World Development Indicators 2009 arrives at a moment of great uncertainty for the global economy. The crisis that began more than a year ago in the U.S. housing market spread to the global financial system and is now taking its toll on real output and incomes. As a consequence, an additional 50 million people will be left in extreme poverty. And if the crisis deepens and widens or is prolonged, other development indicators—school enrollments, women’s employment, child mortality—will be affected, jeopardizing progress toward the Millennium Development Goals.

Statistics help us understand the events that triggered the crisis and measure its impact. Along with this year’s 91 data tables, each section of the World Development Indicators 2009 has an introduction that shows statistics in action, describing the history of the current crisis, its effect on developing economies, and the challenges they face.

World view reviews the housing bubble and other asset bubbles that preceded it, the global macroeconomic imbalances that fed the bubbles, and the role of financial innovation. Economy looks at the record growth of developing economies preceding the crisis. Environment reviews the increasing impact of developing economies on the global environment. Global links discusses the transmission of the global crisis through the avenues of global integration: trade, finance, migration, and remittances. States and markets reminds us that as information and communication technologies change the way we work, they will be part of the solution to the current crisis. People contains most of the statistics for measuring progress toward the Millennium Development Goals. Its introduction, prepared by our partners at the International Labour Organization, examines new measures of decent work and productive employment now included in the Millennium Development Goals.

High quality, timely, and publicly available data will be central to managing the response to the crisis. We need high frequency—quarterly or monthly—data on labor markets to better track the impacts of macroeconomic events on people. We also need to know more about the characteristics of households and their response to economic conditions. While income distribution data are improving, they are weak at both ends of the spectrum, missing the very rich and the very poor. We know little about household assets in most developing economies. There is little information on housing markets, and financial data need to be enriched with more information on nonbank financial institutions (such as insurance companies, pension funds, investment banks, and hedge funds) in many countries.

Official statistical agencies need to take a long range view of their public role—to think broadly about data needs and build strategic partnerships with academia and the private sector. In a time of crisis the careful, systematic accumulation of statistical information may seem a luxury. It is not. We need better data now to guide our responses to the current crisis and to plot our course in the future.

The World Bank stands ready to support countries with their statistical capacity-building efforts. We will also continue to maintain the World Development Indicators as a rich source of development information, bringing to you new and critical data areas as availability and quality improve. And as always, we welcome your comments and suggestions for making World Development Indicators more useful to you.

Shaida Badiee
Director
Development Data Group
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FRONT

Preface v
Acknowledgments vii
Partners xii
Users guide xx

1. WORLD VIEW

Introduction 1

Tables
1.1 Size of the economy 14
1.2 Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives 18
1.3 Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment 22
1.4 Millennium Development Goals: overcoming obstacles 26
1.5 Women in development 28
1.6 Key indicators for other economies 32

Text figures, tables, and boxes
1. Developing economies had their best decade of growth in 2000–07 2
1.1. Long-term trends reached new heights 2
1.1.1. Most developing economy exports go to high-income economies 2
1.1.2. Increased investment led to faster growth in low- and middle-income economies 2
1.1.3. Large current account surpluses and deficits were concentrated in a few economies during 2005–07 3
1.1.4. Current account surpluses and deficits increased 3
1.1.5. Trade surpluses led to large build-ups in reserves 3
1.1.6. Trade deficits were financed by foreign investors 3
1.1.7. Private capital flows to developing economies took off in 2002 . . . 4
1.1.8. . . . And investors perceived less risk 4
1.1.9. Prices of assets, especially in real estate, were rising rapidly in some countries . . . 4
1.1.10. . . . And so were equity asset valuations 4
1.1.11. Indebtedness ratios have improved for most economies 5
1.1.12. Growing reserves comfortably covered short-term debt liabilities 6
1.1.13. Commodity price rises accelerated in recent years 5
1.1.14. Food and fuel importers were hurt by rising prices 5
1.1.15. Output in the largest economies slowed or declined in the 4th quarter of 2008 6
1.1.16. U.S. household debt rose rapidly after 2000 6
1.1.17. U.S. house prices peaked in 2006 6
1.1.18. As housing bubbles burst, investors lost confidence 6
1.1.19. Savings and investment in China . . . 7
1.1.20. . . . And the United States 7
1.1.21. The five largest current account surpluses and deficits 7
1.1.22. U.S. foreign assets and liabilities doubled 7
1.1.23. Assets underlying the counter derivatives rose sevenfold . . . 8
1.1.24. . . . While the market value of derivatives rose ninefold 8
1.1.25. U.S. domestic financial sector profits averaged almost 30 percent of before-tax profits during 2000–06 8
1.1.26. Derivatives can undermine capital controls, leading to linkages that make market dynamics difficult to predict 8
1.1.27. The number of banking crises rose after the 1970s 9
1.1.28. The latest crisis is affecting a large portion of global income 9
1.1.29. The cost of systemic financial crises can be very high 9
1.1.30. Borrowing costs have climbed, reflecting perceived risk 10
1.1.31. Equity markets have suffered large losses 10
1.1.32. Low-income economies depend the most on official aid, workers’ remittances, and foreign direct investment 10
1.1.33. Remittances are significant for many low-income economies 10
1.1.34. Fiscal positions have generally improved but remain weak for some developing economies 11
1.1.35. Finding fiscal space in low-income economies 11
1.1.36. Recent World Bank Group initiatives 11
1.1.37. Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 1–4 21
1.1.38. Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 5–7 25
1.1.39. Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goal 8 27

2. PEOPLE

Introduction 35

Tables
2.1 Population dynamics 40
2.2 Labor force structure 44
2.3 Employment by economic activity 48
2.4 Decent work and productive employment 52
2.5 Unemployment 56
2.6 Children at work 60
2.7 Poverty rates at national poverty lines 64
2.8 Poverty rates at international poverty lines 67
2.9 Distribution of income or consumption 72
2.10 Assessing vulnerability and security 76
2.11 Education inputs 80
2.12 Participation in education 84
2.13 Education efficiency 88
2.14 Education completion and outcomes 92
2.15 Education gaps by income and gender 96
2.16 Health systems 98
2.17 Disease prevention coverage and quality 102
2.18 Reproductive health 106
2.19 Nutrition 110
2.20 Health risk factors and future challenges 114
2.21 Health gaps by income and gender 118
2.22 Mortality 122

Text figures, tables, and boxes
2.1a Different goals—different progress 35
2.1b What is decent work? 36
2.1c Employment to population ratios have not changed much over time . . . 36
2.1d . . . But variations are wide across regions 36
2.1e High employment to population ratios in some countries reflect high numbers of working poor 37
2.1f Fewer women than men are employed all over the world 37
2.1g Many young people are in the workforce, at the expense of education and employment 37
2.1h For many poor countries, there is a tradeoff between education and employment 37
2.1i Although there are large regional variations in vulnerable employment . . . 38
2.1j . . . Women are more likely than men to be in vulnerable employment 38
2.1k Share of working poor in total employment is highest in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa 38
2.1l Labor productivity has increased across the world 38
2.1m Scenarios for 2008 39
2.1n Children work long hours 63
2.1o While the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day has fallen, the number living on $1.25–$2.00 a day has increased 69
2.1p Poverty rates have begun to fall 69
2.1q Regional poverty estimates 70
2.1r The Gini coefficient and ratio of income or consumption of the richest quintile to the poorest quintiles are closely correlated 75
2.1s There is a large gap in educational attainment across gender and urban-rural lines 97
2.1t There is a wide gap in health expenditure per capita between high-income economies and developing economies 101
3. ENVIRONMENT

Introduction 127

Tables

3.1 Rural population and land use 134
3.2 Agricultural inputs 138
3.3 Agricultural output and productivity 142
3.4 Deforestation and biodiversity 146
3.5 Freshwater 150
3.6 Water pollution 154
3.7 Energy production and use 158
3.8 Energy dependency and efficiency and carbon dioxide emissions 162
3.9 Trends in greenhouse gas emissions 166
3.10 Sources of electricity 170
3.11 Urbanization 174
3.12 Urban housing conditions 178
3.13 Traffic and congestion 182
3.14 Air pollution 186
3.15 Government commitment 188
3.16 Toward a broader measure of savings 192

Text figures, tables, and boxes

3a Energy use has doubled since 1971 128
3b High-income economies use almost half of all global energy 128
3c The top six energy consumers use 55 percent of global energy 128
3d High-income economies use more than 11 times the energy that low-income economies do 128
3e Nonrenewable fuels are projected to account for 80 percent of energy use in 2030—about the same as in 2006 129
3f Fossil fuels will remain the main sources of energy through 2030 129
3g Known global oil reserves and countries with highest endowments in 2006 129
3h Production declines from existing oil fields have been rapid 129
3i Economic activity, energy use, and greenhouse gas emissions move together 130
3j Decarbonization of energy reversed at the beginning of the 21st century 130
3k The top six carbon dioxide emitters in 2005 130
3l High-income economies are by far the greatest emitters of carbon dioxide 130
3m Carbon dioxide emissions embedded in international trade 131
3n Impact of Policy Scenarios: carbon dioxide concentration, temperature increase, emissions, and energy demand 131
3o Reductions in energy-related carbon dioxide emissions by region in the 550 and 450 parts per million Policy Scenarios relative to the Trend Scenario 131
3p Energy efficiency has been improving 132
3q Electricity generated from renewables is projected to more than double by 2030 132
3r Top 10 users of wind to generate electricity 133
3s Cost and savings under the Policy Scenarios 133
3t What is rural? Urban? 137
3u Nearly 40 percent of land globally is devoted to agriculture 141
3v Developing regions lag in agricultural machinery, which reduces their agricultural productivity 141
3w Cereal yield in low-income economies was less than 40 percent of the yield in high-income countries 145
3x Sub-Saharan Africa had the lowest yield, while East Asia and Pacific is closing the gap with high-income economies 145
3y Agriculture is still the largest user of water, accounting for some 70 percent of global withdrawals 153
3z The share of withdrawals for agriculture approaches 90 percent in some developing regions 153
3aa Emissions of organic water pollutants declined in most economies from 1990 to 2005, even in some of the top emitters 157
3ab A person in a high-income economy uses an average of more than 11 times as much energy as a person in a low-income economy 161
3ac High-income economies depend on imported energy . . . 165
3ad . . . mostly from middle-income economies in the Middle East and North Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean 165
3ae The 10 largest contributors to methane emissions account for about 62 percent of emissions 169
3af The 10 largest contributors to nitrous oxide emissions account for about 56 percent of emissions 169
3ag Sources of electricity generation have shifted since 1999 . . . 173
3ah . . . with developing economies relying more on coal 173
3ai Developing economies had the largest increase in urban population between 1990 and 2007 177
3aj Latin America and the Caribbean had the same share of urban population as high-income economies in 2007 177
3ak Selected housing indicators for smaller economies 181
3al Particulate matter concentration has fallen in all income groups, and the higher the income, the lower the concentration 185


# 4. ECONOMY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Growth of output</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Structure of output</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Structure of manufacturing</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Structure of merchandise exports</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Structure of merchandise imports</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 Structure of service exports</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 Structure of service imports</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8 Structure of demand</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9 Growth of consumption and investment</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.10 Central government finances</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.11 Central government expenses</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.12 Central government revenues</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.13 Monetary indicators</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.14 Exchange rates and prices</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.15 Balance of payments current account</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text figures, tables, and boxes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4a Economic growth slowed in 2007</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b Large middle-income economies with economic growth above 10 percent</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c Asian countries invested more</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d East Asia and Pacific is the largest saver</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4e High-income economies still produce the largest share of manufactured goods . . .</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4f . . . And account for the largest share of manufactures exports</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4g Twelve developing economies had a cash deficit greater than 3 percent of GDP</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4h Five developing economies had a public debt to GDP ratio greater than 60 percent over 2005–07</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4i Modest inflationary pressure affected 74 countries</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4j Real interest rates declined in 66 countries</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4k Growth in GDP and investment 2007–08, selected major developing economies</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4l Growth in industrial production 2007–08, selected major developing economies</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4m–4nh Lending and inflation rates 2007–08, selected major developing economies</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4hs–4hh Central government debt 2007–08, selected major developing economies</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4sa Manufacturing continues to show strong growth in East Asia through 2007</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4sa Developing economies’ share of world merchandise exports continues to expand</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4sa Top 10 developing economy exporters of merchandise goods in 2007</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4sa Top 10 developing economy exporters of commercial services in 2007</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4sa The mix of commercial service imports by developing economies is changing</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4sb GDP per capita is still lagging in some regions</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4sb Fifteen developing economies had a government expenditure to GDP ratio of 30 percent or higher</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4sa Interest payments are a large part of government expenses for some developing economies</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4sa Rich economies rely more on direct taxes</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4sa Top 15 economies with the largest reserves in 2007</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# 5. STATES AND MARKETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tables</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Private sector in the economy</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Business environment: enterprise surveys</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Business environment: Doing Business indicators</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 Stock markets</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 Financial access, stability, and efficiency</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6 Tax policies</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7 Military expenditures and arms transfers</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8 Public policies and institutions</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9 Transport services</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.10 Power and communications</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.11 The Information age</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.12 Science and technology</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text figures, tables, and boxes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a Improving governance and contributing to growth</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b Seventy percent of mobile phone subscribers are in developing economies, 2000–07</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5c Internet use in developing economies is growing, but still lags behind use in developed economies</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5d Competition can spur growth in mobile phone service</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5e Broadband access in developed and developing economies</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5f International bandwidth has increased rapidly in Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5g Prices for mobile phone services have declined in many countries</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5h Internet service prices have fallen in some Sub-Saharan African countries, 2005–07</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5i East Asia &amp; Pacific leads in share of information and communication technology goods exports</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5j India leads developing economies in information and communications technology service export shares, 2007</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5k Developing economies have only about 4 percent of the world’s secure servers, 2008</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5l Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Committee members

For middle-income economies nearly 80 percent of long-term debt was from private creditors while for low-income economies 90 percent was from official creditors.
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, 2009. 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.esd.ornl.gov/](http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/).

**Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit**  
The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH is a German government-owned corporation for international cooperation with worldwide operations. GTZ’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.gtz.de/](http://www.gtz.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/](http://www.fao.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 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 185 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/.
PARTNERS

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/.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) includes 30 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 Labor 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/.

United Nations
The United Nations currently has 192 member states. The purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the 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 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/.

**The UN Refugee Agency**
The UN Refugee Agency (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.

**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 185 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 www.worldbank.org/data/.
**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**

**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/.
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/.

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/.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
PricewaterhouseCoopers 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 draw 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 indices 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/](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/).

**World Information Technology and Services Alliance**
The World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA) is a consortium of more than 60 information technology (IT) industry associations from economies around the world. WITSA members represent over 90 percent of the world IT market. As the global voice of the IT industry, WITSA has an active role in international public policy issues affecting the creation of a robust global information infrastructure, including advocating policies that advance the industry’s growth and development, facilitating international trade and investment in IT products and services, increasing competition through open markets and regulatory reform, strengthening national industry associations through the sharing of knowledge, protecting intellectual property, encouraging cross-industry and government cooperation to enhance information security, bridging the education and skills gap, and safeguarding the viability and continued growth of the Internet and electronic commerce.

For more information, see [www.witsa.org/](http://www.witsa.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/](http://www.wri.org/).
**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, China, which appears after China). Data are shown for 153 economies with populations of more than 1 million, as well as for Taiwan, China, in selected tables. Table 1.6 presents selected indicators for 56 other economies—small economies with populations between 30,000 and 1 million and smaller economies if they are members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or, as it is commonly known, the World Bank. A complete set of indicators for these economies is available on the World Development Indicators CD-ROM and in WDI Online. 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 1995 in this edition). Time-series data for all 209 economies are available on the World Development Indicators CD-ROM and in WDI Online.

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 209 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 (unweighted) 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 2007, 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. That section 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 between editions of World Development Indicators or between different World Bank publications. Consistent time-series data for 1960–2007 are available on the World Development Indicators CD-ROM and in WDI Online.

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. All dollar figures are current U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. 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, China; Macao, China; or Taiwan, China.
- Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999 unless otherwise noted.
- Montenegro declared independence from Serbia and Montenegro on June 3, 2006. When available, data for each country are shown separately. However, some indicators for Serbia continue to include data for Montenegro through 2005; these data are footnoted in the tables. Moreover, data for most indicators from 1999 onward for Serbia exclude data for Kosovo, which in 1999 became a territory under international administration pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999); any exceptions are noted.
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 (2007 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 $935 or less in 2007. Middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of more than $935 but less than $11,456. Lower middle-income and upper middle-income economies are separated at a GNI per capita of $3,705. High-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of $11,456 or more. The 16 participating member countries of the euro area are presented as a subgroup under high-income economies. Note that the Slovak Republic joined the euro area on January 1, 2009.

Symbols

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

0 or 0.0 means zero or small enough that the number would round to zero at the displayed number of decimal places.

/ in dates, as in 2003/04, means that the period of time, usually 12 months, straddles two calendar years and refers to a crop year, a survey year, or a fiscal year.

$ means current U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

> means more than.

< means less than.

Data presentation conventions

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

The cutoff date for data is February 1, 2009.