

Selected World Development Indicators

In this year's edition, development data are presented in five tables showing the 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 77 economies with sparse data or with populations of less than 3 million.

The indicators presented here are a selection from more than 800 included in *World Development Indicators 2008*. Published annually, *World Development Indicators* (WDI) reflects a comprehensive view of the development process. The WDI's six sections recognize the contribution of a wide range of factors: progress on the Millennium Development Goals and human capital development, environmental sustainability, macroeconomic performance, private sector development and the investment climate, and the global links that influence the external environment for development.

World Development Indicators is complemented by a separately published database that gives access to more than 1,000 data tables and 800 time-series indicators for 222 economies and regions. This database is available through an electronic subscription (*WDI Online*) or as a CD-ROM.

Data sources and methodology

Socioeconomic and environmental data presented here are drawn from several sources: primary data collected by the World Bank, member country statistical publications, research institutes, and international organizations such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the

International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (see the *Data Sources* following the *Technical notes* for a complete listing). Although international standards of coverage, definition, and classification apply to most statistics reported by countries and international agencies, there are inevitably differences in timeliness and reliability arising from differences in the capabilities and resources devoted to basic data collection and compilation. For some topics, competing sources of data require review by World Bank staff 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 2008*. However, data have been revised and updated wherever new information has become available. Differences may also reflect revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus data of different vintages may be published in different editions of World Bank publications. Readers are advised not to compile data series from different publications or different editions of the same publication. Consistent time-series data are available on *World Development Indicators 2008* CD-ROM and through *WDI Online*.

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

Because the World Bank's primary business is providing lending and policy advice to its low- and middle-income members, the issues covered in these tables focus mainly on these economies. Where available, information on the high-income economies is also provided for comparison. Readers may wish to refer to national statistical publications and publications of the OECD and the European Union 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, \$935 or less in 2007; middle-income, \$936 to \$11,455; and high-income, \$11,456 and above. A further division at GNI per capita \$3,705 is made between lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies. The classification of economies based on per capita income occurs annually, so the country composition of the income groups may change annually. When these changes in classification are made based on the most recent estimates, aggregates based on the new income classifications are recalculated for all past periods to ensure that a consistent time series is maintained. See the table on classification of economies at the end of this volume for a list of economies in each group (including those with populations of less than 3 million).

Summary measures are either totals (indicated by **t** if the aggregates include estimates for missing data and nonreporting 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 5) have been included in the summary measures, where data are available, or by assuming that they follow the trend of reporting countries. This gives a more consistent aggregated measure by standardizing country coverage for each period shown. Where missing information accounts for a

third or more of the overall estimate, however, the group measure is reported as not available. The section on *Statistical methods* in the *Technical notes* provides further information on aggregation methods. Weights used to construct the aggregates are listed in the technical notes for each table.

Terminology and country coverage

The term *country* does not imply political independence but may refer to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2007, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Throughout the tables, exceptions are noted. Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; or Taiwan, China. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999 unless otherwise noted. Montenegro declared independence from Serbia and Montenegro on June 3, 2006. When available, data for each country are shown separately. *However, some indicators for Serbia continue to include data for Montenegro through 2005; these data are footnoted in the tables.* Moreover, data for most indicators from 1999 onward for Serbia exclude data for Kosovo, a territory within Serbia that is currently under international administration pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999); any exceptions are noted.

Technical notes

Because data quality and intercountry comparisons are often problematic, readers are encouraged to consult the *Technical notes*, the table on Classification of Economies by Region and Income, and the footnotes to the tables. For more extensive documentation, see *World Development Indicators 2008*.

Readers may find more information on the WDI 2008, and orders can be made online, by phone, or fax as follows:

For more information and to order online: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2006/index.htm>.

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

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

Classification of economies by region and income, FY2009

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

This table classifies all World Bank member economies and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2007 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are low income (LIC), \$935 or less; lower middle income (LMC), \$936–3,705; upper middle income (UMC), \$3,706–11,455; and high income, \$11,456 or more.

Source: World Bank data.

Table 1 Key indicators of development

	Population			Population age composition % ages 0–14 2007	GNI ^a		PPP GNI ^b		Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2006–07	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older 2005	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2004
	Millions 2007	Average annual % growth 2000–07	Density people per sq. km 2007		\$ billions 2007	\$ per capita 2007	\$ billions 2007	\$ per capita 2007		Male years 2006	Female years 2006		
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	10.1	.. ^c	27.2 ^d	.. ^d	..	..	..	..	0.0
Albania	3	0.5	116	25	10.5	3,290	20.9	6,580	5.7	73	80	99	1.2
Algeria	34	1.5	14	28	122.5	3,620	258.8 ^d	7,640 ^d	1.6	71	73	70	6.0
Angola	17	2.9	14	46	43.6	2,560	74.9	4,400	20.1	41	44	67	0.5
Argentina	40	1.0	14	26	238.9	6,050	513.0	12,990	7.6	71	79	97	3.7
Armenia	3	-0.4	106	19	7.9	2,640	17.7	5,900	14.0	68	75	99	1.2
Australia	21	1.3	3	19	755.8	35,960	700.6	33,340	2.9	79	83	..	16.2
Austria	8	0.5	101	15	355.1	42,700	316.8	38,090	3.0	77	83	..	8.5
Azerbaijan	9	0.9	104	23	21.9	2,550	54.6	6,370	18.0	70	75	..	3.8
Bangladesh	159	1.8	1,218	34	75.1	470	212.7	1,340	4.8	63	65	47	0.3
Belarus	10	-0.4	47	15	40.9	4,220	104.2	10,740	8.5	63	74	..	6.6
Belgium	11	0.5	352	17	432.5	40,710	373.1	35,110	2.1	77	82	..	9.7
Benin	9	3.2	82	44	5.1	570	11.9	1,310	1.5	55	57	35	0.3
Bolivia	10	1.9	9	37	12.0	1,260	39.4	4,140	2.8	63	67	87	0.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.3	74	17	14.3	3,790	28.6	7,280	6.8	72	77	97	4.0
Brazil	192	1.4	23	27	1,133.0	5,910	1,795.7	9,370	4.2	69	76	89	1.8
Bulgaria	8	-0.8	70	13	35.1	4,590	85.4	11,180	6.9	69	76	98	5.5
Burkina Faso	15	3.1	54	46	6.4	430	16.5	1,120	1.0	50	53	24	0.1
Burundi	8	3.5	331	44	0.9	110	2.8	330	-0.3	48	50	59	0.0
Cambodia	14	1.8	82	36	7.9	540	24.5	1,690	8.4	57	61	74	0.0
Cameroon	19	2.2	40	41	19.5	1,050	39.2	2,120	1.3	50	51	68	0.2
Canada	33	1.0	4	17	1,300.0	39,420	1,164.2	35,310	1.7	78	83	..	20.0
Central African Republic	4	1.7	7	42	1.7	380	3.2	740	2.3	43	46	49	0.1
Chad	11	3.4	9	46	5.8	540	13.8	1,280	-2.1	49	52	26	0.0
Chile	17	1.1	22	24	138.6	8,350	209.0	12,590	4.1	75	81	96	3.9
China	1,320	0.6	142	21	3,120.9	2,360	7,083.5	5,370	11.2	70	74	91	3.9
Hong Kong, China	7	0.5	6,647	14	218.9	31,610	305.1	44,050	5.3	79	85	..	5.5
Colombia	46	1.4	42	29	149.9	3,250	306.2	6,640	6.2	69	76	93	1.2
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	62	3.0	28	47	8.6	140	17.9	290	3.5	45	47	67	0.0
Congo, Rep. of	4	2.3	11	42	5.8	1,540	10.4	2,750	-3.6	54	56	85	1.0
Costa Rica	4	1.8	87	27	24.8	5,560	47.7 ^d	10,700 ^d	4.8	76	81	95	1.5
Côte d'Ivoire	19	1.7	61	41	17.5	910	30.7	1,590	-0.1	47	49	49	0.3
Croatia	4	-0.2	79	15	46.4	10,460	66.8	15,050	5.6	73	79	98	5.3
Czech Republic	10	0.1	134	14	149.4	14,450	225.5	21,820	5.0	73	80	..	11.5
Denmark	5	0.3	129	19	299.8	54,910	200.6	36,740	1.4	76	80	..	9.8
Dominican Republic	10	1.6	202	33	34.6	3,550	61.8 ^d	6,340 ^d	7.0	69	75	87	2.1
Ecuador	13	1.2	48	32	41.2	3,080	93.9	7,040	0.9	72	78	91	2.3
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	75	1.8	76	33	119.4	1,580	407.6	5,400	5.2	69	73	71	2.2
El Salvador	7	1.4	331	33	19.5	2,850	38.6 ^d	5,640 ^d	2.8	69	75	81	0.9
Eritrea	5	3.9	48	43	1.1	230	2.5 ^d	520 ^d	-2.3	55	60	..	0.2
Ethiopia	79	2.6	79	44	17.6	220	61.7	780	8.4	51	54	36	0.1
Finland	5	0.3	17	17	234.8	44,400	186.5	35,270	4.0	76	83	..	12.6
France	62	0.7	112	18	2,447.1	38,500 ^a	2,065.4	33,470	1.6	77	84	..	6.2
Georgia	4	-1.0	63	18	9.3	2,120	21.0	4,770	13.4	67	75	..	0.9
Germany	82	0.0 ^f	236	14	3,197.0	38,860	2,782.7	33,820	2.6	76	82	..	9.8
Ghana	23	2.2	103	38	13.9	590	31.2	1,330	4.3	59	60	58	0.3
Greece	11	0.4	87	14	331.7	29,630	364.1	32,520	3.6	77	82	96	8.7
Guatemala	13	2.5	123	43	32.6	2,440	60.4 ^d	4,520 ^d	3.2	66	74	69	1.0
Guinea	9	1.9	38	43	3.7	400	10.5	1,120	-0.6	54	57	29	0.2
Haiti	10	1.6	349	37	5.4	560	11.1 ^d	1,150 ^d	1.4	59	62	..	0.2
Honduras	7	1.9	63	39	11.3	1,600	25.7 ^d	3,620 ^d	4.5	66	73	80	1.1
Hungary	10	-0.2	112	15	116.3	11,570	175.2	17,430	1.5	69	77	..	5.7
India	1,123	1.4	378	32	1,069.4	950	3,078.7	2,740	7.7	63	66	61	1.2
Indonesia	226	1.3	125	28	373.1	1,650	807.9	3,580	5.1	66	70	90	1.7
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	71	1.5	44	27	246.5	3,470	766.9	10,800	6.2	69	72	82	6.4
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..^g	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0
Ireland	4	2.0	63	21	210.2	48,140	161.7	37,040	2.8	77	82	..	10.4
Israel	7	1.9	331	28	157.1	21,900	186.0	25,930	3.4	78	82	..	10.5
Italy	59	0.6	202	14	1,991.3	33,540	1,775.3	29,900	0.8	78	84	98	7.7
Japan	128	0.1	351	14	4,813.3	37,670	4,420.6	34,600	2.1	79	86	..	9.8
Jordan	6	2.5	65	36	16.3	2,850	29.5	5,160	2.6	71	74	91	3.1
Kazakhstan	15	0.6	6	24	78.3	5,060	150.1	9,700	7.3	61	72	..	13.3
Kenya	38	2.6	66	43	25.6	680	57.8	1,540	4.1	52	55	74	0.3
Korea, Rep. of	49	0.5	492	18	955.8	19,690	1,201.1	24,750	4.7	75	82	..	9.7
Kyrgyz Republic	5	0.9	27	30	3.1	590	10.2	1,950	6.4	64	72	..	1.1
Lao PDR	6	1.6	25	38	3.4	580	11.4	1,940	5.3	63	65	69	0.2
Lebanon	4	1.2	401	28	23.7	5,770	41.2	10,050	1.0	70	74	..	4.1
Liberia	4	2.9	39	47	0.6	150	1.1	290	4.3	44	46	52	0.1
Libya	6	2.0	4	30	55.5	9,010	90.6 ^d	14,710 ^d	4.8	71	77	84	10.3
Lithuania	3	-0.5	54	16	33.5	9,920	58.0	17,180	9.4	65	77	100	3.9
Madagascar	20	2.8	34	43	6.3	320	18.2	920	3.7	57	61	71	0.2
Malawi	14	2.6	148	47	3.5	250	10.5	750	4.7	47	48	..	0.1
Malaysia	27	1.9	81	30	173.7	6,540	360.2	13,570	4.0	72	76	89	7.0
Mali	12	3.0	10	48	6.1	500	12.8	1,040	-0.3	52	56	24	0.1
Mauritania	3	2.8	3	40	2.6	840	6.3	2,010	-0.6	62	66	51	0.9
Mexico	105	1.0	54	30	878.0	8,340	1,324.6	12,580	2.3	72	77	92	4.3
Moldova	4	-1.3	115	19	4.3	1,260 ^h	11.1	2,930	4.1	65	72	99	2.0
Morocco	31	1.2	69	29	69.4	2,250	123.3	3,990	1.1	69	73	52	1.4
Mozambique	21	2.3	27	44	6.8	320	14.8	690	5.0	42	43	..	0.1
Myanmar	49	0.9	74	26	..	..^c	..	..	4.1	59	65	90	0.2

	Population			Population age composition	GNI ^a		PPP GNI ^b		Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2006–07	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older 2005	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2004
	Millions 2007	Average annual growth 2000–07	Density people per sq. km 2007	% ages 0–14 2007	\$ billions 2007	\$ per capita 2007	\$ billions 2007	\$ per capita 2007		Male years 2006	Female years 2006		
Nepal	28	2.0	197	38	9.7	340	29.2	1,040	0.8	63	64	49	0.1
Netherlands	16	0.4	484	18	750.5	45,820	647.1	39,500	3.3	78	82	..	8.7
New Zealand	4	1.3	16	21	121.7	28,780	111.4	26,340	2.3	78	82	..	7.7
Nicaragua	6	1.3	46	37	5.5	980	14.1 ^d	2,520 ^d	2.9	70	76	77	0.7
Niger	14	3.5	11	48	4.0	280	9.0	630	-0.1	57	56	29	0.1
Nigeria	148	2.4	162	44	137.1	930	262.5	1,770	4.0	46	47	69	0.8
Norway	5	0.7	15	19	360.0	76,450	252.8	53,690	2.4	78	83	..	19.1
Pakistan	162	2.3	211	36	141.0	870	417.5	2,570	4.2	65	66	50	0.8
Panama	3	1.8	45	30	18.4	5,510	35.4 ^d	10,610 ^d	9.4	73	78	92	1.8
Papua New Guinea	6	2.3	14	40	5.4	850	11.8 ^d	1,870 ^d	4.2	55	60	57	0.4
Paraguay	6	1.9	15	35	10.2	1,670	26.8	4,380	4.6	69	74	93	0.7
Peru	28	1.2	22	31	96.2	3,450	201.9	7,240	7.8	69	74	88	1.2
Philippines	88	2.0	295	35	142.6	1,620	327.8	3,730	5.3	69	74	93	1.0
Poland	38	-0.1	124	15	374.6	9,840	593.3	15,590	6.7	71	80	..	8.0
Portugal	11	0.5	116	16	201.1	18,950	219.0	20,640	1.7	75	82	94	5.6
Romania	22	-0.6	94	15	132.5	6,150	236.6	10,980	6.4	69	76	97	4.2
Russian Federation	142	-0.5	9	15	1,071.0	7,560	2,039.1	14,400	8.8	59	73	99	10.6
Rwanda	10	2.5	395	43	3.1	320	8.4	860	3.0	44	47	65	0.1
Saudi Arabia	24	2.3	12	34	373.5	15,440	554.3	22,910	1.2	71	75	83	13.7
Senegal	12	2.6	64	42	10.2	820	20.3	1,640	1.9	61	65	39	0.4
Serbia	7 ⁱ	-0.3 ^f	95 ^f	18	35.0	4,730 ^f	75.5	10,220	6.9	70 ⁱ	76 ⁱ	..	..
Sierra Leone	6	3.7	82	43	1.5	260	3.9	660	4.6	41	44	35	0.2
Singapore	5	1.9	6,660	18	149.0	32,470	222.7	48,520	3.3	78	82	93	12.5
Slovak Republic	5	0.0 ^f	112	16	63.3	11,730	104.3	19,330	10.3	70	78	..	6.7
Somalia	9	3.0	14	44	..	..^c	..	..	..	47	49	..	..
South Africa	48	1.1	39	32	274.0	5,760	454.8	9,560	4.4	49	53	..	9.4
Spain	45	1.6	90	15	1,321.8	29,450	1,351.1	30,110	2.0	78	84	..	7.7
Sri Lanka	20	0.4	309	23	30.8	1,540	84.0	4,210	6.5	72	78	91	0.6
Sudan	39	2.1	16	40	37.0	960	72.6	1,880	7.8	57	60	61	0.3
Sweden	9	0.4	22	17	421.3	46,060	327.9	35,840	1.8	79	83	..	5.9
Switzerland	8	0.7	189	16	452.1	59,880	325.3	43,080	2.2	79	84	..	5.5
Syrian Arab Republic	20	2.7	108	36	35.0	1,760	87.0	4,370	4.0	72	76	81	3.7
Tajikistan	7	1.3	48	38	3.1	460	11.5	1,710	6.2	64	69	99	0.8
Tanzania	40	2.5	46	44	16.3	400 ^f	48.7	1,200	4.5	51	53	69	0.1
Thailand	64	0.7	125	21	217.4	3,400	503.1	7,880	4.1	66	75	93	4.3
Togo	7	2.8	121	43	2.4	360	5.2	800	-0.5	56	60	53	0.4
Tunisia	10	1.0	66	25	32.8	3,200	73.0	7,130	5.1	72	76	74	2.3
Turkey	74	1.3	96	27	592.9	8,020	893.1	12,090	3.2	69	74	87	3.2
Turkmenistan	5	1.4	11	30	..	..^g	21.0 ^f	4,350 ^f	..	59	67	..	8.8
Uganda	31	3.2	157	49	10.5	340	28.5	920	2.9	50	51	67	0.1
Ukraine	46	-0.8	80	14	118.4	2,550 ^k	315.9	6,810	8.2	62	74	99	7.0
United Arab Emirates	4	4.2	52	20	..	..^k	..	..	4.4	77	82	89	37.8
United Kingdom	61	0.5	252	18	2,608.5	42,740	2,097.9	34,370	2.3	77	81	..	9.8
United States	302	0.9	33	20	13,886.5	46,040	13,829.0	45,850	1.5	75	81	..	20.6
Uruguay	3	0.1	19	23	21.2	6,380	36.6	11,040	7.3	72	80	..	1.7
Uzbekistan	27	1.2	63	32	19.7	730	65.3 ^d	2,430 ^d	7.9	64	71	..	5.3
Venezuela, R.B. de	27	1.7	31	31	201.2	7,320	327.5	11,920	6.6	72	77	93	6.6
Vietnam	85	1.3	275	28	67.2	790	216.9	2,550	7.2	68	73	..	1.2
West Bank and Gaza	4	3.8	643	45	4.5	1,230	..	..	-4.9	71	74	92	..
Yemen, Rep.	22	3.0	42	45	19.4	870	49.3	2,200	0.6	61	64	54	1.0
Zambia	12	1.9	16	46	9.5	800	14.6	1,220	4.0	41	42	..	0.2
Zimbabwe	13	0.8	35	38	4.5	340	..	..	-6.0	43	42	89	0.8
World	6,612s	1.2w	51w	28w	52,621.4t	7,958w	65,144.4t	9,852w	2.6w	66w	70w	82w	4.3w
Low income	1,296	2.2	61	39	748.8	578	1,935.2	1,494	4.3	56	58	61	0.6
Middle income	4,260	1.0	57	27	12,234.7	2,872	25,353.6	5,952	6.9	67	71	90	3.2
Lower middle income	3,437	1.1	100	27	6,485.0	1,887	15,613.9	4,543	8.6	67	70	89	2.6
Upper middle income	823	0.7	20	24	5,749.6	6,987	9,765.9	11,868	5.1	67	74	93	5.5
Low and middle income	5,556	1.3	58	29	12,985.9	2,337	27,283.9	4,911	6.5	64	68	79	2.6
East Asia & Pacific	1,914	0.8	121	23	4,173.5	2,180	9,449.8	4,937	9.6	69	73	91	3.3
Europe & Central Asia	445	0.0 ^f	19	19	2,693.7	6,051	4,947.7	11,115	6.7	64	74	97	7.1
Latin America & the Caribbean	563	1.3	28	29	3,118.0	5,540	5,245.9	9,321	4.5	70	76	90	2.6
Middle East & North Africa	313	1.8	36	32	875.6	2,794	2,314.7	7,385	4.0	68	72	73	3.8
South Asia	1,520	1.6	318	33	1,338.6	880	3,856.7	2,537	7.0	63	66	58	1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	800	2.5	34	43	761.6	952	1,496.1	1,870	3.7	49	52	59	0.9
High income	1,056	0.7	32	18	39,682.1	37,566	38,133.5	36,100	2.0	76	82	99	13.1

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Technical notes*. c. Estimated to be low income (\$935 or less). d. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. e. The GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. f. Less than 0.05. g. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$936 to \$3,705). h. Excludes data for Transnistria. i. Excludes data for Kosovo and Metohija. j. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only. k. Estimated to be high income (\$11,456 or more).

Table 2 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	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % ^b	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5		Primary completion rate ^a %		Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school ^a %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Births attended by skilled health staff % of total		Contraceptive Prevalence rate % of married women ages 15-49		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15-49
		1992-2005	1990	2000-07 ^b	1991	2006	1991	2006	1990	2006	1990	2000-07 ^b	1990	2000-07 ^b	2005
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	8.2 ^c	..	17.0	..	96	96	97	45	17	..	100	..	60	0.2
Algeria	7.0 ^c	..	10.2	80	85	83	99	69	38	77	95	47	61	0.1
Angola	..	..	27.5	35	..	..	..	260	260	..	45	..	6	3.7
Argentina	3.1 ^{d,e}	..	2.3	..	97	..	104	29	16	96	99	..	..	0.6
Armenia	8.5 ^c	..	4.2	..	91	..	104	56	24	..	98	..	53	0.1
Australia	5.9 ^e	..	..	..	..	101	97	10	6	100	100	..	..	0.1
Austria	8.6 ^e	..	..	..	103	95	97	10	5	..	..	..	..	0.3
Azerbaijan	7.4 ^c	..	14.0	..	92	100	96	105	88	..	100	..	55	0.1
Bangladesh	8.8 ^c	..	39.2	49	72	..	103	149	69	..	20	31	58	<0.1
Belarus	8.8 ^c	..	1.3	94	95	..	101	24	13	..	100	..	73	0.3
Belgium	8.5 ^e	..	..	79	87	101	98	10	4	..	..	78	..	0.3
Benin	7.4 ^c	..	21.5	21	64	49	73	185	148	..	79	..	17	1.8
Bolivia	1.5 ^e	8.9	5.9	..	101	..	98	125	61	43	67	30	58	0.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.0 ^c	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	22	15	97	100	..	36	<0.1
Brazil	2.9 ^e	..	3.7	93	106	..	103	57	20	72	97	59	..	0.5
Bulgaria	8.7 ^c	..	1.6	84	98	99	97	19	14	..	99	..	..	<0.1
Burkina Faso	6.9 ^c	..	35.2	20	31	62	80	206	204	..	54	..	17	2.0
Burundi	5.1 ^c	..	38.9	46	36	82	89	190	181	..	34	..	9	3.3
Cambodia	6.8 ^c	..	28.4	..	87	73	89	116	82	..	44	..	40	1.6
Cameroon	5.6 ^c	..	15.1	53	52	83	83	139	149	58	63	16	29	5.5 ^g
Canada	7.2 ^e	..	..	..	..	99	98	8	6	..	100	..	..	0.3
Central African Republic	2.0 ^c	..	21.8	27	24	60	..	173	175	..	53	..	19	10.7
Chad	..	..	33.9	18	31	42	61	201	209	..	14	..	3	3.5
Chile	3.8 ^e	..	..	..	95	100	99	21	9	..	100	56	..	0.3
China	4.3 ^e	..	6.8	105	..	87	100	45	24	50	98	71	87	0.1 ^h
Hong Kong, China	5.3 ^e	..	..	102	100	103	98	..	..	..	100	86	..	..
Colombia	2.9 ^e	..	5.1	70	105	108	104	35	21	82	96	66	78	0.6
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	..	..	33.6	46	..	..	..	205	205	..	74 ^k	8	21 ^k	3.2
Congo, Rep.	..	..	11.8	54	73	85	90	103	126	..	86	..	44	5.3
Costa Rica	4.1 ^e	..	..	79	89	101	102	18	12	98	99	..	96	0.3
Côte d'Ivoire	5.2 ^c	..	20.2	43	43	65	..	153	127	..	57	..	13	7.1
Croatia	8.8 ^c	..	..	..	92	102	102	12	6	100	100	..	69	<0.1
Czech Republic	10.3 ^e	..	2.1	..	94	98	101	13	4	..	100	78	..	0.1
Denmark	8.3 ^e	..	..	98	101	101	101	9	5	..	..	78	..	0.2
Dominican Republic	4.1 ^e	8.4	4.2	..	83	..	104	65	29	93	96	56	61	1.1
Ecuador	3.3 ^c	..	6.2	..	106	..	100	57	24	..	75	53	73	0.3
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	8.9 ^c	..	5.4	..	98 ^k	81	95	91	35	37	74	38	59	<0.1
El Salvador	2.7 ^e	11.1	6.1	41	88	102	99	60	25	52	92	47	67	0.9
Eritrea	..	..	34.5	..	49	..	72	147	74	..	28	..	8	2.4
Ethiopia	9.1 ^c	..	34.6	26	46 ^k	68	83 ^k	204	123	..	6	4	15	1.4 ^l
Finland	9.6 ^e	..	..	97	97	109	102	7	4	..	100	77	..	0.1
France	7.2 ^e	..	..	104	..	102	100	9	4	..	..	81	..	0.4
Georgia	5.4 ^c	..	..	..	85	98	103	46	32	..	92	..	47	0.2
Germany	8.5 ^e	..	..	100	97	99	98	9	4	..	100	75	..	0.1
Ghana	5.6 ^c	24.1	18.8	61	71	79	95 ^k	120	120	40	50	13	17	2.3
Greece	6.7 ^e	..	..	99	103	99	98	11	4	..	..	..	..	0.2
Guatemala	3.9 ^e	..	17.7	..	77	..	92	82	41	..	41	..	43	0.9
Guinea	7.0 ^c	..	22.5	17	64	45	74	235	161	31	38	..	9	1.5
Haiti	2.4 ^e	..	18.9	27	..	94	..	152	80	23	26	10	32	2.2 ^l
Honduras	3.4 ^e	..	8.6	64	89	106	109	58	27	45	67	47	65	1.5
Hungary	8.6 ^c	2.3	..	93	96	100	99	17	7	..	100	..	..	0.1
India	8.1 ^c	..	43.5	64	86	70	91	115	76	..	47	43	56	0.9
Indonesia	7.1 ^c	31.0	24.4	91	99	93	98	91	34	32	72	50	57	0.1
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	6.5 ^c	..	..	91	101	85	105	72	34	..	90	49	74	0.2
Iraq	..	..	..	58	..	78	..	53	..	54	..	14	..	..
Ireland	7.4 ^e	..	..	..	96	104	103	9	5	..	100	60	..	0.2
Israel	5.7 ^e	..	..	..	101	105	101	12	5	..	..	68	..	0.2
Italy	6.5 ^e	..	..	104	100	100	99	9	4	..	99	..	..	0.5
Japan	10.6 ^e	..	..	101	..	101	100	6	4	100	100	58	56	<0.1
Jordan	6.7 ^c	4.8	3.6	72	99	101	102	40	25	87	100	40	56	0.2
Kazakhstan	7.4 ^c	..	..	..	101 ^k	102	99 ^l	60	29	..	100	..	51	0.1
Kenya	6.0 ^c	..	16.5	29	93	94	96	97	121	50	42	27	39	6.1
Korea, Rep. of	7.9 ^e	..	..	98	101 ^k	99	96 ^k	9	5	98	100	77	..	<0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	8.9 ^c	..	..	..	99	..	100	75	41	..	98	..	48	0.1
Lao PDR	8.1 ^c	..	36.4	46	75	76	85	163	75	..	19	..	32	0.1
Lebanon	..	..	3.4	..	80	..	103	37	30	..	98	..	58	0.1
Liberia	..	..	22.8	..	63	..	..	235	235	..	51	..	10	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	41	18	..	..	..	..	0.2
Lithuania	6.8 ^c	..	..	..	93	..	100	13	8	..	100	..	..	0.2
Madagascar	4.9 ^e	35.5	36.8	33	57	98	96	168	115	57	51	17	27	0.5
Malawi	7.0 ^c	24.4	18.4	29	55	81	100	221	120	55	54	13	42	14.1
Malaysia	4.4 ^e	..	..	91	98	101	104	22	12	..	98	50	..	0.5
Mali	6.1 ^c	..	30.1	13	49	57	74	250	217	..	41	..	8	1.7
Mauritania	6.2 ^c	..	30.4	34	47	71	102	133	125	40	57	3	8	0.7
Mexico	4.3 ^c	13.9	3.4	88	104	97	99	53	35	..	83	..	71	0.3
Moldova	7.8 ^c	..	3.2	..	98	106	103	37	19	..	100	..	68	1.1
Morocco	6.5 ^c	8.1	9.9	48	84	70	87	89	37	31	63	42	63	0.1
Mozambique	5.4 ^c	..	21.2	26	42	71	85	235	138	..	48	..	17	16.1
Myanmar	..	..	29.6	..	95	97	101	130	104	..	68	17	34	1.3

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health			Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % ^b	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5		Primary completion rate ^a %		Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school ^a %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Births attended by skilled health staff % of total		Contraceptive Prevalence rate % of married women ages 15–49		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49
		1992–2005	1990	2000–07 ^b	1991	2006	1991	2006	1990	2006	1990	2000–07 ^b	1990	2000–07 ^b	2005
Nepal	6.0 ^c	..	38.8	51	76	59	93	142	59	7	19	23	48	0.5
Netherlands	7.6 ^e	..	..	..	..	97	98	9	5	..	100	76	..	0.2
New Zealand	6.4 ^e	..	..	100	..	100	103	11	6	..	97	..	..	0.1
Nicaragua	5.6 ^c	..	7.8	42	73	109	102	68	36	..	67	..	69	0.2
Niger	2.6 ^c	41.0	39.9	18	33	53	70	320	253	15	18	4	11	1.1
Nigeria	5.0 ^c	35.1	27.2	..	76	77	83	230	191	33	36	6	13	3.9
Norway	9.6 ^c	..	..	100	96	102	100	9	4	100	..	74	..	0.1
Pakistan	9.1 ^c	39.0	31.3	..	62	..	78	130	97	19	31	15	28	0.1
Panama	2.5 ^e	..	..	86	94	..	101	34	23	..	91	..	..	0.9
Papua New Guinea	4.5 ^c	..	..	46	..	80	..	94	73	..	42	..	..	1.8
Paraguay	2.4 ^e	2.8	..	68	95	98	99	41	22	66	77	48	73	0.4
Peru	3.7 ^e	8.8	5.2	..	101	96	101	78	25	80	87	59	46	0.6
Philippines	5.4 ^c	..	20.7	86	94	100	102	62	32	..	60	36	49	<0.1
Poland	7.4 ^c	..	..	98	97	101	99	18	7	..	100	49	..	0.1
Portugal	5.8 ^e	..	..	95	104	103	101	14	5	98	100	..	..	0.4
Romania	8.2 ^c	..	3.5	96	101	99	100	31	18	..	98	..	70	<0.1
Russian Federation	6.1 ^c	..	..	..	94	104	99	27	16	..	99	34	..	1.1
Rwanda	5.3 ^c	24.3	18.0	35	35	92	102	176	160	26	39	21	17	3.0 ^f
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	55	..	84	..	44	25	..	96	..	..	0.2
Senegal	6.6 ^c	..	14.5	42	49	69	92	149	116	..	52	..	12	0.7 ^g
Serbia	8.3 ^{c,i}	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	99	..	41	0.2 ^j
Sierra Leone	6.5 ^c	..	24.7	..	81 ^k	67	86 ^k	290	270	..	43	..	5	1.6
Singapore	5.0 ^e	..	3.3	..	..	95	..	8	3	..	100	65	..	0.3
Slovak Republic	8.8 ^e	..	..	96	93	..	100	14	8	..	100	74	..	<0.1
Somalia	..	..	32.8	..	..	..	..	203	145	..	33	1	15	0.9
South Africa	3.5 ^c	..	..	76	100	104	100	60	69	..	92	57	60	18.8
Spain	7.0 ^e	..	..	..	103	104	103	9	4	..	..	..	..	0.6
Sri Lanka	7.0 ^c	..	22.8	102	108	102	..	32	13	..	96	..	70	<0.1
Sudan	..	..	38.4	42	47	77	89	120	89	69	49	9	8	1.6
Sweden	9.1 ^e	..	..	96	..	102	100	7	3	..	..	..	..	0.2
Switzerland	7.6 ^e	..	..	53	88	97	97	9	5	..	100	..	..	0.4
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	8.5	89	115	85	95	38	14	..	93	..	58	0.2
Tajikistan	7.8 ^c	..	..	..	106	..	88	115	68	..	83	..	38	0.1
Tanzania	7.3 ^c	25.1	16.7	62	85 ^k	97	..	161	118	53	43	10	26	6.5
Thailand	6.3 ^c	..	7.0	..	..	97	104	31	8	..	97	..	77	1.4
Togo	..	21.2	..	35	67	59	73	149	108	31	62	34	17	3.2
Tunisia	6.0 ^c	8.5	..	74	120	86	104	52	23	69	90	50	63	0.1
Turkey	5.3 ^c	..	3.5	90	96	81	90	82	26	..	83	63	71	0.2
Turkmenistan	6.1 ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	51	..	100	..	48	<0.1
Uganda	5.7 ^c	19.7	19.0	..	54	82	98	160	134	38	42	5	24	6.4 ^l
Ukraine	9.0 ^c	..	4.1	94	105	..	99	25	24	..	100	..	66	1.4
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	103	100	104	101	15	8	..	100	..	..	0.2
United Kingdom	6.1 ^e	..	..	..	..	102	102	10	6	..	..	..	84	0.2
United States	5.4 ^e	..	1.1	..	95	100	100	11	8	99	99	71	..	0.6
Uruguay	4.5 ^{d,e}	..	6.0	94	99	..	106	23	12	..	99	..	..	0.5
Uzbekistan	7.2 ^c	..	4.4	..	100	94	98 ^k	74	43	..	100	..	65	0.2
Venezuela, R.B. de	3.3 ^e	..	..	43	96	105	103	33	21	..	95	..	..	0.7
Vietnam	7.1 ^c	..	20.2	..	..	..	..	53	17	..	88	53	76	0.5 ^l
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	95	..	104	40	22	..	99	..	50	..
Yemen, Rep.	7.2 ^c	..	41.3	..	60	..	66	139	100	16	27	10	23	0.2
Zambia	3.6 ^c	21.2	23.3	..	84	..	93	180	182	51	43	15	34	17.0
Zimbabwe	4.6 ^c	8.0	14.0	97	..	92	97	76	105	70	80	43	60	18.1 ^l
World	..	..^w	23.9 ^w	79 ^w	86 ^w	.. ^w	95 ^w	92 ^w	72 ^w	49 ^w	65 ^w	57 ^w	60 ^w	1.0 ^w
Low income	..	..	28.9	49	65	76	88	164	135	33	41	22	33	2.5
Middle income	..	..	22.9	82	93	86	97	75	49	48	73	61	69	0.7
Lower middle income	..	..	25.2	83	91	83	96	81	54	44	69	63	69	0.5
Upper middle income	..	..	..	88	101	99	100	46	26	79	94	50	67	1.6
Low and middle income	..	..	24.9	77	85	84	94	101	79	45	62	54	60	1.1
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	13.3	101	98	90	100	56	29	47	87	75	79	0.2
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..	90	98	98	97	49	26	81	95	44	63	0.6
Latin America & the Caribbean	..	..	5.1	82	100	99	101	55	26	75	88	57	67	0.6
Middle East & North Africa	..	..	..	77	90	79	93	78	42	48	77	42	60	0.1
South Asia	..	..	41.3	62	80	70	90	123	83	30	41	40	53	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	26.8	51	60	82	87	184	157	44	45	15	22	5.8
High income	..	..	..	..	97	100	99	12	7	..	99	71	..	0.4

a. Because of the change from International Standard Classification of Education 1976 (ISCED76) to ISCED97, data before 1998 are not fully comparable with data from 1999 onward. 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. Includes Montenegro. g. Survey data, 2004. h. Includes Hong Kong, China. i. Survey data 2005. j. Survey data 2005–2006. k. Data are for 2007. l. Survey data, 2004–2005.

	Gross domestic product		Agricultural tchr productivity		Value added as % of GDP			Household final cons. expenditure	General gov't. final cons. expenditure	Gross capital formation	External balance of goods and services	GDP implicit deflator
	Millions of dollars	Avg. annual % growth	Agricultural value added per worker 2000 \$		Agriculture	Industry	Services					
			1990-92	2003-05				% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP		
	2007	2000-07	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2000-07
Nepal	10,207	3.2	191	207	35	16	49	82	9	25	-16	5.6
Netherlands	754,203	1.6	24,914	42,198	2	25	73	47	25	20	8	2.1
New Zealand	129,372	3.2	19,204	25,109	..	..	..	60	18	25	-3	2.4
Nicaragua	5,676	3.5	..	2,071	20	30	51	92	9	29	-30	7.6
Niger	4,170	3.9	152	157 ^b	..	..	..	75	12	23	-9	2.1
Nigeria	165,690	6.7	..	..	33	39	28	..	..	..	9	17.8
Norway	381,951	2.5	19,500	37,776	2	45	54	41	19	22	18	4.0
Pakistan	143,597	5.8	593	695	20	27	54	75	10	23	-8	6.5
Panama	19,740	6.0	2,363	3,914	7	16	77	71	7	23	-1	1.8
Papua New Guinea	6,261	2.4	500	595	36	45	19	47	12	20	21	7.2
Paraguay	12,004	3.3	1,596	2,052	26	20	54	74	9	21	-4	10.6
Peru	109,088	5.4	930	1,498	6	35	59	63	9	20	8	3.8
Philippines	144,129	5.1	905	1,075	14	31	55	80	10	15	-5	5.1
Poland	420,321	4.1	1,502 ^b	2,182	4	30	66	63	17	22	-1	2.4
Portugal	220,241	0.8	4,612	5,980	3	25	72	65	21	22	-8	3.0
Romania	165,980	6.1	2,196	4,646	8	26	65	77	14	22	-13	18.0
Russian Federation	1,291,011	6.6	1,825 ^b	2,519	5	39	57	50	17	25	8	16.7
Rwanda	3,320	5.8	168	182	36	14	50	85	11	22	-18	9.7
Saudi Arabia	381,683	4.1	7,875	15,780	3	65	32	28	23	22	-27	8.1
Senegal	11,151	4.5	225	215	15	22	63	76	10	32	-18	2.2
Serbia	41,581	5.5	..	..	13	26	62	73	22	25	-20	19.5
Sierra Leone	1,672	11.2	..	..	44	24	32	84	13	17	-14	8.9
Singapore	161,347	5.8	22,695	40,419	0	31	69	38	10	23	29	1.0
Slovak Republic	74,932	6.0	..	5,026	3	37	60	55	18	27	0	3.9
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	277,581	4.3	1,786	2,484	3	31	66	64	20	20	-4	6.6
Spain	1,429,226	3.4	9,511	19,030	3	30	67	58	18	31	-6	4.0
Sri Lanka	32,354	5.3	679	702	12	30	58	68	15	27	-10	10.0
Sudan	47,632	7.1	418	666	32	28	41	68	14	24	-6	9.6
Sweden	444,443	2.8	21,463	33,023	1	29	70	47	27	18	8	1.5
Switzerland	415,516	1.6	22,344	23,418	1	28	70	60	11	22	7	0.9
Syrian Arab Republic	38,081	4.5	2,344	3,261	20	32	48	71	12	16	2	6.2
Tajikistan	3,712	8.8	397 ^b	465	21	28	51	113	9	23	-45	20.5
Tanzania ^c	16,181	6.7	238	295	45	17	37	73	16	17	-6	9.0
Thailand	245,818	5.4	497	621	11	44	45	57	10	30	4	2.9
Togo	2,493	2.6	312	347	43	23	34	85	10	18	-13	0.8
Tunisia	35,020	4.8	2,422	2,719	11	27	62	64	13	23	0	2.7
Turkey	657,091	5.9	..	1,846	9	28	63	71	12	22	-5	18.8
Turkmenistan	12,933	..	1,222 ^b	..	..	..	..	46	13	23	17	..
Uganda	11,214	5.7	184	229	29	18	53	80	14	24	-19	6.2
Ukraine	140,484	7.6	1,195 ^b	1,702	7	32	61	66	15	22	-4	14.0
United Arab Emirates	129,702	8.2	10,454	25,841	2	56	42	46	11	24	18	4.9
United Kingdom	2,727,806	2.6	22,659	26,933	1	24	75	64	22	18	-4	2.6
United States	13,811,200	2.7	20,793	41,797	1	23	76	71	16	19	-6	2.6
Uruguay	23,087	3.3	5,714	7,973	9	32	59	73	11	18	-2	9.4
Uzbekistan	22,308	6.2	1,272 ^b	1,800	24	27	49	54	16	20	10	26.5
Venezuela, R.B. de	228,071	4.7	4,483	6,292	..	..	..	48	11	24	17	26.8
Vietnam	71,216	7.8	214	305	20	42	38	67	6	35	-8	6.7
West Bank and Gaza	4,007	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	96	33	23	-52	3.0
Yemen, Rep. of	22,523	4.0	271	328 ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.5
Zambia	11,363	-5.7	159	204	22	38	40	59	10	24	6	18.3
Zimbabwe	3,418	-4.4	240	222	19	24	57	72	27	17	-16	232.0
World	54,347,038t	3.2w	730w	911w	3w	28w	69w	61w	17w	22w	0w	
Low income	810,300	5.6	259	321	25	28	48	74	9	24	-6	
Middle income	13,342,194	6.2	454	654	8	32	59	60	15	25	0	
Lower middle income	6,888,343	8.0	370	509	13	41	46	49	13	35	3	
Upper middle income	6,450,429	4.3	2,134	2,954	5	31	64	59	17	23	1	
Low and middle income	14,155,882	6.2	417	583	10	32	59	61	15	25	-1	
East Asia & Pacific	4,438,135	8.9	303	446	12	47	41	41	13	38	7	
Europe & Central Asia	3,155,221	6.1	1,588	2,109	7	33	60	61	16	24	-1	
Latin America & the Caribbean	3,444,374	3.6	2,155	3,053	5	29	66	60	17	22	1	
Middle East & North Africa	828,691	4.5	1,583	2,205	11	35	53	62	14	26	-1	
South Asia	1,438,594	7.3	335	406	18	29	53	59	10	35	-4	
Sub-Saharan Africa	842,914	5.0	246	281	15	32	54	67	16	21	-3	
High income	40,197,253	2.4	14,586	25,456	2	26	72	62	18	21	-1	

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

Table 4 Trade, aid, and finance

	Merchandise trade		Manufactured exports	High technology exports	Current account balance	Foreign direct investment net inflows	Official development assistance ^a	External debt		Domestic credit provided by banking sector		Net migration thousands
	Exports	Imports						% of total merchandise exports	% of manufactured exports	Total \$	Present value % of GNI		% of GDP
	\$ millions	\$ millions			\$ millions	\$ millions	\$ per capita	2006	2006	2007	2000-05 ^b	
	2007	2007	2006	2006	2007	2006	2006	2006	2006	2007	2000-05 ^b	
Afghanistan	480	2,950	..	..	..	..	..	1,771	18 ^d	0	1,112
Albania	1,072	4,196	27	13	-671	325	101	2,340	21	64	-110	
Algeria	59,518	27,439	1	2	..	1,795	6	5,583	5	-3	-140	
Angola	38,100	11,400	..	..	10,690	-38	10	9,563	33	2	175
Argentina	55,933	44,780	32	7	7,210	4,840	3	122,190	68	29	-100	
Armenia	1,219	3,282	56	1	-571	343	71	2,073	29	12	-100	
Australia	141,079	165,331	23	12	-56,783	26,599	..	..	..	142	593
Austria	162,204	161,800	80	13	12,031	157	..	..	..	124	180
Azerbaijan	9,300	6,050	8	2	9,019	-584	24	1,900	12	18	-100	
Bangladesh	12,360	18,470	92	0	1,196	697	8	20,521	22	59	-500	
Belarus	24,339	28,674	50	3	-2,944	354	7	6,124	17	27	..	
Belgium	432,327	415,752	77	8 ^c	8,254	61,990	..	..	..	114	180
Benin	590	1,110	9	0	-226	63	43	824	12 ^d	9	99	
Bolivia	4,485	3,446	7	4	1,319	240	62	5,292	20 ^d	54	-100	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,155	9,726	62	3	-1,939	423	126	5,669	43	56	115	
Brazil	160,649	126,581	51	12	1,460	18,782	0	194,150	26	96	-229	
Bulgaria	18,450	30,034	53	6	-8,592	5,172	..	20,925	74	59	-43	
Burkina Faso	660	1,700	8	10	..	26	61	1,142	11 ^d	12	100	
Burundi	55	350	6	4	-135	0	51	1,411	105	38	192	
Cambodia	4,400	5,300	97	0	-506	483	37	3,527	48	13	10	
Cameroon	3,750	3,760	3	3	..	309	93	3,171	4 ^d	6	6	
Canada	418,493	389,670	56	15	12,815	69,068	..	..	..	166	1,041
Central African Republic	195	230	36	0	..	24	31	1,020	53 ^d	18	-45	
Chad	3,450	1,500	..	..	..	700	27	1,772	23 ^d	0	219
Chile	68,296	46,108	11	7	7,200	7,952	5	47,977	42	90	30	
China	1,217,939 ^e	955,845	92 ^e	30	249,866	78,095	1	322,845	14	136	-1,900	
Hong Kong, China	349,663	370,733	91	11	27,405	42,891	..	..	..	126	300
Colombia	29,360	32,897	37	4	-5,851	6,463	22	39,698	32	50	-120	
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	2,600	2,950	..	..	..	180	34	11,201	119 ^d	5	-237
Congo, Rep. of	6,100	2,900	..	..	903	344	69	6,130	108 ^d	-10	-10
Costa Rica	9,367	12,955	65	45	-1,499	1,469	5	6,832	35	48	84	
Côte d'Ivoire	8,400	6,100	15	42	-146	315	13	13,840	72 ^d	21	-339	
Croatia	12,360	25,830	66	10	-4,412	3,376	45	37,480	93	83	100	
Czech Republic	122,414	117,980	89	14	-4,586	6,021	..	..	..	55	67
Denmark	103,307	99,375	65	20	4,279	3,343	..	..	..	207	46
Dominican Republic	6,700	13,100	..	..	-2,231	1,183	6	8,905	35	54	-148
Ecuador	13,751	13,565	10	8	1,503	271	14	16,536	52	19	-400	
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	16,201	27,064	21	1	2,635	10,043	12	29,339	28	91	-525	
El Salvador	3,980	8,677	55	3	-855	204	23	9,136	55	46	-143	
Eritrea	15	515	..	..	..	4	28	800	49 ^d	139	229
Ethiopia	1,290	5,320	..	..	-1,786	364	25	2,326	8 ^d	47	-140
Finland	89,656	81,145	81	22	11,402	5,311	..	..	..	85	33
France	552,193	613,224	79	21	-30,567	81,045	..	..	..	123	722
Georgia	1,240	5,217	48	16	-1,931	1,060	81	1,964	22	32	-248	
Germany	1,326,521	1,059,439	83	17	150,746	43,410	..	..	..	126	1,000
Ghana	4,320	7,980	31	0	-1,040	435	51	3,192	21 ^d	33	12	
Greece	23,574	75,553	52	11	-29,585	5,401	..	..	..	95	154
Guatemala	6,926	13,578	35	3	-1,592	354	37	5,496	18	42	-300	
Guinea	1,100	1,190	..	..	..	108	18	3,281	58 ^d	16	-425
Haiti	550	1,550	..	..	1	160	62	1,189	22 ^d	25	-140
Honduras	2,160	6,760	21	1	-195	385	84	4,076	25 ^d	51	-150	
Hungary	94,160	94,792	84	24	-7,421	6,098	..	107,677	100	75	65	
India	145,228	216,682	70	5	-9,415	17,453	1	153,075	15	63	-1,350	
Indonesia	118,163	91,715	45	13	11,009	5,580	6	130,956	45	41	-1,000	
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	83,000	45,000	10	6	..	901	2	20,113	10	48	-1,250	
Iraq	36,400	29,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-375
Ireland	121,068	81,678	85	34	-12,695	-882	..	..	..	199	188
Israel	54,065	58,950	82	14	4,994	14,302	..	..	..	76	115
Italy	491,532	504,591	85	7	-51,032	38,884	..	..	..	129	1,125
Japan	712,839	620,967	91	22	210,490	-6,784	..	..	..	294	270
Jordan	5,760	13,310	71	1	-1,909	3,219	105	8,000	58	124	130	
Kazakhstan	46,540	32,940	13	21	-7,184	6,143	11	74,148	132	41	-200	
Kenya	4,140	9,210	26	3	-526	51	26	6,534	26	34	25	
Korea, Rep. of	371,554	356,648	89	32	5,954	3,645	..	..	..	110	-80
Kyrgyz Republic	1,105	2,475	46	3	-234	182	60	2,382	52 ^d	15	-75	
Lao PDR	980	1,400	..	..	..	187	63	2,985	87	8	-115
Lebanon	3,574	12,251	70	2	-2,046	2,794	174	23,963	116	190	..	
Liberia	157	490	..	..	-138	-82	75	2,674	1,128 ^d	92	-119
Libya	45,000	8,600	..	..	22,170	..	6	..	..	-70	10
Lithuania	17,173	24,116	58	8	-3,218	1,812	..	18,955	79	61	-30	
Madagascar	1,190	2,590	41	1	-554	230	39	1,453	13 ^d	9	-5	
Malawi	670	1,380	13	11	..	30	49	850	6 ^d	16	-30	
Malaysia	176,211	146,982	74	54	28,931	6,064	9	52,526	39	117	150	
Mali	1,620	2,000	10	4	-231	185	69	1,436	15 ^d	15	-134	
Mauritania	1,360	1,510	0	..	..	-3	62	1,630	93 ^d	..	30
Mexico	272,044	296,578	76	19	-1,993	19,222	2	160,700	21	43	-3,983	
Moldova	1,370	3,720	31	5	-695	242	60	2,416	65	40	-250	
Morocco	14,646	31,468	68	10	1,851	2,699	34	18,493	30	92	-550	
Mozambique	2,650	3,210	5	2	-634	154	77	3,265	12 ^d	10	-20	
Myanmar	5,350	3,250	..	..	802	279	3	6,828	47	28	-99

	Merchandise trade		Manufactured exports	High technology exports	Current account balance	Foreign direct investment net inflows	Official development assistance ^a	External debt		Domestic credit provided by banking sector		Net migration thousands
	Exports	Imports						% of total merchandise exports	% of manufactured exports	Total \$	Present value % of GNI		% of GDP
	\$ millions	\$ millions			\$ millions	\$ millions	\$ per capita	2006	2006	2007	2000-05 ^b	
	2007	2007	2006	2006	2007	2006	2006	2006	2006	2007	2000-05 ^b	
Nepal	888	2,904	..	..	6	-7	19	3,409	27 ^d	49	-100
Netherlands	550,636	490,582	66	28	50,706	7,197	..	..	..	208	110
New Zealand	26,950	30,890	27	11	-10,233	7,941	..	..	..	152	102
Nicaragua	1,210	3,510	9	7	-855	282	132	4,391	30 ^d	74	-210	
Niger	650	970	15	11	-312	20	29	805	8 ^d	7	-29	
Nigeria	66,500	27,500	..	..	24,202	5,445	79	7,693	9	4	-170
Norway	139,424	80,347	16	19	64,070	4,653	..	..	..	..	84
Pakistan	17,457	32,598	81	1	-8,253	4,273	14	35,909	26	46	-1,239	
Panama	1,200	7,010	10	0	-1,577	2,574	9	9,989	77	88	8	
Papua New Guinea	4,610	2,950	..	..	640	32	45	1,675	35	23	..
Paraguay	3,374	7,280	16	8	-217	189	9	3,426	43	20	-45	
Peru	27,956	20,185	14	2	2,589	3,467	17	28,174	42	16	-510	
Philippines	50,276	57,160	87	68	5,897	2,345	7	60,324	57	41	-900	
Poland	137,609	160,804	79	4	-15,794	19,198	..	125,831	41	47	-200	
Portugal	50,994	77,050	74	9	-18,281	7,366	..	..	..	174	276
Romania	40,257	69,712	79	4	-23,136	11,394	..	55,114	58	36	-270	
Russian Federation	355,177	223,059	17	9	78,310	30,827	..	251,067	34	25	917	
Rwanda	165	600	..	..	-147	11	62	419	8 ^d	9	43
Saudi Arabia	228,550	94,235	8	1	99,066	660	1	..	..	18	285
Senegal	1,650	4,250	44	6	..	58	68	1,984	14 ^d	25	-100	
Serbia	8,780	18,295	..	4	..	5,128	214	13,831	52	30	-339	
Sierra Leone	260	420	..	..	-101	59	63	1,428	10 ^d	10	472
Singapore	299,271 ^e	263,150	80 ^e	58	36,326	24,191	..	..	..	81	200
Slovak Republic	58,082	60,103	85	6	..	4,165	..	27,085	58	52	3	
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	96	46	2,836	..	..	100
South Africa	69,788	90,990	53 ^f	6	-20,631	-120	15	35,549	15	89	75	
Spain	241,962	373,585	76	6	-145,275	20,167	..	..	..	194	2,846
Sri Lanka	7,750	10,840	70	2	-1,334	480	40	11,446	40	47	-442	
Sudan	8,160	8,450	0	1	-4,722	3,534	55	19,158	77 ^d	0	-532	
Sweden	168,223	150,039	78	16	28,413	27,299	..	..	..	135	152
Switzerland	171,621	160,798	91	22	72,354	27,185	..	..	..	194	100
Syrian Arab Republic	11,330	14,820	32	1	920	600	1	6,502	23	33	200	
Tajikistan	1,468	2,455	..	..	-21	339	36	1,154	36	15	-345
Tanzania	2,005	5,337	18	0	-1,442	474	46	4,240	16 ^{d,g}	13	-345	
Thailand	152,469	141,347	76	27	14,921	9,010	-3	55,233	30	96	231	
Togo	690	1,450	58	0	-461	57	12	1,806	68 ^d	22	-4	
Tunisia	15,029	18,980	75	4	-634	3,270	43	18,480	66	72	-29	
Turkey	107,154	169,987	42	..	-32,774	20,070	8	207,854	61	49	-30	
Turkmenistan	8,920	4,460	..	..	..	731	5	881	11	..	-10
Uganda	1,530	3,350	21	34	-745	392	52	1,264	6 ^d	9	-5	
Ukraine	49,100	60,440	73	3	-5,927	5,604	10	49,887	58	62	-173	
United Arab Emirates	154,000	121,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	577
United Kingdom	435,615	617,178	77	34	-115,243	139,745	..	..	..	194	948
United States	1,163,183	2,016,978	79	30	-738,641	180,580	..	..	..	240	6,493
Uruguay	4,480	5,480	32	3	-186	1,346	6	9,804	66	25	-104	
Uzbekistan	8,040	4,470	..	..	..	164	6	3,892	26	..	-300
Venezuela, R.B. de	69,165	48,591	5	2	20,001	-543	2	44,635	34	23	40	
Vietnam	48,387	60,830	50	5	-6,992	2,315	22	20,202	33	96	-200	
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	..	..	9	11
Yemen, Rep. of	7,160	5,890	1	5	206	1,121	13	5,563	25	10	-100	
Zambia	4,876	4,014	6	2	-505	575	122	2,325	9 ^d	17	-82	
Zimbabwe	2,050	2,420	38	2	..	40	21	4,677	110	93	-75	
World	13,899,267t	14,107,100t	74w	20w	..	1,352,442s	16w	..s	167w	..w ^h	..	
Low income	230,215	251,819	..	..	..	20,380	35	201,382	30	-2,858	..
Middle income	3,919,104	3,641,914	60	20	..	334,242	9	2,642,418	77	-15,770	..	
Lower middle income	2,179,289	1,947,080	69	25	..	162,047	9	1,080,416	102	-11,295	..	
Upper middle income	1,738,728	1,690,142	52	16	..	172,195	7	1,562,002	55	-4,475	..	
Low and middle income	4,149,329	3,893,700	60	20	..	354,621	19	2,843,800	75	-18,629	..	
East Asia & Pacific	1,783,695	1,475,731	80	33	..	104,972	4	659,985	119	-3,847	..	
Europe & Central Asia	874,122	935,854	39	8	..	114,318	14	912,265	38	-1,798	..	
Latin America & the Caribbean	750,092	732,907	53	12	..	70,457	12	734,499	63	-6,811	..	
Middle East & North Africa	297,678	234,252	19	5	..	26,551	54	136,499	49	-2,618	..	
South Asia	184,991	286,021	72	4	..	22,916	6	227,303	60	-2,484	..	
Sub-Saharan Africa	261,373	237,971	..	..	..	15,408	52	173,248	48	-1,070	..
High income	9,752,088	10,219,990	77	21	..	997,821	0.1	..	196	18,522	..	

a. The distinction between official aid, for countries on the Part II list of the 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. Total for the 5-year period. c. Includes Luxembourg. d. Data are from debt sustainability analysis undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. e. Includes re-exports. f. Data on total exports and imports refer to South Africa only. Data on export commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa). g. GNI refers to mainland Tanzania only. h. World total computed by the UN sums to zero, but because the aggregates shown here refer to World Bank definitions, regional and income group totals do not equal zero.

Table 5 Key indicators for other economies

	Population			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	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons	
	Thousands	Avg. annual % growth	Density people per sq. km	Population age composition % ages 0–14	Millions of dollars	per capita dollars	Millions of dollars		per capita dollars	2006			2006
								2007			2007	2006–2007		2006	2006
	2007	2000–2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2006–2007	2006	2006	2005	2004
American Samoa	60	1.4 ^c	301	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	
Andorra	67	0.5 ^c	143	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	85	1.4	193	..	977	11,520	1,494	17,620 ^f	2.9	..	..	5.1	
Aruba	101	0.5 ^c	561	22	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	97	21.8	
Bahamas, The	331	1.3	33	27	..	..^e	..	..	..	70	76	6.3	
Bahrain	753	2.1	1,060	25	14,022	19,350	24,869	34,310	5.6	74	77	87	23.8
Barbados	294	0.4	684	18	..	..^e	..	4,711 ^f	16,140 ^f	..	74	80	4.4
Belize	304	2.8	13	37	1,157	3,800	1,886 ^f	6,200 ^f	0.1	70	74	..	2.8
Bermuda	64	0.4	1,280	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	76	81	..	8.7
Bhutan	657	2.3	14	31	1,166	1,770	3,276	4,980	17.5	64	67	60	0.7
Botswana	1,881	1.2	3	35	10,991	5,840	23,369	12,420	2.5	50	50	81	2.4
Brunei Darussalam	389	2.2	74	29	10,287	26,930	19,059	49,900	2.9	75	80	93	24.1
Cape Verde	530	2.3	132	38	1,287	2,430	1,558	2,940	4.6	68	74	81	0.6
Cayman Islands	47	2.1 ^c	180	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1
Channel Islands	149	0.2	785	16	..	..^e	..	..	..	76	81	..	..
Comoros	626	2.1	336	42 ^g	425	680	721	1,150	-2.9	62 ^g	64 ^g	..	0.2
Cuba	11,257	0.1	103	18	..	..^d	..	..	..	76	80	100	2.3
Cyprus	787	1.8	85	19	19,617	24,940	20,741	26,370	2.5	77	82	97	9.1
Djibouti	833	1.9	36	37	908	1,090	1,886	2,260	2.2	53	56	..	0.5
Dominica	73	0.3	97	..	310	4,250	540 ^f	7,410 ^f	0.4	..	..	..	1.5
Equatorial Guinea	508	2.3	18	42	6,527	12,860	10,773	21,230	9.9	50	52	87	11.5
Estonia	1,342	-0.3	32	15	17,706	13,200	26,399	19,680	7.3	67	78	100	14.0
Faeroe Islands	48	0.2 ^c	35	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	77	81	..	13.7
Fiji	838	0.6	46	32	3,189	3,800	3,666	4,370	-5.0	66	71	..	1.3
French Polynesia	263	1.5	72	27	..	..^e	..	..	..	71	77	..	2.7
Gabon	1,330	1.7	5	35	8,876	6,670	17,395	13,080	4.0	56	57	84	1.1
Gambia, The	1,707	3.0	171	41	544	320	1,951	1,140	4.3	58	60	..	0.2
Greenland	57	0.1	0 ^h	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Grenada	108	0.9	318	33	505	4,670	747 ^f	6,910 ^f	3.0	..	..	..	2.0
Guam	173	1.6	321	29	..	..^e	..	..	..	73	78	..	25.0
Guinea-Bissau	1,695	3.0	60	48	331	200	790	470	-0.3	45	48	..	0.2
Guyana	739	0.1	4	31	959	1,300	2,129 ^f	2,880 ^f	5.5	63	69	..	2.0
Iceland	311	1.4	3	22	16,826	54,100	10,592	34,060	1.4	79	83	..	7.6
Isle of Man	77	0.9	136	..	3,088	40,600	2,568 ^f	33,750 ^f	4.9	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	2,677	0.5	247	31	9,923	3,710	16,612	6,210	1.7	70	73	..	4.0
Kiribati	102	1.7	126	..	120	1,170	228 ^f	2,240 ^f	0.8	..	..	..	0.3
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	23,783	0.5	198	23	..	..ⁱ	..	..	..	65	69	..	3.4
Kuwait	2,663	2.8	149	23	80,221	31,640	126,703	49,970	6.7	76	80	93	40.4
Latvia	2,276	-0.6	37	14	22,595	9,930	38,452	16,890	10.9	65	77	100	3.1
Lesotho	2,006	0.9	66	40	2,007	1,000	3,783	1,890	4.3	43	43	82	..
Liechtenstein	35	0.8 ^c	220	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	480	1.3	185	18	36,420	75,880	30,909	64,400	1.9	76	82	..	24.9
Macao, China	480	1.2	17,026	14	..	..^e	..	..	26.6	78	83	91	4.7
Macedonia, FYR	2,037	0.2	80	19	7,052	3,460	17,344	8,510	5.1	72	76	96	5.1
Maldives	305	1.6	1,018	32	977	3,200	1,540	5,040	3.8	67	69	96	2.5
Malta	409	0.7	1,279	17	6,216	15,310	8,523	20,990	2.7	77	81	..	6.1
Marshall Islands	67	3.3	369	..	204	3,070	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,263	0.9	622	24	6,878	5,450	14,381	11,390	3.9	70	77	84	2.6
Mayotte	194	3.8 ^c	518	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. States	111	0.5	159	38	274	2,470	363 ^f	3,270 ^f	1.5	68	69	..	..
Monaco	33	0.3 ^c	16,769	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	2,612	1.2	2	27	3,362	1,290	8,246	3,160	8.7	66	69	98	3.4
Montenegro	600	-1.6	43	19	3,109	5,180	6,175	10,290	7.6	72	77	..	..
Namibia	2,074	1.4	3	37	6,970	3,360	10,608	5,120	4.6	52	53	85	1.2
Netherlands Antilles	191	0.8	239	21	..	..^e	..	..	..	71	79	96	22.2
New Caledonia	242	1.8	13	26	..	..^e	..	..	..	73	78	..	11.2
Northern Mariana Islands	84	2.4 ^c	182	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	2,600	1.1	8	32	27,887	11,120	49,487	19,740	4.6	74	77	81	12.5
Palau	20	0.8 ^c	44	..	167	8,210	..	..	2.0	..	..	..	11.9
Puerto Rico	3,943	0.5	445	21	..	..^e	..	..	..	74	83	90	0.5
Qatar	836	4.3	76	21	..	..^e	..	..	1.8	75	76	89	69.2
Samoa	187	0.7	66	40	454	2,430	735 ^f	3,930 ^f	2.2	68	75	99	0.8
San Marino	29	1.1 ⁱ	482	..	1,291	45,130	1,046 ^f	37,080 ^f	3.5	79	85	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	158	1.7	165	41	138	870	258	1,630	4.1	63	67	85	0.6
Seychelles	85	0.7	185	..	762	8,960	1,313 ^f	15,450 ^f	5.8	69	76	92	6.6
Slovenia	2,018	0.2	100	14	42,306	20,960	53,756	26,640	5.5	74	81	100	8.1
Solomon Islands	495	2.5	18	40	363	730	831 ^f	1,680 ^f	3.2	63	64	..	0.4
St. Kitts and Nevis	49	1.4	188	..	470	9,630	650 ^f	13,320 ^f	2.5	..	..	..	2.7
St. Lucia	168	1.1	275	27	929	5,530	1,584 ^f	9,430 ^f	2.0	73	76	..	2.3
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	120	0.5	309	28	507	4,210	863 ^f	7,170 ^f	6.2	69	74	..	1.7
Suriname	458	0.7	3	29	2,166	4,730	3,499 ^f	7,640 ^f	4.7	67	73	90	5.1
Swaziland	1,145	1.3	67	39	2,951	2,580	5,649	4,930	1.7	42	40	80	0.9
Timor-Leste	1,066	4.4	72	45	1,604	1,510	3,281 ^f	3,080 ^f	4.1	56	58	..	0.2
Tonga	101	0.4	140	37	233	2,320	367 ^f	3,650 ^f	-4.3	72	74	..	1.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1,333	0.4	260	21	18,795	14,100	29,981	22,490	5.6	68	72	98	24.7
Vanuatu	226	2.5	19	39	417	1,840	771 ^f	3,410 ^f	2.6	68	72	..	0.4
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	108	0.0 ^k	310	23	..	..^e	..	..	..	77	80	..	124.3

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. c. Data are for 2003–2007. d. Estimated to be upper middle (\$3,706 to \$11,455). e. Estimated to be high income (\$11,456 or more). f. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. g. Includes the island of Mayotte. h. Less than 0.5. i. Estimated to be low income (\$935 or less). j. Data are for 2004–2007. k. More than -0.05.

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 2008*. 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 2007 are included in table 1 and table 5.

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 2008*.

Data consistency and reliability

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Many factors affect data availability, comparability, and reliability: statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak; statistical methods, coverage, practices, and defi-

nitions differ widely; and cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be unequivocally resolved. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances or for economies experiencing problems (such as those stemming from conflicts) affecting the collection and reporting of data. For these reasons, although the data are drawn from the sources thought to be most authoritative, they should be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among economies rather than offering precise quantitative measures of those differences. Discrepancies in data presented in different editions reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus readers are advised not to compare data series between editions or between different editions of World Bank publications. Consistent time series are available from the *World Development Indicators 2008* CD-ROM and in *WDI Online*.

Ratios and growth rates

For ease of reference, the tables usually show ratios and rates of growth rather than the simple underlying values. Values in their original form are available from the *World Development Indicators 2008* CD-ROM. Unless otherwise noted, growth rates are computed using the least-squares regression method (see *Statistical methods* below). Because this method takes into account all available observations during a period, the resulting growth rates reflect general trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values. To exclude the effects of inflation, constant price economic indicators are used in calculating growth rates. Data in italics are for a year or period other than that specified in the column heading—up to two years before or after for economic indicators and up to three years for social indicators, because the latter tend to be collected less regularly and change less dramatically over short periods.

Constant price series

An economy's growth is measured by the increase in value added produced by the

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

Summary measures

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

For summary measures that cover many years, calculations are based on a uniform group of economies so that the composition of the aggregate does not change over time. Group measures are compiled only if the data available for a given year account for at least two-thirds of the full group, as defined for the 2000 benchmark year. As long as this criterion is met, economies for which data are missing are assumed to behave like those that provide estimates. Readers should keep in mind that the summary measures are estimates of representative aggregates for each topic and that nothing meaningful can be deduced about behavior at the country level by working back from group indicators. In addition, the estimation process may result in discrepancies between subgroup and overall totals.

Table 1. Key indicators of development

Population is based on the de facto definition, which counts all residents, regardless

of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

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

Population density is midyear population divided by land area. Land area is a country's total area excluding areas under inland bodies of water and coastal waterways. Density is calculated using the most recently available data on land area.

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 (GDP) plus net receipts of primary income from foreign sources. Data are converted from national currency to current U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. (See the section on *Statistical methods* below for further discussion of the Atlas method.)

GNI per capita is GNI divided by mid-year 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 gross national income, which is GNI converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, is included because nominal exchange rates do not always reflect international differences in relative prices. At the PPP rate, one international dollar has the same purchasing power over domestic GNI that the U.S. dollar has over U.S. GNI. PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from price surveys covering 146 countries conducted

in 2005 by the International Comparison Program. For OECD countries, data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 1999; the rest are either from the 1996 survey, or data from the 1993 or earlier round and extrapolated to the 1996 benchmark. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data.

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 aged 15 and above 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.

Carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂) measures those emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. These include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and from gas flaring. Carbon dioxide per capita is CO₂ divided by the mid-year population.

The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, calculates annual anthropogenic emissions of CO₂. These calculations are derived from data on fossil fuel consumption, based on the World Energy Data Set maintained by the UNSD, and from data on world cement manufacturing, based on the Cement Manufacturing Data Set maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Each year the CDIAC recalculates the entire time series from 1950 to the present, incorporating its most recent findings and the latest corrections to its database. Estimates exclude fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation because of the difficulty of apportioning these fuels among the countries benefiting from that transport.

Table 2. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

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

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The table presents data for the new child growth standards released by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2006. Estimates of child malnutrition are from national survey data. The proportion of children who are underweight is the most common indicator of malnutrition. Being underweight, even mildly, increases the risk of death and inhibits cognitive development

in children. Moreover, it perpetuates the problem from one generation to the next, as malnourished women are more likely to have low-birth-weight 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 primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age. The primary completion rate reflects the primary cycle as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), ranging from three or four years of primary education (in a very small number of countries) to five or six years (in most countries) and seven (in a small number of countries). Because curricula and standards for school completion vary across countries, a high rate of primary completion does not necessarily mean high levels of student learning.

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

Eliminating gender disparities in education would help to increase the status and capabilities of women. This indicator is an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls. With a target date of 2005, this is the first of the targets to fall due. School enrollment data are reported to the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics by national education authorities. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level and aims at laying foundations for lifelong learning and human development by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-

specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000. The main sources of mortality data are vital registration systems and direct or indirect estimates based on sample surveys or censuses. To produce harmonized estimates of under-five mortality rates that make use of all available information in a transparent way, a methodology that fits a regression line to the relationship between mortality rates and their reference dates using weighted least squares was developed and adopted by both UNICEF and the World Bank.

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. The share of births attended by skilled health staff is an indicator of a health system's ability to provide adequate care for pregnant women. Data are from UNICEF and household surveys. Good prenatal and postnatal care improves maternal health and reduces maternal and infant mortality. But data may not reflect such improvements because health information systems are often weak, maternal deaths are underreported, and rates of maternal mortality are difficult to measure.

Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women married or in-union ages 15–49 who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. Safe and effective contraception is one of the indispensable means to achieve reproductive health, helping women avoid unintended pregnancies while preventing sexually transmitted diseases. Contraceptive prevalence reflects all methods—ineffective traditional methods as well as highly effective modern methods. Contraceptive prevalence rates are obtained mainly from household surveys.

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 estimates of HIV prevalence are based on extrapolations from data collected through surveys and from surveillance of small, nonrepresentative groups.

Table 3. Economic activity

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

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

Agricultural productivity refers to the ratio of agricultural value added, measured in constant 1995 U.S. dollars, to the number of workers in agriculture.

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

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 (SNA), 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.

The **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 4. 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 (WTO) in its annual report.

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

High-technology exports are products with high research and development (R&D) intensity. They include high-technology products such as in aerospace, 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. Data are drawn from the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*.

Foreign direct investment 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, re-investment

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.

Official development assistance or official aid from the high-income members of the OECD are the main source of official external finance for developing countries, but official development assistance (ODA) is also disbursed by some important donor countries that are not members of 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 are made to countries and territories on of the DAC list of aid recipients. The new DAC list of recipients is organized on more objective needs-based criteria than its predecessors, and includes all low- and middle-income countries, except those that are members of the G8 or the EU (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 come mainly from reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System via member countries that have received IBRD loans

or IDA credits, with additional information from the files of the World Bank, the IMF, the African Development Bank and African Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank and Asian Development Fund, and the Inter American Development Bank. Summary tables of the external debt of developing countries are published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance*.

Net migration is the total net number of migrants during the period, that is, the number of immigrants less the number of emigrants, including both citizens and non-citizens. Data shown in the table are five-year estimates. Data are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*.

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*.

Table 5. Key indicators for other economies

See *Technical notes* for table 1, key indicators.

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 whenever 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,

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

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

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

Exponential growth rate

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

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

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

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

World Bank Atlas method

In calculating GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for certain operational purposes, the World Bank uses the Atlas conversion factor. The purpose of the Atlas

conversion factor is to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the cross-country comparison of national incomes. The Atlas conversion factor for any year is the average of a country's exchange rate (or alternative conversion factor) for that year and its exchange rates for the two preceding years, adjusted for the difference between the rate of inflation in the country and that in Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro Zone. 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 Zone, 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 (see below).

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

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

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

$$Y_t^S = (Y_t/N_t)/e_t^*$$

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^S is the Atlas GNI per capita in U.S. dollars in year t , Y_t is current GNI (local currency) for year t , and N_t is the midyear population for year t .

Alternative conversion factors

The World Bank systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products. This applies to only a small number of countries, as shown in the primary data documentation table in *World Development Indicators 2007*. Alternative conversion factors are used in the Atlas methodology and elsewhere in the Selected World Development Indicators as single-year conversion factors.