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WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

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2012

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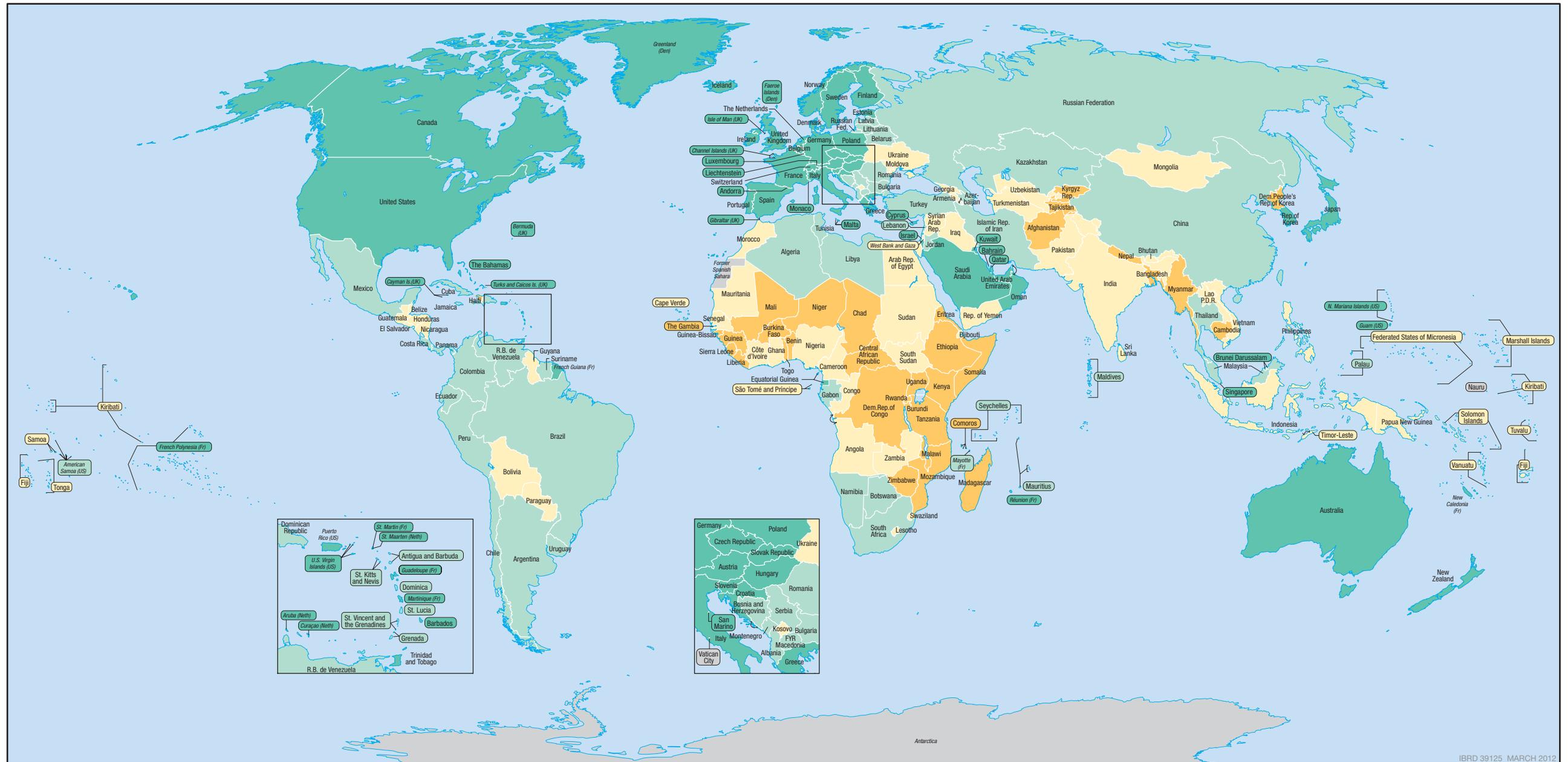
The world by income

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

The world by income

- Low (\$1,005 or less) ●
- Lower middle (\$1,006–\$3,975) ●
- Upper middle (\$3,976–\$12,275) ●
- High (\$12,276 or more) ●
- No data ●

**Classified according to
World Bank estimates of
2010 GNI per capita**



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ECO-AUDIT

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Saved:

64 trees

26 million Btu of total energy

6,503 pounds of net greenhouse gases

29,321 gallons of waste water

1,859 pounds of solid waste



2012 | WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS



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PREFACE

World Development Indicators 2012 is a compilation of relevant, high-quality, and internationally comparable statistics about development and the quality of people's lives. Organized around six themes—world view, people, the environment, the economy, states and markets, and global links—it aims to put data into the hands of policy makers, development specialists, students, and the public. We encourage and applaud the use of the data presented here to help reduce poverty and to solve the world's most pressing development challenges.

The full dataset used to produce *World Development Indicators* contains more than 1,000 indicators for 216 economies, with many time series extending back to 1960. Highly visual, interactive, and multilingual presentations of the data are available at the popular website <http://data.worldbank.org> and through the DataFinder application for mobile devices. And, as a major part of the World Bank's Open Data Initiative, the data are freely available for use and reuse under an open license. A companion printed volume, *The Little Data Book 2012*, presents a selection of indicators for each economy, and the biennial *Statistics for Small States* presents data for less-populated developing countries.

This 16th edition of *World Development Indicators* relies heavily on statistics produced by national authorities and agencies. Since the first edition in 1997, there has been a substantial increase in the availability and quality of the data, thanks to improvements in statistical capacity in many countries. More remains to be done: the capacity to use statistical data remains weak; demand is growing for greater disaggregation of indicators (for instance by sex, age, or geography); and data in some key areas, such as agriculture, are often missing or outdated. A new global statistical action plan (www.paris21.org/busan-action-plan), endorsed in November 2011 at the highest political levels at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea, provides an important framework to address remaining challenges, to integrate statistics into decision making, to promote open access to data and improve their use, and to increase resources for statistical systems.

World Development Indicators is possible only through the excellent collaboration of many partners who provide the data for this collection, and I would like to thank them all: the United Nations family, the International Monetary Fund, the International Telecommunication Union, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the statistical offices of more than 200 economies, and countless others whose support and advice have made this unique product possible.

As always, we welcome your ideas for making the data in *World Development Indicators* useful and relevant for improving the lives of people around the world.

Shaida Badiee
Director
Development Economics Data Group

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This book was prepared by a team led by Soong Sup Lee under the management of Neil Fantom and comprising Awatif Abuzeid, Azita Amjadi, Maja Bresslauer, David Cieslikowski, Liu Cui, Mahyar Eshragh-Tabary, Shota Hatakeyama, Masako Hiraga, Wendy Ven-dee Huang, Bala Bhaskar Naidu Kalimili, Buyant Khaltarkhuu, Elysee Kiti, Alison Kwong, Ibrahim Levent, Hiroko Maeda, Johan Mistiaen, Maurice Nsabimana, Sulekha Patel, Beatriz Prieto-Oramas, William Prince, Premi Rathan Raj, Evis Rucaj, Emi Suzuki, Eric Swanson, Jomo Tariku, and Estela Zamora, working closely with other teams in the Development Economics Vice Presidency's Development Data Group. *World Development Indicators* electronic products were prepared by a team led by Reza Farivari and comprising Ramvel Chandrasekaran, Ying Chi, Jean-Pierre Djomalieu, Ramgopal Erabelly, Federico Escaler, Shelley Fu, Gytis Kanchas, Ugendran Makhachkala, Vilas Mandlekar, Nacer Megherbi, Shanmugam Natarajan, Parastoo Oloumi, Atsushi Shimo, Maryna Taran, Malarvizhi Veerappan, and Vera Wen. The work was carried out under the direction of Shaida Badiee. Valuable advice was provided by Zia M. Qureshi and David Rosenblatt.

The choice of indicators and text content was shaped through close consultation with and substantial contributions from staff in the World Bank's four thematic networks—Financial and Private Sector Development, Human Development, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management, and Sustainable Development—and staff of the International Finance Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. Most important, the team received substantial help, guidance, and data from external partners. For individual acknowledgments of contributions to the book's content, please see *Credits*. For a listing of our key partners, see *Partners*.

Communications Development Incorporated provided overall design direction, editing, and layout, led by Meta de Coquereaumont, Bruce Ross-Larson, and Christopher Trott and assisted by Rob Elson. Elaine Wilson created the cover and graphics and typeset the book. Joseph Caponio provided production assistance. Peter Grundy, of Peter Grundy Art & Design, designed the report. Staff from External Affairs oversaw printing and dissemination of the book.

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PARTNERS

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

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

For easy reference, Web addresses are included for each listed organization. The addresses shown were active on March 1, 2012. Information about the World Bank is also provided.

International and government agencies

Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center

The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) is the primary global climate change data and information analysis center of the U.S. Department of Energy. The CDIAC's scope includes anything that would potentially be of value to those concerned with the greenhouse effect and global climate change, including concentrations of carbon dioxide and other radiatively active gases in the atmosphere, the role of the terrestrial biosphere and the oceans in the biogeochemical cycles of greenhouse gases, emissions of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, long-term climate trends, the effects of elevated carbon dioxide on vegetation, and the vulnerability of coastal areas to rising sea levels.

For more information, see <http://cdiac.ornl.gov>.

Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters

Since 1988 the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters has maintained the Emergency Events Database, which was created with support from the Belgian government. The main objective of the database is to serve the purposes of humanitarian action at the national and international levels. It aims to rationalize decisionmaking for disaster preparedness and provide an objective base for vulnerability assessment and priority setting. The database contains essential core data—compiled from various sources, including UN agencies, nongovernmental organizations, insurance companies, research institutes, and press agencies—on the occurrence and effects of more than 18,000 mass disasters since 1900.

For more information, see www.emdat.be.



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is a German government-owned corporation for international cooperation with worldwide operations. GIZ's aim is to positively shape political, economic, ecological, and social development in partner countries, thereby improving people's living conditions and prospects.

For more information, see www.giz.de.



Food and Agriculture Organization

The Food and Agriculture Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations, was founded in October 1945 with a mandate to raise nutrition levels and living standards, to increase agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. The organization provides direct development assistance; collects, analyzes, and disseminates information; offers policy and planning advice to governments; and serves as an international forum for debate on food and agricultural issues.

For more information, see www.fao.org.



Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre was established in 1998 by the Norwegian Refugee Council and is the leading international body monitoring conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide. The center contributes to improving national and international capacities to protect and assist the millions of people around the globe who have been displaced within their own country as a result of conflicts or human rights violations.

For more information, see www.internal-displacement.org.



International Civil Aviation Organization

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, is responsible for establishing international standards and recommended practices and procedures for the technical, economic, and legal aspects of international civil aviation operations. ICAO's strategic objectives include enhancing global aviation safety and security and the efficiency of aviation operations, minimizing the adverse effect of global civil aviation on the environment, maintaining the continuity of aviation operations, and strengthening laws governing international civil aviation.

For more information, see www.icao.int.



International Energy Agency

Founded in 1974, the International Energy Agency's (IEA) mandate is to facilitate cooperation among member countries in order to increase energy efficiency, promote use of clean energy and technology, and diversify energy sources while protecting the environment. The IEA publishes annual and quarterly statistical publications covering both Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and non-OECD countries' data on oil, gas, coal, electricity, and renewable sources of energy; energy supply and consumption; and energy prices and taxes. The IEA also analyzes all aspects of sustainable development globally and provides policy recommendations.

For more information, see www.iea.org.



PARTNERS

International Labour Organization

The International Labour Organization (ILO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights. ILO helps advance the creation of decent jobs and the kinds of economic and working conditions that give working people and business people a stake in lasting peace, prosperity, and progress. As part of its mandate, the ILO maintains an extensive statistical publication program.

For more information, see www.ilo.org.



International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization of 187 member countries established to promote international monetary cooperation, a stable system of exchange rates, and the balanced expansion of international trade and to foster economic growth and high levels of employment. The IMF reviews national, regional, and global economic and financial developments; provides policy advice to member countries; and serves as a forum where they can discuss the national, regional, and global consequences of their policies.

The IMF also makes financing temporarily available to member countries to help them address balance of payments problems. Among the IMF's core missions are the collection and dissemination of high-quality macroeconomic and financial statistics as an essential prerequisite for formulating appropriate policies. The IMF provides technical assistance and training to member countries in areas of its core expertise, including the development of economic and financial data in accordance with international standards.

For more information, see www.imf.org.



International Telecommunication Union

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the leading UN agency for information and communication technologies. ITU's mission is to enable the growth and sustained development of telecommunications and information networks and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society and global economy. A key priority lies in bridging the so-called Digital Divide by building information and communication infrastructure, promoting adequate capacity building, and developing confidence in the use of cyberspace through enhanced online security. ITU also concentrates on strengthening emergency communications for disaster prevention and mitigation.

For more information, see www.itu.int.



National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent U.S. government agency whose mission is to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; and to secure the national defense. NSF's goals—discovery, learning, research infrastructure, and stewardship—provide an integrated strategy to advance the frontiers of knowledge, cultivate a world-class, broadly inclusive science and engineering workforce, expand the scientific literacy of all citizens, build the nation's research capability through investments in advanced instrumentation and facilities, and support excellence in science and engineering research and education through a capable and responsive organization.

For more information, see www.nsf.gov.



The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

On November 3, 1961, U.S. President John F. Kennedy established the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the first U.S. foreign assistance organization whose primary emphasis was long-range economic and social development assistance to foreign countries. The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance is the office within USAID responsible for providing nonfood humanitarian assistance in response to international crises and disasters. The USAID administrator is designated as the president's special coordinator for international disaster assistance, which the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance assists in coordinating.

For more information see www.globalcorps.com/ofda.html and www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) includes 34 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy to support sustainable economic growth, boost employment, raise living standards, maintain financial stability, assist other countries' economic development, and contribute to growth in world trade. With active relationships with some 100 other countries, it has a global reach. It is best known for its publications and statistics, which cover economic and social issues from macroeconomics to trade, education, development, and science and innovation.

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC, www.oecd.org/dac) is one of the principal bodies through which the OECD deals with issues related to cooperation with developing countries. The DAC is a key forum of major bilateral donors, who work together to increase the effectiveness of their common efforts to support sustainable development. The DAC concentrates on two key areas: the contribution of international development to the capacity of developing countries to participate in the global economy and the capacity of people to overcome poverty and participate fully in their societies.

For more information, see www.oecd.org.



Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) conducts research on questions of conflict and cooperation of importance for international peace and security, with the aim of contributing to an understanding of the conditions for peaceful solutions to international conflicts and for a stable peace. SIPRI's main publication, *SIPRI Yearbook*, is an authoritative and independent source on armaments and arms control and other conflict and security issues.

For more information, see www.sipri.org.



Understanding Children's Work

As part of broader efforts to develop effective and long-term solutions to child labor, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank initiated the joint interagency research program "Understanding Children's Work and Its Impact" in December 2000. The Understanding Children's Work (UCW) project was located at UNICEF's Innocenti Research Centre in Florence, Italy, until June 2004, when it moved to the Centre for International Studies on Economic Growth in Rome.

The UCW project addresses the crucial need for more and better data on child labor. UCW's online database contains data by country on child labor and the status of children.

For more information, see www.ucw-project.org.

PARTNERS

United Nations

The United Nations currently has 193 member states. The purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in its charter, are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these ends.

For more information, see www.un.org.



United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, Global Urban Observatory

The Urban Indicators Programme of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme was established to address the urgent global need to improve the urban knowledge base by helping countries and cities design, collect, and apply policy-oriented indicators related to development at the city level.

With the Urban Indicators and Best Practices programs, the Global Urban Observatory is establishing a worldwide information, assessment, and capacity-building network to help governments, local authorities, the private sector, and nongovernmental and other civil society organizations.

For more information, see www.unhabitat.org.

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) works with other UN bodies and with governments and nongovernmental organizations to improve children's lives in more than 190 countries through various programs in education and health. UNICEF focuses primarily on five areas: child survival and development, basic education and gender equality (including girls' education), child protection, HIV/AIDS, and policy advocacy and partnerships.

For more information, see www.unicef.org.



United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is the principal organ of the United Nations General Assembly in the field of trade and development. Its mandate is to accelerate economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries. UNCTAD discharges its mandate through policy analysis; intergovernmental deliberations, consensus building, and negotiation; monitoring, implementation, and follow-up; and technical cooperation.

For more information, see www.unctad.org.



United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations

The United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations contributes to the most important function of the United Nations—maintaining international peace and security. The department helps countries torn by conflict to create the conditions for lasting peace. The first peacekeeping mission was established in 1948 and has evolved to meet the demands of different conflicts and a changing political landscape. Today's peacekeepers undertake a wide variety of complex tasks, from helping build sustainable institutions of governance, to monitoring human rights, to assisting in security sector reform, to disarming, demobilizing, and reintegrating former combatants.

For more information, see www.un.org/en/peacekeeping.

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

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes international cooperation among member states and associate members in education, science, culture, and communications. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics is the organization's statistical branch, established in July 1999 to meet the growing needs of UNESCO member states and the international community for a wider range of policy-relevant, timely, and reliable statistics on these topics.

For more information, see www.uis.unesco.org.



United Nations Environment Programme

The mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

For more information, see www.unep.org.



United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization was established to act as the central coordinating body for industrial activities and to promote industrial development and cooperation at the global, regional, national, and sectoral levels. Its mandate is to help develop scientific and technological plans and programs for industrialization in the public, cooperative, and private sectors.

For more information, see www.unido.org.



United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Created in December 1999 as the successor to the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, the mandate of the secretariat of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction is to serve as the focal point in the UN system for coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among disaster relief activities.

For more information, see www.unisdr.org.



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was established in 1977 and is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. The office assists member states in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism by helping build capacity, conducting research and analytical work, and assisting in the ratification and implementation of relevant international treaties and domestic legislation related to drugs, crime, and terrorism.

For more information, see www.unodc.org.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. UNHCR also collects and disseminates statistics on refugees.

For more information, see www.unhcr.org.



PARTNERS

Uppsalla Conflict Data Program

The Uppsalla Conflict Data Program has collected information on armed violence since 1946 and is one of the most accurate and well used data sources on global armed conflicts. Its definition of armed conflict is becoming a standard in how conflicts are systematically defined and studied. In addition to data collection on armed violence, its researchers conduct theoretically and empirically based analyses of the causes, escalation, spread, prevention, and resolution of armed conflict.

For more information, see www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP.



World Bank

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance for developing countries. The World Bank is made up of two unique development institutions owned by 187 member countries—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). These institutions play different but collaborative roles to advance the vision of an inclusive and sustainable globalization. The IBRD focuses on middle-income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries. Together they provide low-interest loans, interest-free credits, and grants to developing countries for a wide array of purposes, including investments in education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. The World Bank's work focuses on achieving the Millennium Development Goals by working with partners to alleviate poverty.

For more information, see <http://data.worldbank.org>.



World Health Organization

The objective of the World Health Organization (WHO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, is the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries, and monitoring and assessing health trends.

For more information, see www.who.int.



World Intellectual Property Organization

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation, and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public interest. WIPO carries out a wide variety of tasks related to the protection of IP rights. These include developing international IP laws and standards, delivering global IP protection services, encouraging the use of IP for economic development, promoting better understanding of IP, and providing a forum for debate.

For more information, see www.wipo.int.



World Tourism Organization

The World Tourism Organization is an intergovernmental body entrusted by the United Nations with promoting and developing tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a source of tourism know-how.

For more information, see www.unwto.org.



World Trade Organization

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only international organization dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible. It does this by administering trade agreements, acting as a forum for trade negotiations, settling trade disputes, reviewing national trade policies, assisting developing countries in trade policy issues—through technical assistance and training programs—and cooperating with other international organizations. At the heart of the system—known as the multilateral trading system—are the WTO's agreements, negotiated and signed by a large majority of the world's trading nations and ratified by their parliaments.

For more information, see www.wto.org.



Private and nongovernmental organizations

Center for International Earth Science Information Network

The Center for International Earth Science Information Network, a center within the Earth Institute at Columbia University, works at the intersection of the social, natural, and information sciences and specializes in online data and information management, spatial data integration and training, and interdisciplinary research related to human interactions in the environment.

For more information, see www.ciesin.org.

Containerisation International

Containerisation International Yearbook is one of the most authoritative reference books on the container industry. The information can be accessed on the Containerisation International Web site, which also provides a comprehensive online daily business news and information service for the container industry.

For more information, see www.ci-online.co.uk.



DHL

DHL provides shipping and customized transportation solutions for customers in more than 220 countries and territories. It offers expertise in express, air, and ocean freight; overland transport; contract logistics solutions; and international mail services.

For more information, see www.dhl.com.



International Institute for Strategic Studies

The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) provides information and analysis on strategic trends and facilitates contacts between government leaders, business people, and analysts that could lead to better public policy in international security and international relations. The IISS is a primary source of accurate, objective information on international strategic issues.

For more information, see www.iiss.org.



PARTNERS

International Road Federation

The International Road Federation (IRF) is a nongovernmental, not-for-profit organization whose mission is to encourage and promote development and maintenance of better, safer, and more sustainable roads and road networks. Working together with its members and associates, the IRF promotes social and economic benefits that flow from well planned and environmentally sound road transport networks. It helps put in place technological solutions and management practices that provide maximum economic and social returns from national road investments. The IRF works in all aspects of road policy and development worldwide with governments and financial institutions, members, and the community of road professionals.



For more information, see www.irfnet.org.

Netcraft

Netcraft provides Internet security services such as antifraud and antiphishing services, application testing, code reviews, and automated penetration testing. Netcraft also provides research data and analysis on many aspects of the Internet and is a respected authority on the market share of web servers, operating systems, hosting providers, Internet service providers, encrypted transactions, electronic commerce, scripting languages, and content technologies on the Internet.

For more information, see <http://news.netcraft.com>.

PwC

PwC provides industry-focused services in the fields of assurance, tax, human resources, transactions, performance improvement, and crisis management services to help address client and stakeholder issues.

For more information, see www.pwc.com.



Standard & Poor's

Standard & Poor's is the world's foremost provider of independent credit ratings, indexes, risk evaluation, investment research, and data. S&P's *Global Stock Markets Factbook* draws on data from S&P's Emerging Markets Database (EMDB) and other sources covering data on more than 100 markets with comprehensive market profiles for 82 countries. Drawing a sample of stocks in each EMDB market, Standard & Poor's calculates indexes to serve as benchmarks that are consistent across national boundaries.



For more information, see www.standardandpoors.com.

World Conservation Monitoring Centre

The World Conservation Monitoring Centre provides information on the conservation and sustainable use of the world's living resources and helps others to develop information systems of their own. It works in close collaboration with a wide range of people and organizations to increase access to the information needed for wise management of the world's living resources.



For more information, see www.unep-wcmc.org.

World Economic Forum

The World Economic Forum (WEF) is an independent international organization committed to improving the state of the world by engaging leaders in partnerships to shape global, regional, and industry agendas. Economic research at the WEF—led by the Global Competitiveness Programme—focuses on identifying the impediments to growth so that strategies to achieve sustainable economic progress, reduce poverty, and increase prosperity can be developed. The WEF’s competitiveness reports range from global coverage, such as *Global Competitiveness Report*, to regional and topical coverage, such as *Africa Competitiveness Report*, *The Lisbon Review*, and *Global Information Technology Report*.

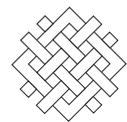
For more information, see: www.weforum.org.



World Resources Institute

The World Resources Institute is an independent center for policy research and technical assistance on global environmental and development issues. The institute provides—and helps other institutions provide—objective information and practical proposals for policy and institutional change that will foster environmentally sound, socially equitable development. The institute’s current areas of work include trade, forests, energy, economics, technology, biodiversity, human health, climate change, sustainable agriculture, resource and environmental information, and national strategies for environmental and resource management.

For more information, see www.wri.org.



USERS GUIDE

Tables

The tables are numbered by section and display the identifying icon of the section. Countries and economies are listed alphabetically (except for Hong Kong SAR, China, which appears after China). Data are shown for 158 economies with a population of more than 1 million, as well as for Taiwan, China, in selected tables. Table 1.6 presents selected indicators for 58 other economies—small economies with a population between 30,000 and 1 million and smaller economies if they are members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or, as it is commonly known, the World Bank. Data for these economies are included on the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM and the World Bank's Open Data website (<http://data.worldbank.org>). The term *country*, used interchangeably with *economy*, does not imply political independence but refers to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. When available, aggregate measures for income and regional groups appear at the end of each table.

Indicators are shown for the most recent year or period for which data are available and, in most tables, for an earlier year or period (usually 1990 or 2000 in this edition). Time series data for all 216 economies are available on the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM and the World Bank's Open Data website (<http://data.worldbank.org>).

Known deviations from standard definitions or breaks in comparability over time or across countries are either footnoted in the tables or noted in *About the data*. When available data are deemed to be too weak to provide reliable measures of levels and trends or do not adequately adhere to international standards, the data are not shown.

Aggregate measures for income groups

The aggregate measures for income groups include 216 economies (the economies listed in the main tables plus those in table 1.6) whenever data are available. To maintain consistency in the aggregate measures over time and between tables, missing data are imputed where possible. The aggregates

are totals (designated by a *t* if the aggregates include gap-filled estimates for missing data and by an *s*, for simple totals, where they do not), median values (*m*), weighted averages (*w*), or simple averages (*u*). Gap filling of amounts not allocated to countries may result in discrepancies between subgroup aggregates and overall totals. For further discussion of aggregation methods, see *Statistical methods*.

Aggregate measures for regions

The aggregate measures for regions cover only low- and middle-income economies, including economies with populations of less than 1 million listed in table 1.6.

The country composition of regions is based on the World Bank's analytical regions and may differ from common geographic usage. For regional classifications, see the map on the inside back cover and the list on the back cover flap. For further discussion of aggregation methods, see *Statistical methods*.

Statistics

Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2010, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Exceptions are noted throughout the tables.

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

Data consistency, reliability, and comparability

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

cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be resolved unequivocally. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances affecting the collection and reporting of data, such as problems stemming from conflicts.

For these reasons, although 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 as offering precise quantitative measures of those differences. Discrepancies in data presented in different editions of *World Development Indicators* reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus readers are advised not to compare data series across editions of *World Development Indicators* or across World Bank publications. Consistent time series data for 1960–2010 are available on the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM and the World Bank's Open Data website (<http://data.worldbank.org>).

Except where otherwise noted, growth rates are in real terms. (See *Statistical methods* for information on the methods used to calculate growth rates.) Data for some economic indicators for some economies are presented in fiscal years rather than calendar years; see *Primary data documentation*. The methods used for converting national currencies are described in *Statistical methods*.

Country notes

- 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 when available.

- Netherlands Antilles, for which data were listed in previous editions, ceased to exist on October 10, 2010. Data for Curaçao and Sint Maarten, which became countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, are now listed separately. Data for Bonaire, Saba, and St. Eustatius, which became special municipalities of the Netherlands, are included in data for the Netherlands.
- South Sudan declared its independence on July 9, 2011. When available, data are shown separately for South Sudan; data for Sudan include South Sudan unless otherwise noted.

Classification of economies

For operational and analytical purposes the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita (calculated by the *World Bank Atlas* method). Every economy is classified as low income, middle income (subdivided into lower middle and upper middle), or high income. For income classifications see the map on the inside front cover and the list on the front cover flap. Low- and middle-income economies are sometimes referred to as developing economies. The term is used for convenience; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Note that classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status. Because GNI per capita changes over time, the country composition of income groups may change from one edition of *World Development Indicators* to the next. Once the classification is fixed for an edition, based on GNI per capita in the most recent year for which data are available (2010 in this edition), all historical data presented are based on the same country grouping.

Low-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$1,005 or less in 2010. Middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$1,006–\$12,275. Lower middle-income and upper middle-income economies are separated at a GNI per capita of \$3,976. High-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$12,276 or more. The 17 participating member countries of the euro area are presented as a subgroup under high-income economies.

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 2009/10, means that the period of time, usually 12 months, straddles two calendar years and refers to a crop year, a survey year, or a fiscal year.

\$

means current U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

>

means more than.

<

means less than.

Data presentation conventions

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

- Data for years that are more than three years from the range shown are footnoted.

The cutoff date for data is February 1, 2012.