewer than 2 per 1,000 people had one. While high-income countries have the highest subscription rates, growth in low-income countries over the last 10 years has been as rapid as it was in high-income countries a decade ago. If this continues, at some point during the next decade there will be one subscription for every person living in low-income countries. By contrast, the number of fixed-line telephone subscriptions is falling in high-income countries and is extremely small in low-income countries (less than 1 per 100 people), where people are connecting to mobile networks instead. High-income countries had 42 subscriptions per 100 people in 2015, compared with the peak of 55 in 2000.

Global links highlights

Tourism arrivals in Latin America and the Caribbean remain on the rise

International tourist arrivals (millions)

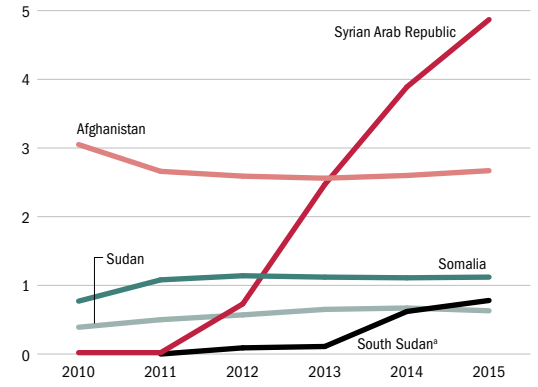


Source: World Tourism Organization; World Development Indicators database (ST.INT.ARVL).

The number of tourists to Latin America and the Caribbean has more than doubled over the last 20 years, to nearly 100 million in 2015. Mexico accounted for a quarter of the increase, with 32 million tourists in 2015, up from 20 million in 1995. Other countries in the region have had extraordinary increases over the same period: Peru's tourist numbers rose more than seven-fold, Cuba's nearly five-fold, and Brazil's three-fold. Much of the rise in Cuba's tourism has been recent, with the number of visitors rising by half a million from 2014 to 2015. Recent gains are not limited to Cuba: The region as a whole saw an 8 percent increase from 2014 to 2015.

The global refugee population is still increasing, especially the Syrian refugee population

Refugee population, by country of origin (millions)

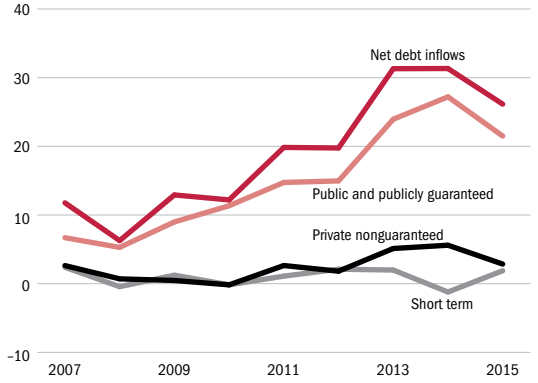


a. Data for 2010 are unavailable because South Sudan was established in 2011.
Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; World Development Indicators database (SM.POP.REFG.OR).

The global refugee population rose to 21 million in 2015, an unprecedented level, as civil war in the Syrian Arab Republic escalated and conflicts in Afghanistan and Somalia continued. In recent years the refugee population from Afghanistan has remained at just under 3 million and the refugee population from Somalia has remained at just over 1 million, but the increase in Syrian refugees has been dramatic, from 18,000 in 2010 to almost 5 million in 2015. This is about a quarter of Syria's population and a quarter of the global refugee population. While many refugees travel to Europe and beyond, 86 percent of refugees are hosted by low- and middle-income countries, with areas adjacent to conflict absorbing the most. Turkey hosts the most refugees—2.5 million in 2015—followed by Pakistan (1.6 million) and Iran (nearly 1 million). With one refugee for every five citizens, Lebanon hosted the most refugees relative to population size.

Net debt flows declined in Sub-Saharan Africa

Net debt flows to Sub-Saharan Africa, excluding South Africa ($ billions)



Source: World Development Indicators database (DT.DOD.DECT.CD).

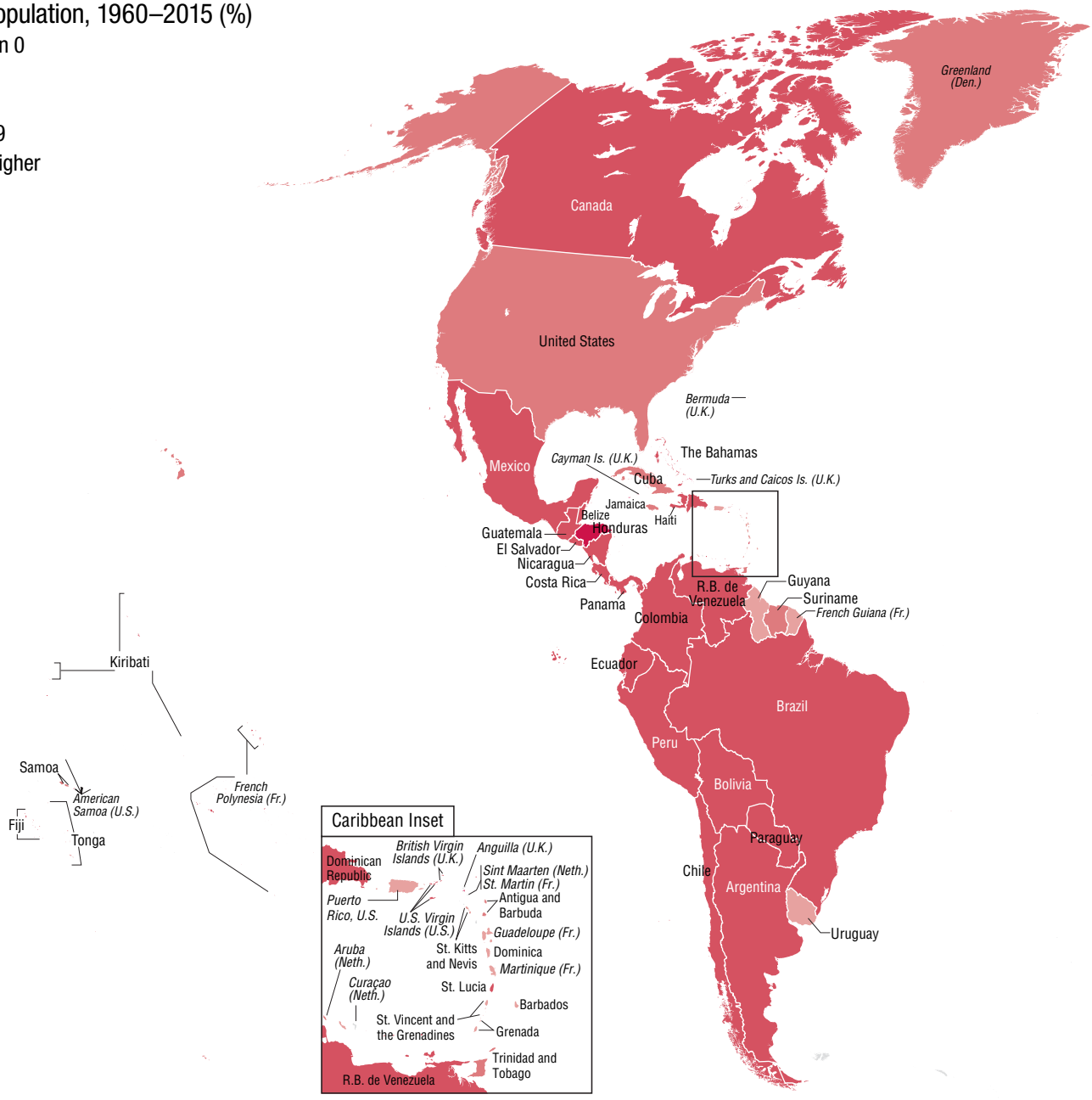
Net debt flows to Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa) fell 17 percent in 2015, the first decline since 2012—reflecting, as in other regions, vulnerabilities to developments in the global economy and the drop in world market prices for oil and other commodities. Long-term public and publicly guaranteed inflows, which accounted for 82 percent of the total, fell 22 percent in 2015 because of a 41 percent decrease in borrowing from bilateral creditors. However, the impact was largely concentrated in Botswana and Mauritius and in oil exporters, notably Angola and the Republic of Congo. Private nonguaranteed inflows also declined almost 50 percent, to $2.9 billion, as new bond issuances decreased sharply, but these flows are concentrated in a handful of countries. Conversely, short-term debt inflows not only remained positive, in contrast to the outflows experienced by other regions, but also increased to $1.9 billion, up 50 percent over 2014.

The world population was 7.35 billion in 2015— nearly two and a half times greater than the 3 billion in 1960. The populations of East Asia and Pacific and South Asia each grew by more than a billion people, but Sub-Saharan Africa's population expanded the fastest—to 4.4 times its size 55 years ago. The Middle East and North Africa's population also expanded rapidly—to four times its size in 1960.

Population

Increase in population, 1960–2015 (%)

- Less than 0
- 0–49
- 50–99
- 100–299
- 300 or higher
- No data

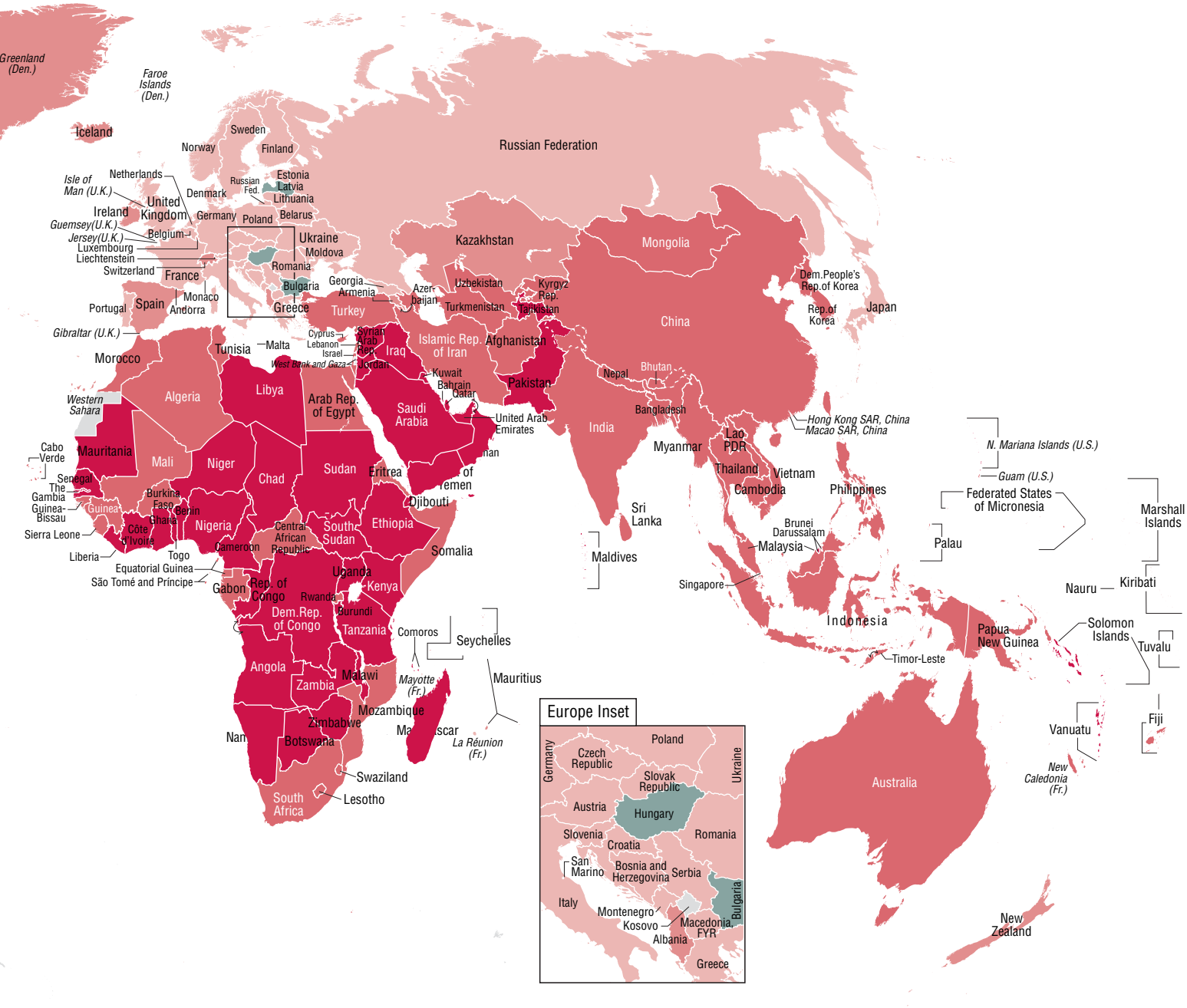


By 2050, 23 percent of the world's people will live in Sub-Saharan Africa, the fastest growing region, up from 14 percent in 2015.

Population growth in Europe and Central Asia through 2050 will be negligible, and the region will account for 9 percent of the world's population, down from 12 percent in 2015.

By 2050 Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo will replace the Russian Federation and Mexico on the list of the 10 most populous countries.

India is projected to overtake China as the most populous country by around 2020.



World view

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Urban population	Gross national income				Gross domestic product	
					Atlas method		Purchasing power parity			
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	% of total population	$ billions	Per capita $	$ billions	Per capita $	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2014–15	2014–15
Afghanistan	32.5	652.9	50	27	19.9	610	63.2[a]	1,940[a]	0.8	–1.9
Albania	2.9	28.8	105	57	12.4	4,280	32.7	11,310	2.8	3.0
Algeria	39.7	2,381.7	17	71	192.3	4,850	567.4	14,300	3.8	1.8
American Samoa	0.1	0.2	278	87	..	..[b]	..	..	1.1	0.9
Andorra	0.1	0.5	150	85	*3.3*	*43,270*	..	..	*–0.1*	*4.4*
Angola	25.0	1,246.7	20	44	104.5	4,180	161.9	6,470	3.0	–0.3
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	0.4	209	24	1.2	13,270	2.0	22,280	4.1	3.1
Argentina	43.4	2,780.4	16	92	540.7[c]	12,450[c]	867.5[a]	19,980[a]	2.6	1.6
Armenia	3.0	29.7	106	63	11.7	3,880	26.5	8,770	3.0	2.6
Aruba	0.1	0.2	577	42	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Australia	23.8	7,741.2	3	89	1,428.5	60,050	1,078.2	45,320	2.2	0.8
Austria	8.6	83.9	105	66	408.2	47,260	424.7	49,160	1.0	–0.2
Azerbaijan	9.6	86.6	117	55	63.3	6,560	165.7	17,170	1.1	–0.1
Bahamas, The	0.4	13.9	39	83	8.0	20,740	8.5	21,970	–1.7	–2.9
Bahrain	1.4	0.8	1,786	89	27.3	19,840	53.2	38,660	2.9	1.7
Bangladesh	161.0	147.6	1,237	34	191.3	1,190	572.6	3,560	6.6	5.3
Barbados	0.3	0.4	661	31	4.1	14,510	4.4	15,610	0.9	0.6
Belarus	9.5	207.6	47	77	61.4	6,470	160.5	16,920	–3.9	–4.0
Belgium	11.2	30.5	372	98	500.7	44,510	514.9	45,770	1.5	1.3
Belize	0.4	23.0	16	44	1.6	4,490	2.9	8,020	1.0	–1.1
Benin	10.9	114.8	96	44	9.2	840	22.3	2,050	2.1	–0.5
Bermuda	0.1	0.1	1,305	100	*6.9*	*106,140*	*4.3*	*66,670*	*–2.5*	*–2.8*
Bhutan	0.8	38.4	20	39	1.8	2,380	5.9	7,630	6.5	5.1
Bolivia	10.7	1,098.6	10	69	32.2	3,000	71.9	6,710	4.8	3.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8	51.2	74	40	17.8	4,670	41.5	10,900	3.0	3.2
Botswana	2.3	581.7	4	57	14.6	6,460	35.1	15,510	–0.3	–2.1
Brazil	207.8	8,515.8	25	86	2,076.1	9,990	3,146.8	15,140	–3.8	–4.6
British Virgin Islands	0.0[e]	0.2	201	46	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	5.8	80	77	16.1	38,010	34.8	82,140	–0.6	–1.9
Bulgaria	7.2	111.0	66	74	53.7	7,480	128.4	17,880	3.6	4.3
Burkina Faso	18.1	274.2	66	30	11.6	640	30.0	1,660	4.0	1.1
Burundi	11.2	27.8	435	12	2.9	260	8.1	730	–3.9	–7.0
Cabo Verde	0.5	4.0	129	66	1.7	3,280	3.3	6,320	1.5	0.2
Cambodia	15.6	181.0	88	21	16.7	1,070	51.4	3,300	7.0	5.3
Cameroon	23.3	475.4	49	54	30.7	1,320	71.6	3,070	5.8	3.2
Canada	35.8	9,984.7	4	82	1,693.8	47,250	1,562.3	43,580	0.9	0.1
Cayman Islands	0.1	0.3	250	100	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	4.9	623.0	8	40	1.6	330	3.0	620	4.8	2.7
Chad	14.0	1,284.0	11	22	12.3	880	29.6	2,110	1.8	–1.5
Channel Islands	0.2	0.2	862	31	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Chile	17.9	756.1	24	90	253.1	14,100	408.6	22,760	2.3	1.2
China	1,371.2	9,562.9	146	56	10,838.1	7,900	19,630.6	14,320	6.9	6.4
Hong Kong SAR, China	7.3	1.1	6,958	100	299.5	41,000	422.7	57,860	2.4	1.5
Macao SAR, China	0.6	0.0[f]	19,393	100	39.5	67,180	60.2	102,480	–20.3	–21.7
Colombia	48.2	1,141.7	43	76	344.3	7,140	653.7	13,550	3.1	2.1
Comoros	0.8	1.9	424	28	0.6	780	1.2	1,490	1.0	–1.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	77.3	2,344.9	34	42	31.8	410	55.8	720	6.9	3.6

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Urban population	Gross national income				Gross domestic product	
					Atlas method		Purchasing power parity			
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	% of total population	$ billions	Per capita $	$ billions	Per capita $	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2014–15	2014–15
Congo, Rep.	4.6	342.0	14	65	11.7	2,540	29.2	6,320	2.6	0.1
Costa Rica	4.8	51.1	94	77	50.0	10,400	71.7	14,910	3.7	2.7
Côte d'Ivoire	22.7	322.5	71	54	32.2	1,420	73.9	3,260	9.2	6.5
Croatia	4.2	56.6	75	59	53.7	12,760	94.1	22,380	1.6	2.5
Cuba	11.4	109.9	109	77	..	..[b]	..	..	4.4	4.3
Curaçao	0.2	0.4	356	89	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	1.2	9.3	126	67	21.9[g]	25,810[g]	26.6[g]	31,430[g]	1.7[g]	2.3[g]
Czech Republic	10.5	78.9	137	73	191.4	18,150	332.7	31,550	4.5	4.3
Denmark	5.7	42.9	134	88	342.6	60,270	287.9	50,660	1.6	0.9
Djibouti	0.9	23.2	38	77	..	..[h]	..	..	6.5	5.1
Dominica	0.1	0.8	97	70	0.5	6,800	0.8	10,500	–1.8	–2.2
Dominican Republic	10.5	48.7	218	79	65.7	6,240	143.2	13,600	7.0	5.8
Ecuador	16.1	256.4	65	64	97.4	6,030	182.0	11,270	0.2	–1.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	91.5	1,001.5	92	43	305.9	3,340	980.3	10,710	4.2	2.0
El Salvador	6.1	21.0	296	67	24.1	3,940	50.5	8,240	2.5	2.1
Equatorial Guinea	0.8	28.1	30	40	10.8	12,820[i]	23.0	27,200	–8.3	–10.9
Eritrea	5.2	117.6	52	23	..	..[j]	..	..	..	..
Estonia	1.3	45.2	31	68	24.1	18,320	37.3	28,390	1.4	1.4
Ethiopia	99.4	1,104.3	99	19	58.9	590	161.2	1,620	9.6	6.9
Faroe Islands	0.0[e]	1.4	35	42	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Fiji	0.9	18.3	49	54	4.3	4,830	7.9	8,850	5.6	4.9
Finland	5.5	338.4	18	84	255.1	46,560	233.4	42,600	0.3	–0.1
France	66.5	549.1	122	80	2,708.5	40,710	2,773.5	41,680	1.3	0.9
French Polynesia	0.3	4.0	77	56	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Gabon	1.7	267.7	7	87	15.9	9,200	32.6	18,880	4.0	1.7
Gambia, The	2.0	11.3	197	60	*0.9*	*460*	*3.1*	*1,580*	4.7	1.4
Georgia	3.7[k]	69.7	65[k]	54	15.3[k]	4,120[k]	34.7[k]	9,340[k]	2.8[k]	3.0[k]
Germany	81.7	357.4	234	75	3,739.8	45,790	4,009.4	49,090	1.7	0.9
Ghana	27.4	238.5	120	54	40.5	1,480	111.9	4,080	3.9	1.6
Gibraltar	0.0[e]	0.0[f]	3,222	100	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Greece	10.8	132.0	84	78	219.4	20,270	286.4	26,470	–0.2	0.4
Greenland	0.1	410.5[l]	0[m]	86	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Grenada	0.1	0.3	314	36	0.9	8,650	1.4	13,090	6.2	5.8
Guam	0.2	0.5	315	95	..	..[d]	..	..	0.4	–0.9
Guatemala	16.3	108.9	153	52	58.6	3,590	123.0	7,530	4.1	2.1
Guinea	12.6	245.9	51	37	6.0	470	14.2	1,120	0.1	–2.5
Guinea-Bissau	1.8	36.1	66	49	1.1	590	2.7	1,450	4.8	2.3
Guyana	0.8	215.0	4	29	3.1	4,090	5.8[a]	7,540[a]	3.0	2.6
Haiti	10.7	27.8	389	59	8.7	810	18.8	1,760	1.2	–0.1
Honduras	8.1	112.5	72	55	18.4	2,280	38.4	4,750	3.6	2.2
Hungary	9.8	93.0	109	71	127.7	12,970	248.2	25,220	3.1	3.4
Iceland	0.3	103.0	3	94	16.6	50,110	15.6	47,160	4.2	3.1
India	1,311.1	3,287.3	441	33	2,088.5	1,590	7,909.9	6,030	7.9	6.6
Indonesia	257.6	1,910.9	142	54	886.2	3,440	2,752.7	10,690	4.8	3.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	79.1	1,745.2	49	73	*511.8*	*6,550*	*1,361.8*	*17,430*	*4.3*	*3.0*
Iraq	36.4	435.1	84	69	211.9	5,820	558.9	15,340	3.0	–0.2
Ireland	4.6	70.3	67	63	244.0	52,550	253.6	54,610	26.3	25.6

World view

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Urban population	Gross national income				Gross domestic product	
					Atlas method		Purchasing power parity			
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	% of total population	$ billions	Per capita $	$ billions	Per capita $	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2014–15	2014–15
Isle of Man	0.1	0.6	154	52	*7.4*	*85,290*	..	..	*5.0*	*4.2*
Israel	8.4	22.1	387	92	299.7	35,770	302.0	36,040	2.5	0.5
Italy	60.7	301.3	206	69	1,993.8	32,830	2,247.7	37,010	0.7	0.8
Jamaica	2.8	11.0	258	55	13.8	4,930	24.2	8,680	1.0	0.6
Japan	127.0	378.0	348	93	4,931.1	38,840	5,371.1	42,310	1.2	1.4
Jordan	7.6	89.3	86	84	35.5	4,680	81.7	10,760	2.4	0.0
Kazakhstan	17.5	2,724.9	6	53	199.8	11,390	412.0	23,480	1.2	–0.3
Kenya	46.1	580.4	81	26	61.8	1,340	141.2	3,070	5.6	2.9
Kiribati	0.1	0.8	139	44	0.4	3,390	0.5[a]	4,230[a]	3.5	1.7
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	25.2	120.5	209	61	..	..[j]	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	50.6	100.3	519	82	1,389.5	27,450	1,761.9	34,810	2.6	2.2
Kosovo	1.8	10.9	166	..	7.1	3,960	17.8[a]	9,870[a]	3.9	5.1
Kuwait	3.9	17.8	218	98	164.0	42,150	328.3	84,360	1.8	–1.8
Kyrgyz Republic	6.0	199.9	31	36	7.0	1,170	19.7	3,310	3.5	1.4
Lao PDR	6.8	236.8	29	39	11.8	1,740	36.7	5,400	7.4	5.6
Latvia	2.0	64.5	32	67	29.6	14,990	49.1	24,840	2.7	3.6
Lebanon	5.9	10.5	572	88	45.1	7,710	80.5[a]	13,750[a]	1.3	–2.8
Lesotho	2.1	30.4	70	27	2.7	1,280	7.0	3,290	1.6	0.4
Liberia	4.5	111.4	47	50	1.7	380	3.2	720	0.0	–2.4
Libya	6.3	1,759.5	4	79	..	..[b]	..	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	0.0[e]	0.2	235	14	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	2.9	65.3	46	67	43.8	15,080	80.7	27,770	1.8	2.7
Luxembourg	0.6	2.6	220	90	44.1	77,480	41.1	72,080	3.5	1.1
Macedonia, FYR	2.1	25.7	82	57	10.7	5,140	28.5	13,730	3.7	3.5
Madagascar	24.2	587.3	42	35	10.1	420	34.1	1,410	3.1	0.2
Malawi	17.2	118.5	183	16	5.9	340	19.7	1,140	2.8	–0.3
Malaysia	30.3	330.8	92	75	320.6	10,570	794.5	26,190	5.0	3.5
Maldives	0.4	0.3	1,364	46	2.8	6,950	4.7	11,480	2.8	0.8
Mali	17.6	1,240.2	14	40	13.4	760	34.6	1,970	6.0	2.9
Malta	0.4	0.3	1,350	95	10.3	23,900	14.3	33,170	6.2	5.0
Marshall Islands	0.1	0.2	294	73	0.3	4,770	0.3[a]	5,430[a]	0.6	0.5
Mauritania	4.1	1,030.7	4	60	*5.4*	*1,370*	*14.7*	*3,710*	*4.2*	*1.7*
Mauritius	1.3	2.0	622	40	12.3	9,780	25.2	19,940	3.5	3.3
Mexico	127.0	1,964.4	65	79	1,233.1	9,710	2,141.9	16,860	2.5	1.1
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	0.1	0.7	149	22	0.4	3,560	0.4[a]	4,120[a]	3.8	3.4
Moldova	3.6[n]	33.9	124[n]	45	8.0[n]	2,240[n]	19.2[n]	5,400[n]	–0.5[n]	–0.4[n]
Monaco	0.0[e]	0.0[f]	18,866	100	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	3.0	1,564.1	2	72	11.5	3,870	33.2	11,220	2.4	0.7
Montenegro	0.6	13.8	46	64	4.5	7,220	10.2	16,460	3.2	3.1
Morocco	34.4	446.6	77	60	106.0[o]	3,030[o]	268.9[o]	7,690[o]	4.5[o]	3.1[o]
Mozambique	28.0	799.4	36	32	16.4	590	32.9	1,170	6.6	3.7
Myanmar	53.9	676.6	83	34	62.4	1,160	265.8	4,930	7.3	6.4
Namibia	2.5	824.3	3	47	12.8	5,190	25.5	10,380	5.3	2.9
Nauru	0.0[e]	0.0[f]	624	100	0.1	11,850	0.2	16,190	2.8	–2.3
Nepal	28.5	147.2	199	19	20.9	730	71.3	2,500	2.7	1.5
Netherlands	16.9	41.5	503	90	827.6	48,850	837.0	49,410	2.0	1.5
New Caledonia	0.3	18.6	15	70	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Urban population	Gross national income				Gross domestic product	
					Atlas method		Purchasing power parity			
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	% of total population	$ billions	Per capita $	$ billions	Per capita $	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2014–15	2014–15
New Zealand	4.6	267.7	17	86	183.9	40,020	166.1	36,150	3.4	1.5
Nicaragua	6.1	130.4	51	59	11.8	1,940	30.8	5,060	4.9	3.8
Niger	19.9	1,267.0	16	19	7.8	390	18.8	950	3.6	–0.5
Nigeria	182.2	923.8	200	48	507.9	2,790	1,058.5	5,810	2.7	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0.1	0.5	120	89	..	..[d]	..	..	3.4	2.4
Norway	5.2	385.2	14	80	485.5	93,530	338.5	65,210	1.6	0.6
Oman	4.5	309.5	15	78	75.9	16,910	173.5	38,650	5.7	–0.3
Pakistan	188.9	796.1	245	39	271.7	1,440	1,004.3	5,320	4.7	2.6
Palau	0.0[e]	0.5	46	87	0.3	12,180	0.3[a]	14,730[a]	9.4	8.4
Panama	3.9	75.4	53	67	46.7	11,880	80.4	20,460	5.8	4.1
Papua New Guinea	7.6	462.8	17	13	*16.7*	*2,240*	*20.9*[a]	*2,800*[a]	*8.5*	*6.3*
Paraguay	6.6	406.8	17	60	27.8	4,190	57.6	8,680	3.0	1.6
Peru	31.4	1,285.2	25	79	192.4	6,130	378.5	12,060	3.3	1.9
Philippines	100.7	300.0	338	44	357.6	3,550	899.8	8,940	5.9	4.3
Poland	38.0	312.7	124	61	505.6	13,310	982.7	25,870	3.9	4.0
Portugal	10.4	92.2	113	63	212.1	20,470	300.5	29,010	1.6	2.0
Puerto Rico	3.5	8.9	392	94	*69.4*	*19,320*	*86.3*[a]	*24,020*[a]	*–0.6*	*0.6*
Qatar	2.2	11.6	193	99	187.8	83,990	309.5	138,480	3.6	0.6
Romania	19.8	238.4	86	55	188.4	9,510	428.2	21,610	3.7	4.2
Russian Federation	144.1	17,098.3	9	74	1,676.0	11,450	3,480.3	23,770	–3.7	–3.9
Rwanda	11.6	26.3	471	29	8.1	700	20.0	1,720	6.9	4.4
Samoa	0.2	2.8	68	19	0.8	3,930	1.1[a]	5,740[a]	1.6	0.9
San Marino	0.0[e]	0.1	530	94	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.2	1.0	198	65	0.3	1,760	0.6	3,250	4.0	1.8
Saudi Arabia	31.5	2,149.7[p]	15	83	742.7	23,550	1,729.6	54,840	3.5	1.3
Senegal	15.1	196.7	79	44	14.9	980	36.0	2,380	6.5	3.3
Serbia	7.1	88.4	81	56	39.3	5,540	95.2	13,420	0.8	1.3
Seychelles	0.1	0.5	203	54	1.4	14,680	2.4	25,670	3.5	1.2
Sierra Leone	6.5	72.3	89	40	4.0	620	10.1	1,560	–20.6	–22.3
Singapore	5.5	0.7	7,807	100	288.3	52,090	450.3	81,360	2.0	0.8
Sint Maarten	0.0[e]	0.0[f]	1,142	100	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	5.4	49.0	113	54	95.3	17,570	159.7	29,440	3.8	3.7
Slovenia	2.1	20.3	102	50	45.9	22,250	64.5	31,260	2.3	2.2
Solomon Islands	0.6	28.9	21	22	1.1	1,920	1.3[a]	2,190[a]	3.7	1.7
Somalia	10.8	637.7	17	40	..	..[j]	..	..	..	..
South Africa	55.0	1,219.1	45	65	334.2	6,080	707.8	12,870	1.3	–0.3
South Sudan	12.3	644.3	..	19	9.7	790	20.2[a]	1,630[a]	–6.3	–9.6
Spain	46.4	505.9	93	80	1,317.9	28,380	1,611.7	34,700	3.2	3.3
Sri Lanka	21.0	65.6	334	18	79.6	3,800	241.1	11,500	4.8	3.8
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.1	0.3	214	32	0.8	15,060	1.4	24,370	3.8	2.6
St. Lucia	0.2	0.6	303	19	1.4	7,350	2.0	10,780	2.4	1.6
St. Martin	0.0[e]	0.1	584	..	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.1	0.4	281	51	0.7	6,630	1.2	11,090	1.6	1.5
Sudan	40.2	1,879.4	22[q]	34	77.3	1,920	160.5	3,990	4.9	2.6
Suriname	0.5	163.8	3	66	5.1	9,360	9.0	16,610	–0.3	–1.2
Swaziland	1.3	17.4	75	21	4.2	3,280	10.6	8,260	1.9	0.5
Sweden	9.8	447.4	24	86	567.3	57,900	477.3	48,700	4.1	3.0

World view

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Urban population	Gross national income				Gross domestic product	
					Atlas method		Purchasing power parity			
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	% of total population	$ billions	Per capita $	$ billions	Per capita $	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2014–15	2014–15
Switzerland	8.3	41.3	210	74	700.2	84,550	529.9	63,990	0.8	–0.3
Syrian Arab Republic	18.5	185.2	101	58	..	..[h]	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	8.5	141.4	61	27	10.8	1,280	29.3	3,460	6.0	3.7
Tanzania	53.5	947.3	60	32	47.7[r]	920[r]	136.4[r]	2,630[r]	7.0[r]	3.7[r]
Thailand	68.0	513.1	133	50	388.5	5,720	1,054.7	15,520	2.8	2.5
Timor-Leste	1.2	14.9	80	33	2.7	2,290	5.4[a]	4,550[a]	4.3	1.9
Togo	7.3	56.8	134	40	4.0	540	9.7	1,330	5.4	2.6
Tonga	0.1	0.8	147	24	0.5	4,280[s]	0.6[a]	5,590[a]	3.7	3.1
Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	5.1	265	8	24.0	17,640	43.8	32,180	–0.6	–1.0
Tunisia	11.3	163.6	72	67	44.2	3,930	124.9	11,100	1.0	–0.1
Turkey	78.7	785.4	102	73	782.8	9,950	1,553.1	19,740	4.0	2.5
Turkmenistan	5.4	488.1	11	50	39.7	7,380	84.7[a]	15,760[a]	6.5	5.2
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.0[e]	1.0	36	92	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	0.0[e]	0.0[f]	331	60	0.1	6,230	0.1[a]	6,690[a]	2.6	2.4
Uganda	39.0	241.6	195	16	27.3	700	71.1	1,820	5.1	1.8
Ukraine	45.2	603.6	78	70	113.2	2,640	335.7	7,840	–9.9	–9.5
United Arab Emirates	9.2	83.6	110	86	394.6	43,090	641.2	70,020	3.8	3.0
United Kingdom	65.1	243.6	269	83	2,846.3	43,700	2,685.0	41,230	2.2	1.4
United States	321.4	9,831.5	35	82	17,994.1	55,980	18,496.0	57,540	2.6	1.8
Uruguay	3.4	176.2	20	95	53.9	15,720	70.0	20,400	1.0	0.6
Uzbekistan	31.3	447.4	74	36	67.5	2,160	194.0[a]	6,200[a]	8.0	6.1
Vanuatu	0.3	12.2	22	26	*0.8*	*3,170*	*0.8*[a]	*3,050*[a]	–0.8	–3.0
Venezuela, RB	31.1	912.1	35	89	..	..[b]	..	..	*–3.9*	*–5.2*
Vietnam	91.7	331.0	296	34	182.6	1,990	525.0	5,720	6.7	5.5
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	0.1	0.4	296	95	..	..[d]	..	..	0.2	0.8
West Bank and Gaza	4.4	6.0	735	75	*13.3*	*3,090*	*21.8*	*5,080*	12.4	9.2
Yemen, Rep.	26.8	528.0	51	35	30.6	1,140	73.0	2,720	–28.1	–29.8
Zambia	16.2	752.6	22	41	24.2	1,490	59.0	3,640	2.9	–0.2
Zimbabwe	15.6	390.8	40	32	13.5	860	26.8	1,710	0.5	–1.8
World	**7,346.7s**	**134,325.1s**	**57w**	**54w**	**77,521.3t**	**10,552w**	**114,933.5t**	**15,644w**	**2.7w**	**1.5w**
East Asia & Pacific	2,279.1	24,825.2	93	57	22,306.7	9,787	36,653.5	16,082	4.1	3.4
Europe & Central Asia	907.8	28,461.1	33	71	21,996.4	24,231	27,285.2	30,057	1.7	1.2
Latin America & Caribbean	633.0	20,425.5	32	80	5,671.9	8,960	9,540.1	15,071	–0.2	–1.2
Middle East & North Africa	424.2	11,370.6	38	64	3,491.8	8,231	7,994.6	18,846	3.1	1.2
North America	357.3	19,816.2	20	82	19,695.1	55,117	20,063.0	56,147	2.4	1.6
South Asia	1,744.2	5,135.3	366	33	2,679.9	1,537	9,873.0	5,661	7.1	5.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,001.0	24,291.1	42	38	1,638.9	1,637	3,572.8	3,569	3.0	0.3
Low & middle income	6,159.6	97,418.3	65	49	27,777.7	4,510	60,253.0	9,782	3.7	2.4
Low income	638.3	14,471.5	48	31	395.2	619	1,022.6	1,602	4.4	1.6
Lower middle income	2,927.5	21,949.4	135	39	5,949.0	2,032	18,762.9	6,409	5.3	3.8
Upper middle income	2,593.9	60,997.4	44	64	21,426.2	8,260	40,535.2	15,627	3.2	2.4
High income	1,187.1	36,906.8	34	81	49,777.3	41,932	54,766.5	46,135	2.2	1.6

a. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. b. Estimated to be upper middle income ($4,036–$12,475). c. An alternative conversion factor has been used; see *Sources and methods* for more information. d. Estimated to high income ($12,476 or more). e. Greater than 0 but less than 50,000. f. Greater than 0 but less than 50. g. Data are for the area controlled by the government of Cyprus. h. Estimated to be lower middle income ($1,026–$4,035). i. Included in the aggregates for upper-middle-income economies based on earlier data. j. Estimated to be low income ($1,025 or less). k. Excludes Abkhazia and South Ossetia. l. Refers to area free from ice. m. Greater than 0 but less than 0.5. n. Excludes Transnistria. o. Includes Former Spanish Sahara. p. Provisional estimate. q. Includes South Sudan. r. Covers mainland Tanzania only. s. Included in the aggregates for lower-middle-income economies based on earlier data.

About the data

Population, land area, income (as measured by gross national income, GNI), and output (as measured by gross domestic product, GDP) are basic measures of the size of an economy. They also provide a broad indication of actual and potential resources and are therefore used throughout *World Development Indicators* to normalize other indicators.

Population

Population estimates are usually based on national population censuses. Estimates for the years before and after the census are interpolations or extrapolations based on demographic models. Errors and undercounting occur even in high-income countries; in some low- and middle-income countries errors may be substantial because of limits in the transport, communications, and other resources required to conduct and analyze a full census.

The quality and reliability of official demographic data are also affected by public trust in the government, government commitment to full and accurate enumeration, confidentiality and protection against misuse of census data, and census agencies' independence from political influence. Moreover, comparability of population indicators is limited by differences in the concepts, definitions, collection procedures, and estimation methods used by national statistical agencies and other organizations that collect the data.

More countries conducted a census in the 2010 census round (2005–14) than in previous rounds. As of December 2014 (the end of the 2010 census round), about 93 percent of the estimated world population has been enumerated in a census. The currentness of a census and the availability of complementary data from surveys or registration systems are important indicators of demographic data quality. See *Sources and methods* for the most recent census or survey year and for the completeness of registration.

Current population estimates for low- and middle-income countries that lack recent census data and pre- and post-census estimates for countries with census data are provided by the United Nations Population Division and other agencies. The cohort component method—a standard method for estimating and projecting population—requires fertility, mortality, and net migration data, often collected from sample surveys, which can be small or limited in coverage. Population estimates are derived from demographic modeling and so are susceptible to biases and errors from shortcomings in the model and in the data. In the UN estimates, because the five-year age group is the cohort unit and five-year period data are used, interpolations to obtain annual data or single age structure may not reflect actual events or age composition.

Surface area

Surface area includes inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways and thus differs from land area, which excludes bodies of water, and from gross area, which may include offshore territorial waters. It is particularly important for understanding an economy's agricultural capacity and the environmental effects of human activity. Innovations in satellite mapping and computer databases have resulted in more precise measurements of land and water areas.

Urban population

There is no consistent and universally accepted standard for distinguishing urban from rural areas, in part because of the wide variety of situations across countries. Most countries use an urban classification related to the size or characteristics of settlements. Some define urban areas based on the presence of certain infrastructure and services. And other countries designate urban areas based on administrative arrangements. Because the estimates in the table are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.

Size of the economy

GNI measures total domestic and foreign value added claimed by residents. GNI comprises GDP plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from nonresident sources. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. GNI is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify countries for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility. For definitions of the income groups in *World Development Indicators,* see *User guide.*

When calculating GNI in U.S. dollars from GNI reported in national currencies, the World Bank follows the *World Bank Atlas* conversion method, using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory fluctuations in exchange rates. (For further discussion of the *World Bank Atlas* method, see *Sources and methods*.)

Because exchange rates do not always reflect differences in price levels between countries, the table also converts GNI and GNI per capita estimates into international dollars using purchasing power parity (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.

PPP rates are calculated by simultaneously comparing the prices of similar goods and services among a large number of countries. In the most recent round of price surveys by the International Comparison Program (ICP) in 2011, 177 countries and territories fully participated and 22 partially participated. PPP rates for 47 high- and upper-middle-income countries are from Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); PPP estimates incorporate new price data collected since 2011. For the remaining 2011 ICP economies PPP rates are extrapolated from the 2011 ICP benchmark results, which account for relative price

changes between each economy and the United States. For countries that did not participate in the 2011 ICP round, PPP rates are imputed using a statistical model. More information on the results of the 2011 ICP is available at http://icp.worldbank.org.

Growth rates of GDP and GDP per capita are calculated using constant price data in local currency. Constant price U.S. dollar series are used to calculate regional and income group growth rates. Growth rates in the table are annual averages (see *Sources and methods*).

Definitions

• **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. • **Surface area** is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways. • **Population density** is midyear population divided by land area. • **Urban population** is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and obtained by the United Nations Population Division. • **Gross national income, *Atlas* method,** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method (see *Sources and methods*). • **Gross national income, purchasing power parity,** is GNI converted to international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI that a U.S. dollar has in the United States. • **Gross national income per capita** is GNI divided by midyear population. • **Gross domestic product** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency. • **Gross domestic product per capita** is GDP divided by midyear population.

Data sources

The World Bank's population estimates are compiled and produced by its Development Data Group in consultation with its Health, Nutrition, and Population Global Practice; operational staff; and country offices. The United Nations Population Division (2015) is a source of the demographic data for more than half the countries, most of them low- and middle-income countries. Other important sources are census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, Eurostat's Population database (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/), the United Nations Statistics Division's *Population and Vital Statistics Report,* and the U.S. Bureau of the Census's International Data Base (www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php). Data on surface and land area are from the Food and Agriculture Organization, which gathers these data from national agencies through annual questionnaires and by analyzing the results of national agricultural censuses. Data on urban population shares are from United Nations Population Division (2014). GNI, GNI per capita, GDP growth, and GDP per capita growth are estimated by World Bank staff based on national accounts data collected by World Bank staff during economic missions or reported by national statistical offices to other international organizations such as the OECD. PPP conversion factors are estimates by Eurostat/OECD and by World Bank staff based on data collected by the ICP.

References

United Nations Population Division. 2014. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision.* [http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/]. New York.

———. 2015. *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.* [http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/]. New York.

United Nations Statistics Division. Various years. *Population and Vital Statistics Report.* New York.

Online tables and indicators

To access the World Development Indicators online tables, use the URL http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/ and the table number (for example, http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/WV.1). To view a specific indicator online, use the URL http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ and the indicator code (for example, http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL).

WV.1 Size of the economy

Population ♀♂	SP.POP.TOTL
Surface area	AG.SRF.TOTL.K2
Population density	EN.POP.DNST
Gross national income, *Atlas* method	NY.GNP.ATLS.CD
Gross national income per capita, *Atlas* method	NY.GNP.PCAP.CD
Purchasing power parity gross national income	NY.GNP.MKTP.PP.CD
Purchasing power parity gross national income, Per capita	NY.GNP.PCAP.PP.CD
Gross domestic product	NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG
Gross domestic product, Per capita	NY.GDP.PCAP.KD.ZG

WV.2 Global goals: ending poverty and improving lives

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income	SI.DST.FRST.20
Prevalence of stunting ♀♂	SH.STA.STNT.ZS
Maternal mortality ratio, Modeled estimate	SH.STA.MMRT
Under-five mortality rate ♀♂	SH.DYN.MORT
Incidence of HIV	SH.HIV.INCD.ZS
Incidence of tuberculosis	SH.TBS.INCD
Mortality caused by road traffic injury	SH.STA.TRAF.P5
Primary completion rate ♀♂	SE.PRM.CMPT.ZS
Contributing family workers, Male ♀♂	SL.FAM.WORK.MA.ZS
Contributing family workers, Female ♀♂	SL.FAM.WORK.FE.ZS
GDP per person employed, % growth	..[a]

WV.3 Global goals: promoting sustainability

Access to an improved water source	SH.H2O.SAFE.ZS
Access to improved sanitation facilities	SH.STA.ACSN
Access to electricity	EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS
Renewable energy consumption	EG.FEC.RNEW.ZS
Research and development expenditure	GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS
Urban population living in slums	EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS
Ambient PM 2.5 air pollution	EN.ATM.PM25.MC.M3
Adjusted net savings	NY.ADJ.SVNG.GN.ZS
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	EN.ATM.CO2E.PC
Nationally protected terrestrial and marine areas	ER.PTD.TOTL.ZS
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)	VC.IHR.PSRC.P5
Internet users	IT.NET.USER.ZS

WV.4 Global goals: strengthening partnership

This table provides data on net official development assistance by donor, least developed countries' access to high-income markets, and the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.	..[b]

WV.5 Women in development

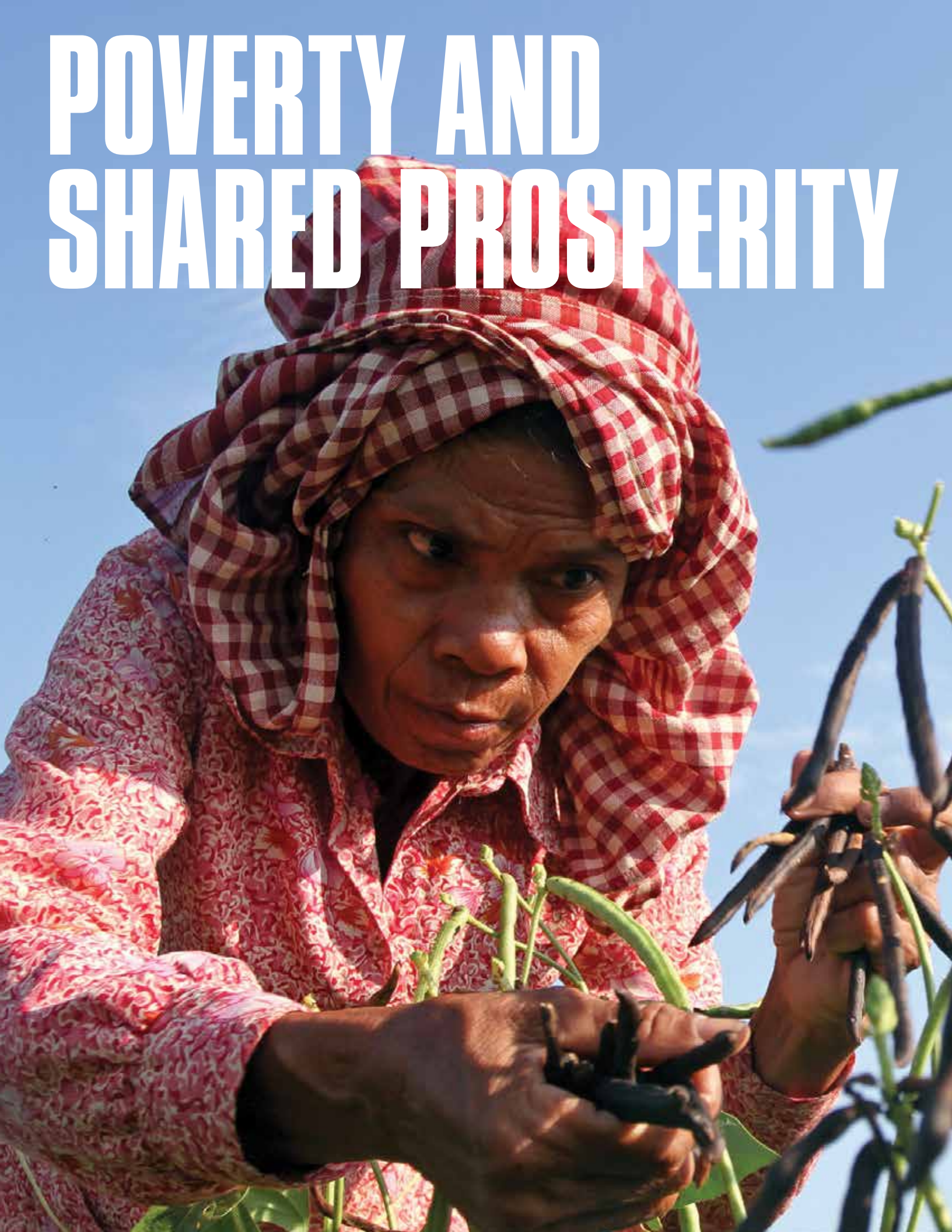
Life expectancy at birth, Male ♀♂	SP.DYN.LE00.MA.IN
Life expectancy at birth, Female ♀♂	SP.DYN.LE00.FE.IN
Women ages 20–24 first married by age 18	SP.M18.2024.FE.ZS
Account at a financial institution, Male ♀♂	WP_time_01.2
Account at a financial institution, Female ♀♂	WP_time_01.3
Wage and salaried workers, Male ♀♂	SL.EMP.WORK.MA.ZS
Wage and salaried workers, Female ♀♂	SL.EMP.WORK.FE.ZS
Firms with female participation in ownership	IC.FRM.FEMO.ZS
Female employment in senior and middle management	SL.EMP.SMGT.FE.ZS
Women in parliaments	SG.GEN.PARL.ZS
Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution	SG.NOD.CONS

♀♂ Data disaggregated by sex are available in the World Development Indicators database.

a. Derived from data elsewhere in the World Development Indicators database.

b. Available online only as part of the table, not as an individual indicator.

POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY



1

Poverty and shared prosperity presents indicators that measure progress toward the World Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and promoting shared prosperity in every country in a sustainable manner. These two goals are closely linked to key themes of the Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 1 seeks to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, and Goal 10 focuses on reducing inequality within and across countries.

The first of the World Bank's goals aims to reduce the share of people worldwide living below the international poverty line (currently $1.90 a day per person in 2011 purchasing power parity terms) to below 3 percent by 2030. The related Sustainable Development Goal target (1.1) is even more ambitious: It aims for all countries, regions, and groups within countries to achieve zero poverty at the same international poverty line.

The World Bank's shared prosperity goal seeks to foster growth in the consumption or income of the poorest 40 percent of the population in each country—the bottom 40 percent. The related Sustainable Development Goal target (10.1) aims to progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average by 2030. The target uses the notion of the shared prosperity premium—the difference between the growth in the consumption or income of the bottom 40 percent and the growth in the consumption or income of the mean—to measure progress (World Bank 2016).

The basis for measuring both the World Bank and Sustainable Development Goal targets is the same: estimates of household consumption and income derived from more than 1,000 household surveys in 159 countries, available in PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/), the World Bank's online tool for monitoring global poverty. To ensure comparability across countries, indicators are measured using purchasing power parity exchange rates from the International Comparison Program, which adjust for price differences across countries.

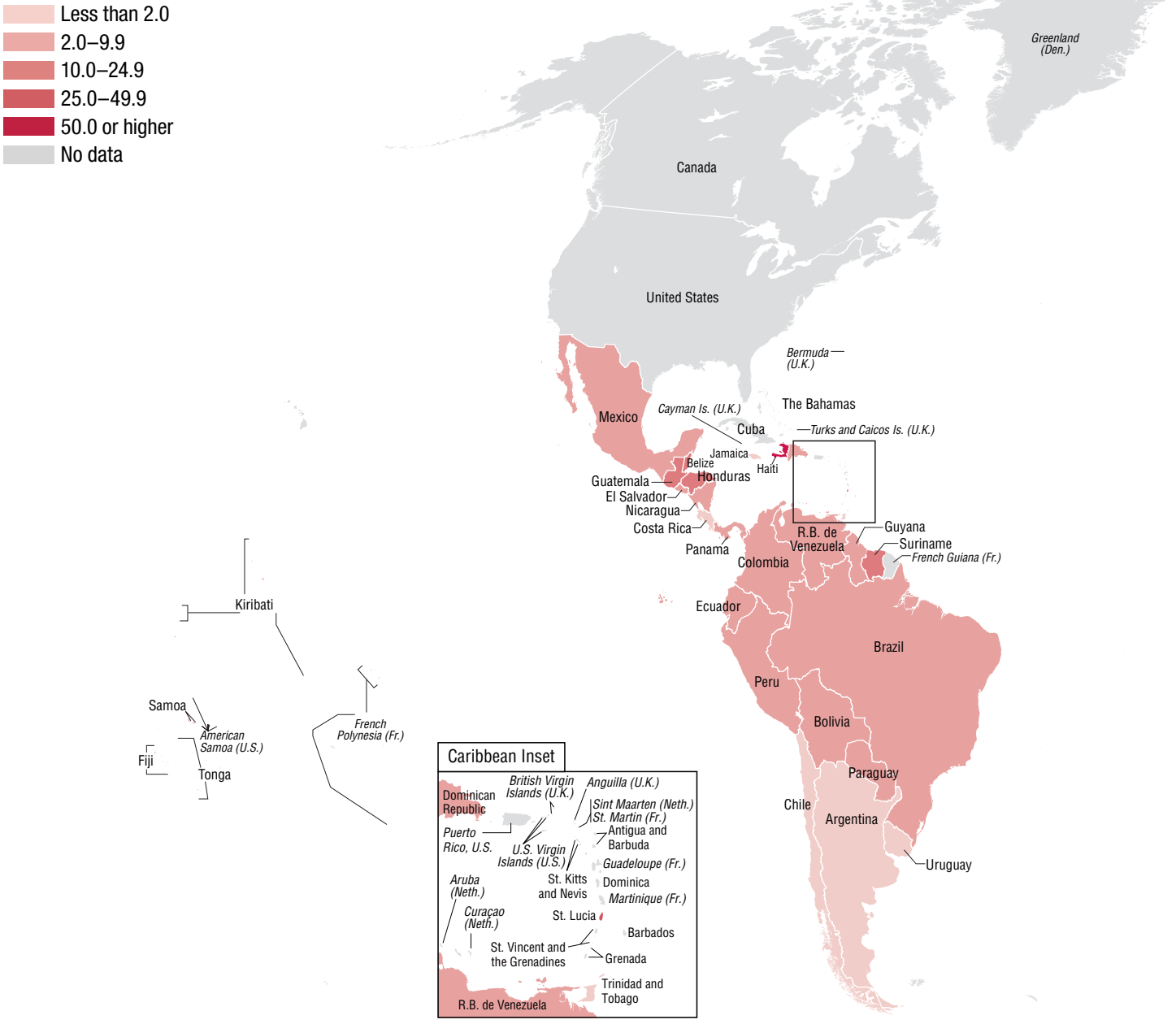
The international poverty line provides a useful global benchmark, but many national governments use poverty measures that are more relevant to their national contexts. Countries define monetary poverty lines using either consumption or income, and national poverty lines typically reflect a threshold below which a person's minimum nutrition, clothing, and shelter needs cannot be met, consistent with the country's economic and social circumstances.

Alongside the incidence of poverty measured by national thresholds, countries may also focus on complementary measures that capture the depth and severity of poverty. Similarly, the consumption or income share of the bottom 40 percent is one of the many measures of the distribution of income within a country. Other inequality measures, such as the Gini index or the distribution of consumption or income by quintile, capture different aspects of the income distribution. The indicators in the World Development Indicators database and online tables present several such indicators related to poverty and inequality.

The poverty headcount ratio—also referred to as the extreme poverty rate—is the share of the population living on less than $1.90 a day in 2011 purchasing power parity terms. The $1.90 a day poverty line reflects the value of national poverty lines of some of the poorest countries in the world. Consumption and income data used for estimating poverty are collected from household surveys. This map shows the country-level poverty estimates used to generate the 2013 regional and global poverty estimates, which draw on data from more than 2 million randomly sampled households, representing 87 percent of the total population in 138 low- and middle-income countries, high-income countries eligible to receive loans from the World Bank (such as Chile), and recently graduated countries (such as Estonia).

Poverty

Share of population living on less than 2011 PPP $1.90 a day, 2013 (%)

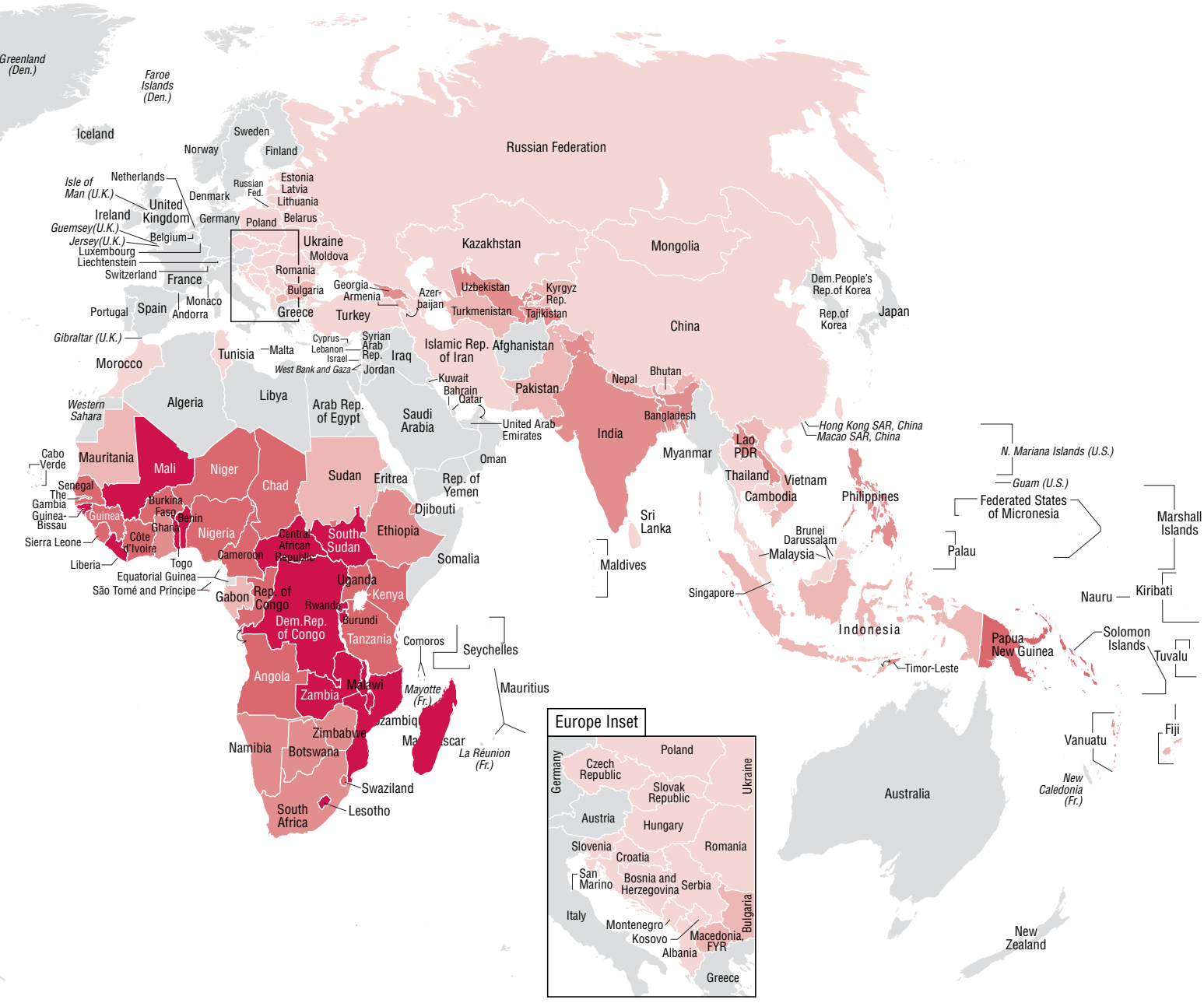


The share of people worldwide living on less than $1.90 a day fell from 34.8 percent in 1990 to 10.7 percent in 2013.

Between 1990 and 2013 the number of people worldwide living on less than $1.90 a day was more than halved, from 1.8 billion to 766 million.

Half of the people in the world who live on less than $1.90 a day—389 million—live in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In East Asia and Pacific the number of people living on less than $1.90 a day fell from 966 million in 1990 to 71 million in 2013.



1 Poverty and shared prosperity

	International poverty line in local currency		Population below international poverty lines[a]									
	$1.90 a day 2011	$3.10 a day 2011	Reference year[b]	Population below $1.90 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.90 a day %	Population below $3.10 a day %	Poverty gap at $3.10 a day %	Reference year[b]	Population below $1.90 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.90 a day %	Population below $3.10 a day %	Poverty gap at $3.10 a day %
Albania	110.5	180.3	2008	<2.0	<0.5	6.1	0.9	2012	<2.0	<0.5	6.8	1.4
Angola	140.3	228.9	2000[c]	32.3	14.7	54.3	26.0	2008	30.1	9.6	54.5	22.5
Argentina	5.3[d]	8.6[d]	2013[c,e]	<2.0	1.0	3.6	1.6	2014[c,e]	<2.0	1.0	4.3	1.7
Armenia	349.2	569.7	2013	2.4	0.6	17.0	3.7	2014	2.3	<0.5	14.6	3.1
Azerbaijan	0.6	1.0	2005	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2008	<2.0	<0.5	2.5	0.6
Bangladesh	47.2	77.0	2005	24.5	4.7	63.0	20.6	2010	18.5	3.3	56.8	17.0
Belarus	3,481.6	5,680.5	2013	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2014	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Belize	2.2	3.7	1998[e]	14.9	6.0	32.6	12.9	1999[e]	13.9	6.2	27.2	11.6
Benin	427.3	697.2	2003	48.9	16.3	77.2	35.3	2011	53.1	19.0	75.6	37.2
Bhutan	32.2	52.6	2007	8.0	1.6	28.9	8.0	2012	2.2	<0.5	13.3	3.0
Bolivia	5.5	9.0	2013[e]	7.7	3.8	13.4	6.4	2014[e]	6.8	3.2	12.7	5.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.6	2.7	2007	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2011	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Botswana	8.4	13.8	2002	29.8	11.4	49.0	22.6	2009	18.2	5.8	35.7	14.0
Brazil	3.2	5.1	2013[e]	4.9	2.8	9.1	4.3	2014[e]	3.7	1.7	7.6	3.1
Bulgaria	1.5	2.4	2011[e]	2.2	0.9	4.7	1.9	2012[e]	2.0	0.8	4.7	1.7
Burkina Faso	422.3	689.0	2009	55.3	19.9	80.5	39.3	2014	43.7	11.1	74.7	30.8
Burundi	925.9	1,510.7	1998	84.1	44.8	95.0	62.8	2006	77.7	32.9	92.2	53.6
Cabo Verde	90.4	147.5	2001	16.0	4.5	35.9	12.9	2007	8.1	1.9	25.1	7.5
Cambodia	2,902.4	4,735.4	2011	3.4	0.6	25.6	5.3	2012	2.2	<0.5	21.6	4.1
Cameroon	437.7	714.2	2007	29.3	8.3	54.3	21.7	2014	24.0	7.7	43.5	18.0
Central African Republic	509.0	830.4	2003	64.8	30.3	84.2	48.0	2008	66.3	33.1	82.3	49.5
Chad	477.5	779.0	2003	62.9	26.7	84.6	45.7	2011	38.4	15.3	64.8	29.7
Chile	744.1	1,214.1	2011[e]	<2.0	0.5	2.9	1.1	2013[e]	<2.0	0.5	2.1	0.8
China[f]	7.0	11.5	2012[g]	6.5	1.4	19.1	5.7	2013[g]	<2.0	<0.5	11.1	2.5
Colombia	2,274.2	3,710.5	2013[e]	6.1	2.5	13.8	5.3	2014[e]	5.7	2.3	13.2	5.0
Comoros	419.1	683.8		..	..	..	..	2004	13.5	3.7	32.3	11.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,021.7	1,667.0	2004	94.1	63.6	98.4	76.4	2012	77.1	39.2	90.7	57.0
Congo, Rep.	563.4	919.2	2005	50.2	19.9	71.8	36.4	2011	37.0	14.9	59.6	28.1
Costa Rica	653.2	1,065.7	2013[e]	<2.0	0.6	4.0	1.4	2014[e]	<2.0	0.7	3.9	1.4
Côte d'Ivoire	447.8	730.6	2002	23.0	7.1	54.8	19.5	2008	29.0	10.3	55.1	23.2
Croatia	8.3	13.5	2011[e]	<2.0	0.5	2.0	0.8	2012[e]	<2.0	0.6	2.2	0.9
Czech Republic	28.3	46.2	2011[e]	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012[e]	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Djibouti	192.8	314.6	2012	18.3	7.9	37.0	15.5	2013	22.5	7.5	43.1	17.2
Dominican Republic	39.4	64.3	2012[e]	2.6	0.7	10.2	2.8	2013[e]	2.3	0.6	9.1	2.4
Ecuador	1.0	1.7	2013[e]	4.4	1.7	11.6	4.0	2014[e]	3.8	1.4	10.2	3.5
El Salvador	1.0	1.6	2013[e]	3.3	0.7	11.5	3.2	2014[e]	3.0	0.6	11.3	3.0
Estonia	1.2	1.9	2011[e]	<2.0	1.2	<2.0	1.3	2012[e]	<2.0	1.2	<2.0	1.2
Ethiopia	10.3	16.9	2004	36.3	8.3	76.2	27.5	2010	33.5	9.0	71.3	26.5
Fiji	2.3	3.8	2002	5.5	1.1	21.9	5.9	2008	4.1	0.8	18.5	4.6
Gabon	682.5	1,113.6		..	..	..	..	2005	8.0	1.9	24.4	7.2
Gambia, The	20.6	33.6	1998	70.5	36.0	85.9	52.9	2003	45.3	17.7	68.0	33.4
Georgia	1.6	2.6	2013	11.5	3.4	28.6	9.8	2014	9.8	2.9	25.3	8.5
Ghana	1.5	2.4	1998	33.9	11.3	60.5	25.5	2005	25.2	8.4	49.0	19.6
Guatemala	7.4	12.0	2011[e]	11.5	4.0	26.5	9.8	2014[e]	9.3	2.7	24.1	8.1
Guinea	4,887.4	7,974.3	2007	59.7	23.7	81.2	42.4	2012	35.3	10.3	68.7	27.1
Guinea-Bissau	471.6	769.5	2002	53.9	18.6	80.9	38.3	2010	67.1	30.5	83.6	48.5
Guyana	253.2[d]	413.1[d]	1992[h]	33.2	12.5	58.6	25.7	1998[h]	14.0	5.0	28.3	11.2

Poverty and shared prosperity 1

	International poverty line in local currency		Population below international poverty lines[a]									
	$1.90 a day 2011	$3.10 a day 2011	Reference year[b]	Population below $1.90 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.90 a day %	Population below $3.10 a day %	Poverty gap at $3.10 a day %	Reference year[b]	Population below $1.90 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.90 a day %	Population below $3.10 a day %	Poverty gap at $3.10 a day %
Haiti	39.3	64.2	2001[e]	55.6	28.0	73.4	42.5	2012[e]	53.9	28.9	71.0	42.2
Honduras	19.2	31.2	2013[e]	18.9	7.7	34.6	15.2	2014[e]	16.0	6.0	31.2	13.0
Hungary	262.0	427.4	2011[e]	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012[e]	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
India[f]	28.5	46.4	2009	31.1	7.0	68.0	24.4	2011	21.2	4.3	58.0	18.5
Indonesia[f]	7,774.7	12,685.0	2013	9.8	1.5	39.4	10.7	2014	8.3	1.3	36.4	9.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	9,502.6	15,504.2	2009[g]	<2.0	<0.5	3.1	0.5	2013[g]	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Jamaica	120.4	196.4	2002	2.7	0.7	10.5	2.9	2004	<2.0	<0.5	8.2	2.0
Kazakhstan	158.9	259.2	2012	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2013	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Kenya	67.3	109.8	1997	21.5	5.6	45.9	16.6	2005	33.6	11.7	58.9	25.5
Kiribati	2.0	3.3		..	..	..	..	2006	14.1	4.6	34.7	12.2
Kosovo	0.7[d]	1.1[d]	2012	<2.0	<0.5	5.0	1.0	2013	<2.0	<0.5	3.5	0.8
Kyrgyz Republic	33.3	54.4	2013	3.3	0.5	24.0	5.0	2014	<2.0	<0.5	17.5	3.0
Lao PDR	5,538.2	9,036.0	2007	19.6	4.6	54.7	17.7	2012	16.7	3.6	46.9	14.7
Latvia	0.8	1.2	2011[e]	<2.0	1.0	2.9	1.4	2012[e]	<2.0	1.0	2.6	1.3
Lesotho	7.3	12.0	2002	61.3	32.0	78.9	47.1	2010	59.7	31.8	77.3	46.6
Liberia	1.1	1.8		..	..	..	..	2007	68.6	28.1	89.6	48.6
Lithuania	3.4	5.5	2011[e]	<2.0	0.8	<2.0	1.0	2012[e]	<2.0	0.8	2.0	1.0
Macedonia, FYR	43.6	71.1	2006	2.7	0.6	8.3	2.4	2008	<2.0	<0.5	8.7	2.0
Madagascar	1,339.3	2,185.2	2010	81.8	40.3	92.9	59.0	2012	77.8	39.2	90.5	57.1
Malawi	148.2	241.9	2004	73.6	31.7	90.1	51.7	2010	70.9	33.3	87.6	51.8
Malaysia	3.0	4.9	2007[e]	<2.0	<0.5	3.1	0.7	2009[e]	<2.0	<0.5	2.7	0.5
Maldives	20.3	33.1	2002	10.0	2.6	36.5	10.3	2009	7.3	1.5	23.3	6.7
Mali	421.5	687.8	2006	50.6	17.5	76.1	36.0	2009	49.3	15.2	77.7	34.6
Mauritania	214.3	349.7	2008	10.8	2.7	32.5	10.0	2014	5.9	1.4	22.1	6.0
Mauritius	34.7	56.7	2006	<2.0	<0.5	3.0	0.6	2012	<2.0	<0.5	3.0	0.7
Mexico	17.0	27.7	2012	2.7	0.7	10.3	2.7	2014	3.0	0.8	11.0	3.0
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	1.9	3.1	2005	11.4	2.7	28.5	9.4	2013	17.4	6.4	39.4	14.8
Moldova	10.4	16.9	2013	<2.0	<0.5	2.0	<0.5	2014	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Mongolia	1,121.6	1,830.0	2012	<2.0	<0.5	4.0	0.7	2014	<2.0	<0.5	2.7	0.5
Montenegro	0.9	1.4	2013	<2.0	<0.5	2.5	0.8	2014	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Morocco	8.0	13.0	2000	6.3	1.3	25.7	6.8	2006	3.1	0.6	15.5	3.7
Mozambique	29.5	48.1	2002	80.4	41.5	92.0	59.3	2008	68.7	31.4	87.5	50.2
Namibia	9.7	15.9	2003	31.5	10.2	54.7	23.4	2009	22.6	6.7	45.7	17.7
Nepal	48.9	79.9	2003	46.1	14.5	73.8	32.7	2010	15.0	3.1	48.4	14.7
Nicaragua	17.4	28.4	2009[e]	10.8	3.6	25.2	9.1	2014[e]	6.2	1.6	17.1	5.3
Niger	434.6	709.1	2011	50.3	13.9	81.8	35.2	2014	45.7	13.7	75.5	32.6
Nigeria	151.1	246.5	2003	53.5	21.9	78.5	39.5	2009	53.5	21.8	76.5	39.1
Pakistan	48.3	78.8	2011	7.9	1.1	43.6	10.3	2013	6.1	0.9	36.9	8.6
Panama	1.1	1.7	2013[e]	2.9	0.8	8.0	2.6	2014[e]	3.8	1.2	8.4	3.1
Papua New Guinea	4.1	6.6	1996	53.2	28.1	70.2	41.4	2009	39.3	15.9	64.7	30.4
Paraguay	4,387.9	7,159.2	2013[e]	2.2	0.9	6.3	2.2	2014[e]	2.8	0.9	7.0	2.3
Peru	3.0	4.9	2013[e]	3.7	0.9	9.7	3.1	2014[e]	3.1	0.8	9.0	2.8
Philippines	35.9	58.5	2009	12.0	2.4	36.5	11.0	2012	13.1	2.7	37.6	11.7
Poland	3.7	6.0	2013	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2014	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Romania	3.8	6.2	2012[e]	6.1	2.6	11.6	4.9	2013	<2.0	<0.5	4.1	0.7
Russian Federation	31.9	52.0	2011	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Rwanda	469.0	765.2	2010	60.3	23.7	80.7	42.6	2013	60.4	23.7	80.6	42.5

1 Poverty and shared prosperity

	International poverty line in local currency		Population below international poverty lines[a]									
	$1.90 a day 2011	$3.10 a day 2011	Reference year[b]	Population below $1.90 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.90 a day %	Population below $3.10 a day %	Poverty gap at $3.10 a day %	Reference year[b]	Population below $1.90 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.90 a day %	Population below $3.10 a day %	Poverty gap at $3.10 a day %
Samoa	3.6	5.9		..	..	..	..	2008	<2.0	<0.5	8.4	1.7
São Tomé and Príncipe	19,370.1	31,603.9	2000	29.8	7.8	62.3	23.1	2010	32.3	8.6	68.1	25.5
Senegal	467.6	762.9	2005	38.4	12.8	66.4	28.7	2011	38.0	12.8	66.3	28.4
Serbia	86.2	140.6	2010	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2013	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Seychelles	15.0	24.5	2006	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2013[e]	<2.0	<0.5	2.5	0.9
Sierra Leone	3,357.7	5,478.3	2003	58.5	21.7	80.9	41.1	2011	52.3	16.7	80.0	36.7
Slovak Republic	1.1	1.8	2011[e]	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012[e]	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Slovenia	1.3	2.1	2011[e]	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012[e]	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Solomon Islands	13.5	22.1		..	..	..	..	2005	45.6	17.4	69.3	33.6
South Africa	9.6	15.7	2008	16.9	4.8	35.8	13.3	2011	16.6	4.9	34.7	13.1
South Sudan	2.9[d]	4.8[d]		..	..	..	..	2009	42.7	18.9	63.5	32.3
Sri Lanka	80.2	130.9	2009	2.4	<0.5	16.7	3.4	2012	<2.0	<0.5	14.6	3.0
St. Lucia	4.1	6.6		..	..	..	..	1995[h]	35.8	13.2	61.8	27.3
Sudan	2.8	4.6		..	..	..	..	2009	14.9	4.0	38.9	12.8
Suriname	3.6	5.8		..	..	..	..	1999[e]	23.4	16.6	40.8	23.1
Swaziland	7.7	12.6	2000	48.4	17.5	70.3	34.2	2009	42.0	16.6	63.1	31.1
Tajikistan	3.6	5.8	2013	22.6	4.9	60.8	19.5	2014	19.5	4.1	56.7	17.4
Tanzania	1,112.5	1,815.1	2007	52.7	19.0	77.9	37.6	2011	46.6	14.4	76.1	33.6
Thailand	24.4	39.8	2012	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2013	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Timor-Leste	1.1[d]	1.7[d]	2001	44.2	13.5	72.8	31.4	2007	46.8	12.1	80.0	32.9
Togo	441.2	719.9	2006	55.6	21.1	76.7	39.1	2011	54.2	23.2	74.5	39.5
Tonga	3.1	5.1	2001	2.8	0.7	7.6	2.4	2009	<2.0	<0.5	8.2	1.8
Trinidad and Tobago	8.8	14.3	1988[h]	<2.0	<0.5	7.7	1.6	1992[h]	3.4	0.9	12.2	3.4
Tunisia	1.3	2.2	2005	3.1	0.7	13.3	3.4	2010	2.0	<0.5	8.4	2.1
Turkey	2.2	3.6	2012	<2.0	<0.5	3.1	0.6	2013	<2.0	<0.5	2.6	0.5
Turkmenistan	2.9[d]	4.7[d]	1988[h]	39.4	9.0	76.2	28.9	1998[g]	42.3	14.5	69.1	31.0
Tuvalu	2.2	3.6						2010	2.7	0.6	16.3	3.7
Uganda	1,799.1	2,935.4	2009	41.5	13.2	69.4	30.2	2012	34.6	10.3	65.0	26.2
Ukraine	6.3	10.3	2013	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2014	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Uruguay	31.2	50.9	2013[e]	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2014[e]	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Uzbekistan	1,207.8[d]	1,970.7[d]	2002	65.6	22.4	88.0	44.4	2003	66.8	25.3	87.8	46.4
Vanuatu	220.1	359.1						2010	15.4	3.7	38.8	12.8
Venezuela, RB	5.5	9.0	2005[e]	17.0	12.5	24.0	15.5	2006[e]	9.2	6.8	14.9	8.8
Vietnam	14,487.4	23,637.4	2012	3.2	0.6	13.9	3.5	2014	3.1	0.6	12.0	3.1
West Bank and Gaza	3.8	6.2	2007	<2.0	<0.5	3.9	1.0	2009	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Zambia	4,760.1	7,766.6	2006	60.5	30.1	76.9	45.4	2010	64.4	31.6	78.9	47.5
Zimbabwe	1.0	1.7		..	..	..	..	2011[g]	21.4	5.2	45.5	16.3

a. Based on nominal consumption per capita averages and distributions estimated parametrically from unit-record household survey data, unless otherwise noted. b. Refers to the period of reference of a survey. For surveys in which the period of reference covers multiple years, it is the first year. c. Covers urban areas only. d. Based on dollars in purchasing power parity terms imputed using regression. e. Estimated nonparametrically from nominal income per capita distributions based on unit-record household survey data. f. National distribution is based on aggregated Lorenz curve from original rural and urban distribution. g. Estimated nonparametrically from nominal consumption per capita distributions based on grouped household survey data. h. Based on income per capita averages and distribution data estimated parametrically from grouped household survey data.

Poverty and shared prosperity 1

Global and regional trends in poverty indicators at the poverty line of 2011 PPP $1.90 a day

Region	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	2013	Trend, 1990–2013
Poverty rate (% of population)										
East Asia & Pacific	60.2	52.4	39.4	37.2	29.0	18.4	14.9	8.4	3.5	
Europe & Central Asia	1.9	5.5	7.3	8.0	6.3	5.0	3.1	2.6	2.2	
Latin America & Caribbean	15.8	14.2	14.2	13.9	13.0	10.8	7.1	6.0	5.4	
Middle East & North Africa	6.0	5.6	4.8	3.8	a	3.0	2.1	a	a	
South Asia	44.6	44.8	40.3	a	38.5	33.6	29.4	19.9	15.1	
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.3	58.4	57.7	57.1	55.6	50.0	47.0	44.1	41.0	
World	34.8	33.4	28.7	28.0	25.3	20.5	17.8	13.5	10.7	
Number of poor people (millions)										
East Asia & Pacific	966	877	684	669	535	349	288	167	71	
Europe & Central Asia	9	25	34	37	29	23	15	13	10	
Latin America & Caribbean	71	68	71	72	71	61	42	36	34	
Middle East & North Africa	14	14	12	10	a	9	7	a	a	
South Asia	505	541	517	a	552	508	465	328	256	
Sub-Saharan Africa	276	323	346	371	391	382	389	396	389	
World	1,840	1,849	1,664	1,692	1,588	1,332	1,205	946	766	
Share of total poor population living in each region (low- and middle-income countries only, %)										
East Asia and Pacific	52.5	47.4	41.1	39.5	33.7	26.2	23.9	17.7	9.3	
Europe and Central Asia	0.5	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	
Latin America & Caribbean	3.9	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	3.5	3.8	4.4	
Middle East & North Africa	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	a	0.7	0.6	a	a	
South Asia	27.4	29.3	31.1	a	34.8	38.1	38.6	34.7	33.4	
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.0	17.5	20.8	21.9	24.6	28.7	32.3	41.9	50.8	
Survey coverage (% of total population represented by surveys conducted within five years of the reference year)										
East Asia & Pacific	94.4	95.2	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.1	95.7	95.6	93.8	
Europe & Central Asia	81.5	87.2	97.0	93.9	96.7	97.2	93.2	90.4	90.3	
Latin America & Caribbean	93.9	90.8	95.0	96.8	96.6	95.1	94.7	91.6	91.7	
Middle East & North Africa	77.2	65.6	82.1	70.2	22.6	85.6	47.8	39.6	33.5	
South Asia	97.2	98.7	98.6	19.4	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.3	96.5	
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.9	68.8	70.2	53.3	69.1	76.8	77.7	80.8	42.9	

Note: Data for each geographic region include data for low- and middle-income countries, high-income countries eligible to receive loans from the World Bank, and recently graduated countries; see http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/data.aspx and World Bank (2016) for details.

a. Estimates not shown due to very low population coverage of available survey data.

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

1 Poverty and shared prosperity

About the data

The World Bank produced its first global poverty estimates for *World Development Report 1990: Poverty* (World Bank 1990) 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.

The World Bank's Development Research Group maintains PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet), an interactive computational tool with regional and global poverty estimates for selected reference years. The 2016 update includes poverty estimates for 1981–2013. To adjust for price differences across countries, the poverty estimates use purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates for household consumption from the 2011 International Comparison Program. PovcalNet users can obtain poverty estimates for countries, regions, and custom country groupings and for different poverty lines. Assembly of the underlying survey data is coordinated through the Global Poverty Working Group, which includes country- and regional-level poverty economists from World Bank's Poverty Global Practice. The Poverty and Equity Data portal (http://povertydata.worldbank.org) also provides access to the data and to user-friendly dashboards with graphs and interactive maps that visualize trends in key poverty and inequality indicators for regions and countries. The country dashboards display trends in poverty estimates based on national poverty lines (see online table 1.1) alongside the internationally comparable estimates in the table produced from PovcalNet.

Data availability

PovcalNet draws on income or detailed consumption data from more than 1,000 household surveys across 138 low- and middle-income countries, high-income countries eligible to receive loans from the World Bank (such as Chile), recently graduated countries (such as Estonia), and 21 other high-income countries (industrialized economies). While income distribution data are available for all countries, poverty estimates for the $1.90 and $3.10 a day poverty lines are published only for low- and middle-income countries, high-income countries eligible to receive loans from the World Bank, and recently graduated countries. For more information, see http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/data.aspx. The 2013 estimates are based on surveys of more than 2 million randomly sampled households, representing 87 percent of the total population in low- and middle-income countries, high-income countries eligible to receive loans from the World Bank, and recently graduated countries. The challenges of measuring poverty remain. The timeliness, frequency, accessibility, quality, and comparability of household surveys need to increase substantially, particularly in the poorest countries. The availability and quality of poverty monitoring data remain low in small states, countries in fragile situations, low-income countries, and even some middle-income countries.

The lack of frequent, timely, and comparable data available in some countries creates uncertainty over the magnitude of poverty reduction. The table on trends in poverty indicators reports the percentage of the regional and global population represented by household survey samples collected during the reference year or during the two preceding or two subsequent years (in other words, within a five-year window centered on the reference year). Data coverage in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa remains low and variable. The need to improve household survey programs for monitoring poverty is clearly urgent. But institutional, political, and financial obstacles continue to limit data collection, analysis, and public access.

Data quality

Other data quality issues arise in measuring household living standards. Surveys ask detailed questions on sources of income and how it was spent, which must be carefully recorded by trained personnel. Income is difficult to measure accurately, and consumption comes closer to the notion of living standards. Moreover, income can vary over time even if living standards do not. But consumption data are not always available: The latest estimates reported here use consumption for about two-thirds of countries.

Similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of differences in timing, sampling frames, or the quality and training of enumerators. Comparisons of countries at different levels of development also pose problems 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 poor rural economies) should be included in total consumption expenditure, but in practice are often not. Most survey data now include valuations for consumption or income from own production, but valuation methods vary.

The statistics reported here are based on consumption data or, when unavailable, on income data. Analysis of some 20 countries for which both consumption and income data were available from the same surveys found income to yield a higher mean than consumption but also higher inequality. When poverty measures based on consumption and income were compared, the two effects roughly cancelled each other out: There was no significant statistical difference.

Invariably some sampled households do not participate in surveys because they refuse to do so or because nobody is at home during the interview visit. This is referred to as "unit nonresponse" and is distinct from "item nonresponse," which occurs when some of the sampled respondents participate but refuse to answer certain questions, such as those pertaining to consumption or income. To the extent that survey nonresponse is random, there is no concern regarding biases in survey-based inferences; the sample will still be representative of the population. However, households with different incomes may not be equally likely to respond. Richer households may be less likely to participate because of the high opportunity cost of their time or because of privacy concerns. It is conceivable that the poorest can likewise be underrepresented; some are homeless or nomadic and hard to reach in standard household survey

designs, and some may be physically or socially isolated and thus less likely to be interviewed. This can bias both poverty and inequality measurement if not corrected for (Korinek, Mistiaen, and Ravallion 2007). For more on data quality and comparability, see World Bank (2015, 2017).

International poverty lines

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. National poverty lines tend to have higher purchasing power in rich countries, where more generous standards are used, than in poor countries. Poverty measures based on an international poverty line attempt to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, as is done when making comparisons over time. 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.

Early editions of *World Development Indicators* used PPPs from the Penn World Tables to convert values in local currency to equivalent purchasing power measured in U.S. dollars. Later editions used 1993 consumption PPP estimates produced by the World Bank. International poverty lines were revised following the release of PPPs compiled in the 2005 round and the 2011 round of the International Comparison Program, along with data from an expanded set of household income and expenditure surveys. The current extreme poverty line is set at $1.90 a day in 2011 PPP terms, which represents the mean of the same 15 national poverty lines that defined the poverty line of $1.25 a day in 2005 PPP terms. The $1.90 a day poverty line therefore reflects the same standard for extreme poverty—the poverty line typical of some of the poorest countries in the world—updated using the latest information on the cost of living in low- and middle-income countries (Ferreira and others 2016).

PPP exchange rates are used to estimate global poverty because they take into account differences in the prices of goods and services across countries. But PPP rates were designed for comparing aggregates from national accounts, not for making international poverty comparisons. As a result, there is no certainty that an international poverty line measures the same degree of need or deprivation across countries.

Definitions

• **International poverty line in local currency** is the international poverty lines of $1.90 and $3.10 a day in 2011 prices, converted to local currency using the PPP conversion factors estimated by the International Comparison Program. • **Reference year** is the period of reference of a survey. For surveys in which the period of reference covers multiple years, it is the first year. • **Population below $1.90 a day** and **population below $3.10 a day** are the percentages of the population living on less than $1.90 a day and $3.10 a day at 2011 international prices. PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet) contains the most recent full time series of comparable country data. • **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.

Data sources

The poverty measures are prepared by the World Bank's Development Research Group with input from the Global Poverty Working Group. The international poverty rates are based on nationally representative primary household surveys conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. For details on data sources and methods used in deriving the World Bank's latest estimates, see http://iresearch.worldbank.org/povcalnet.

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1 Poverty and shared prosperity

	Period		Annualized growth in mean consumption or income per capita		Mean consumption or income per capita[a]			
			%		2011 PPP $ a day			
			Bottom 40% of the population		Bottom 40% of the population		Total population	
	Baseline year	Most recent year		Total population	Baseline	Most recent	Baseline	Most recent
Albania	2008	2012	–1.2	–1.3	4.3	4.1	7.8	7.4
Argentina[b]	2009	2014	1.5	–0.4	6.5	7.0	19.7	19.3
Armenia	2009	2014	0.7	1.6	3.2	3.3	5.8	6.3
Austria	2007	2012	0.4	0.4	27.8	28.3	52.7	53.7
Belarus	2009	2014	8.5	8.2	7.5	11.3	13.2	19.5
Belgium	2007	2012	1.1	0.4	25.8	27.3	46.9	47.9
Bhutan	2007	2012	6.5	6.5	2.6	3.5	5.9	8.1
Bolivia	2009	2014	6.3	4.8	3.1	4.2	10.8	13.7
Brazil	2009	2014	6.1	4.1	4.0	5.3	15.2	18.5
Bulgaria	2007	2012	1.3	1.4	6.8	7.2	14.7	15.7
Cambodia	2008	2012	6.5	3.9	2.4	3.1	4.6	5.4
Cameroon	2007	2014	1.3	3.7	1.6	1.7	4.1	5.3
Chile	2009	2013	5.6	4.1	6.2	7.7	20.1	23.7
China	2008	2012	8.9	8.2	..	..	..	..
Colombia	2009	2014	5.8	4.0	3.0	4.0	12.2	14.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2004	2012	9.6	9.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.5
Congo, Rep.	2005	2011	3.1	4.5	1.0	1.2	3.0	3.9
Costa Rica	2010	2014	1.2	2.2	6.6	7.0	20.3	22.2
Croatia	2009	2012	–5.4	–5.3	10.0	8.4	20.3	17.2
Cyprus	2007	2012	–2.8	–1.6	27.1	23.6	50.8	46.9
Czech Republic	2007	2012	0.2	0.4	15.7	15.8	25.8	26.3
Denmark	2007	2012	–0.8	0.3	28.7	27.6	48.3	49.1
Dominican Republic	2009	2013	1.4	–0.2	4.0	4.3	12.5	12.4
Ecuador	2009	2014	7.2	4.4	3.0	4.2	9.6	11.9
El Salvador	2009	2014	3.7	1.3	3.3	3.9	9.3	10.0
Estonia	2007	2012	–2.1	–1.2	12.8	11.6	24.6	23.1
Finland	2007	2012	1.6	1.1	26.7	28.9	46.8	49.4
France	2007	2012	0.2	0.4	26.6	26.8	51.5	52.5
Georgia	2009	2014	4.6	4.0	2.1	2.6	5.4	6.6
Germany	2006	2011	1.4	0.1	26.5	28.4	52.4	52.8
Greece	2007	2012	–10.0	–8.4	16.3	9.6	34.7	22.4
Honduras	2009	2014	–2.5	–3.1	2.5	2.2	9.1	7.8
Hungary	2007	2012	–1.9	–0.7	10.9	9.9	19.3	18.7
Iceland	2007	2012	–3.9	–4.6	33.1	27.2	58.7	46.5
India	2004	2011	3.2	3.7	1.5	1.8	2.8	3.6
Indonesia	2011	2014	3.8	3.4	2.1	2.4	4.8	5.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2009	2013	3.1	–1.2	6.6	7.4	17.4	16.6
Iraq	2007	2012	0.5	1.1	..	..	..	..
Ireland	2007	2012	–4.4	–3.9	26.2	20.9	50.0	41.1
Italy	2007	2012	–2.9	–1.8	21.2	18.4	43.5	39.7
Kazakhstan	2008	2013	6.7	5.6	5.2	7.1	9.1	12.0
Kyrgyz Republic	2009	2014	0.4	–1.1	3.1	3.1	5.6	5.3
Lao PDR	2007	2012	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.8	4.3
Latvia	2007	2012	–3.0	–4.3	9.7	8.3	22.4	17.9
Lithuania	2007	2012	–1.8	–1.2	10.1	9.3	21.0	19.8
Luxembourg	2007	2012	–2.7	–0.5	38.3	33.4	72.8	70.9
Macedonia, FYR	2009	2013	5.0	0.7	3.4	4.1	9.5	9.7

Poverty and shared prosperity 1

	Period		Annualized growth in mean consumption or income per capita		Mean consumption or income per capita[a]			
			%		2011 PPP $ a day			
			Bottom 40% of the population		Bottom 40% of the population		Total population	
	Baseline year	Most recent year		Total population	Baseline	Most recent	Baseline	Most recent
Mauritius	2006	2012	0.8	0.9	5.3	5.5	11.0	11.6
Mexico	2010	2014	0.7	1.0	3.4	3.5	10.3	10.7
Moldova	2009	2014	4.8	1.3	4.3	5.5	8.8	9.4
Mongolia	2010	2014	8.0	7.1	4.0	5.5	8.1	10.6
Montenegro	2009	2014	–2.7	–2.3	8.6	7.5	16.3	14.5
Netherlands	2007	2012	0.0	–1.0	28.1	28.1	51.7	49.2
Nicaragua	2009	2014	4.7	4.7	2.6	3.3	7.5	9.5
Norway	2007	2012	3.2	2.4	33.4	39.0	58.5	65.8
Pakistan	2007	2013	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.4	3.8	4.4
Panama	2009	2014	4.1	3.6	4.8	5.9	17.4	20.7
Paraguay	2009	2014	8.0	8.2	3.8	5.6	12.7	18.8
Peru	2009	2014	5.8	3.1	3.7	4.9	12.0	13.9
Philippines	2006	2012	1.7	1.2	2.2	2.4	6.4	6.9
Poland	2007	2012	2.6	2.3	9.7	11.0	20.0	22.3
Portugal	2007	2012	–2.0	–2.1	12.9	11.7	28.0	25.1
Romania	2007	2012	2.6	1.6	3.7	4.2	8.8	9.5
Russian Federation	2007	2012	5.9	5.3	7.6	10.1	19.4	25.1
Rwanda	2010	2013	0.0	–0.6	0.9	0.9	2.8	2.7
Senegal	2005	2011	0.0	0.5	1.3	1.3	3.1	3.2
Serbia	2008	2013	–1.7	–1.1	7.6	7.0	13.4	12.7
Slovak Republic	2007	2012	5.5	6.7	12.5	16.3	20.3	28.0
Slovenia	2007	2012	–0.8	–0.3	20.6	19.8	33.4	33.0
Spain	2007	2012	–1.3	0.0	17.1	16.0	36.3	36.3
Sri Lanka	2006	2012	2.2	1.7	3.0	3.4	6.8	7.5
Sweden	2007	2012	2.0	2.3	26.2	29.0	45.1	50.5
Switzerland	2007	2012	2.4	0.9	30.5	34.4	63.2	66.2
Tanzania[c]	2007	2011	3.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	2.5	2.7
Thailand	2008	2013	4.9	3.5	5.2	6.5	12.5	14.8
Togo	2011	2015	2.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.6	2.7
Turkey	2008	2013	3.2	3.5	5.9	6.9	14.3	17.0
Uganda	2009	2012	3.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.3	3.4
Ukraine	2009	2014	3.9	3.3	6.5	7.9	10.7	12.6
United Kingdom	2007	2012	–1.7	–2.8	23.9	22.0	51.1	44.4
United States	2007	2013	–0.2	–0.4	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	2009	2014	5.5	3.0	7.3	9.6	21.7	25.1
Vietnam	2010	2014	4.5	2.0	3.3	3.9	7.6	8.2

a. For some countries means are not reported because of grouped or confidential data. b. Covers urban areas only. c. Ex ante evaluation suggested that the surveys listed are not comparable, but a World Bank poverty assessment (World Bank 2015b) made methodological tweaks to establish comparability and consistency of welfare aggregates.

1 Poverty and shared prosperity

About the data

The World Bank Group introduced the Global Database of Shared Prosperity (www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/global-database-of-shared-prosperity) in October 2014 after announcing its new twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity around the world. The database was updated and expanded in October 2016 to include estimates for 83 countries, including high-income countries, and the period of growth assessed was updated from around 2007–12 to around 2008–13.

Promoting shared prosperity is defined as fostering income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the welfare distribution in every country and is measured by calculating the annualized growth of mean real consumption or income per capita of the bottom 40 percent. The choice of the bottom 40 percent as the target population is one of practical compromise. The bottom 40 percent differs across countries depending on the welfare distribution, and it can change over time within a country. Because boosting shared prosperity is a country-specific goal, there is no numerical target defined globally. And at the country level the shared prosperity goal is unbounded (World Bank 2015a).

Improvements in shared prosperity require both a growing economy and a consideration of equity. Shared prosperity explicitly recognizes that while growth is necessary for improving economic welfare in a society, progress is measured by how those gains are shared with its poorest members. Moreover, in an inclusive society, it is not sufficient to raise everyone above an absolute minimum standard of living; economic growth must increase prosperity among poor people over time.

The decision to measure shared prosperity based on consumption or income was not taken to ignore the many other dimensions of welfare. It is motivated by the need for an indicator that is easy to understand, communicate, and measure—though measurement challenges exist. Indeed, shared prosperity comprises many dimensions of well-being of the less well-off, and when analyzing shared prosperity in the context of a country, it is important to consider a wide range of indicators of welfare.

To generate measures of shared prosperity that are reasonably comparable across countries, the World Bank Group has a standardized approach for choosing time periods, data sources, and other relevant parameters. The Global Database of Shared Prosperity is the result of these efforts. Its purpose is to allow for cross-country comparison and benchmarking, but users should consider alternative choices for surveys and time periods when cross-country comparison is not the primary consideration.

World Development Indicators includes the following shared prosperity indicators: survey mean real consumption or income per capita of the bottom 40 percent, survey mean real consumption or income per capita of the total population, annualized growth of survey mean real consumption or income per capita of the bottom 40 percent, and annualized growth of survey mean real consumption or income per capita of the total population. Related information, such as survey years defining the growth period and the type of welfare aggregate used to calculate the growth rates, are provided in the footnotes.

The World Bank Group is committed to updating the shared prosperity indicators every year. Given that new household surveys are not available for every year for most countries, updated estimates will be reported for only a subset of countries each year.

Calculation of growth rates

Growth rates are calculated as annualized average growth rates over a roughly five-year period. Since many countries do not conduct surveys on a precise five-year schedule, the following rules guide selection of the survey years used to calculate the growth rates in the 2016 update: The final year of the growth period (T_1) is the most recent year of a survey but no earlier than 2011, and the initial year (T_0) is as close to $T_1 - 5$ as possible, within a two-year band. Thus the gap between initial and final survey years ranges from three to seven years. If two surveys are equidistant from $T_1 - 5$, other things being equal, the more recent survey year is selected as T_0. The comparability of welfare aggregates (consumption or income) for the years chosen for T_0 and T_1 is assessed for every country. If comparability across the two surveys is a major concern, the selection criteria are re-applied to select the next best survey year.

Once two surveys are selected for a country, the annualized growth of mean real consumption or income per capita is computed by first estimating the mean real consumption or income per capita of the bottom 40 percent of the welfare distribution in years T_0 and T_1 and then computing the annualized average growth rate between those years using a compound growth formula. Growth of mean real consumption or income per capita of the total population is computed in the same way using data for the total population.

Data availability

This edition of World Development Indicators includes estimates of shared prosperity for 63 low- and middle-income countries and 20 high-income countries. While all countries are encouraged to estimate the annualized growth of mean real consumption or income per capita of the bottom 40 percent, the Global Database of Shared Prosperity includes only a subset of countries that meet certain criteria. The first important consideration is comparability across time and across countries. Household surveys are infrequent in most countries and are rarely aligned across countries in terms of timing. Consequently, comparisons across countries or over time should be made with a high degree of caution.

Lack of household survey data is even more problematic for monitoring shared prosperity than for monitoring poverty. To monitor shared prosperity, two surveys of a country must have been conducted within five years or so during a chosen period—in this case around 2008–13. They have to be reasonably comparable in both survey design and construction of the welfare aggregates. Thus, not every survey that can generate poverty estimates can generate shared prosperity estimates.

The second consideration is the coverage of countries, with data that are as recent as possible. Since shared prosperity must be estimated and used at the country level, there are good reasons for obtaining a wide coverage of countries, regardless of the size of their population. Moreover, for policy purposes it is important to have indicators for the most recent period possible for each country. The selection of survey years and countries needs to be made consistently and transparently, achieving a balance among matching the time period as closely as possible across all countries, including the most recent data, and ensuring the widest possible coverage of countries, across regions and income levels. In practice, this means that time periods will not match perfectly across countries. This is a compromise: While it introduces a degree of incomparability, it also creates a database that includes a larger set of countries than would be possible otherwise.

Data quality

Like poverty rates, estimates of annualized growth of mean real consumption or income per capita of the bottom 40 percent are based on consumption or income data collected in household surveys, and the same quality issues apply. See the discussion in the *Poverty rates* section.

Definitions

• **Period** is the period of reference of a survey. For surveys in which the period of reference covers multiple years, it is the first year. • **Annualized growth in mean consumption or income per capita** is the annualized growth in mean real consumption or income per capita from household surveys over a roughly five-year period. It is calculated for the bottom 40 percent of a country's population and for the total population of a country. • **Mean consumption or income per capita** is the mean consumption or income per capita from household surveys used in calculating the welfare growth rate, expressed in PPP-adjusted dollars per day at 2011 prices. It is calculated for the bottom 40 percent of a country's population and for the total population of a country.

Data sources

The Global Database of Shared Prosperity (www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/global-database-of-shared-prosperity) was prepared by the Global Poverty Working Group, which comprises poverty measurement specialists of different departments of the World Bank Group. The database's primary source of data is the World Bank Group's PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/), an interactive computational tool that provides the World Bank Group's official poverty estimates measured at international poverty lines ($1.90 or $3.10 per day per capita). The datasets included in PovcalNet are assembled and reviewed by the members of the Global Poverty Working Group. The choice of consumption or income to measure shared prosperity for a country is consistent with the welfare aggregate used to estimate extreme poverty rates in PovcalNet, unless there are strong arguments for using a different welfare aggregate. The practice adopted by the World Bank Group for estimating global and regional poverty rates is, in principle, to use consumption expenditure per capita as the welfare measure wherever available and to use income as the welfare measure for countries for which consumption data are unavailable. However, in some cases data on consumption may be available but are outdated or not shared with the World Bank Group for recent survey years. In these cases, if data on income are available, income is used for estimating shared prosperity.

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1 Poverty and shared prosperity

Online tables and indicators

To access the World Development Indicators online tables, use the URL http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/ and the table number (for example, http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/1.1). To view a specific indicator online, use the URL http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ and the indicator code (for example, http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.RUHC).

1.1 Poverty rates at national poverty lines

Poverty headcount ratio, Rural	SI.POV.RUHC
Poverty headcount ratio, Urban	SI.POV.URHC
Poverty headcount ratio, National	SI.POV.NAHC
Poverty gap, Rural	SI.POV.RUGP
Poverty gap, Urban	SI.POV.URGP
Poverty gap, National	SI.POV.NAGP

1.2 Poverty rates at international poverty lines

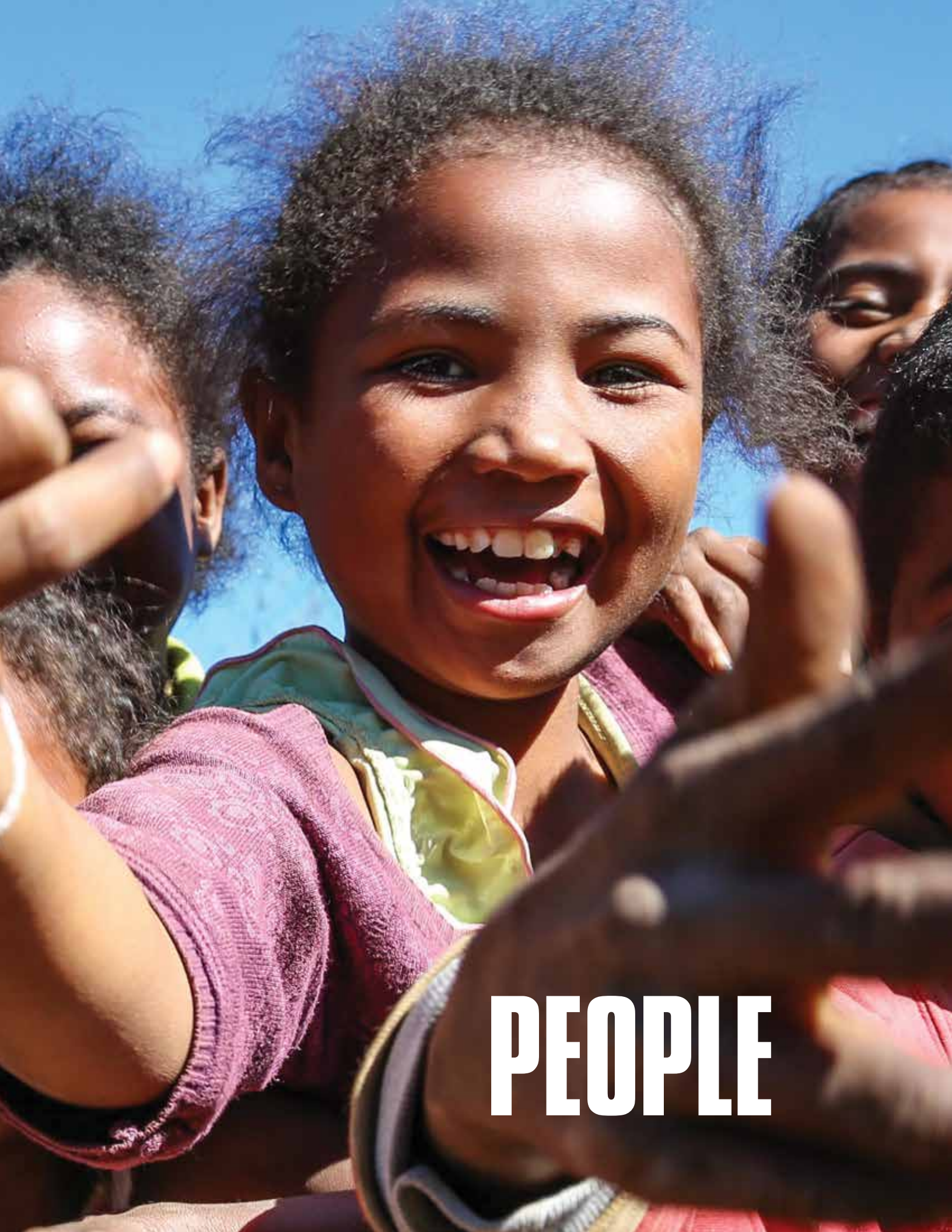
Population living below 2011 PPP $1.90 a day	SI.POV.DDAY
Population living below 2011 PPP $3.10 a day	SI.POV.2DAY
Poverty gap at 2011 PPP $1.90 a day	SI.POV.GAPS
Poverty gap at 2011 PPP $3.10 a day	SI.POV.GAP2

1.3 Distribution of income or consumption

Gini index	SI.POV.GINI
Share of consumption or income, Lowest 10% of population	SI.DST.FRST.10
Share of consumption or income, Lowest 20% of population	SI.DST.FRST.20
Share of consumption or income, Second 20% of population	SI.DST.02ND.20
Share of consumption or income, Third 20% of population	SI.DST.03RD.20
Share of consumption or income, Fourth 20% of population	SI.DST.04TH.20
Share of consumption or income, Highest 20% of population	SI.DST.05TH.20
Share of consumption or income, Highest 10% of population	SI.DST.10TH.10

1.4 Shared prosperity

Annualized growth in mean consumption or income per capita, bottom 40%	SI.SPR.PC40.ZG
Annualized growth in mean consumption or income per capita, total population	SI.SPR.PCAP.ZG
Mean consumption or income per capita, bottom 40%	SI.SPR.PC40
Mean consumption or income per capita, total population	SI.SPR.PCAP



PEOPLE

2

People presents indicators on education, health, jobs, social protection, and gender. These five themes account for a large part of the Sustainable Development Goals agenda—in particular, Goal 1 on poverty eradication, Goal 3 on health, Goal 4 on education opportunities, Goal 5 on gender equality, Goal 6 on water and sanitation, and Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth.

Data for indicators in *People* are collected and compiled by national authorities and by international development agencies, including the World Bank. The collaboration of thematic and statistical experts across these organizations helps ensure that the data are robust, reliable, and timely. For example, in response to concerns about different data sources and methodologies making global monitoring of child mortality difficult, the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation began compiling all available data, assessing data quality, and generating modelled estimates, which has enhanced the reliability, transparency, and comparability of neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality rates. Similar initiatives have improved estimates of maternal mortality.

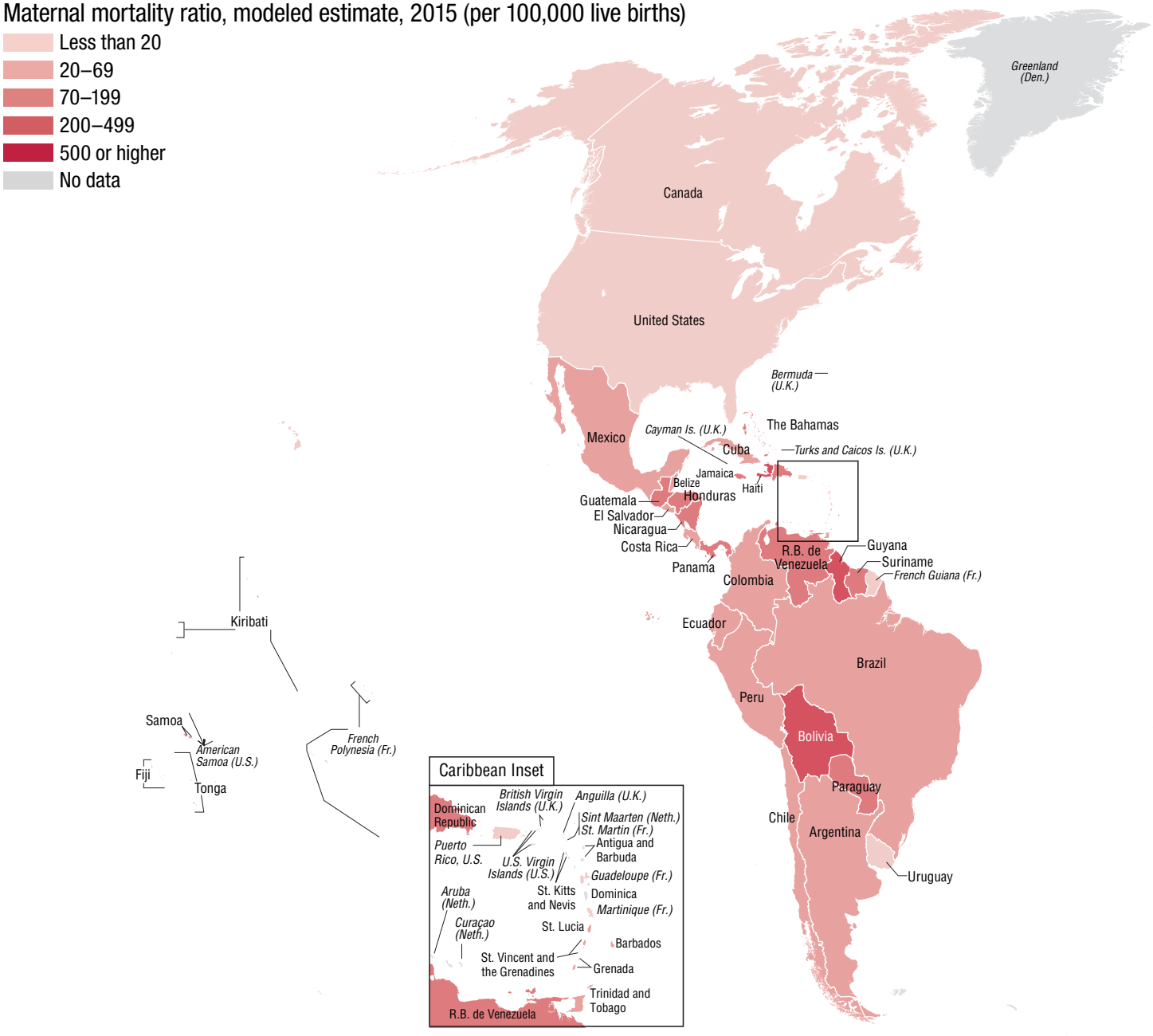
People includes several new indicators, added primarily to improve coverage of the Sustainable Development Goals. New health indicators help measure targets under Goal 3: incidence of malaria and incidence of HIV (target 3.3), mortality from noncommunicable diseases and suicide mortality rate (target 3.4), and alcohol consumption (target 3.5). Indicators for access to water and sanitation, which measure progress toward targets 6.1 and 6.2 under Goal 6, are now disaggregated by wealth quintile. A new indicator on education attainment of people ages 25 and older provides information on the skills and qualifications of a country's adult population (target 4.4). Two new indicators—proportion of women subject to physical or sexual violence and women's participation in decision-making—shed light on gender equality and are related to Goal 5 (targets 5.2 and 5.5).

National averages can mask differences among subgroups of a population, and the Sustainable Development Goals call for disaggregation of many indicators. Many indicators in *People* are disaggregated by sex, age, wealth quintile, and urban or rural location. Estimates of malnutrition, poverty, and population over time at the subnational level are now available online. The World Bank is also leading collaborative efforts to compile gender-disaggregated data on financial inclusion, employment law, and business regulations.

In 2015 around 830 women a day died from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination. Worldwide the maternal mortality ratio, which indicates the level of maternal and reproductive health care that women receive, declined substantially between 1990 and 2015—from 385 deaths per 100,000 live births to 216. But it remains high—at 496 deaths per 100,000 live births—in low-income countries. The ratio is lower in lower-middle-income countries (251 deaths per 100,000 live births), upper-middle-income countries (54), and high-income countries (10). Access to maternal health care, including prenatal care services and skilled birth attendants present during delivery, is essential to prevent maternal deaths and protect newborn babies. However, nearly half of women in low-income countries still gave birth without the assistance of a professional health worker.

Maternal mortality

Maternal mortality ratio, modeled estimate, 2015 (per 100,000 live births)

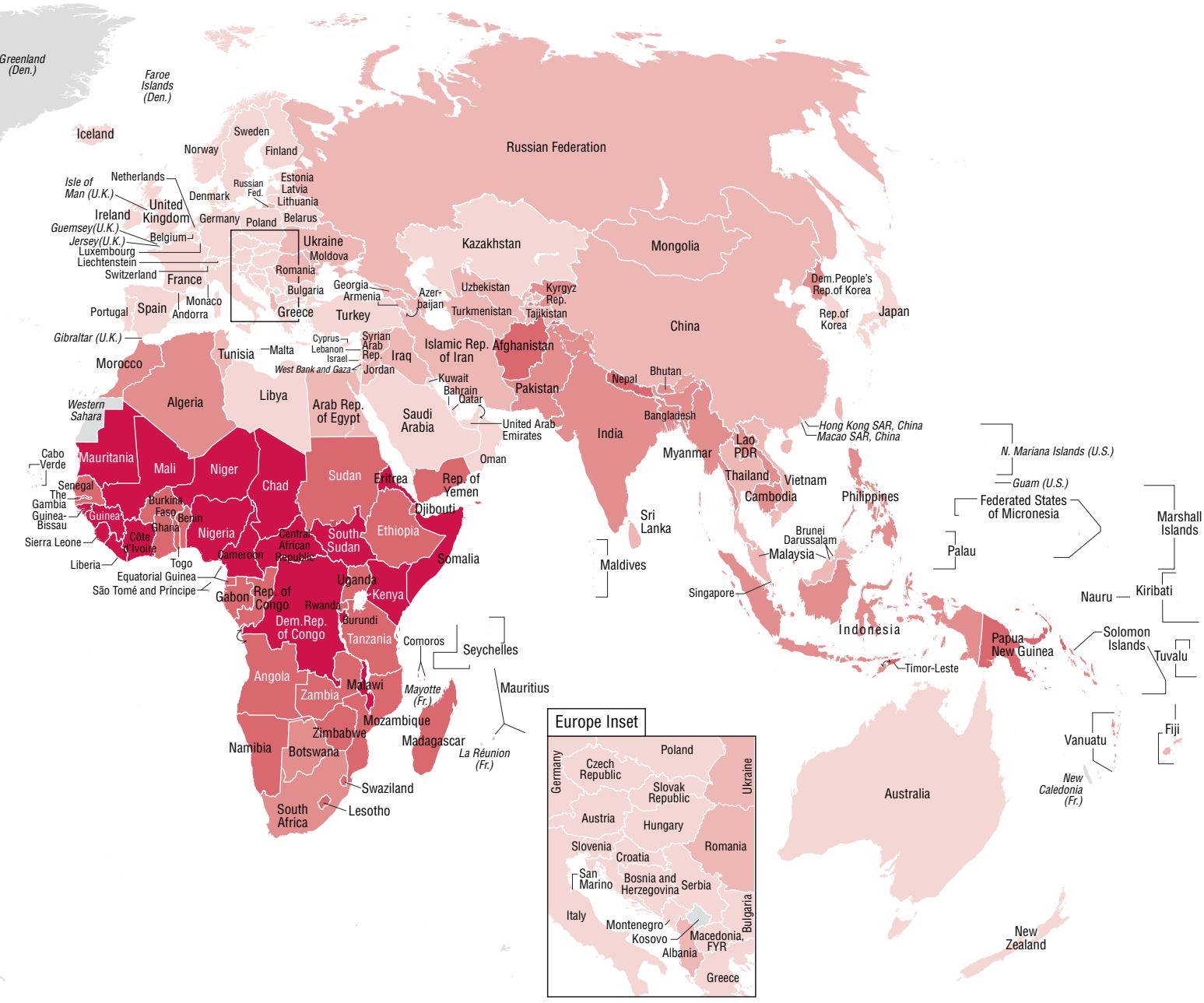


The 10 countries with the highest maternal mortality ratios in 2015 are all in Sub-Saharan Africa: Sierra Leone, the Central African Republic, Chad, Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia, Liberia, Burundi, The Gambia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

To meet Sustainable Development Goal target 3.1 by 2030, Sub-Saharan Africa will need to cut its maternal mortality ratio to nearly a tenth of its 2015 level over the next 15 years, and South Asia will need to reduce its ratio to nearly a third.

The maternal mortality ratio declined more than 60 percent between 1990 and 2015 in South Asia, Europe and Central Asia, and East Asia and Pacific.

Sierra Leone has the highest lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 woman in 17 will die from a maternal cause. Greece has the lowest: 1 woman in 23,700 will die from a maternal cause.



2 People

	Prevalence of child malnutrition, stunting % of children under age 5 2008–15[a]	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births 2015	Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimate per 100,000 live births 2015	Adolescent fertility rate births per 1,000 women ages 15–19 2015	Incidence of HIV % of uninfected population ages 15–49 2015	Primary completion rate % of relevant age group 2011–16[a]	Youth literacy rate % of population ages 15–24 2005–15[a]	Labor force participation rate Modeled ILO estimate % of population ages 15 and older 2015	Vulnerable employment % of total employment 2012–16[a]	Unemployment Modeled ILO estimate % of total labor force 2016
Afghanistan	..	91	396	71	0.01	..	58	53	..	9
Albania	23.1	14	29	22	..	106	99	50	57	16
Algeria	11.7	26	140	10	0.01	106	97	44	25	11
American Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angola	..	157	477	162	0.19	50	73	68	..	7
Antigua and Barbuda	..	8	..	44	..	85	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	13	52	64	0.02	102	99	61	21	7
Armenia	20.8	14	25	22	0.03	99	100	63	42	17
Aruba	..	16	..	21	..	101	99	..	..	..
Australia	..	4	6	14	0.01	..	..	65	11	6
Austria	..	4	4	7	..	101	..	60	8	6
Azerbaijan	18.0	32	25	61	0.02	103	100	65	55	5
Bahamas, The	..	12	80	29	0.23	..	..	74	..	15
Bahrain	..	6	15	13	..	..	100	69	..	1
Bangladesh	36.4	38	176	83	0.01	98	83	62	..	4
Barbados	7.7	13	27	39	0.12	96	..	66	..	11
Belarus	..	5	4	18	0.10	97	100	61	..	1
Belgium	..	4	7	8	..	88	..	54	11	8
Belize	19.3	17	28	65	0.08	104	89	70	..	11
Benin	34.0	100	405	82	0.07	78	53	72	..	1
Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	8	..
Bhutan	33.6	33	148	20	..	97	92	66	73	2
Bolivia	27.2	38	206	70	0.02	90	99	73	55	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.9	5	11	8	..	..	100	46	18	26
Botswana	..	44	129	31	0.94	100	98	77	13	18
Brazil	..	16	44	67	0.04	..	99	67	24	11
British Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..		..
Brunei Darussalam	19.7	10	23	21	..	103	100	64	..	2
Bulgaria	..	10	11	37	..	98	98	54	8	8
Burkina Faso	35.1	89	371	107	0.05	62	53	83	..	3
Burundi	57.5	82	712	28	0.02	62	88	84	..	2
Cabo Verde	..	25	42	73	0.06	102	98	68	..	11
Cambodia	33.5	29	161	52	0.01	95	92	81	55	0
Cameroon	31.7	88	596	102	0.36	74	84	76	..	5
Canada	..	5	7	9	..	..	..	66	11	7
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	6	..
Central African Republic	40.7	130	882	91	0.24	44	36	78	..	7
Chad	39.9	139	856	130	0.10	38	53	72	..	6
Channel Islands	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	58	..	9
Chile	1.8	8	22	48	0.02	95	99	62	22	7
China	9.4	11	27	7	..	92	100	71	..	5
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	60	6	3
Macao SAR, China	..	4	..	3	..	91	100	71	3	3
Colombia	12.7	16	64	49	0.04	100	99	69	47	10
Comoros	32.1	74	335	67	..	76	87	57	..	20
Congo, Dem. Rep.	42.6	98	693	122	0.03	67	86	71	..	4

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Congo, Rep.	21.2	45	442	116	..	74	81	70	..	11
Costa Rica	5.6	10	25	56	0.02	99	99	62	14	9
Côte d'Ivoire	29.6	93	645	136	0.19	63	50	67	79	9
Croatia	..	4	8	9	..	96	100	52	10	13
Cuba	..	6	39	45	0.05	96	100	56	..	3
Curaçao	..	11	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	3	7	5	..	97	100	64	13	12
Czech Republic	..	3	4	10	..	98	..	59	14	4
Denmark	..	4	6	4	..	99	..	62	6	6
Djibouti	33.5	65	229	21	0.11	64	..	52	..	7
Dominica	..	21	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	7.1	31	92	97	0.04	94	98	65	41	14
Ecuador	25.2	22	64	76	0.01	109	99	64	40	5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	22.3	24	33	51	0.01	104	93	49	26	12
El Salvador	14.0	17	54	65	0.01	105	98	63	38	6
Equatorial Guinea	26.2	94	342	108	0.02	50	98	82	..	7
Eritrea	50.3	47	501	53	0.02	39	93	84	..	7
Estonia	..	3	9	12	..	102	100	62	6	7
Ethiopia	40.4	59	353	57	..	54	69	83	49[b]	6
Faroe Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	..	22	30	45	..	106	..	54	..	8
Finland	..	2	3	6	..	100	..	58	10	9
France	..	4	8	9	..	..	..	55	8	10
French Polynesia	..	6	..	36	..	..	..	55	..	18
Gabon	17.5	51	291	98	0.14	..	89	49	..	19
Gambia, The	25.0	69	706	112	0.12	71	73	77	60	30
Georgia	11.3	12	36	38	0.05	121	100	67	56	12
Germany	..	4	6	6	..	103	..	60	6	4
Ghana	18.7	62	319	66	0.08	101	91	77	69	6
Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Greece	..	5	3	7	0.02	96	100	52	28	24
Greenland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenada	..	12	27	30	..	89	..	..	..	..
Guam	..	10	..	48	..	..	100	62	..	11
Guatemala	46.5	29	88	80	0.04	87	93	61	44	2
Guinea	35.8	94	679	140	0.12	62	45	82	..	7
Guinea-Bissau	27.6	93	549	88	..	..	77	73	..	7
Guyana	12.0	39	229	88	0.09	84	94	60	..	11
Haiti	21.9	69	359	39	0.02	..	82	66	..	13
Honduras	22.7	20	129	64	0.01	92	97	66	51	6
Hungary	..	6	17	18	..	97	99	54	6	5
Iceland	..	2	3	6	..	97	..	74	9	4
India	38.7	48	174	23	0.01	98	90	54	..	3
Indonesia	36.4	27	126	49	0.05	103	100	67	31	6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	16	25	26	0.01	102	98	45	40	11
Iraq	22.6	32	50	85	..	..	82	42	..	16
Ireland	..	4	8	10	..	..	..	60	12	8

2 People

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Isle of Man	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	4	5	9	..	102	..	64	8	6
Italy	..	4	4	6	0.02	100	100	48	18	12
Jamaica	5.7	16	89	59	0.11	..	96	65	..	13
Japan	7.1	3	5	4	..	102	..	59	9	3
Jordan	7.8	18	58	23	..	91	99	40	..	13
Kazakhstan	13.1	14	12	27	0.04	109	100	71	26	5
Kenya	26.0	49	510	90	0.35	105	86	67	..	11
Kiribati	..	56	90	16	..	112	..	..	..	..
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	27.9	25	82	1	..	..	100	80	..	4
Korea, Rep.	2.5	3	11	2	..	103	..	61	27	4
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..
Kuwait	5.8	9	4	9	..	103	99	69	..	2
Kyrgyz Republic	12.9	21	76	39	0.03	105	100	63	37	8
Lao PDR	43.8	67	197	64	..	100	90	77	..	1
Latvia	..	8	18	13	0.05	105	100	60	8	10
Lebanon	..	8	15	12	0.01	72	99	47	..	7
Lesotho	33.2	90	487	93	1.88	77	85	66	..	27
Liberia	32.1	70	725	107	0.06	59	54	61	..	4
Libya	..	13	9	6	..	..	100	53	..	19
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	5	10	10	..	101	100	59	10	9
Luxembourg	..	2	10	6	..	79	..	59	6	6
Macedonia, FYR	4.9	6	8	17	..	88	99	56	22	27
Madagascar	49.2	50	353	115	0.05	69	65	86	86	2
Malawi	42.4	64	634	135	0.38	79	75	81	..	7
Malaysia	..	7	40	14	0.03	101	98	63	22	3
Maldives	20.3	9	68	6	..	..	100	68	..	3
Mali	..	115	587	174	0.11	51	49	66	..	8
Malta	..	6	9	16	..	92	99	52	9	5
Marshall Islands	..	36	..	..	..	100	98	..	..	..
Mauritania	22.0	85	602	78	0.03	68	63	47	..	12
Mauritius	..	14	53	28	0.04	101	99	61	17	8
Mexico	13.6	13	38	62	0.02	105	99	62	27	4
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	35	100	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moldova	6.4	16	23	22	0.06	91	99	42	34	5
Monaco	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	10.8	22	44	15	0.01	98	99	63	23	7
Montenegro	9.4	5	7	12	..	93	99	49	12	17
Morocco	14.9	28	121	31	0.01	103	95	49	50	10
Mozambique	43.1	79	489	137	0.71	48	77	79	..	24
Myanmar	35.1	50	178	16	0.04	85	96	78	..	1
Namibia	23.1	45	265	76	0.68	86	95	59	33	26
Nauru	..	35	..	..	..	112	..	..		..
Nepal	37.4	36	258	71	0.01	110	90	83	..	3
Netherlands	..	4	7	4	..	..	..	64	13	6
New Caledonia	..	13	..	19	..	..	100	56	..	15

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New Zealand	..	6	11	23	..	..	..	68	12	5
Nicaragua	..	22	150	88	0.02	..	92	64	..	6
Niger	43.0	96	553	201	0.02	69	27	65	..	3
Nigeria	32.9	109	814	109	0.23	..	73	56	..	5
Northern Mariana Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	3	5	6	..	98	..	65	5	5
Oman	14.1	12	17	8	..	105	99	69	..	18
Pakistan	45.0	81	178	38	0.02	72	74	54	..	6
Palau	..	16	..	..	..	80	100	..	..	..
Panama	19.1	17	94	74	0.05	102	98	65	30	6
Papua New Guinea	49.5	57	215	54	0.05	79	67	70	..	2
Paraguay	10.9	21	132	57	0.03	89	99	71	39	5
Peru	14.6	17	68	48	0.02	99	99	74	46	5
Philippines	30.3	28	114	63	0.01	101	98	65	38	6
Poland	..	5	3	13	..	98	100	57	17	6
Portugal	..	4	10	9	..	..	100	59	13	11
Puerto Rico	..	6	14	41	..	..	99	42	..	13
Qatar	..	8	13	10	..	89	99	85	0	0
Romania	..	11	31	34	..	92	99	56	28	6
Russian Federation	..	10	25	23	..	100	100	63	6	6
Rwanda	44.3	42	290	26	0.14	61	85	85	78	3
Samoa	..	18	51	24	..	103	99	41	31	7
San Marino	..	3	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	17.2	47	156	83	..	83	97	61	..	14
Saudi Arabia	..	15	12	8	..	108	99	55	3	6
Senegal	19.4	47	315	77	0.01	57	70	57	..	9
Serbia	6.0	7	17	19	..	101	98	51	26	17
Seychelles	7.9	14	..	57	..	109	99	..	12	..
Sierra Leone	37.9	120	1,360	117	0.07	66	67	67	..	3
Singapore	..	3	10	4	..	..	100	67	8	2
Sint Maarten	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	7	6	20	..	98	..	60	12	10
Slovenia	..	3	9	4	..	99	100	57	13	9
Solomon Islands	..	28	114	47	..	89	..	67	..	31
Somalia	25.3	137	732	103	0.05	..	..	54	..	7
South Africa	23.9	41	138	44	1.44	..	99	53	9	26
South Sudan	31.1	93	789	63	0.22	37	44	..	..	..
Spain	..	4	5	8	0.01	99	100	58	12	19
Sri Lanka	14.7	10	30	14	0.01	98	99	52	41	5
St. Kitts and Nevis	..	11	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..
St. Lucia	2.5	14	48	53	..	..	..	70	..	20
St. Martin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	18	45	50	..	98	..	67	..	19
Sudan	38.2	70	311	72	0.02	57	71	48	..	13
Suriname	8.8	21	155	46	0.06	95	99	54	12[b]	10
Swaziland	25.5	61	389	67	2.36	79	95	52	..	25
Sweden	..	3	4	6	..	101	..	65	7	7

2 People

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Switzerland	..	4	5	3	..	95	..	69	8	5
Syrian Arab Republic	27.5	13	68	39	..	69	96	42	..	14
Tajikistan	26.8	45	32	38	0.03	96	100	68	..	11
Tanzania	34.8	49	398	118	0.21	74	87	79	84	3
Thailand	16.3	12	20	45	0.02	93	99	71	51	1
Timor-Leste	50.2	53	215	45	..	106	82	41	..	4
Togo	27.5	78	368	92	0.12	84	85	81	..	7
Tonga	8.1	17	124	15	..	111	99	63	..	5
Trinidad and Tobago	..	20	63	31	0.05	..	100	63	17	4
Tunisia	10.1	14	62	7	0.01	100	97	48	22	15
Turkey	9.5	14	16	27	..	100	99	50	28	10
Turkmenistan	..	51	42	16	..	..	100	62	..	9
Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	27	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..
Uganda	33.7	55	343	109	0.51	53	87	85	79	2
Ukraine	..	9	24	23	0.07	110	100	59	15	9
United Arab Emirates	..	7	6	30	..	109	99	80	..	4
United Kingdom	..	4	9	14	..	..	..	63	13	5
United States	2.1	7	14	21	..	..	..	62	6	5
Uruguay	11.7	10	15	56	0.03	103	99	65	22	8
Uzbekistan	..	39	36	18	0.01	99	100	62	..	9
Vanuatu	28.5	28	78	43	..	94	96	71	..	5
Venezuela, RB	13.4	15	95	79	0.03	95	98	65	30	7
Vietnam	23.3	22	54	39	0.03	104	98	78	58	2
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	..	10	..	43	..	..	..	62	..	9
West Bank and Gaza	7.4	21	45	58	..	96	99	44	25	25
Yemen, Rep.	46.8	42	385	61	0.01	69	90	50	..	17
Zambia	40.0	64	224	88	0.85	81	92	75	..	8
Zimbabwe	27.6	71	443	109	0.88	90	92	82	75	5
World	**23.2**	**43**	**216**	**44**	**0.05**	**90**	**91**	**63w**	**..w**	**6**
East Asia & Pacific	12.8	17	59	22	..	98	99	70	..	4
Europe & Central Asia	6.5	11	16	17	..	99	100	59	14	8
Latin America & Caribbean	10.0	18	67	64	0.03	100	98	65	29	8
Middle East & North Africa	15.8	23	81	38	0.01	94	93	49	29	11
North America	2.4	6	13	20	..	..	..	62	7	5
South Asia	36.2	53	182	33	..	91	83	55	..	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	35.2	83	547	100	0.30	69	71	69	..	7
Low & middle income	25.5	46	237	48	..	89	89	63	..	6
Low income	37.3	76	496	96	0.17	66	67	76	..	6
Lower middle income	32.6	53	251	45	..	91	86	58	..	5
Upper middle income	7.1	19	54	32	..	97	99	66	..	6
High income	2.6	6	10	13	..	98	..	60	9	6

a. Data are for the most recent year available during the period specified. b. Covers urban areas only.

About the data

Though not included in the table due to space limitations, many indicators in this section are available disaggregated by sex, place of residence, wealth, and age in the World Development Indicators online database (http://databank.worldbank.org/wdi).

Child malnutrition

Good nutrition is the cornerstone for survival, health, and development. Well nourished children perform better in school, grow into healthy adults, and in turn give their children a better start in life. Well nourished women face fewer risks during pregnancy and childbirth, and their children set off on firmer developmental paths, both physically and mentally. Undernourished children have lower resistance to infection and are more likely to die from common childhood ailments such as diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections. Frequent illness saps the nutritional status of those who survive, locking them into a vicious cycle of recurring sickness and faltering growth.

With underweight children (low weight for age) a less prominent problem today than in the Millennium Development Goals era, both the World Health Assembly's Global Nutrition Targets 2025 and the Sustainable Development Goals have shifted focus to stunting (low height for age), wasting (low weight for height), and overweight (high weight for height) in children under age 5. Estimates of wasting and severe wasting can show large fluctuations across surveys within countries. Better estimates would be based on annual incidence, but such data do not exist at national or regional level. Estimates of stunting are more stable, and thus reliable trends can be derived. Childhood stunting is a largely irreversible outcome of inadequate nutrition and repeated bouts of infection during the first 1,000 days of a child's life. Stunting has long-term effects on individuals and societies, including diminished cognitive and physical development, reduced productive capacity and poor health, and increased risk of degenerative diseases such as diabetes.

Under-five mortality

Mortality rates for children and others are important indicators of health status. When data on the incidence and prevalence of diseases are unavailable, mortality rates may be used to identify vulnerable populations. And they are among the indicators most frequently used to compare socioeconomic development across countries.

The main sources of mortality data are vital registration systems and direct or indirect estimates based on sample surveys or censuses. A complete vital registration system—covering at least 90 percent of vital events in the population—is the best source of age-specific mortality data. But complete vital registration systems are fairly uncommon in low- and middle-income countries. Thus estimates must be obtained from sample surveys or derived by applying indirect estimation techniques to registration, census, or survey data (see *Sources and methods*). Survey data are subject to recall error.

To make estimates comparable and to ensure consistency across estimates by different agencies, the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, which comprises the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Division, the World Bank, and other universities and research institutes, has developed and adopted a statistical method that uses all available information to reconcile differences. Trend lines are obtained by fitting a country-specific regression model of mortality rates against their reference dates. (For further discussion of childhood mortality estimates, see UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation [2015]; for detailed background data and for a graphic presentation, see www.childmortality.org).

Maternal mortality

Measurements of maternal mortality are subject to many types of errors. In countries with incomplete vital registration systems, deaths of women of reproductive age or their pregnancy status may not be reported, or the cause of death may not be known. Even in high-income countries with reliable vital registration systems, misclassification of maternal deaths has been found to lead to serious underestimation. Surveys and censuses can be used to measure maternal mortality by asking respondents about survivorship of sisters. But these estimates are retrospective, referring to a period approximately five years before the survey, and may be affected by recall error. Further, they reflect pregnancy-related deaths (deaths while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination, irrespective of the cause of death) and need to be adjusted to conform to the strict definition of maternal death.

Maternal mortality ratios in the table are modeled estimates based on work by the WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Bank, and the United Nations Population Division and include country-level time series data. For countries without complete registration data but with other types of data and for countries with no data, maternal mortality is estimated with a multilevel regression model using available national maternal mortality data and socioeconomic information, including fertility, birth attendants, and gross domestic product. The methodology differs from that used for previous estimates, so data presented here should not be compared across editions (UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group 2015).

Adolescent fertility

Reproductive health is a state of physical and mental well-being in relation to the reproductive system and its functions and processes. Means of achieving reproductive health include education and services during pregnancy and childbirth, safe and effective contraception, and prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive age in low- and middle-income countries.

2 People

Adolescent pregnancies are high risk for both mother and child. They are more likely to result in premature delivery, low birthweight, delivery complications, and death. Many adolescent pregnancies are unintended, but young girls may continue their pregnancies, giving up opportunities for education and employment, or seek unsafe abortions. Estimates of adolescent fertility rates are based on vital registration systems or, in their absence, censuses or sample surveys and are generally considered reliable measures of fertility in the recent past. Where no empirical information on age-specific fertility rates is available, a model is used to estimate the share of births to adolescents. For countries without vital registration systems fertility rates are generally based on extrapolations from trends observed in censuses or surveys from earlier years.

Incidence of human immunodeficiency virus

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) weakens the immune system and ultimately leads to acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The incidence of HIV is the rate of new HIV infections among an uninfected population during a certain time period. People who were infected before that time period are not included in the total, even if they are still alive. Incidence reflects the current rate of HIV transmission and provides a measure of progress toward preventing onward transmission.

Data on incidence of HIV are from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, which helps countries produce global, regional, and national estimates annually. Because of challenges in collecting direct measures of the incidence of HIV, modelled estimates are used. The models incorporate data on prevalence of HIV from surveys of the general population, antenatal clinic attendees, and populations at increased risk of contracting HIV (such as sex workers, men who have sex with men, and people who inject drugs) and on the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, which will increase the prevalence of HIV as people living with HIV survive longer. In countries with high-quality health information systems the models are also informed by case reporting and vital registration data. For more information, see UNAIDS (2016a).

The estimates include plausibility bounds, available at http://data.worldbank.org, which reflect the certainty associated with each of the estimates. The wider the bounds, the greater the uncertainty surrounding an estimate.

Primary completion

Many governments publish statistics that indicate how their education systems are working and developing—statistics on enrollment, graduates, financial and human resources, and efficiency indicators such as repetition rates, pupil–teacher ratios, and cohort progression. Primary completion, measured by the gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, is a core indicator of an education system's performance. It reflects an education system's coverage and the educational attainment of students.

The indicator reflects the primary cycle, which typically lasts six years (with a range of four to seven years), as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED2011). It is a proxy that should be taken as an upper estimate of the actual primary completion rate, since data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of primary education.

There are many reasons why the primary completion rate may exceed 100 percent. The numerator may include late entrants and overage children who have repeated one or more grades of primary education as well as children who entered school early, while the denominator is the number of children at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education.

Youth literacy

The youth literacy rate for ages 15–24 is a standard measure of recent progress in student achievement. It reflects the accumulated outcomes of primary and secondary education by indicating the proportion of the population that has acquired basic literacy and numeracy skills over the previous 10 years or so.

Conventional literacy statistics that divide the population into two groups—literate and illiterate—are widely available and useful for tracking global progress toward universal literacy. In practice, however, literacy is difficult to measure. Estimating literacy rates requires census or survey measurements under controlled conditions. Many countries report the number of literate or illiterate people from self-reported data. Some use educational attainment data as a proxy but apply different lengths of school attendance or levels of completion. And there is a trend among recent national and international surveys toward using a direct reading test of literacy skills. Because definitions and methods of data collection differ across countries, data should be used cautiously. Generally, literacy encompasses numeracy, the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.

Data on youth literacy are compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics based on national censuses and household surveys and, for countries without recent literacy data, using the Global Age-Specific Literacy Projection Model. For detailed information, see www.uis.unesco.org.

Labor force participation

The labor force participation rate is the ratio of the supply of labor available for producing goods and services in an economy (the labor force) to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage. The labor force is the sum of the number of employed people and the number of unemployed people.

Data on the labor force are compiled by the International Labour Organization (ILO), typically from labor force surveys, which are the most comprehensive source for internationally comparable labor force data. Labor force data from population censuses are often based on a limited number of questions on the economic characteristics of individuals, with little scope to probe. Establishment

censuses and surveys provide data on the employed population only, not unemployed workers, and often leave out workers in small establishments and workers in the informal economy, who fall outside the scope of the census or survey.

Besides the data sources, there are other important factors that affect data comparability, such as census or survey reference period, definitions, age limits and geographic coverage.

These comparability issues have largely been addressed in the ILO modeled estimates of labor force participation rates that are presented in the table. The estimates use strict data selection criteria and enhanced methods to ensure comparability across countries and over time and are based mainly on labor force surveys that are representative of the whole country, with population censuses used only when no survey data are available. National data on labor force participation rates are also available in the World Development Indicators online database.

Vulnerable employment

Vulnerable employment refers to own-account workers and contributing family workers. The proportion of vulnerable employment in total employment is derived from information on status in employment. Each group faces different economic risks, and own-account workers and contributing family workers are the most likely to fall into poverty—and therefore the most vulnerable. 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 enough savings to offset these shocks. A high proportion of contributing family workers in a country indicates weak development, little job growth, and often a large rural economy.

Data on vulnerable employment are drawn from labor force and general household surveys, censuses, and official estimates. Besides the limitation mentioned for calculating labor force participation rates, there are other reasons for limited comparability. For example, covering only civilian employment can result in an underestimation of "employees" and "workers not classified by status," especially in countries with large armed forces. While the categories of contributing family workers and own-account workers would not be affected, their relative shares would be.

Unemployment

The unemployed are members of the working-age population who are without employment but are available for and seeking work. Some unemployment is unavoidable. At any time some workers are temporarily unemployed—between jobs as employers look for the right workers and workers search for better jobs.

Paradoxically, low unemployment can disguise substantial poverty in a country. In countries without unemployment or welfare benefits people eke out a living in the informal economy or in informal work arrangements, while in countries with well developed safety nets workers can afford to wait for suitable or desirable jobs. But high and sustained unemployment indicates serious inefficiencies in resource allocation.

The criteria for people considered to be seeking employment, and the treatment of people temporarily laid off or seeking employment for the first time, vary across countries. In many cases it is especially difficult to measure employment and unemployment in agriculture. The timing of a survey can minimize the effects of seasonal unemployment in agriculture. And informal sector employment is difficult to quantify where informal activities are not tracked.

In some countries women are more likely than men to be excluded from the unemployment count for various reasons. Women suffer more from discrimination and from structural, social, and cultural barriers that impede them from seeking work. Also, women are often responsible for the care of children and the elderly and for household affairs. They may not be available for work during the short reference period, as they need to make arrangements before starting work.

In addition to the issues discussed in the section on labor force participation, differences in the measurement tool, conceptual variation, and collection methodology also affect data comparability. The ILO modeled estimates of unemployment rates that are presented in the table largely address these issues as well. National data on unemployment are also available in the World Development Indicators online database.

Definitions

• **Prevalence of child malnutrition, stunting,** is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. Data are based on the WHO child growth standards released in 2006. • **Under-five mortality rate** is the probability of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching age 5, if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of that year. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births. • **Maternal mortality ratio, modeled estimate,** is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination, per 100,000 live births. • **Adolescent fertility rate** is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15–19. • **Incidence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)** is the number of new HIV infections among the uninfected population ages 15–49, expressed per 100 uninfected people in the year before the period. • **Primary completion rate,** or gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, is the number of new entrants (enrollments minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education. Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of primary education. • **Youth literacy rate** is the percentage of people ages 15–24 who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life. • **Labor force participation rate** is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that engages actively in the labor market, by either working or looking for work. Data are

modeled ILO estimates. • **Vulnerable employment** is contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. • **Unemployment** is the share of the labor force without work but available for and seeking employment. Data are modeled ILO estimates.

Data sources

Data on prevalence of stunting are from the WHO's Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition (www.who.int/nutgrowthdb). Data on under-five mortality rates are from the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (www.childmortality.org) and are based mainly on household surveys, censuses, and vital registration data. Modeled estimates of maternal mortality ratios are from the UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (2015). Data on adolescent fertility rates are from United Nations Population Division (2015), with annual data linearly interpolated by the World Bank's Development Data Group. Data on incidence of HIV are from UNAIDS (2016b). Data on primary completion rates and youth literacy rates are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (www.uis.unesco.org). Data on labor force participation rates, vulnerable employment, and unemployment are from the ILO's ILOSTAT database (www.ilo.org/ilostat).

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Online tables and indicators

To access the World Development Indicators online tables, use the URL http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/ and the table number (for example, http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/2.1). To view a specific indicator online, use the URL http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ and the indicator code (for example, http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL).

2.1 Population dynamics

Population ♀♂	SP.POP.TOTL
Population growth	SP.POP.GROW
Population ages 0–14 ♀♂	SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS
Population ages 15–64 ♀♂	SP.POP.1564.TO.ZS
Population ages 65+ ♀♂	SP.POP.65UP.TO.ZS
Dependency ratio, Young	SP.POP.DPND.YG
Dependency ratio, Old	SP.POP.DPND.OL
Crude death rate	SP.DYN.CDRT.IN
Crude birth rate	SP.DYN.CBRT.IN

2.2 Labor force structure

Labor force participation rate, Male ♀♂	SL.TLF.CACT.MA.ZS
Labor force participation rate, Female ♀♂	SL.TLF.CACT.FE.ZS
Labor force, Total ♀♂	SL.TLF.TOTL.IN
Labor force, Female ♀♂	SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS
Labor force, Average annual growth	..[a,b]

2.3 Employment by sector

Agriculture, Male ♀♂	SL.AGR.EMPL.MA.ZS
Agriculture, Female ♀♂	SL.AGR.EMPL.FE.ZS
Industry, Male ♀♂	SL.IND.EMPL.MA.ZS
Industry, Female ♀♂	SL.IND.EMPL.FE.ZS
Services, Male ♀♂	SL.SRV.EMPL.MA.ZS
Services, Female ♀♂	SL.SRV.EMPL.FE.ZS

2.4 Decent work and productive employment

Employment to population ratio, Total ♀♂	SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.ZS
Employment to population ratio, Youth ♀♂	SL.EMP.1524.SP.ZS
Vulnerable employment, Male ♀♂	SL.EMP.VULN.MA.ZS
Vulnerable employment, Female ♀♂	SL.EMP.VULN.FE.ZS
GDP per person employed,% growth	..[a]

2.5 Unemployment

Unemployment, Male ♀♂	SL.UEM.TOTL.MA.ZS
Unemployment, Female ♀♂	SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS
Youth unemployment, Male ♀♂	SL.UEM.1524.MA.ZS
Youth unemployment, Female ♀♂	SL.UEM.1524.FE.ZS
Unemployment by educational attainment, Basic education ♀♂	SL.UEM.BASC.ZS
Unemployment by educational attainment, Intermediate education ♀♂	SL.UEM.INTM.ZS
Unemployment by educational attainment, Advanced education ♀♂	SL.UEM.ADVN.ZS

2.6 Children at work

Children in employment, Total ♀♂	SL.TLF.0714.ZS
Children in employment, Male ♀♂	SL.TLF.0714.MA.ZS
Children in employment, Female ♀♂	SL.TLF.0714.FE.ZS
Work only ♀♂	SL.TLF.0714.WK.ZS
Study and work ♀♂	SL.TLF.0714.SW.ZS
Employment in agriculture ♀♂	SL.AGR.0714.ZS
Employment in manufacturing ♀♂	SL.MNF.0714.ZS
Employment in services ♀♂	SL.SRV.0714.ZS
Self-employed ♀♂	SL.SLF.0714.ZS
Wage workers ♀♂	SL.WAG.0714.ZS
Unpaid family workers ♀♂	SL.FAM.0714.ZS

2.7 Education inputs

Government expenditure per student, Primary	SE.XPD.PRIM.PC.ZS
Government expenditure per student, Secondary	SE.XPD.SECO.PC.ZS
Government expenditure per student, Tertiary	SE.XPD.TERT.PC.ZS
Government expenditure on education, % of GDP	SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS
Government expenditure on education, % of total government expenditure	SE.XPD.TOTL.GB.ZS
Trained teachers in primary education ♀♂	SE.PRM.TCAQ.ZS
Trained teachers in secondary education ♀♂	SE.SEC.TCAQ.ZS
Primary school pupil-teacher ratio	SE.PRM.ENRL.TC.ZS
Secondary school pupil-teacher ratio	SE.SEC.ENRL.TC.ZS

2.8 Participation in education

Gross enrollment ratio, Preprimary ♀♂	SE.PRE.ENRR
Gross enrollment ratio, Primary ♀♂	SE.PRM.ENRR
Gross enrollment ratio, Secondary ♀♂	SE.SEC.ENRR
Gross enrollment ratio, Tertiary ♀♂	SE.TER.ENRR
Net enrollment rate, Primary ♀♂	SE.PRM.NENR
Net enrollment rate, Secondary ♀♂	SE.SEC.NENR
Adjusted net enrollment rate, Primary, Male ♀♂	SE.PRM.TENR.MA
Adjusted net enrollment rate, Primary, Female ♀♂	SE.PRM.TENR.FE
Primary school-age children out of school, Male ♀♂	SE.PRM.UNER.MA
Primary school-age children out of school, Female ♀♂	SE.PRM.UNER.FE

2 People

2.9 Education efficiency

Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education, Male ♀♂	SE.PRM.GINT.MA.ZS
Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education, Female ♀♂	SE.PRM.GINT.FE.ZS
Cohort survival rate, Reaching grade 5, Male ♀♂	SE.PRM.PRS5.MA.ZS
Cohort survival rate, Reaching grade 5, Female ♀♂	SE.PRM.PRS5.FE.ZS
Cohort survival rate, Reaching last grade of primary education, Male ♀♂	SE.PRM.PRSL.MA.ZS
Cohort survival rate, Reaching last grade of primary education, Female ♀♂	SE.PRM.PRSL.FE.ZS
Repeaters in primary education, Male ♀♂	SE.PRM.REPT.MA.ZS
Repeaters in primary education, Female ♀♂	SE.PRM.REPT.FE.ZS
Transition rate to secondary education, Male ♀♂	SE.SEC.PROG.MA.ZS
Transition rate to secondary education, Female ♀♂	SE.SEC.PROG.FE.ZS

2.10 Education completion and outcomes

Primary completion rate, Male ♀♂	SE.PRM.CMPT.MA.ZS
Primary completion rate, Female ♀♂	SE.PRM.CMPT.FE.ZS
Lower secondary completion rate, Male ♀♂	SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.MA.ZS
Lower secondary completion rate, Female ♀♂	SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.FE.ZS
Youth literacy rate, Male ♀♂	SE.ADT.1524.LT.MA.ZS
Youth literacy rate, Female ♀♂	SE.ADT.1524.LT.FE.ZS
Adult literacy rate, Male ♀♂	SE.ADT.LITR.MA.ZS
Adult literacy rate, Female ♀♂	SE.ADT.LITR.FE.ZS
Students at lowest proficiency on PISA, Mathematics	..[b]
Students at lowest proficiency on PISA, Reading	..[b]
Students at lowest proficiency on PISA, Science	..[b]

2.11 Education gaps by income, gender, and area

This table provides education survey data for the poorest and richest quintiles.	..[b]

2.12 Health systems

Total health expenditure	SH.XPD.TOTL.ZS
Public health expenditure	SH.XPD.PUBL
Out-of-pocket health expenditure	SH.XPD.OOPC.TO.ZS
External resources for health	SH.XPD.EXTR.ZS
Health expenditure per capita, $	SH.XPD.PCAP
Health expenditure per capita, PPP $	SH.XPD.PCAP.PP.KD
Physicians	SH.MED.PHYS.ZS
Nurses and midwives	SH.MED.NUMW.P3
Hospital beds	SH.MED.BEDS.ZS
Completeness of birth registration	SP.REG.BRTH.ZS
Completeness of death registration	SP.REG.DTHS.ZS

2.13 Disease prevention coverage and quality

Access to an improved water source	SH.H2O.SAFE.ZS
Access to improved sanitation facilities	SH.STA.ACSN
Child immunization rate, Measles	SH.IMM.MEAS
Child immunization rate, DTP3	SH.IMM.IDPT
Children with acute respiratory infection taken to health provider	SH.STA.ARIC.ZS
Children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration and continuous feeding	SH.STA.ORCF.ZS
Children sleeping under treated bed nets	SH.MLR.NETS.ZS
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs	SH.MLR.TRET.ZS
Tuberculosis treatment success rate	SH.TBS.CURE.ZS
Tuberculosis case detection rate	SH.TBS.DTEC.ZS

2.14 Reproductive health

Total fertility rate	SP.DYN.TFRT.IN
Adolescent fertility rate	SP.ADO.TFRT
Unmet need for contraception	SP.UWT.TFRT
Contraceptive prevalence rate	SP.DYN.CONU.ZS
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	SH.STA.ANVC.ZS
Births attended by skilled health staff	SH.STA.BRTC.ZS
Maternal mortality ratio, National estimate	SH.STA.MMRT.NE
Maternal mortality ratio, Modeled estimate	SH.STA.MMRT
Lifetime risk of maternal mortality	SH.MMR.RISK

2.15 Nutrition and growth

Prevalence of undernourishment	SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS
Prevalence of underweight, Male ♀♂	SH.STA.MALN.MA.ZS
Prevalence of underweight, Female ♀♂	SH.STA.MALN.FE.ZS
Prevalence of stunting, Male ♀♂	SH.STA.STNT.MA.ZS
Prevalence of stunting, Female ♀♂	SH.STA.STNT.FE.ZS
Prevalence of wasting, Male ♀♂	SH.STA.WAST.MA.ZS
Prevalence of wasting, Female ♀♂	SH.STA.WAST.FE.ZS
Prevalence of severe wasting, Male ♀♂	SH.SVR.WAST.MA.ZS
Prevalence of severe wasting, Female ♀♂	SH.SVR.WAST.FE.ZS
Prevalence of overweight children, Male ♀♂	SH.STA.OWGH.MA.ZS
Prevalence of overweight children, Female ♀♂	SH.STA.OWGH.FE.ZS

2.16 Nutrition intake and supplements

Low-birthweight babies	SH.STA.BRTW.ZS
Exclusive breastfeeding	SH.STA.BFED.ZS
Consumption of iodized salt	SN.ITK.SALT.ZS
Vitamin A supplementation	SN.ITK.VITA.ZS
Prevalence of anemia among children under age 5	SH.ANM.CHLD.ZS
Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women	SH.PRG.ANEM

Prevalence of anemia among nonpregnant women	SH.ANM.NPRG.ZS

2.17 Health risk factors and future challenges

Prevalence of smoking, Male ♀♂	SH.PRV.SMOK.MA
Prevalence of smoking, Female ♀♂	SH.PRV.SMOK.FE
Incidence of tuberculosis	SH.TBS.INCD
Prevalence of diabetes	SH.STA.DIAB.ZS
Incidence of HIV, Total	SH.HIV.INCD.ZS
Prevalence of HIV, Total	SH.DYN.AIDS.ZS
Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV ♀♂	SH.DYN.AIDS.FE.ZS
Prevalence of HIV, Youth male ♀♂	SH.HIV.1524.MA.ZS
Prevalence of HIV, Youth female ♀♂	SH.HIV.1524.FE.ZS
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	SH.HIV.ARTC.ZS
Death from communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal, and nutrition conditions	SH.DTH.COMM.ZS
Death from non-communicable diseases	SH.DTH.NCOM.ZS
Death from injuries	SH.DTH.INJR.ZS

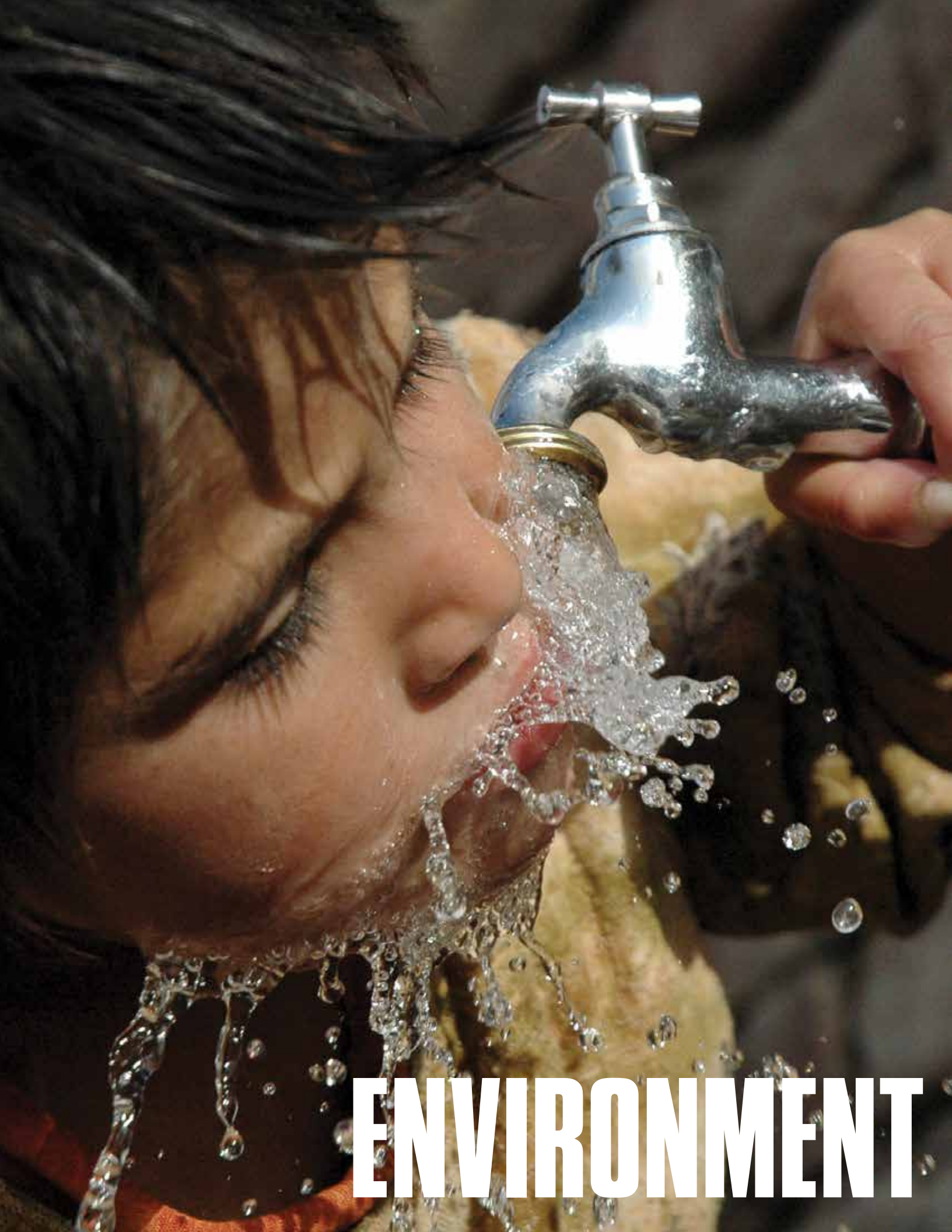
2.18 Mortality

Life expectancy at birth ♀♂	SP.DYN.LE00.IN
Neonatal mortality rate	SH.DYN.NMRT
Infant mortality rate ♀♂	SP.DYN.IMRT.IN
Under-five mortality rate, Total ♀♂	SH.DYN.MORT
Under-five mortality rate, Male ♀♂	SH.DYN.MORT.MA
Under-five mortality rate, Female ♀♂	SH.DYN.MORT.FE
Adult mortality rate, Male ♀♂	SP.DYN.AMRT.MA
Adult mortality rate, Female ♀♂	SP.DYN.AMRT.FE

2.19 Health gaps by income

This table provides health survey data for the poorest and richest quintiles.	..[b]

♀♂ Data disaggregated by sex are available in the World Development Indicators database.
a. Derived from data elsewhere in the World Development Indicators database.
b. Available online only as part of the table, not as an individual indicator.



ENVIRONMENT

3

Environment includes more than 140 indicators related to the use of natural resources and changes in the natural and built environment. They encompass the availability and use of environmental resources (forest, water, cultivable land, and energy) and cover environmental degradation (pollution, deforestation, and loss of habitat and biodiversity). They also include aspects of the built environment such as agricultural infrastructure and urbanization.

These themes mirror aspects of many of the Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 2 promotes sustainable agriculture, Goal 6 considers availability of and access to water, Goal 7 covers reliable energy, Goal 11 tackles the challenges that urbanization creates, Goal 12 focuses on the consumption and the sustainable management of the earth's resources, Goal 13 demands action on climate change, Goal 14 seeks conservation of the oceans and marine life, and Goal 15 covers protection of natural habitats and biodiversity and land restoration efforts. The *Environment* indicators illuminate many of these issues.

The growth of the population, acceleration of urbanization, and expansion of economies place demands on the Earth's resources. The degradation of soil, the increasing scarcity of freshwater, the overexploitation of coastal ecosystems and fisheries, the loss of forest cover, the expansion of pollution, and the loss of biological diversity undermine efforts to reduce poverty and promote sustainable economic growth. Climate change is already affecting every country. Its manifestations include rising temperatures, changing precipitations patterns, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events, all of which pose risks to agriculture, water supplies, food production, ecosystems, energy security, and infrastructure.

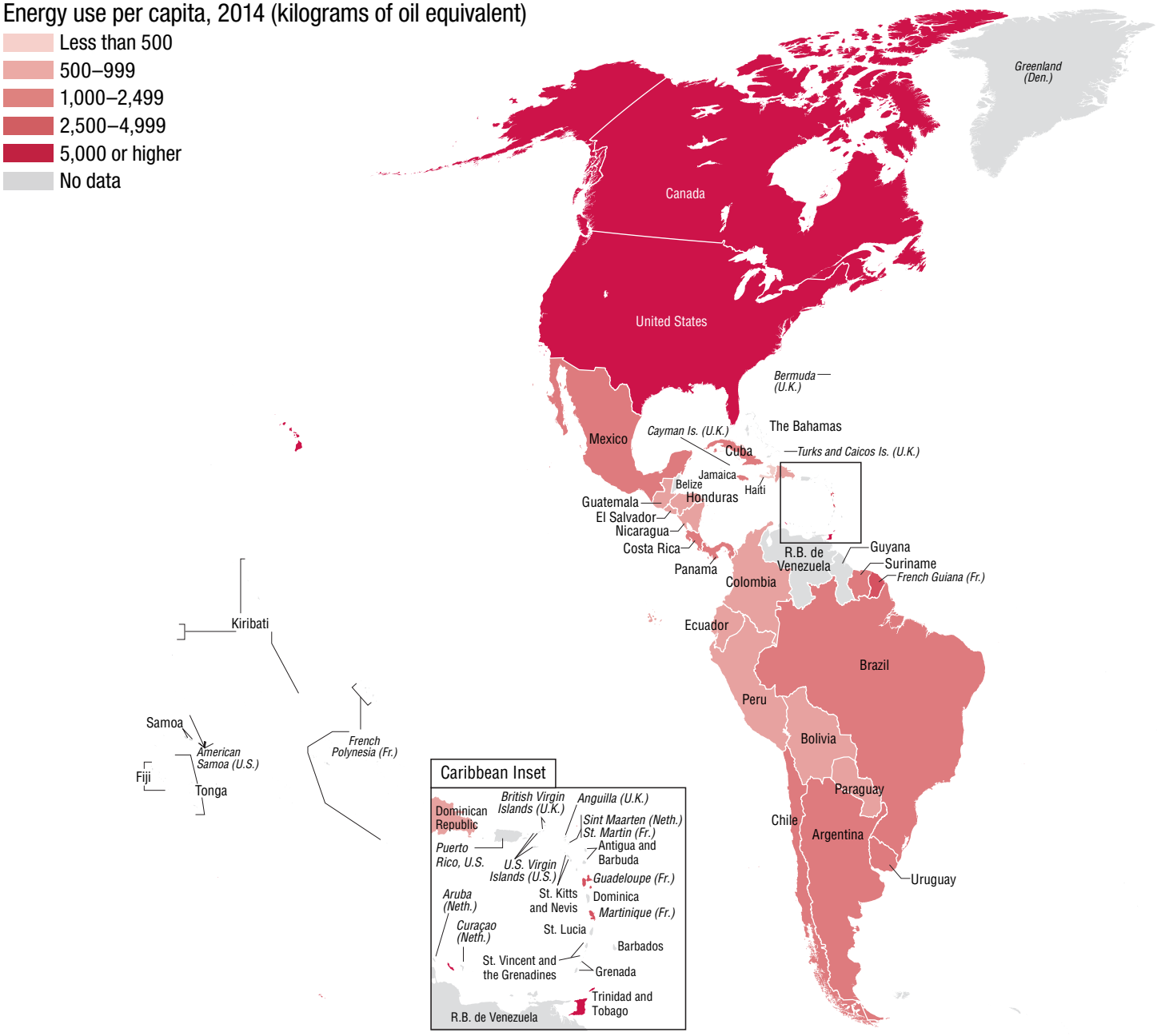
Estimates of the *Environment* indicators have been drawn from international sources and have been standardized as much as possible to facilitate cross-country comparisons. But ecosystems span national boundaries, and access to natural resources may vary within countries. For example, water may be abundant in some parts of a country but scarce in others, and countries often share water resources. Greenhouse gas emissions and climate change are measured globally, but their effects are experienced locally. Measuring environmental phenomena and their effects at the subnational, national, and supranational levels remains a major challenge.

The data on energy access include two major improvements. First, collaboration among the World Bank, the International Energy Agency, and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program has resulted in estimates of the proportion of the total, rural, and urban population with access to electricity (Sustainable Development Goal target 7.1) back to 1990. Second, collaboration between the World Bank and the World Health Organization has led to a new indicator: proportion of population with access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking (Sustainable Development Goal target 7.2). The new indicator refines a previous indicator on access to nonsolid fuels, which included some nonclean fuels.

The world's growing population, with its desire for economic growth and a better quality of life, continues to increase demand for energy. By far the most common way to satisfy the need for energy in modern economies is to burn fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas. Although the share of energy production from alternative, cleaner sources has increased slightly since 1970, fossil fuels supplied about 81 percent of the world's energy production in 2014. The burning of fossil fuels, which results in greenhouse gas emissions, is the primary human activity affecting the amount and rate of climate change. Producing the energy needed for growth while mitigating its effects on the world's climate is a global challenge.

Energy use

Energy use per capita, 2014 (kilograms of oil equivalent)

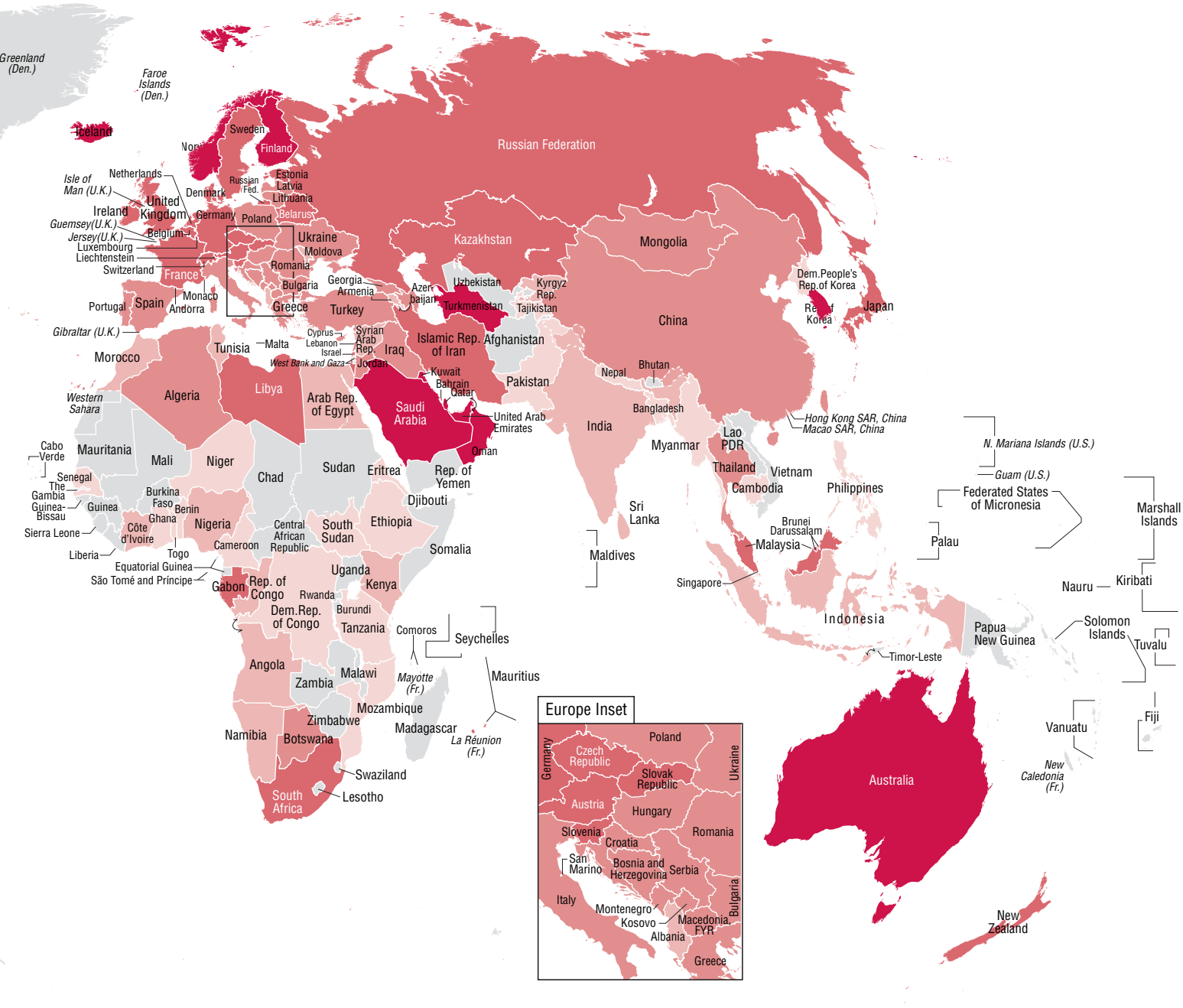


The top sources of the world's energy consumption in 2014 were coal (30 percent), petroleum (29 percent), and natural gas (22 percent); renewable energy sources accounted for less than 9 percent.

Energy use worldwide increased more than 55 percent between 1990 and 2014, to 13.3 billion metric tons of oil equivalent.

Latin America and the Caribbean produces more than 46 percent of its electricity from hydropower sources, while Sub-Saharan Africa gets more than half its energy from traditional combustible renewable sources and waste.

North America has the highest energy use per capita, more than twice that of Europe and Central Asia, 10 times that of Sub-Saharan Africa, and more than 12 times that of South Asia.



3 Environment

	Deforestation[a] average annual % 2000–15	Nationally protected areas Terrestrial and marine areas % of total territorial area 2014	Internal renewable freshwater resources[b] Per capita cubic meters 2014	Access to improved water source % of total population 2015	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of total population 2015	Urban population % growth 2014–15	Ambient $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution Population-weighted exposure micrograms per cubic meter 2015	Carbon dioxide emissions million metric tons 2013	Energy use Per capita kilograms of oil equivalent 2014	Electricity production billion kilowatt hours 2014
Afghanistan	0.00	0.5	1,491	55	32	4.4	48	21.3	..	..
Albania	–0.02	1.9	9,296	95	93	1.6	18	4.8	807	4.7
Algeria	–1.44	7.5	289	84	88	2.7	36	134.2	1,327	64.2
American Samoa	0.19	8.6	..	100	63	0.1	4	..	..	..
Andorra	0.00	19.5	4,336	100	100	–3.8	10	0.5	..	..
Angola	0.21	5.0	6,109	49	52	5	36	32.5	606	9.5
Antigua and Barbuda	0.13	0.2	572	98	..	–0.7	14	0.5	..	..
Argentina	1.07	5.4	6,794	99	96	1.2	13	189.8	2,015	141.3
Armenia	0.02	24.8	2,282	100	90	0.2	26	5.5	984	7.8
Aruba	0.00	0.5	..	98	98	–0.2	..	0.9	..	..
Australia	0.21	29.0	20,971	100	100	1.5	6	377.9	5,338	248.3
Austria	–0.05	28.4	6,439	100	100	1.2	17	62.4	3,765	61.6
Azerbaijan	–1.80	14.0	851	87	89	1.7	30	35.6	1,502	24.7
Bahamas, The	0.00	0.5	1,827	98	92	1.4	14	3.1	..	..
Bahrain	–3.28	4.4	3	100	99	1.2	55	32.0	10,395	27.3
Bangladesh	0.18	3.4	660	87	61	3.4	89	69.0	223	55.8
Barbados	0.00	0.0	282	100	96	0	15	1.4	..	..
Belarus	–0.28	8.6	3,589	100	94	0.7	20	63.8	2,929	34.7
Belgium	–0.16	24.3	1,068	100	100	0.2	16	93.6	4,699	71.5
Belize	0.44	18.6	43,389	100	91	1.8	27	0.5	..	..
Benin	1.06	22.3	972	78	20	3.6	35	5.8	405	0.2
Bermuda	0.00	5.1	..	..	..	0.1	9	0.4	..	..
Bhutan	–0.37	47.3	101,960	100	50	3.2	56	0.9	..	..
Bolivia	0.62	24.8	28,735	90	50	2.1	28	19.7	789	8.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.00	1.3	9,299	100	95	0.2	47	21.9	2,049	16.2
Botswana	0.96	29.2	1,081	96	63	2.3	18	5.4	1,224	2.4
Brazil	0.36	20.4	27,470	98	83	1.2	11	503.7	1,471	590.6
British Virgin Islands	0.09	0.1	..	..	98	2.5	..	0.2	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	0.29	29.7	20,364	..	..	1.8	5	7.8	8,515	4.5
Bulgaria	–0.83	31.5	2,907	99	86	–0.2	28	39.6	2,478	46.9
Burkina Faso	1.03	15.5	711	82	20	5.7	40	3.1	..	..
Burundi	–2.24	6.9	930	76	48	5.8	46	0.3	..	..
Cabo Verde	–0.61	0.0	584	92	72	2.3	40	0.4	..	..
Cambodia	1.32	20.6	7,868	76	42	2.6	29	5.6	415	3.1
Cameroon	1.07	10.7	11,988	76	46	3.5	66	6.8	334	6.9
Canada	0.01	6.2	80,181	100	100	1.1	7	475.7	7,874	656.1
Cayman Islands	0.00	1.5	..	97	96	1.3	..	0.5	..	..
Central African Republic	0.07	18.1	29,349	69	22	2.7	46	0.3	..	..
Chad	1.72	17.8	1,104	51	12	3.8	46	0.6	..	..
Channel Islands	0.00	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..
Chile	–0.76	6.9	49,824	99	99	1.2	21	83.2	2,033	73.7
China	–1.09	15.6	2,062	96	77	2.7	58	10,249.5	2,237	5,665.7
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	41.8	..	..	..	0.9	..	45.0	1,967	39.9
Macao SAR, China	..	0.0	..	..	..	1.7	..	2.2	..	..
Colombia	0.36	17.4	44,883	91	81	1.3	18	89.6	712	69.9
Comoros	1.30	2.4	1,558	90	36	2.7	17	0.2	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.20	12.1	12,020	52	29	4.4	46	2.8	384	8.8

	Deforestation[a] average annual % 2000–15	Nationally protected areas Terrestrial and marine areas % of total territorial area 2014	Internal renewable freshwater resources[b] Per capita cubic meters 2014	Access to improved water source % of total population 2015	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of total population 2015	Urban population % growth 2014–15	Ambient $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution Population-weighted exposure micrograms per cubic meter 2015	Carbon dioxide emissions million metric tons 2013	Energy use Per capita kilograms of oil equivalent 2014	Electricity production billion kilowatt hours 2014
Congo, Rep.	0.07	31.8	49,279	77	15	3.2	53	2.5	583	1.7
Costa Rica	–0.99	3.1	23,751	98	95	2.2	20	7.6	1,031	10.2
Côte d'Ivoire	–0.05	14.9	3,468	82	23	3.7	24	9.0	626	8.3
Croatia	–0.13	23.7	8,895	100	97	–0.3	22	17.7	1,898	13.4
Cuba	–1.84	5.0	3,350	95	93	0.2	18	39.3	1,028	19.4
Curaçao	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	5.3	12,651	0.9
Cyprus	–0.04	2.0	676	100	100	0.9	18	5.9	1,710	4.4
Czech Republic	–0.08	21.1	1,249	100	99	0.2	21	98.7	3,915	85.0
Denmark	–0.30	18.0	1,063	100	100	0.9	11	38.1	2,873	32.2
Djibouti	0.00	1.1	342	90	47	1.4	52	0.6	..	..
Dominica	0.59	0.6	2,765	..	..	0.9	14	0.1	..	..
Dominican Republic	–1.94	11.2	2,258	85	84	2.3	20	22.1	734	18.6
Ecuador	0.60	15.4	27,819	87	85	1.9	13	43.5	892	24.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	–1.43	9.6	20	99	95	2.3	105	213.0	835	171.7
El Salvador	1.49	2.1	2,559	94	75	1	37	6.4	666	6.2
Equatorial Guinea	0.70	2.1	31,673	48	75	3.3	47	5.4	..	..
Eritrea	0.28	3.1	548	58	16	4.3	43	0.7	159	0.4
Estonia	0.03	19.9	9,669	100	97	–0.1	9	19.9	4,593	12.4
Ethiopia	0.61	18.4	1,258	57	28	4.8	36	10.6	499	9.6
Faroe Islands	0.00	0.0	..	..	..	0.5	..	0.6	..	..
Fiji	–0.25	1.0	32,207	96	91	1.3	8	1.7	..	..
Finland	0.07	14.1	19,592	100	98	0.5	7	46.3	6,213	68.1
France	–0.71	25.7	3,018	100	99	0.7	12	333.2	3,661	557.0
French Polynesia	–2.63	0.0	..	100	99	0.9	..	0.8	..	..
Gabon	–0.30	12.3	97,175	93	42	2.5	40	4.8	3,007	2.4
Gambia, The	–0.38	1.4	1,556	90	59	4.2	61	0.5	..	..
Georgia	–0.15	6.5	15,597	100	86	0.1	20	7.5	1,178	10.4
Germany	–0.04	38.5	1,321	100	99	1.1	14	757.3	3,779	621.9
Ghana	–0.31	7.8	1,131	89	15	3.5	23	14.6	337	13.0
Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	..	0.5	6,126	0.2
Greece	–0.79	8.6	5,325	100	99	–0.2	13	69.2	2,124	50.3
Greenland	0.00	22.4	..	100	100	0.1	5	0.6	..	..
Grenada	0.00	0.1	1,881	97	98	0.5	15	0.3	..	..
Guam	0.00	5.2	..	100	90	1.5	7	..	..	..
Guatemala	1.15	15.7	6,818	93	64	2.9	35	13.6	825	10.7
Guinea	0.54	20.3	18,411	77	20	4	23	2.3	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	0.48	10.4	8,886	79	21	4	33	0.3	..	..
Guyana	0.04	5.3	315,489	98	84	0.7	17	1.9	..	..
Haiti	0.77	0.1	1,231	58	28	3.4	26	2.4	393	1.0
Honduras	2.18	7.8	11,387	91	83	2.5	38	9.1	673	8.0
Hungary	–0.51	22.6	608	100	98	0.4	23	41.4	2,314	29.4
Iceland	–3.63	2.3	519,265	100	99	1.1	8	2.0	17,916	18.1
India	–0.52	3.1	1,116	94	40	2.4	74	2,034.8	637	1,287.4
Indonesia	0.59	6.0	7,935	87	61	2.6	15	479.4	886	228.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	–0.92	6.7	1,644	96	90	1.9	43	617.0	3,034	274.6
Iraq	–0.06	0.4	998	87	86	3.4	52	167.8	1,403	67.8
Ireland	–1.15	3.5	10,612	98	91	1	10	35.0	2,766	26.0

3 Environment

	Deforestation[a]	Nationally protected areas	Internal renewable freshwater resources[b]	Access to improved water source	Access to improved sanitation facilities	Urban population	Ambient $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution	Carbon dioxide emissions	Energy use	Electricity production
	average annual %	Terrestrial and marine areas % of total territorial area	Per capita cubic meters	% of total population	% of total population	% growth	Population-weighted exposure micrograms per cubic meter	million metric tons	Per capita kilograms of oil equivalent	billion kilowatt hours
	2000–15	2014	2014	2015	2015	2014–15	2015	2013	2014	2014
Isle of Man	0.00	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..
Israel	–0.50	8.6	91	100	100	2.1	21	71.1	2,763	60.8
Italy	–0.70	13.3	3,002	100	100	0.1	20	344.8	2,414	278.1
Jamaica	0.11	1.4	3,887	94	82	0.8	17	7.7	1,009	4.1
Japan	–0.02	2.1	3,382	100	100	0.4	13	1,243.4	3,475	1,035.5
Jordan	0.00	2.1	92	97	99	2.7	39	24.8	1,103	18.2
Kazakhstan	0.11	3.3	3,722	93	98	1.4	20	262.9	4,434	105.1
Kenya	–1.45	10.6	461	63	30	4.3	16	13.3	527	9.3
Kiribati	0.00	11.8	..	67	40	2	3	0.1	..	..
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	2.12	1.3	2,677	100	82	0.8	34	50.1	476	17.9
Korea, Rep.	0.11	2.6	1,286	98	100	0.5	29	592.5	5,323	545.9
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,213	5.4
Kuwait	–1.71	11.0	0	99	100	3.7	67	98.0	9,027	65.1
Kyrgyz Republic	1.97	6.9	8,385	90	93	2.4	17	9.8	650	14.6
Lao PDR	–0.85	16.7	28,463	76	71	4.5	33	2.2	..	..
Latvia	–0.23	17.8	8,496	99	88	–0.9	20	7.1	2,177	5.1
Lebanon	–0.31	0.9	855	99	81	4.3	33	22.6	1,335	18.0
Lesotho	–1.03	0.5	2,480	82	30	3.2	25	2.3	..	..
Liberia	0.68	0.8	45,490	76	17	3.2	8	1.0	..	..
Libya	0.00	0.3	112	..	97	0.6	79	51.0	2,855	37.7
Liechtenstein	0.00	44.3	..	..	..	0.5	..	0.1	..	..
Lithuania	–0.51	16.3	5,272	97	92	–1	19	12.6	2,387	3.7
Luxembourg	0.00	34.6	1,798	100	98	2.7	17	10.2	6,861	1.9
Macedonia, FYR	–0.27	9.7	2,602	99	91	0.3	40	8.3	1,264	5.4
Madagascar	0.29	2.0	14,297	52	12	4.6	20	3.1	..	..
Malawi	0.83	16.8	967	90	41	4.1	26	1.3	..	..
Malaysia	–0.18	8.0	19,397	98	96	2.4	16	236.5	3,000	147.5
Maldives	0.00	0.1	75	99	98	4.3	29	1.0	..	..
Mali	1.48	8.4	3,512	77	25	4.9	44	1.0	..	..
Malta	0.00	0.5	118	100	100	1.2	16	2.2	1,811	2.2
Marshall Islands	0.00	0.2	..	95	77	0.5	12	0.1	..	..
Mauritania	2.27	1.4	101	58	40	3.5	85	2.6	..	..
Mauritius	0.55	0.0	2,182	100	93	–0.2	15	3.7	1,111	2.9
Mexico	0.18	6.0	3,262	96	85	1.6	20	488.6	1,499	301.5
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	–0.04	0.0	..	89	57	0.6	8	0.1	..	..
Moldova	–1.57	3.8	456	88	76	0.1	21	5.0	928	5.4
Monaco	..	99.7	..	100	100	0.3	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	–0.46	17.2	11,959	64	60	2.8	24	41.6	1,847	5.4
Montenegro	–1.87	2.7	..	100	96	0.4	23	2.2	1,538	3.2
Morocco	–0.81	20.1	855	85	77	2.2	23	58.6	560	28.7
Mozambique	0.55	10.9	3,685	51	21	3.6	20	4.0	428	17.7
Myanmar	1.21	4.1	18,770	81	80	2.5	54	12.6	361	14.2
Namibia	0.99	23.2	2,564	91	34	4.4	21	2.9	752	1.5
Nauru	..	0.0	..	97	66	0.5	..	–	..	..
Nepal	0.47	22.9	7,035	92	46	3.2	75	6.5	415	3.8
Netherlands	–0.29	18.1	652	100	98	1.1	15	170.0	4,326	103.4
New Caledonia	0.00	91.0	..	99	100	2.6	..	3.9	..	..

	Deforestation[a] average annual % 2000–15	Nationally protected areas Terrestrial and marine areas % of total territorial area 2014	Internal renewable freshwater resources[b] Per capita cubic meters 2014	Access to improved water source % of total population 2015	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of total population 2015	Urban population % growth 2014–15	Ambient $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution Population-weighted exposure micrograms per cubic meter 2015	Carbon dioxide emissions million metric tons 2013	Energy use Per capita kilograms of oil equivalent 2014	Electricity production billion kilowatt hours 2014
New Zealand	–0.01	29.8	72,510	100	..	1.9	6	34.0	4,560	43.6
Nicaragua	1.34	22.0	25,973	87	68	1.7	27	4.6	609	4.4
Niger	1.00	17.6	183	58	11	5.4	63	2.0	151	0.7
Nigeria	4.12	11.8	1,245	69	29	4.4	38	95.7	759	30.4
Northern Mariana Islands	0.53	26.3	..	98	80	0.9	12	..	..	..
Norway	0.00	9.1	74,359	100	98	1.4	9	59.6	5,596	141.6
Oman	0.00	4.0	330	93	97	6.4	53	61.2	5,743	29.1
Pakistan	2.39	8.6	297	91	64	3.3	65	153.4	486	105.3
Palau	–0.12	0.2	..	..	100	1.6	..	0.2	..	..
Panama	0.35	5.2	35,320	95	75	2	13	10.4	1,089	9.3
Papua New Guinea	0.01	0.7	107,321	40	19	2.2	14	6.1	..	..
Paraguay	1.55	6.5	17,856	98	89	1.7	15	5.0	789	55.3
Peru	0.19	19.4	52,981	87	76	1.7	28	57.2	768	45.5
Philippines	–0.90	2.4	4,832	92	74	1.3	23	98.2	481	77.3
Poland	–0.27	29.3	1,410	98	97	–0.1	24	302.3	2,473	158.5
Portugal	0.33	1.9	3,653	100	100	0.5	10	46.3	2,035	52.0
Puerto Rico	–0.65	0.6	2,009	..	99	–1.8	18	..	..	..
Qatar	..	1.2	26	100	98	3	107	85.0	20,292	38.7
Romania	–0.50	22.1	2,129	100	79	–0.2	20	70.7	1,592	65.2
Russian Federation	–0.05	8.8	29,982	97	72	0.3	17	1,789.1	4,943	1,062.3
Rwanda	–2.25	9.4	838	76	62	5.8	50	0.8	..	..
Samoa	0.00	0.2	..	99	92	–0.1	4	0.2	..	..
San Marino	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.29	0.0	11,699	97	35	3	14	0.1	..	..
Saudi Arabia	0.00	28.2	78	97	100	2.3	106	541.4	6,913	311.8
Senegal	0.48	14.5	1,758	79	48	3.8	38	8.4	270	3.7
Serbia	–0.63	6.8	1,179	99	96	–0.3	21	44.9	1,859	33.4
Seychelles	0.00	0.1	..	96	98	2.8	13	0.6	..	..
Sierra Leone	–0.27	3.8	25,334	63	13	3.1	19	1.2	..	..
Singapore	0.00	3.4	110	100	100	1.2	19	50.6	5,122	49.4
Sint Maarten	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	0.8	..	..
Slovak Republic	–0.07	36.6	2,325	100	99	–0.2	21	33.7	2,943	27.1
Slovenia	–0.08	54.0	9,054	100	99	0	20	14.4	3,236	17.2
Solomon Islands	0.25	0.2	78,123	81	30	4	7	0.2	..	..
Somalia	1.10	0.3	570	..	..	3.7	20	0.6	..	..
South Africa	0.00	10.2	827	93	66	2.4	30	471.2	2,715	249.5
South Sudan	..	20.8	2,183	59	7	4.7	32	1.4	59	0.5
Spain	–0.54	10.2	2,392	100	100	0.2	10	237.0	2,465	274.9
Sri Lanka	0.38	2.6	2,542	96	95	1.1	28	16.0	516	12.5
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.00	0.3	437	98	..	1.4	..	0.3	..	..
St. Lucia	0.29	0.7	1,634	96	91	0.9	14	0.4	..	..
St. Martin	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	–0.25	0.5	914	95	..	0.8	14	0.2	..	..
Sudan	2.70[c]	1.7	102	56	24	2.8	50	15.4	375	11.4
Suriname	0.03	8.6	183,930	95	79	0.8	18	2.1	1,282	2.2
Swaziland	–0.83	4.0	2,080	74	58	1.4	22	1.1	..	..
Sweden	0.02	13.0	17,636	100	99	1.2	6	44.3	4,966	153.6

3 Environment

	Deforestation[a] average annual % 2000–15	Nationally protected areas Terrestrial and marine areas % of total territorial area 2014	Internal renewable freshwater resources[b] Per capita cubic meters 2014	Access to improved water source % of total population 2015	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of total population 2015	Urban population % growth 2014–15	Ambient $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution Population-weighted exposure micrograms per cubic meter 2015	Carbon dioxide emissions million metric tons 2013	Energy use Per capita kilograms of oil equivalent 2014	Electricity production billion kilowatt hours 2014
Switzerland	–0.33	9.9	4,934	100	100	1.2	13	40.3	3,060	70.1
Syrian Arab Republic	–0.86	0.7	380	90	96	–0.8	42	36.1	575	21.7
Tajikistan	–0.03	21.9	7,650	74	95	2.6	50	3.6	338	16.5
Tanzania	0.80	26.1	1,621	56	16	5.4	23	10.8	479	6.2
Thailand	0.24	12.5	3,315	98	93	2.8	26	303.1	1,990	173.6
Timor-Leste	1.45	2.1	7,098	72	41	4.3	19	0.4	..	..
Togo	6.14	19.8	1,616	63	12	3.9	33	2.2	464	0.1
Tonga	0.00	1.5	..	100	91	0.9	4	0.2	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	–0.03	2.6	2,835	95	92	–0.8	14	46.5	14,447	9.9
Tunisia	–1.46	3.7	377	98	92	1.4	45	27.7	945	19.0
Turkey	–0.94	0.2	2,928	100	95	2.2	36	323.5	1,568	252.0
Turkmenistan	0.00	3.2	265	..	..	1.9	31	66.9	5,040	20.4
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.00	3.6	..	..	..	2.1	..	0.2	..	..
Tuvalu	0.00	0.0	..	98	83	1.8	..	..	..	..
Uganda	4.06	16.0	1,032	79	19	5.4	60	4.9	..	..
Ukraine	–0.10	3.9	1,217	96	96	0	19	271.1	2,334	182.0
United Arab Emirates	–0.27	16.1	17	100	98	1.1	64	169.1	7,756	110.0
United Kingdom	–0.42	13.8	2,244	100	99	1.1	12	457.5	2,777	336.0
United States	–0.14	14.8	8,836	99	100	1	8	5,186.2	6,949	4,319.2
Uruguay	–2.01	1.7	26,963	100	96	0.5	11	7.6	1,378	13.0
Uzbekistan	–0.02	3.4	531	87	100	2	40	103.2	1,419	55.4
Vanuatu	0.00	2.3	38,627	95	58	3.4	9	0.1	..	..
Venezuela, RB	0.34	36.7	26,227	93	94	1.4	24	185.5	2,271	127.7
Vietnam	–1.55	2.5	3,961	98	78	3	28	152.6	668	140.9
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	1.00	2.8	..	100	96	–0.4	16	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	–0.07	..	189	58	92	3.2	21	2.4	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	0.00	0.6	80	55	53	4.1	53	25.3	324	7.6
Zambia	0.33	37.9	5,101	65	44	4.2	27	3.8	631	14.5
Zimbabwe	1.95	26.6	804	77	37	1.9	23	13.8	758	10.0
World	**0.09w**	**12.8w**	**5,926s**	**91w**	**68w**	**2.1w**	**44w**	**35,848.6[d]w**	**1,929w**	**23,863.9w**
East Asia & Pacific	–0.17	18.0	4,529	94	77	2.3	44	14,264.6	2,137	8,735.9
Europe & Central Asia	–0.10	9.6	7,850	98	93	0.7	19	6,551.6	3,157	5,254.8
Latin America & Caribbean	0.37	16.1	22,160	95	83	1.4	18	1,882.6	1,337	1,588.2
Middle East & North Africa	–0.83	10.0	555	93	91	2.3	61	2,441.1	2,365	1,379.6
North America	–0.06	10.5	15,991	99	100	1	8	5,662.3	7,042	4,977.4
South Asia	–0.36	4.5	1,152	92	45	2.7	74	2,302.8	576	1,478.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.50	13.5	3,986	68	30	4.1	36	784.3	701	467.4
Low & middle income	0.20	11.5	5,396	89	61	2.4	49	20,970.8	1,337	12,631.3
Low income	0.46	13.9	4,629	66	28	4.2	39	169.2	..	..
Lower middle income	0.40	9.3	3,003	90	52	2.7	58	4,062.5	651	2,627.0
Upper middle income	0.03	11.6	8,261	95	80	2.1	42	16,733.1	2,192	9,852.0
High income	–0.03	16.4	8,733	100	99	0.8	17	12,916.8	4,745	11,260.2

a. Negative values indicate an increase in forest area. b. River flows from other countries are not included because of data unreliability. c. Includes South Sudan. d. Includes emissions not allocated to specific countries.

About the data

Environmental resources are needed to promote economic growth and reduce poverty, but growth can create new stresses on the environment. Deforestation, loss of biologically diverse habitat, depletion of water resources, pollution, urbanization, and increasing demand for energy production are some of the factors that must be considered when shaping development strategies.

Loss of forests

Forests provide habitat for many species and act as carbon sinks. If properly managed they also provide a livelihood for people who manage and use forest resources. FAO (2015) provides information on forest cover in 2015 and adjusted estimates of forest cover in 1990, 2000, and 2010. Data presented here do not distinguish natural forests from plantations, a breakdown the FAO provides only for low- and middle-income countries.

Habitat protection and biodiversity

Deforestation is a major cause of loss of biodiversity, and habitat conservation is vital for stemming this loss. Conservation efforts have focused on protecting areas of high biodiversity. The World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) compile data on protected areas. Differences in definitions, reporting practices, and reporting periods limit cross-country comparability. Nationally protected areas are defined using the six International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) categories for areas of at least 1,000 hectares—scientific reserves and strict nature reserves with limited public access, national parks of national or international significance and not materially affected by human activity, natural monuments and natural landscapes with unique aspects, managed nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes (which may include cultural landscapes), and areas managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural systems to ensure long-term protection and maintenance of biological diversity—as well as terrestrial protected areas not assigned to an IUCN category. Designating an area as protected does not mean that protection is in force. For small countries with protected areas smaller than 1,000 hectares, the size limit in the definition leads to underestimation of protected areas. Due to variations in consistency and methods of collection, data quality is highly variable across countries. Some countries update their information more frequently than others, some have more accurate data on the extent of coverage, and many underreport the number or extent of protected areas.

Freshwater resources

The data on freshwater resources are derived from estimates of runoff into rivers and recharge of groundwater. These estimates are derived from different sources and refer to different years, so cross-country comparisons should be made with caution. Data are collected intermittently and may hide substantial year-to-year variations in total renewable water resources. Data do not distinguish between seasonal and geographic variations in water availability within countries. Data for small countries and countries in arid and semiarid zones are less reliable than data for larger countries and countries with greater rainfall.

Water and sanitation

A reliable supply of safe drinking water and sanitary disposal of excreta are two of the most important means of improving human health and protecting the environment. Improved sanitation facilities prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.

Data on access to an improved water source measure the percentage of the population with ready access to drinking water and are estimated by the World Health Organization (WHO)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation based on surveys and censuses. The coverage rates are based on information from service users on household use rather than on information from service providers, which may include nonfunctioning systems. Access to drinking water from an improved source does not ensure that the water is safe or adequate, as surveys are only just starting to test these characteristics. While information on access to an improved water source is widely used, it is extremely subjective; terms such as "safe," "improved," "adequate," and "reasonable" may have different meanings in different countries despite official WHO definitions (see *Definitions*). Even in high-income countries treated water may not always be safe to drink. Access to an improved water source is equated with connection to a supply system; it does not account for variations in the quality and cost of the service.

Urbanization

There is no consistent and universally accepted standard for distinguishing urban from rural areas and, by extension, calculating their populations. Most countries use a classification related to the size or characteristics of settlements. Some define areas based on the presence of certain infrastructure and services. Others designate areas based on administrative arrangements. Because data are based on national definitions, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.

Air pollution

Air pollution places a major burden on world health. In many places, including cities but also rural areas, exposure to air pollution is the main environmental threat to health, responsible for 6.5 million deaths a year—about one every 5 seconds. Around 40 percent of the world's people rely on household burning of wood, charcoal, dung, crop waste, or coal to meet basic energy needs. Cooking and heating with solid fuels create harmful smoke and particles that fill homes and the surrounding environment. Household air pollution from cooking and heating with solid fuels is responsible for 2.9 million deaths a year. Long-term exposure to ambient air pollution contributes to a range of health effects, including respiratory

3 Environment

diseases, lung cancer, and heart disease, resulting in 4.2 million deaths a year. Not only does exposure to air pollution affect the health of the world's people, it also carries huge economic costs and represents a drag on development, particularly for low- and middle-income countries and vulnerable segments of the population such as children and the elderly.

Data on exposure to ambient air pollution are derived from estimates of annual concentrations of very fine particulates produced for the Global Burden of Disease study, an international scientific effort led by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington. Estimates of annual concentrations are generated by combining data from atmospheric chemistry transport models and satellite observations of aerosols in the atmosphere. Modeled concentrations are calibrated against observations from ground-level monitoring of particulates. Exposure to concentrations of particulates in both urban and rural areas is weighted by population and is aggregated at the national level. See van Donkelaar and others (2016) and Shaddick and others (2016) for the data and methods used to estimate ambient $PM_{2.5}$ exposure.

Pollutant concentrations are sensitive to local conditions, and even monitoring sites in the same city may register different levels. Direct monitoring of ambient $PM_{2.5}$ is still rare in many parts of the world, and measurement protocols and standards are not the same for all countries. These data should be considered only a general indication of air quality, intended for cross-country comparisons of the relative risk of particulate matter pollution.

Carbon dioxide emissions

Carbon dioxide emissions are the primary source of greenhouse gases, which contribute to global warming, threatening human and natural habitats. Fossil fuel combustion and cement manufacturing are the primary sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions, which the U.S. Department of Energy's Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) calculates using data from the United Nations Statistics Division's World Energy Data Set and the U.S. Bureau of Mines's Cement Manufacturing Data Set. Carbon dioxide emissions, often calculated and reported as elemental carbon, were converted to actual carbon dioxide mass by multiplying them by 3.667 (the ratio of the mass of carbon to that of carbon dioxide). Although estimates of global carbon dioxide emissions are probably accurate within 10 percent (as calculated from global average fuel chemistry and use), country estimates may have larger error bounds. Trends estimated from a consistent time series tend to be more accurate than individual values. Each year the CDIAC recalculates the entire time series since 1949, incorporating recent findings and corrections. Estimates exclude fuels supplied to ships and aircraft in international transport because of the difficulty of apportioning the fuels among benefiting countries.

Energy use

In low- and middle-income economies growth in energy use is closely related to growth in the modern sectors—industry, motorized transport, and urban areas—but also reflects climatic, geographic, and economic factors. Energy use has been growing rapidly in low- and middle-income economies, but high-income economies still use more than four times as much energy per capita.

Total energy use refers to the use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels (such as electricity and refined petroleum products). It includes energy from combustible renewables and waste—solid biomass and animal products, gas and liquid from biomass, and industrial and municipal waste. Biomass is any plant matter used directly as fuel or converted into fuel, heat, or electricity. Data for combustible renewables and waste are often based on small surveys or other incomplete information and thus give only a broad impression of developments and are not strictly comparable across countries. The International Energy Agency (IEA) reports include country notes that explain some of these differences (see *Data sources*). All forms of energy—primary energy and primary electricity—are converted into oil equivalents. A notional thermal efficiency of 33 percent is assumed for converting nuclear electricity into oil equivalents and 100 percent efficiency for converting hydroelectric power.

Electricity production

Use of energy is important in improving people's standard of living. But electricity generation also can damage the environment. Whether such damage occurs depends largely on how electricity is generated. For example, burning coal releases twice as much carbon dioxide—a major contributor to global warming—as does burning an equivalent amount of natural gas. Nuclear energy does not generate carbon dioxide emissions, but it produces other dangerous waste products.

The IEA compiles data on energy inputs used to generate electricity. Data for countries that are not members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are based on national energy data adjusted to conform to annual questionnaires completed by OECD member governments. In addition, estimates are sometimes made to complete major aggregates from which key data are missing, and adjustments are made to compensate for differences in definitions. The IEA makes these estimates in consultation with national statistical offices, oil companies, electric utilities, and national energy experts. It occasionally revises its time series to reflect political changes. For example, the IEA has constructed historical energy statistics for countries of the former Soviet Union. In addition, energy statistics for other countries have undergone continuous changes in coverage or methodology in recent years as more detailed energy accounts have become available. Breaks in series are therefore unavoidable.

Definitions

• **Deforestation** is the permanent conversion of natural forest area to other uses, including agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuelwood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. • **Nationally protected areas** are terrestrial and marine protected areas as a percentage of total territorial area and include all nationally designated protected areas with known location and extent. All overlaps between different designations and categories, buffered points, and polygons are removed, and all undated protected areas are dated. • **Internal renewable freshwater resources** are the average annual flows of rivers and groundwater from rainfall in the country. Natural incoming flows originating outside a country's borders and overlapping water resources between surface runoff and groundwater recharge are excluded. • **Access to an improved water source** is the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. An improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection. • **Access to improved sanitation facilities** is the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush toilets (to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine), ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slab, and composting toilets. • **Urban population growth** is the annual rate of change of urban population assuming exponential change. Urban population is the proportion of midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country, which is obtained by the United Nations, multiplied by the World Bank estimate of total population. • **Ambient $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution** is defined as exposure to fine suspended particulates of less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter that are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and causing severe health damage. Data are aggregated at the national level and include both rural and urban areas. Exposure is calculated by weighting mean annual concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ by population. • **Carbon dioxide emissions** are emissions 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. • **Energy use** refers to the use of primary energy before transformation to other end use fuels, which equals indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. • **Electricity production** is measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station. In addition to hydropower, coal, oil, gas, and nuclear power generation, it covers generation by geothermal, solar, wind, and tide and wave energy as well as that from combustible renewables and waste. Production includes the output of electric plants designed to produce electricity only, as well as that of combined heat and power plants.

Data sources

Data on deforestation are from FAO (2015) and the FAO website. Data on protected areas, derived from the UNEP and WCMC online databases (www.unep-wcmc.org/resources-and-data), are based on data from national authorities, national legislation, and international agreements. Data on freshwater resources are from the FAO's AQUASTAT database (www.fao.org/nr/aquastat/). Data on access to water and sanitation are from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation online database (www.wssinfo.org). Data on urban population are from United Nations Population Division (2014). Data on particulate matter concentrations are from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015 (www.healthdata.org/gbd/data) by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (see GBD 2015 Risk Factors Collaborators 2016). Data on carbon dioxide emissions are from CDIAC online databases (http://cdiac.ornl.gov). Data on energy use and electricity production are from IEA online databases and its annual *Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries,* and *Energy Balances of OECD Countries.*

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3 Environment

Online tables and indicators

To access the World Development Indicators online tables, use the URL http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/ and the table number (for example, http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/3.1). To view a specific indicator online, use the URL http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ and the indicator code (for example, http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS).

3.1 Rural environment and land use

Rural population	SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS
Rural population growth	SP.RUR.TOTL.ZG
Land area	AG.LND.TOTL.K2
Forest area	AG.LND.FRST.ZS
Permanent cropland	AG.LND.CROP.ZS
Arable land, % of land area	AG.LND.ARBL.ZS
Arable land, hectares per person	AG.LND.ARBL.HA.PC

3.2 Agricultural inputs

Agricultural land, % of land area	AG.LND.AGRI.ZS
Agricultural land, % irrigated	AG.LND.IRIG.AG.ZS
Average annual precipitation	AG.LND.PRCP.MM
Land under cereal production	AG.LND.CREL.HA
Fertilizer consumption, % of fertilizer production	AG.CON.FERT.PT.ZS
Fertilizer consumption, kilograms per hectare of arable land	AG.CON.FERT.ZS
Agricultural employment	SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS
Tractors	AG.LND.TRAC.ZS

3.3 Agricultural output and productivity

Crop production index	AG.PRD.CROP.XD
Food production index	AG.PRD.FOOD.XD
Livestock production index	AG.PRD.LVSK.XD
Cereal yield	AG.YLD.CREL.KG
Agriculture value added per worker	EA.PRD.AGRI.KD

3.4 Deforestation and biodiversity

Forest area	AG.LND.FRST.K2
Average annual deforestation	..[a,b]
Threatened species, Mammals	EN.MAM.THRD.NO
Threatened species, Birds	EN.BIR.THRD.NO
Threatened species, Fishes	EN.FSH.THRD.NO
Threatened species, Higher plants	EN.HPT.THRD.NO
Terrestrial protected areas	ER.LND.PTLD.ZS
Marine protected areas	ER.MRN.PTMR.ZS

3.5 Freshwater

Internal renewable freshwater resources	ER.H2O.INTR.K3
Internal renewable freshwater resources, Per capita	ER.H2O.INTR.PC
Annual freshwater withdrawals, cu. m	ER.H2O.FWTL.K3
Annual freshwater withdrawals, % of internal resources	ER.H2O.FWTL.ZS
Annual freshwater withdrawals, % for agriculture	ER.H2O.FWAG.ZS
Annual freshwater withdrawals, % for industry	ER.H2O.FWIN.ZS
Annual freshwater withdrawals, % of domestic	ER.H2O.FWDM.ZS
Water productivity, GDP/water use	ER.GDP.FWTL.M3.KD
Access to an improved water source, % of rural population	SH.H2O.SAFE.RU.ZS
Access to an improved water source, % of urban population	SH.H2O.SAFE.UR.ZS

3.6 Energy production and use

Energy production	EG.EGY.PROD.KT.OE
Energy use	EG.USE.COMM.KT.OE
Energy use, Average annual growth	..[a,b]
Energy use, Per capita	EG.USE.PCAP.KG.OE
Fossil fuel	EG.USE.COMM.FO.ZS
Combustible renewable and waste	EG.USE.CRNW.ZS
Alternative and nuclear energy production	EG.USE.COMM.CL.ZS

3.7 Electricity production, sources, and access

Electricity production	EG.ELC.PROD.KH
Coal sources	EG.ELC.COAL.ZS
Natural gas sources	EG.ELC.NGAS.ZS
Oil sources	EG.ELC.PETR.ZS
Hydropower sources	EG.ELC.HYRO.ZS
Renewable sources	EG.ELC.RNWX.ZS
Nuclear power sources	EG.ELC.NUCL.ZS
Access to electricity	EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS

3.8 Energy dependency, efficiency and carbon dioxide emissions

Net energy imports	EG.IMP.CONS.ZS
GDP per unit of energy use	EG.GDP.PUSE.KO.PP.KD
Carbon dioxide emissions, Total	EN.ATM.CO2E.KT
Carbon dioxide emissions, Carbon intensity	EN.ATM.CO2E.EG.ZS
Carbon dioxide emissions, Per capita	EN.ATM.CO2E.PC
Carbon dioxide emissions, kilograms per 2011 PPP $ of GDP	EN.ATM.CO2E.PP.GD.KD

3.9 Trends in greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions, Total	EN.ATM.GHGT.KT.CE
Greenhouse gas emissions, % change	EN.ATM.GHGT.ZG
Methane emissions, Total	EN.ATM.METH.KT.CE

Methane emissions, % change	EN.ATM.METH.ZG
Methane emissions, From energy processes	EN.ATM.METH.EG.ZS
Methane emissions, Agricultural	EN.ATM.METH.AG.ZS
Nitrous oxide emissions, Total	EN.ATM.NOXE.KT.CE
Nitrous oxide emissions, % change	EN.ATM.NOXE.ZG
Nitrous oxide emissions, From energy processes	EN.ATM.NOXE.EG.ZS
Nitrous oxide emissions, Agricultural	EN.ATM.NOXE.AG.ZS
Other greenhouse gas emissions, Total	EN.ATM.GHGO.KT.CE
Other greenhouse gas emissions, % change	EN.ATM.GHGO.ZG

3.10 Carbon dioxide emissions by sector

Electricity and heat production	EN.CO2.ETOT.ZS
Manufacturing industries and construction	EN.CO2.MANF.ZS
Residential buildings and commercial and public services	EN.CO2.BLDG.ZS
Transport	EN.CO2.TRAN.ZS
Other sectors	EN.CO2.OTHX.ZS

3.11 Climate variability, exposure to impact, and resilience

Land area where elevation is below 5 meters	AG.LND.EL5M.ZS
Urban land area where elevation is below 5 meters	AG.LND.EL5M.UR.ZS
Rural land area where elevation is below 5 meters	AG.LND.EL5M.RU.ZS
Population living in areas where elevation is below 5 meters	EN.POP.EL5M.ZS
Urban population living in areas where elevation is below 5 meters	EN.POP.EL5M.UR.ZS
Rural population living in areas where elevation is below 5 meters	EN.POP.EL5M.RU.ZS
Population affected by droughts, floods, and extreme temperatures	EN.CLC.MDAT.ZS
Disaster risk reduction progress score	EN.CLC.DRSK.XQ

3.12 Urbanization

Urban population	SP.URB.TOTL
Urban population, % of total population	SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS
Urban population, Average annual growth	SP.URB.GROW
Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million	EN.URB.MCTY.TL.ZS
Population in the largest city	EN.URB.LCTY.UR.ZS
Access to improved sanitation facilities, % of urban population	SH.STA.ACSN.UR
Access to improved sanitation facilities, % of rural population	SH.STA.ACSN.RU

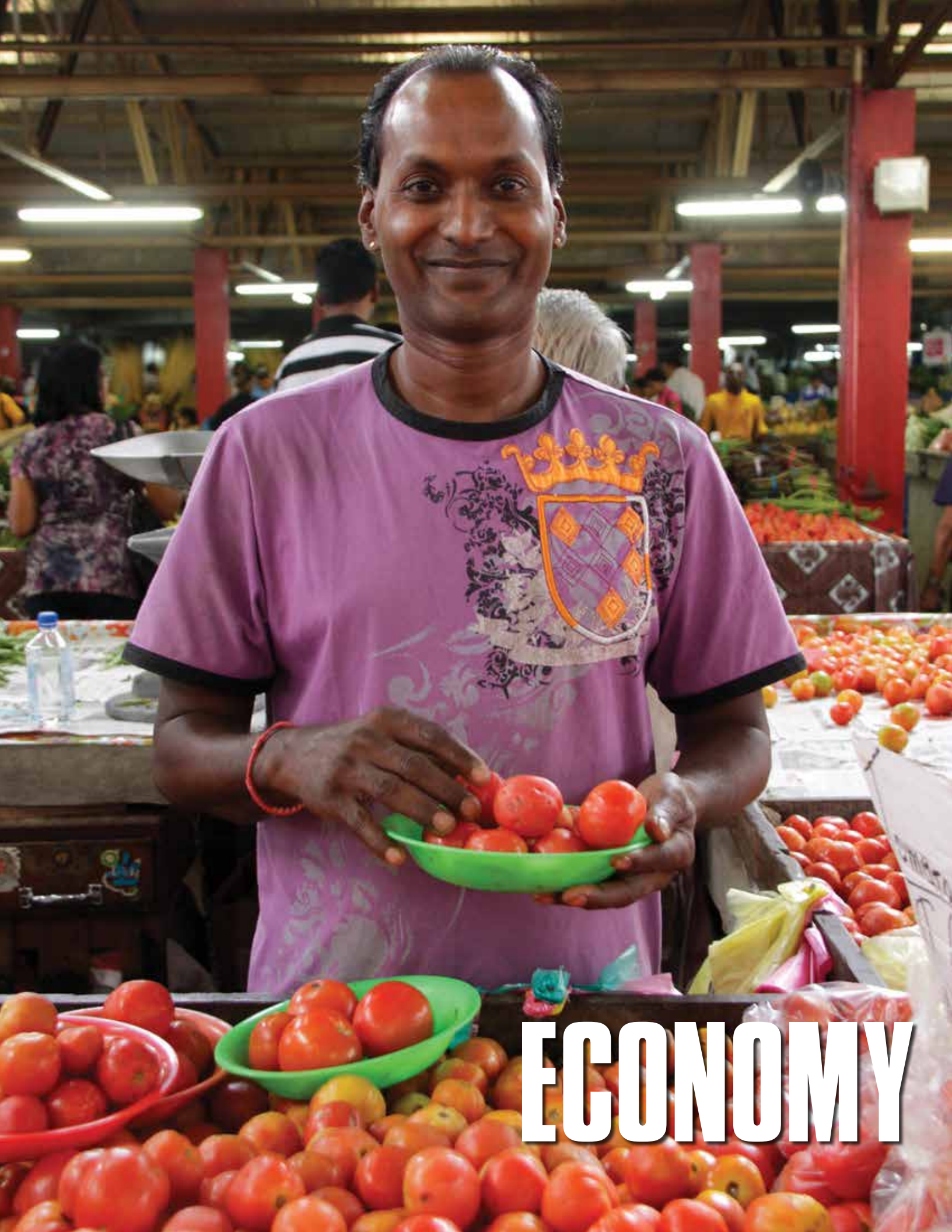
3.13 Sustainable energy for all

Access to electricity, % of population	EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS
Access to electricity, % of urban population	EG.ELC.ACCS.UR.ZS
Access to electricity, % of rural population	EG.ELC.ACCS.RU.ZS
Access to non-solid fuel, % of population	EG.NSF.ACCS.ZS
Access to non-solid fuel, % of urban population	EG.NSF.ACCS.UR.ZS
Access to non-solid fuel, % of rural population	EG.NSF.ACCS.RU.ZS
Energy intensity level of primary energy	EG.EGY.PRIM.PP.KD
Renewable energy consumption	EG.FEC.RNEW.ZS
Renewable electricity output	EG.ELC.RNEW.ZS

3.14 Contribution of natural resources to gross domestic product

Total natural resources rents	NY.GDP.TOTL.RT.ZS
Oil rents	NY.GDP.PETR.RT.ZS
Natural gas rents	NY.GDP.NGAS.RT.ZS
Coal rents	NY.GDP.COAL.RT.ZS
Mineral rents	NY.GDP.MINR.RT.ZS
Forest rents	NY.GDP.FRST.RT.ZS

a. Derived from data elsewhere in the World Development Indicators database.
b. Available online only as part of the table, not as an individual indicator.



ECONOMY

4

Economy provides a window to the global economy and the economic activity of the more than 200 countries and territories that produce, trade, and consume the world's output. The indicators in the World Development Indicators database monitor changes in the size and structure of the global economy and their effects on national economies. Indicators include measures of macroeconomic performance (GDP, consumption, investment, international trade, balance of payments, central government budgets, prices, and money supply). Broader measures of income and savings, adjusted for pollution, depreciation, and depletion of resources, are also available.

Many of these indicators are used to monitor the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. For example, the indicator on annual GDP growth relates to target 8.1, which aims for at least 7 percent GDP growth a year in the least developed countries. The indicator on natural resource rents as a share of GNI compared with adjusted net savings as a share of GNI measures how well countries are using resources to invest in other kinds of capital. This captures important aspects of target 12.2, which encourages the efficient use and sustainable management of natural resources.

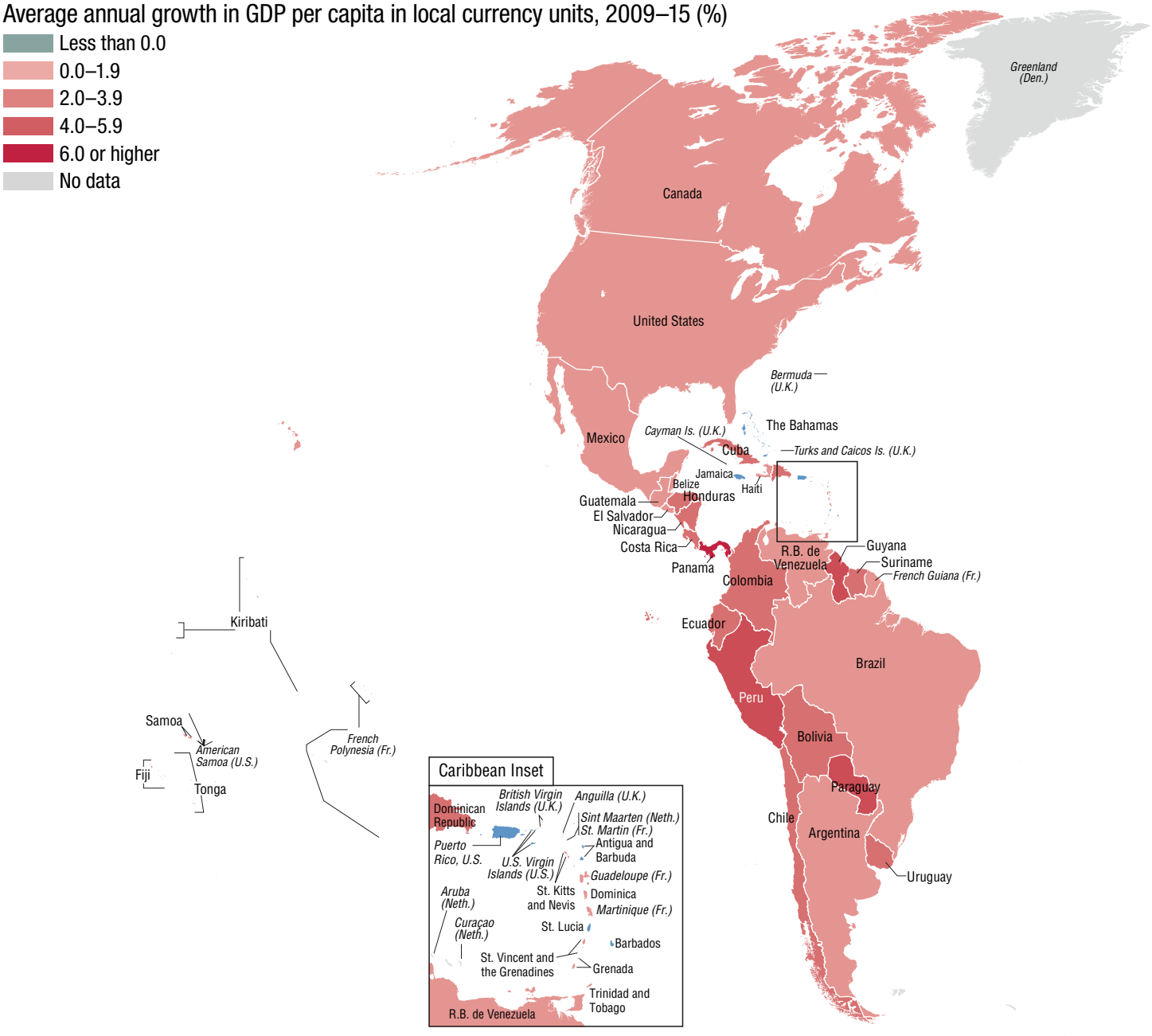
Countries revise their national accounts estimates periodically to incorporate new data sources, improved methodologies, or new standards and classifications or to update the base year for growth estimates. This ongoing process improves data quality and international comparability.

Such revisions to national accounts and GDP data cause discontinuities, or breaks, in the series unless they are applied carefully and consistently to historical data. To present consistent time series for GDP growth, the World Development Indicators database has always included adjusted constant price series, by linking old series to the new using historical growth rates. However, the current price series were not adjusted (that is, they remained unlinked), which caused artificial jumps in the derived implicit GDP deflator and inflation series. To mitigate this problem, this year's *Economy* indicators include additional linked series for current price GDP, the implicit GDP deflator, and inflation. To extrapolate the implicit deflator, the methodology uses historical inflation rates, as published by national sources. Consistent time series for linked current price GDP are then derived using the constant price GDP and the implicit GDP deflator. The new series are published in the World Development Indicators database with the following codes: GDP, linked series (NY.GDP.MKTP.CN.AD); GDP deflator, linked series (NY.GDP.DEFL.ZS.AD); and inflation, GDP deflator, linked series (NY.GDP.DEFL.ZG.AD). Data are available for 1990–2015.

Economic growth reduces poverty. Fast-growing middle-income countries are closing the income gap with high-income countries. But growth must be sustained over the long term, and gains must be shared to make lasting improvements to the well-being of all people. The 2007 financial crisis spread from high-income to low-income countries in 2008. A year later it became the most severe global recession in 50 years and affected sustained development around the world. The average annual growth of GDP per capita in low- and middle-income countries, while still faster than in high-income countries, slowed from 5 percent over 2000–09 (the pre-crisis period) to 3.8 percent over 2009–15 (the post-crisis period). The low- and middle-income countries in the Middle East and North Africa saw the largest drop: Average annual growth of GDP per capita fell 3.3 percentage points, from 3.1 percent to –0.2 percent.

Economic growth

Average annual growth in GDP per capita in local currency units, 2009–15 (%)

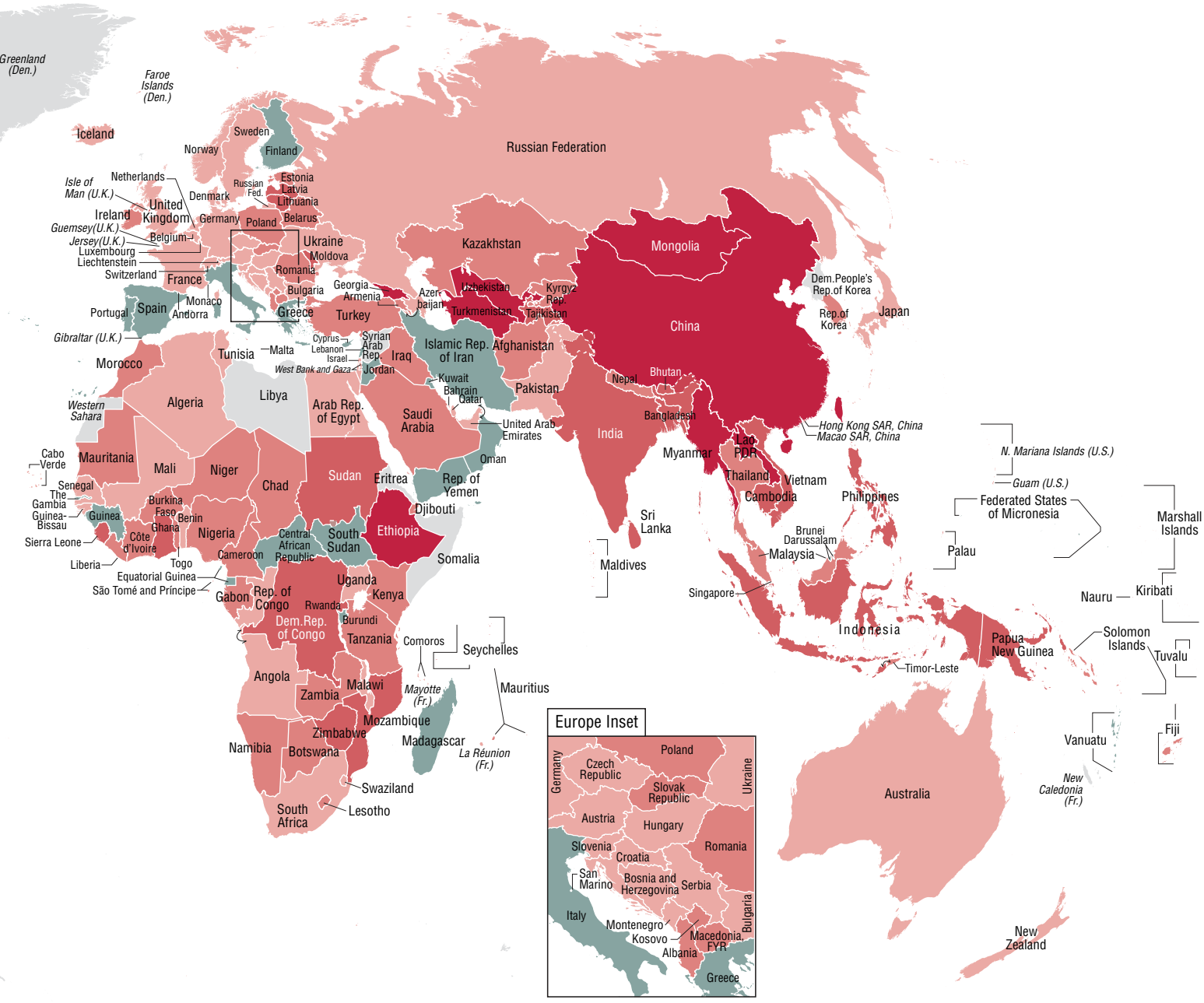


Average annual growth of GDP per capita in Angola declined from 7.8 percent over 2000–09 to 1.4 percent over 2009–15, mainly because of the spillover effects of low oil prices on the economy that reduced private and government consumption.

Panama's average annual growth of GDP per capita over 2009–15 was 6 percent, mainly because of the expansion of the Panama Canal and increased economic activity driven by investment in real estate, transportation, construction, and banking.

Ethiopia is one of the fastest growing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, with 7.5 percent average annual growth of GDP per capita over 2009–15, driven by agriculture, manufacturing, and considerable government spending on infrastructure.

Greece had the lowest average annual growth of GDP per capita in Europe and Central Asia over 2009–15, –4.0 percent, caused by a sharp contraction of gross fixed capital formation and a large reduction in government spending.



4 Economy

	Gross domestic product			Gross savings	Adjusted net savings	Current account balance	Central government net lending (+) or borrowing (–)	Central government debt	Consumer price index	Broad money
	average annual % growth			% of GDP	% of GNI	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% growth	% of GDP
	1990–2000	2000–09	2009–15	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
Afghanistan	..	*8.5*	5.7	–11.5	–33.2	–26.5	*2.3*	..	–1.5	34.5
Albania	3.6	5.7	2.0	15.7	6.4	–10.7	–3.0	79.8	1.9	84.7
Algeria	1.9	4.1	3.3	36.8	24.7	–16.5	..	..	4.8	82.6
American Samoa	..	*–1.1*	–1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	3.2	4.3	*–3.1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angola	1.6	11.6	4.8	–6.3	–49.6	–10.0	–6.9	..	10.3	46.4
Antigua and Barbuda	3.5	4.9	0.9	*8.7*	..	*–17.0*	*–2.8*	*86.6*	1.0	100.5
Argentina	4.3	4.6	2.2	14.2	7.3	–2.9	..	..	*10.6*	28.1
Armenia	–1.9	10.6	4.3	18.1	3.2	–2.7	–4.7	..	3.7	36.9
Aruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
Australia	3.6	3.3	2.6	23.0	8.1	–4.4	–2.7	47.4	1.5	114.3
Austria[a]	2.5	1.9	1.1	26.0	12.6	1.9	–1.1	*83.5*	0.9	..
Azerbaijan	–6.3	17.9	2.7	28.7	15.7	–0.4	–2.7	..	4.2	39.2
Bahamas, The	2.6	1.0	0.7	13.6	7.4	–15.9	..	*60.5*	1.9	71.3
Bahrain	5.0	6.0	3.9	*19.9*	*8.5*	*3.4*	*–3.5*	*43.9*	1.8	85.8
Bangladesh	4.7	5.7	6.2	36.1	24.2	1.4	..	..	6.2	64.5
Barbados	1.7	1.9	0.3	*–5.2*	*–11.9*	*–5.7*	*–12.0*	*128.9*	–1.1	..
Belarus	–1.6	8.2	2.3	26.5	19.3	–3.4	2.3	38.9	13.5	0.0
Belgium[a]	2.2	1.9	1.1	23.3	8.4	0.4	–1.2	..	0.6	..
Belize	4.5	4.2	2.6	13.7	2.8	–10.0	*–3.6*	*76.0*	–0.9	82.0
Benin	4.6	4.0	4.7	15.8	*3.7*	–9.0	..	..	0.3	43.0
Bermuda	2.9	2.3	*–3.4*	*54.2*	..	*15.1*	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	5.2	8.4	5.9	22.0	10.7	–27.8	*4.4*	*90.7*	4.5	59.0
Bolivia	4.0	4.0	5.4	13.2	..	–5.6	..	..	4.1	95.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*28.5*	5.3	1.1	*10.6*	..	–5.5	0.4	..	..	65.3
Botswana	4.9	4.7	5.6	38.9	24.5	7.8	..	..	3.1	45.9
Brazil	2.8	3.7	2.2	14.4	9.4	–3.3	–7.7	67.5	9.0	93.6
British Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	2.1	1.4	0.2	56.1	38.7	16.0	..	..	–0.4	80.8
Bulgaria	–0.4	5.8	1.2	22.9	10.8	0.4	..	*24.1*	–0.1	83.5
Burkina Faso	5.5	5.9	5.8	*18.0*	..	*–8.1*	..	..	1.0	39.5
Burundi	–2.9	3.3	3.4	2.0	..	–12.1	..	..	5.6	21.8
Cabo Verde	12.1	7.3	1.7	*28.6*	..	–4.9	..	..	0.1	98.4
Cambodia	*7.0*	9.2	7.1	*15.5*	*4.6*	*–9.9*	–0.8	..	1.2	66.9
Cameroon	1.8	3.3	4.9	9.6	*–7.4*	–4.1	..	..	2.7	22.4
Canada	3.0	2.1	2.4	19.7	6.0	–3.4	0.5	54.7	1.1	..
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	1.8	2.4	–7.1	..	..	..	..	..	37.1	27.8
Chad	2.2	11.4	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	15.9
Channel Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	6.6	4.2	4.3	20.3	4.3	–2.0	–2.2	..	4.3	85.0
China	10.6	10.9	8.2	47.9	22.9	3.0	..	..	1.4	202.1
Hong Kong SAR, China	3.6	4.8	3.3	24.8	..	3.3	..	..	3.0	363.1
Macao SAR, China	2.2	12.3	7.8	51.0	..	25.0	13.5	..	4.6	128.2
Colombia	2.8	4.6	4.6	18.0	5.4	–6.5	..	*58.6*	5.0	49.2
Comoros	1.6	2.0	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	–8.1	45.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	–4.9	5.1	7.7	6.2	–16.4	–4.4	..	..	*1.6*	13.2

	Gross domestic product			Gross savings	Adjusted net savings	Current account balance	Central government net lending (+) or borrowing (–)	Central government debt	Consumer price index	Broad money
	average annual % growth			% of GDP	% of GNI	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% growth	% of GDP
	1990–2000	2000–09	2009–15	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
Congo, Rep.	1.0	4.0	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	44.1
Costa Rica	4.9	4.7	3.7	..	..	–4.6	*–5.9*	..	0.8	49.8
Côte d'Ivoire	3.1	1.0	6.0	*17.7*	*10.1*	*–2.0*	*–1.9*	..	1.2	37.5
Croatia	*3.1*	3.7	–0.8	23.3	10.2	5.1	*–4.0*	..	–0.5	71.9
Cuba	–0.7	6.4	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curaçao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus[a,b]	4.5	3.6	–1.9	11.6	1.7	–2.9	–1.1	*145.9*	–2.1	..
Czech Republic	1.4	4.1	1.3	26.9	*4.7*	0.9	–1.2	36.7	0.3	78.9
Denmark	2.8	1.2	1.2	28.9	18.5	9.2	–1.6	*45.5*	0.5	67.9
Djibouti	–2.0	4.0	5.0	..	..	–31.7	..	..	2.2	91.0
Dominica	2.0	3.1	0.5	*5.2*	..	*–14.2*	*–3.8*	*64.3*	–0.8	101.2
Dominican Republic	6.3	5.2	5.2	21.4	17.0	–2.0	0.3	..	0.8	35.6
Ecuador	2.2	4.5	4.8	24.2	11.4	–2.2	..	..	4.0	41.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.4	4.9	2.6	9.6	3.3	–5.1	..	..	10.4	78.4
El Salvador	4.8	2.4	1.9	10.4	3.1	–3.6	–1.2	46.5	*0.6*	44.9
Equatorial Guinea	36.7	19.3	–0.1	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	19.2
Eritrea	*6.5*	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia[a]	*5.7*	5.2	3.5	26.9	12.3	2.2	0.0	*0.6*	–0.5	..
Ethiopia	3.8	8.5	10.3	..	..	..	..	..	10.1	..
Faroe Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	2.7	1.6	4.1	13.0	0.0	–1.6	*–0.9*	..	1.4	78.2
Finland[a]	2.9	2.4	0.2	20.4	7.3	–0.4	–2.1	*53.5*	–0.2	..
France[a]	2.0	1.5	1.0	20.7	7.4	–0.2	–3.5	*88.6*	0.0	..
French Polynesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	2.3	0.9	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	25.1
Gambia, The	3.0	3.2	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	*55.0*
Georgia	–7.1[c]	7.4[c]	5.2[c]	20.7[c]	9.3[c]	–12.0	–1.2	41.4	4.0	42.1
Germany[a]	1.7	1.0	1.8	27.7	13.7	8.3	0.4	*52.2*	0.2	..
Ghana	4.3	5.7	8.0	17.0	–12.4	–7.5	..	..	17.1	34.0
Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece[a]	2.4	3.1	–4.5	10.0	–7.5	0.1	–7.8	*181.7*	–1.7	..
Greenland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenada	3.2	3.1	2.3	*–1.8*	..	*–25.3*	..	..	–0.6	87.9
Guam	..	*1.3*	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	4.2	3.7	3.7	13.4	1.6	–0.2	*–0.4*	*24.8*	2.4	48.0
Guinea	4.2	2.7	2.3	*–17.1*	..	*–18.6*	..	..	8.2	35.5
Guinea-Bissau	0.6	2.4	2.8	*2.5*	..	*–5.1*	..	..	1.4	49.0
Guyana	5.4	2.3	4.6	9.5	–0.7	–4.6	..	..	–1.0	60.2
Haiti	..	0.7	2.5	29.6	22.0	–2.7	..	..	9.0	50.7
Honduras	3.2	4.9	3.5	19.4	17.9	–6.3	–0.9	..	3.2	54.0
Hungary	*1.9*	2.8	1.5	24.8	11.1	3.2	–1.7	96.5	–0.1	58.3
Iceland	2.8	4.4	1.9	23.9	14.6	5.1	–0.2	..	1.6	80.9
India	6.0	7.5	7.0	32.3	18.7	–1.1	*–4.1*	*50.3*	4.9	78.6
Indonesia	3.9	5.3	5.7	32.1	25.2	–2.0	–2.6	30.3	6.4	39.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.4	5.5	*0.2*	..	..	..	..	..	13.7	*67.7*
Iraq	10.3	3.9	6.7	37.0	..	2.3	*–2.8*	..	1.4	40.1
Ireland[a]	7.5	3.8	4.2	31.9	26.2	10.2	–2.1	91.8	–0.3	..

4 Economy

	Gross domestic product			Gross savings	Adjusted net savings	Current account balance	Central government net lending (+) or borrowing (–)	Central government debt	Consumer price index	Broad money
	average annual % growth			% of GDP	% of GNI	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% growth	% of GDP
	1990–2000	2000–09	2009–15	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
Isle of Man	6.4	6.4	*5.8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	5.7	3.5	3.8	24.5	15.9	4.6	–2.2	..	–0.6	84.0
Italy[a]	1.6	0.6	–0.6	18.6	3.9	1.6	–2.9	*134.8*	0.0	..
Jamaica	1.6	1.3	0.4	19.5	16.1	–2.8	–0.6	..	3.7	60.5
Japan	1.3	0.8	1.4	27.0	6.8	3.1	*–5.2*	*196.6*	0.8	236.7
Jordan	5.0	7.1	2.7	14.2	7.4	–8.9	..	..	–0.9	125.9
Kazakhstan	–4.1	8.8	5.3	*28.7*	*9.7*	–3.0	–2.4	19.3	6.6	42.1
Kenya	2.2	4.3	5.7	*10.7*	*–10.8*	*–10.3*	..	..	6.6	42.2
Kiribati	1.7	0.9	3.0	..	..	*24.0*	69.2	..	..	..
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	6.2	4.4	3.3	35.5	18.5	7.7	0.8	39.9	0.7	144.2
Kosovo	..	5.3	3.2	17.0	..	–8.5	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	*4.9*	7.2	3.3	32.6	12.7	7.5	..	..	3.3	99.8
Kyrgyz Republic	–4.1	4.6	4.3	19.7	–1.6	–15.1	–1.5	70.8	6.5	33.8
Lao PDR	6.4	7.0	8.0	14.2	..	–18.3	–4.3	..	1.3	..
Latvia[a]	*5.4*	6.6	2.8	21.3	1.7	–0.8	–2.3	*59.4*	0.2	..
Lebanon	5.3	5.0	2.3	25.5	7.8	–17.3	–7.4	..	–3.7	262.2
Lesotho	4.1	3.6	4.5	..	..	–7.4	*3.6*	..	3.2	34.9
Liberia	4.2	0.3	5.8	18.0	..	–41.9	..	..	7.8	35.4
Libya	..	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	*2.6*	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania[a]	*4.8*	6.2	3.6	17.7	18.6	–2.4	–0.2	*43.7*	–0.9	..
Luxembourg[a]	4.5	3.3	3.1	25.0	20.9	5.2	1.1	31.1	0.5	..
Macedonia, FYR	–0.8	3.7	2.3	30.6	..	–2.0	..	..	–0.3	59.6
Madagascar	2.0	3.6	2.3	*4.3*	..	*–5.9*	*–2.1*	..	7.4	25.1
Malawi	3.7	5.0	4.4	9.2	–15.5	–11.1	–4.4	39.4	21.9	*24.0*
Malaysia	7.0	5.2	5.5	28.0	13.3	3.0	–3.2	54.5	2.1	135.1
Maldives	..	*8.2*	5.2	..	..	–9.5	..	..	1.0	57.8
Mali	4.0	5.3	3.3	*20.3*	..	*–4.8*	–2.7	..	1.4	27.6
Malta[a]	5.2	2.2	3.5	28.1	..	5.5	–1.4	*83.6*	1.1	..
Marshall Islands	0.4	1.4	2.2	..	..	*–2.7*	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	2.9	6.1	*5.2*	*25.9*	*–9.0*	*–27.1*	..	..	0.5	..
Mauritius	5.2	4.5	3.7	5.6	–7.6	–5.0	*–3.2*	..	1.3	107.0
Mexico	3.3	2.2	3.1	22.0	12.6	–2.9	..	..	2.7	53.2
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	1.8	–0.3	–0.2	..	..	*7.0*	11.2	30.1	..	56.6
Moldova	*–2.7*[d]	5.6[d]	4.6[d]	15.3[d]	11.9[d]	–6.3	–1.9	25.4	9.7	52.4
Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	1.0	7.5	10.5	21.3	–6.2	–8.1	*–1.1*	*45.9*	5.8	43.4
Montenegro	..	4.7	1.6	7.2	..	–13.4	..	..	1.2	..
Morocco	3.0[e]	5.0[e]	3.9[e]	28.2[e]	21.4[e]	–2.1	..	..	1.6	116.9
Mozambique	8.6	8.2	7.1	10.2	–5.1	–39.4	..	..	3.6	56.3
Myanmar	7.0	12.6	7.6	..	..	–6.3	..	..	10.8	46.3
Namibia	3.3	5.3	5.6	23.1	19.2	–13.3	–8.0	*23.0*	3.4	55.9
Nauru	..	..	19.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	4.9	3.7	4.4	46.1	39.2	11.5	1.1	..	7.9	98.7
Netherlands[a]	3.3	1.7	0.6	27.9	15.1	8.7	–1.5	70.6	0.6	..
New Caledonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Gross domestic product			Gross savings	Adjusted net savings	Current account balance	Central government net lending (+) or borrowing (–)	Central government debt	Consumer price index	Broad money
	average annual % growth			% of GDP	% of GNI	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% growth	% of GDP
	1990–2000	2000–09	2009–15	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
New Zealand	3.4	2.9	2.7	*19.2*	*11.8*	–3.2	0.1	57.3	0.3	..
Nicaragua	3.7	3.4	5.0	23.4	16.1	–8.2	–0.6	..	4.0	39.1
Niger	2.4	4.1	6.6	*21.1*	*7.5*	*–15.0*	..	..	1.0	26.3
Nigeria	1.9	10.0	5.2	16.3	2.3	–3.2	*–1.4*	*10.5*	9.0	19.5
Northern Mariana Islands	..	*–8.4*	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	3.9	2.0	1.6	36.9	20.6	8.7	6.9	*20.9*	2.2	58.4
Oman	4.5	2.8	4.3	20.4	–11.3	–15.5	*4.7*	*4.9*	0.1	56.4
Pakistan	3.8	5.1	3.7	23.3	14.9	–0.6	*–6.6*	..	2.5	53.2
Palau	*2.3*	–0.3	3.1	..	..	*–19.3*	..	..	..	..
Panama	4.9	6.6	7.8	*33.3*	*30.9*	–6.5	..	..	0.1	..
Papua New Guinea	3.8	3.8	*8.1*	..	..	*14.1*	..	..	6.0	*44.9*
Paraguay	3.0	3.2	5.9	14.6	4.9	–1.7	*–0.1*	..	3.1	56.0
Peru	4.5	5.9	5.3	19.7	9.0	–4.9	–3.0	22.6	3.6	41.9
Philippines	3.3	4.9	6.2	42.8	27.6	2.5	–1.3	*45.4*	1.4	74.3
Poland	4.6	4.3	2.9	19.6	10.9	–0.6	–2.6	*55.6*	–1.0	64.2
Portugal[a]	2.8	0.8	–0.9	14.6	1.7	0.1	–4.8	*138.0*	0.5	..
Puerto Rico	3.6	0.3	*–2.0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	13.5	7.4	46.6	31.8	8.4	..	..	1.9	87.0
Romania	0.0	5.8	1.9	24.5	6.7	–1.2	–1.5	*41.5*	–0.6	40.2
Russian Federation	–4.7	6.0	2.0	25.9	9.0	5.2	–2.1	13.9	15.5	63.5
Rwanda	–0.2	7.7	7.1	14.1	..	–13.6	–4.2	..	2.5	21.9
Samoa	2.6	3.6	1.1	..	..	–5.7	–3.9	57.8	0.7	44.6
San Marino	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	5.5	4.7	..	..	–21.6	..	..	5.2	40.5
Saudi Arabia	2.1	5.9	5.0	25.1	12.7	–8.8	..	..	2.2	74.2
Senegal	3.0	4.3	3.9	*17.2*	*5.6*	*–8.8*	–4.8	..	0.1	45.7
Serbia	*0.7*	5.5	0.4	14.2	*–2.9*	–4.7	..	..	1.4	49.5
Seychelles	4.4	2.4	5.7	*16.3*	..	–17.8	1.0	60.6	4.0	63.5
Sierra Leone	–3.0	7.3	7.0	*6.1*	..	*–18.2*	*–3.0*	..	8.0	23.8
Singapore	7.2	6.0	5.3	45.0	35.6	18.4	4.4	108.7	–0.5	129.3
Sint Maarten	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic[a]	*4.5*	5.9	2.6	22.6	4.7	0.2	*–2.4*	*58.7*	–0.3	..
Slovenia[a]	*4.3*	3.7	0.2	25.5	9.1	5.2	–3.0	*76.0*	–0.5	..
Solomon Islands	3.4	3.9	5.3	..	..	–3.2	0.9	7.8	–0.6	46.8
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2.1	4.0	2.3	16.4	1.5	–4.3	–4.8	..	4.6	74.1
South Sudan	..	..	–10.4	*–9.4*	..	*–7.0*	..	..	50.2	46.3
Spain[a]	2.7	2.9	–0.6	21.4	7.2	1.4	–2.6	104.8	–0.5	..
Sri Lanka	5.3	5.5	6.4	27.9	21.7	–2.4	–7.4	76.0	0.9	51.4
St. Kitts and Nevis	4.6	3.4	2.8	*34.6*	..	*–8.0*	*–3.4*	*64.8*	–2.3	158.7
St. Lucia	3.5	3.0	–0.1	*12.0*	*5.5*	*–7.6*	..	..	–1.0	92.6
St. Martin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	3.3	4.2	0.6	*–3.0*	*–17.3*	*–29.2*	..	..	–1.7	80.1
Sudan	5.5[f]	7.5[f]	2.0[g]	5.9	–6.2	–6.1	..	..	16.9	16.1
Suriname	0.8	5.2	3.0	51.0	27.7	–15.7	..	..	6.9	60.5
Swaziland	3.2	4.1	2.9	*23.4*	*14.4*	10.1	..	..	5.0	25.2
Sweden	2.3	2.4	2.2	29.0	19.0	4.7	0.5	*42.0*	0.0	67.2

4 Economy

	Gross domestic product			Gross savings	Adjusted net savings	Current account balance	Central government net lending (+) or borrowing (–)	Central government debt	Consumer price index	Broad money
	average annual % growth			% of GDP	% of GNI	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% growth	% of GDP
	1990–2000	2000–09	2009–15	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
Switzerland	1.2	2.2	1.7	35.1	17.8	11.5	0.5	23.0	–1.1	187.7
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	–10.4	8.5	7.0	*11.5*	*–6.5*	–6.0	..	..	5.7	22.3
Tanzania[h]	3.0	6.9	6.7	22.5	15.7	–7.3	..	..	5.6	24.3
Thailand	4.1	4.8	3.5	32.1	14.8	8.1	–0.1	*30.2*	–0.9	129.7
Timor-Leste	..	3.4	5.9	*110.8*	..	15.6	8.9	..	0.6	44.5
Togo	3.5	2.2	4.8	–6.1	*–23.2*	–11.3	..	..	1.8	53.3
Tonga	2.6	0.7	1.1	..	..	*–7.2*	..	..	–1.1	53.2
Trinidad and Tobago	4.6	7.4	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	68.9
Tunisia	4.7	4.6	2.1	12.0	–4.6	–8.9	..	..	4.9	68.6
Turkey	3.9	4.9	4.8	14.1	8.3	–4.5	1.3	34.8	7.7	63.1
Turkmenistan	–3.2	8.0	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	3.2	1.2	2.2	..	..	*17.8*	..	..	..	..
Uganda	7.0	7.7	5.3	16.7	..	–8.5	–3.6	25.5	5.2	21.9
Ukraine	–9.3	5.7	–0.9	14.9	0.6	–0.2	–1.5	70.6	48.7	50.2
United Arab Emirates	4.8	5.3	4.5	..	..	..	0.0	*1.9*	..	87.3
United Kingdom	2.6	2.0	1.9	12.9	4.3	–4.3	–4.1	107.6	0.1	137.2
United States	3.6	2.1	2.1	19.2	7.4	–2.6	–3.2	97.8	0.1	89.9
Uruguay	3.9	3.2	4.2	15.8	4.5	–2.1	*–6.2*	51.0	8.7	53.3
Uzbekistan	–0.2	7.0	8.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	3.4	3.9	1.5	*29.5*	*24.3*	–11.1	..	..	2.5	80.9
Venezuela, RB	1.6	5.1	*1.9*	*19.0*	*17.1*	*1.2*	..	..	109.7	*52.9*
Vietnam	7.9	6.8	5.9	27.3	17.7	0.5	*–5.7*	..	0.9	137.6
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	..	*2.0*	–6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	*14.3*	2.7	4.7	*2.1*	..	–13.5	–0.3	..	..	18.0
Yemen, Rep.	5.6	3.9	–3.6	–5.2	..	–8.0	..	..	*8.1*	*34.7*
Zambia	1.6	7.2	5.9	28.8	6.6	–3.6	..	..	10.1	25.8
Zimbabwe	2.5	–7.2	7.2	0.9	–16.1	–10.5	..	..	–2.4	..
World	**2.9w**	**3.2w**	**2.9w**	**24.9w**	**11.7w**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
East Asia & Pacific	3.7	4.6	4.8	36.1	18.1	..	..	..	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	1.6	2.3	1.3	22.4	9.5	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean	3.1	3.6	2.7	17.2	9.4	..	..	..	..	..
Middle East & North Africa	3.8	5.3	3.3	*33.7*	12.9	..	..	..	..	..
North America	3.6	2.1	2.1	19.2	7.3	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia	5.6	7.0	6.6	31.4	18.6	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.3	6.2	4.3	13.6	–3.9	..	..	..	..	..
Low & middle income	3.2	6.5	5.2	30.9	16.8	..	..	..	..	..
Low income	2.3	4.9	5.3	*14.6*	*–3.8*	..	..	..	..	..
Lower middle income	3.5	6.4	5.6	27.9	16.1	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle income	3.1	6.5	5.0	32.0	17.2	..	..	..	..	..
High income	2.8	2.0	1.8	22.6	9.1	..	..	..	..	..

a. As members of the European Monetary Union, these countries share a single currency, the euro. b. Refers to the area controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. c. Excludes Abkhazia and South Ossetia. d. Excludes Transnistria. e. Includes Former Spanish Sahara. f. Includes South Sudan. g. Includes South Sudan until July 9, 2011. h. Covers mainland Tanzania only.

About the data

Economic data are organized by several different accounting conventions: the system of national accounts, the balance of payments, government finance statistics, and international finance statistics. There has been progress in unifying the concepts in the system of national accounts, balance of payments, and government finance statistics, but there are many national variations in the implementation of these standards. Despite international agreement to move toward implementing the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) methodology in compiling national accounts, many countries are still using earlier versions, some as old as 1968. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) published a new balance of payments methodology (BPM6) in 2009, but many countries are still using the previous version. Similarly, the standards and definitions for government finance statistics were updated in 2014, but several countries still report using the 1986 or 2001 version. For individual country information about methodology used, refer to *Sources and methods.*

Economic growth

An economy's growth is measured by the change in the volume of its output or in the real incomes of its residents. The 2008 SNA offers three plausible indicators for calculating growth: the volume of gross domestic product (GDP), real gross domestic income, and real gross national income. Only growth in GDP is reported here.

Growth rates of GDP and its components are calculated using the least squares method and constant price data in the local currency for countries and using constant price U.S. dollar series for regional and income groups. Local currency series are converted to constant U.S. dollars using an exchange rate in the common reference year. The growth rates are average annual and compound growth rates. Methods of computing growth are described in *Sources and methods.* Forecasts of growth rates come from World Bank (2016).

Rebasing national accounts

Rebasing of national accounts can alter the measured growth rate of an economy and lead to breaks in series that affect the consistency of data over time. When countries rebase their national accounts, they update the weights assigned to various components to better reflect current patterns of production or uses of output. The new base year should represent normal operation of the economy—it should be a year without major shocks or distortions. Some countries have not rebased their national accounts for many years. Using an old base year can be misleading because implicit price and volume weights become progressively less relevant and useful.

To obtain comparable series of constant price data for computing aggregates, the World Bank rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year.

Rescaling may result in a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. To avoid distortions in the growth rates, the discrepancy is left unallocated. As a result, the weighted average of the growth rates of the components generally does not equal the GDP growth rate. The *Economy* indicators include linked series for current price GDP, the implicit GDP deflator, and inflation. The methodology uses historical inflation rates, as published by national sources, to extrapolate the implicit deflator. Consistent time series for linked current price GDP are then derived using the constant price GDP and the implicit GDP deflator. Data are available from 1990 onwards.

Adjusted net savings

Adjusted net savings measure the change in a country's real wealth after accounting for the depreciation and depletion of a full range of assets in the economy. If a country's adjusted net savings are positive and the accounting includes a sufficiently broad range of assets, economic theory suggests that the present value of social welfare is increasing. Conversely, persistently negative adjusted net savings indicate that the present value of social welfare is decreasing, suggesting that an economy is on an unsustainable path.

Adjusted net savings are derived from standard national accounting measures of gross savings by making four adjustments. First, estimates of fixed capital consumption of produced assets are deducted to obtain net savings. Second, current public expenditures on education are added to net savings (in standard national accounting these expenditures are treated as consumption). Third, estimates of the depletion of a variety of natural resources are deducted to reflect the decline in asset values associated with their extraction and harvest. And fourth, deductions are made for damages from carbon dioxide emissions and local air pollution. Damages from local air pollution include damages from exposure to household air pollution from cooking with solid fuels, ambient concentrations of very fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 microns, and ambient ozone pollution. By accounting for the depletion of natural resources and the degradation of the environment, adjusted net savings go beyond the definition of savings or net savings in the SNA.

Balance of payments

The balance of payments records an economy's transactions with the rest of the world. Balance of payments accounts are divided into two groups: the current account, which records transactions in goods, services, primary income, and secondary income, and the capital and financial account, which records capital transfers, acquisition or disposal of nonproduced, nonfinancial assets, and transactions in financial assets and liabilities. The current account balance is a more analytically useful indicator of an external imbalance.

Where to draw the line for analytical purposes requires a judgment concerning the imbalance that best indicates the need for adjustment. There are a number of definitions in common use for this and related analytical purposes. The trade balance is the difference between exports and imports of goods. From an analytical view it is arbitrary to distinguish goods from services. For example, a unit of foreign exchange earned by a freight company strengthens the balance of payments to the same extent as the foreign exchange

4 Economy

earned by a goods exporter. Even so, the trade balance is useful because it is often the most timely indicator of trends in the current account balance. Customs authorities are typically able to provide data on trade in goods long before data on trade in services are available.

Beginning in August 2012, the IMF implemented the Balance of Payments Manual 6 (BPM6) framework in its major statistical publications. The World Bank implemented BPM6 in its online databases and publications in April 2013. Balance of payments data for 2005 onward are presented in accord with the BPM6. The historical BPM5 data series will end with data for 2008, which can be accessed through the World Development Indicators archives (http://databank.worldbank.org/data/source/WDI-Archives).

The complete balance of payments methodology can be accessed at www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm.

Government finance

In August 2015 the IMF began using the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014) framework for its Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and database. The 2014 framework was implemented in World Development Indicators in April 2016; affected series have been adjusted from 1990 onward. Historical series based on the previous (2001) framework, with data up to 2012, can be accessed through the World Development Indicators archives.

The GFSM 2014 framework addresses the measurement of important international economic developments that have taken place in recent years, including through improved recording and methodological treatment of various types of events. The changes include methodological changes in the 2008 SNA, clarifications of existing methodological guidelines, presentational changes, and editorial changes. It aims to harmonize, to the extent possible, the guidelines with the 2008 SNA, the BPM6, and the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual. For debt-related issues GFSM 2014 is supplemented with the Public Sector Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users. Furthermore, efforts to harmonize statistical reporting and financial reporting, and new developments in the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, have led to additional changes.

Some differences remain between GFSM 2014 and the SNA, particularly in how some government production activities are treated, because they serve different analytic purposes. GFSM 2014 measures the impact of economic events such as taxing, spending, borrowing, and lending on government finances and on the remainder of the economy. The SNA measures production and consumption of goods and services and the savings and investment created in doing so. As a result, the treatment of some government production activities differs in GFSM 2014 from the treatment of those activities in the 2008 SNA. The complete GFSM 2014 can be accessed at www.imf.org/external/Pubs/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf.

For most countries central government finance data have been consolidated into one account, but for others only budgetary central government accounts are available. Countries reporting budgetary data are noted in *Sources and methods*. Because budgetary accounts may not include all central government units (such as social security funds), they usually provide an incomplete picture. In federal states the central government accounts provide an incomplete view of total public finance.

Data on government revenue and expense are collected by the IMF through questionnaires to member countries and by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Despite IMF efforts to standardize data collection, statistics are often incomplete, untimely, and not comparable across countries.

Government finance statistics are reported in local currency. The indicators here are shown as percentages of GDP. Many countries report government finance data by fiscal year; see *Sources and methods* for information on fiscal year end by country.

Financial accounts

Money and the financial accounts that record the supply of money lie at the heart of a country's financial system. There are several commonly used definitions of the money supply. The narrowest, M1, encompasses currency held by the public and demand deposits with banks. M2 includes M1 plus time and savings deposits with banks that require prior notice for withdrawal. M3 includes M2 as well as various money market instruments, such as certificates of deposit issued by banks, bank deposits denominated in foreign currency, and deposits with financial institutions other than banks. However defined, money is a liability of the banking system, distinguished from other bank liabilities by the special role it plays as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, and a store of value.

A general and continuing increase in an economy's price level is called inflation. The increase in the average prices of goods and services in the economy should be distinguished from a change in the relative prices of individual goods and services. Generally accompanying an overall increase in the price level is a change in the structure of relative prices, but it is only the average increase, not the relative price changes, that constitutes inflation. A commonly used measure of inflation is the consumer price index, which measures the prices of a representative basket of goods and services purchased by a typical household. The consumer price index is usually calculated on the basis of periodic surveys of consumer prices. Other price indices are derived implicitly from indexes of current and constant price series.

Consumer price indexes are produced more frequently and so are more current. They are constructed explicitly, using surveys of the cost of a defined basket of consumer goods and services. Nevertheless, consumer price indexes should be interpreted with caution. The definition of a household, the basket of goods, and the geographic (urban or rural) and income group coverage of consumer price surveys can vary widely by country. In addition, weights are

derived from household expenditure surveys, which, for budgetary reasons, tend to be conducted infrequently in the poorest countries, impairing comparability over time. Although useful for measuring consumer price inflation within a country, consumer price indexes are of less value in comparing countries.

Definitions

• **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at purchaser prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. • **Gross savings** are the difference between gross national income and public and private consumption, plus net current transfers. • **Adjusted net savings** measure the change in value of a specified set of assets, excluding capital gains. They are net savings plus education expenditure minus energy depletion, mineral depletion, net forest depletion, and carbon dioxide and local air pollution damage. • **Current account balance** is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income. • **Central government net lending (+) or net borrowing (–)** equals government revenue minus expense, minus net investment in nonfinancial assets. It is also equal to the net result of transactions in financial assets and liabilities. Net lending or borrowing is a summary measure indicating the extent to which government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy or abroad or using the financial resources generated by other sectors in the economy or from abroad. • **Central government debt** is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year. • **Consumer price index** reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or may change at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used. • **Broad money** (IFS line 35L..ZK) is the sum of currency outside banks; demand deposits other than those of the central government; the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government; bank and traveler's checks; and other securities such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper.

Data sources

Data on GDP for most countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions; data for selected high-income economies are from the OECD. Data on gross savings are from World Bank national accounts data files. Data on adjusted net savings are based on a conceptual underpinning by Hamilton and Clemens (1999). Data on consumption of fixed capital are from the United Nations Statistics Division's *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables*, the OECD's National Accounts Statistics database (http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na-data-en), and the Penn World Table (Feenstra, Inklaar, and Timmler 2015), with missing data estimated by World Bank staff. Data on education expenditure are from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics, with missing data estimated by World Bank staff. Data on forest, energy, and mineral depletion are based on the sources and methods described in World Bank (2011), with improved methodology and data sources as described in World Bank (forthcoming). Estimates of damages from carbon dioxide emissions follow World Bank guidelines for the social cost of carbon (2014 $30 per ton of carbon dioxide equivalent emitted in 2015), using data from the International Energy Agency's CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion Statistics database (http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/co2-data-en). Data on exposure to household air pollution, ambient particulate matter pollution, and ambient ozone are from the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation's Global Burden of Disease Study 2015 (www.healthdata.org/gbd/data). Data on current account balances are from the IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and International Financial Statistics. Data on central government finances are from the IMF's Government Finance Statistics database. Data on the consumer price index are from the IMF's *International Financial Statistics*. Data on broad money are from the IMF's monthly *International Financial Statistics* and annual *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*.

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4 Economy

Online tables and indicators

To access the World Development Indicators online tables, use the URL http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/ and the table number (for example, http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/4.1). To view a specific indicator online, use the URL http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ and the indicator code (for example, http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG).

4.1 Growth of output

Gross domestic product	NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG
Agriculture	NV.AGR.TOTL.KD.ZG
Industry	NV.IND.TOTL.KD.ZG
Manufacturing	NV.IND.MANF.KD.ZG
Services	NV.SRV.TETC.KD.ZG

4.2 Structure of output

Gross domestic product	NY.GDP.MKTP.CD
Agriculture	NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS
Industry	NV.IND.TOTL.ZS
Manufacturing	NV.IND.MANF.ZS
Services	NV.SRV.TETC.ZS

4.3 Structure of manufacturing

Manufacturing value added	NV.IND.MANF.CD
Food, beverages and tobacco	NV.MNF.FBTO.ZS.UN
Textiles and clothing	NV.MNF.TXTL.ZS.UN
Machinery and transport equipment	NV.MNF.MTRN.ZS.UN
Chemicals	NV.MNF.CHEM.ZS.UN
Other manufacturing	NV.MNF.OTHR.ZS.UN

4.4 Structure of merchandise exports

Merchandise exports	TX.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT
Food	TX.VAL.FOOD.ZS.UN
Agricultural raw materials	TX.VAL.AGRI.ZS.UN
Fuels	TX.VAL.FUEL.ZS.UN
Ores and metals	TX.VAL.MMTL.ZS.UN
Manufactures	TX.VAL.MANF.ZS.UN

4.5 Structure of merchandise imports

Merchandise imports	TM.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT
Food	TM.VAL.FOOD.ZS.UN
Agricultural raw materials	TM.VAL.AGRI.ZS.UN
Fuels	TM.VAL.FUEL.ZS.UN
Ores and metals	TM.VAL.MMTL.ZS.UN
Manufactures	TM.VAL.MANF.ZS.UN

4.6 Structure of service exports

Commercial service exports	TX.VAL.SERV.CD.WT
Transport	TX.VAL.TRAN.ZS.WT
Travel	TX.VAL.TRVL.ZS.WT
Insurance and financial services	TX.VAL.INSF.ZS.WT
Computer, information, communications, and other commercial services	TX.VAL.OTHR.ZS.WT

4.7 Structure of service imports

Commercial service imports	TM.VAL.SERV.CD.WT
Transport	TM.VAL.TRAN.ZS.WT
Travel	TM.VAL.TRVL.ZS.WT
Insurance and financial services	TM.VAL.INSF.ZS.WT
Computer, information, communications, and other commercial services	TM.VAL.OTHR.ZS.WT

4.8 Structure of demand

Household final consumption expenditure	NE.CON.PETC.ZS
General government final consumption expenditure	NE.CON.GOVT.ZS
Gross capital formation	NE.GDI.TOTL.ZS
Exports of goods and services	NE.EXP.GNFS.ZS
Imports of goods and services	NE.IMP.GNFS.ZS
Gross savings	NY.GNS.ICTR.ZS

4.9 Growth of consumption and investment

Household final consumption expenditure	NE.CON.PRVT.KD.ZG
Household final consumption expenditure, Per capita	NE.CON.PRVT.PC.KD.ZG
General government final consumption expenditure	NE.CON.GOVT.KD.ZG
Gross capital formation	NE.GDI.TOTL.KD.ZG
Exports of goods and services	NE.EXP.GNFS.KD.ZG
Imports of goods and services	NE.IMP.GNFS.KD.ZG

4.10 Toward a broader measure of national income

Gross domestic product, $	NY.GDP.MKTP.CD
Gross domestic product, % growth	NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG
Gross national income, $	NY.GNP.MKTP.CD
Gross national income, % growth	NY.GNP.MKTP.KD.ZG
Consumption of fixed capital	NY.ADJ.DKAP.GN.ZS
Natural resource depletion	NY.ADJ.DRES.GN.ZS
Adjusted net national income, $	NY.ADJ.NNTY.CD
Adjusted net national income, % growth	NY.ADJ.NNTY.KD.ZG

4.11 Toward a broader measure of savings

Gross savings	NY.ADJ.ICTR.GN.ZS
Consumption of fixed capital	NY.ADJ.DKAP.GN.ZS
Education expenditure	NY.ADJ.AEDU.GN.ZS
Net forest depletion	NY.ADJ.DFOR.GN.ZS
Energy depletion	NY.ADJ.DNGY.GN.ZS
Mineral depletion	NY.ADJ.DMIN.GN.ZS
Carbon dioxide damage	NY.ADJ.DCO2.GN.ZS
Local pollution damage	NY.ADJ.DPEM.GN.ZS
Adjusted net savings	NY.ADJ.SVNG.GN.ZS

4.12 Central government finances

Revenue	GC.REV.XGRT.GD.ZS
Expense	GC.XPN.TOTL.GD.ZS
Net investment in nonfinancial assets	GC.NFN.TOTL.GD.ZS
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (–)	GC.NLD.TOTL.GD.ZS
Net acquisition of financial assets	GC.AST.TOTL.GD.ZS
Net incurrence of liabilities	GC.LBL.TOTL.GD.ZS
Debt and interest payments, Total debt	GC.DOD.TOTL.GD.ZS
Debt and interest payments, Interest	GC.XPN.INTP.RV.ZS

4.13 Central government expenditure

Goods and services	GC.XPN.GSRV.ZS
Compensation of employees	GC.XPN.COMP.ZS
Interest payments	GC.XPN.INTP.ZS
Subsidies and other transfers	GC.XPN.TRFT.ZS
Other expense	GC.XPN.OTHR.ZS

4.14 Central government revenues

Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	GC.TAX.YPKG.RV.ZS
Taxes on goods and services	GC.TAX.GSRV.RV.ZS
Taxes on international trade	GC.TAX.INTT.RV.ZS
Other taxes	GC.TAX.OTHR.RV.ZS
Social contributions	GC.REV.SOCL.ZS
Grants and other revenue	GC.REV.GOTR.ZS

4.15 Monetary indicators

Broad money	FM.LBL.BMNY.ZG
Claims on domestic economy	FM.AST.DOMO.ZG.M3
Claims on central governments	FM.AST.CGOV.ZG.M3
Interest rate, Deposit	FR.INR.DPST
Interest rate, Lending	FR.INR.LEND
Interest rate, Real	FR.INR.RINR

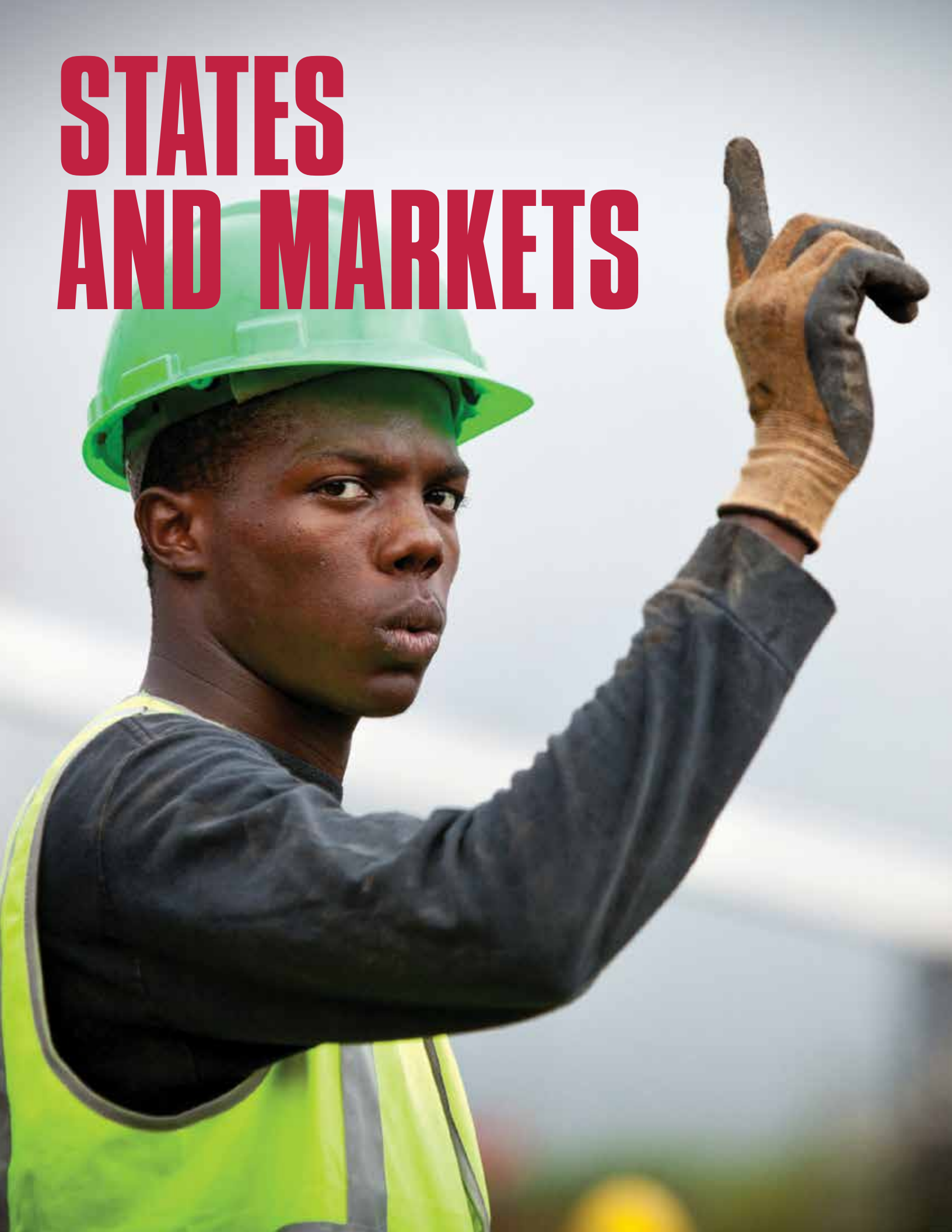
4.16 Exchange rates and price

Official exchange rate	PA.NUS.FCRF
Purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor	PA.NUS.PPP
Ratio of PPP conversion factor to market exchange rate	PA.NUS.PPPC.RF
Real effective exchange rate	PX.REX.REER
GDP implicit deflator	NY.GDP.DEFL.KD.ZG
Consumer price index	FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG
Wholesale price index	FP.WPI.TOTL

4.17 Balance of payments current account

Goods and services, Exports	BX.GSR.GNFS.CD
Goods and services, Imports	BM.GSR.GNFS.CD
Balance on primary income	BN.GSR.FCTY.CD
Balance on secondary income	BN.TRF.CURR.CD
Current account balance	BN.CAB.XOKA.CD
Total reserves	FI.RES.TOTL.CD

STATES AND MARKETS



5

States and markets presents indicators on private investment and performance, the public sector's role in nurturing investment and growth, and the quality and availability of infrastructure essential for growth. These indicators measure the business environment, government functions, financial system development, infrastructure, information and communication technology, science and technology, government and policy performance, and conditions in fragile countries with weak institutions.

Many of these topics are part of the Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 9 focuses on infrastructure, industrialization, and innovation; Goal 16 promotes peace, justice, and strong institutions; and Goal 17 promotes partnerships for global development. Indicators that relate to these goals include passenger and freight volumes (target 9.1), research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP and researchers per million inhabitants (target 9.5), fixed Internet broadband subscriptions (target 17.6), individuals using the Internet (target 17.8), and the proportion of businesses that encountered requests for bribes and informal payments from officials (target 16.5).

New in *States and markets* is an indicator on industrial design applications, which complements existing patent and trademark indicators. An industrial design right protects only the appearance or aesthetic features of a product, whereas a patent protects an invention that offers a new technical solution to a problem. Together, these industrial property indicators capture trends in policy, business, and technology through all dimensions of the inventive process (geographical location, technical and institutional origin, individuals, and networks). In 2015 nearly 3 million patent applications, 6 million trademark applications, and 873,000 industrial design applications were filed globally.

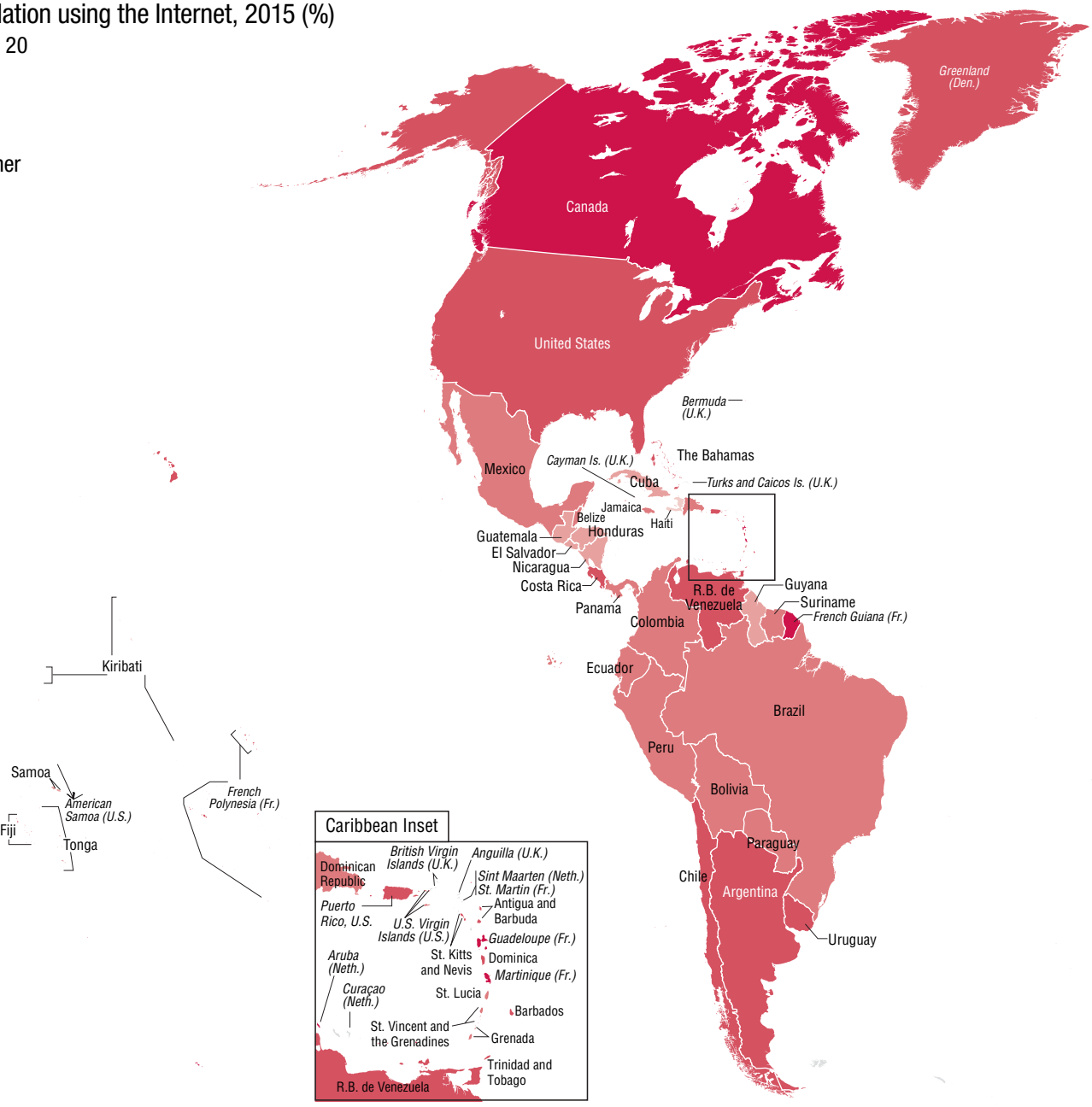
To measure filing activity for industrial designs, *States and markets* uses the application design count—that is, the number of designs in the applications instead of the number of applications. Design count is a better way of comparing filing activity across intellectual property offices because at some locations users can register multiple designs through a single application. Similarly, trademark data by class count are now presented in the World Development Indicator database from 2004 onwards. Previously, the indicator used trademarks applications, but depending on a country's legal system, one or more classes can be specified in a trademark application, with the intent to obtain protection of the mark across different goods and services. The data for patent, trademark, and industrial design applications are also available by applicant type (resident and nonresident).

The digital revolution has changed the way the world learns, communicates, does business, and treats illnesses. Information and communication technologies offer vast opportunities for progress in all walks of life in all countries—opportunities for economic growth, improved health, better service delivery, learning through distance education, and social and cultural advances. The Internet delivers information to schools and hospitals, improves public and private services, and increases productivity and participation. Mobile phone technology is contributing to expanded Internet access across the globe. The mobility, ease of use, flexible deployment, and declining rollout costs of wireless technologies enable mobile communications to reach rural populations. According to the International Telecommunication Union, by the end of 2016 the number of Internet users worldwide reached 3.5 billion.

Internet use

Share of population using the Internet, 2015 (%)

- Less than 20
- 20–39
- 40–59
- 60–79
- 80 or higher
- No data

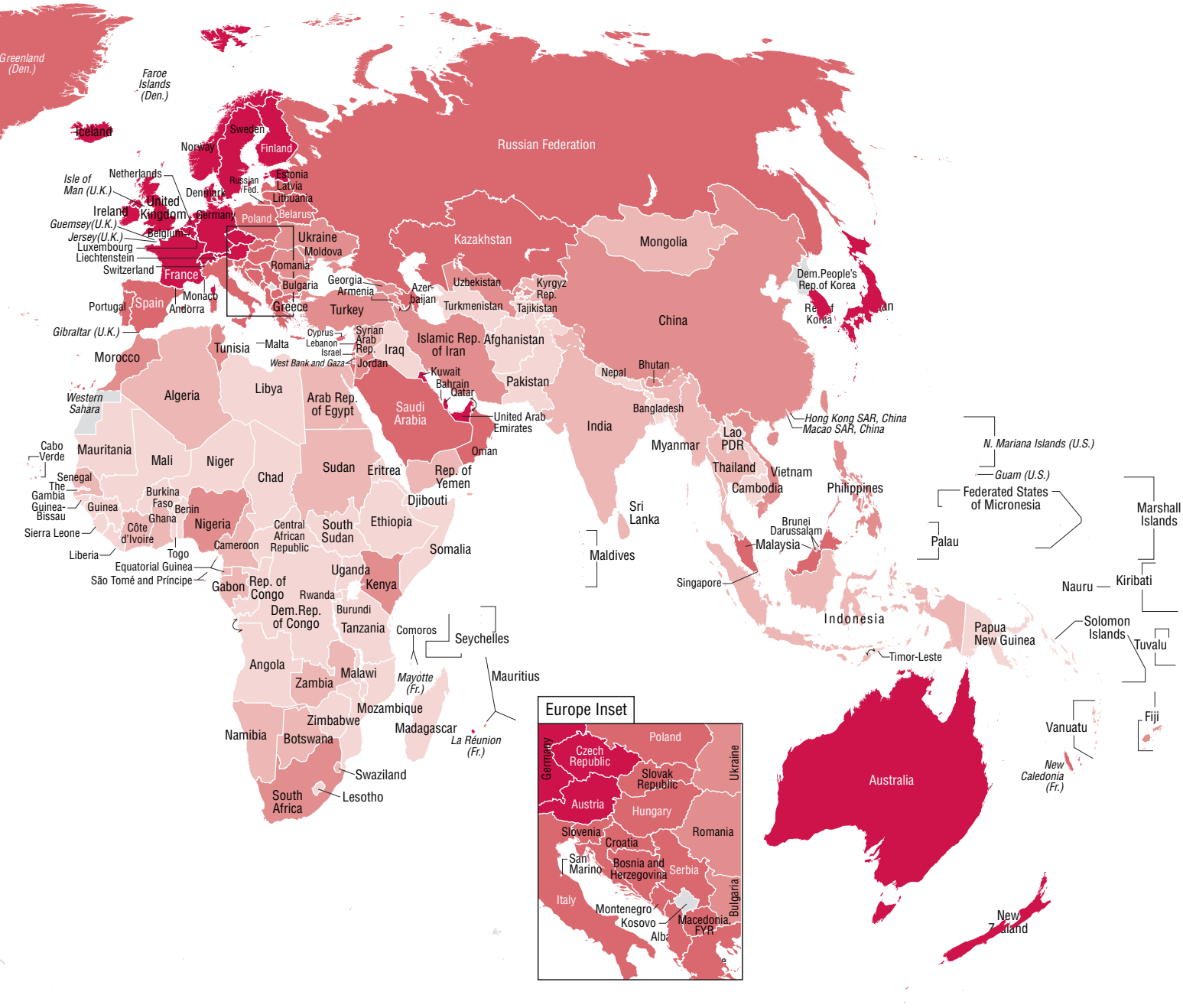


In the Middle East and North Africa 44 percent of the population was online, the same as the world average in 2015.

Sub-Saharan Africa had the lowest Internet penetration rate in 2015, 22 percent, after averaging only 2.4 percent growth over the preceding five years.

About a quarter of the population in North America—86 million people—were still offline at the end of 2015.

Half the population in East Asia and Pacific had access to the Internet in 2015.



5 States and markets

	Business entry density per 1,000 people ages 15–64 2014	Time required to start a business days June 2016	Stock market capitalization % of GDP 2015	Domestic credit provided by financial sector % of GDP 2015	Tax revenue collected by central government % of GDP 2015	Military expenditures % of GDP 2015	Mobile cellular subscriptions[a] per 100 people 2015	Individuals using the Internet[a] % of population 2015	High-technology exports % of manufactured exports 2015	Overall statistical capacity (0, low, to 100, high) 2016
Afghanistan	*0.15*	8	..	–0.4	*7.2*	1.0	62	8	..	51.1
Albania	*1.11*	5	..	62.9	18.5	1.2	106	63	1.5	82.2
Algeria	0.58	20	..	40.3	..	6.2	106	38	0.2	55.6
American Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	97	..	..
Angola	..	36	..	31.0	12.5	3.5	61	12	..	42.2
Antigua and Barbuda	3.53	22	..	70.1	*17.3*	..	137	65	0.0	57.8
Argentina	0.43	25	9.6	41.1	..	0.9	147	69	9.0	88.9
Armenia	1.52	4	..	48.4	21.0	4.2	116	58	5.3	92.2
Aruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	89	4.7	..
Australia	14.91	3	88.6	177.3	22.2	2.0	133	85	13.5	..
Austria	0.73	21	25.5	125.1	27.1	0.7	157	84	13.4	..
Azerbaijan	0.99	3	..	43.8	15.6	5.6	111	77	2.5	75.6
Bahamas, The	..	22	..	99.8	*14.5*	..	80	78	0.0	..
Bahrain	..	9	61.8	90.9	*1.1*	4.6	185	93	1.0	..
Bangladesh	*0.09*	20	..	59.7	*9.0*	0.0	82	14	..	74.4
Barbados	..	15	..	..	*24.7*	..	116	76	18.3	..
Belarus	1.05	5	..	0.0	14.7	1.3	124	62	4.3	87.8
Belgium	*2.05*	4	91.1	148.0	24.6	0.9	116	85	13.0	..
Belize	3.08	43	..	67.0	*23.2*	1.1	61	42	0.0	62.2
Benin	..	9	..	20.9	*15.4*	1.1	86	7	0.9	73.3
Bermuda	..	..	*26.3*	..	..	..	58	98	26.8	..
Bhutan	0.06	15	..	51.8	*13.3*	..	87	40	..	68.9
Bolivia	0.57	45	..	67.1	..	1.6	92	45	6.5	68.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.83	65	..	57.8	20.0	1.0	90	65	2.8	72.2
Botswana	13.11	48	..	12.4	*26.4*	2.8	169	28	0.6	42.2
Brazil	2.88	80	27.6	107.0	12.8	1.4	127	59	12.3	76.7
British Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	..	15	..	40.0	..	3.3	108	71	17.9	..
Bulgaria	8.86	23	..	60.3	..	1.3	129	57	7.6	84.4
Burkina Faso	*0.15*	13	..	31.3	*15.5*	*1.7*	81	11	5.0	74.4
Burundi	..	4	..	28.3	..	2.1	46	5	3.5	62.2
Cabo Verde	..	11	..	84.2	..	0.6	119	43	0.0	68.9
Cambodia	..	99	..	53.9	14.2	*1.7*	133	19	0.8	66.7
Cameroon	..	16	..	15.2	..	1.2	72	21	3.7	68.9
Canada	1.28	2	102.8	..	12.0	1.0	83	88	13.8	..
Cayman Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	77	..	..
Central African Republic	..	22	..	33.0	..	..	26	5	*0.0*	41.1
Chad	..	60	..	17.8	..	2.0	40	3	..	54.4
Channel Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	8.03	6	79.1	123.3	17.7	1.9	129	64	5.9	95.6
China	..	29	74.4	193.4	*9.7*	2.0[b]	92	50	25.8	83.3
Hong Kong SAR, China	31.30	2	1,029.9	212.0	..	..	229	85	10.7	..
Macao SAR, China	..	..	..	14.9	28.4	..	324	78	0.0	..
Colombia	*2.00*	9	29.4	52.6	*14.7*	3.4	116	56	9.5	88.9
Comoros	..	15	..	25.7	..	..	55	7	*0.1*	34.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.05	12	..	9.7	..	1.4	53	4	..	51.1

States and markets 5

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Congo, Rep.	..	50	..	21.5	..	*5.0*	112	8	*2.0*	50.0
Costa Rica	1.10	23	..	66.0	13.8	0.0	151	60	16.8	84.4
Côte d'Ivoire	..	7	39.3	31.9	*14.4*	1.5	119	21	4.8	67.8
Croatia	4.63	7	..	88.7	*19.3*	1.5	104	70	9.0	81.1
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	*3.5*	30	37	..	..
Curaçao	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..
Cyprus	13.70	6	13.8	310.3	24.0	1.8	95	72	6.2	..
Czech Republic	3.42	9	..	69.5	13.3	1.0	123	81	14.9	..
Denmark	4.36	3	..	214.6	34.1	1.2	128	96	16.0	..
Djibouti	..	14	..	34.6	..	..	35	12	..	53.3
Dominica	..	12	..	53.7	*21.9*	..	106	68	..	57.8
Dominican Republic	1.20	15	..	54.0	13.4	0.7	83	54	3.8	83.3
Ecuador	..	49	..	31.2	..	2.7	80	49	7.2	71.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	7	16.7	95.8	12.6	1.7	111	38	0.8	87.8
El Salvador	0.52	16	..	77.8	15.2	0.9	145	27	4.4	92.2
Equatorial Guinea	..	134	..	13.0	..	*0.8*	67	21	..	45.6
Eritrea	..	84	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	28.9
Estonia	16.05	4	..	77.3	1.4	2.0	149	88	11.4	..
Ethiopia	..	35	..	..	..	0.7	43	12	4.0	70.0
Faroe Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	94	..	..
Fiji	..	40	..	118.8	*23.6*	1.1	108	46	2.3	58.9
Finland	3.43	14	..	156.9	20.7	1.3	135	93	8.7	..
France	2.26	4	86.3	148.6	23.4	2.1	103	85	26.8	..
French Polynesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	65	11.2	..
Gabon	..	50	..	17.0	..	1.2	161	24	..	36.7
Gambia, The	..	25	..	*53.8*	..	1.5	138	17	*0.0*	64.4
Georgia	5.65	3	..	52.6	23.8	2.3	129	48	5.6	88.9
Germany	*1.29*	11	51.0	134.8	11.5	1.2	117	88	16.7	..
Ghana	*0.90*	14	..	35.4	..	0.5	130	23	*4.9*	68.9
Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	..	..	..
Greece	..	13	21.6	135.7	24.7	2.6	113	67	11.0	..
Greenland	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	68	12.0	..
Grenada	2.03	15	..	57.7	*19.4*	..	112	54	..	51.1
Guam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..
Guatemala	*0.52*	20	..	42.8	*10.9*	0.4	111	27	5.0	71.1
Guinea	0.13	8	..	34.3	..	*3.8*	87	5	1.0	55.6
Guinea-Bissau	..	9	..	24.7	..	1.8	69	4	..	42.2
Guyana	..	18	..	56.8	..	1.4	67	38	0.1	57.8
Haiti	*0.06*	97	..	32.0	..	0.0	69	12	..	38.9
Honduras	..	13	..	58.9	17.7	1.5	96	20	*2.4*	77.8
Hungary	3.66	7	14.5	58.9	23.6	0.8	119	73	13.7	85.6
Iceland	9.48	4	..	107.9	23.7	..	114	98	19.9	..
India	0.12	26	72.4	76.1	*11.0*	2.4	78	26	7.5	81.1
Indonesia	*0.29*	25	41.0	46.7	10.7	0.9	132	22	*7.0*	86.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	16	*27.4*	*59.0*	..	*2.3*	93	45	..	78.9
Iraq	*0.13*	35	..	8.7	*0.9*	7.3	94	17	..	50.0
Ireland	5.78	5	45.1	109.5	19.3	0.4	104	80	26.8	..

5 States and markets

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Isle of Man	*45.27*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	3.11	12	81.5	82.3	23.4	5.4	133	77	19.7	..
Italy	2.32	7	*27.3*	170.7	23.7	1.3	142	66	7.3	..
Jamaica	1.00	10	..	49.5	26.8	0.8	112	42	0.1	77.8
Japan	0.15	11	111.7	352.5	*11.5*	0.9	127	91	16.8	..
Jordan	0.99	13	67.8	105.5	15.4	4.3	179	53	1.8	71.1
Kazakhstan	*1.71*	9	18.9	45.7	9.8	1.0	157	71	41.2	92.2
Kenya	1.80	22	..	45.2	*15.5*	1.5	81	46	*3.8*	55.6
Kiribati	..	31	..	..	23.6	..	39	13	*0.7*	40.0
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	2.30	4	89.4	166.5	14.0	2.6	118	90	26.8	..
Kosovo	4.27	6	..	31.5	..	0.8	..	..	..	43.3
Kuwait	..	61	..	87.4	*0.8*	*3.7*	232	82	2.7	..
Kyrgyz Republic	1.08	10	..	19.4	17.1	3.6	133	30	11.9	85.6
Lao PDR	..	67	..	..	15.7	*0.2*	53	18	..	64.4
Latvia	10.61	6	..	58.0	21.4	1.1	128	79	15.1	..
Lebanon	..	15	..	206.1	14.3	4.8	92	74	*2.1*	63.3
Lesotho	1.55	29	..	2.6	*49.1*	1.9	101	16	..	57.8
Liberia	..	5	..	36.2	*0.3*	0.7	81	6	..	57.8
Libya	..	35	..	..	..	..	157	19	..	22.2
Liechtenstein	1.17	..	..	..	..	..	109	97	..	..
Lithuania	4.19	6	..	47.3	4.8	1.1	140	71	11.9	..
Luxembourg	*6.10*	17	81.6	194.6	25.6	0.5	149	97	6.8	..
Macedonia, FYR	3.70	2	..	59.7	..	1.1	99	70	3.0	81.1
Madagascar	0.70	11	..	18.4	*9.9*	0.6	44	4	0.2	62.2
Malawi	..	37	..	*15.1*	15.2	0.7	38	9	2.2	74.4
Malaysia	2.37	19	129.3	144.8	14.3	1.5	144	71	42.8	77.8
Maldives	..	12	..	73.3	*23.3*	..	207	54	..	50.0
Mali	..	9	..	25.1	14.5	2.4	140	10	..	65.6
Malta	17.26	26	45.2	143.3	27.8	0.6	129	76	31.9	..
Marshall Islands	..	17	..	..	..	..	29	19	..	28.9
Mauritania	..	8	..	..	..	*2.7*	89	15	..	58.9
Mauritius	5.14	7	62.0	116.4	*18.3*	*0.3*	141	50	0.1	91.1
Mexico	0.94	8	35.2	53.8	..	0.7	86	57	14.7	98.9
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	16	..	–32.7	5.4	..	22	32	..	32.2
Moldova	..	6	..	37.1	19.6	0.4	108	50	4.0	95.6
Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	93	..	..
Mongolia	6.31	6	..	69.4	*15.7*	0.9	105	21	4.0	82.2
Montenegro	6.85	10	..	60.0	..	1.6	162	68	..	72.2
Morocco	1.54	10	45.7	107.1	..	3.2	127	57	3.5	84.4
Mozambique	..	19	..	43.1	*23.1*	1.0	74	9	11.6	71.1
Myanmar	..	13	..	33.2	..	3.5	76	22	..	55.6
Namibia	*0.85*	66	..	56.8	33.4	4.8	107	22	*2.7*	58.9
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	0.69	17	..	75.3	16.8	1.5	97	18	0.6	70.0
Netherlands	5.34	4	97.1	208.3	21.7	1.2	124	93	*19.9*	..
New Caledonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	74	5.0	..

	Business entry density per 1,000 people ages 15–64 2014	Time required to start a business days June 2016	Stock market capitalization % of GDP 2015	Domestic credit provided by financial sector % of GDP 2015	Tax revenue collected by central government % of GDP 2015	Military expenditures % of GDP 2015	Mobile cellular subscriptions[a] per 100 people 2015	Individuals using the Internet[a] % of population 2015	High-technology exports % of manufactured exports 2015	Overall statistical capacity (0, low, to 100, high) 2016
New Zealand	16.63	1	42.8	..	27.8	1.2	122	88	9.6	..
Nicaragua	..	13	..	48.2	15.7	0.6	116	20	0.5	70.0
Niger	..	10	..	16.6	..	..	46	2	14.2	71.1
Nigeria	0.76	25	10.4	23.1	*1.5*	0.4	82	47	*2.1*	67.8
Northern Mariana Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	7.72	4	50.2	144.9	22.4	1.5	111	97	20.5	..
Oman	*1.02*	6	58.9	64.6	*2.5*	14.2	160	74	4.1	..
Pakistan	0.04	18	..	48.6	*10.0*	3.6	67	18	1.6	75.6
Palau	..	28	..	..	..	..	112	..	40.7	48.9
Panama	*14.10*	6	..	83.5	..	0.0	174	51	0.0	73.3
Papua New Guinea	..	41	..	*51.0*	..	*0.7*	47	8	..	50.0
Paraguay	..	35	..	49.3	13.0	1.7	105	48	5.7	70.0
Peru	2.44	26	29.9	28.0	15.0	1.6	110	41	4.7	93.3
Philippines	*0.27*	28	81.7	59.1	13.6	1.3	116	41	53.1	82.2
Poland	..	37	28.9	73.2	15.6	2.2	143	68	8.8	77.8
Portugal	4.62	5	30.1	166.9	22.9	1.9	110	69	4.6	..
Puerto Rico	..	6	..	..	..	..	87	79	..	..
Qatar	1.70	9	86.6	121.9	..	..	159	93	3.4	..
Romania	4.07	12	..	37.5	18.9	1.4	107	56	7.5	77.8
Russian Federation	4.20	10	29.5	54.5	10.9	5.0	160	70	13.8	81.1
Rwanda	1.49	4	..	19.6	14.0	1.2	70	18	13.0	70.0
Samoa	*1.04*	9	..	76.1	22.7	..	62	25	0.4	54.4
San Marino	..	12	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	3.04	5	..	23.2	..	..	65	26	42.3	60.0
Saudi Arabia	..	16	65.2	20.8	..	13.5	177	70	0.8	..
Senegal	0.30	6	..	38.9	19.8	1.6	100	22	3.6	75.6
Serbia	1.62	7	..	54.5	..	1.9	121	65	..	90.0
Seychelles	..	32	..	34.1	28.3	1.3	158	58	7.2	70.0
Sierra Leone	*0.32*	10	..	18.3	*8.6*	0.8	90	3	0.4	63.3
Singapore	9.51	3	218.6	121.1	13.8	3.2	147	82	49.3	..
Sint Maarten	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	3.10	12	*4.9*	73.8	*15.9*	1.1	122	78	10.3	83.3
Slovenia	4.44	7	14.1	71.3	18.6	1.0	113	73	6.4	..
Solomon Islands	..	9	..	24.9	29.8	..	73	10	2.8	48.9
Somalia	..	70	..	..	..	0.0	52	2	..	20.0
South Africa	*6.54*	43	234.0	178.1	27.5	1.1	165	52	5.9	82.2
South Sudan	*0.33*	14	..	39.5	..	10.9	24	18	..	37.8
Spain	2.97	13	65.7	194.6	14.5	1.2	108	79	7.1	..
Sri Lanka	*0.51*	9	25.3	66.9	12.1	2.2	111	30	0.8	83.3
St. Kitts and Nevis	..	19	..	83.1	*20.4*	..	132	76	..	53.3
St. Lucia	0.56	11	..	97.7	*22.9*	..	102	52	*5.2*	64.4
St. Martin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	*1.37*	10	..	59.5	..	..	104	52	8.3	60.0
Sudan	..	37	..	18.1	..	..	71	27	..	63.3
Suriname	1.36	85	..	50.5	..	..	137	43	*20.7*	65.6
Swaziland	..	30	..	16.5	..	1.8	73	30	..	55.6
Sweden	6.87	7	..	151.4	27.1	1.1	130	91	14.3	..

5 States and markets

	Business entry density per 1,000 people ages 15–64 2014	Time required to start a business days June 2016	Stock market capitalization % of GDP 2015	Domestic credit provided by financial sector % of GDP 2015	Tax revenue collected by central government % of GDP 2015	Military expenditures % of GDP 2015	Mobile cellular subscriptions[a] per 100 people 2015	Individuals using the Internet[a] % of population 2015	High-technology exports % of manufactured exports 2015	Overall statistical capacity (0, low, to 100, high) 2016
Switzerland	*2.53*	10	226.5	177.1	9.9	0.7	136	87	26.8	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	16	..	..	..	..	64	30	..	37.8
Tajikistan	*0.26*	22	..	20.8	..	*1.1*	99	19	..	81.1
Tanzania	..	26	..	22.4	*12.4*	1.1	76	5	0.8	73.3
Thailand	0.90	26	88.3	173.4	16.5	1.5	153	39	21.4	85.6
Timor-Leste	4.63	9	..	–8.8	39.9	2.6	117	13	*9.8*	66.7
Togo	0.26	6	..	42.0	*20.0*	1.7	68	7	0.4	68.9
Tonga	*1.91*	16	..	33.5	..	..	69	45	*2.4*	52.2
Trinidad and Tobago	..	11	..	39.8	..	1.1	158	69	..	61.1
Tunisia	*1.52*	11	..	90.2	..	2.3	130	49	6.3	76.7
Turkey	1.13	7	26.3	92.9	21.8	2.1	96	54	2.2	77.8
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	15	..	34.4
Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	43	..	40.0
Uganda	*1.17*	26	..	17.1	10.3	1.2	50	19	1.8	68.9
Ukraine	*0.92*	5	..	85.6	20.5	4.0	144	49	7.3	83.3
United Arab Emirates	*1.38*	8	52.9	100.2	0.1	*5.7*	187	91	*8.5*	..
United Kingdom	*12.90*	5	..	162.5	25.4	1.9	124	92	20.8	..
United States	..	6	139.0	237.0	11.4	3.3	118	74	19.0	..
Uruguay	*2.49*	7	..	36.3	18.5	1.8	160	65	13.8	88.9
Uzbekistan	*0.64*	6	..	..	..	..	73	43	..	48.9
Vanuatu	..	18	..	65.6	..	..	66	22	..	50.0
Venezuela, RB	..	230	..	*61.9*	..	*1.2*	93	62	*1.1*	82.2
Vietnam	..	24	26.8	128.3	*19.1*	2.4	131	53	*26.9*	82.2
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	44	26.3	11.2	5.6	..	78	57	..	70.0
Yemen, Rep.	..	41	..	*30.1*	..	*4.0*	68	25	4.7	47.8
Zambia	1.33	9	..	29.7	..	1.8	74	21	5.3	53.3
Zimbabwe	..	91	..	..	..	2.6	85	16	2.9	55.6
World	**4.01u**	**21u**	**97.0w**	**174.9w**	**15.8w**	**2.3w**	**98w**	**44w**	**18.3w**	**..u**
East Asia & Pacific	8.28	21	100.8	212.4	*12.1*	1.7	104	50	25.2	73.6[c,d]
Europe & Central Asia	4.63	10	*53.2*	140.4	19.4	1.7	125	71	16.1	77.8[c,d]
Latin America & Caribbean	1.98	31	30.3	74.3	..	1.3	111	55	11.5	78.2[c,d]
Middle East & North Africa	4.20	20	57.8	69.5	..	7.7	113	44	*4.6*	62.1[c,d]
North America	1.28	4	136.1	237.0	11.5	3.1	114	76	18.1	..
South Asia	0.23	16	70.6	71.3	*10.9*	2.3	78	24	6.9	72.6[d]
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.28	27	..	58.0	*15.8*	1.2	76	22	*4.0*	59.9[c,d]
Low & middle income	2.19	25	60.4	124.4	*12.5*	2.0	93	37	19.2	68.5[d]
Low income	0.52	25	..	26.0	..	1.4	60	9	3.4	59.1[d]
Lower middle income	1.82	20	52.4	63.8	*11.4*	1.8	90	29	*11.3*	69.8[d]
Upper middle income	2.82	30	62.3	143.2	*12.5*	2.1	105	52	20.7	73.9[d]
High income	6.65	11	117.4	203.7	16.1	2.4	124	80	17.9	..

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database. Please cite ITU for third party use of these data. b. Differs from the official value published by the government of China (1.3 percent; see National Bureau of Statistics of China, www.stats.gov.cn). c. Excludes high-income countries. d. Excludes countries with a population below 1 million.

About the data

Entrepreneurial activity

The rate new businesses are added to an economy is a measure of its dynamism and entrepreneurial activity. Data on business entry density are from the World Bank's 2015 Entrepreneurship Database, which includes indicators for more than 150 countries for 2004–14. Survey data are used to analyze firm creation, its relationship to economic growth and poverty reduction, and the impact of regulatory and institutional reforms. Data on registered businesses were collected from national registrars of companies. Only limited liability corporations that operate in the formal sector are included. For more information on sources, methodology, and data limitations, see www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploretopics/entrepreneurship.

Data on time required to start a business are from the Doing Business database, whose indicators measure business regulation, gauge regulatory outcomes, and measure the extent of legal protection of property, the flexibility of employment regulation, and the tax burden on businesses. The fundamental premise is that economic activity requires good rules and regulations that are efficient, accessible, and easy to implement. Some indicators give a higher score for more regulation, such as stricter disclosure requirements in related-party transactions, and others give a higher score for simplified regulations, such as a one-stop shop for completing business startup formalities. There are 11 sets of indicators covering starting a business, registering property, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, enforcing contracts, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, resolving insolvency, and employing workers. The indicators are available at www.doingbusiness.org.

Doing Business data are collected with a standardized survey that uses a simple business case to ensure comparability across economies and over time—with assumptions about the legal form of the business, its size, its location, and nature of its operation. Surveys in 190 countries are administered through more than 10,700 local experts, including lawyers, business consultants, accountants, freight forwarders, government officials, and other professionals who routinely administer or advise on legal and regulatory requirements.

The 2017 Doing Business report expands the paying taxes indicator to cover postfiling processes such as tax refunds, audits, and administrative tax appeals and includes a gender dimension in 4 of the 11 indicator sets: starting a business, registering property, enforcing contracts, and labor market regulation (which captured gender-disaggregated data last year). Three years ago Doing Business changed the basis for the ease of doing business ranking, from the percentile rank to the distance to frontier score. The distance to frontier score benchmarks economies with respect to a measure of regulatory best practice—showing the gap between each economy's performance and the best performance on each indicator. This measure captures more information than the simple rankings previously used as the basis because it shows not only how economies are ordered on their performance on the indicators, but also how far apart they are.

The Doing Business methodology has several limitations. First, the data collected refer to businesses in the economy's largest business city and may not represent regulations in other locations of the economy. To address this, subnational indicators are being collected for selected economies, and coverage has been extended to the second largest business city in economies with a population of more than 100 million. Subnational indicators point to substantial differences in the speed of reform and the ease of doing business across cities in the same economy. Second, the data often focus on a specific business form—generally a limited liability company of a specified size—and may not reflect regulation for other types of businesses such as sole proprietorships. Third, transactions described in a standardized business case refer to a specific set of issues and may not represent all the issues a business encounters. Fourth, the time measures involve an element of judgment by the expert respondents. When sources indicate different estimates, the Doing Business time indicators represent the median values of several responses given under the assumptions of the standardized case. Fifth, the methodology assumes that a business has full information on what is required and does not waste time in completing procedures. In constructing the indicators, it is assumed that entrepreneurs know about all regulations and comply with them. In practice, entrepreneurs may not be aware of all required procedures or may avoid legally required procedures altogether.

Financial systems

The development of an economy's financial markets is closely related to its overall development. Well functioning financial systems provide good and easily accessible information. That lowers transaction costs, which in turn improves resource allocation and boosts economic growth (Beck and Levine 2001). At low levels of economic development commercial banks tend to dominate the financial system, while at higher levels domestic stock markets are more active and efficient.

Open economies with sound macroeconomic policies, good legal systems, and shareholder protection attract capital and thus have larger financial markets (Claessens, Klingebiel, and Schmukler 2002). The table includes market capitalization as a share of GDP as a measure of stock market size. Market size can be measured in other ways that may produce a different ranking of countries. Recent research on stock market development shows that modern communications technology and increased financial integration have resulted in more cross-border capital flows, a stronger presence of financial firms around the world, and the migration of trading activities to international exchanges. Many firms in emerging markets now cross-list on international exchanges, which provides them with lower cost capital and more liquidity-traded shares. However, this also means that exchanges in emerging markets may not have enough financial activity to sustain them. Comparability across countries may be limited by conceptual and statistical weaknesses, such as inaccurate reporting and differences in accounting standards.

Domestic credit provided by the financial sector as a share of GDP measures banking sector depth and financial sector development in terms of size. Data are taken from the financial corporation survey of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *International Financial*

5 States and markets

Statistics or, when unavailable, from its depository corporation survey. The financial corporation survey includes monetary authorities (the central bank), deposit money banks, and other banking institutions, such as finance companies, development banks, and savings and loan institutions. In a few countries governments may hold international reserves as deposits in the banking system rather than in the central bank. Claims on the central government are a net item (claims on the central government minus central government deposits) and thus may be negative, resulting in a negative value for domestic credit provided by the financial sector.

Tax revenues

Taxes are the main source of revenue for most governments. Tax revenue as a share of GDP provides an overview of the fiscal obligations and incentives facing the private sector. The table shows only central government data, which may significantly understate the total tax burden, particularly in countries where provincial and municipal governments are large or have considerable tax authority. Data are based on the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014*.

Low ratios of tax revenue to GDP may reflect weak administration and large-scale tax avoidance or evasion. Low ratios may also reflect a sizable parallel economy with unrecorded and undisclosed incomes. Tax revenue ratios tend to rise with income, with higher income countries relying on taxes to finance a much broader range of social services and social security than lower income countries are able to.

Military expenditures

Although national defense is an important function of government, high expenditures for defense or civil conflicts burden the economy and may impede growth. Military expenditures as a share of GDP are a rough indicator of the portion of national resources used for military activities. As an "input" measure, military expenditures are not directly related to the "output" of military activities, capabilities, or security. Comparisons across countries should take into account many factors, including historical and cultural traditions, the length of borders that need defending, the quality of relations with neighbors, and the role of the armed forces in the body politic.

Data are from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), whose primary source of military expenditure data is official data provided by national governments. These data are derived from budget documents, defense white papers, and other public documents from official government agencies, including government responses to questionnaires sent by SIPRI, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, or the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. Secondary sources include international statistics, such as those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*. Other secondary sources include country reports of the Economist Intelligence Unit, country reports by IMF staff, and specialist journals and newspapers.

In the many cases where SIPRI cannot make independent estimates, it uses country-provided data. Because of differences in definitions and the difficulty of verifying the accuracy and completeness of data, data are not always comparable across countries. However, SIPRI puts a high priority on ensuring that the data series for each country is comparable over time. More information on SIPRI's military expenditure project can be found at www.sipri.org/research/armaments/milex.

Infrastructure

The quality of an economy's infrastructure, including information and communications technology, is an important element in investment decisions and economic development.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) estimates that there were 7.3 billion mobile subscriptions globally in 2016. No technology has ever spread faster around the world. Mobile communications have a particularly important impact in rural areas. The mobility, ease of use, flexible deployment, and relatively low and declining rollout costs of wireless technologies enable them to reach rural populations with low levels of income and literacy. The next billion mobile subscribers will consist mainly of the rural poor.

Operating companies have traditionally been the main source of telecommunications data, so information on subscriptions has been widely available for most countries. This gives a general idea of access, but a more precise measure is the penetration rate—the share of households with access to telecommunications. During the past few years more information on information and communication technology use has become available from household and business surveys. Also important are data on actual use of telecommunications services. The quality of data varies among reporting countries because of differences in regulations covering data provision and availability.

High-technology exports

The method for determining high-technology exports was developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in collaboration with Eurostat. It takes a product approach (rather than a sectoral approach) based on research and development intensity (expenditure divided by total sales) for groups of products from Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States. Because industrial sectors specializing in a few high-technology products may also produce low-technology products, the product approach is more appropriate for international trade. The method takes only research and development intensity into account, but other characteristics of high technology are also important, such as knowhow, scientific personnel, and technology embodied in patents. Considering these characteristics would yield a different list (see Hatzichronoglou 1997).

Statistical capacity

Statistical capacity is a country's ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate high-quality data about its population and economy. When statistical capacity improves and policymakers use accurate statistics to inform their decisions, this results in better development policy design and outcomes. The Statistical Capacity Indicator is an essential tool for tracking the statistical capacity of World Bank client

countries and helps national statistics offices worldwide identify gaps in their capabilities to collect, produce, and use data.

Definitions

• **Business entry density** is the number of newly registered limited liability corporations per 1,000 people ages 15–64. • **Time required to start a business** is the number of calendar days to complete the procedures for legally operating a business using the fastest procedure, independent of cost. • **Stock market capitalization** is the share price times the number of shares outstanding (including their several classes) for listed domestic companies. Investment funds, unit trusts, and companies whose only business goal is to hold shares of other listed companies are excluded. • **Domestic credit provided by financial sector** is all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, except to the central government, which is net. The financial sector includes monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other banking institutions for which data are available. • **Tax revenue collected by central government** is compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue. The analytic framework of the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001* (GFSM 2001) is based on accrual accounting and balance sheets. For countries still reporting government finance data on a cash basis, the IMF adjusts reported data to the GFSM 2001 accrual framework. These countries are footnoted in the table. • **Military expenditures** are SIPRI data derived from NATO's former definition (in use until 2002), which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions and social services for military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans benefits, demobilization, and weapons conversion and destruction. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require more detailed information than is available about military budgets and off-budget military expenditures (for example, whether military budgets cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, and military pensions). • **Mobile cellular subscriptions** are the number of subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology. Postpaid subscriptions and active prepaid accounts (that is, accounts that have been used during the last three months) are included. The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications and excludes subscriptions for data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private-trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging, and telemetry services. • **Individuals using the Internet** are the percentage of individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last three months. Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital television, or similar device. • **High-technology exports** are products with high research and development intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery. • **Overall statistical capacity** is the composite score assessing the capacity of a country's statistical system. It is based on a diagnostic framework that assesses methodology, data sources, and periodicity and timeliness. Countries are scored against 25 criteria in these areas, using publicly available information and country input. The overall statistical capacity score is then calculated as simple average of all three area scores on a scale of 0–100.

Data sources

Data on business entry density are from the World Bank's Entrepreneurship Database (www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploretopics/entrepreneurship). Data on time required to start a business are from the World Bank's Doing Business project (www.doingbusiness.org). Data on market capitalization are from the World Federation of Exchanges. Data on domestic credit are from the IMF's *International Financial Statistics*. Data on central government tax revenue are from the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* and database. Data on military expenditures are from SIPRI's Military Expenditure Database (www.sipri.org/research/armaments/milex/milex_database/milex_database). Data on mobile cellular phone subscriptions and individuals using the Internet are from the ITU's World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database. Data on high-technology exports are from the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database (http://comtrade.un.org). Data on Statistical Capacity Indicator are from the World Bank's Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity (http://bbsc.worldbank.org).

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5 States and markets

Online tables and indicators

To access the World Development Indicators online tables, use the URL http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/ and the table number (for example, http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/5.1). To view a specific indicator online, use the URL http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ and the indicator code (for example, http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IE.PPI.TELE.CD).

5.1 Private sector in the economy

Telecommunications investment	IE.PPI.TELE.CD
Energy investment	IE.PPI.ENGY.CD
Transport investment	IE.PPI.TRAN.CD
Water and sanitation investment	IE.PPI.WATR.CD
Domestic credit to private sector	FS.AST.PRVT.GD.ZS
Businesses registered, New	IC.BUS.NREG
Businesses registered, Entry density	IC.BUS.NDNS.ZS

5.2 Business environment: enterprise surveys

Time dealing with government regulations	IC.GOV.DURS.ZS
Average number of times meeting with tax officials	IC.TAX.METG
Time required to obtain operating license	IC.FRM.DURS
Bribery incidence	IC.FRM.BRIB.ZS
Losses due to theft, robbery, vandalism, and arson	IC.FRM.CRIM.ZS
Firms competing against unregistered firms	IC.FRM.CMPU.ZS
Firms with female top manager	IC.FRM.FEMM.ZS
Firms using banks to finance working capital	IC.FRM.BKWC.ZS
Value lost due to electrical outages	IC.FRM.OUTG.ZS
Internationally recognized quality certification ownership	IC.FRM.ISOC.ZS
Average time to clear exports through customs	IC.CUS.DURS.EX
Firms offering formal training	IC.FRM.TRNG.ZS

5.3 Business environment: Doing Business indicators

Number of procedures to start a business	IC.REG.PROC
Time required to start a business	IC.REG.DURS
Cost to start a business	IC.REG.COST.PC.ZS
Number of procedures to register property	IC.PRP.PROC
Time required to register property	IC.PRP.DURS
Number of procedures to build a warehouse	IC.WRH.PROC
Time required to build a warehouse	IC.WRH.DURS
Time required to get electricity	IC.ELC.TIME
Time required to enforce a contract	IC.LGL.DURS
Business disclosure index	IC.BUS.DISC.XQ
Time required to resolve insolvency	IC.ISV.DURS

5.4 Stock markets

Market capitalization, $	CM.MKT.LCAP.CD
Market capitalization, % of GDP	CM.MKT.LCAP.GD.ZS
Value of shares traded	CM.MKT.TRAD.GD.ZS
Turnover ratio	CM.MKT.TRNR
Listed domestic companies	CM.MKT.LDOM.NO
S&P/Global Equity Indices	CM.MKT.INDX.ZG

5.5 Financial access, stability, and efficiency

Strength of legal rights index	IC.LGL.CRED.XQ
Depth of credit information index	IC.CRD.INFO.XQ
Depositors with commercial banks	FB.CBK.DPTR.P3
Borrowers from commercial banks	FB.CBK.BRWR.P3
Commercial bank branches	FB.CBK.BRCH.P5
Automated teller machines	FB.ATM.TOTL.P5
Bank capital to assets ratio	FB.BNK.CAPA.ZS
Ratio of bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans	FB.AST.NPER.ZS
Domestic credit to private sector by banks	FD.AST.PRVT.GD.ZS
Interest rate spread	FR.INR.LNDP
Risk premium on lending	FR.INR.RISK

5.6 Tax policies

Tax revenue collected by central government	GC.TAX.TOTL.GD.ZS
Number of tax payments by businesses	IC.TAX.PAYM
Time for businesses to prepare, file and pay taxes	IC.TAX.DURS
Business profit tax	IC.TAX.PRFT.CP.ZS
Business labor tax and contributions	IC.TAX.LABR.CP.ZS
Other business taxes	IC.TAX.OTHR.CP.ZS
Total business tax rate	IC.TAX.TOTL.CP.ZS

5.7 Military expenditures and arms transfers

Military expenditure, % of GDP	MS.MIL.XPND.GD.ZS
Military expenditure, % of central government expenditure	MS.MIL.XPND.ZS
Arm forces personnel	MS.MIL.TOTL.P1
Arm forces personnel, % of total labor force	MS.MIL.TOTL.TF.ZS
Arms transfers, Exports	MS.MIL.XPRT.KD
Arms transfers, Imports	MS.MIL.MPRT.KD

5.8 Fragile situations

International Development Association Resource Allocation Index	IQ.CPA.IRAI.XQ
Peacekeeping troops, police, and military observers	VC.PKP.TOTL.UN
Battle related deaths	VC.BTL.DETH
Intentional homicides	VC.IHR.PSRC.P5
Military expenditures	MS.MIL.XPND.GD.ZS
Losses due to theft, robbery, vandalism, and arson	IC.FRM.CRIM.ZS
Firms competing against unregistered firms	IC.FRM.CMPU.ZS
Children in employment ♀♂	SL.TLF.0714.ZS
Refugees, By country of origin	SM.POP.REFG.OR
Refugees, By country of asylum	SM.POP.REFG

Internally displaced persons	VC.IDP.TOTL.HE
Access to an improved water source	SH.H2O.SAFE.ZS
Access to improved sanitation facilities	SH.STA.ACSN
Maternal mortality ratio, National estimate	SH.STA.MMRT.NE
Maternal mortality ratio, Modeled estimate	SH.STA.MMRT
Under-five mortality rate ♀♂	SH.DYN.MORT
Depth of food deficit	SN.ITK.DFCT
Primary gross enrollment ratio ♀♂	SE.PRM.ENRR

5.9 Public policies and institutions

International Development Association Resource Allocation Index	IQ.CPA.IRAI.XQ
Macroeconomic management	IQ.CPA.MACR.XQ
Fiscal policy	IQ.CPA.FISP.XQ
Debt policy	IQ.CPA.DEBT.XQ
Economic management, Average	IQ.CPA.ECON.XQ
Trade	IQ.CPA.TRAD.XQ
Financial sector	IQ.CPA.FINS.XQ
Business regulatory environment	IQ.CPA.BREG.XQ
Structural policies, Average	IQ.CPA.STRC.XQ
Gender equality	IQ.CPA.GNDR.XQ
Equity of public resource use	IQ.CPA.PRES.XQ
Building human resources	IQ.CPA.HRES.XQ
Social protection and labor	IQ.CPA.PROT.XQ
Policies and institutions for environmental sustainability	IQ.CPA.ENVR.XQ
Policies for social inclusion and equity, Average	IQ.CPA.SOCI.XQ
Property rights and rule-based governance	IQ.CPA.PROP.XQ
Quality of budgetary and financial management	IQ.CPA.FINQ.XQ
Efficiency of revenue mobilization	IQ.CPA.REVN.XQ
Quality of public administration	IQ.CPA.PADM.XQ
Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector	IQ.CPA.TRAN.XQ
Public sector management and institutions, Average	IQ.CPA.PUBS.XQ

5.10 Transport services

Rail lines	IS.RRS.TOTL.KM
Railway passengers carried	IS.RRS.PASG.KM
Railway goods hauled	IS.RRS.GOOD.MT.K6
Port container traffic	IS.SHP.GOOD.TU
Registered air carrier departures worldwide	IS.AIR.DPRT
Air passengers carried	IS.AIR.PSGR
Air freight	IS.AIR.GOOD.MT.K1

5.11 Power and communications

Electric power consumption per capita	EG.USE.ELEC.KH.PC
Electric power transmission and distribution losses	EG.ELC.LOSS.ZS
Fixed telephone subscriptions	IT.MLT.MAIN.P2
Mobile cellular subscriptions	IT.CEL.SETS.P2
Fixed telephone international voice traffic	..[a]
Mobile cellular network international voice traffic	..[a]
Population covered by mobile cellular network	..[a]
Fixed telephone sub-basket	..[a]
Mobile cellular sub-basket	..[a]
Telecommunications revenue	..[a]
Mobile cellular and fixed-line subscribers per employee	..[a]

5.12 The information society

Households with television	..[a]
Households with a computer	..[a]
Individuals using the Internet	..[a]
Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions	IT.NET.BBND.P2
International Internet bandwidth	..[a]
Fixed broadband sub-basket	..[a]
Secure Internet servers	IT.NET.SECR.P6
Information and communications technology goods, Exports	TX.VAL.ICTG.ZS.UN
Information and communications technology goods, Imports	TM.VAL.ICTG.ZS.UN
Information and communications technology services, Exports	BX.GSR.CCIS.ZS

5.13 Science and technology

Research and development (R&D), Researchers	SP.POP.SCIE.RD.P6
Research and development (R&D), Technicians	SP.POP.TECH.RD.P6
Scientific and technical journal articles	IP.JRN.ARTC.SC
Expenditures for R&D	GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS
High-technology exports, $	TX.VAL.TECH.CD
High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	TX.VAL.TECH.MF.ZS
Charges for the use of intellectual property, Receipts	BX.GSR.ROYL.CD
Charges for the use of intellectual property, Payments	BM.GSR.ROYL.CD
Patent applications filed, Residents	IP.PAT.RESD
Patent applications filed, Nonresidents	IP.PAT.NRES
Trademark applications filed, Residents	IP.TMK.RSCT
Trademark applications filed, Nonresidents	IP.TMK.NRCT
Industrial design applications filed, Residents	IP.IDS.RSCT
Industrial design applications filed, Nonresidents	IP.IDS.NRCT

5.14 Statistical capacity

Overall level of statistical capacity	IQ.SCI.OVRL
Methodology assessment	IQ.SCI.MTHD
Source data assessment	IQ.SCI.SRCE
Periodicity and timeliness assessment	IQ.SCI.PRDC

♀♂ Data disaggregated by sex are available in the World Development Indicators database.

a. Available online only as part of the table, not as an individual indicator.

GLOBAL LINKS

6

Global links presents an overview of the flows and associations that enable the world's economy, and those of individual countries, to grow and expand. Indicators measure the size and direction of trade in goods and services, of aid and other financial flows, and of the movements of people, as well as the impact of policy interventions. These data also help illuminate Sustainable Development Goal 17, which aims to strengthen the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

The volume of world trade rose 2.7 percent in 2015, roughly in line with GDP growth, but the sharp drop in oil and other commodity prices and exchange rate volatility caused the value of global merchandise trade to fall 14 percent, to $16 trillion. Demand for imports slowed in Asia and resource-based economies but strengthened in the United States and the European Union. Low- and middle-income countries' share of merchandise exports continued to rise, to 42 percent in 2015, up from 33 percent in 2005.

International financial flows to low- and middle-income countries recorded an outflow ($184 billion) for the first time since the 2008 global financial crisis—driven primarily by a contraction in short-term debt, which swung from a net inflow of $130 billion in 2014 to a 2015 outflow of $398 billion. Long-term debt flows fell by half, to $214 billion. Despite reduced bond issuance, bonds still constituted more than half of long-term debt flows in 2015.

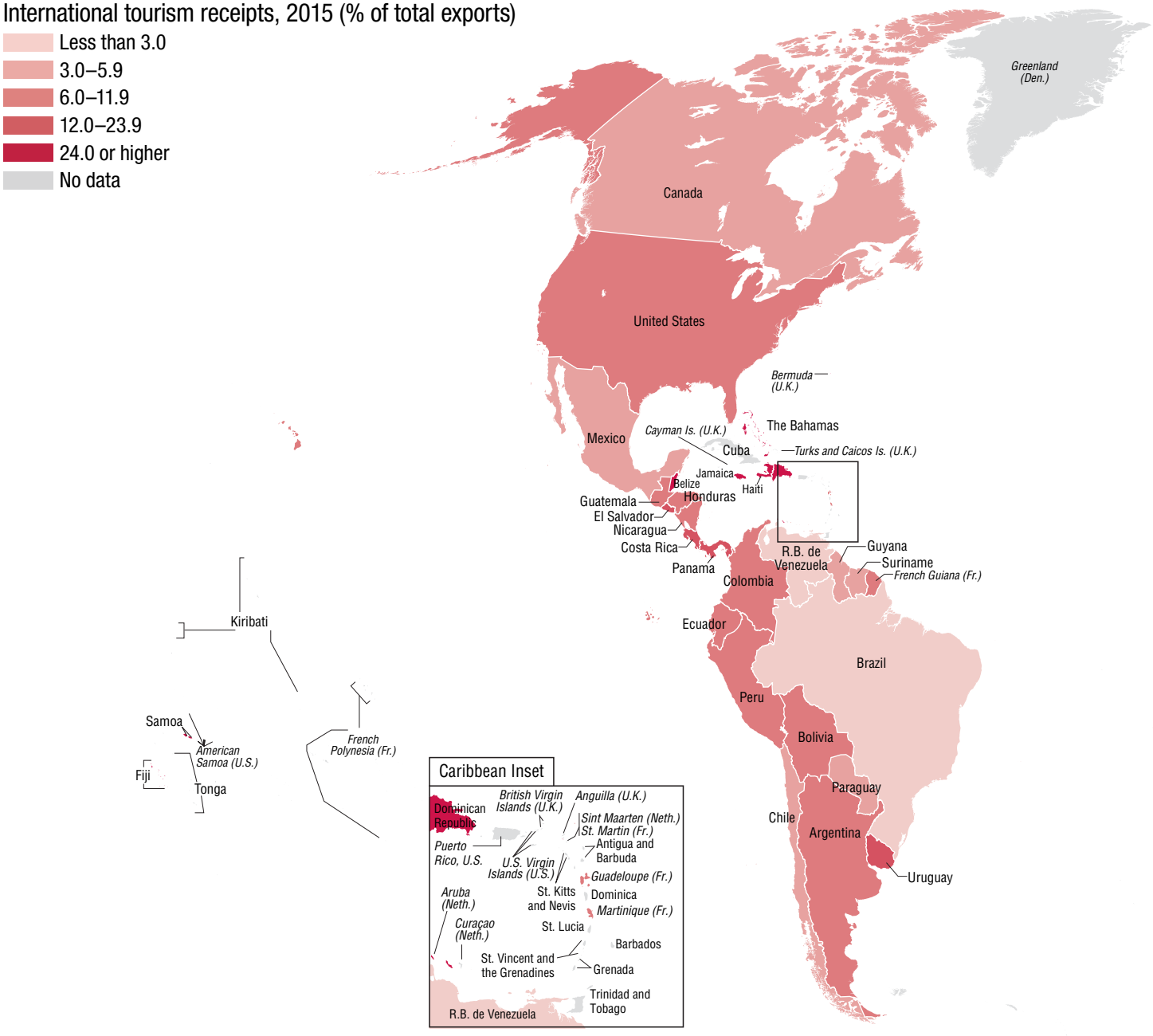
Global foreign direct investment inflows rebounded, with an increase of 20 percent in 2015—due primarily to a 35 percent increase in flows to high-income economies. A large part of this growth was from corporate reconfigurations, whose transactions often involve large movements in the balance of payments but little change in actual operations. High-income countries were the destination for 70 percent of global foreign direct investment ($1.5 trillion) in 2015. China, Brazil, and India together account for over half of all foreign direct investment inflows to low- and middle-income countries, which overall declined 4 percent in 2015, reflecting a contraction in intercompany lending.

Growth in international remittances, in the form of personal transfers and compensation of employees, slowed sharply in 2015. They rose only 0.4 percent, to $552 billion, due to weak economic growth in Europe, the deterioration of the Russian economy, and the depreciation of the euro and ruble. Over three-quarters of global remittances ($421 billion) went to low- and middle-income countries in 2015, where they play an important role in financing the economy. The number of international migrants continued to grow, exceeding 250 million in 2015.

World international tourism receipts as a share of total exports increased over 21 percent between the end of 2011 and 2015. International tourism receipts have long been recognized as an important contributor to the economy and development, a key generator of employment, and a major source of foreign exchange earnings. Moreover, international tourism receipts are a highly ranked source of export earnings for the least developed countries. Building on four consecutive years of increase, the world share of tourism receipts in total exports increased again in 2015, from 6.3 percent to 6.7 percent, highlighting the growing importance of tourism as a global export category. Europe and Central Asia continued to be the top recipient of international tourists in 2015. For small island economies such as Aruba, the Bahamas, the Maldives, Sint Maarten, and Vanuatu receipts of international tourism account for more than 68 percent of total exports.

Tourism

International tourism receipts, 2015 (% of total exports)

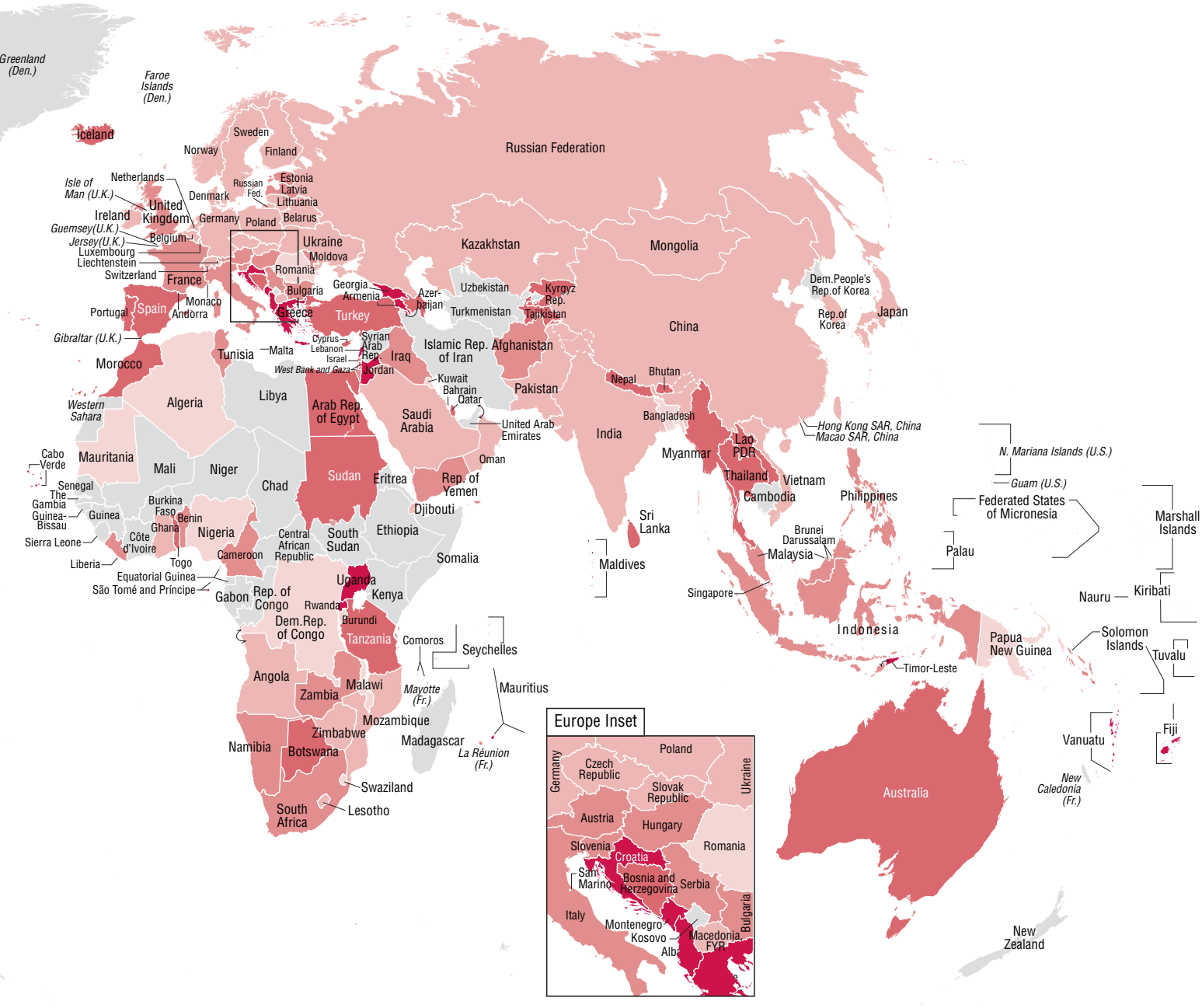


Nearly 85 percent of the Maldives's exports in 2015 were from international tourism receipts.

The United States led the world in tourism receipts in 2015, with $246 billion.

Receipts of international tourism as a percentage of total exports in the Middle East and North Africa increased 48.4 percent in 2015.

Receipts of international tourism in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Yemen dropped more than 90 percent in 2015.



6 Global links

	Merchandise trade % of GDP 2015	Net barter terms of trade index 2000 = 100 2015	Inbound tourism expenditure % of exports 2015	Net official development assistance % of GNI 2015	Net migration thousands 2010–15	Personal remittances, received $ millions 2015	Foreign direct investment Net inflow $ millions 2015	Portfolio equity Net inflow $ millions 2015	Total external debt stock $ millions 2015	Total debt service % of exports of goods, services, and primary income 2015
Afghanistan	31.3	145.5	7.0	21.7	473	301	169	..	2,489	2.9
Albania	54.8	88.0	52.0	3.0	–92	1,047	991	63	8,269	27.9
Algeria	53.5	174.4	0.9	0.1	–143	275	–403	..	4,677	1.7
American Samoa	..	150.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angola	54.4	149.2	3.4	0.4	102	11	9,282	..	27,991	15.6
Antigua and Barbuda	44.1	55.4	..	0.1	0	22	154	..	..	..
Argentina	19.9	146.7	7.1	0.0	30	483	11,979	239	159,694	24.1
Armenia	45.0	116.0	30.5	3.2	–10	1,491	178	4	8,925	38.7
Aruba	..	102.4	68.6	..	1	8	–23	..	..	..
Australia	29.6	148.3	13.2	..	1,023	2,113	38,639	13,846	..	..
Austria	81.6	88.4	9.1	..	147	2,846	4,302	1,376	..	..
Azerbaijan	45.1	113.8	12.7	0.1	–16	1,270	4,048	24	13,215	5.2
Bahamas, The	37.3	76.0	73.4	..	10	..	76	..	..	..
Bahrain	67.1	87.6	..	..	30	..	–1,463	..	..	..
Bangladesh	36.8	66.5	0.4	1.2	–2,226	15,388	3,380	–118	38,640	4.1
Barbados	47.9	121.4	..	..	2	108	254	..	..	..
Belarus	104.4	98.7	3.1	0.2	121	767	1,652	5	37,876	15.9
Belgium	170.0	95.9	3.6	..	270	9,790	–20,797	8,346	..	..
Belize	86.7	100.8	36.0	1.6	8	85	59	..	1,330	8.4
Benin	61.0	105.7	7.9	5.2	–10	304	229	..	2,179	3.6
Bermuda	..	80.4	29.8	..	..	1,368	–204	55	..	..
Bhutan	85.3	120.7	16.8	5.2	10	20	34	..	1,956	17.8
Bolivia	54.1	99.7	8.1	2.5	–62	1,191	503	13	9,849	8.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	87.1	101.9	12.5	2.2	–3	1,801	293	2	12,887	29.7
Botswana	86.8	90.1	12.6	0.5	20	30	393	0	2,147	3.1
Brazil	20.5	106.4	2.8	0.1	16	2,897	75,075	10,030	543,399	38.1
British Virgin Islands	..	56.6	..	..	..	..	51,606	..	..	..
Brunei Darussalam	71.0	140.1	2.1	..	2	..	173	..	..	..
Bulgaria	109.5	112.3	11.1	..	–50	1,495	1,850	–9	37,492	31.6
Burkina Faso	44.8	113.8	..	9.6	–125	396	167	..	2,627	4.4
Burundi	28.0	147.5	1.7	11.9	40	51	50	..	626	13.5
Cabo Verde	38.7	108.7	59.2	9.9	–11	201	78	..	1,520	6.2
Cambodia	146.0	75.5	..	4.0	–150	397	1,701	..	9,319	6.2
Cameroon	36.7	141.3	7.1	2.4	–60	242	694	–21	6,558	..
Canada	54.4	114.4	3.3	..	1,176	1,323	54,702	11,519	..	..
Cayman Islands	..	66.8	..	..	..	..	18,987	..	..	..
Central African Republic	27.6	81.1	..	30.6	10	..	3	..	662	..
Chad	46.8	120.6	..	5.7	100	..	600	..	1,617	..
Channel Islands	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	52.5	180.7	4.5	0.0	201	127	20,457	–6	..	..
China	35.9	93.7	4.7	0.0	–1,800	44,445	249,859	14,964	1,418,291	4.7
Hong Kong SAR, China	346.0	96.8	11.6	..	150	387	181,047	–42,525	..	..
Macao SAR, China	25.9	89.5	..	..	35	57	338	55	..	..
Colombia	30.7	108.3	0.0	0.5	–145	4,680	11,732	1,760	111,050	28.1
Comoros	..	146.8	..	11.5	–10	129	5	..	133	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	34.1	106.9	20.3	8.0	–96	5	–508	–94	5,435	3.7

	Merchandise trade % of GDP 2015	Net barter terms of trade index 2000 = 100 2015	Inbound tourism expenditure % of exports 2015	Net official development assistance % of GNI 2015	Net migration thousands 2010–15	Personal remittances, received $ millions 2015	Foreign direct investment Net inflow $ millions 2015	Portfolio equity Net inflow $ millions 2015	Total external debt stock $ millions 2015	Total debt service % of exports of goods, services, and primary income 2015
Congo, Rep.	144.9	138.2	..	1.1	–60	..	1,486	..	4,204	..
Costa Rica	46.4	74.4	37.0	0.2	20	552	3,024	8	23,667	16.0
Côte d'Ivoire	66.4	170.6	..	2.2	50	385	430	..	10,028	7.4
Croatia	68.5	99.9	36.4	..	–20	2,104	159	14	..	..
Cuba	..	156.9	20.8	..	–80	..	..	..	..	..
Curaçao	..	..	4.4	..	6	142	146	..	..	..
Cyprus	37.8	91.6	4.0	..	35	254	8,011	1,107	..	..
Czech Republic	161.3	104.3	5.3	..	30	2,693	2,479	181	..	..
Denmark	60.0	99.5	..	..	97	1,255	1,889	–165	..	..
Djibouti	59.2	80.5	36.1	..	–16	63	124	..	1,222	7.2
Dominica	49.7	104.7	7.3	2.3	..	24	36	..	314	10.8
Dominican Republic	39.1	98.4	18.4	0.4	–153	5,196	2,244	..	26,632	29.7
Ecuador	39.8	96.5	17.9	0.3	–38	2,388	1,060	2	27,273	24.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	25.4	122.4	..	0.8	–216	18,325	6,885	14	46,585	13.3
El Salvador	61.5	84.4	..	0.4	–240	4,285	518	..	14,982	17.0
Equatorial Guinea	89.3	142.3	10.2	0.1	20	..	316	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	83.1	..	..	–160	..	49	..	873	..
Estonia	122.1	94.3	..	..	–12	446	–652	–65	..	..
Ethiopia	37.2	134.5	48.4	5.3	–60	624	2,168	..	20,414	..
Faroe Islands	..	102.1	3.0	..	..	158	..	..	..	..
Fiji	93.5	110.4	7.2	2.4	–29	251	308	..	871	2.2
Finland	51.4	93.1	..	..	107	806	17,023	1,858	..	..
France	44.6	91.3	..	..	332	23,352	34,969	6,354	..	..
French Polynesia	..	88.7	..	..	–1	664	83	..	..	..
Gabon	56.8	150.3	34.3	0.7	5	0	624	..	5,097	..
Gambia, The	55.2	100.7	3.0	..	–13	181	11	..	527	..
Georgia	71.1	133.6	5.5	3.3	–296	1,459	1,571	5	14,854	29.7
Germany	70.7	99.4	..	..	1,250	15,362	46,227	17,498	..	..
Ghana	60.8	174.5	29.5	4.9	–50	4,982	3,192	..	20,677	6.2
Gibraltar	..	55.2	..	..	..	..	–412	..	..	..
Greece	39.5	88.8	..	..	–136	429	1,141	6,997	..	..
Greenland	..	87.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenada	39.1	94.7	11.6	2.4	–4	30	61	..	686	11.4
Guam	..	100.8	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	44.5	89.1	..	0.7	–120	6,573	1,176	..	20,182	15.2
Guinea	60.3	93.1	5.0	8.6	–10	93	85	..	1,389	4.1
Guinea-Bissau	46.1	94.2	34.8	9.0	–10	64	18	..	315	0.8
Guyana	83.7	120.3	9.8	1.0	–27	294	117	..	1,639	6.4
Haiti	50.1	72.6	7.0	11.9	–150	2,196	109	..	2,084	2.0
Honduras	93.0	80.2	6.3	2.8	–80	3,666	1,317	..	7,584	19.2
Hungary	157.1	100.7	18.0	..	30	4,418	–2,624	774	..	..
Iceland	59.8	88.5	5.0	..	0	206	1,039	–105	..	..
India	31.5	104.4	7.1	0.2	–2,598	68,910	44,009	1,933	479,559	10.9
Indonesia	34.0	121.8	..	0.0	–700	9,659	20,054	–1,547	308,540	32.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	135.2	8.2	..	–300	1,330	2,050	..	6,322	..
Iraq	56.3	107.2	3.1	0.8	549	1,005	3,316	–15	..	..
Ireland	67.6	93.6	..	..	–140	601	203,463	208,137	..	..

6 Global links

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Isle of Man	..	..	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	42.9	111.8	7.2	..	19	853	11,510	4,521	..	..
Italy	47.7	103.4	55.3	..	528	9,517	13,008	12,898	..	..
Jamaica	44.2	89.7	3.5	0.4	–97	2,361	925	92	14,122	87.8
Japan	29.1	86.9	35.3	..	350	3,670	–42	10,786	..	..
Jordan	75.1	79.3	3.3	5.8	230	5,348	1,275	15	25,746	14.3
Kazakhstan	41.2	145.8	..	0.0	160	194	6,585	6	154,288	63.6
Kenya	34.7	102.3	..	3.9	–50	1,560	1,437	..	19,148	6.8
Kiribati	68.1	102.6	..	19.1	–2	16	2	..	..	..
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	..	65.8	3.0	..	0	..	83	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	69.9	52.0	..	..	300	6,454	5,042	–1,987	..	..
Kosovo	..	..	1.5	6.7	..	971	343	..	2,158	10.8
Kuwait	76.0	122.0	20.0	..	518	34	285	0	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	87.4	108.7	19.1	12.1	–114	1,688	1,139	0	7,504	15.7
Lao PDR	50.1	100.0	7.1	4.0	–118	93	1,079	0	11,645	10.9
Latvia	97.6	105.3	36.6	..	–73	1,354	763	119	..	..
Lebanon	47.6	103.5	3.8	2.1	1,250	7,481	2,342	–553	30,896	18.0
Lesotho	119.8	82.6	8.9	3.3	–20	366	113	0	880	3.8
Liberia	121.6	111.0	..	61.7	–20	641	721	..	836	8.2
Libya	..	146.6	..	..	–502	0	726	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	130.1	98.3	4.3	..	–170	1,372	970	20	..	..
Luxembourg	71.7	74.7	90.6	..	49	1,635	24,596	350,946	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	..	96.2	5.5	2.2	–5	307	297	–9	6,942	20.8
Madagascar	55.8	88.0	..	7.2	–5	427	517	..	2,985	..
Malawi	67.3	114.2	2.5	16.9	–30	34	515	0	1,735	4.3
Malaysia	126.8	96.6	8.4	0.0	450	1,643	10,963	..	190,951	6.1
Maldives	61.4	101.7	84.8	0.9	0	4	299	2	943	3.5
Mali	44.7	148.8	..	9.7	–302	895	153	..	3,668	4.2
Malta	85.6	140.1	9.3	..	6	200	2,718	–1,188	..	..
Marshall Islands	105.9	108.4	..	22.9	..	27	–54	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	128.1	1.9	..	–20	..	502	..	3,691	12.6
Mauritius	62.1	85.6	30.5	0.7	0	1	208	285	14,643	28.9
Mexico	68.7	102.7	4.6	0.0	–524	26,233	32,864	3,601	426,334	13.2
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	82.5	90.0	..	22.0	–8	24	1	..	..	..
Moldova	90.6	72.2	11.5	4.4	–10	1,540	234	3	6,338	12.9
Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	72.1	159.2	5.4	2.2	–15	261	94	0	21,542	32.6
Montenegro	60.2	..	55.5	2.4	–2	381	700	10	2,665	25.2
Morocco	59.0	119.5	23.3	1.4	–311	6,904	3,253	..	42,989	10.5
Mozambique	84.3	91.3	4.9	12.4	–25	196	3,868	..	10,056	9.5
Myanmar	34.9	111.9	16.4	2.0	–474	387	4,084	..	6,401	0.5
Namibia	100.1	127.3	9.6	1.2	–1	9	1,060	2	..	..
Nauru	..	142.1	..	23.5	..	..	0	..	..	..
Nepal	33.5	85.9	22.7	5.6	–372	6,730	52	..	4,155	8.3
Netherlands	143.0	93.4	3.1	..	110	1,365	101,789	49,111	..	..
New Caledonia	..	165.5	..	..	6	728	1,879	..	..	..

	Merchandise trade % of GDP 2015	Net barter terms of trade index 2000 = 100 2015	Inbound tourism expenditure % of exports 2015	Net official development assistance % of GNI 2015	Net migration thousands 2010–15	Personal remittances, received $ millions 2015	Foreign direct investment Net inflow $ millions 2015	Portfolio equity Net inflow $ millions 2015	Total external debt stock $ millions 2015	Total debt service % of exports of goods, services, and primary income 2015
New Zealand	40.8	132.8	..	..	7	421	–135	2,449	..	..
Nicaragua	94.0	91.2	11.1	3.7	–135	1,198	950	..	10,490	17.5
Niger	42.6	161.1	..	12.2	–28	146	525	..	2,892	7.5
Nigeria	20.0	131.5	0.9	0.5	–300	21,060	3,129	–487	29,029	2.9
Northern Mariana Islands	..	77.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	47.0	126.4	4.4	..	236	609	–8,716	174	..	..
Oman	..	175.0	5.7	..	1,211	39	–2,692	1,939	..	..
Pakistan	24.5	60.2	3.2	1.3	–1,082	19,306	979	524	65,482	12.9
Palau	67.8	99.9	..	5.0	..	2	35	..	..	..
Panama	57.7	91.4	21.2	0.0	28	560	5,835	..	87,724	8.9
Papua New Guinea	..	164.9	0.0	..	0	10	203	–1	20,031	11.3
Paraguay	68.8	112.8	3.0	0.2	–87	554	315	..	16,162	18.6
Peru	38.1	160.4	10.4	0.2	–240	2,725	7,817	–60	65,938	11.5
Philippines	44.0	68.6	8.9	0.1	–700	29,799	5,835	–744	77,725	9.9
Poland	81.9	100.4	4.8	..	–74	6,783	14,067	4,115	..	..
Portugal	61.3	96.8	19.2	..	–140	358	633	–1,478	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	–104	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	69.4	153.4	13.1	..	364	437	1,071	116	..	..
Romania	73.3	109.3	2.9	..	–437	3,085	4,318	362	95,955	31.4
Russian Federation	40.1	138.5	3.4	..	1,118	6,870	6,478	–5,538	467,720	23.3
Rwanda	39.9	156.9	29.0	13.7	–75	161	323	1	2,244	7.7
Samoa	50.8	89.9	76.7	12.7	–13	131	41	0	437	11.0
San Marino	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	51.9	155.9	69.5	15.3	–6	20	29	0	249	2.8
Saudi Arabia	57.9	121.1	5.1	..	850	295	8,141	..	..	..
Senegal	60.3	115.2	..	6.6	–100	1,614	345	..	5,893	10.5
Serbia	84.8	106.9	7.6	0.9	–100	3,371	2,345	–90	30,807	23.6
Seychelles	98.8	94.2	37.2	0.5	–2	18	106	–11	..	..
Sierra Leone	52.3	44.1	..	22.6	–21	66	519	..	1,378	..
Singapore	221.1	82.6	3.2	..	398	..	65,263	–3,031	..	..
Sint Maarten	..	..	75.8	..	..	55	28	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	170.9	93.2	3.0	..	1	2,138	1,151	68	..	..
Slovenia	144.1	96.6	8.1	..	4	729	1,680	58	..	..
Solomon Islands	72.6	90.1	11.4	17.0	–12	19	32	..	207	2.4
Somalia	..	100.8	..	23.0	–400	..	516	..	2,892	..
South Africa	59.2	133.1	9.4	0.5	600	825	1,521	7,335	137,887	7.7
South Sudan	..	..	..	21.1	865	..	–277	..	..	..
Spain	49.6	92.2	14.3	..	–593	2,650	25,299	40,453	..	..
Sri Lanka	35.9	109.7	23.5	0.5	–485	7,000	681	–58	43,920	18.7
St. Kitts and Nevis	36.5	72.2	..	..	..	52	78	..	..	..
St. Lucia	53.0	122.9	..	0.9	0	30	95	..	529	10.6
St. Martin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	50.2	99.6	..	1.8	–5	32	121	..	339	17.2
Sudan	11.9[a]	..	19.2	1.0	–800	151	1,737	..	21,406[a]	10.5[a]
Suriname	72.0	130.8	5.4	0.3	–5	7	197	..	..	..
Swaziland	76.0	112.2	0.8	2.4	–6	19	32	..	391	1.3
Sweden	56.0	92.1	5.0	..	273	3,364	7,994	1,927	..	..

6 Global links

	Merchandise trade % of GDP 2015	Net barter terms of trade index 2000 = 100 2015	Inbound tourism expenditure % of exports 2015	Net official development assistance % of GNI 2015	Net migration thousands 2010–15	Personal remittances, received $ millions 2015	Foreign direct investment Net inflow $ millions 2015	Portfolio equity Net inflow $ millions 2015	Total external debt stock $ millions 2015	Total debt service % of exports of goods, services, and primary income 2015
Switzerland	80.8	107.7	4.7	..	382	2,553	97,578	–10,933	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	102.4	..	..	–4,030	1,623	..	..	4,420	..
Tajikistan	54.8	86.6	17.7	4.4	–117	2,259	426	0	5,100	16.8
Tanzania	33.3	146.6	23.8	5.8	–200	389	1,961	4	15,049	3.6
Thailand	105.5	104.4	17.6	0.0	100	5,895	9,004	–8,969	129,654	6.9
Timor-Leste	60.0	..	56.0	7.8	–50	62	43	..	..	..
Togo	82.0	121.3	14.2	5.4	–10	364	258	0	1,056	3.5
Tonga	50.8	94.8	..	15.6	–8	118	13	..	173	20.2
Trinidad and Tobago	58.5	126.3	..	..	–5	126	1,619	..	..	..
Tunisia	79.7	111.3	10.7	1.1	–33	1,971	966	153	27,363	12.9
Turkey	48.9	98.3	17.8	0.3	2,000	1,395	17,067	–2,395	397,923	10.7
Turkmenistan	60.8	169.8	..	0.1	–25	16	4,259	..	403	..
Turks and Caicos Islands	..	72.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	34.6	..	..	89.2	..	4	1	..	..	..
Uganda	29.1	118.7	24.2	6.0	–150	1,049	1,057	0	5,756	1.8
Ukraine	81.9	83.7	3.5	1.6	195	5,845	3,050	177	122,825	58.3
United Arab Emirates	133.7	192.6	..	..	405	..	10,976	..	..	..
United Kingdom	38.0	98.5	7.7	..	900	5,003	58,451	116,190	..	..
United States	21.1	95.7	10.9	..	5,008	7,069	379,434	–178,267	..	..
Uruguay	32.1	117.5	15.4	0.0	–30	116	1,369	–1	..	..
Uzbekistan	40.5	164.8	..	0.7	–195	3,104	1,068	..	14,838	..
Vanuatu	60.6	102.1	78.9	..	1	24	31	..	170	1.4
Venezuela, RB	..	..	1.7	..	–69	104	3,764	5	123,666	60.4
Vietnam	169.5	136.3	4.2	1.7	–200	13,200	11,800	134	77,798	3.8
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	..	..	..	..	–4	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	86.8	19.5	..	–44	1,679	120	–40	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	36.8	..	6.2	4.2	–50	3,351	–15	..	7,287	18.8
Zambia	72.9	165.1	8.0	4.0	–34	47	1,583	0	8,785	6.2
Zimbabwe	46.6	113.5	4.8	5.7	–220	2,047	399	123	8,735	13.4
World	**44.6**	**..**	**6.7[b]**	**0.2[c]**	**0**	**552,998**	**2,137,884**	**655,398**	**..**	**..**
East Asia & Pacific	47.5	..	6.0	0.0	–1,457	120,960	609,914	–16,569	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	62.8	..	6.1	0.0	5,547	144,506	694,374	808,594	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean	38.3	..	7.2	0.2	–2,082	69,097	256,646	15,684	..	..
Middle East & North Africa	64.4	..	9.2	0.8	–213	51,214	51,184	4,960	..	..
North America	23.8	..	9.5	0.0	6,184	9,760	433,932	–166,694	..	..
South Asia	31.4	..	5.8	0.6	–6,281	117,658	49,603	2,283	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.3	..	8.0	3.0	–1,689	39,803	42,231	7,139	..	..
Low income	42.8	..	13.0	8.8	–1,116	19,102	14,692	34	110,701	5.9
Low & middle income	41.2	..	6.9	0.6	–15,351	421,961	648,364	21,155	6,669,367	11.8
Lower middle income	39.6	..	6.9	0.8	–15,785	261,582	130,775	–60	1,650,755	13.8
Upper middle income	41.7	..	6.9	0.1	1,550	141,276	502,897	21,180	4,907,911	11.4
High income	46.4	..	6.7	0.0	15,360	131,038	1,489,519	634,243	..	..

a. Includes South Sudan. b. Calculated using the World Bank's weighted aggregation methodology (see *Sources and methods*) and thus may differ from data reported by the World Tourism Organization. c. Based on the World Bank classification of economies and thus may differ from data reported by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

About the data

Starting with *World Development Indicators 2013,* the World Bank changed its presentation of balance of payments data to conform to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments Manual, 6th edition (BPM6). The historical data series based on BPM5 ends with data for 2005. Balance of payments data for 2005 forward have been presented in accord with the BPM6 methodology, which can be accessed at www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm.

Trade in goods

Data on merchandise trade are from customs reports of goods moving into or out of an economy or from reports of financial transactions related to merchandise trade recorded in the balance of payments. Because of differences in timing and definitions, trade flow estimates from customs reports and balance of payments may differ. Several international agencies process trade data, each correcting unreported or misreported data, leading to other differences. The most detailed source of data on international trade in goods is the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade Statistics (Comtrade) database (http://comtrade.un.org). The IMF and the World Trade Organization also collect customs-based data on trade in goods.

The "terms of trade" index measures the relative prices of a country's exports and imports. The most common way to calculate terms of trade is the net barter (or commodity) terms of trade index, or the ratio of the export price index to the import price index. When a country's net barter terms of trade index increases, its exports have become more expensive or its imports cheaper.

Tourism

Tourism is defined as the activity of people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for no more than one year for leisure, business, and other purposes not related to an activity remunerated from within the place visited. Data on inbound and outbound tourists refer to the number of arrivals and departures, not to the number of unique individuals. Thus a person who makes several trips to a country during a given period is counted each time as a new arrival. Data on inbound tourism show the arrivals of nonresident tourists (overnight visitors) at national borders. When data on international tourists are unavailable or incomplete, the table shows the arrivals of international visitors, which include tourists, same-day visitors, cruise passengers, and crew members. The aggregates are calculated using the World Bank's weighted aggregation methodology (see *Sources and methods*) and differ from the World Tourism Organization's aggregates.

For tourism expenditure, the World Tourism Organization uses balance of payments data from the IMF supplemented by data from individual countries. These data, shown in the table, include travel and passenger transport items as defined by the BPM6. When the IMF does not report data on passenger transport items, expenditure data for travel items are shown.

Official development assistance

Data on official development assistance received refer to aid to eligible countries from members of the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), multilateral organizations, and non-DAC donors. Data do not reflect aid given by recipient countries to other low- and middle-income countries or distinguish among types of aid (program, project, or food aid; emergency assistance; or postconflict peacekeeping assistance), which may have different effects on the economy.

Ratios of aid to gross national income (GNI), gross capital formation, imports, and government spending measure a country's dependency on aid. Care must be taken in drawing policy conclusions. For foreign policy reasons some countries have traditionally received large amounts of aid. Thus aid dependency ratios may reveal as much about a donor's interests as about a recipient's needs. Increases in aid dependency ratios can reflect events affecting both the numerator (aid) and the denominator (GNI).

Data are based on information from donors and may not be consistent with information recorded by recipients in the balance of payments, which often excludes all or some technical assistance—particularly payments to expatriates made directly by the donor. Similarly, grant commodity aid may not always be recorded in trade data or in the balance of payments. DAC statistics exclude aid for military and antiterrorism purposes. The aggregates refer to World Bank classifications of economies and therefore may differ from those reported by the OECD.

Migration and personal remittances

The movement of people, most often through migration, is a significant part of global integration. Migrants contribute to the economies of both their host country and their country of origin. Yet reliable statistics on migration are difficult to collect and are often incomplete, making international comparisons a challenge.

Since data on emigrant stock is difficult for countries to collect, the United Nations Population Division provides data on net migration, taking into account the past migration history of a country or area, the migration policy of a country, and the influx of refugees in recent periods to derive estimates of net migration. The data to calculate these estimates come from various sources, including border statistics, administrative records, surveys, and censuses. When there are insufficient data, net migration is derived through the difference between the growth rate of a country's population over a certain period and the rate of natural increase of that population (itself being the difference between the birth rate and the death rate).

Migrants often send funds back to their home countries, which are recorded as personal transfers in the balance of payments. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident individuals, independent of the source of income of the sender (irrespective of whether the sender receives income from

labor, entrepreneurial or property income, social benefits, or any other types of transfers or disposes of assets) and the relationship between the households (irrespective of whether they are related or unrelated individuals).

Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Compensation of employees has three main components: wages and salaries in cash, wages and salaries in kind, and employers' social contributions. Personal remittances are the sum of personal transfers and compensation of employees.

Equity flows

Equity flows comprise foreign direct investment (FDI) and portfolio equity. The internationally accepted definition of FDI (from BPM6) includes the following components: equity investment, including investment associated with equity that gives rise to control or influence; investment in indirectly influenced or controlled enterprises; investment in fellow enterprises; debt (except selected debt); and reverse investment. The Framework for Direct Investment Relationships provides criteria for determining whether cross-border ownership results in a direct investment relationship, based on control and influence.

Direct investments may take the form of greenfield investment, where the investor starts a new venture in a foreign country by constructing new operational facilities; joint venture, where the investor enters into a partnership agreement with a company abroad to establish a new enterprise; or merger and acquisition, where the investor acquires an existing enterprise abroad. The IMF suggests that investments should account for at least 10 percent of voting stock to be counted as FDI. In practice many countries set a higher threshold. Many countries fail to report reinvested earnings, and the definition of long-term loans differs among countries.

Portfolio equity investment is defined as cross-border transactions and positions involving equity securities, other than those included in direct investment or reserve assets. Equity securities are equity instruments that are negotiable and designed to be traded, usually on organized exchanges or "over the counter." The negotiability of securities facilitates trading, allowing securities to be held by different parties during their lives. Negotiability allows investors to diversify their portfolios and to withdraw their investment readily. Included in portfolio investment are investment fund shares or units (that is, those issued by investment funds) that are evidenced by securities and that are not reserve assets or direct investment. Although they are negotiable instruments, exchange-traded financial derivatives are not included in portfolio investment because they are in their own category.

External debt

External indebtedness affects a country's creditworthiness and investor perceptions. Data on external debt are gathered through the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System (DRS). Indebtedness is calculated using loan-by-loan reports submitted by countries on long-term public and publicly guaranteed borrowing and using information on short-term debt collected by the countries, from creditors through the reporting systems of the Bank for International Settlements, or based on national data from the World Bank's *Quarterly External Debt Statistics*. These data are supplemented by information from major multilateral banks and official lending agencies in major creditor countries. Currently, 123 low- and middle-income countries report to the DRS. Debt data are reported in the currency of repayment and compiled and published in U.S. dollars. End-of-period exchange rates are used for the compilation of stock figures (amount of debt outstanding), and projected debt service and annual average exchange rates are used for the flows. Exchange rates are taken from the IMF's *International Financial Statistics*. Debt repayable in multiple currencies, goods, or services and debt with a provision for maintenance of the value of the currency of repayment are shown at book value.

While data related to public and publicly guaranteed debt are reported to the DRS on a loan-by-loan basis, data on long-term private nonguaranteed debt are reported annually in aggregate by the country or estimated by World Bank staff for countries. Private nonguaranteed debt is estimated based on national data from the World Bank's *Quarterly External Debt Statistics*.

Total debt service as a share of exports of goods, services, and primary income provides a measure of a country's ability to service its debt out of export earnings.

Definitions

• **Merchandise trade** includes all trade in goods and excludes trade in services. • **Net barter terms of trade index** is the percentage ratio of the export unit value indexes to the import unit value indexes, measured relative to the base year 2000. • **Inbound tourism expenditure** is expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport and any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country. They may include receipts from same-day visitors, except when these are important enough to justify separate classification. Data include travel and passenger transport items as defined by BPM6. When passenger transport items are not reported, expenditure data for travel items are shown. Exports refer to all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services. • **Net official development assistance** is flows (net of repayment of principal) that meet the DAC definition of official development assistance and are made to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients, divided by World Bank estimates of GNI. • **Net migration** is the net total of migrants (immigrants less emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens) during the period. Data are five-year estimates. • **Personal remittances, received,** are the sum of personal transfers (current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households) and compensation of employees (remuneration for the labor input to the production process contributed by an individual in an employer-employee relationship with the enterprise). • **Foreign direct investment** is cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. • **Portfolio equity** is net inflows from equity securities other than those recorded as direct investment or reserve assets, including shares, stocks, depository receipts, and direct purchases of shares in local stock markets by foreign investors • **Total external debt stock** is debt owed to nonresident creditors and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services by public and private entities in the country. It is the sum of long-term external debt, short-term debt, and use of IMF credit. • **Total debt service** is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt; interest paid on short-term debt; and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Exports of goods and services and primary income are the total value of exports of goods and services, receipts of compensation of nonresident workers, and primary investment income from abroad.

Data sources

Data on merchandise trade are from the World Trade Organization. Data on trade indexes are from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) annual *Handbook of Statistics.* Data on tourism expenditure are from the World Tourism Organization's *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* and World Tourism Organization (2017) and updated from its electronic files. Data on net official development assistance are compiled by the OECD (http://stats.oecd.org). Data on net migration are from United Nations Population Division (2015). Data on personal remittances are from the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* supplemented by World Bank staff estimates. Data on FDI are World Bank staff estimates based on IMF balance of payments statistics and UNCTAD data (http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx). Data on portfolio equity are from the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook.* Data on external debt are mainly from reports to the World Bank through its DRS from member countries that have received International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loans or International Development Assistance 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 low- and middle-income countries are published annually in the World Bank's *International Debt Statistics* and International Debt Statistics database (http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=international-debt-statistics).

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6 Global links

Online tables and indicators

To access the World Development Indicators online tables, use the URL http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/ and the table number (for example, http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/6.1). To view a specific indicator online, use the URL http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ and the indicator code (for example, http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/TX.QTY.MRCH.XD.WD).

6.1 Growth of merchandise trade

Export volume	TX.QTY.MRCH.XD.WD
Import volume	TM.QTY.MRCH.XD.WD
Export value	TX.VAL.MRCH.XD.WD
Import value	TM.VAL.MRCH.XD.WD
Net barter terms of trade index	TT.PRI.MRCH.XD.WD

6.2 Direction and growth of merchandise trade

This table provides estimates of the flow of trade in goods between groups of economies.	..[a]

6.3 High-income economy trade with low- and middle-income economies

This table illustrates the importance of low- and middle-income economies in the global trading system.	..[a]

6.4 Direction of trade of low- and middle-income economies

Exports to low- and middle-income economies within region	TX.VAL.MRCH.WR.ZS
Exports to low- and middle-income economies outside region	TX.VAL.MRCH.OR.ZS
Exports to high-income economies	TX.VAL.MRCH.HI.ZS
Imports from low- and middle-income economies within region	TM.VAL.MRCH.WR.ZS
Imports from low- and middle-income economies outside region	TM.VAL.MRCH.OR.ZS
Imports from high-income economies	TM.VAL.MRCH.HI.ZS

6.5 Primary commodity prices

This table provides historical commodity price data.	..[a]

6.6 Tariff barriers

All products, Binding coverage	TM.TAX.MRCH.BC.ZS
Simple mean bound rate	TM.TAX.MRCH.BR.ZS
Simple mean tariff	TM.TAX.MRCH.SM.AR.ZS
Weighted mean tariff	TM.TAX.MRCH.WM.AR.ZS
Share of tariff lines with international peaks	TM.TAX.MRCH.IP.ZS
Share of tariff lines with specific rates	TM.TAX.MRCH.SR.ZS
Primary products, Simple mean tariff	TM.TAX.TCOM.SM.AR.ZS
Primary products, Weighted mean tariff	TM.TAX.TCOM.WM.AR.ZS
Manufactured products, Simple mean tariff	TM.TAX.MANF.SM.AR.ZS
Manufactured products, Weighted mean tariff	TM.TAX.MANF.WM.AR.ZS

6.7 Trade facilitation

Logistics performance index	LP.LPI.OVRL.XQ
Burden of customs procedures	IQ.WEF.CUST.XQ
Lead time to export	LP.EXP.DURS.MD
Lead time to import	LP.IMP.DURS.MD
Documentary compliance, Cost to export	IC.EXP.CSDC.CD
Documentary compliance, Cost to import	IC.IMP.CSDC.CD
Liner shipping connectivity index	IS.SHP.GCNW.XQ
Quality of port infrastructure	IQ.WEF.PORT.XQ

6.8 External debt

Total external debt, $	DT.DOD.DECT.CD
Total external debt, % of GNI	DT.DOD.DECT.GN.ZS
Long-term debt, Public and publicly guaranteed	DT.DOD.DPPG.CD
Long-term debt, Private nonguaranteed	DT.DOD.DPNG.CD
Short-term debt, $	DT.DOD.DSTC.CD
Short-term debt, % of total debt	DT.DOD.DSTC.ZS
Short-term debt, % of total reserves	DT.DOD.DSTC.IR.ZS
Total debt service	DT.TDS.DECT.EX.ZS
Present value of debt, % of GNI	DT.DOD.PVLX.GN.ZS
Present value of debt, % of exports of goods, services and primary income	DT.DOD.PVLX.EX.ZS

6.9 Global private financial flows

Foreign direct investment net inflows, $	BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD
Foreign direct investment net inflows, % of GDP	BX.KLT.DINV.WD.GD.ZS
Portfolio equity	BX.PEF.TOTL.CD.WD
Bonds	DT.NFL.BOND.CD
Commercial banks and other lendings	DT.NFL.PCBO.CD

6.10 Net official financial flows

Net financial flows from bilateral sources	DT.NFL.BLAT.CD
Net financial flows from multilateral sources	DT.NFL.MLAT.CD
World Bank, IDA	DT.NFL.MIDA.CD
World Bank, IBRD	DT.NFL.MIBR.CD
IMF, Concessional	DT.NFL.IMFC.CD
IMF, Nonconcessional	DT.NFL.IMFN.CD
Regional development banks, Concessional	DT.NFL.RDBC.CD
Regional development banks, Nonconcessional	DT.NFL.RDBN.CD
Regional development banks, Other institutions	DT.NFL.MOTH.CD

6.11 Aid dependency

Net official development assistance (ODA)	DT.ODA.ODAT.CD
Net ODA per capita	DT.ODA.ODAT.PC.ZS
Grants, excluding technical cooperation	BX.GRT.EXTA.CD.WD
Technical cooperation grants	BX.GRT.TECH.CD.WD
Net ODA, % of GNI	DT.ODA.ODAT.GN.ZS
Net ODA, % of gross capital formation	DT.ODA.ODAT.GI.ZS
Net ODA, % of imports of goods and services and income	DT.ODA.ODAT.MP.ZS
Net ODA, % of central government expenditure	DT.ODA.ODAT.XP.ZS

6.12 Distribution of net aid by Development Assistance Committee members

Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors	DC.DAC.TOTL.CD
United States	DC.DAC.USAL.CD
EU institutions	DC.DAC.CECL.CD
Germany	DC.DAC.DEUL.CD
France	DC.DAC.FRAL.CD
United Kingdom	DC.DAC.GBRL.CD
Japan	DC.DAC.JPNL.CD
Netherlands	DC.DAC.NLDL.CD
Canada	DC.DAC.CANL.CD
Norway	DC.DAC.NORL.CD
Sweden	DC.DAC.SWEL.CD
Other DAC donors	..[a,b]

6.13 Movement of people

Net migration	SM.POP.NETM
International migrant stock	SM.POP.TOTL
Emigration rate of tertiary educated to OECD countries	SM.EMI.TERT.ZS
Refugees by country of origin	SM.POP.REFG.OR
Refugees by country of asylum	SM.POP.REFG
Personal remittances, Received	BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT
Personal remittances, Paid	BM.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT

6.14 Travel and tourism

International inbound tourists	ST.INT.ARVL
International outbound tourists	ST.INT.DPRT
Inbound tourism expenditure, $	ST.INT.RCPT.CD
Inbound tourism expenditure, % of exports	ST.INT.RCPT.XP.ZS
Outbound tourism expenditure, $	ST.INT.XPND.CD
Outbound tourism expenditure, % of imports	ST.INT.XPND.MP.ZS

a. Available online only as part of the table, not as an individual indicator.
b. Derived from data elsewhere in the World Development Indicators database.

2024

Sources and methods

As a major user of development data, the World Bank recognizes the importance of data documentation to inform users of the methods and conventions used by primary data collectors—usually national statistical agencies, central banks, and customs services—and by international organizations, which compile the statistics that appear in the World Development Indicators database.

This section describes some of the statistical practices and procedures used in preparing *World Development Indicators.* It covers data consistency, reliability, comparability, reporting standards of key indicators, and the methods employed for calculating regional and income group aggregates and for calculating growth rates. It also describes the *World Bank Atlas* method for deriving the conversion factor used to estimate gross national income (GNI) and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars. Other statistical procedures and calculations are described in the *About the data* sections following each table. Additional documentation and metadata are available in the World Development Indicators database at http://databank.worldbank.org/wdi and from a dashboard of the statistical capacity of countries at http://datatopics.worldbank.org/statisticalcapacity.

Data availability, reliability, and comparability

Many factors affect data availability, reliability, and comparability. Statistical systems in many of the poorest countries are limited; statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely; and cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be resolved unequivocally. Data relevant at the national level may not be suitable for standardized international use due to methodological concerns or the lack of clear documentation. Delays in reporting data and the use of old surveys as the basis for current estimates may further compromise the quality of data reported. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances affecting the collection and reporting of data, such as problems stemming from conflicts.

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, so care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Although drawn from sources thought to be the most authoritative, data should be understood only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among economies rather than as offering precise quantitative measures of those differences.

Discrepancies in data presented in different editions of *World Development Indicators* reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Therefore readers are advised not to compare data series between printed editions of *World Development Indicators* or between different World Bank publications. Consistent time series data for 1960–2015 are available at http://databank.worldbank.org/wdi.

Sources and methods

	Currency	National accounts						Balance of payments and trade			Government finance	IMF data dissemination standard
		Base year	Reference year	System of National Accounts	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade	Accounting concept	
Afghanistan	Afghan afghani	2002/03		1993	B			6	A	G	C	e-G
Albania	Albanian lek	[a]	1996	1993	B		Rolling	6	A	S	C	e-G
Algeria	Algerian dinar	1999		1968	B		2011	6	A	S	B	e-G
American Samoa	U.S. dollar			1968			2011[b]			S		
Andorra	Euro	2000		1968	B					G		
Angola	Angolan kwanza	2002		1993	P	1991–96	2011	6	A	S	B	e-G
Antigua and Barbuda	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1993	B		2011	6		G	B	e-G
Argentina	Argentine peso	2004		2008	B	1971–84; 2012–15		6	A	S	C	S
Armenia	Armenian dram	[a]	1996	1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
Aruba	Aruban florin	2000		1993	B		2011	6		G		
Australia	Australian dollar	[a]	2013/14	2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Austria	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
Azerbaijan	New Azeri manat	2000		1993	B	1992–95	2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Bahamas, The	Bahamian dollar	2006		1993	B		2011	6		G	C	e-G
Bahrain	Bahraini dinar	2010		2008	P		2011	6		G	B	e-G
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi taka	2005/06		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Barbados	Barbados dollar	1974		1993	B		2011	6		G	B	e-G
Belarus	Belarusian rubel	[a]	2000	1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
Belgium	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Belize	Belize dollar	2000		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Benin	CFA franc	2007		1968	B	1992	2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Bermuda	Bermuda dollar	2006		1993	B		2011	6		G		
Bhutan	Bhutanese ngultrum	2000		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Bolivia	Bolivian Boliviano	1990		1968	B	1960–85	2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina convertible mark	[a]	2010	1993	B		Rolling	6	A	S	C	e-G
Botswana	Botswana pula	2006		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Brazil	Brazilian real	1995	2000	2008	B		2011	6	A	S	C	S
British Virgin Islands	U.S. dollar							6				
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei dollar	2010		1993	P		2011	6		S		e-G
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	[a]	2010	1993	B	1978–89, 1991–92	Rolling	6	A	S	C	S+
Burkina Faso	CFA franc	1999		1993	B	1992–93	2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Burundi	Burundi franc	2005		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde escudo	2007		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Cambodia	Cambodian riel	2000		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Cameroon	CFA franc	2000		1993	B		2011	6	A	S		e-G
Canada	Canadian dollar	[a]	2010	2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands dollar	2007		1993	P		2011	6		G		
Central African Republic	CFA franc	1985	2005	1968	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Chad	CFA franc	2005		1993	B		2011	6	A	S		e-G
Channel Islands	Pound sterling	2003	2007	1968	P							
Chile	Chilean peso	2008		1993	B		2011	6		G	C	S
China	Chinese yuan	2010		1993	P	1978–93	2011	6	P	G	C	S
Hong Kong SAR, China	Hong Kong dollar	[a]	2014	2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Macao SAR, China	Macao pataca	2013		1993	B		2011	6		G	C	e-G
Colombia	Colombian peso	2005		1993	B	1992–94	2011	6	A	S	C	S
Comoros	Comorian franc	1990		1968	P		2011	6	A	G		e-G
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congolese franc	2005		1968	B	1999–2001	2011	6	P	S	B	e-G
Congo, Rep.	CFA franc	1990		1968	P	1993	2011	6	A	S	C	e-G
Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon	[a]	2012	2008	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA franc	2009		1968	P		2011	6	A	S	B	e-G
Croatia	Croatian kuna	[a]	2010	1993	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Cuba	Cuban peso	1997	2005	1993	B		2011			S		
Curaçao	Netherlands Antillean guilder			1993			2011	6		S		
Cyprus	Euro	[a]	2005	1993	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S

	Latest population census	Latest demographic, education, or health household survey	Source of most recent income and expenditure data	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest trade data	Latest water withdrawal data
Afghanistan	1979	DHS, 2015	IHS, 2011				2015	2000
Albania	2011	DHS, 2008/09	LSMS, 2012	Yes	2012	2013	2015	2006
Algeria	2008	MICS, 2012/13	IHS, 2011			2010	2015	2012
American Samoa	2010			Yes	2008			
Andorra	2011[c]			Yes			2014	
Angola	2014	DHS, 2015/16	IHS, 2008/09				2015	2005
Antigua and Barbuda	2011			Yes	2007		2015	2012
Argentina	2010	MICS, 2011/12	IHS, 2014	Yes	2008	2002	2015	2011
Armenia	2011	DHS, 2015/16	IHS, 2014	Yes	2014		2015	2012
Aruba	2010			Yes			2015	
Australia	2016		ES/BS, 2010	Yes	2011	2013	2015	2013
Austria	2011[c]		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2010
Azerbaijan	2009	DHS, 2006	LSMS, 2012	Yes	2015	2013	2015	2012
Bahamas, The	2010						2015	
Bahrain	2010[c]			Yes		2013	2015	2003
Bangladesh	2011	DHS, 2014	IHS, 2010		2008	2011	2011	2008
Barbados	2010	MICS, 2012		Yes			2015	2005
Belarus	2009	MICS, 2012	IHS, 2015	Yes		2014	2015	2013
Belgium	2011[d]		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2009
Belize	2010	MICS, 2015/16	LFS, 1999		2011		2015	2000
Benin	2013	MICS, 2014	CWIQ, 2011/12				2015	2001
Bermuda	2010			Yes			2015	
Bhutan	2005	MICS, 2010	IHS, 2012		2009[e]		2012	2008
Bolivia	2012	DHS, 2008	IHS, 2015		2013	2010	2015	2009
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2013	MICS, 2011/12	ES/BS, 2011	Yes		2011	2016	2013
Botswana	2011	Demographic survey, 2006	ES/BS, 2009/10		2015	2013	2015	2000
Brazil	2010	PNDS, 2006	IHS, 2014		2006	2013	2015	2010
British Virgin Islands	2010	STEPS Risk Factor Survey, 2010		Yes				
Brunei Darussalam	2011			Yes			2015	1994
Bulgaria	2011	LSMS, 2007	ES/BS, 2014	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2013
Burkina Faso	2006	LSMS, 2014; MIS, 2014	CWIQ, 2014		2006–10		2015	2005
Burundi	2008	DHS, 2016	CWIQ, 2014			2012	2015	2000
Cabo Verde	2010	DHS, 2005	CWIQ, 2007	Yes	2014/15		2015	2001
Cambodia	2008	DHS, 2014	IHS, 2012		2013	2000	2015	2006
Cameroon	2005	MICS, 2014	PS, 2014		2013[e]	2002	2015	2000
Canada	2016		LFS, 2010	Yes	2011	2014	2015	2009
Cayman Islands	2010			Yes			2015	
Central African Republic	2003	MICS, 2010	PS, 2008				2015	2005
Chad	2009	DHS, 2014/15	PS, 2011				1995	2005
Channel Islands	2011/15[f]			Yes[g]				
Chile	2012		IHS, 2013	Yes	2007	2013	2015	2006
China	2010	NSS, 2014	IHS, 2014		2007	2007	2015	2013
Hong Kong SAR, China	2016			Yes		2014	2015	
Macao SAR, China	2016			Yes		2013	2015	
Colombia	2006	DHS, 2015/16	IHS, 2015		2014/15	2012	2015	2008
Comoros	2003	DHS, 2012	IHS, 2004				2014	1999
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1984	DHS, 2013/14	1-2-3, 2012/13					2005
Congo, Rep.	2007	MICS 2014/15	CWIQ/PS, 2011		2014/15	2009	2014	2002
Costa Rica	2011	MICS, 2011	IHS, 2015	Yes	2014	2013	2015	2013
Côte d'Ivoire	2014	MICS, 2016	IHS, 2015		2014/15		2015	2005
Croatia	2011	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2013	Yes	2010[e]		2015	2013
Cuba	2012	MICS, 2014		Yes			2006	2013
Curaçao	2011			Yes				
Cyprus	2011			Yes	2010	2014	2015	2013

Sources and methods

	Currency	National accounts						Balance of payments and trade			Government finance	IMF data dissem-ination standard
		Base year	Reference year	System of National Accounts	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade	Accounting concept	
Czech Republic	Czech koruna	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
Denmark	Danish krone	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S+
Djibouti	Djibouti franc	1990		1968	B		2011	6	A	G		e-G
Dominica	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	B	e-G
Dominican Republic	Dominican peso	2007		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Ecuador	U.S. dollar	2007		2008	B		2011	6	A	S		S
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Egyptian pound	2011/12		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
El Salvador	U.S. dollar	1990		1968	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Equatorial Guinea	CFA franc	2006		1968	B	1965–84	2011	6		G	B	
Eritrea	Eritrean nakfa	2000		1968	B			6	E			
Estonia	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B	1987–95	Rolling	6		G	C	S
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	2010/11		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Faroe Islands	Danish krone			1993	P			6		G		
Fiji	Fijian dollar	2011		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Finland	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
France	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
French Polynesia	CFP franc	1990		1993	P		2011[b]	6		S		
Gabon	CFA franc	2001		1993	B	1993	2011	6	A	S		e-G
Gambia, The	Gambian dalasi	2004		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Georgia	Georgian lari	[a]	1996	1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
Germany	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
Ghana	New Ghanaian cedi	2006		1993	B	1973–87	2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Gibraltar	Gibraltar pound							6				
Greece	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Greenland	Danish krone	1990		1993						G		
Grenada	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1968	B		2011	6	A	S	B	e-G
Guam	U.S. dollar			1993			2011[b]			G		
Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	2001		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Guinea	Guinean franc	2003		1993	B		2011	6	A	S		e-G
Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc	2005		1993	B		2011	6	A	G		e-G
Guyana	Guyana dollar	2006		1993	B			6	A	S		e-G
Haiti	Haitian gourde	1986/87		1968	B	1991	2011	6	A	G		e-G
Honduras	Honduran lempira	2000		1993	B	1988–89	2011	6	A	S	C	e-G
Hungary	Hungarian forint	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Iceland	Iceland krona	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
India	Indian rupee	2011/12		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	2010		1993	P		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iranian rial	2004/05		1993	B	1980–2002	2011	6	A	S	C	e-G
Iraq	Iraqi dinar	2007		1968	B	1997, 2004	2011	6			B	e-G
Ireland	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S
Isle of Man	Pound sterling	2013		1968								
Israel	Israeli new shekel	[a]	2010	2008	B		2011	6		S	C	S
Italy	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
Jamaica	Jamaican dollar	2007		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	C	e-G
Japan	Japanese yen	[a]	2010	1993	B		2011	6		G	C	S+
Jordan	Jordanian dinar	1994		1968	B		2011	6	A	S	B	S
Kazakhstan	Kazakh tenge	[a]	2005	1993	B	1987–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
Kenya	Kenyan shilling	2009		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Kiribati	Australian dollar	2006		1993	B		2011[b]	6		S	C	e-G
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	Democratic People's Republic of Korean won			1968				6				
Korea, Rep.	Korean won	2010		2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Kosovo	Euro	2008		1993	B			6	A			e-G
Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar	2010		1993	B		2011	6		S	C	e-G
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz som	[a]	1995	1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A	G	B	S
Lao PDR	Lao kip	2002		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	B	
Latvia	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B	1987–95	Rolling	6		S	C	S
Lebanon	Lebanese pound		2010	1993	B		2011	6	A	S	B	e-G

	Latest population census	Latest demographic, education, or health household survey	Source of most recent income and expenditure data	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest trade data	Latest water withdrawal data
Czech Republic	2011[d]	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2013	Yes	2010	2013	2015	2013
Denmark	2011[c]		ITR, 2012	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2012
Djibouti	2009	MICS, 2006	PS, 2013		2015[e]		2010	2000
Dominica	2011			Yes	2015		2012	2010
Dominican Republic	2010	MICS, 2014	IHS, 2015				2015	2010
Ecuador	2010	RHS, 2004	IHS, 2015			2008	2015	2005
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2006	HIS, 2015	ES/BS, 2010/11	Yes	2009/10	2012	2015	2010
El Salvador	2007	MICS, 2014	IHS, 2014	Yes	2007/08		2016	2005
Equatorial Guinea	2015	DHS, 2011	PS, 2006		2015			2000
Eritrea	1984	DHS, 2002	PS, 1993			2012	2003	2004
Estonia	2012[d]	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2013	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2014
Ethiopia	2007	DHS, 2016	ES/BS, 2010/11			2014	2015	2016
Faroe Islands	2011			Yes			2009	
Fiji	2007		ES/BS, 2008/09	Yes	2009	2011	2015	2005
Finland	2010[c]		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2006
France	2015		ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2012
French Polynesia	2012			Yes			2015	
Gabon	2013	DHS, 2012	CWIQ/IHS, 2005				2009	2005
Gambia, The	2013	DHS, 2013	IHS, 2010		2011/12	2004	2014	2000
Georgia	2014	GERHS, 2010	IHS, 2014	Yes		2013	2015	2008
Germany	2011[h]		IHS, 2011	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2010
Ghana	2010	MIS, 2016	LSMS, 2012			2003	2013	2000
Gibraltar	2012			Yes				
Greece	2011		IHS, 2012	Yes	2009	2013	2015	2007
Greenland	2010[c]			Yes			2015	
Grenada	2011	RHS, 1985		Yes	2012		2009	2014
Guam	2010			Yes	2007			
Guatemala	2002	DHS, 2014/15	LSMS, 2014	Yes	2013		2015	2006
Guinea	2014	MICS, 2016	CWIQ, 2012				2015	2001
Guinea-Bissau	2009	MICS, 2014	CWIQ, 2010				2005	2000
Guyana	2012	MICS, 2014	IHS, 1998				2015	2010
Haiti	2003	DHS, 2016	IHS, 2012		2008/09		1997	2009
Honduras	2013	DHS, 2011/12	IHS, 2014				2014	2003
Hungary	2011	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2014	Yes	2010	2013	2015	2012
Iceland	2011[d]		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2005	2015	2014
India	2011	DHS, 2015/16	IHS, 2011/12		2010/11	2014	2015	2010
Indonesia	2010	DHS, 2012	IHS, 2014		2013	2013	2015	2000
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2011	IrMIDHS, 2010	ES/BS, 2013	Yes	2014	2014	2011	2004
Iraq	1997	LSMS, 2012	IHS, 2012		2011/12	2011	2015	2000
Ireland	2016		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2015	2009
Isle of Man	2016			Yes				
Israel	2009[d]		ES/BS, 2010	Yes		2014	2015	2004
Italy	2012[d]		IS, 2012	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2008
Jamaica	2011	MICS, 2011	LSMS, 2012		2007		2015	2007
Japan	2015		IHS, 2008	Yes	2010	2012	2016	2009
Jordan	2015	DHS, 2012	ES/BS, 2010		2007	2013	2015	2005
Kazakhstan	2009	MICS, 2015	ES/BS, 2015	Yes	2006/07	2013	2015	2010
Kenya	2009	MIS, 2015	IHS, 2005/06			2013	2013	2010
Kiribati	2015	KDHS, 2009	ES/BS, 2006				2013	
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	2008	MICS, 2009						2005
Korea, Rep.	2015		ES/BS, 1998	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2005
Kosovo	2011	MICS, 2013/14	ES/BS, 2013		2014			
Kuwait	2011	FHS, 1996		Yes		2013	2015	2002
Kyrgyz Republic	2009	MICS, 2014	IHS, 2015	Yes		2012	2015	2006
Lao PDR	2015	MICS/DHS, 2011/12	ES/BS, 2012		2010/11			2005
Latvia	2011[d]	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2014	Yes	2010	2013	2015	2013
Lebanon	1943	FHS, 2004	ES/BS, 2011/12	Yes	2010	2007	2014	2005

Sources and methods

	Currency	National accounts						Balance of payments and trade			Government finance	IMF data dissemination standard
		Base year	Reference year	System of National Accounts	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade	Accounting concept	
Lesotho	Lesotho loti	2012		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Liberia	U.S. dollar	2000		1968	P		2011	6	A	S	B	e-G
Libya	Libyan dinar	2003		1993	B	1986		6		G		e-G
Liechtenstein	Swiss franc	1990		2008	B					S		
Lithuania	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B	1990–95	Rolling	6		S	C	S
Luxembourg	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Macedonia, FYR	Macedonian denar	2005		1993	B		Rolling	6	A	S	C	S
Madagascar	Malagasy ariary	1984		1968	B		2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Malawi	Malawi kwacha	2010		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	2010		1993	P		2011	6	E	G	B	S
Maldives	Maldivian rufiyaa	2003		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Mali	CFA franc	1999		1968	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Malta	Euro	[a]	2010	1993	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S
Marshall Islands	U.S. dollar	2003/04		1968	B		2011[b]	6		G		e-G
Mauritania	Mauritanian ouguiya	2004		1993	B		2011	6	A	G		e-G
Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	2006		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	S
Mexico	Mexican peso	2008		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	U.S. dollar	2003/04		1993	B		2011[b]	6		G	B	e-G
Moldova	Moldovan leu	2000		1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
Monaco	Euro	1990		1993						S		
Mongolia	Mongolian tugrik	2010		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Montenegro	Euro	2000		1993	B		Rolling	6	A	S		e-G
Morocco	Moroccan dirham	2007		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	C	S
Mozambique	New Mozambican metical	2009		1993	B	1992–95	2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Myanmar	Myanmar kyat	2010/11		1968	P		2011	6	E	G	C	e-G
Namibia	Namibian dollar	2010		1993	B		2011	6		G	B	e-G
Nauru	Australian dollar	2007		1993				6				
Nepal	Nepalese rupee	2000/01		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	B	e-G
Netherlands	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
New Caledonia	CFP franc	1990		1993	P		2011[b]	6		G		
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	[a]	2010	2008	B		2011	6		G	C	
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan gold cordoba	2006		1993	B	1965–95	2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Niger	CFA franc	2006		1993	P	1993	2011	6	A	G		e-G
Nigeria	Nigerian naira	2010		2008	B	1971–98	2011	6	E	G	B	e-G
Northern Mariana Islands	U.S. dollar			1968			2011[b]	6				
Norway	Norwegian krone	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S
Oman	Rial Omani	2010		2008	B		2011	6		G	B	e-G
Pakistan	Pakistani rupee	2005/06		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Palau	U.S. dollar	2004/05		1993	B		2011[b]	6		S		e-G
Panama	Panamanian balboa	2007		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	C	e-G
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea kina	1998		1993	B	1989	2011[b]	6	A	G	B	e-G
Paraguay	Paraguayan guarani	1994		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Peru	Peruvian new sol	2007		1993	B	1985–90	2011	6	A	S	C	S
Philippines	Philippine peso	2000		1993	P		2011	6	A	G	B	S
Poland	Polish zloty	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Portugal	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
Puerto Rico	U.S. dollar	1953/54		1968	P					G		
Qatar	Qatari riyal	2013		1993	P		2011	6		S	B	e-G
Romania	New Romanian leu	2005		1993	B	1987–89, 1992	Rolling	6	A	S	C	S
Russian Federation	Russian ruble	2011		1993	B	1987–95	2011	6	P	G	C	S
Rwanda	Rwandan franc	2011		2008	P	1994	2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Samoa	Samoan tala	2008/09		1993	B		2011[b]	6	A	G	B	e-G
San Marino	Euro	1990		1993	B						C	e-G
São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé and Principe dobra	2008		1993	P		2011	6	A	S	B	e-G
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian riyal	2010		2008	P		2011	6		G		e-G
Senegal	CFA franc	1999		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G

	Latest population census	Latest demographic, education, or health household survey	Source of most recent income and expenditure data	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest trade data	Latest water withdrawal data
Lesotho	2016	DHS, 2014	ES/BS, 2010		2010		2012	2000
Liberia	2008	MIS, 2016	CWIQ, 2007				1984	2000
Libya	2006	FHS, 2007			2014/15		2010	2012
Liechtenstein	2015[d]			Yes				
Lithuania	2011[d]		ES/BS, 2014	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2011
Luxembourg	2011			Yes	2010	2013	2015	2013
Macedonia, FYR	2002	MICS, 2011	ES/BS, 2014	Yes	2007	2010	2015	2007
Madagascar	1993	MIS, 2016	PS, 2012			2006	2015	2000
Malawi	2008	DHS, 2015/16	IHS, 2010/11		2006/07	2012	2015	2005
Malaysia	2010	WHS, 2003	IS, 2014	Yes	2015	2012	2015	2005
Maldives	2014	DHS, 2009	IHS, 2009/10	Yes			2015	2008
Mali	2009	MICS, 2015; MIS, 2015	IHS, 2009/10				2012	2006
Malta	2011			Yes	2010	2009	2015	2013
Marshall Islands	2011	RMIDHS, 2007	IHS, 1999					
Mauritania	2013	MICS, 2015	IHS, 2014				2014	2005
Mauritius	2011	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2012	Yes	2014	2012	2015	2003
Mexico	2010	MICS, 2015	IHS, 2014	Yes	2007	2013	2015	2011
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2010		ES/BS, 2013				2013	
Moldova	2014	MICS, 2012	ES/BS, 2014	Yes	2011	2012	2015	2007
Monaco	2008[c]			Yes				2009
Mongolia	2010	MICS, 2013/14	LSMS, 2014	Yes	2011	2011	2015	2009
Montenegro	2011	MICS, 2013	ES/BS, 2014	Yes	2010		2015	2010
Morocco	2014	ENPSF, 2011	ES/BS, 2007			2013	2015	2010
Mozambique	2007	AIS, 2015	ES/BS, 2008/09		2009/10		2015	2001
Myanmar	2014	DHS, 2015/16			2010		2010	2000
Namibia	2011	DHS, 2013	ES/BS, 2009/10		2014/15	2013	2014	2002
Nauru	2012	NDHS, 2007		Yes				
Nepal	2011	DHS, 2016	LSMS, 2010/11		2011/12	2011	2015	2006
Netherlands	2011[d]		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2012
New Caledonia	2014			Yes			2015	
New Zealand	2013			Yes	2012	2012	2015	2010
Nicaragua	2005	RHS, 2006/07	LSMS, 2014		2011		2014	2011
Niger	2012	LSMS, 2014	CWIQ/PS, 2014		2004–08	2002	2015	2005
Nigeria	2006	MIS, 2015	IHS, 2009/10		2013		2015	2005
Northern Mariana Islands	2010				2007			
Norway	2011[c]		IS, 2012	Yes	2010	2014	2016	2007
Oman	2010	MICS, 2014			2012/13	2014	2015	2003
Pakistan	1998	DHS, 2012/13	IHS, 2013/14		2010	2006	2015	2008
Palau	2015		ES/BS, 2006	Yes			2015	
Panama	2010	MICS, 2013	IHS, 2015		2011	2001	2015	2010
Papua New Guinea	2011	DHS, 2017	IHS, 2009/10				2012	2005
Paraguay	2012	RHS, 2008	IHS, 2015		2008	2010	2015	2012
Peru	2007	Continuous DHS, 2014	IHS, 2015		2012	2011	2015	2008
Philippines	2015	DHS, 2013	ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2012	2012	2015	2009
Poland	2011[d]		ES/BS, 2014	Yes	2010	2013	2015	2012
Portugal	2011			Yes	2009	2014	2015	2007
Puerto Rico	2010	RHS, 1995/96		Yes	2012	2006		2010
Qatar	2015	MICS, 2012		Yes		2013	2015	2005
Romania	2011	RHS-Ro, 2004	ES/BS, 2013	Yes	2010	2013	2015	2013
Russian Federation	2010	RURHS, 2011	IHS, 2015	Yes	2006	2014	2015	2013
Rwanda	2012	DHS, 2014/15	IHS, 2013/14		2013		2015	2000
Samoa	2016	DHS, 2009	ES/BS, 2008		2009		2015	
San Marino	2010			Yes				
São Tomé and Príncipe	2012	MICS, 2014	PS, 2010		2011/12		2015	1993
Saudi Arabia	2010	Demographic survey, 2007			2010	2006	2015	2006
Senegal	2013	Continuous DHS, 2015	PS, 2011/12		2014	2012	2016	2002

Sources and methods

	Currency		National accounts					Balance of payments and trade			Government finance	IMF data dissemination standard
		Base year	Reference year	System of National Accounts	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade	Accounting concept	
Serbia	New Serbian dinar	[a]	2010	1993	B		Rolling	6	A	G	C	e-G
Seychelles	Seychelles rupee	2006		1993	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean leone	2006		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Singapore	Singapore dollar	2010		2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Sint Maarten	Netherlands Antillean guilder			1993			2011	6		S		
Slovak Republic	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	B	S
Slovenia	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands dollar	2004		1993	B		2011[b]	6	A	S	B	e-G
Somalia	Somali shilling	1985		1968	B	1977–90		6	E			
South Africa	South African rand	2010		2008	B		2011	6	P	G	C	S
South Sudan	South Sudanese pound	2009		1993				6				
Spain	Euro	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee	2010		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	S
St. Kitts and Nevis	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1993	B		2011	6		S	B	e-G
St. Lucia	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1968	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
St. Martin	Euro			1993								
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	C	e-G
Sudan	Sudanese pound	1981/82[i]	1996	1968	B		2011	6	P	G		e-G
Suriname	Suriname dollar	2007		1993	B		2011	6		G	B	e-G
Swaziland	Swaziland lilangeni	2011		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Sweden	Swedish krona	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
Switzerland	Swiss franc	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian pound	2000		1968	B	1970–2010	2011	6	E	S	B	e-G
Tajikistan	Tajik somoni	[a]	2000	1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Tanzania	Tanzanian shilling	2007		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Thailand	Thai baht	2002		1993	P		2011	6	A	S	C	S
Timor-Leste	U.S. dollar	2010		2008	B			6		S	C	e-G
Togo	CFA franc	2000		1968	P		2011	6	A	S	B	e-G
Tonga	Tongan pa'anga	2010/11		1993	B		2011[b]	6	A	G		e-G
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	2000		1993	B		2011	6		S	C	e-G
Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	2010		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Turkey	New Turkish lira	1998		1993	B		Rolling	6	A	S	C	S
Turkmenistan	New Turkmen manat	2005		1993	B	1987–95, 1997–2007		6	E			
Turks and Caicos Islands	U.S. dollar			1993			2011			G		
Tuvalu	Australian dollar	2005		1968	B		2011[b]	6		G		e-G
Uganda	Ugandan shilling	2009/10		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	2010		1993	B	1987–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. dirham	2007		1993	B		2011	6		S	C	e-G
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	[a]	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S
United States	U.S. dollar	[a]	2010	2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S+
Uruguay	Uruguayan peso	2005		1993	B		2011	6		S	C	S
Uzbekistan	Uzbek sum	[a]	1997	1993	B	1990–95		6	A	G		
Vanuatu	Vanuatu vatu	2006		1993	B		2011[b]	6	E	G	B	e-G
Venezuela, RB	Venezuelan bolivar fuerte	1997		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	e-G
Vietnam	Vietnamese dong	2010		1993	B	1991	2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	U.S. dollar	1982		1968						G		
West Bank and Gaza	Israeli new shekel	2004		1968	B		2011	6		G	B	S
Yemen, Rep.	Yemeni rial	1990		1993	B	1990–96	2011	6	A	S	B	e-G
Zambia	New Zambian kwacha	2010		2008	B	1990–92	2011	6	A	G	B	e-G
Zimbabwe	U.S. dollar	2009		1993	B	1991, 1998	2011	6	A	G	C	e-G

	Latest population census	Latest demographic, education, or health household survey	Source of most recent income and expenditure data	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest trade data	Latest water withdrawal data
Serbia	2011	MICS, 2014	ES/BS, 2014	Yes	2012	2014	2015	2013
Seychelles	2010		ES/BS, 2013	Yes	2011		2015	2005
Sierra Leone	2015	MIS, 2016	IHS, 2011				2015	2005
Singapore	2010[c]	NHS, 2010		Yes		2014	2015	1975
Sint Maarten	2011			Yes				
Slovak Republic	2011	WHS, 2003	IS, 2013	Yes	2010	2013	2015	2014
Slovenia	2015[c]	WHS, 2003	ES/BS, 2014	Yes	2010	2013	2015	2013
Solomon Islands	2009	SIDHS, 2006/07	IHS, 2012/13				2015	
Somalia	1987	MICS, 2006					1982	2003
South Africa	2011	DHS, 2003; WHS, 2003	ES/BS, 2010/11		2007	2010	2016	2013
South Sudan	2008	MICS, 2010	ES/BS, 2009					2011
Spain	2011[d]		IHS, 2012	Yes	2009	2014	2015	2012
Sri Lanka	2012	DHS, 2006/07	ES/BS, 2012/13	Yes	2013	2012	2015	2005
St. Kitts and Nevis	2011			Yes			2011	2012
St. Lucia	2010	MICS, 2012	IHS, 1995	Yes	2007		2014	2007
St. Martin	2015							
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2012			Yes			2015	2013
Sudan	2008	MICS, 2014	ES/BS, 2009		2015	2001	2015	2011
Suriname	2012	MICS, 2010	ES/BS, 1999	Yes	2008/09		2014	2006
Swaziland	2007	MICS, 2014	ES/BS, 2009/10			2011	2007	2000
Sweden	2011[c]		IS, 2012	Yes	2010	2014	2015	2010
Switzerland	2010[d]		ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2010	2013	2016	2012
Syrian Arab Republic	2004	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2007			2005	2010	2005
Tajikistan	2010	DHS, 2012	ES/BS, 2015		2013		2000	2006
Tanzania	2012	DHS, 2015/16	ES/BS, 2011/12		2007/08	2010	2015	2002
Thailand	2010	MICS, 2012/13	IHS, 2014		2013	2011	2015	2007
Timor-Leste	2015	DHS, 2016	LSMS, 2014/15				2013	2004
Togo	2010	DHS, 2013/14	CWIQ, 2015		2011–14		2015	2002
Tonga	2006	DHS, 2012	IHS, 2009		2014		2014	
Trinidad and Tobago	2011	MICS, 2011	IHS, 1992	Yes		2006	2010	2011
Tunisia	2014	MICS, 2011/12	IHS, 2010/11			2010	2015	2011
Turkey	2011[d]	DHS, 2013	ES/BS, 2014	Yes	2014	2014	2015	2008
Turkmenistan	2012	MICS, 2015/16	LSMS, 1998				2000	2004
Turks and Caicos Islands	2012			Yes			2012	
Tuvalu	2012	DHS, 2007	ES/BS, 2010				2008	
Uganda	2014	DHS, 2016	IHS, 2012/13		2008/09	2000	2015	2008
Ukraine	2001	MICS, 2012	ES/BS, 2015	Yes		2014	2015	2010
United Arab Emirates	2010	WHS, 2003			2012		2015	2005
United Kingdom	2011		IS, 2012	Yes	2010	2013	2015	2012
United States	2010		LFS, 2013	Yes	2012	2011	2015	2010
Uruguay	2011	MICS, 2012/13	IHS, 2015	Yes	2011	2011	2015	2000
Uzbekistan	1989	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2013	Yes				2005
Vanuatu	2009	MICS, 2007/08	IHS, 2010		2007		2011	
Venezuela, RB	2011	MICS, 2000	IHS, 2015		2008		2013	2007
Vietnam	2009	MICS, 2013/14	IHS, 2014	Yes	2011	2013	2015	2005
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	2010			Yes	2012			
West Bank and Gaza	2007	MICS, 2014	IHS, 2011		2010	2013	2014	2005
Yemen, Rep.	2004	DHS, 2013	ES/BS, 2005			2012	2015	2005
Zambia	2010	DHS, 2013/14	IHS, 2010				2015	2002
Zimbabwe	2012	DHS, 2015	IHS, 2011/12				2015	2007

Note: For explanation of the abbreviations used in the table, see notes following the table.

a. Original chained constant price data are rescaled. b. Household consumption only. c. Population data compiled from administrative registers. d. Population data compiled from administrative registers in combination with other sources of data, such as a sample surveys. e. Natural resources census, livestock census, livestock and aquaculture census, or sample agricultural census. f. Latest population census: Guernsey, 2015; Jersey, 2011. g. Vital registration for Guernsey and Jersey. h. Population data compiled from administrative registers and sample surveys; housing characteristics data compiled through full field enumeration. i. Reporting period switch from fiscal year to calendar year from 1996. Pre-1996 data converted to calendar year.

Country table notes

• **Base year** is the base or pricing period used for constant price calculations in the country's national accounts. Price indexes derived from national accounts aggregates, such as the implicit deflator for gross domestic product (GDP), express the price level relative to base year prices. • **Reference year** is the year in which the local currency constant price series of a country is valued. The reference year is usually the same as the base year used to report the constant price series. However, when the constant price data are chain linked, the base year is changed annually, so the data are rescaled to a specific reference year to provide a consistent time series. When the country has not rescaled following a change in base year, World Bank staff rescale the data to maintain a longer historical series. To allow for cross-country comparison and data aggregation, constant price data reported in *World Development Indicators* are rescaled to a common reference year (2010) and currency (U.S. dollars). • **System of National Accounts** identifies whether a country uses the 1968, 1993, or 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA). The 2008 SNA is an update of the 1993 SNA and retains its basic theoretical framework. • **SNA price valuation** shows whether value added in the national accounts is reported at basic prices (B) or producer prices (P). Producer prices include taxes paid by producers and thus tend to overstate the actual value added in production. However, value added can be higher at basic prices than at producer prices in countries with high agricultural subsidies. • **Alternative conversion factor** identifies the countries and years for which a World Bank–estimated conversion factor has been used in place of the official exchange rate (line rf in the International Monetary Fund's [IMF] *International Financial Statistics*). See later in *Sources and methods* for further discussion of alternative conversion factors. • **Purchasing power parity (PPP) survey year** is the latest available survey year for the International Comparison Program's estimates of PPPs. • **Balance of Payments Manual in use** refers to the classification system used to compile and report data on balance of payments. *6* refers to the 6th edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual* (2009). • **External debt** shows debt reporting status for 2015 data. *A* indicates that data are as reported, *P* that data are based on reported or collected information but include an element of staff estimation, and *E* that data are World Bank staff estimates. • **System of trade** refers to the United Nations general trade system (G) or special trade system (S). Under the general trade system goods entering directly for domestic consumption and goods entered into customs storage are recorded as imports at arrival. Under the special trade system goods are recorded as imports when declared for domestic consumption whether at time of entry or on withdrawal from customs storage. Exports under the general system comprise outward-moving goods: (a) national goods wholly or partly produced in the country; (b) foreign goods, neither transformed nor declared for domestic consumption in the country, that move outward from customs storage; and (c) nationalized goods that have been declared for domestic consumption and move outward without being transformed. Under the special system of trade, exports are categories a and c. In some compilations categories b and c are classified as re-exports. Direct transit trade—goods entering or leaving for transport only—is excluded from both import and export statistics. • **Government finance accounting concept** is the accounting basis for reporting central government financial data. For most countries government finance data have been consolidated (C) into one set of accounts capturing all central government fiscal activities. Budgetary central government accounts (B) exclude some central government units. • **IMF data dissemination standard** shows the countries that subscribe to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (S) or Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS). *S* refers to countries that subscribe to the SDDS and have posted data on the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board at http://dsbb.imf.org. *S+* countries must observe additional coverage, periodicity, and timeliness requirements. *e-G* refers to countries that subscribe to the e-GDDS. The SDDS was established for member countries that have or might seek access to international capital markets to guide them in providing their economic and financial data to the public. The e-GDDS was established to guide countries in data dissemination by supporting transparency, encouraging statistical development, and creating strong synergies between data dissemination and surveillance. IMF member countries elect to participate in either the SDDS or the e-GDDS. Both standards enhance the availability of timely and comprehensive data and therefore contribute to the pursuit of sound macroeconomic policies. The SDDS is also expected to improve the functioning of financial markets. • **Latest population census** shows the most recent year in which a census was conducted and in which at least preliminary results have been released. The preliminary results from the very recent censuses could be reflected in timely revisions if basic data are available, such as population by age and sex, as well as the detailed definition of counting, coverage, and completeness. Countries that hold register-based censuses produce similar census tables every 5 or 10 years. • **Latest demographic, education, or health household survey** indicates the household surveys used to compile the demographic, education, and health data in section 2. AIS is AIDS Indicator Survey, DHS is Demographic and Health Survey, ENPSF is Morocco's National Survey on Population and Family Health, FHS is Family Health Survey, GERHS is Georgia's Reproductive Health Survey, HIS is Health Issues Survey, IrMIDHS is Iran's Multiple Indicator Demographic and Health Survey, KDHS is Kiribati's Demographic and Health Survey, LSMS is Living Standards Measurement Study, MICS is Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, MIS is Malaria Indicator Survey, MICS/DHS is Lao PDR's Social Indicator Survey, NDHS is Nauru's Demographic and Health Survey, NHS is Singapore's National Health Survey, NSS is China's National Sample Survey on Population Changes, PNDS is Brazil's National Demographic and Health Survey of Children and Women, RHS is Reproductive Health Survey, RHS-Ro is Romania's Reproductive Health Survey, RMIDHS is Republic of the Marshall Islands Demographic and Health Survey, RURHS is Russian Federation's Reproductive Health Survey, SIDHS is Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey, Tonga DHS is Tonga Demographic and Health Survey, Turkey DHS is Turkey Demographic and Health Survey, Tuvalu DHS is Tuvalu Demographic and Health Survey, and WHS is World Health Survey. Detailed information for AIS, DHS, HIS, and MIS are available at www.dhsprogram.com; detailed information on MICS is available at http://mics.unicef.org; detailed information on RHS is available at www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth; and detailed information on WHS is available at www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/en. • **Source of most recent income and expenditure data** shows household surveys that collect income and expenditure data. Names and detailed information on household surveys can be found on the website of the International Household Survey Network (www.surveynetwork.org). Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Surveys (CWIQ), developed by the World Bank, measure changes in key social indicators for different population groups—specifically indicators of access, utilization, and satisfaction with core social and economic services. Expenditure survey/budget surveys (ES/BS) collect detailed information on household consumption as well as on general demographic, social, and economic characteristics. Integrated household surveys (IHS) collect detailed information on a wide variety of topics, including health, education, economic activities, housing, and utilities. Income surveys (IS) collect information on the income and wealth of households as well as various social and economic characteristics. Income tax registers (ITR) provide information on a population's income and

allowance, such as gross income, taxable income, and taxes by socioeconomic group. Labor force surveys (LFS) collect information on employment, unemployment, hours of work, income, and wages. Living Standards Measurement Study Surveys (LSMS), developed by the World Bank, provide a comprehensive picture of household welfare and the factors that affect it; they typically incorporate data collection at the individual, household, and community levels. Priority surveys (PS) are a light monitoring survey, designed by the World Bank, that collect data from a large number of households cost-effectively and quickly. 1-2-3 (1-2-3) surveys are implemented in three phases and collect sociodemographic and employment data, data on the informal sector, and information on living conditions and household consumption. • **Vital registration complete** identifies countries that report at least 90 percent complete registries of vital (birth and death) statistics to the United Nations Statistics Division and are reported in its *Population and Vital Statistics Reports.* Countries with complete vital statistics registries may have more accurate and more timely demographic indicators than other countries. • **Latest agricultural census** shows the most recent year in which an agricultural census was conducted or planned to be conducted, as reported to the Food and Agriculture Organization. • **Latest industrial data** show the most recent year for which manufacturing value added data at the three-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (revision 2 or 3) are available in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization database. • **Latest trade data** show the most recent year for which structure of merchandise trade data from the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database are available. • **Latest water withdrawal data** show the most recent year for which data on freshwater withdrawals have been compiled from a variety of sources.

Exceptional reporting periods

In most economies the fiscal year is concurrent with the calendar year. Exceptions are shown in the table at right. The ending date reported here is for the fiscal year of the central government. Fiscal years for other levels of government and reporting years for statistical surveys may differ.

The **reporting period for national accounts data** is designated as either calendar year basis (CY) or fiscal year basis (FY). Most economies report their national accounts and balance of payments data using calendar years, but some use fiscal years. In *World Development Indicators* fiscal year data are assigned to the calendar year that contains the larger share of the fiscal year. If a country's fiscal year ends before June 30, data are shown in the first year of the fiscal period; if the fiscal year ends on or after June 30, data are shown in the second year of the period. Balance of payments data are reported in *World Development Indicators* by calendar year.

Revisions to national accounts data

National accounts data are revised by national statistical offices when methodologies change or data sources improve. National accounts data in *World Development Indicators* are also revised when data sources change. The following notes, while not comprehensive, provide information on revisions from previous data. • **Argentina.** The National Institute of Statistics and Census has revised national accounts data for 2004–15. During 2012–15 there were two exchange rates (official and parallel); the parallel exchange rate (blue chip swap rate) was used in approximately 20 percent of domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products. An alternative conversion factor has been calculated using a weighted average method for this period. • **Brunei Darussalam.** National accounts data for 2010–15 have been revised based on Asian Development Bank and IMF data. The new base year is 2010. • **Cabo Verde.** Value added data are in basic prices. • **Central African Republic.** The base year has reverted to 1985; the new reference year is 2005. • **China.** National accounts data for 2010–15 have been revised based on National Bureau of Statistics data and World Bank estimates. The new base year is 2010. • **Costa Rica.** National accounts for 1991–2015 have been revised using the SNA 2008 based on official government data. The new reference year is 2012. • **Fiji.** National accounts data for 2011–15 have been revised based on Fiji Bureau of Statistics data and World Bank estimates. The new base year is 2011. • **Georgia.** Value added data in constant prices before 2007 have been temporarily removed until revised series become available. Constant price expenditure estimates before 2011 have been deleted. • **Lebanon.** The new reference year is 2010. • **Lesotho.** The new base year is 2012. • **Liechtenstein.** National accounts data for 2013–14 have been revised according to the SNA 2008. • **Malawi.** The new base year is 2010. • **Mali.** The new base year is 1999. • **Malta.** National accounts data for 1995–2015 are from Eurostat; national accounts data for 1994 and earlier are from the United Nations. The new reference year is 2010. • **Mauritius.** Authorities made substantial revisions to national accounts data for 2006–15. • **Moldova.** Estimates prior to 1995 have been deleted because of data reliability issues. The new base year is 2000. • **Myanmar.** National accounts data for 2010–15 have been revised based on Planning Department and IMF data. The new base year is 2010/11. • **Oman.** The National Center for Statistics and Information has revised national accounts data for 2011–15 based on the SNA 2008. Value added data for 2011–15 are in basic prices; value added data for 2010 and earlier are in producer prices. • **Panama.** National accounts data for 2014–15 have been revised based on government statistics. • **Russian Federation.** The new base year is 2011. • **São Tomé and Príncipe.** The new base year is 2008. • **Sri Lanka.** The Bureau of Census and Statistics has revised national accounts data for 2010–15. Value added data for 2010–15 are in basic prices; value added data for 2009 and earlier are in producer prices. • **Swaziland.** Authorities have revised national accounts data for 1999–2015. • **Ukraine.** The new base year is 2010. • **Yemen, Rep.** The base year has reverted to 1990.

Economies with exceptional reporting periods

Economy	Fiscal year end	Reporting period for national accounts data
Afghanistan	Mar. 20	CY
Australia	Jun. 30	FY
Bangladesh	Jun. 30	FY
Botswana	Mar. 31	CY
Canada	Mar. 31	CY
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Jun. 30	FY
Ethiopia	Jul. 7	FY
Gambia, The	Jun. 30	CY
Haiti	Sep. 30	FY
India	Mar. 31	FY
Indonesia	Mar. 31	CY
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Mar. 20	FY
Japan	Mar. 31	CY
Kenya	Jun. 30	CY
Kuwait	Jun. 30	CY
Lesotho	Mar. 31	CY
Malawi	Mar. 31	CY
Marshall Islands	Sep. 30	FY
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Sep. 30	FY
Myanmar	Mar. 31	FY
Namibia	Mar. 31	CY
Nepal	Jul. 14	FY
New Zealand	Mar. 31	CY
Pakistan	Jun. 30	FY
Palau	Sep. 30	FY
Puerto Rico	Jun. 30	FY
Samoa	Jun. 30	FY
Sierra Leone	Jun. 30	CY
Singapore	Mar. 31	CY
South Africa	Mar. 31	CY
Swaziland	Mar. 31	CY
Sweden	Jun. 30	CY
Thailand	Sep. 30	CY
Tonga	Jun. 30	FY
Uganda	Jun. 30	FY
United States	Sep. 30	CY
Zimbabwe	Jun. 30	CY

Sources and methods

Aggregation rules

Aggregates based on the World Bank's regional and income classifications of economies appear at the end of the tables, including most of those available online. The 217 economies included in these classifications are shown in the map on the inside front and back covers. Aggregates also contain data for Taiwan, China. Regional aggregates include data for economies at all income levels, unless otherwise noted.

Because of missing data, aggregates for groups of economies should be treated as approximations of unknown totals or average values. The aggregation rules are intended to yield estimates for a consistent set of economies from one period to the next and for all indicators. Small differences between sums of subgroup aggregates and overall totals and averages may occur because of the approximations used. In addition, compilation errors and data reporting practices may cause discrepancies in theoretically identical aggregates such as world exports and world imports.

Five methods of aggregation are used in *World Development Indicators:*

- For group and world totals denoted in the tables by a *t,* missing data are imputed based on the relationship of the sum of available data to the total in the year of the previous estimate. The imputation process works forward and backward from 2010. Missing values in 2010 are imputed using one of several proxy variables for which complete data are available in that year. The imputed value is calculated so that it (or its proxy) bears the same relationship to the total of available data. Imputed values are usually not calculated if missing data account for more than a third of the total in the benchmark year. The variables used as proxies are GNI in U.S. dollars; total population; exports and imports of goods and services in U.S. dollars; and value added in agriculture, industry, manufacturing, and services in U.S. dollars.
- Aggregates marked by an *s* are sums of available data. Missing values are not imputed. Sums are not computed if more than a third of the observations in the series or a proxy for the series are missing in a given year.
- Aggregates of ratios are denoted by a *w* when calculated as weighted averages of the ratios (using the value of the denominator or, in some cases, another indicator as a weight) and denoted by a *u* when calculated as unweighted averages. The aggregate ratios are based on available data. Missing values are assumed to have the same average value as the available data. No aggregate is calculated if missing data account for more than a third of the value of weights in the benchmark year. In a few cases the aggregate ratio may be computed as the ratio of group totals after imputing values for missing data according to the above rules for computing totals.
- Aggregate growth rates are denoted by a *w* when calculated as a weighted average of growth rates. In a few cases growth rates may be computed from time series of group totals. Growth rates are not calculated if more than half the observations in a period are missing. For further discussion of methods of computing growth rates see below.
- Aggregates denoted by an *m* are medians of the values shown in the table. No value is shown if more than half the observations for countries with a population of more than 1 million are missing.

Exceptions to the rules may occur. Depending on the judgment of World Bank analysts, the aggregates may be based on as little as 50 percent of the available data. In other cases, where missing or excluded values are judged to be small or irrelevant, aggregates are based only on the data shown in the tables.

Growth rates

Growth rates are calculated as annual averages and represented as percentages. Except where noted, growth rates of values are in real terms computed from constant price series. Three principal methods are used to calculate growth rates: least squares, exponential endpoint, and geometric endpoint. Rates of change from one period to the next are calculated as proportional changes from the earlier period.

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 trend line 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 the logarithmic transformation of the compound growth equation,

$$X_t = X_o\,(1 + r\,)^t.$$

In this equation X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \ln X_o$ and $b = \ln (1 + r)$ are parameters to be estimated. If b^* is the least squares estimate of b, then the average annual growth rate, r, is obtained as $[\exp(b^*) - 1]$ and is multiplied by 100 for expression 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 indicators, notably labor force and population, is calculated from the equation

$$r = \ln(p_n/p_0)/n$$

where p_n and p_0 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. Nor does it correspond to the annual rate of change measured at a one-year interval, which is given by $(p_n - p_{n-1})/p_{n-1}$.

Geometric growth rate. The geometric growth rate is applicable to compound growth over discrete periods, such as the payment and reinvestment of interest or dividends. Although continuous growth, as modeled by the exponential growth rate, may be more realistic, most economic phenomena are measured only at intervals, in which case the compound growth model is appropriate. The average growth rate over n periods is calculated as

$$r = \exp[\ln(p_n/p_0)/n] - 1.$$

World Bank Atlas method

In calculating GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for certain operational and analytical purposes, the World Bank uses the *Atlas* conversion factor instead of simple exchange rates. 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 the rate of international inflation.

The objective of the adjustment is to reduce any changes to the exchange rate caused by inflation.

A country's inflation rate between year t and year $t–n$ (r_{t-n}) is measured by the change in its GDP deflator (p_t):

$$r_{t-n} = \frac{p_t}{p_{t-n}}$$

International inflation between year t and year $t–n$ ($r_{t-n}^{SDR\$}$) is measured using the change in a deflator based on the International Monetary Fund's unit of account, special drawing rights (or SDRs). Known as the "SDR deflator," it is a weighted average of the GDP deflators (in SDR terms) of Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the euro area, converted to U.S. dollar terms; weights are the amount of each currency in one SDR unit.

$$r_{t-n}^{SDR\$} = \frac{p_t^{SDR\$}}{p_{t-n}^{SDR\$}}$$

Sources and methods

The *Atlas* conversion factor (local currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t (e_t^{atlas}) is given by:

$$e_t^{atlas} = \frac{1}{3}\left[e_t + e_{t-1}\left(\frac{r_{t-1}}{r_{t-1}^{SDR\$}}\right) + e_{t-2}\left(\frac{r_{t-2}}{r_{t-2}^{SDR\$}}\right)\right]$$

where e_t is the average annual exchange rate (local currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t.

GNI in U.S. dollars (*Atlas* method) for year t ($Y_t^{atlas\$}$) is calculated by applying the *Atlas* conversion factor to a country's GNI in current prices (local currency) (Y_t) as follows:

$$Y_t^{atlas\$} = Y_t / e_t^{atlas}$$

The resulting *Atlas* GNI in U.S. dollars can then be divided by a country's midyear population to yield its GNI per capita (*Atlas* method).

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 deemed to be unreliable or unrepresentative of the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products. This applies to only a small number of countries. Alternative conversion factors are used in the *Atlas* methodology and elsewhere in *World Development Indicators* as single-year conversion factors.

Credits

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The *World Development Indicators* book, database, and associated products were prepared by the team members and contributors listed below, under the management of Neil Fantom. The choice of indicators and text content was shaped through close consultation with and substantial contributions from staff in the World Bank's various Global Practices, Cross-Cutting Solution Areas, and other units. The teams also received substantial help, guidance, and data from external partners.

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6. Global links

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Editing, design and production

The editorial team was led by Neil Fantom and comprised Tariq Khokhar, Hiroko Maeda, Ana Florina Pirlea, William Prince, Elizabeth Purdie, and Umar

Serajuddin. Andrew Whitby coordinated preparation of the maps within each section with assistance from Bruno Bonansea of the World Bank's Map Design Unit. Denise Bergeron and Jewel Monique McFadden provided publishing support. Jomo Tariku coordinated all stages of production with Communications Development Incorporated, which provided overall design direction, editing, and layout, led by Bruce Ross-Larson and Christopher Trott. Elaine Wilson created the cover and graphics and typeset the book. Peter Grundy, of Peter Grundy Art & Design, and Diane Broadley, of Broadley Design, designed the report.

Database management

William Prince coordinated management of the World Development Indicators database, with assistance from Biokou Mathieu Djayeola, Shelley Fu, Tony Fujs, and Qingze Jia in the Data Management and Services Team. Operation of the database management system was made possible by Ramgopal Erabelly and Karthik Krishnamoorthy working with the Data Management and Services Team under the leadership of Malarvizhi Veerappan.

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ECO-AUDIT
Environmental Benefits Statement

The World Bank Group is committed to reducing its environmental footprint. In support of this commitment, the Publishing and Knowledge Division leverages electronic publishing options and print-on-demand technology, which is located in regional hubs worldwide. Together, these initiatives enable print runs to be lowered and shipping distances decreased, resulting in reduced paper consumption, chemical use, greenhouse gas emissions, and waste.

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The World Development Indicators

- Includes data for 217 economies
- Provides definitions, sources, and other information about the data
- Organizes the data into six thematic areas and presents highlights from each one

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Progress toward the World Bank Group's main goals

2 PEOPLE

Gender, health, and employment

3 ENVIRONMENT

Natural resources and environmental changes

4 ECONOMY

New opportunities for growth

5 STATES & MARKETS

Elements of a good investment climate

6 GLOBAL LINKS

Evidence on globalization

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