

Selected World Development Indicators 2011

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

The indicators presented here are from more than 800 included in *World Development Indicators 2010*. Published annually, *World Development Indicators* (WDI) reflects a comprehensive view of the development process. WDI's six sections recognize the contribution of a wide range of factors: progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and human capital development, environmental sustainability, macroeconomic performance, private sector development and the investment climate, and the global links that influence the external environment for development.

WDI is complemented by a separately published database that gives access to more than 900 time-series indicators for 237 economies and regions. This database is available at the Open Data website (<http://data.worldbank.org>).

Data sources and methodology

Socioeconomic and environmental data presented here are drawn from several sources: primary data collected by the World Bank, member country statistical publications, research institutes, and international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and its specialized agencies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (See the data sources in the technical notes following the tables for a complete listing.) Although international standards of coverage, definition, and classification apply to most statistics reported by countries and international agencies, inevitable differences in timeliness and reliability arise from differences in the capabilities and resources devoted to basic data collection and compilation. For some topics, competing sources of data require review by the World Bank staff to ensure that the most reliable data available are presented. In some instances, where available data are deemed too weak to provide reliable

measures of levels and trends or do not adequately adhere to international standards, the data are not shown.

The data presented are generally consistent with those in *World Development Indicators 2010*. However, data have been revised and updated wherever new information has become available. Differences may also reflect revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus data of different vintages may be published in different editions of World Bank publications. Readers are advised not to compile data series from different publications or different editions of the same publication. Consistent time-series data are available on the Open Data website (<http://data.worldbank.org>).

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

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

Classification of economies and summary measures

The summary measures at the bottom of most tables include economies classified by income per capita and by region. Gross national income (GNI) per capita is used to determine the following income classifications: low income, US\$995 or less in 2009; middle income, US\$996 to US\$12,195; and high income, US\$12,196 and above. A further division at GNI per capita US\$3,945 is made between lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies. The classification of economies based on per capita income occurs annually, so the country composition of the income groups may change annually. When these changes in classification are made on the basis of the most recent estimates, aggregates based on the new income classifications are recalculated for all past

periods to ensure that a consistent time series is maintained. See the classification of economies at the end of this discussion for a list of economies in each group (including those with populations of less than 3 million).

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

Terminology and country coverage

The term *country* does not imply political independence but may refer to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2009, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Throughout the tables, exceptions are noted. Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong SAR, China; Macao SAR, China; or Taiwan, China. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999 unless otherwise noted. Montenegro declared independence from Serbia and Montenegro on June 3, 2006. When available, data for each country are shown separately. However, some indicators for Serbia continue to include data for Montenegro through 2005; these data are footnoted in the tables. Moreover, data for most indicators from 1999 onward for Serbia exclude data for Kosovo, which in 1999 became a territory under international administration pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999); any exceptions are noted. Kosovo became a World Bank member on June 29, 2009, and its data are shown in the tables where available.

Technical notes

Because data quality and intercountry comparisons are often problematic, readers are encouraged to consult the technical notes that follow the tables, the list of classification of economies by region and income that follows this discussion, and the footnotes to the tables. For more extensive documentation, see WDI 2010.

Symbols

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

Readers may find more information in WDI 2010, and orders can be made online, by phone, or fax as follows:

For more information and to order online: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>.

To order by phone: 1-800-645-7247

To order by fax: 1-703-661-1501

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

Classification of economies by region and income, FY2011

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

Source: World Bank data.

This table classifies all World Bank member economies and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2009 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are low income (LIC), US\$995 or less; lower middle income (LMC), US\$996–3,945; upper middle income (UMC), US\$3,946–12,195; and high income, US\$12,196 or more.

Table 2 Poverty (continued)

	National poverty line				International poverty line							
	Population below national poverty line				Survey year	Population below \$1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day %	Population below \$2.00 a day		Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day %	Population below \$2.00 a day %	
	Survey year	National %	Survey year	National %				Survey year	%			
Lithuania		..		..	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	2004 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2
Madagascar	1999	71.3 ^g	2005	68.7 ^g	2001 ^a	76.3	41.4	88.7	2005 ^a	67.8	26.5	89.6
Malawi	1997-98	65.3	2004-05	52.4	1997-98 ^a	83.1	46	93.5	2004-05 ^{a,h}	73.9	32.3	90.4
Malaysia	1989	15.5		..	1997 ^c	<2	<0.5	6.8	2004 ^c	<2	<0.5	7.8
Mali	1998	63.8		..	2001 ^a	61.2	25.8	82	2006 ^a	51.4	18.8	77.1
Mauritania	1996	50.0	2000	46.3	1995-96 ^a	23.4	7.1	48.3	2000 ^a	21.2	5.7	44.1
Mexico	2002	50.6	2004	47.0	2006 ^a	<2	<0.5	4.8	2008 ^c	4	1.8	8.2
Moldova	2001	62.4	2002	48.5	2004 ^a	8.1	1.7	28.9	2007 ^a	2.4	0.5	11.5
Morocco	1990-91	13.1	1998-99	19.0	2000 ^a	6.3	0.9	24.3	2007 ^a	2.5	0.5	14
Mozambique	1996-97	69.4	2002-03	55.2	1996-97 ^a	81.3	42	92.9	2002-03 ^a	74.7	35.4	90
Myanmar	2004-05	32.0		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Nepal	1995-96	41.8	2003-04	30.9	1995-96 ^a	68.4	26.7	88.1	2003-04 ^a	55.1	19.7	77.6
Netherlands		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
New Zealand		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Nicaragua	1998	47.9	2001	45.8	2001 ^c	19.4	6.7	37.5	2005 ^c	15.8	5.2	31.8
Niger	1989-93	63.0		..	1994 ^a	78.2	38.6	91.5	2005 ^a	65.9	28.1	85.6
Nigeria	1985	43.0	1992-93	34.1	1996-97 ^a	68.5	32.1	86.4	2003-04 ^a	64.4	29.6	83.9
Norway		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Pakistan	1993	28.6	1998-99	32.6	2001-02 ^a	35.9	7.9	73.9	2004-05 ^a	22.6	4.4	60.3
Panama	1997	37.3	2003	36.8	2004 ^c	9.2	2.7	18	2006 ^c	9.5	3.1	17.8
Papua New Guinea	1996	37.5		..	1996 ^a	35.8	12.3	57.4		..	..	..
Paraguay	1990	20.5 ⁱ		..	2005 ^c	9.3	3.4	18.4	2007 ^c	6.5	2.7	14.2
Peru	2003	52.2	2004	51.6	2005 ^c	8.2	2	19.4	2007 ^c	7.7	2.3	17.8
Philippines	1994	32.1	1997	25.1	2003 ^a	22	5.5	43.8	2006 ^a	22.6	5.5	45
Poland	1996	14.6	2001	14.8	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	2005 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2
Portugal		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Romania	1995	25.4	2002	28.9	2002 ^a	2.9	0.8	13	2007 ^a	<2	<0.5	4.1
Russian Federation	1998	31.4	2002	19.6	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	3.7	2007 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2
Rwanda	1999-2000	60.3 ^g	2005-06	56.9 ^g	1984-85 ^a	63.3	19.7	88.4	2000 ^a	76.6	38.2	90.3
Saudi Arabia		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Senegal	1992	33.4		..	2001 ^a	44.2	14.3	71.3	2005 ^a	33.5	10.8	60.3
Serbia		..		..	2003 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	2008 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2
Sierra Leone	1989	82.8	2003-04	70.2	1989-90 ^a	62.8	44.8	75	2003 ^a	53.4	20.3	76.1
Singapore		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Slovak Republic	2004	16.8		..	1992 ^c	<2	<0.5	<2	1996 ^c	<2	<0.5	<2
Somalia		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
South Africa	2000	38.0 ^g	2008	22.0 ^g	1995 ^a	21.4	5.2	39.9	2000 ^a	26.2	8.2	42.9
Spain		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Sri Lanka	1995-96	25.0	2002	22.7	1995-96 ^a	16.3	3	46.7	2002 ^a	14	2.6	39.7
Sudan		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Sweden		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Switzerland		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Tajikistan	2003	72.4	2007	53.5	2003 ^a	36.3	10.3	68.8	2004 ^a	21.5	5.1	50.8
Tanzania	1991	38.6	2000-01	35.7	1991-92 ^a	72.6	29.7	91.3	2000-01 ^a	88.5	46.8	96.6
Thailand	1994	9.8	1998	13.6	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	15.1	2004 ^a	<2	<0.5	11.5
Togo	1987-89	32.3		..	2006 ^a	38.7	11.4	69.3		..	..	..
Tunisia	1990	7.4	1995	7.6	1995 ^a	6.5	1.3	20.4	2000 ^a	2.6	<0.5	12.8
Turkey	1994	28.3	2002	27.0	2002 ^a	2	<0.5	9.6	2006 ^a	2.6	<0.5	8.2
Turkmenistan		..		..	1993 ^c	63.5	25.8	85.7	1998 ^a	24.8	7	49.6
Uganda	2002-03	38.8 ^g	2005-06	31.1 ^g	2002 ^a	57.4	22.7	79.8	2005 ^a	51.5	19.1	75.6
Ukraine	2000	31.5	2003	19.5	2005 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	2008 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2
United Arab Emirates		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
United Kingdom		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
United States		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Uruguay		..		..	2005 ^{b,e}	<2	<0.5	4.5	2007 ^c	<2	<0.5	4.3
Uzbekistan	2000-01	31.5	2003	27.2		..	..	..		..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	1989	31.3	1997-99	52.0	2003 ^c	18.4	8.8	31.7	2006 ^c	3.5	1.2	10.2
Vietnam	1998	37.4	2002	28.9	2004 ^a	24.2	5.1	52.5	2006 ^a	21.5	4.6	48.4
West Bank and Gaza		..		..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1998	41.8		..	1998 ^a	12.9	3	36.3	2005 ^a	17.5	4.2	46.6
Zambia	1998	72.9	2004	68.0	2002-03 ^a	64.6	27.1	85.1	2004-05 ^a	64.3	32.8	81.5
Zimbabwe	1990-91	25.8	1995-96	34.9		..	..	..		..	..	..

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes.

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

Table 3 Millennium Development Goals: Eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education	Promote gender equality	Reduce child mortality	Improve maternal health	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases	Ensure environmental sustainability		Develop a global partnership for development	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income %	Vulnerable employment % of employment	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under age 5	Primary completion rate %	Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school %	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population	Internet users per 100 people ^a
	1995–2008 ^b	2008	2000–08 ^b	2008	2008	2009	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2008
Afghanistan	..	..	32.9	..	58	199	1,400	..	190	0.0	37	1.7
Albania	7.8 ^c	..	6.6	..	..	15	31	..	16	1.4	98	23.9
Algeria	6.9 ^c	..	11.1	114	..	32	120	0.1	58	4.1	95	11.9
Angola	2.0 ^c	..	27.5	..	..	161	610	2.1	290	1.4	57	3.1
Argentina	3.6 ^{d,e}	19 ^f	2.3	102	105	14	70	0.5	30	4.6	90	28.1
Armenia	8.6 ^c	..	4.2	98	104	22	29	0.1	73	1.6	90	6.2
Australia	..	9	..	..	97	5	8	0.2	7	17.7	100	70.8
Austria	8.6 ^b	9	..	99	97	4	5	0.2	0	8.3	100	71.2
Azerbaijan	13.3 ^c	53	8.4	121	98	34	38	0.2	110	3.7	45	28.2
Bangladesh	9.4 ^c	..	41.3	54	106	52	340	..	220	0.3	53	0.3
Belarus	8.8 ^c	..	1.3	96	101	12	15	0.2	43	6.9	93	32.1
Belgium	8.5 ^b	10	..	86	98	5	5	0.2	9	9.7	100	68.1
Benin	6.9 ^c	..	20.2	65	..	118	410	1.2	92	0.5	12	1.8
Bolivia	2.7 ^c	..	5.9	98	99	51	180	0.2	140	1.4	25	10.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.7 ^c	..	1.6	..	102	14	9	<0.1	51	7.7	95	34.7
Brazil	3.0 ^b	27	2.2	..	103	21	58	0.6	46	1.9	80	37.5
Bulgaria	8.7 ^c	9	1.6	90	97	10	13	..	43	6.8	100	34.7
Burkina Faso	7.0 ^c	..	37.4	38	85 ^b	166	560	1.6	220	0.1	11	0.9
Burundi	9.0 ^c	..	38.9	45	91	166	970	2.0	360	0.0	46	0.8
Cambodia	6.5 ^c	..	28.8	79	90	88	290	0.8	490	0.3	29	0.5
Cameroon	5.6 ^c	..	16.6	73	84	154	600	5.1	190	0.3	47	3.8
Canada	7.2 ^b	10 ^f	..	96	99	6	12	0.4	5	16.9	100	75.3
Central African Republic	5.2 ^c	..	21.8	35	69	171	850	6.3	340	0.1	34	0.4
Chad	6.3 ^c	..	33.9	31	64	209	1,200	3.5	290	0.0	9	1.2
Chile	4.1 ^b	24	0.5	95	99	9	26	0.3	11	4.3	96	32.5
China	5.7 ^b	..	6.8	96	104	19	38	0.1 ^h	97	5.0	55	22.5
Hong Kong SAR, China	5.3 ^b	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	5.8	..	67.0
Colombia	2.3 ^b	46	5.1	110	104	19	85	0.6	36	1.4	74	38.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.5 ^c	..	28.2	53	76	199	670	..	380	0.0	23	..
Congo, Rep.	5.0 ^c	..	11.8	73	..	128	580	3.5	390	0.4	30	4.3
Costa Rica	4.4 ^b	20	..	93	102	11	44	0.4	11	1.8	95	32.3
Côte d'Ivoire	5.0 ^c	..	16.7	48	..	119	470	3.9	410	0.3	23	3.2
Croatia	8.8 ^c	16 ^f	..	102	102	5	14	<0.1	25	5.6	99	50.5
Czech Republic	10.2 ^b	13	2.1	95	101	4	8	..	9	12.1	98	57.8
Denmark	8.3 ^b	5	..	101	102	4	5	0.2	7	9.1	100	83.3
Dominican Republic	4.4 ^b	42	3.4	91	103	32	100	1.1	73	2.1	83	21.6
Ecuador	3.4 ^b	34 ^f	6.2	106	100	24	140	0.3	72	2.2	92	28.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9.0 ^c	25	6.8	95	..	21	82	..	20	2.3	94	16.6
El Salvador	4.3 ^b	36	6.1	89	98	17	110	0.8	32	1.1	87	10.6
Eritrea	..	..	34.5	47	77	55	280	1.3	97	0.1	14	4.1
Ethiopia	9.3 ^c	52 ^f	34.6	52	85	104	470	2.1	370	0.1	12	0.4
Finland	9.6 ^b	9	..	98	102	3	8	0.1	7	12.1	100	82.5
France	7.2 ^b	6	..	..	100	4	8	0.4	6	6.0	100	67.9
Georgia	5.4 ^c	62	2.3	100	96	29	48	0.1	110	1.4	95	23.8
Germany	8.5 ^b	7	1.1	104	98	4	7	0.1	5	9.6	100	75.5
Ghana	5.2 ^c	..	13.9	82	96	69	350	1.9	200	0.4	13	4.3
Greece	6.7 ^b	27	..	101	97	3	2	0.2	6	8.8	98	43.1
Guatemala	3.4 ^b	..	17.7	80	94	40	110	0.8	63	1.0	81	14.3
Guinea	5.8 ^c	..	22.5	55	77	142	680	1.6	300	0.1	19	0.9
Haiti	2.5 ^b	..	18.9	..	..	87	300	2.2	250	0.2	17	10.1
Honduras	2.5 ^b	..	8.6	90	107	30	110	0.7	64	1.2	71	13.1
Hungary	8.6 ^c	7	..	95	98	6	13	0.1	16	5.6	100	58.5
India	8.1 ^c	..	43.5	94	92	66	230	0.3	170	1.4	31	4.5
Indonesia	7.4 ^c	63	19.6	106	98	39	240	0.2	190	1.8	52	7.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.4 ^c	43	..	117	116	31	30	0.2	20	7.0	..	32.0
Iraq	..	..	7.1	..	..	44	75	..	64	3.3	73	1.0
Ireland	7.4 ^b	12	..	99	103	4	3	0.2	9	10.2	99	62.7
Israel	5.7 ^b	7	..	99	101	4	7	0.1	6	9.3	100	47.9
Italy	6.5 ^b	19	..	101	99	4	5	0.4	7	7.7	..	41.8
Japan	..	11	..	..	100	3	6	..	22	9.8	100	75.2
Jordan	7.2 ^c	..	3.6	100	102	25	59	..	6	3.8	98	27.4
Kazakhstan	8.7 ^c	..	4.9	105 ^b	98 ^b	29	45	0.1	180	14.7	97	10.9
Kenya	4.7 ^c	..	16.5	..	96	84	530	..	330	0.3	31	8.7
Korea, Rep.	7.9 ^b	25	..	99	97	5	18	<0.1	88	10.4	100	75.8
Kyrgyz Republic	8.8 ^c	47	2.7	92	100	37	81	0.1	160	1.2	93	16.1
Lao PDR	8.5 ^c	..	31.6	75	87	59	580	0.2	150	0.3	53	8.5
Lebanon	..	..	4.2	87	103	12	26	0.1	14	3.2	..	22.5
Liberia	6.4 ^c	..	20.4	58	86	112	990	1.7	280	0.2	17	0.5
Libya	..	..	5.6	..	105	19	64	..	17	9.3	97	5.1
Lithuania	6.8 ^c	9	..	92	100	6	13	0.1	71	4.5	..	54.4
Madagascar	6.2 ^c	..	36.8	71	97	58	440	0.1	260	0.1	11	1.7
Malawi	7.0 ^c	..	15.5	54	99	110	510	11.9	320	0.1	56	2.1
Malaysia	6.4 ^b	22	..	96	103	6	31	0.5	100	7.3	96	55.8
Mali	6.5 ^c	..	27.9	57	78	191	830	1.5	320	0.0	36	1.6
Mauritania	6.2 ^c	..	23.2	64	103	117	550	0.8	320	0.6	26	1.9
Mexico	3.8 ^c	30	3.4	104	102	17	85	0.3	19	4.5	85	22.2

Table 3 Millennium Development Goals: Eradicating poverty and improving lives (continued)

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education	Promote gender equality	Reduce child mortality	Improve maternal health	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases	Ensure environmental sustainability		Develop a global partnership for development	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income %	Vulnerable employment % of employment	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under age 5	Primary completion rate %	Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school %	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population	Internet users per 100 people ^a
	1995–2008 ^b	2008	2000–08 ^b	2008	2008	2009	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2008
Moldova	6.7 ^c	32	3.2	91	102	17	32	0.4	170	1.3	79	23.4
Morocco	6.5 ^c	51	9.9	81	88	38	110	0.1	120	1.5	69	33.0
Mozambique	5.4 ^c	..	21.2	59	87	142	550	12.5	420	0.1	17	1.6
Myanmar	..	..	29.6	99	99	71	240	0.7	400	0.3	81	0.2
Nepal	6.1 ^c	..	38.8	..	..	48	380	0.5	160	0.1	31	1.7
Netherlands	7.6 ^d	9	..	..	98	4	9	0.2	7	10.6	100	87.0
New Zealand	6.4 ^b	12	..	..	103	6	14	0.1	8	7.7	..	71.4
Nicaragua	3.8 ^b	45	4.3	75	102	26	100	0.2	46	0.8	52	3.3
Niger	5.9 ^c	..	39.9	40 ^g	74	160	820	0.8	180	0.1	9	0.5
Nigeria	5.1 ^c	..	27.2	..	85	138	840	3.1	300	0.6	32	15.9
Norway	9.6 ^d	6	..	98	99	3	7	0.1	6	9.1	100	82.5
Pakistan	9.1 ^c	62	31.3	60	80	87	260	0.1	230	1.0	45	11.1
Panama	2.5 ^b	28	..	102	101	23	71	1.0	47	2.2	69	27.5
Papua New Guinea	4.5 ^c	..	18.1	..	..	68	250	1.5	250	0.5	45	1.8
Paraguay	3.4 ^b	47	..	95	99	23	95	0.6	47	0.7	70	14.3
Peru	3.6 ^b	40 ^f	5.4	101	99	21	98	0.5	120	1.5	68	24.7
Philippines	5.6 ^c	45	26.2	92	102	33	94	..	280	0.8	76	6.2
Poland	7.3 ^c	19	..	96	99	7	6	0.1	25	8.3	90	49.0
Portugal	5.8 ^b	19	..	..	101	4	7	0.5	30	5.5	100	42.1
Romania	7.9 ^c	31	3.5	96	99	12	27	0.1	130	4.4	72	28.8
Russian Federation	5.6 ^c	6	..	95	98	12	39	1.1	110	10.8	87	31.9
Rwanda	5.4 ^c	..	18.0	54	100	111	540	2.8	390	0.1	54	3.1
Saudi Arabia	..	..	5.3	95	91	21	24	..	19	16.6	..	31.3
Senegal	6.2 ^c	..	14.5	56	96	93	410	1.0	280	0.5	51	8.4
Serbia	9.1 ^{c,i}	23	1.8	100	102	7	8	0.1	18	..	92	44.9
Sierra Leone	6.1 ^c	..	28.3	88	84	192	970	1.7	610	0.2	13	0.3
Singapore	5.0 ^b	10	3.3	..	..	3	9	0.2	39	11.8	100	69.6
Slovak Republic	8.8 ^b	11 ^h	..	96	100	7	6	<0.1	12	6.8	100	66.0
Somalia	..	..	32.8	..	53	180	1,200	0.5	390	0.1	23	1.1
South Africa	3.1 ^c	3	..	86	100	62	410	18.1	960	9.0	77	8.6
Spain	7.0 ^b	12	..	107	103	4	6	0.5	17	8.0	100	55.4
Sri Lanka	6.8 ^c	4 ^f	21.1	98	..	15	39	..	66	0.6	91	5.8
Sudan	..	..	31.7	57 ^g	89 ^g	108	750	1.4	120	0.3	34	10.2
Sweden	9.1 ^b	7	..	94	99	3	5	0.1	6	5.4	100	87.7
Switzerland	7.6 ^b	10	..	94	97	4	10	0.6	5	5.0	100	75.9
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	10.0	114	97	16	46	..	22	3.5	96	17.3
Tajikistan	7.8 ^c	..	14.9	98	91	61	64	0.3	200	1.1	94	8.8
Tanzania	7.3 ^c	88 ^f	16.7	83	..	108	790	6.2	190	0.1	24	1.2
Thailand	6.1 ^c	53	7.0	87	103	14	48	1.4	140	4.1	96	23.9
Togo	5.4 ^c	..	22.3	61	75	98	350	3.3	440	0.2	12	5.4
Tunisia	5.9 ^c	..	3.3	93	103	21	60	0.1	24	2.3	85	27.1
Turkey	5.4 ^c	35	3.5	93	93	20	23	..	30	4.0	90	34.4
Turkmenistan	6.0 ^c	..	..	..	..	45	77	<0.1	68	9.2	98	1.5
Uganda	6.1 ^c	..	16.4	56	99	128	430	5.4	310	0.1	48	7.9
Ukraine	9.4 ^c	..	4.1	99	99	15	26	1.6	100	6.8	95	10.5
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	105	101	7	10	..	6	31.0	97	65.2
United Kingdom	6.1 ^b	11	..	..	101	6	12	0.2	12	8.8	100	76.0
United States	5.4 ^b	..	1.3	95	100	8	24	0.6	5	19.3	100	75.8
Uruguay	4.3 ^b	25	6.0	104	98	13	27	0.6	22	1.9	100	40.2
Uzbekistan	7.1 ^c	..	4.4	95	98	36	30	0.1	130	4.3	100	9.0
Venezuela, RB	4.9 ^b	30	..	95	102	18	68	..	33	6.0	..	25.7
Vietnam	7.1 ^c	..	20.2	..	..	24	56	0.5	200	1.3	75	24.2
West Bank and Gaza	..	36	2.2	82	104	30	..	..	19	0.6	89	9.0
Yemen, Rep.	7.2 ^c	..	43.1	61	..	66	210	..	88	1.0	52	1.6
Zambia	3.6 ^c	..	14.9	93	95	141	470	15.2	470	0.2	49	5.5
Zimbabwe	4.6 ^c	..	14.0	..	97	90	790	15.3	760	0.8	44	11.4
World	..w	..	22.4w	88w	96w	61w	260w	0.8w	140w	4.6w	61w	23.9w
Low income	..	..	28.1	63	91	118	580	2.3	300	0.3	35	2.3
Middle income	..	..	22.2	92	97	51	200	0.6	140	3.3	57	17.0
Lower middle income	..	..	25.0	90	95	57	230	0.4	150	2.8	50	13.7
Upper middle income	..	26	..	100	101	22	82	1.5	100	5.3	84	29.9
Low and middle income	..	..	23.5	87	96	66	290	0.9	160	2.9	54	15.0
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	11.9	99	102	26	89	0.2	140	4.0	59	19.4
Europe & Central Asia	..	19	..	96	97	21	32	0.6	94	7.2	89	26.4
Latin America & the Caribbean	..	32	4.5	101	102	23	86	0.5	47	2.7	79	29.0
Middle East & North Africa	..	37	12.2	95	96	33	88	0.1	44	3.7	84	18.9
South Asia	..	..	41.0	79	91	71	290	0.3	180	1.2	36	4.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	25.2	64	88	130	650	5.0	350	0.8	31	6.5
High income	..	12	..	98	99	7	15	0.3	15	12.5	99	68.3

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication Development Report database. Please cite ITU for third-party use of these data. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita expenditure. d. Urban data. e. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita income. f. Limited coverage. g. Data are for 2009. h. Includes Hong Kong SAR, China. i. Includes Montenegro. j. Includes Kosovo and Montenegro. k. Includes emissions not allocated to specific countries.

Table 4 Economic activity

	Gross domestic product		Agricultural productivity				Household final consumption expenditure	General government final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	External balance of goods and services	GDP implicit deflator average	
	Average annual % growth	Agricultural value added per worker 2000 \$	Value added as % of GDP									
			1990–92	2005–07	Agriculture	Industry	Services	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	
	2009	2000–09	1990–92	2005–07	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2000–09
Afghanistan	10,624	..	..	..	32	26	42	98	10	28	-36	6.9
Albania	11,834	5.3	837	1,663	21	20	59	84	10	29	-25	3.4
Algeria	140,577	4.0	1,823	2,232	12	55	34	41	14	41	4	8.6
Angola	69,067	13.1	176	222	10	54	36	..	..	17	9	40.5
Argentina	308,741	5.4	6,919	11,192	10	32	58	59	13	23	4	12.9
Armenia	8,714	10.5	1,607 ^a	4,510	21	35	45	81	11	31	-24	4.5
Australia	924,843	3.3	20,676	30,830	3	29	68	57	17	28	-2	4.0
Austria	384,908	2.0	13,607	20,744	2	31	67	53	18	23	5	1.7
Azerbaijan	43,019	17.9	1,000 ^a	1,198	8	60	32	37	14	22	28	9.9
Bangladesh	89,378	5.9	255	387	19	29	53	80	5	24	-10	5.2
Belarus	48,984	8.3	2,042 ^a	4,017	10	45	45	57	15	38	-8	23.3
Belgium	468,552	1.7	..	35,974	1	23	76	54	23	24	-1	2.1
Benin	6,656	4.0	429	661	..	..	..	..	..	25	-14	3.4
Bolivia	17,340	4.1	703	732	12	29	58	74	11	18	-3	6.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17,122	5.0	..	10,352	9	27	64	85	20	20	-25	4.0
Brazil	1,571,979	3.6	1,611	3,315	7	27	66	64	20	17	0	8.1
Bulgaria	47,100	5.3	2,686	8,015	6	30	64	73	8	26	-8	5.8
Burkina Faso	8,141	5.4	126	182	33	22	44	75	22	18	-15	2.5
Burundi	1,325	3.0	117	70	..	..	..	91	29	16	-36	10.4
Cambodia	10,028	9.0	..	366	35	24	41	83	3	21	-8	4.8
Cameroon	21,837	3.4	409	703	19	31	50	72	9	18	-6	1.9
Canada	1,336,067	2.5	28,541	46,138	..	..	..	55	19	23	2	2.3
Central African Republic	2,006	0.8	322	404	56	15	30	93	4	11	-8	2.7
Chad	6,680	10.4	209	..	24	36	40	69	7	18	6	5.3
Chile	163,670	4.1	3,618	6,160	4	43	53	60	12	19	7	6.3
China	4,984,731	10.9	269	459	10	46	43	34	11	45	5	4.3
Hong Kong SAR, China	215,355	5.2	..	..	0	8	92	60	8	20	11	-1.7
Colombia	230,844	4.7	3,342	3,001	9	36	55	66	9	23	2	6.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10,779	5.2	209	162	43	24	33	74	8	30	-12	27.2
Congo, Rep.	8,695	4.0	..	..	5	68	27	40	14	26	21	6.1
Costa Rica	29,225	5.1	3,158	5,132	7	28	65	80	7	17	-3	10.2
Côte d'Ivoire	23,042	0.8	652	875	25	25	50	72	9	11	8	3.4
Croatia	63,034	3.9	5,545 ^a	14,804	7	29	64	58	18	28	-4	3.9
Czech Republic	190,274	4.1	3,256	5,945	2	37	60	51	22	22	6	2.2
Denmark	309,596	1.2	15,190	34,613	1	26	73	49	27	22	2	2.3
Dominican Republic	46,598	5.5	2,055	3,829	6	30	64	94	6	8	-8	13.7
Ecuador	57,249	5.0	1,801	1,879	8	49	43	63	14	27	-4	9.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	188,334	4.9	1,826	2,758	11	35	53	82	7	19	-8	8.3
El Salvador	22,174	2.6	1,774	2,404	14	27	59	92	11	13	-16	3.8
Eritrea	1,654	1.3	..	118	24	19	56	86	31	11	-28	18.0
Ethiopia	28,537	8.5	..	187	47	14	39	88	10	20	-18	10.8
Finland	237,512	2.5	19,011	35,783	3	33	64	52	22	22	4	1.0
France	2,649,390	1.5	22,126	47,679	2	20	78	57	23	22	-2	2.1
Georgia	10,737	7.4	2,359 ^a	1,871	10	21	69	82	15	29	-23	7.0
Germany	3,346,702	0.9	13,863	27,015	1	30	69	56	18	19	6	1.1
Ghana	15,619	5.6	352	388	33	25	42	74	19	30	-25	18.3
Greece	329,924	3.6	7,668	8,383	3	20	77	71	17	21	-9	3.1
Guatemala	36,788	3.8	2,304	2,736	11	29	59	89	6	15	-11	5.2
Guinea	4,103	2.5	156	311	11	33	57	84	5	14	-3	20.1
Haiti	6,693	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	-29	15.2
Honduras	14,632	4.9	1,227	1,842	13	31	55	83	21	34	-30	6.6
Hungary	128,964	2.9	3,943	8,136	4	29	66	67	9	22	1	4.9
India	1,310,171	7.8	359	530	17	28	55	58	12	35	-5	5.3
Indonesia	540,277	5.3	519	657	14	47	39	56	3	28	-10	11.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	331,015	5.4	2,042	2,931	10	44	45	45	11	33	11	16.4
Iraq	65,837	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.6
Ireland	227,193	4.0	..	15,308	2	34	64	47	16	26	11	2.0
Israel	194,790	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	57	24	16	2	1.4
Italy	2,112,780	0.5	11,714	26,800	2	27	71	59	20	21	0	2.5
Japan	5,067,526	1.1	20,350	41,492	1	29	69	56	18	24	2	-1.1
Jordan	22,788	7.1	2,348	2,440	3	34	63	86	17	18	-22	4.8
Kazakhstan	109,155	8.8	1,776 ^a	1,730	5	40	54	42	11	39	8	14.6
Kenya	30,200	4.4	379	367	28	20	52	73	17	21	-11	6.3
Korea, Rep.	832,512	4.2	5,804	14,501	3	36	61	55	15	31	-1	2.2
Kyrgyz Republic	4,578	4.6	684 ^a	1,018	29	19	51	86	23	22	-31	8.3
Lao PDR	5,939	6.9	382	495	35	28	37	66	8	37	-12	8.9
Lebanon	34,450	4.5	..	31,410	5	18	78	89	15	19	-23	2.6
Liberia	876	0.0	..	..	61	17	22	202	19	20	-142	10.3
Libya	62,360	5.4	..	..	2	78	20	23	9	28	40	17.9
Lithuania	37,206	6.3	..	4,635	4	31	64	65	19	27	0	4.0
Madagascar	9,052	3.9	210	182	24	18	59	85	4	34	-24	11.3
Malawi	4,975	4.9	86	126	36	21	44	68	13	22	-3	17.7
Malaysia	191,601	5.1	398	583	9	55	36	54	13	24	17	3.9
Mali	8,996	5.3	405	515	37	24	39	77	10	22	-9	4.5
Mauritania	3,031	4.7	671	414	13	47	41	61	20	26	-7	10.6

Table 4 Economic activity (continued)

	Gross domestic product		Agricultural productivity		Value added as % of GDP			Household final consumption expenditure	General government final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	External balance of goods and services	GDP implicit deflator average
	2009	Average annual % growth	1990–92	2005–07	Agriculture	Industry	Services	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	Annual % growth
		2000–09			2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2000–09
	Agricultural value added per worker 2000 \$											
Mexico	874,902	2.2	2,274	3,022	4	38	58	65	13	25	-2	7.8
Moldova	5,405	5.6	1,349 ^a	1,276	11	10	79	98	20	19	-36	11.0
Morocco	90,859	5.0	1,788	2,306	20	27	53	63	15	36	-14	2.0
Mozambique	9,790	7.9	117	174	29	24	47	86	13	22	-20	7.9
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	12,531	3.7	245	241	34	16	50	81	11	30	-22	6.6
Netherlands	792,128	1.7	24,752	39,634	2	25	73	46	25	21	8	2.1
New Zealand	125,160	2.9	19,148	25,946	..	..	..	58	19	24	-1	2.6
Nicaragua	6,297	3.2	..	2,334	20	30	50	90	13	32	-35	8.3
Niger	5,384	4.4	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0
Nigeria	168,994	6.4	..	..	33	41	27	..	..	..	4	15.3
Norway	381,766	2.1	19,077	38,445	1	46	53	39	19	23	19	4.6
Pakistan	166,545	5.3	765	890	21	24	55	79	11	20	-10	8.6
Panama	24,711	6.9	2,341	4,011	6	17	77	73	11	26	-10	2.4
Papua New Guinea	7,893	3.4	555	643	36	45	20	71	11	20	1	6.5
Paraguay	15,015	3.4	1,648	2,136	24	19	57	74	9	18	-1	10.5
Peru	126,734	6.0	879	1,390	7	36	56	64	8	25	3	3.4
Philippines	160,476	4.9	905	1,148	15	33	53	83	11	14	-6	5.1
Poland	430,076	4.4	1,605	2,629	5	31	64	64	16	20	-2	2.7
Portugal	227,676	0.7	4,642	6,135	2	24	74	67	21	22	-10	2.8
Romania	161,110	5.6	2,129	6,179	7	26	67	61	15	31	-7	15.9
Russian Federation	1,230,726	5.9	1,917 ^a	2,913	5	37	58	49	18	23	11	15.9
Rwanda	5,064	6.8	193	215	39	13	48	86	10	23	-18	10.5
Saudi Arabia	369,179	3.7	8,476	17,419	2	69	28	39	26	25	10	7.5
Senegal	13,059	4.2	251	223	16	21	63	81	10	29	-20	3.0
Serbia	42,594	5.0	..	..	13	29	58	78	21	19	-16	16.4
Sierra Leone	1,942	9.5	..	..	51	22	27	84	14	15	-13	9.5
Singapore	182,232	6.5	22,695	50,828	0	26	74	43	10	29	18	1.2
Slovak Republic	87,642	5.8	..	8,149	3	35	63	47	20	38	-4	3.4
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	285,983	4.1	2,149	3,149	3	31	66	61	21	19	-1	7.2
Spain	1,460,250	2.8	9,583	17,939	3	29	68	57	19	30	-6	3.7
Sri Lanka	41,979	5.5	697	823	14	28	58	67	16	25	-8	10.7
Sudan	54,677	7.3	526	844	27	36	37	58	17	25	0	10.0
Sweden	406,072	2.3	22,319	41,905	2	27	71	47	26	19	7	2.0
Switzerland	500,260	2.0	19,369	22,884	1	27	71	59	11	22	9	1.1
Syrian Arab Republic	52,177	4.4	2,778	4,479	21	34	45	72	14	16	-2	8.0
Tajikistan	4,978	8.2	370 ^a	501	22	24	54	93	28	22	-43	20.9
Tanzania ^b	21,623	6.8	261	324	45	17	37	73	16	17	-6	9.5
Thailand	263,856	4.6	480	654	12	44	44	56	12	29	3	3.2
Togo	2,855	2.5	345	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	-21	1.4
Tunisia	39,561	4.9	2,975	3,424	8	30	62	63	13	27	-3	3.2
Turkey	617,099	4.9	2,198	3,223	9	28	63	72	15	15	-1	15.3
Turkmenistan	19,947	13.9	1,272 ^a	2,087	12	54	34	49	10	11	30	13.0
Uganda	15,736	7.5	175	191	38	30	32	83	12	24	-19	5.7
Ukraine	113,545	5.6	1,232 ^a	2,010	10	52	38	65	18	19	-1	16.4
United Arab Emirates	261,348	7.0	10,414	29,465	2	61	38	46	10	20	23	10.2
United Kingdom	2,174,530	1.9	21,236	27,450	1	24	76	64	22	17	-3	2.6
United States	14,256,300	2.1	20,353	45,285	1	21	77	71	16	18	-5	2.9
Uruguay	36,093	4.1	6,278	9,370	10	26	64	68	9	23	0	7.7
Uzbekistan	32,817	6.9	1,427 ^a	2,231	21	32	47	56	16	20	7	24.7
Venezuela, RB	326,498	4.9	4,584	7,386	..	..	..	60	14	22	3	25.0
Vietnam	91,854	7.6	229	335	22	39	39	63	6	38	-7	8.2
West Bank and Gaza	..	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4
Yemen, Rep.	26,365	3.9	412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0
Zambia	12,748	5.4	189	227	21	58	21	74	8	20	-1	16.5
Zimbabwe	..	-5.7	271	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232.0
World	58,228,178 t	2.9 w	801w	1,035 w	3 w	28 w	69 w	61 w	17 w	22 w	0 w	..
Low income	419,652	5.5	244	278	27	26	47	81	9	24	-15	..
Middle income	16,095,002	6.4	493	743	10	36	54	57	13	28	0	..
Lower middle income	8,805,089	8.5	368	569	13	39	47	50	11	36	-1	..
Upper middle income	7,280,007	4.3	2,132	3,232	6	33	61	63	16	21	1	..
Low and middle income	16,526,605	6.4	463	674	10	36	54	57	13	28	0	..
East Asia & Pacific	6,345,309	9.4	307	491	11	46	43	41	11	40	4	..
Europe & Central Asia	2,585,329	5.8	2,012	2,806	7	33	59	60	16	21	3	..
Latin America & the Caribbean	3,976,530	3.7	2,213	3,274	6	32	62	66	15	20	-1	..
Middle East & North Africa	1,059,429	4.7	1,846	2,824	11	43	46	55	13	28	5	..
South Asia	1,634,623	7.3	372	534	18	28	55	62	12	32	-6	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	926,544	5.1	305	322	13	30	57	66	17	21	-4	..
High income	41,718,726	2.0	13,758	23,429	2	26	73	62	18	21	0	..

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. a. Data for all three years are not available. b. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

Table 5 Trade, aid, and finance

	Merchandise trade		Manufactured exports	High-technology exports	Current account balance	Foreign direct investment net inflows	Net official development assistance ^a	External debt		Domestic credit provided by banking sector	Net migration
	Exports \$	Imports \$	% of total merchandise exports	% of manufactured exports	\$ millions	\$ millions	\$ per capita	Total \$	Present value	% of GDP	thousands
	millions	millions	2009	2008	2009	2009	2008	2008	2008	2009	2005–10 ^c
Afghanistan	530	4,200	35	..	..	185	168	2,200	4	3	1,000
Albania	1,088	4,548	70	4	-1,875	978	123	3,188	21	67	-75
Algeria	43,689	39,103	2	1	..	2,847	9	5,476	3	-12	-140
Angola	39,000	17,000	..	..	6,408	2,205	20	15,130	24	32	80
Argentina	55,750	38,771	33	9	8,635	4,009	3	128,285	48	27	30
Armenia	698	3,304	33	2	-1,326	777	98	3,418	27	17	-75
Australia	154,043	165,471	19	12	-47,786	47,281	..	..	..	144	500
Austria	137,217	143,527	81	11	8,731	7,287	..	..	..	..	160
Azerbaijan	21,570	6,469	3	1	10,178	473	27	4,309	12	17	-50
Bangladesh	15,081	21,833	88	1	3,345	674	13	23,644	20	59	-570
Belarus	21,282	28,564	48	2	-6,402	1,884	11	12,299	24	31	0
Belgium	369,760	351,035	77 ^d	8	1,298	34,087	..	..	..	..	200
Benin	1,000	1,800	..	0	-535	93	74	986	10 ^e	19	50
Bolivia	4,850	4,410	6	4	2,015	423	65	5,537	14 ^e	55	-100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,953	8,811	61	4	-2,764	235	128	8,316	44	58	-10
Brazil	152,995	133,609	39	12	-24,302	25,949	2	255,614	19	118	-229
Bulgaria	16,435	23,300	53	7	-4,340	4,489	..	38,045	91	67	-50
Burkina Faso	800	1,900	..	..	..	171	66	1,681	14 ^e	15	-65
Burundi	65	410	18	8	-212	10	63	1,445	80 ^e	35	323
Cambodia	4,550	5,390	96	..	-1,051	530	51	4,215	42	16	-5
Cameroon	3,100	3,800	..	3	-1,137	340	27	2,794	4 ^e	7	-19
Canada	315,552	330,268	50	15	-22,612	19,898	..	..	..	178	1,050
Central African Republic	110	300	..	..	..	42	59	949	41 ^e	17	5
Chad	2,700	2,100	..	..	..	462	38	1,749	19 ^e	8	-75
Chile	53,024	42,378	12	6	4,217	12,702	4	64,277	41	116	30
China	1,201,534	1,005,688	94	29	426,107	78,193	1	378,245	10	145	-1,731 ^f
Hong Kong SAR, China	329,739 ^g	352,688	79 ^g	22	18,278	48,449	..	..	..	125	113
Colombia	32,853	32,898	28	4	-5,146	7,260	22	46,887	23	43	-120
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3,200	3,300	..	..	..	951	26	12,199	100 ^e	9	-100
Congo, Rep.	5,700	2,700	..	..	-2,181	2,083	129	5,485	74 ^e	-18	-50
Costa Rica	8,777	11,395	47	39	-2,729	1,347	15	8,812	33	54	30
Côte d'Ivoire	9,300	6,500	12	16	1,670	381	30	12,561	76 ^e	23	-145
Croatia	10,474	21,203	67	9	-3,154	2,906	90	..	..	75	10
Czech Republic	113,319	104,982	87	14	-2,147	2,666	..	..	..	58	226
Denmark	93,102	82,893	67	16	12,490	7,712	..	..	..	211	30
Dominican Republic	5,460	12,230	70	8	-4,437	2,067	15	10,484	24	39	-140
Ecuador	13,724	15,093	9	5	1,120	316	17	16,851	34	20	-350
Egypt, Arab Rep.	21,150	44,946	37	1	-3,349	6,712	17	32,616	20	78	-340
El Salvador	3,797	7,255	72	4	-1,596	431	38	10,110	47	50	-280
Eritrea	15	515	..	..	..	0	29	962	38 ^e	113	55
Ethiopia	1,490	7,310	9	6	-1,806	94	41	2,882	8 ^e	37	-300
Finland	62,586	60,037	81	21	3,444	2,570	..	..	..	..	55
France	474,972	551,092	79	20	-51,857	59,989	..	..	..	..	500
Georgia	1,135	4,378	55	3	-1,257	764	206	3,380	24	33	-250
Germany	1,120,927	931,434	82	14	168,019	35,841	..	..	..	..	550
Ghana	5,530	8,140	19	1	-1,198	1,685	55	4,970	20 ^e	..	-51
Greece	19,886	59,398	54	10	-37,043	3,340	..	..	..	..	150
Guatemala	7,360	11,521	43	4	-217	566	39	15,889	42	40	-200
Guinea	980	1,400	32	0	-434	141	32	3,092	49 ^e	..	-300
Haiti	549	2,140	..	..	-232	38	92	1,935	17 ^e	26	-140
Honduras	5,235	7,830	35	1	-1,977	500	77	3,430	12 ^e	56	-100
Hungary	83,965	77,550	80	24	409	-5,858	..	..	..	81	75
India	155,249	243,636	67	6	-36,088	34,577	2	230,611	18	73	-1,000
Indonesia	119,776	91,720	41	11	10,746	4,877	5	150,851	35	37	-730
Iran, Islamic Rep.	78,050	51,450	..	6	..	3,016	1	13,937	4	45	-500
Iraq	39,500	37,000	0	0	15,519	1,070	322	..	..	-25	-577
Ireland	114,662	61,871	86	26	-6,499	25,233	..	..	..	..	200
Israel	47,670	49,150	94	16	7,189	3,894	..	..	..	78	85
Italy	404,653	410,385	83	7	-66,199	28,976	..	..	..	..	1,650
Japan	580,845	550,679	89	18	142,194	11,834	..	..	..	379	150
Jordan	6,366	14,075	73	1	-1,265	2,382	128	6,577	32	109	250
Kazakhstan	43,189	28,374	14	22	-3,405	12,601	21	107,595	106	34	-100
Kenya	4,335	9,670	37	5	-1,978	141	35	7,441	19	40	-189
Korea, Rep.	363,534	323,085	87	33	42,668	1,506	..	..	..	112	-30
Kyrgyz Republic	1,439	3,037	34	2	-631	189	68	2,464	42 ^e	14	-75
Lao PDR	1,070	1,430	..	..	107	190	80	4,944	83	10	-75
Lebanon	4,187	16,574	71	0	-7,555	4,804	257	24,395	95	165	-13
Liberia	165	640	..	..	-1,187	378	330	3,484	340 ^e	145	248
Libya	35,300	10,150	..	..	35,702	2,674	10	..	..	-63	20
Lithuania	16,288	18,193	55	11	1,492	307	..	31,719	78	64	-100
Madagascar	1,150	2,900	57	1	..	1,384	44	2,086	20 ^e	11	-5
Malawi	960	1,600	10	2	..	60	61	963	9 ^e	30	-20
Malaysia	157,433	123,832	70	40	38,914	1,609	6	66,182	35	116	130
Mali	2,100	2,600	22	3	-1,066	109	76	2,190	11 ^e	11	-202
Mauritania	1,360	1,410	0	..	..	-38	97	1,960	41 ^e	..	10
Mexico	229,707	241,515	76	19	-5,238	11,418	1	203,984	20	46	-2,430
Moldova	1,298	3,278	23	4	-439	86	82	3,787	67	40	-172

Table 5 Trade, aid, and finance (continued)

	Merchandise trade		Manufactured exports	High-technology exports	Current account balance	Foreign direct investment net inflows	Net official development assistance ^a	External debt		Domestic credit provided by banking sector	Net migration
	Exports \$ millions	Imports \$ millions	% of total merchandise exports	% of manufactured exports	\$ millions	\$ millions	\$ per capita	Total \$ millions	Present value % of GNI ^b	% of GDP	thousands
	2009	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009	2008	2008	2008	2009	2005–10 ^c
Morocco	13,848	32,804	65	9	-4,570	1,333	39	20,825	24	99	-425
Mozambique	1,950	3,750	12	4	-1,171	881	89	3,432	15 ^e	14	-20
Myanmar	6,620	4,600	..	..	..	323	11	7,210	35	..	-500
Nepal	680	3,550	67	..	-10	38	25	3,685	21	53	-100
Netherlands	498,648	445,802	55	22	42,819	31,938	..	..	..	..	100
New Zealand	24,936	25,583	22	9	-3,694	470	..	..	..	156	50
Nicaragua	1,391	3,454	35	4	-1,513	434	131	3,558	32 ^e	71	-200
Niger	900	1,550	7	8	-351	739	41	966	13 ^e	12	-28
Nigeria	52,500	39,000	5	0	22,889	5,787	9	11,221	6	27	-300
Norway	120,710	68,506	20	20	53,531	6,870	..	..	..	..	135
Pakistan	17,695	31,720	76	2	-15,663	2,387	9	49,337	24	46	-1,416
Panama	885	7,785	10	0	-4	1,773	8	10,722	54	85	11
Papua New Guinea	4,530	3,480	..	..	..	424	46	1,418	21	26	0
Paraguay	3,191	6,940	11	9	-196	274	21	4,163	29	21	-40
Peru	26,885	21,706	16	2	247	4,760	16	28,555	28	19	-625
Philippines	38,335	45,802	86	66	8,552	1,948	1	64,856	37	46	-900
Poland	134,452	146,626	80	5	-7,207	11,546	..	218,022	46	60	-120
Portugal	43,192	69,238	72	8	-23,380	2,808	..	..	..	..	200
Romania	40,500	54,075	79	7	-7,139	6,310	..	104,943	57	41	-200
Russian Federation	303,978	191,868	17	7	48,971	37,134	..	402,453	30	26	250
Rwanda	205	1,750	4	7	-379	119	96	679	8 ^e	..	15
Saudi Arabia	188,500	92,200	9	1	22,765	10,499	-5	..	..	1	150
Senegal	2,180	5,210	41	5	-1,311	208	87	2,861	16 ^e	26	-100
Serbia	8,345	15,582	66	..	-2,413	1,921	142	30,918	70	39	0
Sierra Leone	205	505	..	..	-193	74	66	389	10 ^e	11	60
Singapore	269,832 ^d	245,785	70 ^g	51	27,181	16,809	..	..	..	94	500
Slovak Republic	55,933	55,186	86	5	-2,810	-31	..	..	..	54	20
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	108	85	2,949	..	..	-250
South Africa	62,627	71,950	47 ^h	5	-11,295	5,628	23	41,943	16	215	700
Spain	218,027	290,240	73	5	-78,683	6,451	..	..	..	..	1,750
Sri Lanka	7,360	9,883	67	2	-215	404	36	15,154	35	43	-300
Sudan	7,800	8,200	0	0	-1,314	2,923	58	19,633	78 ^e	16	135
Sweden	130,742	118,758	76	16	30,232	10,708	..	..	..	133	150
Switzerland	172,742	155,595	90	23	23,636	24,803	..	..	..	181	100
Syrian Arab Republic	10,400	16,300	35	1	66	1,434	7	..	..	37	800
Tajikistan	1,010	2,569	..	..	-180	16	43	1,466	23	28	-200
Tanzania	2,970	6,347	25	1	-2,307	645	55	5,938	14 ^{e,i}	17	-300
Thailand	152,498	133,801	75	25	20,284	5,956	-9	64,798	31	146	300
Togo	780	1,400	62	0	-222	50	51	1,573	51 ^e	30	-5
Tunisia	14,449	19,100	75	5	-1,711	1,595	46	20,776	58	75	-20
Turkey	102,139	140,869	80	2	-13,961	7,955	27	277,277	40	53	-44
Turkmenistan	6,595	6,750	..	..	..	1,355	4	638	5	..	-25
Uganda	3,560	4,410	27	1	-875	604	52	2,249	10 ^e	11	-135
Ukraine	39,782	45,487	70	3	-1,801	4,816	13	92,479	63	82	-80
United Arab Emirates	175,000	140,000	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	115	343
United Kingdom	350,728	479,890	72	19	-28,690	24,799	..	..	..	229	948
United States	1,056,895	1,603,768	67	27	-419,870	134,710	..	..	..	272	5,052
Uruguay	5,386	6,907	26	4	259	1,139	10	11,049	40	34	-50
Uzbekistan	9,850	7,615	..	..	..	750	7	3,995	15	..	-400
Venezuela, RB	57,595	42,220	67	3	8,561	-3,105	2	50,229	21	20	40
Vietnam	56,574	68,936	55	9	-10,706	7,600	30	26,158	29	95	-200
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	535	52	659	..	..	..	-10
Yemen, Rep.	9,270	9,300	2	0	-1,251	129	13	6,258	18	19	-135
Zambia	4,238	3,791	8	2	-1,046	699	86	2,986	6 ^e	19	-85
Zimbabwe	1,700	2,900	34	3	..	60	49	5,199	177	..	-700
World	12,465,631t	12,553,525t	70w	17w	..	1,116,269s	19w	..s	..s	185 w	..s
Low income	76,234	124,812	50	3	..	12,033	45	129,218	..	32	-2,737
Middle income	3,708,999	3,509,321	64	17	..	346,573	11	3,329,192	..	78	-13,203
Lower middle income	2,090,954	2,027,292	78	22	..	177,941	11	1,342,220	..	127	-9,231
Upper middle income	1,617,007	1,476,640	53	9	..	168,632	13	1,986,972	..	61	-3,972
Low and middle income	3,785,241	3,634,105	64	16	..	358,605	23	3,458,409	..	77	-15,941
East Asia & Pacific	1,747,818	1,492,279	80	28	..	102,488	5	771,628	..	145	-3,781
Europe & Central Asia	650,221	624,980	34	6	..	85,053	20	1,138,859	..	38	-1,671
Latin America & the Caribbean	676,338	669,803	60	12	..	73,902	16	894,367	..	72	-5,214
Middle East & North Africa	273,042	290,458	..	4	..	28,095	73	131,545	..	36	-1,089
South Asia	197,030	316,340	68	5	..	38,311	8	326,311	..	73	-2,376
Sub-Saharan Africa	241,607	248,900	33	3	..	30,756	49	195,699	..	78	-1,810
High income	8,682,510	8,926,538	72	18	..	757,664	0	..	..	245	15,894

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

a. The distinction between official aid, for countries on the Part II list of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and official development assistance was dropped in 2005. Regional aggregates include data for economies not listed in the table. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. b. The numerator refers to 2008, whereas the denominator is a three-year average of 2006–08 data. c. Total for the five-year period. d. Includes Luxembourg. e. Data are from debt sustainability analysis for low-income countries. f. Includes Taiwan, China. g. Includes reexports. h. Data on total exports and imports refer to South Africa only. Data on export commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, and South Africa). i. GNI refers to mainland Tanzania only. j. World total computed by the UN sums to zero, but because the aggregates shown here refer to World Bank definitions, regional and income group totals do not equal zero.

Table 6 Key indicators for other economies

	Population		Population age composition	Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product per capita % growth	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older	
	Average annual % growth	Density people per sq. km.		\$ millions	\$ per capita	\$ millions	\$ per capita		Male years	Female years		
	Thousands	2000–09	2008	% ages 0–14	2009	2009	2009	2009	2008–09	2008	2008	2008
	2009	2000–09	2008	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2008–09	2008	2008	2008
American Samoa	67	1.7	331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	85	3.3 ^d	178	..	3,447	41,130	..	1.6	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	88	1.4	197	..	1,058	12,070	1,550 ^b	17,690 ^b	-9.5	..	..	99
Aruba	107	1.8	586	19	..	..	..	..	..	72	77	98
Bahamas, The	342	1.3	34	26	7,136	21,390	..	..	1.5	71	76	..
Bahrain	791	2.2	1,092	26	19,712	25,420	25,967	33,480	4.1	74	78	91
Barbados	256	0.2	593	17	..	..	..	..	..	74	80	..
Belize	333	3.2	14	35	1,205	3,740	1,917 ^b	5,950 ^b	0.4	74	78	..
Bermuda	64	0.4	1,284	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	76	82	..
Bhutan	697	2.4	18	31	1,406	2,020	3,697	5,300	5.8	64	68	53
Botswana	1,950	1.4	3	33	12,159	6,240	25,065	12,860	-7.4	54	54	83
Brunei Darussalam	400	2.0	74	27	10,211	27,050	19,598	50,920	-1.3	75	80	95
Cape Verde	506	1.6	124	36	1,520	3,010	1,785	3,530	1.4	68	74	84
Cayman Islands	55	3.5	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Channel Islands	150	0.2	787	16	10,242	68,610	..	..	5.7	77	82	..
Comoros	659	2.2	346	38	571	870	860	1,300	9.6	63	68	74
Cuba	11,204	0.1	102	18	..	..	..	..	..	77	81	100
Cyprus	871	1.1	93	18	21,366 ^g	26,940 ^g	22,248 ^g	28,050 ^g	2.4 ^g	77	82	98
Djibouti	864	1.9	37	36	1,106	1,280	2,143	2,480	3.2	54	57	..
Dominica	74	0.3	98	..	359	4,870	624 ^b	8,470 ^b	-1.3	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	676	2.7	24	41	8,398	12,420	13,088	19,350	-7.8	49	51	93
Estonia	1,340	-0.2	32	15	18,846	14,060	25,316	18,890	-14.1	69	80	100
Faeroe Islands	49	0.7	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	81	..
Fiji	849	0.6	46	31	3,356	3,950	3,878	4,570	-3.1	67	71	..
French Polynesia	269	1.5	73	26	..	..	..	..	..	72	77	..
Gabon	1,475	2.0	6	36	10,869	7,370	18,381	12,460	-2.7	59	62	87
Gambia, The	1,705	3.0	166	42	743	440	2,273	1,330	1.8	54	58	45
Gibraltar	31	0.8	3,103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenland	56	0.0 ^h	0 ^h	..	1,857	32,960	..	..	0.8	66	71	..
Grenada	104	0.3	305	28	577	5,550	803 ^b	7,720 ^b	-7.1	74	77	..
Guam	178	1.5	325	28	..	..	..	..	..	73	78	..
Guinea-Bissau	1,611	2.3	56	43	826	510	1,706	1,060	0.7	46	49	51
Guyana	762	0.1	4	30	1,109	1,450	2,313 ^b	3,030 ^b	3.1	64	70	..
Iceland	319	1.4	3	21	13,789	43,220	10,653	33,390	-7.0	80	83	..
Isle of Man	80	0.6	141	..	3,972	49,310	..	..	7.4	..	..	..
Jamaica	2,700	0.5	248	29	13,481	4,990	19,749 ^b	7,320 ^b	-3.1	69	75	86
Kiribati	98	1.7	119	..	185	1,890	328 ^b	3,350 ^b	0.0	59	63	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	23,906	0.5	198	22	..	..	..	..	..	65	69	100
Kosovo	1,805	0.7	165	..	5,842	3,240	..	..	3.4	67	72	..
Kuwait	2,795	2.7	153	23	116,984	43,930	142,710	53,590	1.9	76	80	94
Latvia	2,255	-0.6	36	14	27,936	12,390	37,236	16,510	-17.6	67	78	100
Lesotho	2,067	1.0	68	39	2,139	1,030	4,027	1,950	1.3	44	46	90
Liechtenstein	36	1.0	223	..	4,034	113,210	..	..	1.0	80	85	..
Luxembourg	498	1.5	189	18	37,056	74,430	28,694	57,640	-5.2	78	83	..
Macao SAR, China	538	2.2	18,659	13	18,142	35,360	26,890	52,410	10.4	79	83	93
Macedonia, FYR	2,042	0.2	80	18	8,983	4,400	21,550	10,550	-0.8	72	77	97
Maldives	309	1.4	1,017	28	1,197	3,870	1,620	5,230	-4.4	70	73	98
Malta	415	0.7	1,287	16	6,826	16,690	9,259	22,640	3.1	77	82	92
Marshall Islands	61	1.9	331	..	186	3,060	..	..	-2.2	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,275	0.8	625	23	9,236	7,240	16,924	13,270	1.6	69	76	88
Mayotte	197	2.9 ⁱ	511	39	..	..	..	..	..	72	80	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	111	0.4	158	37	246	2,220	311 ^b	2,810 ^b	-15.4	68	69	..
Monaco	33	0.3	16,358	..	6,670	203,900	..	..	9.7	..	..	..
Mongolia	2,671	1.2	2	26	4,361	1,630	8,895	3,330	-2.7	63	70	97
Montenegro	624	-0.6	46	19	4,089	6,550	8,194	13,130	-7.3	72	77	..
Namibia	2,171	1.9	3	37	9,323	4,290	13,908	6,410	-0.9	60	62	88
Netherlands Antilles	198	1.0	244	21	..	..	..	..	..	73	79	96
New Caledonia	250	1.8	13	26	..	..	..	..	..	72	81	96
Northern Mariana Islands	87	2.6	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	2,845	1.9	9	31	49,833	17,890	67,892	24,370	10.4	74	78	87
Palau	20	0.7	44	..	182	8,940	..	..	-2.6	66	72	..
Puerto Rico	3,967	0.4	446	20	..	..	..	..	..	75	83	90
Qatar	1,409	9.2	111	16	..	..	..	..	..	75	77	93
Samoa	179	0.1	63	39	508	2,840	764 ^b	4,270 ^b	-5.5	69	75	99
San Marino	31	1.3 ^k	517	..	1,572	50,670	..	..	0.4	79	85	..

Table 6 Key indicators for other economies (continued)

	Population			Population age composition	Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product per capita % growth	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older
	Average annual % growth	Density people per sq. km.	% Ages 0–14		\$ millions	\$ per capita	\$ millions	\$ per capita		Male years	Female years	
	Thousands								2008	2008	2008	
	2009	2000–09	2008	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2008–09	2008	2008	2008
São Tomé and Príncipe	163	1.7	167	41	185	1,140	302	1,850	2.4	64	68	88
Seychelles	88	0.9	189	..	746	8,480	1,480 ^p	16,820 ^p	-8.7	68	79	92
Slovenia	2,043	0.3	100	14	48,063	23,520	53,821	26,340	-8.8	76	83	100
Solomon Islands	523	2.6	18	39	478	910	976 ^p	1,860 ^p	-4.5	65	67	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	50	1.3	189	..	501	10,100	677 ^p	13,660 ^p	-8.8	..	..	..
St. Lucia	172	1.1	279	26	890	5,170	1,527 ^p	8,880 ^p	-4.9	70	76	..
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	109	0.1	280	27	558	5,110	965 ^p	8,840 ^p	-2.8	70	74	..
Suriname	520	1.2	3	29	2,454	4,760	3,447 ^p	6,690 ^p	4.2	66	73	91
Swaziland	1,185	1.0	68	39	2,787	2,350	5,428	4,580	-1.0	46	45	87
Timor-Leste	1,134	3.7	74	45	2,706	2,460	5,162 ^p	4,700 ^p	-1.3	60	62	..
Tonga	104	0.6	144	37	339	3,260	476 ^p	4,580 ^p	-0.8	69	75	99
Trinidad and Tobago	1,339	0.4	260	21	22,076	16,490	33,599 ^p	25,100 ^p	-4.8	66	73	99
Turks and Caicos Islands	33	6.1	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	240	2.6	19	39	628	2,620	1,029 ^p	4,290 ^p	1.4	68	72	81
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	110	0.1	314	21	..	..	..	..	..	76	82	..

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see the technical notes. c. Estimated to be upper middle income (US\$3,946–12,195). d. Data are for 2003–09. e. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. f. Estimated to be high income (US\$12,196 or more). g. Data are for the area controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. h. Less than 0.5. i. Estimated to be low income (US\$995 or less) j. Data are for 2002–07. k. Data are for 2004–07. l. Estimated to be lower middle income (US\$996–3,945).

Technical notes

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

Sources

The data published in the Selected World Development Indicators are taken from *World Development Indicators 2010*. Where possible, however, revisions reported since the closing date of that edition have been incorporated. In addition, newly released estimates of population and gross national income (GNI) per capita for 2009 are included in table 1 and table 6.

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

For more detailed notes about the data, please refer to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators 2010*.

Data consistency and reliability

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

Thus readers are advised not to compare data series between editions or between different editions of World Bank publications. Consistent time series are available from the Open Data website (<http://data.worldbank.org>).

Ratios and growth rates

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

Constant price series

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

Summary measures

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

For summary measures that cover many years, calculations are based on a uniform group of economies so that the composition of the aggregate does not change over time. Group measures are compiled only if the data avail-

able for a given year account for at least two-thirds of the full group, as defined for the 2000 benchmark year. As long as this criterion is met, economies for which data are missing are assumed to behave like those that provide estimates. Readers should keep in mind that the summary measures are estimates of representative aggregates for each topic and that nothing meaningful can be deduced about behavior at the country level by working back from group indicators. In addition, the estimation process may result in discrepancies between subgroup and overall totals.

Table 1. Key indicators of development

Population is based on the de facto definition, which counts all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship. Except for refugees who are not permanently settled in the country of asylum, such refugees are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Average annual population growth rate is the exponential rate of change for the period (see the section on statistical methods).

Population density is midyear population divided by land area *in square kilometers*. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies.

Population age composition, ages 0–14 refers to the percentage of the total population that is ages 0–14.

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

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

PPP GNI is GNI converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors. Because exchange rates do not always reflect differences in price levels between countries, this table converts GNI and GNI per capita estimates into international dollars using PPP rates. PPP rates provide a standard measure allowing comparison of real levels of expenditure between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from the 2005 round of price surveys covering 146 countries conducted by the International Comparison Program. For OECD countries,

data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 2005. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data. For more information on the 2005 International Comparison Program, go to <http://www.worldbank.org/data/icp>.

PPP GNI per capita is PPP GNI divided by midyear population.

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

Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live if patterns of mortality prevailing at its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Data are presented for males and females separately.

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

Table 2. Poverty

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

The World Bank also produces poverty estimates using international poverty lines to monitor progress in poverty reduction globally. The first global poverty estimates for developing countries were produced for *World Development Report 1990: Poverty Using Household Survey Data for 22 Countries* (Ravallion, Datt, and van de Walle 1991). Since then the number of countries that field household income and expenditure surveys has expanded considerably.

National and international poverty lines

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

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

Since the publication of *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 purchasing power parities, was chosen for *World Development Report 1990* because it was typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries at the time. Later this \$1-a-day line was revised to \$1.08 a day measured in 1993 international prices. More recently, the international poverty lines were revised using the new data on PPPs compiled by the 2005 round of the International Comparison Program, along with data from an expanded set of household income and expenditure surveys. The new extreme poverty line is set at \$1.25 a day in 2005 PPP terms, which represents the mean of the poverty lines found in the poorest 15 countries ranked by per capita consumption. The new poverty line maintains the same standard for extreme poverty—the poverty line typical of the poorest countries in the world—but updates it using the latest information on the cost of living in developing countries.

Quality and availability of survey data

Poverty estimates are derived using surveys fielded to collect, among other things, information on income or consumption from a sample of households. To be useful for poverty estimates, surveys must be nationally representative and include

sufficient information to compute a comprehensive estimate of total household consumption or income (including consumption or income from own production), from which it is possible to construct a correctly weighted distribution of consumption or income per person. Over the past 20 years the number of countries that field surveys and the frequency of the surveys have expanded considerably. The quality of data has improved greatly as well. The World Bank's poverty monitoring database now includes more than 600 surveys representing 115 developing countries. More than 1.2 million randomly sampled households were interviewed in these surveys, representing 96 percent of the population of developing countries.

Measurement issues using survey data

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Population below \$1.25 a day and population below \$2.00 a day are the percentages of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day and \$2.00 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

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.

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

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

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

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The table presents data for the new child growth standards released by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2006. Estimates of child malnutrition are from national survey data. The proportion of children who are underweight is the most common indicator of malnutrition. Being underweight, even mildly, increases the risk of death and inhibits cognitive development in children. Moreover, it perpetuates the problem from one generation to the next, because malnourished women are more likely to have low-birthweight babies.

Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of pri-

mary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age. The primary completion rate reflects the primary cycle as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education, ranging from three or four years of primary education (in a very small number of countries) to five or six years (in most countries) and seven (in a small number of countries). Because curricula and standards for school completion vary across countries, a high rate of primary completion does not necessarily indicate high levels of student learning.

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

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

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

Maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. The values are modeled estimates. The modeled estimates are based on an exercise by the WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, and the World Bank. For countries with complete vital registration systems with good attribution of cause-of-death information, the data are used as reported. For countries with national data, either (1) from complete vital registration systems with uncertain or poor attribution of cause-of-

death information, or (2) from household surveys, reported maternal mortality was adjusted usually by a factor of underenumeration and misclassification. For countries with no empirical national data (about 35 percent of countries), maternal mortality was estimated with a regression model using socioeconomic information, including fertility, birth attendants, and GDP.

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

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

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

Access to improved sanitation facilities is the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Facilities do not have to include treatment to render sewage outflows innocuous. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.

Table 4. Economic activity

Gross domestic product is gross value added, at purchasers' prices, by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without deduction for the depreciation of fabricated assets or for the depletion or deg-

radation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. The World Bank conventionally uses the U.S. dollar and applies the average official exchange rate reported by the IMF for the year shown. An alternative conversion factor is applied if the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to transactions in foreign currencies and traded products.

Gross domestic product average annual growth rate is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.

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

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

Agriculture value added corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing.

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

Services value added correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99.

Household final consumption expenditure is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. In practice, household consumption expenditure may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

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

Gross capital formation consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories and valuables. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of buildings, roads, railways, and the like, including commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals,

and private dwellings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and “work in progress.” According to the 1993 System of National Accounts, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

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

GDP implicit deflator reflects changes in prices for all final demand categories, such as government consumption, capital formation, and international trade, as well as the main component, private final consumption. It is derived as the ratio of current to constant price GDP. The GDP deflator may also be calculated explicitly as a Paasche price index in which the weights are the current period quantities of output.

National accounts indicators for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. Data for high-income economies come from the OECD.

Table 5. Trade, aid, and finance

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

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

Manufactured exports comprise the commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68.

High-technology exports are products with high research and development intensity. They include high-technology products such as aerospace products, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

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

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

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

Official development assistance comprises grants and loans, net of repayments, that meet the DAC definition of ODA and that are made to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients. The new DAC list of recipients is organized on more objective needs-based criteria than its predecessors, and includes all low- and middle-income countries, except those that are members of the Group of 8 or the European Union (including countries with a firm date for EU admission).

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6. Key indicators for other economies

See the technical notes for Table 1.

Statistical methods

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

Least-squares growth rate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exponential growth rate

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

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

where p_n and p_1 are the last and first observations in the period, n is the number of years in the period, and \ln is the natural logarithm operator. This growth rate is based on a model of continuous, exponential growth between two points in time. It does not take into account the intermediate values of the

series. Note also that the exponential growth rate does not correspond to the annual rate of change measured at a one-year interval, which is given by

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

World Bank Atlas method

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alternative conversion factors

The World Bank systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of for-

oreign currencies and traded products. This factor applies to only a small number of countries, as shown in the primary data documentation table in *World Development Indicators 2010*. Alternative conversion factors are used in the Atlas methodology and elsewhere in Selected World Development Indicators as single-year conversion factors.