

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 2014



**Statistical Yearbook
for Asia and the Pacific
2014**

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific **2014**

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Foreword


I am pleased to present the *Statistical Yearbook* for Asia and the Pacific 2014, a reference work containing key facts on current and emerging trends in economic, social and environmental development across Asia and the Pacific.

Whether readers are government officials looking for particular statistics regarding their country's demographic trends or data on health and education, or journalists and researchers hoping to acquire an overall picture of essential issues surrounding economic, social and environmental development in Asia and the Pacific, they will find this publication useful.

The 2014 edition of the *Statistical Yearbook* is a reference full of up-to-date and comparable statistics and facts about the 58 regional members and associate members of ESCAP. It includes brief analyses of 32 key features of development in areas as diverse as population and demographics, child and maternal health, school enrolment and spending on education, income poverty and inequality, food security, crime, energy supply and use, disasters, economic growth, international trade, tourism and transport.

The 2014 Yearbook is also accompanied by a series of online products, including country fact sheets, and a database containing more than 600 indicators and data visualization options. To ensure comparability across regions, subregions and countries, data at the country level have been obtained from international agencies which follow international statistical standards in compiling and reporting data.

This publication would not have been possible without the collaboration of a large number of individuals and international organizations. I am confident that the information contained in this publication will continue to support the efforts of Governments, development partners and the people of Asia and the Pacific in their collective pursuit of inclusive economic growth, equitable societies and sustainable development.



Shamshad Akhtar

Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
and Executive Secretary of ESCAP

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Did you know?

1. Population

The population growth rate in Asia and the Pacific, while already lower than that of the global average, continued to slow in 2014.

The population of Asia and the Pacific reached 4.3 billion people in 2014, equivalent to 60% of the world's total. While population growth in the region is often still described as a “demographic explosion”, the growth rate for Asia and the Pacific, at 0.9% in 2014, was lower than the global population growth rate (1.1%). Additionally, the population growth rate continued to slow, from 1.4% during the period 1990-2000 to 1.0% during the period 2000-2010. Yet, in absolute terms population increase remains immense, with 573.7 million people having been added to the population between 2000 and 2014.

As a result of lower fertility – the region is just at the population replacement level of 2.1 children per woman – and owing to increasing longevity, rapid population ageing has become an issue. Over the next 20 years, the elderly population (aged 65 years and older) is expected to double from its current level of 330 million people. Some countries in the region are still in the phase of having a large working-age population; this situation is considered to be a window of opportunity – a “demographic dividend” when the proportion of dependents is low – but that window may soon be closed due to continued fertility declines and population ageing. Therefore, countries need to invest in education and skill formation as well as in productive job creation to reap this

“dividend”. Countries also need to develop financially sustainable social and income security systems for the elderly.

Persistently low fertility rates, sometimes combined with high levels of outmigration, have led to negative population growth in some countries and areas: Niue (-2.9%), Georgia (-0.4%), Russian Federation (-0.2%) and Japan (-0.1). In some countries and areas, such as Macao, China; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore, low levels of fertility are compensated by high rates of in-migration. Some countries, such as the Russian Federation, are addressing this problem through labour in-migration, while others are adopting policies to encourage larger families.

In the region, sex-ratio imbalances in favour of males are among the highest in the world. Although the natural sex ratio at birth is 105 boys for every 100 girls,¹ the ratio for the Asia-Pacific region stands at 110, bringing the global average to 107. This regional trend is influenced largely by China and India; the sex ratio at birth in these countries has increased from fewer than 108 boys per 100 girls in 1990 to the current level of 116.8 and 111.1, respectively. The higher ratios in both countries reflect a cultural preference for boys, but in the case of China, the phenomenon may also have been influenced by the country's one-child policy.

- The region hosts the two most populous countries in the world: China with 1.4 billion people and India with 1.25 billion people.
- Even with a modest population growth rate of 0.9%, the Asia-Pacific region added more than 40 million people to its population between 2013 and 2014.
- The proportion of people in Asia and the Pacific within the most economically active age band is increasing. In 2014, about 68% or nearly 3 billion people in the region were aged between 15 and 64 years.
- East and North-East Asia counts nearly 11 elderly per hundred people, twice as much as in South and South-West Asia.
- From 1990 to 2014, the population of elderly persons (65 years and older) has nearly doubled (from 173 million to more than 330 million). During the same period, the population of children (0-14 years) declined slightly, hovering at 1 billion. By 2034, the elderly population is expected to double again and the child population to continue declining.

¹ In the absence of sex selection practices, a range of “normal” sex ratios at birth of between 103 and 108 boys per 100 girls has been observed in different economically developed countries, and among different ethnic and racial groups within a given country.

2. Urbanization

The region is challenged by unplanned urbanization driven by globalization-led urban-biased development.

The share of urban population in the region has been rising steadily for the last 25 years. At 47.7% in 2014, the urbanization rate remains however below the world level of 53.6%. But the region is rapidly catching up and has maintained the second highest urban population growth rate of all regions (after Africa) with an annual growth of 2.6% since 1990.

Every day an estimated 120,000 people are migrating to cities in the Asia-Pacific region and by 2050, the proportion of people living in urban areas is likely to rise to 63% when the urban population could be 3.3 billion.¹ The urban population growth rate is the result of natural population growth, rural to urban migration and the reclassification of rural areas into urban areas.

The Asia and Pacific region has added nearly 1 billion people to its urban population from 1990 to 2014; about half of those in China alone (450 million). The phenomenon is part of a long term trend. The urban population of the region more than doubled between 1950 and 1975, and doubled again between 1975 and 2000. Yet, it is projected to almost double once more between 2000 and 2025.

Urbanization in Asia-Pacific is characterized by the emergence of mega-cities, defined as urban agglomeration of 10 million people or more. In 1970, Tokyo was the only megacity in Asia and the Pacific. Today 17 of the 28 world's megacities are found in the region, representing a total population of nearly 300 million people. However smaller cities, cities with fewer than 500,000 people, represent over half of the urban population (54.4%).

Urbanization is often seen as a sign of economic development; but, in 2009, the latest year for which data are available, more than half a billion people in Asia and the Pacific continued to live in slums, equal to 30% of the urban population (a decrease from 50% in 1990). This problem is particularly acute in low-income economies in the region, where nearly two thirds of urban dwellers live in slums.

Rapid urbanization not only poses challenges related to habitat, transport and other facilities, but also creates high expectations, especially among educated youth. Sense of relative deprivation and a mismatch between expectations and what is available can lead to social unrest and political instability. Thus, managing expectations is increasingly going to be a challenge which can be compounded by a lack of opportunities.²

- In 2014, more than 2 billion people in the Asia-Pacific region lived in urban areas, representing about 55% of the world's urban population.
- The Pacific is the most urbanized subregion with around 71% of population living in urban areas followed by North and Central Asia (62.8%); the figure is 36% in South and South-West Asia, the least urbanized subregion.
- The urban population in the region more than doubled between 1950 and 1975 and doubled again between 1975 and 2000. Yet, it is projected to almost double once more between 2000 and 2025.
- In absolute terms, the current quarter century (2000-2025) is projected to add an estimated 1.1 billion people to the region's urban agglomerations.
- Of the world's 28 megacities (cities with a population in excess of 10 million people), 17 are found in the Asia-Pacific region; Tokyo (37.8 mill), Delhi (24.9 mill.) and Shanghai (23 mill) are the three most populous cities in the world.

¹ United Nations Human Settlements Programme, and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, *The State of Asian Cities 2010/11*. Fukuoka: UN-HABITAT, 2010.

² Paul Kennedy, *Preparing for the Twenty-First Century*, Random House, 1993

3. International migration

The Asia-Pacific region is experiencing a drop in the proportion of migrants.

In 2013, the number of migrants – people born in one country but living in another one – rose to 59.4 million in Asia and the Pacific, accounting for roughly one quarter of the world's total population of migrants. This figure has risen at a slow pace over the last 20 years, rising only 13% since 1990, compared with increases in the rest of the world where the number of migrants rose by 70% over the same period.

In percentage terms, migrants make up roughly 1.4% of the population in the Asia-Pacific region, although for each country or area this figure changes significantly. In American Samoa, the number of migrants is estimated to account for 76% of the population; other countries and areas with high numbers of migrants include Macao, China (59%), Brunei Darussalam (49%), Guam (49%), the Northern Mariana Islands (45%) and Singapore (43%).

Of the five subregions comprising Asia and the Pacific, the Pacific subregion has the highest proportion of migrants in its population (21%). Since 1990, countries in the Asia-Pacific region experiencing the most drastic increase (in

percentage terms) in migrants are the Republic of Korea (rising from 0.1% to 2.5%), Thailand (from 0.9% to 5.6%) and the Maldives (from 4.0% to 24.4%).

Migration does not involve flows of people just from poor or low-middle-income countries to rich, high-income countries; such flows occur also from developed to developing countries, as well as among developed and developing countries. People migrate for a number of reasons, such as for permanent settlement, temporary labour, study, marriage, environmental reasons or forced migration (refugees escaping persecution, people devastated by conflict or natural disasters, or victims of trafficking). Those who willingly choose to migrate are driven largely by the desire for greater happiness, prosperity and well-being.

Migrants make significant contributions to the economies and societies both in countries of origin and destination. Nevertheless, the social management of the wide range of cultural and religious diversity brought about by migration poses a major challenge to countries of destination.

- In the East and North-East Asia subregion, the net migration rate (overall movement per 1,000 population) was highest in Macao, China at 12.5, followed by Hong Kong, China at 4.2. Mongolia had the highest level of migration outflow at -1.1.
- In the South-East Asia subregion, the net migration rate was highest in Singapore at 15.0, followed by Malaysia at 3.1. Migration outflow was highest in Timor-Leste at -13.3, followed by Cambodia at -2.3 and the Lao People's Democratic Republic at -2.2.
- In the South and South-West Asia subregion, most countries experienced migration outflow, with the highest positive net migration rate occurring in Bhutan at 2.7. Those countries with significant migration outflow included Sri Lanka (-3.0), Nepal (-2.9), Afghanistan (-2.6) and Bangladesh (-2.6).
- In the North and Central Asia subregion, the most populated country, the Russian Federation, had a positive net migration rate of 1.5. Most of the other countries in the subregion experienced migration outflows, such as Kyrgyzstan (-6.3), Georgia (-5.8), Armenia (-3.4) and Tajikistan (-2.5).
- In the Pacific subregion, Australia experienced the highest net migration rate of 6.5, followed by New Caledonia (4.4) and New Zealand (3.3). Other Pacific island countries experienced significant migration outflows, led by the Federated States of Micronesia (-15.7), Tonga (-15.4), Samoa (-13.4) and Fiji (-6.6).

4. Child health

Despite progress, the region as a whole has been slow in achieving the Millennium Development Goals targets for child health.

Infant mortality rates in Asia and the Pacific fell by 52% during the period 1990-2012, from 6.4% in 1990 to 3.1% in 2012. Thus, by 2012, of every 1,000 children born alive, 33 more children were surviving to their first birthday than had been the case in 1990. Over the same period, low-income countries experienced a 56% overall decline in the infant mortality rate, from 9.2% to 4%, ensuring that for every 1,000 children born in 2012, 52 more survived the first year after their birth than had been the case in 1990.

However, the region as a whole has been slow in achieving the Millennium Development Goals targets for child health (under-5 and infant mortality) – reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate, and halve the percentage of underweight children. Of the 48 countries for which under-five mortality data are sufficient for assessing progress, 33 are classified as off-track or regressing. For underweight children, of 30 countries for which data are sufficient for assessing progress, 14 are classified as “off track”, but 12 of these off-track countries could reach their targets by accelerating their rate of progress by less than 2 percentage points per year.¹

Low-income countries in the Asia-Pacific region in 1990 had infant mortality rates higher than any other income group – 14% higher

than lower-middle-income countries, which comprise the group with the second highest rate. Yet by 2009, owing to faster-than-average reductions in infant mortality in low-income countries, these two groups of countries had approached parity, and by 2012, infant mortality rates in low-income countries were slightly higher, on average, than rates in lower-middle income countries in the region. However, in 2012, infant mortality rates in today’s low-income countries were seven times higher on average than rates in high-income countries – a ratio that has not improved since 1990.

In three of the five Asia-Pacific subregions, reductions in infant mortality were observed to be in line with the average regional decline of 52% from 1990 until 2012. Two subregions stood out for above- and below-average reductions: the rate observed in the East and North-East Asia subregion fell by an impressive 71% over this period, while the rate observed in the Pacific subregion fell by 23%.

By 2012, 86% of all infants throughout the region had been vaccinated against measles, an increase of 16% over the figure for 1992. While the South and South-West Asia subregion in the same year had the lowest percentage of infants vaccinated against measles (79%), it had achieved the largest percentage increase among the five Asia-Pacific subregions over this period.

- In 2012, a child born in a low-income country in Asia and the Pacific had a 4% chance of dying before age 1; by contrast, the chance of dying was 0.5% for children of the same age who had been born that year in high-income countries.
- A child born in the Asia-Pacific region in 2012 was twice as likely to live until his fifth birthday as a child born two decades previously.
- The subregion with the highest infant mortality rate was South and South-West Asia; the rate in 2012 was 79% higher than in South-East Asia, the subregion with the second highest rate of infant mortality.
- In 1990, only 61% of children under age 1 living in low-income countries in the region were vaccinated against measles. By 2012, this figure had risen to 89% of the total.

¹ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Asian Development Bank and United Nations Development Programme *Asia-Pacific Aspirations: Perspectives for a Post-2015 Development Agenda—Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2012/13* (Bangkok, ESCAP-ADB-UNDP), p. 9

5. Maternal health

Despite improvements in maternal health-care services, the region has been slow in preventing mothers dying from causes related to childbirth.

In the Asia-Pacific region as a whole, there has been a range of improvements in maternal health since 1990. Region-wide, the most impressive improvement has been the dramatic reduction in the incidence of post-partum maternal death. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR, the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births) fell region-wide by 61%, a rate of reduction faster than the global average of 46% and faster than in other developing regions globally, including Africa and Latin America.

Moreover, the fastest rate of reduction in maternal mortality over this period occurred in least developed countries in the region, with reductions of more than two thirds. Landlocked developing countries also achieved reductions of 63%, slightly above the regional average.

However, there still remains a clear income-based divide in the likelihood of maternal death in the region: upper-middle and high-income countries had MMRs in 2013 of 31 and 17 deaths per 100,000, respectively, while lower-middle and low-income countries had MMRs of

174 and 202 deaths per 100,000, respectively. Improvements in other dimensions of maternal health in the region have been notable, but far less dramatic. The proportion of live births without skilled antenatal care fell by half from 1990 until 2012, that is, from 35% to 17%. Region-wide, the proportion of live births occurring without attendants trained in providing life-saving obstetric care decreased from 42% in 1990 to 27% in 2012, a reduction of 36%.

However, in contrast to the improvements in maternal mortality, low-income countries and least developed countries achieved overall reductions lower than the regional average for these two measures. By 2012, virtually all births in upper-middle and high-income countries were attended by skilled personnel, while in low-income and lower-middle-income countries, the proportions of births occurring without skilled attendance were 55% and 40%, respectively. Similarly, 94% of all births in upper-middle-income countries had received antenatal care, while in low- and lower-middle-income countries, only 67% and 79% of live births received antenatal care, respectively.

- In 1990, 0.69% of all births occurring in the region's least developed countries ended in the death of the mother. By 2013, 0.22% of all births ended in the death of the mother – a reduction in such mortality of 68%; that improvement accounted for an estimated 34,000 lives saved.
- A birth in the region in 1990 was three times as likely to lead to the death of the mother as a birth in 2013.
- In 1990, 13 countries in Asia and the Pacific had maternal mortality ratios in excess of 400, and by 2013, the number of countries with MMRs above 400 had fallen to zero.
- In 1990, 9 out of 10 births occurring in the region's least developed countries were not attended by skilled health personnel. By 2012, this had fallen to 6 out of 10.
- In 2012, nearly all births in high- and upper-middle-income countries were attended by skilled birth personnel, while only 61% and 45% of births in lower-middle and low-income countries, respectively, were attended by skilled birth personnel.
- In 2012, 27% of all births in the region were not attended by skilled health personnel, a 36% decline from 42% in 1990.

6. HIV and AIDS

Treatment coverage and the number of people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific are increasing, but the HIV epidemic remains a challenge in some population groups.

Of the 26 countries for which data were available in 2012, the number of people living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) had increased since 2006 in 17 of them. This may be due to a variety of factors, including an increase in HIV testing and access to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Although the number of people living with HIV is increasing, in some countries the number of new infections has dropped by more than half since 2001, including India (a 57% reduction) and Papua New Guinea (a 79% reduction).

According to the available data, the three countries in the region with the highest HIV prevalence rate among people aged 15-49 years are Thailand (1.1%), Cambodia (0.8%) and Myanmar (0.6%). However, the national prevalence of HIV is likely to be far higher among certain population groups, such as sex workers, men who have sex with men (MSM) and people who inject drugs, as well as among people living in major cities. For example, the HIV prevalence rate among adults in Bangkok who inject drugs is 23.3%.¹

In countries where the number of people living with HIV is increasing, these groups are disproportionately affected. For example, in the Philippines the number of people living with HIV has more than doubled between 2006 and 2012, but among sex workers there has been a nine-fold increase and among MSM an eleven-fold increase over the same period. In 2012, an estimated 690,000 young people aged 15-24 were living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific, of whom 46% were female.² The epidemic among this age group is driven mainly by injecting drug use, unprotected sex among young sex workers and young MSM.³

Treatment coverage varies substantially across the region. The percentage of adults and children living with HIV receiving ART ranges from 5% in Afghanistan to 67% in Cambodia.⁴ Coverage with antiretroviral regimens for the prevention of new HIV infections among children is especially low in South and South-West Asia, including in Afghanistan (2%) and Pakistan (9%).⁵

- The number of people living with HIV in 2012 has increased since 2006 in 17 of the 26 countries where data are available. This increase is due in part to better testing for and treatment of people with HIV.
- The percentage of people aged between 15 and 49 years living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific is highest in Thailand (1.1%).
- The HIV epidemic is concentrated among sex workers, men who have sex with men and people who inject drugs.
- The coverage of pregnant women who receive antiretroviral treatment for prevention of mother-to-child-transmission is extremely low in the South and South-West Asia subregion.
- Where data are available, the annual death rate from AIDS in the region as a percentage of people living with HIV is about 7%.

¹ World Bank, *The Global HIV Epidemics among People who Inject Drugs* (Washington, D.C., The World Bank, 2013).

² United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, *HIV in Asia and the Pacific: UNAIDS report 2013* (Bangkok, , 2013).

³ Ibid.

⁴ *Synthesis of the latest country data based on Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting*. Available from www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/knowyourresponse/globalaidsprogressreporting.

⁵ Ibid

7. Malaria and tuberculosis

The spread of tuberculosis in the region has been reversed, but the incidence of malaria is higher than it was in 1990.

Despite impressive reductions, the prevalence and incidence of tuberculosis (TB) in the Asia-Pacific region in 2012 remained higher than in all regions of the world except for Africa, where the prevalence of TB was 40% higher and its incidence 66% higher. (The prevalence of TB is the total number of people with the disease in a population, usually given as a percentage or number per 100,000 persons, whereas the incidence, loosely defined, is the number of new cases of the disease over a specified time period.)

The prevalence of tuberculosis in Asia and the Pacific fell from 339 per 100,000 persons to 195 – a decline of 43%, which is slightly greater than the global reduction of 39% – while the incidence of TB fell by 23%. The estimated proportion of undetected TB cases region-wide fell from nearly half of all cases in 1990 to less than a third in 2012. Yet, in 2012 both the incidence and prevalence of TB continued to be far higher in lower-income countries in Asia and the Pacific than in high-income countries: the rate of TB prevalence in low-income countries exceeded five times the rate in high-income countries, while the rate of TB incidence remained more than four times higher in low-income countries than in high-income ones.

Low-income countries achieved lower-than-average reductions in TB prevalence of 29%, in contrast to the higher overall reductions of 47% and 53% achieved by lower-middle and upper-middle-income countries, respectively. In 2012 as in 1990, the subregion in Asia and the Pacific with the highest rates of both TB prevalence and incidence was South-East Asia, followed by the South and South-West Asia subregion. The rate of TB prevalence in Asia and the Pacific in 2012 was more than 3 times higher than the rate of TB prevalence in Latin America, 6 times higher than the rate in Europe and 40 times higher than the rate in North America.

Region-wide, the incidence of malaria increased from 1990, peaking in 2002 and declining since, although the rate in 2012 remained 9% higher than in 1990. Pacific island developing countries had by far the highest malaria rates among subregions in Asia and the Pacific, with rates more than 40 times higher than the regional average. The fight against malaria has been slowest in subregions with the highest rates of incidence in 1990, while countries with a low incidence of malaria have seen faster-than-average progress. India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea account for 89% of all malaria cases in the region. Nevertheless, only 2% of deaths from malaria globally occurred inside the Asia-Pacific region.¹

- The prevalence of tuberculosis in Asia and the Pacific has fallen by 43% since 1990, although the disease still remains 40 times more prevalent in the Asia-Pacific region than in North America.
- The incidence of tuberculosis in Asia and the Pacific remained higher than in all regions globally, except for Africa in 2012.
- Reductions in the prevalence of tuberculosis were largest in lower-middle and upper-middle-income countries.
- The estimated proportion of undetected TB cases region-wide fell from nearly half of all cases in 1990 to less than a third in 2012.
- In 2011, nearly half of the estimated 2,500 deaths due to malaria in Asia and the Pacific occurred in South-East Asia.
- The incidence of malaria in Pacific island developing countries in 2012 was 40 times higher than the regional average.
- Of the estimated number of deaths from malaria globally, 98% occurred outside the Asia-Pacific region.

¹ World Health Organization, Roll Back Malaria Partnership, “Defeating malaria in Asia, the Pacific, Americas, Middle East and Europe”, Progress and Impact Series, No. 9 (November 2012). Available from www.who.int/malaria/publications/atoz/9789241504430/en/.

8. Other health risks

Health risks are strongly influenced by socioeconomic factors: living and working conditions; and physical and social environments.

While exposure to certain types of health risks in the Asia-Pacific region were low relative to other regions, the incidence of smoking among adult males in 2011 was higher in Asia and the Pacific than in any other region globally. Adult men in Asia and the Pacific on average are eight times more likely than females to be smokers: in 2011, the proportion of adult men in the region using tobacco at least occasionally was 40%, compared with 5% for adult women. While the region globally accounted for the highest incidence of smoking among adult men, it also had the lowest incidence of smoking among adult women. Among countries in the region with available data, all but two showed rates of smoking among adult men to be higher than among adolescent males. Adolescent females, on the other hand, had rates of smoking higher than the adult average in 64% of the Asia-Pacific countries with data.

In 2010, alcohol consumption in the region was, on average, lower than that in Europe, Latin America and North America, but equal to that in Africa. Within Asia and the Pacific, the North and Central Asia subregion accounted for the highest volume of alcohol consumption, with a rate equal to that for Europe, while rates

of alcohol consumption in the South and South-West Asia subregion and the South-East Asia subregion were tied for being the lowest in the region, with rates lower than the average for any other region globally.

People in countries across the region are also facing rising levels of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and diabetes, as a consequence of, among other things, ageing, unhealthy diets, exposure to such harmful factors as tobacco and air pollution, and sedentary lifestyles, which are often associated with urbanization. It has been projected that by 2020 the Asia-Pacific region will account for the world's greatest number of NCD deaths.¹ More than 200 million people in Asia already have diabetes; the number is projected to exceed 300 million by 2030.²

NCDs have become a particularly serious threat in the Pacific subregion. The Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa and Tonga have obesity rates exceeding 40% of their populations; except for Tonga, all of those countries and territories as well as Fiji have diabetes prevalence rates of more than 20%.³

- The subregion in Asia and the Pacific accounting for the highest volume of alcohol consumption is North and Central Asia, where the average consumption is equal to that for Europe, which is the region with the highest rate of alcohol consumption globally.
- Adult men in Asia and the Pacific are eight times more likely than females to be smokers.
- In 3 out of 4 countries in Asia and the Pacific with data available, smoking among adult females was lower than 19%.
- Almost one fifth of people with diabetes globally live in just seven countries in South-East Asia and the western Pacific; in those countries, 132 million adults have diabetes, the largest number in any region of the world.

¹ World Health Organization, *Global Status Report on Noncommunicable Diseases 2010* (Geneva, WHO, 2010).

² International Diabetes Federation, *IDF Diabetes Atlas*, 5th edition (Brussels, IDF, 2011).

³ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Asian Development Bank, and United Nations Development Programme, *Asia-Pacific Aspirations: Perspectives for a Post-2015 Development Agenda – Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2012/13* (Bangkok, ESCAP-ADB-UNDP, 2013), p. 34.

9. Financial and human resources for health

In many countries in the region, the level of government spending on health is too low to support universal coverage.

Total health expenditure as a share of GDP in the Asia-Pacific region increased by 17% from 1995 to 2012. Asian and Pacific countries spent an average of 6.7% of their GDP on health-related expenditures in 2012, exceeding the 6.1% average spent by African countries, but disbursing less than the 7.7% of GDP spent by Latin American countries and the 10.1% by European countries.

Among subregions in Asia and the Pacific, South-East Asian countries spent the smallest share of their GDP on health in 2012, with the share being about 3.9%, despite having recorded the fastest rate of economic growth in the region. At 9.2%, the share of such expenses in Pacific countries stood out as the highest in the region, which likewise showed faster-than-average growth since 1995. High-income countries in the region spent, on average, more than twice as much of their GDP for health-related purposes than did low-income countries; high-income countries also experienced faster-than-average growth in their share of health expenses, while low-income countries experienced growth far slower than the region as a whole.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the fraction of government expenditure on health increased for two thirds of the countries with data, while one third showed declines. The countries with the largest shares of government expenditures

on health in 2012 were the Marshall Islands (24.4%), New Zealand (20.3%), Solomon Islands (19.9%) and Japan (19.4%). The countries with the smallest shares of government expenditure included Myanmar (1.5%), Timor-Leste (2.6%), Azerbaijan (3.9%) and Pakistan (4.7%). In absolute terms, government health expenditures varied widely within the Asia-Pacific region: government health expenditure per capita in Japan, for instance, was more than 700 times higher than the level of expenditure in Myanmar. Universal coverage usually is attained in countries in which public financing of health is about 5% of GDP.¹

Measures of human resources for health, such as the number of physicians or midwives per 10,000 individuals, are not consistently available for the majority of countries in Asia and the Pacific. However, in 2008, 60% of the 33 countries in the region with physician data had fewer than 10 physicians per 10,000 population, and 60% of the 31 countries with midwifery data showed that there were fewer than 28 midwives per 10,000 population. Only 20% of the countries in the region had more than 20 doctors per 10,000 population, or more than 49 midwives per 10,000 population. The most recent data from the region's higher-income countries all showed at least 19 physicians and 50 midwives per 10,000 individuals.

- Half of the countries with data available showed fewer than 7 physicians and 21 midwives per 10,000 population in 2008.
- High-income countries spent, on average, twice as much of their GDP on health-related expenses as did low-income countries.
- Two thirds of the countries in the region had increases in the share of health-related government expenditures, while one third showed decreases in the overall share.
- Australia had the highest total health expenditures per capita in the region, with health expenses 165 times greater than those of Myanmar, which had the lowest.

¹ World Health Organization, *Health Financing Strategy for the Asia Pacific Region (2010-2015)* (Geneva, WHO, 2009).

10. Participation in education

The region as whole is on track to reach the Millennium Development Goals target of boys and girls alike being able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015.

Educational opportunities continued to expand across Asia and the Pacific at all levels of education over the last two decades. As a result, in 2000, while a typical four-year-old girl in the region could expect to stay in the education system for 8.7 years, the duration of education for such a girl increased to 12 years in 2012. For a typical four-year-old boy, the expected years of schooling were 9.7 and 12.3, respectively, for 2000 and 2012. However, in 2012, as many as 18 million children of primary-school age were still out of school.¹

The net primary enrolment rate in 2012 stood at 92.2% for the entire region, meaning that almost 8 of every 100 children of primary school age were not enrolled in a primary school or in the grade level appropriate for their age. The net enrolment rate at the secondary level increased from 51.3% in 2000 to 67.4% in 2012.

Between 2000 and 2012, the gross enrolment rate in pre-primary schools almost doubled, from 33.2% to 60.3%. The gross enrolment rate in tertiary education also grew more than two-fold, from 14.3% in 2000 to 29% in 2012. Participation in tertiary education in China more than quadrupled, from 6.6% in 1999 to 26.7% in 2012. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the rate increased from 2.3% in 1999 to 16.7% in 2012, a more than seven-fold increase.

With across-the-board expansion of educational opportunities, there were also improvements in gender parity, particularly where female disadvantage was more prominent. For instance, the gender parity index for the net enrolment rate at the primary school level for South and South-West Asia increased from 0.84 in 2000 to 1.0 in 2012, indicating improvements over the decade in schooling opportunities for girls.

- With its gross enrolment rate more than doubling from 25.4% in 2000 to 54.0% in 2012, the South and South-West Asia subregion demonstrated the fastest expansion of children's participation in pre-primary education among all ESCAP subregions.
- Universal primary education remains to be achieved in quite a number of countries, including the region's landlocked developing countries in which the overall net enrolment rate for primary schools was 79.5% in 2012. The two countries with lowest net primary enrolment rates are Pakistan (72.5%) and Nauru (75.7%).
- In 2012, at the tertiary level Bhutan and Pakistan had the lowest gross enrolment rate of only 9.5%, which was almost one third that of the regional average (29%).
- Despite overall improvements across the region, gender equality remains a challenge in some countries. For instance, for every 100 boys in secondary school, there were only 74 girls in such schools in Pakistan, 92 in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and 95 in the Islamic Republic of Iran, indicating the need to improve the chances for schooling girls in these countries.
- On the other hand, for every 100 boys in secondary school, there were 111 girls in Fiji, 112 in Samoa, 115 in Bhutan, 116 in Bangladesh and 119 in Armenia.
- Even for children who are attending school, there are major concerns about the quality of their education, and many drop out after primary school.

¹ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Asian Development Bank and United Nations Development Programme, *Asia-Pacific Aspirations: Perspectives for a Post-2015 Development Agenda – Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2012/13* (Bangkok, ESCAP-ADB-UNDP, , 2013), p. 2.

11. Staying in school and learning to read

There are major concerns about the quality of education in the region; many children drop out after primary school.

Once children enter school, it is important for them to be provided with good-quality instructional support so that they would progress academically and socially. However, one out of every four children in Asia and the Pacific who started the first grade of primary school in 2011 is unlikely to reach the last grade of primary school; this would be due to the child having to drop out of school or repeat grades, often as a result of poor-quality schooling and classroom instruction.

The survival rate to the last grade of primary school was higher in the East and North-East Asia subregion (97.7%) and in the North and Central Asia subregion (97.2%) than in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. On the other hand, the rate was 64.7% in the South and South-West Asia subregion, which is slightly higher than the 61.9% in Africa. In other words, there is great potential to improve the quality of school and classroom instruction in some parts of Asia and the Pacific and to raise the efficiency of school systems.

Owing to expansion of educational opportunities at the primary and secondary levels, literacy rates of the population aged 15-24 years increased from 87.4% in 1990 to 93.6% in 2012 for males and from 76.6% to 88.4% for females over the same period of time. The literacy rate for the adult population in the Asia-Pacific region stood at 83.6% in 2012, slightly lower than the global average of 84.3%, largely due to the relatively lower rate of 64.1% in the South and South-West Asia subregion. In contrast, the adult literacy rate was 93.1% in South-East Asia, 95.5% in East and North-East Asia and 99.7% in North and Central Asia.

With an adult literacy rate of 83.6% in 2012, as many as 501 million adults in Asia and the Pacific may be considered as lacking basic literacy skills; in other words, those adults represent 64.2% of the world's total illiterate adults. However, this ratio has been declining consistently over the last two decades, from 72.3% in 1990 to 66.7% in 2000.

- Less than two thirds (64.7%) of the children in the South and South-West Asia subregion in 2011 completed their primary education. The educational survival rate was 61.0% in Pakistan, 63.4% in Solomon Islands and 65.9% in Cambodia.
- In the South and South-West Asia subregion, adult literacy rates have increased at one of the fastest rates in the world, albeit from a low base. Yet, the population of illiterate adults in that subregion has remained stubbornly unchanged at just over 400 million since 1990.
- The adult literacy rate in the East and North-East Asia subregion increased from 81.1% in 1990 to 95.5% in 2012, bringing the subregion close to universal literacy. Much of this increase has been driven by China, where the adult literacy rate grew from 77.8% in 1990 to 95.1% in 2010.
- Women have been consistently overrepresented in the illiterate population at both the regional and global levels. More than 325 million women are considered as lacking basic literacy skills; they represent almost 64.9% of the region's total adult illiterate population. The figure at the global level is 496 million, or 63.5% of the total.

12. Financial and human resources for education

Government spending on education, relative to other sectors, is lower in Asian and Pacific countries than in the world's low-income and lower-middle-income countries.

There is much that Governments in Asia and the Pacific could do to ensure adequate investments in their educational systems. On the basis of available data, many countries in the region seem to have not yet taken up the recommendation of the Oslo Declaration of 18 December 2008 urging Governments to spend the equivalent of 4%-6% of GNP on education. Low educational attainment in the region is partly a consequence of low public expenditure.

For fewer than 30 countries in the region with available data for the period 2011-2013, about one third of them made public expenditures on education at or above 4% of their GDP. These countries include Australia (5.1%), Bhutan (4.7%), Fiji (4.2%), Republic of Korea (5.2%), Kyrgyzstan (6.8%), Malaysia (5.9%), Maldives (5.9%), Mongolia (5.5%), New Zealand (7.4%), Tajikistan (4%), Thailand (7.6%) and Timor-Leste (9.4%). Between 2011 and 2013, the expenditure on education as a share of total government expenditure varied from 4.4% in Myanmar to 31.5% in Thailand, reflecting large differences in the level of efforts by

Governments in the region to provide their citizens with access to good-quality education vis-à-vis other priorities.

There is a wide variation in the level of public spending across various levels of education. At the primary level, public expenditure per student in 2012 ranged from 4.8% of GDP per capita in Sri Lanka and 8% in the Cook Islands to more than 20% in Japan (23.8%), New Zealand (24.4%) and Thailand (38.3%). Cross-country variation in per student public spending on secondary education as a share of GDP per capita was similar.

The disparities among countries in their public spending on tertiary education, however, are quite different. On one hand, average public spending on each tertiary student was less than one fifth of GDP per capita in Armenia (7.2%), Georgia (17.2%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (17.1%), Tajikistan (18.5%) and Thailand (19.5%). On the other, it was more than half of GDP per capita in such countries as Brunei Darussalam (58.4%) and India (53.9%).

- For each primary school teacher in Asia and the Pacific, there were on average almost 25 pupils in 2012, which is a modest improvement on the figure of 28 pupils in 2000.
- There has been a steady decline (improvement) in the pupil-teacher ratio in primary schools across Asia and the Pacific, although large differences remain. In North and Central Asia, there were 17.5 pupils per primary school teacher, in East and North-East Asia, 18.2 pupils and in South-East Asia, 20.7 pupils. On the other hand, the primary school pupil-teacher ratio was as high as 34.4 in South and South-West Asia.
- For Asia and the Pacific as a whole, the pupil-teacher ratio in secondary schools was 18.3 in 2012, which was similar to the ratio of 19.7 in 2000. North and Central Asia had the lowest pupil-teacher ratio (10.2) among all the subregions in 2012, followed by East and North-East Asia (14.4) and South-East Asia (20).
- The pupil-teacher ratio at the secondary school level was highest in Bangladesh (32.2) Nepal (29.2) and lowest in the Russian Federation (8.8) and Kazakhstan (8.6).

13. Research and development

The region's research and development centres are firmly focused on developing new products and intellectual property.

Countries across Asia and the Pacific have continued to increase their investments in research and development (R & D). Based on available data spanning the period from the mid-1990s to 2012, total investments in R & D increased drastically across Asia and the Pacific. For instance, the amount of such investment more than doubled in Australia and the Russian Federation and more than tripled in India, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Turkey. It was multiplied by five in Azerbaijan, by nine in Malaysia, and fifteen in China.

China is, by far, the largest investor in R & D in Asia and the Pacific, having spent more than \$213 billion (2005 purchasing power parity, or PPP) in 2012. Japan followed with investments close to \$133 billion in 2011 (2005 PPP). The Republic of Korea, India and the Russian Federation invested heavily in R & D, with \$55 billion (2011), \$32 billion (2011) and \$24 billion (2012), respectively. Among the world's top 21 countries that spent the greatest share of their GDP on R & D, from 2010 to 2012, 5 are in the Asia-Pacific region: the Republic of Korea (4.0%); Japan (3.4%); Australia (2.4%); Singapore (2.1%); and China (2.0%). Many countries are also spending a greater share of their GDP on R & D now compared with the mid-1990s.

With 6,438 researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants, Singapore had the highest rate of researchers per capita, followed by the Republic of Korea (5,928), Japan (5,158), New Zealand (3,693) and the Russian Federation (3,096).

Countries in the region varied in the number of women as a share of the total number of researchers. For instance, women made up about 14.0% of all the researchers in Japan. On the other hand, it reaches close to the 50% level in Azerbaijan (52.1%), Kazakhstan (49.8%), Mongolia (49.2%), and Malaysia (48.7%).

Asian and Pacific countries, including Japan, China and the Republic of Korea, have become major recipients of patents, both among residents and non-residents. In 2012, more patents were filed in Asia and the Pacific than in any other region globally. The region also accounted for 70% of all industrial design filings. In 2012, China exceeded the United States as the largest recipient of patents, while Japan was the third largest recipient. China, Japan and the Republic of Korea had the three highest numbers of resident patent filings as fractions of GDP. Resident patent filings per capita were also highest globally in Japan and the Republic of Korea.¹

- Region-wide, China is the largest investor in R & D, having spent more than \$213 billion (2005 PPP) in 2012, followed by Japan at \$133 (2005 PPP) billion in 2011.
- The Republic of Korea has the highest amount of R & D spending as a share of GDP (4.0%), followed by Japan at 3.4% in 2011.
- With 6,438 researchers per million inhabitants, Singapore has the highest density of researchers among its population.
- More patents were filed in Asia and the Pacific in 2012 than in any other region globally.
- Women made up more than 50% of researchers in Azerbaijan and apposed to about 14% in Japan.

¹ World Intellectual Property Organization, "World Intellectual Property Indicators 2013", WIPO Economics and Statistics Series (Geneva, WIPO, 2013). Available from www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/freepublications/en/intproperty/941/wipo_pub_941_2013.pdf.

14. Income poverty and inequality

The incidence of extreme income poverty in the region has fallen significantly but inequality has risen in many countries, and vulnerability to poverty remains very high.

The estimated proportion of people in the Asia-Pacific region living on less than \$1.25 a day (2005 PPP) in 2011 is 18%, a significant drop from the estimated proportion in 1990, which was 52%. This proportion represents 772 million people living in extreme poverty throughout Asia and the Pacific in 2011, a significant reduction from more than 1.7 billion people living under the same circumstances in 1990.¹

About 40% of people in Asia and the Pacific were “living poor” in 2011 that is, living on less than \$2 a day (2005 PPP). While that figure is a significant reduction in the proportion of people living on less than \$2 a day in 1990 (more than 76%), this also means that an additional 933 million are living on between \$1.25 and \$2 a day, making them economically

insecure or vulnerable to poverty. A small shock to their lives due to such factors as personal mishaps or economic crises could push these people into abject poverty (below the \$1.25-a-day line).

Economic growth in Asia and the Pacific has helped increase the incomes of the poor, but it has boosted those of the rich even more. As a result, there has been a widening gap between rich and poor. Between the 1990s and the latest available year, the population-weighted mean Gini coefficient – a common measure of income inequality – for the entire region rose from 33.5 to 37.5.² Income inequalities are also evident between urban and rural areas, between women and men, and among groups of different caste, ethnicity and language.

- The African region suffers the most in terms of the percentage of people living in poverty: 40% were living on less than \$1.25 a day and 61% on less than \$2 a day in 2011. However, in terms of absolute numbers, the Asia-Pacific region contained 56% of all people in the world living on less than \$1.25 a day, and 62% of all people in the world living on less than \$2 a day in 2011.
- Most of the reduction in poverty since 1990 can be attributed to the reduction achieved by China, whether the criteria of \$1.25 or \$2 a day are used, whereas for some subregions, such as South and South-West Asia, the number of people living on less than \$2 a day has increased since 1990.
- Large discrepancies in the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day exist from country to country across the Asia-Pacific region, with countries such as Bangladesh reporting that up to 43% of the population may fall into this category, whereas countries such as Sri Lanka, Turkey and Thailand are reporting less than 5%.
- During the two decades of the 1990s and the 2000s, income gaps widened in nearly half the countries with comparable data. The Gini coefficient worsened in China, for example, rising from 32.4 to 42.1; in India, increasing from 30.8 to 33.9; and in Indonesia, rising from 29.2 to 38.1.
- The Gini indices for Malaysia (46.2) and the Philippines (43.0) remain among the highest in the region.

¹ The figure of 772 million people living in extreme poverty in the region is a revision from the figure used in *the Asia-Pacific Aspirations: Perspectives for a Post-2015 Development Agenda. Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2012/13* (Bangkok, ESCAP-ADB-UNDP, 2013), p. 1.

² United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Asian Development Bank and United Nations Development Programme, *Asia-Pacific Aspirations: Perspectives for a Post-2015 Development Agenda. Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2012/13* (Bangkok, ESCAP-ADB-UNDP, 2013).

15. Access to water and sanitation

The region is off track in achieving the Millennium Development Goals target of halving the proportion of the population without access to basic sanitation.

Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene claim the lives of millions of people each year, including an estimated 1.5 million children under the age of five years.¹ Lack of access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene affects the health, security, livelihood and quality of life for all, with the impact felt most by children and women, who are often burdened with collecting drinking water. The vast majority of people still affected by poor access to improved drinking water and sanitation are poor people living in rural communities. Removing this inequality is still a major challenge in developing a suitable development framework beyond 2015.

Access to improved water sources in Asia and the Pacific, however, has risen from 73% in 1990 to 92% in 2012. As would be expected,

access is more prominent in urban areas, where the figure reached 97%, compared with 87% for rural areas. The significant improvement in access to safe water since 1990, however, is due largely to the enhancement in access in rural areas where access has risen from 62% to 87%, an increase of 25 percentage points. The equivalent increase for urban areas is 3 percentage points, from 94% to 97%.

Access to improved sanitation is still relatively low at just 59% for the Asia-Pacific region, despite having increased from 36% in 1990. Once again, it is the rural areas which have the least access to improved sanitation, with only 46% of the population having access. The equivalent figure for people living in urban areas is 75%.

- The Millennium Development Goals target of halving the proportion of persons without access to safe drinking water by 2015 has already been met in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. The percentage of persons in the region without access in 1990 was estimated to be 27%; the figure dropped to only 8% in 2012.
- The Millennium Development Goals target of halving the proportion of persons without access to basic sanitation by 2015 is behind schedule for the region. The percentage of persons in the region without such access in 1990 was estimated to be 64%; the figure dropped to 41% in 2012, which means that a further reduction of 9 percentage points is still needed if the target is to be attained.
- Of each of the major subregions in Asia and the Pacific, there is no significant difference between the proportion of the population with access to improved water sources, ranging from a low of 88% in the Pacific, to a high of 93% in North and Central Asia.
- Access to improved sanitation is significantly lower in South and South-West Asia (44%), due largely to the very low rate in India where only 36% of the people have such access, although Afghanistan's rate of 29% is even lower.
- Other countries in the Asia-Pacific region with very low access to improved sanitation include Papua New Guinea (19%), Solomon Islands (29%), Cambodia (37%) and Nepal (37%).

¹ United Nations Children's Fund, *Progress for Children: A Report Card on Water and Sanitation*, No. 5 (New York, UNICEF, 2006). Available from www.unicef.org/publications/files/Progress_for_Children_No._5_-_English.pdf.

16. Women's empowerment

Women's empowerment is a crucial step in achieving gender equality and while the region has made some progress, it is still a long way from achieving gender equality.

Despite the successes in achieving gender parity in terms of enrolments at the three educational levels and women's health, women still are at a severe disadvantage when accessing health care and education, and face severe deficits in their access to power, voice and rights across Asia and the Pacific. In many countries, households have a strong preference for male children, and take measures accordingly.

A continuing problem in many countries is violence against women. In surveys conducted between 1995 and 2006 it is revealed that the proportion of women who had reported having experienced physical violence at least once in their lifetime was more than 10% in Hong Kong, China and the Philippines, more than 20% in India and Cambodia, and nearly 50% in Australia.¹ The higher rate in Australia may reflect that more women are willing to report physical violence, whereas the lower rates in other countries may be due to under reporting as women fear persecution or stigma.

In general, a number of indicators are used to measure progress in women's empowerment, such as asset ownership, participation in non-agricultural wage employment and membership in parliament. Women in Asia and the Pacific

are less likely than men to own assets. Farm holdings headed by women represent only 7% cent of all farm holdings, compared with 20% in most other regions of the world.²

Around two thirds of women's employment in South Asia is in agriculture, while in East Asia the proportion is around 40%.² Between 1990 and 2009, across the region, women's participation in non-agricultural wage employment increased only marginally, from 28% to 31%.² Women are more likely than men to be informal workers in most Asia-Pacific countries. In addition to society's gender norm, this reflects their limited skills and restricted mobility. Women also have the burden of unpaid domestic work, to which they devote large amounts of time and energy.

The Asia-Pacific region has the world's second-lowest proportion of women parliamentarians. Even high-income Asian countries have low proportions of women in their national legislatures, for example: Japan (11% in the lower house) and the Republic of Korea (16%). The Pacific subregion, despite achieving gender parity in education, contains four of the six countries in the world where there are no women legislators.²

- The employment-to-population ratio is consistently lower for women in the region, standing at 46.6%, compared with 75.1% for men according to the latest available data (2013).
- As a proportion of male employment, female employment in the region as a whole has hovered around 61%-65% since the early 1990s. The lowest proportions, namely 35%-41%, are found in South and South-West Asia, compared with consistently over 85% for North and Central Asia for the same time period.
- More women are likely to be in vulnerable employment than men. In 2012, 24.7% of women were engaged as contributing family workers, compared with 8.4% of men.
- Women's earnings compared with men's are not only lower, but there is a wide variation in the gender wage gap in the region (from 3.5% in Thailand and 18.9% in Mongolia, to 37.1% in Pakistan in 2011).
- As of 2013, only three countries in the region, namely Nepal (33.2%), New Zealand (32.2%) and Timor-Leste (38.5%), had attained the critical level of 30% female parliamentary representation.
- There have been some improvements in women's health, notably in East Asia, although in South Asia women, on average, have shorter life expectancies.

¹ United Nations, *The World's Women 2010: Trends and Statistics* (New York, 2010).

² United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Asian Development Bank and United Nations Development Programme, *Asia-Pacific Aspirations: Perspectives for a Post-2015 Development Agenda — Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2012/13* (Bangkok, 2013), p. 33.

17. Food security

Food insecurity remains high in the region.

Food security is built on four pillars, namely: availability, access, utilization and stability. The 1996 World Food Summit (WFS) defined food security as existing when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) measures food insecurity based on the severity of undernourishment defined in terms of a calorie intake of less than 1,800 calories per day. However, this figure can vary between 1630 and 2,000 calories depending on countries. The Global Hunger Index (GHI) of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is composed of three equally weighted indicators, namely: (a) the proportion of undernourished as a percentage of the population; (b) the proportion of children younger than 5 who are underweight, which is one indicator of child undernutrition; and (c) the mortality rate of children younger than 5. The Global Food Security Index developed by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) combines measures of food affordability, availability, and quality and safety.

Globally, in the period between 2012 and 2014, there are an estimated 11% of undernourished people. The figure for the Asia-Pacific region

varies greatly, with countries such as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (38%), Tajikistan (32%) and Timor-Leste (29%) showing very high estimated rates of undernourishment, whereas other countries, such as Fiji, Samoa, the Republic of Korea and Brunei Darussalam, report a rate of less than 5%.

According to FAO, Asia still has the highest number of undernourished people, accounting for more than two-third of world's hungry people. South Asia has made slow progress in hunger reduction, while more rapid progress has been achieved in East and South-East Asia, with the latter having already met the WFS hunger target.¹

The 2014 GHI scores for Asia were better than the 1990 GHI scores, implying a decline in hunger or food insecurity. Although South Asia saw the steepest absolute decline in its score, amounting to more than 12 points, the subregion had the second-highest 2014 GHI regional score — 18.1 — just one tenth of a point behind the worst regional performer, sub-Saharan Africa.²

According to EIU, in 2014, Cambodia is the least-food-secure country in Asia, followed by Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, Tajikistan and Pakistan.³

- China, with the largest population in the world, has had a major impact on the overall percentage of undernourished people in the world, which dropped from 19% in 1990-1992 to 11% in 2012-2014. In China, the percentage of undernourished people dropped from 24% to 11% over the same period.
- Many countries in South-East Asia have also seen the proportion of undernourished people drop significantly between 1990 and 2014, for example: Cambodia (32% to 16%), Indonesia (20% to 9%), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (43% to 22%), Myanmar (63% to 17%), the Philippines (26% to 12%), Thailand (36% to 7%) and Viet Nam (46% to 13%).
- However, Asia and the Pacific accounts for more than 60% of the world's hungry people. The situation is worst in South Asia where the proportion of undernourished people stands at 16%.

¹ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014* (Rome, 2014).

² International Food Policy Research Institute, *2014 Global Hunger Index: the Challenge of Hidden Hunger* (Bonn, Germany, Welthungerhilfe, International Food Policy Research Institute and Concern Worldwide, 2014). Available from www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ghi14.pdf.

³ Economist Intelligence Unit, "The Global Food Security Index 2014: an annual measure of the state of global food security". Available from <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com>.

18. Crime

People in Asia and the Pacific are among the least likely in the world to become the victim of a homicide.

Homicide rates in the countries of Asia and the Pacific are among the lowest in the world and well below the global average. However, there are large regional variations. For example, homicide rates are typically highest in the countries of North and Central Asia. Nevertheless, they are falling faster than elsewhere in Asia and the Pacific, despite an isolated peak of 20.1 homicides per 100,000 people during the civil unrest in Kyrgyzstan during 2010. Homicide rates in East and North-East Asia are also falling, but in contrast with North and Central Asia, rates in these countries are already some of the lowest in the world. The only region in which homicide rates appear to be increasing is South-East Asia, in part due to the single observation for Myanmar of 15.2 per 100,000 people in 2012.

As is the case for the rest of the world, most homicide victims in Asia and the Pacific are male. But in countries with very low homicide rates (less than 1 per 100,000), female victims

constitute a higher share of total victims. In Japan and Hong Kong, China, for example, which have some of the lowest homicide rates in the world, females account for just over half of all victims of homicide. One thing the majority of male and female victims of crime have in common is their youth as almost half of all homicide victims are aged 15 to 29.¹

Homicide rates in Asia and the Pacific may be some of the lowest in the world, but the population and rate of people held in prison are amongst the highest. China and the Russian Federation have the second and third-largest prison populations in the world behind the United States and account for nearly a quarter of the world's estimated prison population. This is in part due to the large populations of these countries, but the Russian Federation also has one of the highest prison rates in the region with 490 per 100,000 of the population incarcerated.

- The homicide rate in the Asia-Pacific region is 3 per 100,000 people, less than half the global average of 6 per 100,000 people.
- Homicide rates in North and Central Asia are the highest in the region and averaged 8.3 per 100,000 people in 2012. However, homicide rates in North and Central Asia have fallen by a fifth since 2008.
- The countries of Asia and the Pacific have some of the lowest homicide rates in the world, Hong Kong, China, Indonesia, Japan and Singapore typically have homicide rates below 1 per 100,000 people.
- Based on figures for 2012, the homicide rate of 15.2 per 100,000 people in Myanmar was around 75 times greater than the rate of 0.2 per 100,000 people in Singapore.
- Around two thirds of the victims of homicide in the countries of Asia and the Pacific in 2011 were male.
- Around a quarter of the estimated global prison population are imprisoned in the Russian Federation and China.
- China and the Russian Federation have the second and third-largest prison populations in the world behind the United States.

¹ http://www.unodc.org/documents/gsh/pdfs/2014_GLOBAL_HOMICIDE_BOOK_web.pdf.

19. Atmosphere and climate change

Rapid economic growth and changing production pattern in the region are causing heightened levels of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions

Emissions scenarios leading to greenhouse gases (GHG) concentrations in 2100 of about 450 ppm CO₂ equivalent or lower are likely to maintain global warming below 2°C over the 21st century relative to pre-industrial levels.¹ The 2°C increase is generally regarded as the ceiling above which global warming could cause serious consequences. Global GHG concentrations reached 395.6 ppm in 2013, having risen at an annual rate of 2 ppm over the last decade.²

During the period between 1990 and 2010, the Asia-Pacific region was responsible for more than half of total global GHG emissions (52%). More than half of these emissions from within Asia-Pacific are coming from East and North-East Asia. In per capita terms, however, GHG emissions in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole are lower than the world average. In the first decade of this century, GHG emissions grew at an annual rate of 4.1%, nearly double the global rate (2.2%). This increase reflects the rapid economic development of the region, since the major source of GHG emissions is the combustion of fossil fuels for electricity generation, transport, industrial and residential uses.

GHG intensity is defined as GHG emissions per unit of economic production. It is expressed in tons of CO₂ equivalent per \$1,000 of GDP. In the Asia-Pacific region in 2010 the ratio was 1.2 compared with the global average of 0.8. It was significantly higher in low-income

economies (4.3) than in high-income ones (0.5), reflecting the use of fossil fuel-intensive older production technology in the former, and technology gap between the low- and high-income economies.

Despite high GHG intensity in the region, the rate of reduction in GHG intensity since 1990 has been the same as the global average and also that of the United States of America, but slower than that of Europe. On a per capita basis, in 2010, the Asia-Pacific region's GHG stood at 6.1 tons of CO₂-equivalent, significantly lower than North America (21.5) or Europe (9.9).

Compared to CO₂ emissions, methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are potent GHGs, as measured by IPCC according to global warming potential (GWP). While CO₂ emissions broadly correlate with energy use, the main sources of CH₄ and N₂O are agriculture, forestry and associated changes in land use. The Asia-Pacific region contributes 50% of global GHG emissions from the agricultural sector, a figure that has remained stable since 1990.

The region also faces numerous other challenges in terms of atmospheric pollutants. Despite a considerable reduction since 1990, the region still accounted for over 70% of the world's ozone depleting product (ODP) emissions in 2012. Moreover, the region's average concentration of particulate matter in urban areas is the highest in the world, at 76.5 micrograms per cubic metre in 2011.

- The Asia-Pacific region accounted for over half of all global GHG emissions in 2010, thus contributing significantly to the annual rise of 2 ppm in GHG concentrations. East and North-East Asia subregion contributes the largest share of annual emissions from within the region.
- In 2010, GHG emissions per capita were 3.5 times lower in Asia and the Pacific than in North America. However, per capita rates of GHG emissions in the Pacific and in North and Central Asia subregions are nearly as high as North America.
- Despite a considerable reduction since 1990, the region still accounted for over 70% of global ODP emissions in 2012.
- The region has the highest concentration of particulate matter (dust) in urban areas.

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, "Climate change 2014 synthesis report" (2014), IPCC 5th Assessment report. Available from www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/SYR_AR5_SPM.pdf.

² National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Earth System Research Laboratory website: www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/global.html.

20. Biodiversity, protected areas and forests

Progress in the region disguises the “stop-go” progress that is seen in individual countries.

The Asia-Pacific region, together with Europe, is trailing behind other regions of the world in protecting their marine areas. In 2012, the share of protected marine areas in the Asia-Pacific region was 7.9% of territorial waters, compared with 9.2% globally. Africa's share (7.2%) of protected marine areas is even lower than that of the Asia-Pacific region.

The Asia-Pacific region's share of protected terrestrial areas was lower than the global average — in 2012, 11.5% and 14.3% respectively — falling significantly short of the 17% target by 2020 of the Convention on Biodiversity.¹ East and North-East Asia subregion has, however, protected almost 16% of its terrestrial area, while the figure for South-East Asia subregion is 14%. Albeit gradually increasing since 1990, South and South-West Asia subregion's share of protected terrestrial areas was 6%, the lowest among the subregions in 2012.

The Asia-Pacific region has increased its total forest cover marginally from 30.5% in 2005 to 30.6% in 2012. However, during the same period, for the world as a whole the total forest cover declined from 31.2% to 31.0%. South-East Asia as a subregion regressed as regards the forest cover target of the Millennium Development Goals.²

There has been slow progress in protecting key ecosystems in the Asia-Pacific region, which is reflected in the substantial numbers of threatened species. Indonesia and Malaysia have more than a thousand threatened species, while the corresponding figures for India and China are 973 and 958, respectively. Comparing data across countries must be done with caution though, since the Red List of Threatened Species, compiled by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), changes each time the list is updated. Species are reassessed and moved into different categories of threat and taxonomic revisions which cause the total number of recognized species within a group to change.³

- The Pacific subregion is showing a tremendous increase in efforts to protect its marine areas and resources; some 12.7% are now protected. South and South-West Asia follows far behind protecting only 2.2% of their marine areas, while the figures for South-East Asia and East and North-East Asia subregion stand respectively at 4.8 and 3.4%.
- Globally, the share of primary forest in total forest cover has been decreasing, from 47.4% in 1990 to 39.7% in 2010. But the Asia-Pacific region is gradually increasing its share of primary forest, from 24.7% in 1990 to 25.4% in 2010. The Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan and Kyrgyzstan have made great progress in increasing the share of primary forest in total forest cover.
- If China and India are not included, the Asia-Pacific region would not have been an early achiever as regards the forest cover target of the Millennium Development Goals, but would in fact be regressing. This is due to the shrinkage of forest cover in East and North-East Asia, South-East Asia (excluding the Philippines, Singapore and Viet Nam) and in certain other countries of South Asia and the Pacific.

¹ See the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, annexed to Decision X/2 of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, issued on 29 October 2010. Available from www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268.

² United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Asian Development Bank and United Nations Development Programme, *Asia-Pacific Aspirations: Perspectives for a Post-2015 Development Agenda — Asia-Pacific Regional MDGs Report 2012/13* (Bangkok, 2013).

³ International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species. Available from www.iucnredlist.org/about/summary-statistics.

21. Water availability and use

Population growth and economic development will increase pressure on water-stressed countries.

Many of the countries in Asia and the Pacific have a surplus of renewable water resources, although the amount of water available per person has decreased since 1997 in nearly every country of the region. This decrease is principally the result of population increases and economic development, resulting in more people, each of them using more of the finite water resources available.

The ecological carrying capacity of the region is increasingly affected by the deteriorating water quality of water bodies. Of all wastewater generated in the region, only 15%-20% receives some level of treatment before being discharged into water resources; the remainder is discharged with its full load of pollutants and toxic compounds.¹

Water scarcity is often a source of conflict, and as economic development and population growth continue, water will become increasingly scarce in Asia and the Pacific. Water competition has led to increased water conflicts in the region, with more than 120,000 water-related disputes since 1990 in China alone. Water management efforts and resources in India often focus on “conflict management” between different states. Many rural

communities have little choice but to drill wells to access groundwater sources, further depleting water resources. The challenge for the water-stressed countries of the region will be to manage their resources to ensure enough food is grown and drinking water is available, while providing for the material water demands of their richer populations.

Even countries with a large surplus of renewable water resources are likely to need to improve their water management. Access to water can depend on seasonal variations and where people live, both in terms of their rural/urban location and the water resources available regionally. For example, in Thailand, 80% of annual precipitation falls between May and October. And in China, 80% of total renewable water resources are concentrated in the southern portion of the country, where roughly half the population live.

Measurement of the volume of renewable water in a country does not take account of the safety, reliability and sustainability of its sources. As such, they are likely to overstate the volume of quality renewable water available, and consequently understate levels of water scarcity.

- The volume of renewable water available each year per person in Asia and the Pacific has fallen by a fifth since 1997 to 4,815 m³ in 2012.
- The volume of renewable water available per person per year in Papua New Guinea is 111,762 m³, 1,270 times more than the 88 m³ available per person per year in the Maldives.
- Turkmenistan’s annual withdrawal of 5,933 m³ of freshwater per person is nearly 400 times more than the 15 m³ annual withdrawal per person in the Maldives.
- Turkmenistan’s and Uzbekistan’s withdrawal of freshwater is higher than the total volume of renewable water available in these countries.
- Based on the latest data available (2010), over 90% of total water withdrawal in the countries of South and South-West Asia is for agriculture, compared with just over 20% in Europe.

¹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Managing Water under Uncertainty and Risk — The United Nations World Water Development Report 4* (Paris, 2012), p. 195.

22. Energy supply and use

The region's production structure is highly resource-intensive, although per capita energy use is low.

Countries in Asia and the Pacific with the highest growth rates in total use of energy between 2000 and 2012 were (in descending order of growth rates): China, Viet Nam, and Kazakhstan. Total energy used, measured in million tons of oil equivalent (Mtoe), in these three countries has more than doubled since 2000. Averaged across the entire Asia-Pacific region, the growth rate since 2000 has been around 68%. The largest energy users (2012) within each of the five subregions of Asia and the Pacific are: China (2,894 Mtoe, in East and North-East Asia), India (788 Mtoe, in South and South-West Asia), the Russian Federation (757 Mtoe, in North and Central Asia), Indonesia (214 Mtoe, South-East Asia) and Australia (128 Mtoe, in the Pacific).

In terms of total final energy use per capita (measured of kg of oil equivalent (koe)) the region's largest energy consumers are Brunei Darussalam at 9,370 koe, Australia at 5,565 koe, the Republic of Korea at 5,376 koe, the Russian Federation at 5,285 koe, Turkmenistan at 4,943 koe, and Singapore at 4,724 koe. Countries in Asia and the Pacific show a wide variance in per capita energy use: for the sample of 33 countries with available data for 2012, the standard deviation is roughly equivalent to the per capita final energy consumption of China (1,236 koe) or Turkey (1,180 koe).

The total energy supplied in a country (TPES) per unit of economic output (GDP) — the energy intensity — of most countries and areas in Asia and the Pacific are above the world average. China uses about 269 koe per \$1,000 of GDP (2005 purchasing power parity (PPP)), which is 50% more than the world average rate of 177 in 2012. Central Asian countries show even higher energy intensities at 355 koe per \$1,000 of GDP (2005 PPP). High income economies in the region have the lowest energy intensity (182 koe), perhaps indicating their ability to access efficient technologies. On the other hand, the low income economies' energy intensity is 215 koe which could reflect the technology gap between the two groups of economies.

The Asia-Pacific region had an estimated 588 million people that had no access to electricity in 2011. The Asia-Pacific region's average proportion of electricity from renewable resources is higher than the world average, although it has been falling in South-East, and South and South-West Asia. However, the use of the term "renewable" does not necessarily imply that the use of an energy resource is sustainable. Currently available statistics are insufficient for evaluating the sustainability of using biomass or waste as an energy source. Biomass and waste make up the vast majority of renewable energy production in Asia and the Pacific.

- The East and North-East Asia subregion used the largest amount of energy in 2012 (3,643 Mtoe) of any subregion in Asia and the Pacific. Its energy consumption was followed by the South and South-West Asia subregion's consumption of 1,265 Mtoe, the North and Central Asia subregion's 932 Mtoe, the South-East Asia subregion's 578 Mtoe, and the Pacific subregion's 147 Mtoe.
- North and Central Asia is home to some of the most energy-intensive economies of the region. The subregion as a whole has an energy intensity of 349 koe per \$1,000 of GDP (2005 PPP), which far exceeds all other subregions in Asia and the Pacific.
- Of the world's total consumption of coal (3,875 Mtoe), 74% was consumed by the Asia-Pacific region in 2012. Latin America and the Caribbean consumed only 1% of coal, the lowest among world regions.

23. Natural disasters

The region is the world's most disaster-prone area and faces increasing risks of natural disaster

Asia and the Pacific remains the region with the highest number of natural disasters. Of the world's reported natural disasters between 2004 and 2013, 41.2%, or 1,690 incidences, occurred in the Asia-Pacific region. These figures were about the same as in the previous decade between 1994 and 2003, namely 41.5% or 1,582 incidences of natural disasters.¹

In spite of the fact that the frequency of natural disasters during the two decades remained virtually unchanged, the death toll in the Asia-Pacific region rose more than three-fold. The number of recorded deaths² from natural disasters went up from 205,388 between 1994 and 2003 to 713,956 between 2004 and 2013, with 1.5 billion people affected.³ Indeed, this three-fold increase in the number of deaths was largely attributed to the effects of only a handful of catastrophic disasters, including the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, the 2005 Kashmir earthquake in Pakistan, the 2008 Sichuan earthquake in China and Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, as well as the 2010 heatwave in the Russian Federation. Between

1970 and 2010, the average number of people in the region exposed to yearly flooding increased from 30 million to 64 million, and the population living in cyclone-prone areas grew from 72 million to 121 million.⁴

During the period between 2004 and 2013, natural disasters in Asia and the Pacific caused economic damage of over \$560 billion (2005 US dollars), of which 85.5% was accounted for by 28 upper-middle-income and high-income economies. Nonetheless, in terms of GDP, low-income economies suffered more from natural disasters. During the same period, the average annual economic damage from natural disasters as a percentage of GDP was nearly twice as high in low-income economies as that in lower-middle-income, upper-middle-income and high-income economies.

Between January and August 2014, there have been 32 natural disasters reported in 20 Asia-Pacific countries, of which 8 occurred in Indonesia.

- The Asia-Pacific region remains the region with the highest number of natural disasters. During the period between 1994 and 2013, over 40% of the world's reported natural disasters occurred in the region.
- Despite a steady frequency of natural disasters, disaster-induced deaths in the Asia-Pacific region rose more than three-fold between 1994-2003 and 2004-2013, largely due to a handful of extreme disasters.
- Some 28 upper-middle-income and high-income economies accounted for 85.5% of the total economic damage from natural disasters between 2004 and 2013.
- However, in terms of GDP, low-income economies suffered more from natural disasters.
- Among the Asia-Pacific subregions, South-East Asia, predominantly Indonesia and the Philippines, was hardest hit by natural disasters with the total report of 527 incidences and 354,293 deaths between 2004 and 2013. During the same period, the number of natural disasters occurred in China alone (285 incidences) was more than twice as high as that in the whole North and Central Asia (116 incidences), the largest subregion in Asia and the Pacific in terms of the total area covered.

¹ Data from the EM-DAT International Disaster Database, accessed on 18 August 2014.

² According to the EM-DAT definition, the number of deaths includes missing persons as a result of disasters.

³ EM-DAT defines "affected people" as people requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency, that is requiring basic survival needs such as food, water, shelter, sanitation and immediate medical assistance. It can also include displaced or evacuated people.

⁴ United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Office for Disaster Risk Reduction — Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, *Reducing Vulnerability and Exposure to Disasters: the Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2012* (Bangkok, 2012).

24. Growth and structural change

Growth in the region, although higher than in other regions and the global average, remains below pre-crisis levels

The Asia-Pacific region has been one of the fastest growing regions in the world since the 1970s. The region grew at more than 4% on average,¹ compared with a global average of 3%, until the global financial and economic crisis hit in 2008. Between 1970 and 2012, the region's real GDP rose from around \$3 trillion to over \$16 trillion. Similarly, real per capita income rose from \$1,379 in 1970 to \$3,947 in 2012.

During the same period, the region also witnessed rapid structural transformation. For example, the share of agriculture as a percentage of regional GDP halved from 13.5% in 1970 to 7% in 2012, and that of services rose from 47% to 59%. The share of industry dropped marginally during the same period from around 40% to 34%. This shows the classic pattern of structural change observed in developed countries.

The average annual growth rate of the region dipped to around 2.5% in the 1990s partly due to the 1997-1998 Asian crisis. However, the

region rebounded and grew at an average annual rate of 4.5% until 2007, when the global financial and economic crisis hit. While the region took only two years to regain pre-crisis growth rates after the 1997-1998 crisis, this time it is taking much longer. Although the region is driving the global recovery, its growth rate still remains below its pre-crisis level — that is to say, 3.9% during the period between 2008 and 2012, compared with 5.2% during the period between 2001 and 2007.

Even when countries recover from a crisis and attain pre-crisis growth rates of GDP, the crisis causes permanent damage. For example, by 2003/04, Indonesia's GDP recovered to the level (about \$247 billion) that existed in 1997, although it would have been \$396 billion had there been no crisis and the economy continued to grow at the pre-crisis rate of around 7%. That is why it is important for countries to have enough policy space to mitigate crises. It, however, depends to a large extent on the fiscal balance, as well as on the inflation rate.

- The average annual growth rate of the Asia-Pacific region, although high compared with the global and other regional averages, still remains significantly below the pre-crisis level.
- During 2011-2012, there were significant subregional variations in growth rates — South-East Asia and East and North-East Asia outperformed other subregions.
- The Maldives, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea and Turkmenistan grew between 10% and 15% during the period between 2010 and 2012. During the same period, Macao, China and Nauru experienced growth rate of 15 and 17% respectively. However, these countries and areas have a narrow economic base and hence experienced large volatilities in their growth rates.
- The aggregate growth figures do not shed much light on the quality of growth in terms of social and environmental impacts of the growth process. Many countries in the region experienced rising inequality and environmental damages during the growth process.
- Although all countries have undergone significant structural change since 1970, the pace of transformation varied among countries. The top five countries where the share of agriculture in GDP declined most are (in descending order) Nepal, Indonesia, Tonga, Sri Lanka and the Republic of Korea. Among the countries that experienced slow structural transformation (in ascending order) are Papua New Guinea, Myanmar, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Vanuatu.

¹ Geometric growth rate using discrete compounding. See Explanatory notes and statistical methods

25. Fiscal balance

Most countries in the region have a modest fiscal deficit and have experienced a slight increase in central government revenue.

During the period between 2010 and 2012, the region as a whole had a modest fiscal deficit of around 3.5%. However, some countries — namely, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste — continue to have large fiscal deficits, over 5% of GDP. India, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Samoa were able to reduce their fiscal deficits in 2013. Timor-Leste's fiscal deficit improved only marginally from 33.4% of GDP in 2012 to 27.1% in 2013, while fiscal balances deteriorated in Georgia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Tajikistan and Viet Nam.

Fiscal balance or fiscal space is critical for Governments to perform their developmental and stabilization roles.¹ Most countries in the Asia-Pacific region had a small deficit — 3% of GDP or less — during the period leading up to the 2008-2009 global financial crisis. In 2007, only Tajikistan had a high fiscal deficit of around 8% of GDP, followed by Sri Lanka with 6.9% of GDP. A number of countries, in fact, had a surplus in 2007, the highest being in Singapore (11.2% of GDP), followed by Hong Kong, China (7.5% of GDP).

This meant that when the effects of the global financial crisis hit the region, most countries

had fiscal space to roll out countercyclical measures to mitigate the impacts of global economic slowdown. As a result, fiscal balance deteriorated during the period between 2008 and 2009. However, most countries consolidated their fiscal positions in 2010, following a robust recovery.

Fiscal space depends on both government revenue and expenditure. Therefore, policymakers need to examine whether the rise in fiscal deficits or public debt is due to falling revenue or rising expenditure. Central government revenue in the region has increased marginally from 16.5% of GDP in 2009 to around 18% in 2012. While this is an encouraging achievement, Governments need to strengthen their revenue efforts in light of the financing needs of sustainable development. Governments' tax or revenue efforts, however, must not hurt the poor and low-income segment of the population disproportionately and hence there should be more reliance on direct taxation.

In 2012, government expenditure in the region stood at around 21.5% of GDP. However, this aggregate figure does not indicate where this has been spent or what the priority areas are.

- The Asia-Pacific region has a relatively moderate fiscal space, with considerable country variations.
- Fiscal space is crucial in pursuing countercyclical measures and implementing development-oriented public programmes.
- Aggregate fiscal balance is a useful tool to assess macroeconomic situations; but one needs to examine the details of expenditure allocation and patterns, as well as sources, of revenues to assess development impacts.
- Central government revenues display a rising trend in the region; but revenue efforts need further strengthening by improving tax administration and closing tax loopholes, while ensuring a progressive tax structure.
- Government expenditure should be geared more towards sustainable development.

¹ United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, *Economic and Social Survey for Asia and the Pacific 2013: Forward-Looking Macroeconomic Policies for Inclusive and Sustainable Development* (Bangkok, 2013).

26. Inflation

Inflation in the region has generally remained moderate, except in a few countries.

The (annual average) inflation rate in the Asia-Pacific region has been hovering between 3% and 4% since its spike (6.6%) in 2008 due to global food and fuel price hikes.¹ However, there are considerable variations among subregions and countries. South and South-West Asia is the most inflation-prone subregion. India's annual inflation rate rose to around 11% in 2013 after dropping from a peak of 12% in 2010. On the other hand, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have been successful in bringing their average annual inflation rates down from double-digit to single-digit levels — Sri Lanka from 22.6% (2008) to 6.9% (2013), Pakistan from 20.3% (2008) to 7.7% (2013) and Bangladesh from 10.7% (2011) to 7.5% (2013).

Among the subregions with data for most countries, East and North-East Asia is the least inflationary — 1.3% in 2012. Japan's era (2009-2011) of deflation seems to be over; the annual inflation rate in Japan was 0.4% in 2013. Within South-East Asia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia and Myanmar experienced a rise in their inflation rates in 2013, with rates creeping up beyond 5%, except in Malaysia.

Many countries in the Pacific subregion do not have price or inflation data. However, in countries that do have data, annual inflation rates during 2012-2013 have been below 3%, except in the Solomon Islands (5.9% in 2012 and 6.7% in 2013).

Inflation is an important indicator of macroeconomic health; but one needs to look at the commodity basket that is used to calculate the inflation rate. It is also important to understand what drives inflation. Shortages that cause prices to rise may develop due to a decline in supply as a result of factors such as natural disasters or infrastructure bottlenecks. Prices can also increase due to rises in demand due to such factors as rises in income, increases in government expenditure or increases in money supply. Prices may also rise due to external factors, as was witnessed during the 2008 global food and fuel price hikes. Knowing these factors are important for anti-inflationary policies. Governments must address the underlying causes. Blunt application of a policy only addresses the symptoms leaving underlying causes unaddressed and hence can cause more long-term damage to the economy.

- The Asia-Pacific region as a whole has a moderate level of average annual inflation, with substantial subregional and country variations.
- Inflation refers to the rate at which prices rise; a decline in inflation does not mean that prices have fallen, which is referred to as deflation. A fall in the inflation rate means that prices have risen at a slower pace compared with the previous period.
- Very low inflation runs the risk of causing deflation; deflation is as bad as high inflation. Japan seems to have overcome three years of deflation.
- Developing countries generally experience higher inflation due to mainly infrastructure shortages and supply shocks caused by external factors or natural disasters.
- Food and essential goods price inflation is most damaging for the poor.

¹ ESCAP estimates show that an additional 19.4 million people in the region remained in poverty (below the \$1.25 a day per capita poverty line) due to increased food and fuel prices in 2010. See United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, *Macroeconomic Policy and Development Division Policy Briefs*, No. 21, March 2014. Available from <http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Policy-Brief-21.pdf>.

27. Employment

The region's employment rate, roughly in line with that of Latin America and the Caribbean, is above the global rate.

In 2013, Asia and the Pacific maintained its employment-to-population ratio of 61% which is roughly in line with that of Latin American and the Caribbean at slightly over 62% and that of Africa at 60.5%. Asia-Pacific's employment rate slightly exceeds the global average of 59.7%. However, the difference between female and male employment-to-population ratios is still significant, with the former at 47% and the latter at 75%.

The Asia-Pacific region has the lowest unemployment rate of any region, 4.6% in 2013, compared with the highest figure of 10.7% in Europe. However, youth unemployment was at 11.3% in 2013 for the region, following an increasing trend. Among the subregional groupings, Central Asia and South-East Asia had the highest rate of youth unemployment at 16.6% and 13.6%, respectively in 2013. For both total and youth unemployment rates, the difference between women and men is insignificant at the regional level.

Of the employed population in the Asia-Pacific region the share of employees rose from 43.7% to 44.3% between 2012 and 2013 while the share of employers, own-account workers and contributing family workers decreased slightly. In terms of employment by sector in the Asia-Pacific region, there is a continuing trend towards a higher share of employment in

services, which accounted for 39% of total employment in 2013, up from 37.1% in 2010. Conversely, the share of employment in agriculture fell from 38.4% in 2010 to slightly under 35% in 2013. The share of employment in the industrial sector remained almost unchanged, with a slight increase from 24.5% in 2010 to 26.2% in 2013.

In the absence of more detailed data, the share of own account workers and contributing family workers in total employment — over 54% in 2013 — can be taken as a rough proxy for the size of the informal employment sector in the Asia-Pacific region. Contributing family workers constituted 14% of total employment in Asia and the Pacific in 2013. Women and other vulnerable groups, such as youth and older persons, are more likely to be in informal jobs.

Against this backdrop, labour productivity grew at 4% annually in the Asia-Pacific region during the period from 2007 to 2012. This figure is by far the highest labour productivity growth rate observed among the regions, exceeding the global annual average by 2.5 percentage points. This may be due to the boom in the capital-intensive resource sector during the period as well as the fact that the Asia-Pacific region has coped with the global financial crisis better than any other regions.

- The difference between female and male employment-to-population ratios remains significant in the Asia-Pacific region, while the unemployment rates are similar at around 4.6% for all working-age populations and around 11.3% for youth.
- Although lower than most regions of the world, the youth unemployment rate in the Asia-Pacific region has been increasing and stood at 11.3% in 2013; it is at 13% in Latin America and the Caribbean. Central Asia had the highest youth unemployment rate (16.6%) in 2013.
- The labour productivity growth rate during 2007-2012 in Asia and the Pacific was the highest in the world, reflecting boom in the resource sector.
- The share of own account workers and contributing family workers is over 54% of all persons employed in Asia and the Pacific.

28. International trade

Focus needs to be placed on raising domestic value-added rather than just increasing gross exports.

Growth in exports of merchandise in Asia-Pacific slowed down in 2012 (2.2%) and 2013 (2.1%) from 29.9% in 2010 and 19.5% in 2011. A similar slowdown was also recorded in imports of merchandise, where growth rates dropped to 4.3% in 2012 and 2.3% in 2013. Despite the slowdown, the Asia-Pacific region accounts for 36.6% of global merchandise exports and 36.1% of global merchandise imports, making it the biggest trading region in the world, in terms of both imports and exports, overtaking Europe in 2012.

The East and North-East Asia subregion recorded the highest growth in exports of merchandise, 3.4% in 2013, whereas a decline was recorded in North and Central Asia (1.1%), the Pacific (0.9%), and South and South-West Asia (0.2%). The East and North-East Asia subregion alone accounted for 58.4% of the Asia-Pacific region's exports of merchandise in 2013 and 21.4% of global exports. On the other hand, the Pacific subregion accounted for only 4.4% of the Asia-Pacific region's exports of merchandise in 2013, with Australia and New Zealand accounting for 96.9% of that value.

Intraregional exports and imports of merchandise are 53.4% and 49.7% of total exports and imports, respectively. China imports 17.0% of total exports from other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, while supplying around 22.7% of imports to them.

The slowdown of economic growth and trade in China potentially poses a threat to prospects for trade in other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, as most countries in the region have no natural substitute for China as an important trading partner.

The growth in exports of commercial services slowed down to 4.9% in 2013, compared with 7.2% in 2012; similarly, the growth of imports of commercial services slowed down from 8.7% in 2012 to 4.2% in 2013. The region's growth in commercial services trade lagged behind global growth in 2013 by 0.7 percentage points for exports and 0.8 percentage points for imports. The Asia-Pacific region as a whole accounts for 27.7% of global exports of commercial services, with 67.5% of that share coming from just six economies (China, Hong Kong, China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Singapore). The Asia-Pacific region was a net importer of commercial services in 2013.

Newly available data on trade in value-added emphasize the need to distinguish between gross exports and domestic value-added in exports. A lack of data can lead to misguided trade and industrial policies. In order to enhance the competitiveness of a country in the world of globalized production, focus needs to be placed on raising domestic value-added rather than just increasing gross exports.

- East and North-East Asia was the largest trading subregion in Asia-Pacific, in 2013, it accounted for 58.4% (57.8%) of regions exports (imports) of merchandise, followed by South-East Asia that accounted for 18.5% (18.3%) of the region's exports (imports) of merchandise; on the other hand, the Pacific subregion accounted only for 4.4% of the region's exports and imports of merchandise.
- Slower merchandise exports growth in the Asia-Pacific region (2.1% in 2013) translated into a reduced trade surplus with the rest of the world, amounting to \$72.8 billion in 2013.
- Economies with labour and resource-intensive exports, such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Georgia, Myanmar and Viet Nam, registered double-digit exports growth in 2013.
- In 2013, the least developed countries in the Asia-Pacific region accounted for only 0.8% and 1.2% of the region's exports and imports of merchandise, respectively. In contrast, China, India and the Russian Federation together accounted for 44.2% and 40.5% of the region's exports and imports of merchandise, respectively.
- In 2013, intraregional exports and imports of merchandise in the Asia-Pacific region accounted for around half of total exports and imports of merchandise.

29. International finance

Foreign direct investment and remittances into the region are on the rise; but aid has declined. External debt is moderate, except in some countries.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) to the region has remained large and robust. Inflows of FDI to the Asia-Pacific region increased slightly in 2013 to around \$545.1 billion from around \$511.5 billion in 2012. All subregions received more FDI, except the Pacific subregion where FDI declined from \$61 billion in 2012 to \$53.5 billion in 2013. Among the Asia-Pacific subregions, East and North-East Asia continues to attract the largest amount of FDI inflows, followed by South-East Asia. The Pacific island developing economies attract less than 1% of the region's FDI inflows.

FDI flows within Asia and the Pacific are on the rise. ASEAN countries and China are especially attractive destinations for East and North-East Asian investors, who account for the largest share of intraregional investments in the Asia-Pacific region. FDI inflows to ASEAN countries from other Asia-Pacific countries remained stable at \$56 billion in 2013.¹ Australia, China, India, the Republic of Korea, Japan and New Zealand had combined FDI flows of \$217 billion in 2013, accounting for 15% of global FDI inflows in 2013.

Asia and the Pacific remains the highest remittance-receiving region in the world, both in absolute and relative terms. By 2013, remittances to developing countries in Asia and the Pacific had increased from \$49 billion in 2000 to \$265 billion.² Many countries in Central

Asia are highly dependent on remittances as indicated by the percentage of their GDP — Armenia (21.3%), Kyrgyzstan (31.4%), Tajikistan (47.5%) and Georgia (11.2%). In the Pacific subregion, remittances account for around 20% of GDP in Samoa. In South Asia, Nepal has the highest dependence on remittances (over 26% of GDP), followed by Bangladesh (11% of GDP) and Sri Lanka (10% of GDP). The Philippines is the only country in South-East Asia with a high dependence on remittances (9.8% of GDP).

Official development assistance (ODA) or aid flows to the region has declined from around \$32 billion in 2011 to \$30 billion in 2012 — a drop of 6%. Most Pacific island countries (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu) and Afghanistan remain high-aid-dependent countries in the region, with aid exceeding 30% of GDP in 2012 — for Tuvalu the figure stood at 61.5%.

External debt remained high in many countries in the region. External debt to GDP ratios in 2012 were 147.5% in Papua New Guinea, 93.1% in Kyrgyzstan, 84.8% in Georgia, 76.5% in Armenia, 70.0% in Lao People's Democratic Republic, 67.6% in Kazakhstan, 62.1% in Samoa, 49.5% in Mongolia, 49.1% in Vanuatu, 47.8% in Tajikistan and 40.7% in Cambodia.

- The Asia-Pacific region remains an attractive destination for FDI. But among the subregions, the Pacific is the least favoured and East and North-East Asia the most favoured destinations.
- The Asia-Pacific region remains the highest remittance-receiving region in the world, both in absolute and relative terms; but it accounts for less than 1% of the region's GDP, compared with over 3% for Africa.
- Aid flows have been highly volatile — the East and North-East Asia subregion experiencing a decline of over 122% in 2011 and 251% in 2012.
- In many countries external debt exceeds 40% of GDP — a threshold level that the International Monetary Fund generally regards as risky; debt servicing in many countries in the region accounts for over 10% of their income from exports.

¹ United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2014* (Bangkok, 2014), p. 22.

² *Ibid.*, p. 23

30. Information and communication technologies

Despite rapid progress, Asia and the Pacific remains one of the most digitally divided regions in the world

The progress in information and communication technologies (ICT) has been mainly led by mobile telephony, and less in terms of Internet connectivity. Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 population in Asia-Pacific grew rapidly from 15.6 in 2003 to 88.8 in 2013. However, the annual growth rate has been steadily falling from 29.4% in 2003 to 5.0% in 2013. In 2013, the regional average in mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 population continued to lag behind the world average (92.6) and other developing regions, such as Latin America and the Caribbean (114.5). There are large inequalities among countries and subregions. For example, in 2013, there were 137.7 mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 population in North and Central Asia. At the national level, Cambodia (133.9), Malaysia (144.7) and Thailand (138.0) were higher than the European average (124.5) for this indicator.

Asia and the Pacific is one of the most digitally divided regions in the world, mainly due to the high cost of international bandwidth in some parts of the region. As evidence of this, the growth in Internet users was much less impressive than the growth in mobile-cellular subscriptions over the last decade. Nevertheless, the number of Internet users in

the Asia-Pacific region has grown from 6.8 in 2003 to 32.4 per 100 population in 2013. The annual growth rate of Internet users slipped to 8.0% in 2013, the first single-digit growth rate in the last decade. The highest Internet-use rate was recorded in the Pacific (64.3) and North and Central Asia (53.4), with the lowest in South and South-West Asia (15.8).

Only 7.7 per 100 population are estimated to have access to high-speed fixed broadband in 2013 in the Asia-Pacific region, lagging behind other world regions (Europe with 27.1, and Latin America and the Caribbean with 9.1). Predictably, low levels of international bandwidth correlate with the high prices of basic monthly broadband Internet packages in some developing economies in Asia and the Pacific. The fixed broadband subscription rate is particularly low in South and South-West Asia (1.6) and South-East Asia (3.2), compared with higher rates in North and Central Asia (12.6) and the Pacific (19.1). In addition, the growth in this indicator has been slowing down over the last decade from 58.7% in 2003 to 5.8% in 2013. This can be partly attributed to the fact that mobile Internet is displacing fixed broadband subscriptions.

- In 2013 the growth rate for mobile-cellular subscriptions continued to decelerate, remaining in single-digit growth (5.0% in 2013) for the second year compared with double-digit growth rates over the last two decades.
- Over just a decade from 2003 to 2013, Asia-Pacific cellular subscriptions grew rapidly from 15.6% to 88.8% of the population, with great variety among countries and subregions.
- Many countries in the South-East Asia and North and Central Asia subregions have rates of mobile-cellular subscriptions higher than the European average.
- In 2013, the annual growth rate of Internet users also slipped to single-digit growth (8.0%) for the first time, with only South and South-West Asia maintaining a double-digit growth (16.0%).
- The increase in the number of Internet users was more modest, from 6.8% of the population in 2003 to 32.4% in 2013, lagging far behind Europe (72.2%) and North America (84.4%).

31. Transport

The region needs to invest in environmentally sustainable transport.

In Asia and the Pacific, the total demand for railway passenger transport was slightly less in 2012 than in 2011 (reduced by less than 1%), while railway freight registered an increase of a little over 1%. Railway density remained at 6.5 km per 1,000 km² in 2011, as in 2009 and 2010, for the region. This figure is above that for Latin America and the Caribbean at 5.7 km per 1,000 km² in 2011, but remains far behind that for Europe at 49.9 km per 1000 km² and the world average at 9.5 km per 1,000 km² in the same year. However, to a large extent, this points to the large surface area of the Asia-Pacific region (and the smaller size of Europe). Indeed, in terms of railway operating length, the region is also home to some of the longest railway networks in the world, namely China (100,000 km), the Russian Federation (85,500 km), India (65,000 km) and Australia (40,000 km).¹

It is interesting to note that it is also in these countries that domestic air traffic recorded high rates of increase in 2013, compared with the previous year. Domestic demand for air travel rose in China by 11.7%, in the Russian Federation by 9.6%, in India by 4% and in Australia by 2.8% in 2013.² This is in line with the large size of these countries, which favours air travel over land-based transport.

Container port traffic, measured in million 20-foot equivalent units (TEU) per million dollars of GDP went down from 14.7 in 2009 to 13.4 in 2011 in Asia and the Pacific. This figure is still ahead of 12.6 for Africa and 7.2 for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2011, which both experienced a downturn. When measured in TEU, however, the region's figures increased from 260.4 in 2009 to 322.9 in 2011, which points at the increasing trend of total GDP of the Asia-Pacific region.

The transport sector's energy consumption in Asia and the Pacific, measured in million tons of oil equivalent (Mtoe) has been going up steadily over the past decade and most recently moved up from 690.8 Mtoe in 2010 to 724.3 Mtoe in 2011 and in turn to 748.5 Mtoe in 2012. In line with this, CO₂ emissions from transport have also been on the rise, the latest figures showing an increase of 3.3% between 2011 and 2012, reaching 2,146.5 million tons of CO₂. Road transport is largely responsible for this high figure; 84% of total amount of CO₂ emissions from transport is created in this subsector. By the same token, in 2009, the number of cars in Asia and the Pacific was 56 per 1,000 population, which was less than half that for Latin America and the Caribbean in the same year.

- The Asian Highway Network, with 32 member countries, continued to expand between 2010 and 2012 from 142,804 km to 145,676 km.
- The region is home to some of the longest railway networks in the world. The Trans-Asian Railway Network now comprises 117,500 km of railway.
- Since 2009, CO₂ emissions from transport in the Asia-Pacific region have superseded figures recorded for North America, which stood at nearly 1,839 million tons of CO₂ in 2012.

¹ Data obtained from www.railway-technology.com/features/featurethe-worlds-longest-railway-networks-4180878.

² Data obtained from www.iata.org/pressroom/pr/Pages/2014-02-06-01.aspx.

32. Tourism

The number of tourists visiting the Asia-Pacific region is increasing.

The number of tourists visiting the region has been consistently increasing and the countries of Asia and the Pacific now receive more visitors than any region, other than Europe. With the expansion of tourism, the region captured nearly one quarter of total global tourist arrivals in 2013.¹

The number of tourists has increased in every country (for which data are available) of Asia and the Pacific in the 10 years from 2004 to 2013, with the exception of French Polynesia. And there have been year-on-year increases from 2012 to 2013 in 22 of the 27 countries for which data are available. Over the five years to 2013, the top-five destinations for tourists in Asia and the Pacific have been, in descending order of visits, China (57.7 million in 2012), Turkey (37.8 million in 2013), the Russian Federation (30.8 million), Thailand (26.7 million) and Malaysia (25.7 million).

Inbound tourism expenditure is higher in China than in any other country in Asia and the Pacific, followed by Thailand and Macau, China. Tourists spend more money per visitor in Macau, China, than in any country in the region other than Australia, where, in 2012,

each tourist spent on average over 26 times the amount spent by the average tourist visiting the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The higher per-visitor expenditure in Macau, China, may be due to casino-related activities.

International tourism receipts increased from \$169 billion in 2004 to \$320 billion in 2013. Tourism is of varying importance to the economies of Asia and the Pacific in terms of the percentage of GDP that results from tourism expenditure. In countries reliant on tourism, such as the Maldives and Palau, tourism expenditure can account for roughly three quarters of GDP. And in Macau, China, tourism expenditure has, since 2010, accounted for all or nearly all of its GDP. In some Pacific countries, the level of dependence on the tourism sector and related services is very significant, at around 20% of GDP.²

Tourism expenditure in Asia and the Pacific has benefited greatly from economic development in the region, and in particular in China. In 2012, Chinese outbound tourism expenditure accounted for a third of all tourism expenditure in the region, and one tenth of global tourism expenditure.

- The countries of Asia and the Pacific received 28.9% of worldwide tourist arrivals in 2012, second behind Europe, which received 43% of worldwide tourist arrivals.
- There were over 300 million tourist arrivals in the countries of Asia and the Pacific in 2012.
- The most frequently visited destinations in Asia and the Pacific are China with nearly 58 million tourist arrivals in 2012, Turkey with nearly 38 million tourist arrivals in 2013, and the Russian Federation with nearly 31 million visits in 2013.
- Each tourist visiting Australia spent on average \$5,600 in 2012, more than 26 times the \$215 spent on average by visitors to the Lao People's Democratic Republic in 2012.
- Chinese outbound tourism expenditure increased from \$16.7 billion in 2003 to nearly \$110 billion in 2012. This equates to a third of all outbound tourism expenditure in the region and is a more than five-fold increase over a 10-year period.

¹ United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2014* (Bangkok, 2014), p. xii.

² Ibid, p. 23



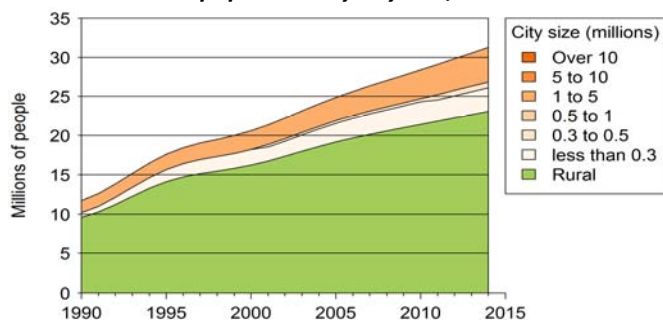
Country profiles



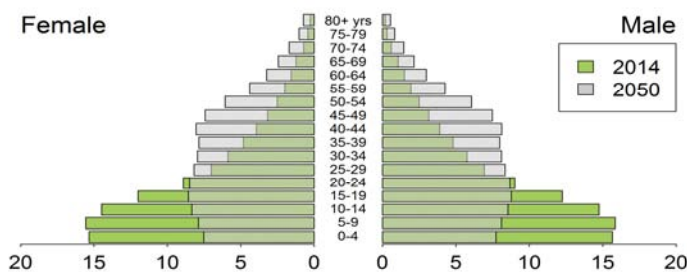
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	11.7	31.3
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	4.6	2.4
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	18.3	26.3
in cities over 1 million people	13.2	14.2
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	2.4
in cities < 0.3 million people	5.1	9.7
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	18.0	45.7
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.5	0.3
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	44.4	-2.6
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	48.6	61.3
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	7.7	4.7
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	168.7	86.8

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



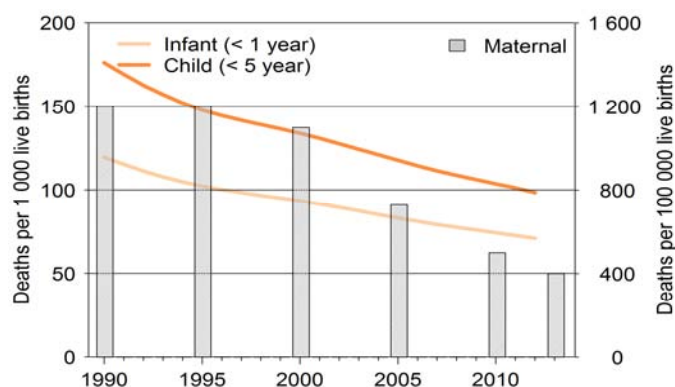
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line, 2008 (% of population)	-	36.0
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 2008	-	27.8
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	3.0	56.0
Urban, 1991, 2012	14.0	90.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1991, 2012	20.0	23.0
Urban, 1991, 2012	26.0	47.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	119.5	71
Under-five, 1990, 2012	176.2	98.5
Children under-five underweight (%), 1997, 2004	44.9	32.9
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	1200	400
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2011 (% of women with live births)	-	47.9

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	4300
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	500
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1991, 2012	0.1	0.1

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 2012	-	8.65
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2012	-	47.34
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 2012	-	7.07
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2011	-	7.87

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2007	-	27.0
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 2011	-	3.7
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2011	-	17.6
Male, 2011	-	45.4
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP	-	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	12.4	17.6	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-1.5	12.9	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	1.1	0.6	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	3.4	1.1	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-	
% change per annum	-	-	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	4730	2190
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2005 (m ³ per capita per annum)	7.5	8.2

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita	-	-	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-	
Renewable energy (% of TPES)			
	-	-	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-	
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	0.4	0.4	
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	2.1	2.1	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	144.0	721.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	0.0	120.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

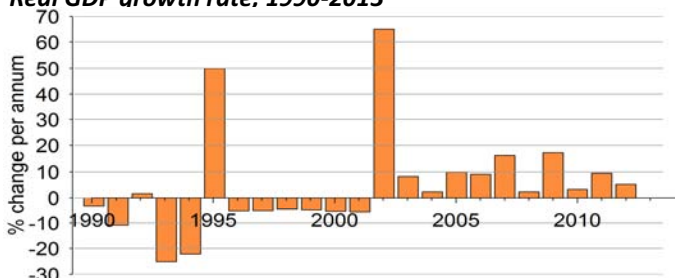
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	70.0
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	5.9
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.0

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 2006	-	64.6
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads), 2006	-	29.3
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	1.5	21.1
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	19.8

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	5.7	12.0	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	308.7	682.8	
2005 PPP per capita, 2012	-	1367	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	44.8	43.8	
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	12.5	13.6	
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	75.8	73.5	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012			
Female, 1991, 2012	18.5	13.1	
Male, 1991, 2012	6.9	7.8	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	18.5	19.5	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 2013	-	9.0
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 2013	-	22.8

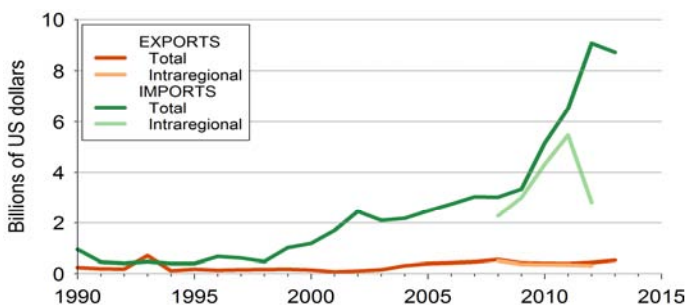
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 2013	-	7.6
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	-9.0	8.8

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	6.5	2.5
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	25.9	41.6
Exports of services (% of GDP), 2012	-	14.7
Imports of services (% of GDP), 2012	-	10.7

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

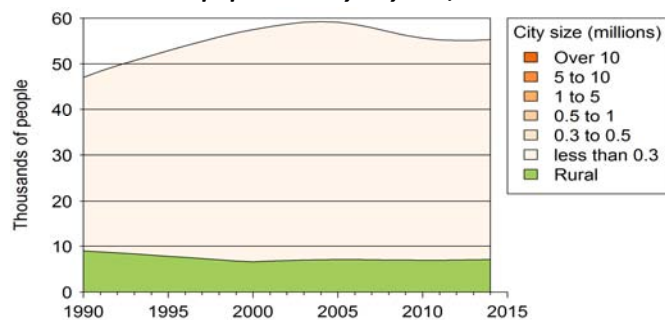
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.5
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	3.4	33.0
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 2012	-	1.9
Net external debt (% of GDP), 2012	-	13.3



Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	47.0	55.3
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	3.2	0.3
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	80.9	87.3
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	80.9	87.3
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	235.2	275.6
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	45.2	75.9
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Life expectancy at birth (in years)	-	-
Total fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per woman)	-	-
Adolescent fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	-	-

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050

No available data

Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	94.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	94.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	61.0	62.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	61.0	62.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant	-	-
Under-five	-	-
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio	-	-
(deaths per 100 000 live births)		
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit	-	-
(% of women with live births)		

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013

No available data

Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-
Total health expenditure		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP	-	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	0.0	0.1	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	0.0	0.0	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	0.4	1.1	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP	-	-	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-	
% change per annum	-	-	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	2.1	17.1
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	0.7	2.9
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	92.0	88.2

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1994-2003, 2009	0.6	34.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1994-2003, 2009	0.0	2.5
Economic damages (% of GDP)	-	-

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990	0.0	-
Internet users,* 1990	0.0	-
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001	0.0	-
* (per 100 population)		

Railway density	-	-
Road density	-	-
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.)	-	-

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD	-	-
Current USD per capita	-	-
2005 PPP per capita	-	-

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013

No available data

Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)	-	-
Government expenditure (% of GDP)	-	-

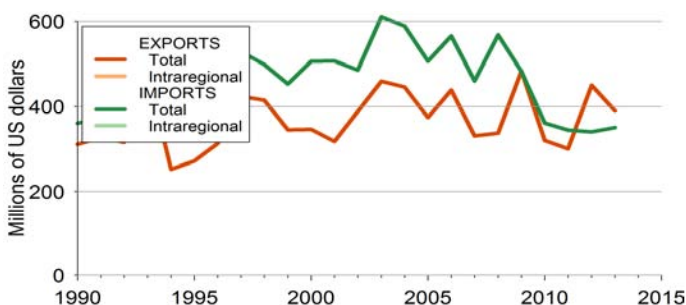
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD (% change per annum)	-	-

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP)	-	-
Exports of services (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of services (% of GDP)	-	-

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

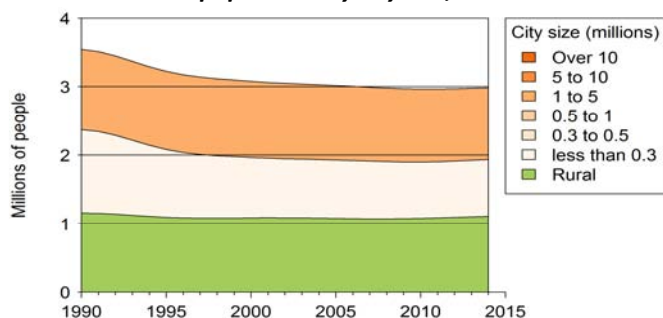
FDI inflows (% of GDP)	-	-
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP)	-	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



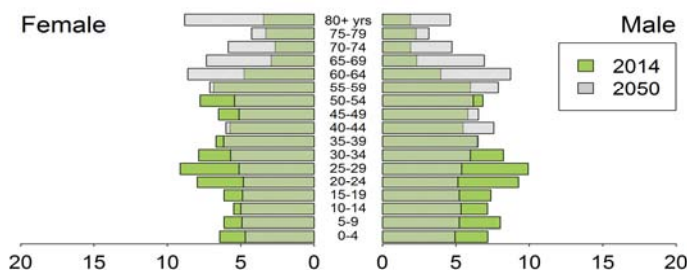
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	3.5	3.0
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	0.1	0.2
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	67.4	62.8
in cities over 1 million people	33.1	35.1
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	34.3	27.7
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1992, 2012	116.0	99.8
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	18.6	10.6
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-29.3	-3.4
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	67.9	74.7
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	2.5	1.7
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	80.1	27.1

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



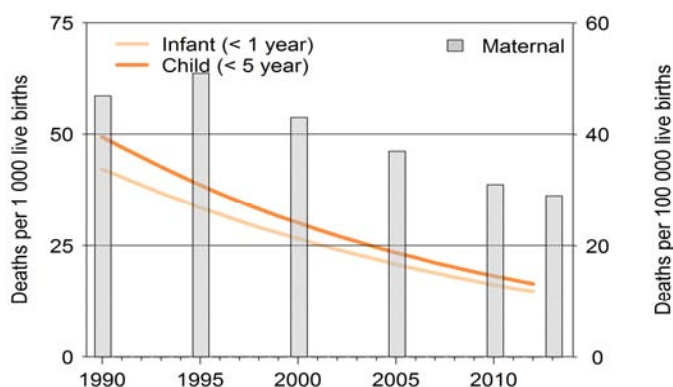
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1996, 2010	17.5	2.5
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1996, 2010	38.9	19.9
below national poverty line, 2012 (% of population)	-	32.4
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1996, 2010	44.4	31.3
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1992, 2012	75.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	98.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1992, 2012	75.0	81.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	95.0	96.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	42.2	14.7
Under-five, 1990, 2012	49.4	16.4
Children under-five underweight (%), 1998, 2010	2.7	5.3
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	47	29
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1997, 2010 (% of women with live births)	82	99.1

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	3500
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	500
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.2

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	6.42	4.49
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	89.1	299.3
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	8.3	7.86
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	27.71	89.44

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2007	-	84.1
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2012	-	82.7
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	34.6	46.0
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2012	-	99.5
Male, 2012	-	99.7
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1996, 2012	1.8	3.3
% of total government expenditure, 2012	-	13.7
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2012	-	16.2
Secondary, 2012	-	17.7
Tertiary, 2012	-	7.2
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1997, 2011	0.2	0.3
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1997, 2011	3.0	16.2

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	24.7	11.4
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-23.0	0.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	7.0	3.8
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	11.5	1.2

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	20.5	4.7
% change per annum, 1991, 2011	4.7	15.3
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	5.8	1.6
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	1964.7	228.2

Water

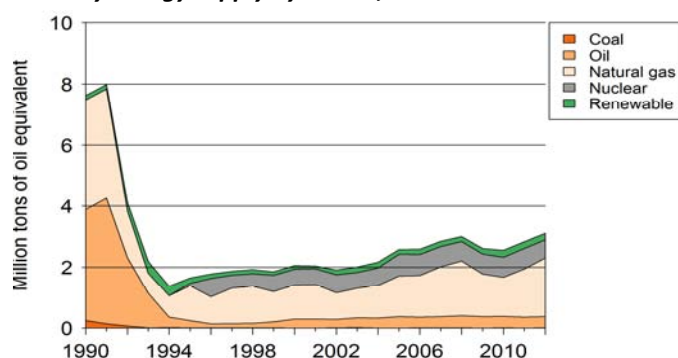
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	2252	2617
Domestic water withdrawal, 1995, 2006 (m ³ per capita per annum)	268.4	280.7

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	2174.5	1000.5
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	740.2	135.7
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	1.9	8.2

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	6.9	8.1
Forest (% of land area), 1992, 2012	11.9	8.9

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1994-2003, 2013	0.4	0.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1994-2003, 2013	31.9	76.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1994-2003, 2013	0.8	0.6

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	112.4
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	46.3
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	7.9

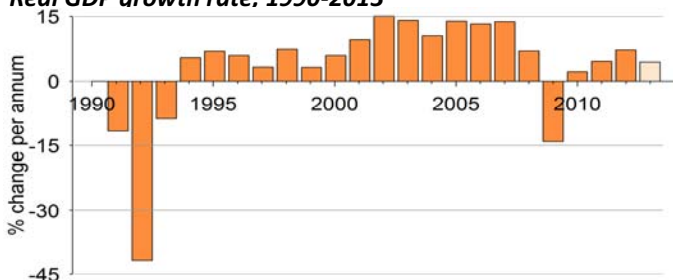
Railway density, 1990, 2011	29.7	29.0
Road density, 1990, 2010	270.0	270.5
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2009	99.2	93.6
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2007	-	94.3
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	18.0

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	4.0	6.6
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	608.8	3351
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	2938	7374

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	54.4	51.0
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	47.1	41.0
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	62.5	60.9
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	20	18.5
Female, 1991, 2012	21.4	20.7
Male, 1991, 2012	18.8	17
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	40.4	38.3

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1995, 2013	14.4	24.8
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1995, 2013	24.0	24.0

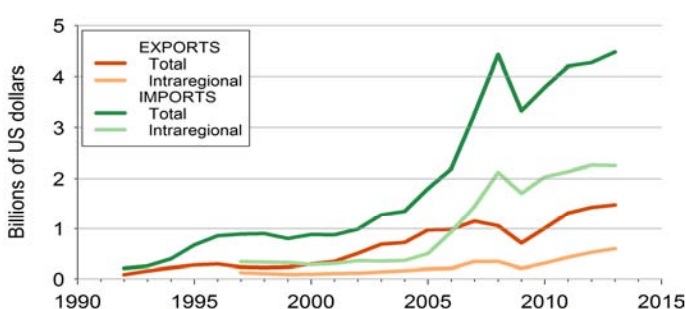
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1994, 2013	3373.5	5.8
Exchange rate against USD, 1994, 2013 (% change per annum)	3070.2	2.0

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	7.0	14.2
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	17.5	43.0
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1993, 2013	1.6	10.1
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1993, 2013	3.7	11.2

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

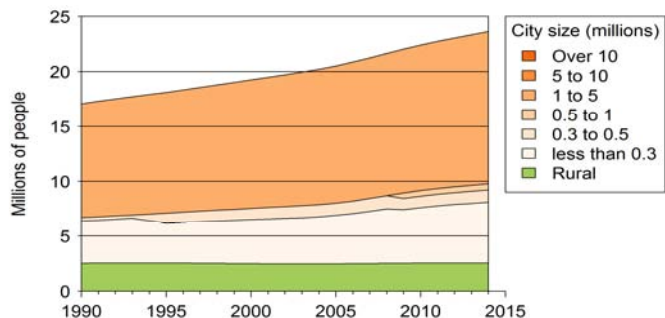
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.2	4.9
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1998, 2012	0.6	0.2
ODA received (% of GDP), 1991, 2012	0.1	2.7
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1995, 2012	5.1	21.3
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1993, 2012	12.2	76.5



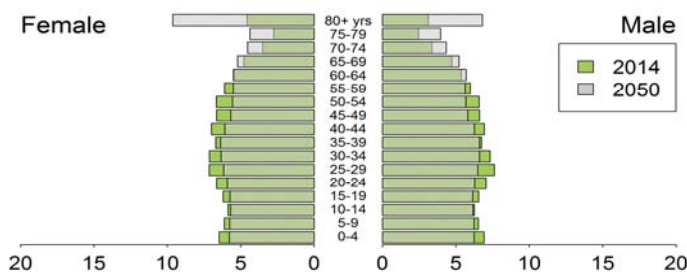
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	17.1	23.6
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.5	1.2
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	85.4	89.3
in cities over 1 million people	61.1	58.7
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	1.8	7.2
in cities < 0.3 million people	22.5	23.4
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	2.2	3.0
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	22.7	27.7
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	4.0	6.5
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	76.8	82.6
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	1.9	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	21.3	12.1

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



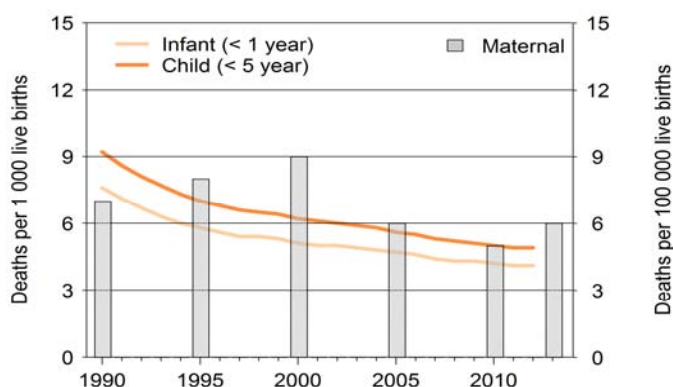
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1994	35.2	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	7.6	4.1
Under-five, 1990, 2012	9.2	4.9
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	7	6
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1991, 2008 (% of women with live births)	100	98.3

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	7.25	9.13
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	1607	4068
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	13.08	17.75
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	1050	2529

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	94.0	96.8
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2012	-	85.3
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	65.6	86.3
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1990, 2011	4.7	5.1
% of total government expenditure, 1990, 2011	15.2	13.5
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2000, 2011	16.7	20.2
Secondary, 2000, 2011	13.9	18.0
Tertiary, 2000, 2011	25.9	20.0
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2010	1.7	2.4
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2010	366.2	913.6

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	481.9	628.9	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	0.3	-5.8	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	28.2	28.1	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	1.5	0.5	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	260.0	396.8	
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	1.8	0.2	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	15.2	17.4	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	638.5	507.0	

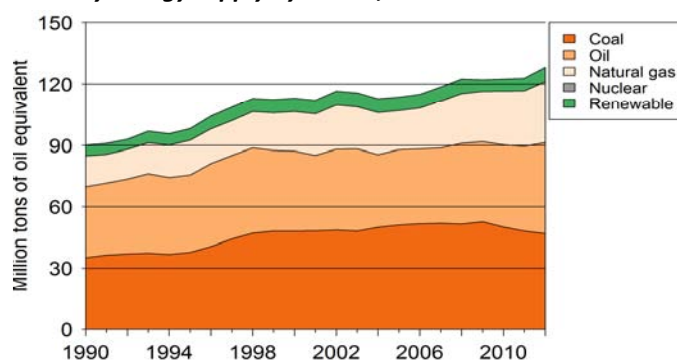
Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	28068	21344
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2000	182.8	182.8
(m ³ per capita per annum)		

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita, 1990, 2013	5052.1	5539.8	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	212.1	158.5	
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2012	5.9	4.8	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	27.1	33.2	
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	7.1	12.9	
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	20.1	19.2	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	12.0	2.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	6.0	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.3	0.1

Connectivity

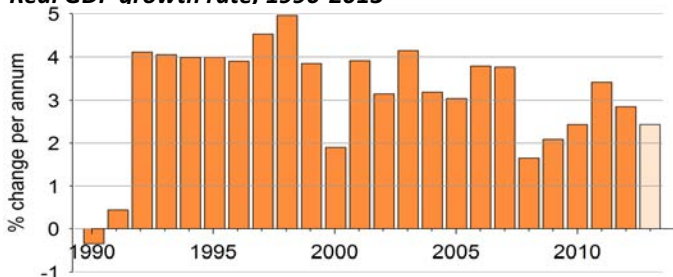
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	1.1	106.8
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.6	83.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013	0.6	25.0
* (per 100 population)		

Railway density, 1990, 2011	0.9	1.1
Road density, 1990, 2010	105.5	107.5
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2010	35.0	43.5
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2011	-	558.8
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	6.1

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	451.1	925.2	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	18975	67869	
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	23821	35101	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	57.2	61.9	
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	47.3	55.7	
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	67.4	68.2	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012			
Female, 1991, 2012	9.6	5.2	
Male, 1991, 2012	9.2	5.3	
Male, 1991, 2012	9.9	5.2	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	17.5	11.7	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	23.6	23.8
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	21.9	25.1

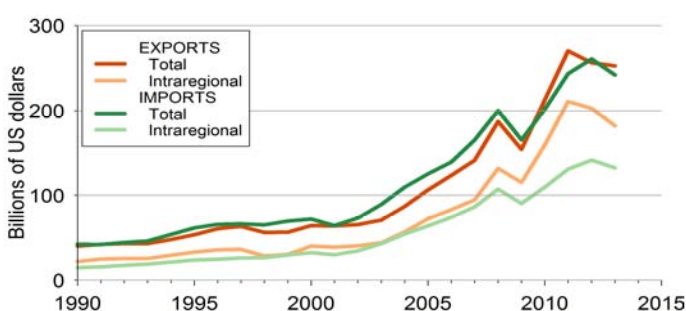
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	7.3	2.4
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013	3.5	7.3
(% change per annum)		

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	12.3	15.8
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	12.9	15.1
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	3.0	3.3
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	4.1	3.9

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



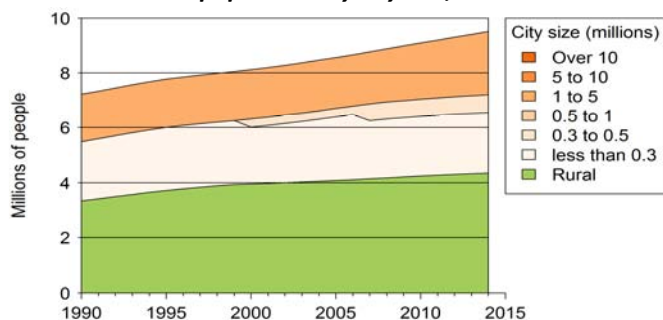
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	2.6	3.5
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.2	0.4
ODA received (% of GDP)	-	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.7	0.1
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-

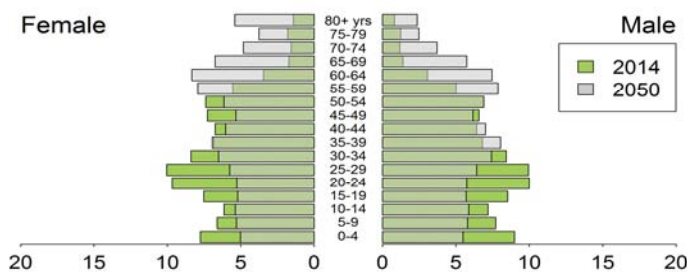
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	7.2	9.5
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.6	1.1
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	53.7	54.4
in cities over 1 million people	24.0	24.4
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	6.8
in cities < 0.3 million people	29.7	23.2
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1992, 2012	86.0	107.5
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	5.0	3.4
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-2.8	0.0
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	64.9	70.8
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.0	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	37.5	40.0

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



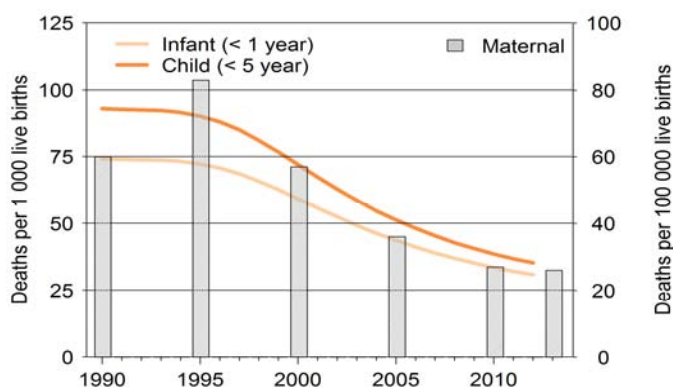
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1995, 2008	16.3	0.4
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1995, 2008	39.1	2.8
below national poverty line, 2012 (% of population)	-	6.0
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1995, 2008	35.0	33.7
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	49.0	71.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	88.0	88.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1994, 2012	43.0	78.0
Urban, 1994, 2012	70.0	86.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	74.1	30.8
Under-five, 1990, 2012	92.8	35.2
Children under-five underweight (%), 1996, 2006	8.8	8.4
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	60	26
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1997, 2006 (% of women with live births)	98.3	76.6

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	10000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	1000
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.2

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	5.79	5.39
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	86.4	572.3
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	6.93	3.87
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	20.78	112.3

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 1999, 2012	92.1	89.1
Net enrolment in secondary,* 2012	-	86.8
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	-	20.4
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1999, 2012	98.2	99.7
Male, 1999, 2012	99.5	99.9
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1992, 2011	6.1	2.4
% of total government expenditure, 2000, 2011	18.5	7.2
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary, 2011	-	18.0
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2011	0.2	0.2
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2011	3.6	20.7

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	78.1	49.9
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-11.4	0.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	10.8	5.5
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	12.0	0.9

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	55.0	26.8
% change per annum, 1991, 2011	-1.7	12.5
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	7.6	2.9
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	1616.4	332.0

Water

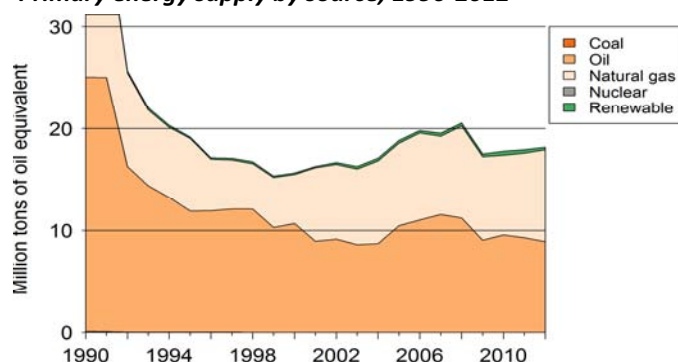
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	4654	3725
Domestic water withdrawal, 1997, 2005 (m ³ per capita per annum)	28.0	60.8

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	3140.3	1470.8
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	665.9	166.0
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	0.7	2.6

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	6.2	7.4
Forest (% of land area), 1992, 2012	11.2	11.3

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1994-2003, 2012	6.0	5.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1994-2003, 2012	231.1	15.5
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1994-2003, 2012	0.4	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	107.6
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	58.7
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	17.0

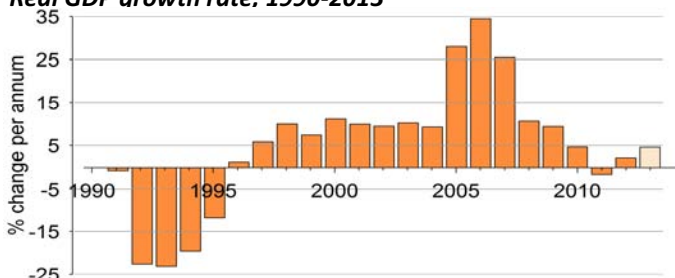
Railway density, 1998, 2011	25.5	25.2
Road density, 2006	-	640.7
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads), 2006	-	50.6
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	41.3	95.0
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	13.1

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	12.1	28.4
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	902.4	7383
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	4716	8860

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	58.5	62.0
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	51.0	58.5
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	66.7	65.8
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	6	5.4
Female, 1991, 2012	6	6.5
Male, 1991, 2012	6	4.4
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	13.7	14.2

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	34.1	33.8
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	28.7	31.6

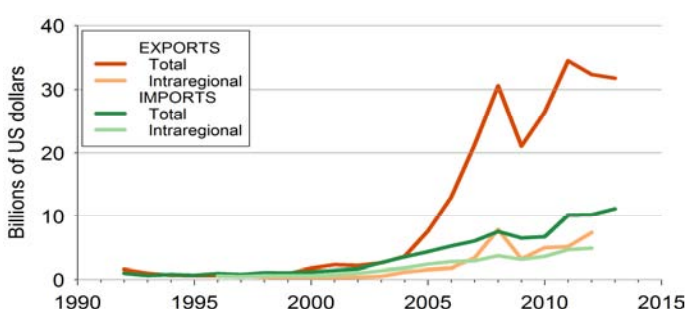
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1992, 2013	-10.8	5.4
Exchange rate against USD, 1993, 2013 (% change per annum)	84.5	-0.1

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	29.6	44.7
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	18.8	15.7
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1995, 2013	5.4	5.7
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1995, 2013	9.6	11.4

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

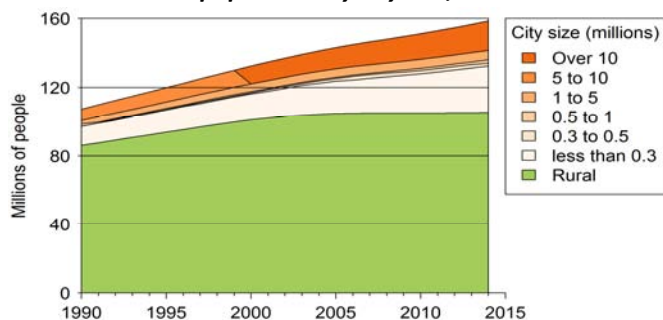
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1993, 2012	0.0	2.9
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1996, 2012	0.1	1.7
ODA received (% of GDP), 1991, 2012	0.0	0.5
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1995, 2012	0.1	2.9
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1993, 2012	0.9	14.1



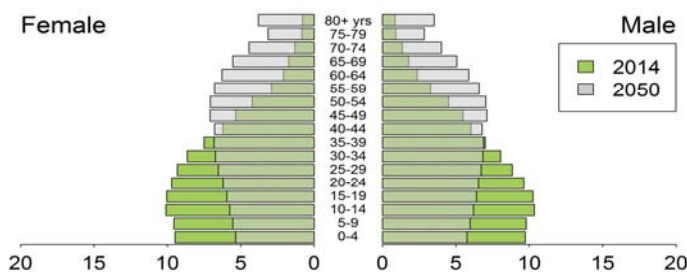
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	107.4	158.5
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.5	1.2
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	19.8	33.5
in cities over 1 million people	8.0	14.2
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	1.4	2.3
in cities < 0.3 million people	10.4	17.0
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	745.7	1074.3
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.8	0.9
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-1.6	-2.6
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	60.0	71.1
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	4.6	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	154.9	80.6

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



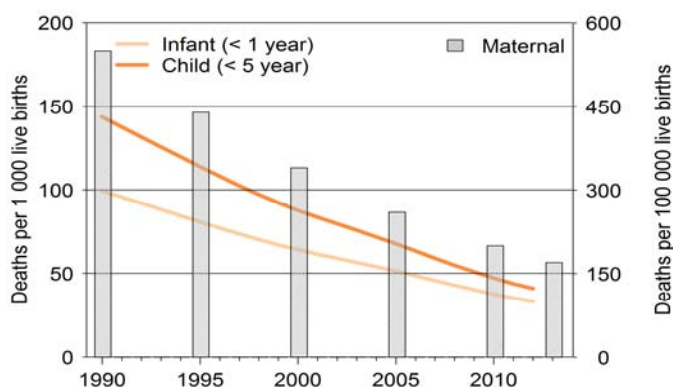
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1992, 2010	70.2	43.3
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1992, 2010	93.0	76.5
below national poverty line, 1992, 2010 (% of population)	56.6	31.5
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1992, 2010	27.6	32.1
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	65.0	84.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	81.0	86.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	30.0	58.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	46.0	55.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	99.5	33.1
Under-five, 1990, 2012	143.6	40.9
Children under-five underweight (%), 1990, 2011	61.5	36.8
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	550	170
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1994, 2011 (% of women with live births)	25.7	54.6

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	8000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	500
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.1

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.53	3.6
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	23.36	67.76
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	8.84	7.73
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	8.61	24.61

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2010	-	91.5
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2012	43.3	47.7
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2011	5.4	13.2
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1991, 2012	25.8	55.1
Male, 1991, 2012	44.3	62.5
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1990, 2009	1.6	2.2
% of total government expenditure, 1990, 2009	11.6	13.8
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2009	-	8.9
Secondary, 1999, 2011	11.8	13.9
Tertiary, 1999, 2011	47.6	20.0
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	125.6	183.6
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	1.2	3.9
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	1.2	1.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	4.5	1.8

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	13.6	54.1
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	7.4	1.5
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	0.1	0.4
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	172.5	229.2

Water

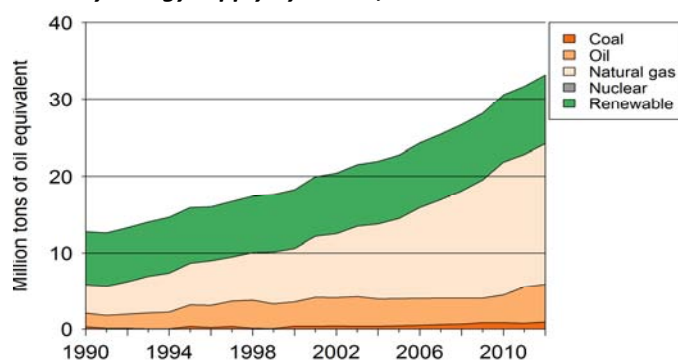
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	10913	7932
Domestic water withdrawal, 1990, 2008 (m ³ per capita per annum)	15.8	24.3

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	118.6	214.4
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	161.9	132.2
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	54.5	28.1

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.2	2.5
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	1.1	4.7
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	11.5	11.0

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	1041.0	16.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	2063.9	5.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	67.1
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	6.5
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.6

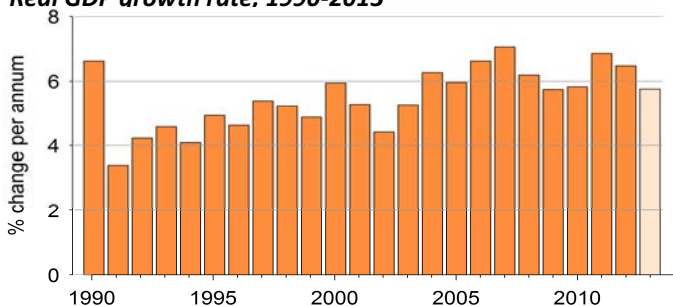
Railway density, 1990, 2011	21.1	21.8
Road density, 1990, 2010	1444.3	163.4
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1991, 2010	7.2	9.5
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2010	0.5	2.1
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	11.6

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	31.4	100.3
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	295.5	822.2
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	732.4	1622

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	73.0	67.6
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	59.6	54.3
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	85.3	80.7
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	3.6	4.5
Female, 1991, 2012	3.7	5.2
Male, 1991, 2012	3.5	4
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	8.1	8.9

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	6.8	10.7
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	12.4	14.5

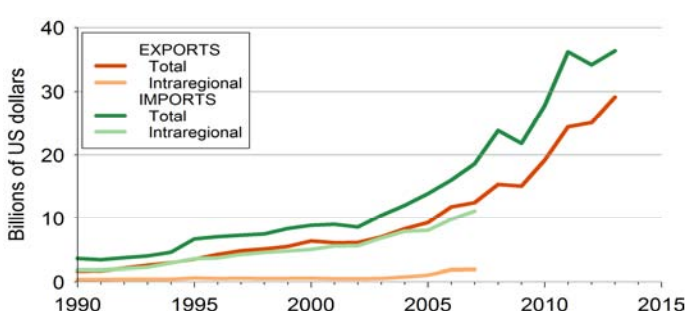
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	6.1	7.5
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	5.1	-4.6

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	5.3	21.6
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	11.4	27.0
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.9	1.4
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	1.7	4.6

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

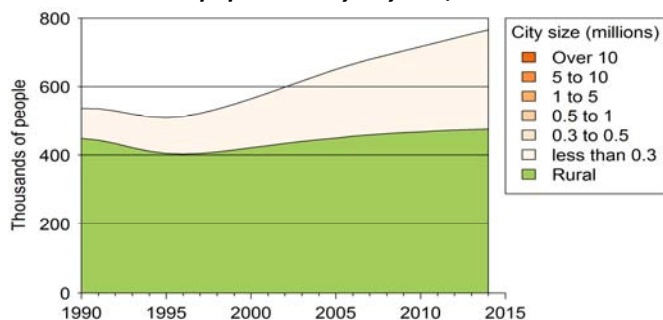
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	1.0
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	6.6	1.7
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	2.5	11.1
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	38.7	20.5



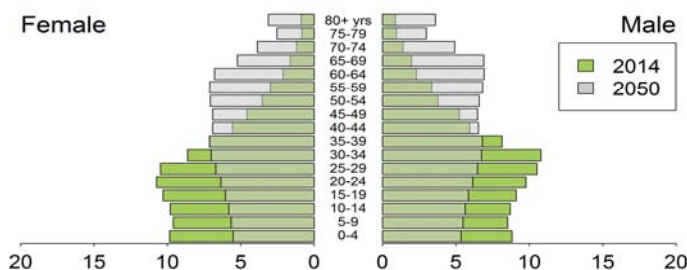
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	535.7	765.6
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.2	1.5
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	16.4	37.9
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	16.4	37.9
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	11.4	19.3
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	4.4	6.7
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-32.9	2.7
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	52.5	68.7
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	5.6	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	101.5	40.9

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



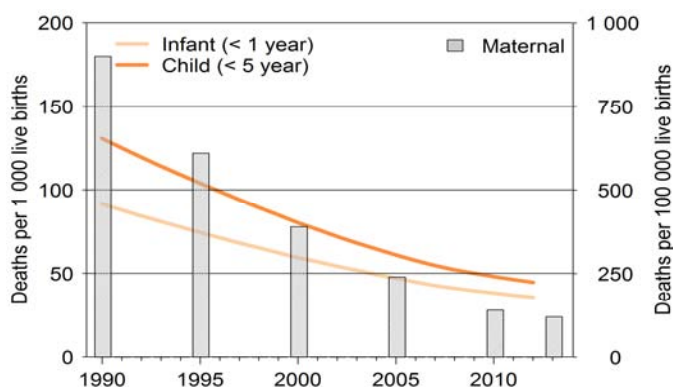
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 2007	-	10.2
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 2007	-	29.8
below national poverty line, 2012 (% of population)	-	12.0
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 2012	-	38.7
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1997, 2012	82.0	97.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	99.0	99.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1997, 2012	25.0	31.0
Urban, 1997, 2012	66.0	75.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	91.5	35.7
Under-five, 1990, 2012	130.8	44.6
Children under-five underweight (%), 1999, 2010	14.1	12.8
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	900	120
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2000, 2010 (% of women with live births)	51	97.3

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	1100
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	100
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.2

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.84	3.77
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	70.68	252.8
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	7.17	7.01
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	50.13	198.1

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	55.9	90.6
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2012	20.1	56.8
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	2.7	9.5
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2005	-	38.7
Male, 2005	-	65.0
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 2000, 2011	5.5	4.7
% of total government expenditure, 2000, 2011	12.6	11.3
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2011	-	9.5
Secondary, 2011	-	31.5
Tertiary, 2011	-	67.0
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	1.3	9.4	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	5.2	109.6	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	2.4	13.1	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	4.6	5.9	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-	
% change per annum	-	-	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	2E+05	1E+05
Domestic water withdrawal, 2008 (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	24.6

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita	-	-	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-	
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-	
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	14.3	28.4	
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	65.0	85.8	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1992, 2011	0.0	1.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1992, 2011	0.5	20.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1992, 2011	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

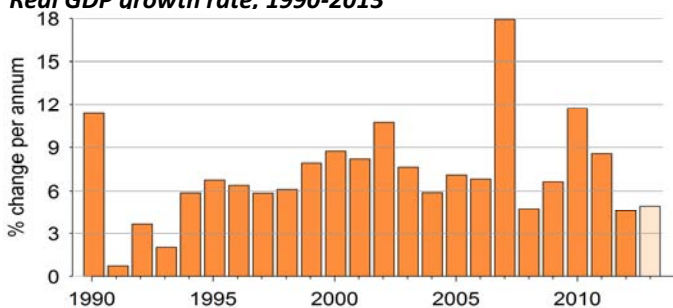
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	72.2
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	29.9
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	2.7

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 2010 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	180.2
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2010	77.1	40.4
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2011	-	55.4
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	13.2

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.3	1.5	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	510.7	2509	
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	1802	5774	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	63.2	70.6	
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	47.8	64.9	
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	77.0	75.4	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012			
Female, 1991, 2012	2.3	2.3	
Male, 1991, 2012	1.6	1.9	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	5.3	6.4	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	18.8	20.3
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	33.9	35.0

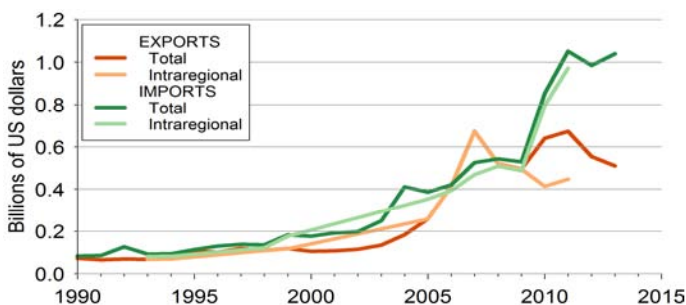
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	10.0	7.0
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	15.7	9.7

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	25.6	25.9
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	29.6	52.8
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	10.3	6.2
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	10.2	8.7

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



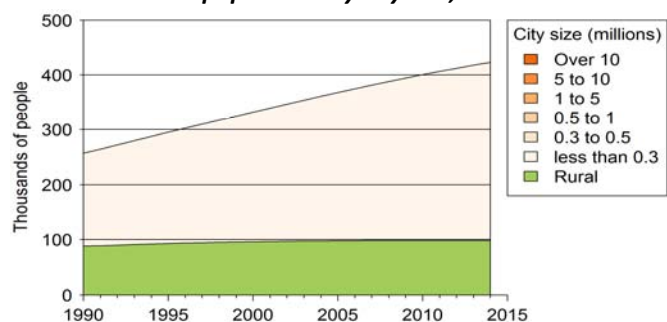
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.6	1.2
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	16.8	8.7
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 2012	-	1.0
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	30.5	78.4

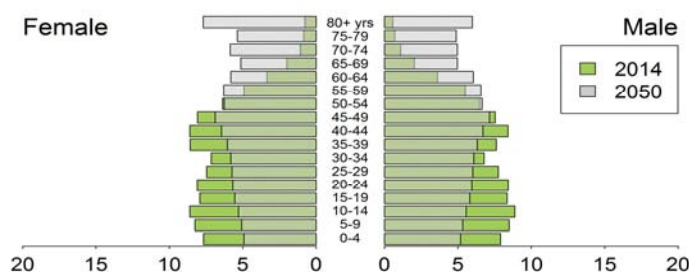
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	256.9	423.2
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.9	1.3
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	65.8	76.9
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	65.8	76.9
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	44.5	71.4
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	28.5	49.3
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	0.8	0.8
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	73.6	78.7
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.5	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	44.1	23.0

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



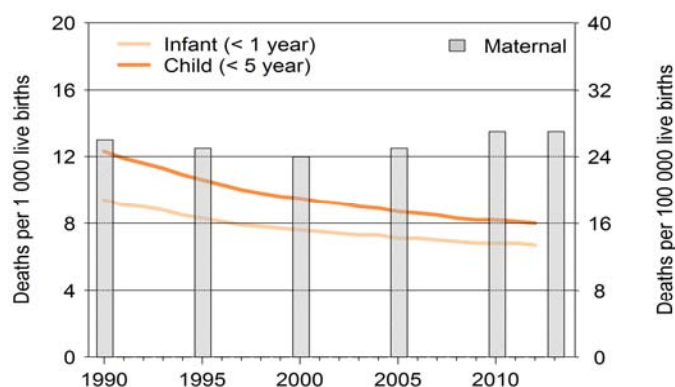
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural	-	-
Urban	-	-
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural	-	-
Urban	-	-

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	9.4	6.7
Under-five, 1990, 2012	12.3	8
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	26	27
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1994, 2009 (% of women with live births)	100	99

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	2.95	2.28
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	1206	1218
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	4.21	5.98
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	956.3	1102

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2012	-	91.7
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2012	-	94.7
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012	12.0	24.3
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1991, 2012	82.5	93.7
Male, 1991, 2012	92.5	97.1
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1990, 2013	4.0	3.5
% of total government expenditure, 1990, 2013	8.9	9.7
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2010	-	5.2
Secondary, 2013	-	8.1
Tertiary, 2013	-	58.4
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 2004	-	0.0
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2004	-	17.4

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	18.4	20.2
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	3.0	1.5
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	71.5	50.4
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	5.2	1.6

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	3.3	8.9
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	4.8	12.5
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	12.6	21.9
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	255.8	480.2

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	31257	20619
Domestic water withdrawal, 2009	-	384.1
(m ³ per capita per annum)		

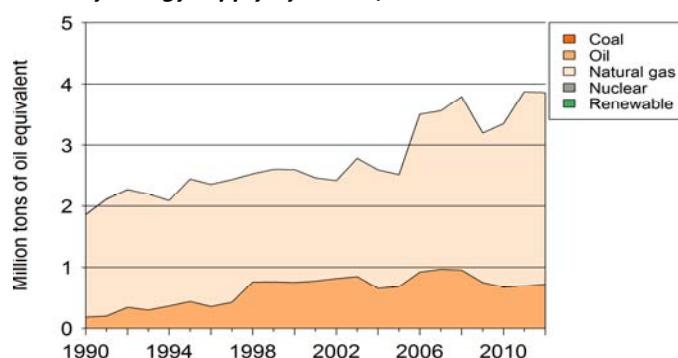
Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	6721.3	9370.3
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	135.9	203.8

Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	0.1	0.0
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Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	1.4	1.4
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	36.7	44.0
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	78.4	71.4

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1994-2003	0.0	-
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1994-2003	0.0	-
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1994-2003	0.0	-

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.7	112.2
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	64.5
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013	0.6	5.7
* (per 100 population)		

Railway density

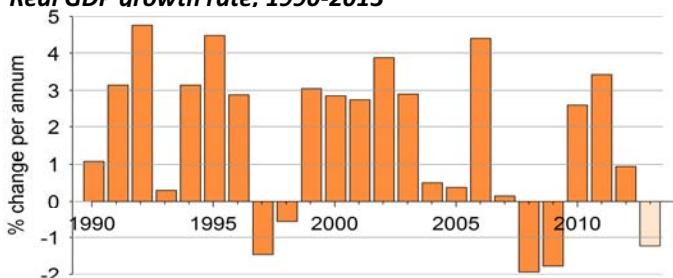
Road density, 2010	-	574.8
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2010	31.4	81.1
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	353.1	327.0
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	6.8

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	6.9	10.3
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	13702	41127
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	49451	45979

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	62.5	61.9
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	44.1	50.7
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	78.5	72.9

Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012

Female, 1991, 2012	5.2	4
Male, 1991, 2012	4.5	3.6

Youth unemployment rate

% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	12.6	11.4
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Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	42.4	42.6
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	43.7	31.3

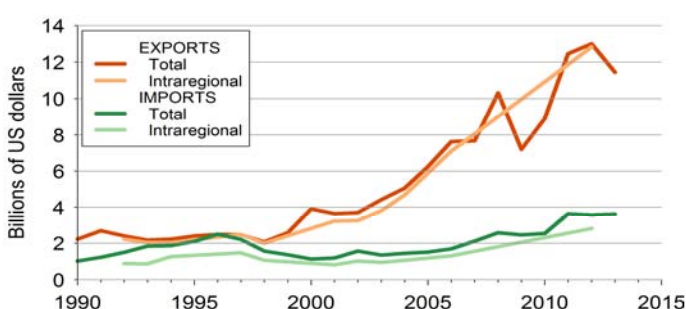
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013	-0.5	0.1
(% change per annum)		

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	62.9	66.6
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	28.4	21.0
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1996, 2011	11.8	7.2
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1996, 2011	10.9	9.3

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

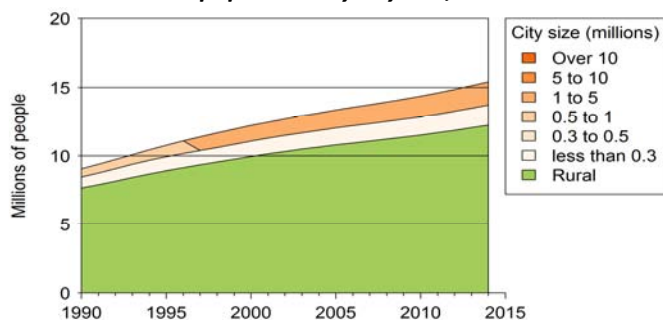
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.2	5.1
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	-2.5
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990	0.1	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



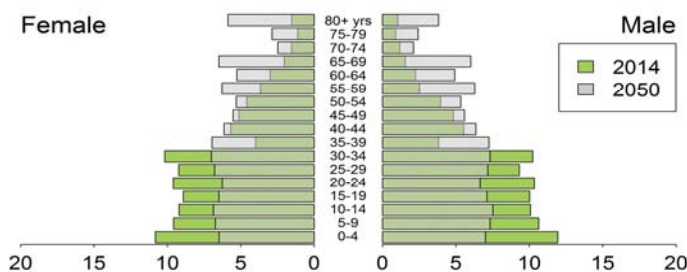
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	9.1	15.4
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	3.3	1.8
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	15.5	20.5
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	10.9
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	6.8	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	8.8	9.6
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	50.0	82.1
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.4	0.5
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	8.3	-2.3
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	54.9	72.3
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	5.6	2.8
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	66.8	44.3

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



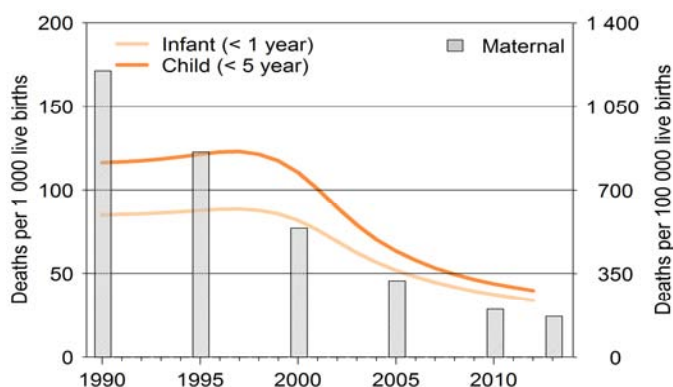
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1994, 2009	44.5	18.6
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1994, 2009	75.2	49.5
below national poverty line, 2011 (% of population)	-	20.5
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1994, 2009	38.3	36.0
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	29.0	63.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	47.0	91.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	0.0	25.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	18.0	82.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	85	33.9
Under-five, 1990, 2012	116.4	39.7
Children under-five underweight (%), 1996, 2010	42.6	29
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	1200	170
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1998, 2010 (% of women with live births)	34.3	89.1

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	76000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	2700
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.8

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	6.14	5.42
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	42.03	135.3
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	7.05	6.72
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	6.88	30.29

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	86.4	98.4
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2008	14.6	38.2
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 2000, 2011 * (% of respective school age population)	2.5	15.8
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1998, 2009	57.0	65.9
Male, 1998, 2009	79.5	82.8
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1998, 2010	1.3	2.6
% of total government expenditure, 1998, 2010	9.4	13.1
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1998, 2010	5.1	6.9
Secondary, 1998, 2001	10.9	6.1
Tertiary, 1998, 2010	75.5	27.8
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 2002	-	0.1
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2002	-	0.5

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	19.5	191.6
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	1.3	39.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	2.2	13.3
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	11.5	17.0
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1995, 2011	1.5	4.0
% change per annum, 1996, 2011	4.1	7.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1995, 2011	0.1	0.3
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1995, 2011	162.3	135.3

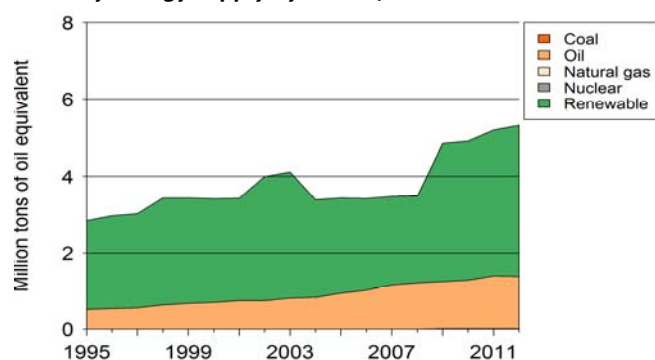
Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	48973	32029
Domestic water withdrawal, 2006 (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	7.2

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita, 1995, 2012	263.4	368.8
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1995, 2012	313.2	171.5
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1995, 2011	82.0	71.1

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 2000, 2012	0.4	0.5
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	0.0	26.2
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	73.3	55.7

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1991, 2013	100.0	200.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1991, 2013	650.0	1500.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	6.7	3.3

Connectivity

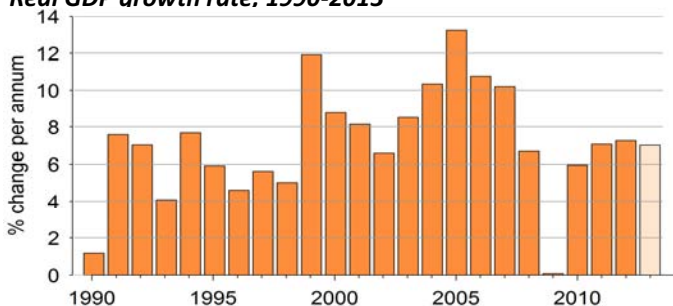
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	133.9
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	6.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.2

Railway density, 1990, 2005	3.4	3.7
Road density, 1990, 2009	202.8	224.4
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2004	7.5	6.3
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2005	15.6	18.5
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	17.2

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	2.1	10.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	187.4	944.4
2005 PPP per capita, 1993, 2012	773.9	2150

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	78.6	81.2
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	75.2	77.6
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	82.5	85.2
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012		
Female, 1991, 2012	2.1	1.6
Male, 1991, 2012	1.8	1.5
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	4.4	3.8

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	4.4	14.9
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	7.8	19.9

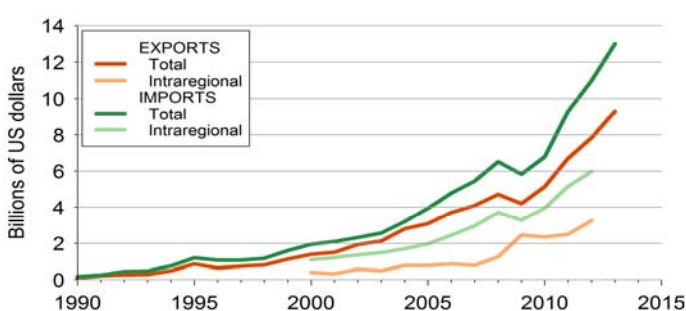
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1995, 2013	-0.8	2.9
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	80.1	-0.1

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	5.1	61.9
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	9.7	86.5
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	2.1	18.0
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	2.7	11.6

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

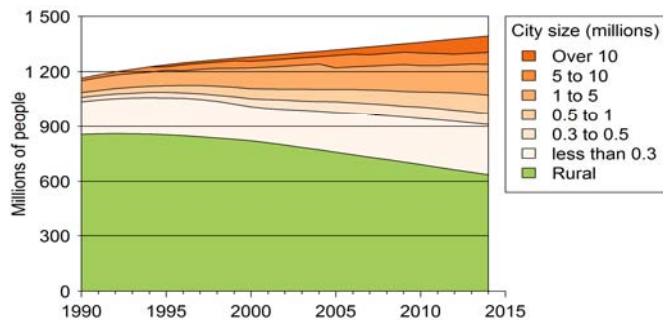
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	1.4	10.3
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1998, 2012	0.6	0.3
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	2.4	5.8
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.4	1.8
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	108.7	40.7



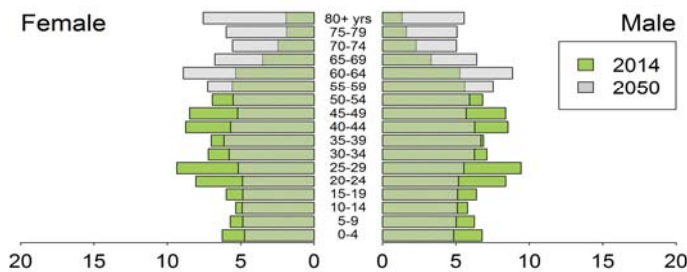
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	1165.4	1393.8
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.7	0.6
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	26.4	54.4
in cities over 1 million people	6.8	23.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	4.3	11.6
in cities < 0.3 million people	15.4	19.8
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	121.4	143.4
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.1
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-0.1	-0.2
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	69.5	75.5
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	2.5	1.7
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	5.5	8.6

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



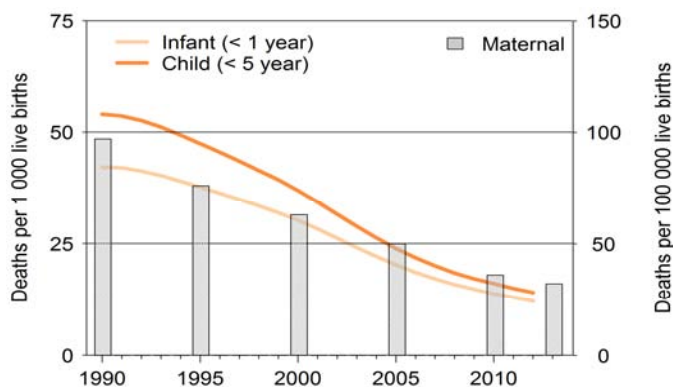
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1990, 2009	60.2	11.8
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1990, 2009	84.6	27.2
below national poverty line, 1996 (% of population)	6.0	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1990, 2009	32.4	42.1
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	56.0	85.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	97.0	98.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	15.0	56.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	48.0	74.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	42.2	12.1
Under-five, 1990, 2012	54	14
Children under-five underweight (%), 1990, 2010	12.6	3.4
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	97	32
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1992, 2011 (% of women with live births)	69.7	93.7

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.54	5.41
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	51.65	480
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	15.22	12.52
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	26.59	241.6

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	6.6	26.7
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1990, 2010	68.1	92.7
Male, 1990, 2010	87.0	97.5
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1992	1.7	-
% of total government expenditure, 1992	9.9	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1998	6.0	-
Secondary, 1999	11.5	-
Tertiary, 1998	59.3	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2012	0.6	2.0
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2012	9.3	176.7

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	3869.6	#####
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	5.3	5.4
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	3.3	8.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	9.6	1.9

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	2244.9	7954.6
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	2.4	9.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	1.9	5.8
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	1796.7	797.8

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	2369	2062
Domestic water withdrawal, 1990, 2005	30.0	51.2
(m ³ per capita per annum)		

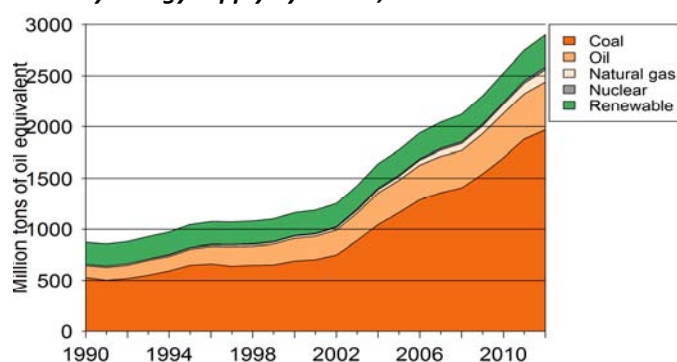
Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	747.1	2101.8
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	696.8	269.3

Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	24.3	10.7
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Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.4	1.6
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	13.6	16.7
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	16.7	22.5

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	1324.0	37.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	#####	500.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.7	0.4

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	88.7
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	45.8
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013	0.0	13.6
* (per 100 population)		

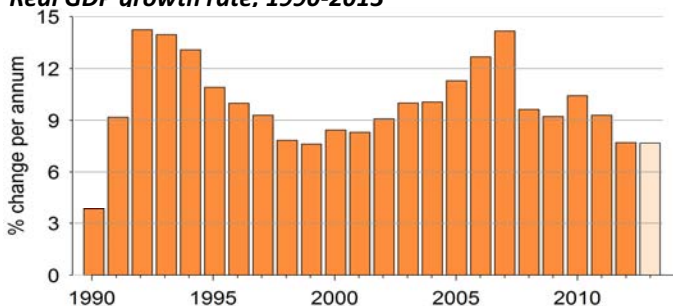
Railway density, 1990, 2011	5.7	7.1
Road density, 2010	-	429.7
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 2008	-	53.5
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	6.8	53.6
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	20.6

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	532.3	4580.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	347.1	6070
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	1072	7805

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	75.0	68.0
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	69.6	61.5
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	80.1	74.1

Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012

Female, 1991, 2012	4.1	3.7
Male, 1991, 2012	5.5	5.1

Youth unemployment rate

% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	9	9.7
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Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	15.7	22.6
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	18.5	24.2

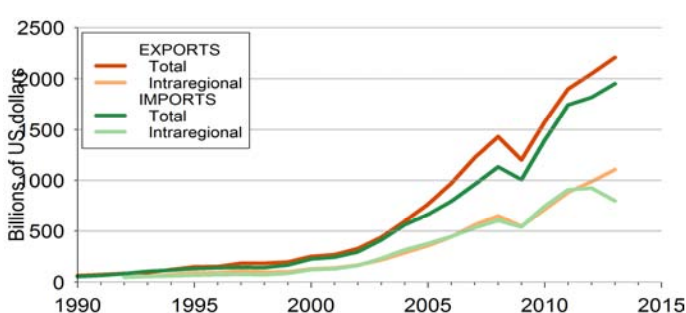
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	3.1	2.6
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013	7.3	-1.8
(% change per annum)		

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	15.4	24.6
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	13.2	21.7
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	1.4	2.3
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	1.0	3.7

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



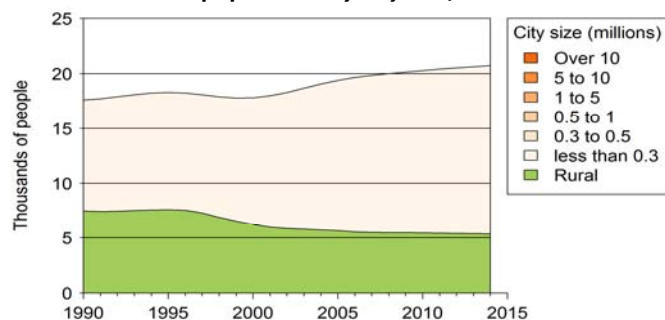
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.9	1.4
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.2	1.1
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.5	0.0
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.5
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	13.7	9.0

Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	17.6	20.7
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	0.2	0.5
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	57.7	74.3
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	57.7	74.3
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	73.4	85.5
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	14.7	15.7
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Life expectancy at birth (in years)	-	-
Total fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per woman)	-	-
Adolescent fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	-	-

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050

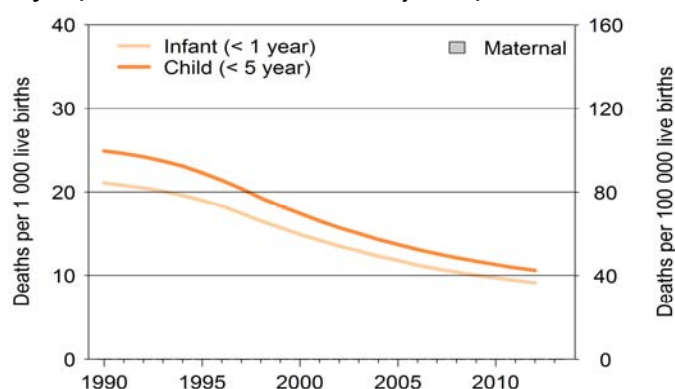
No available data

GINI index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1995, 2012	92.0	97.0
Urban, 1995, 2012	92.0	97.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	21.1	9.1
Under-five, 1990, 2012	24.9	10.6
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio	-	-
(deaths per 100 000 live births)		
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2008	-	100
(% of women with live births)		

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	4.57	3.43
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	268.6	412.3
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	9.92	9.59
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	248.3	458.1

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 1999, 2012	84.8	93.3
Net enrolment in secondary,* 1999, 2012	59.0	76.4
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 2012	-	33.3
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 2011	-	3.1
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2012	-	8.0
Secondary, 2012	-	10.5
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	0.0	0.0	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	0.0	-20.0	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	1.1	2.0	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	0.3	0.2	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-	
% change per annum	-	-	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

Water

Renewable water available	-	-	
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-	

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita	-	-	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-	
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0	
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	0.5	1.3	
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	62.1	64.6	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2010	8.0	0.0	
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2010	1.2	2.2	
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2010	0.0	0.0	

Connectivity

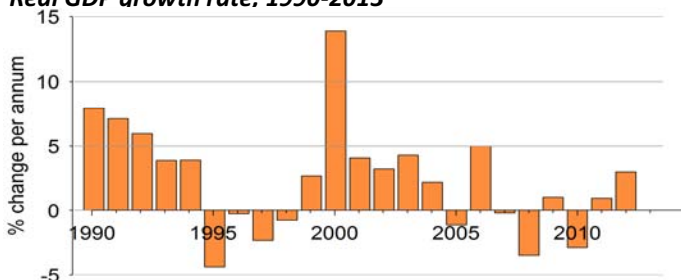
Mobile cellular subscriptions *	-	-	
Internet users *	-	-	
Fixed broadband internet subscribers *	-	-	
* (per 100 population)			

Railway density	-	-	
Road density	-	-	
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-	
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-	
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-	
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	9.9	

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, million 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	3832	14918	
2005 PPP per capita	-	-	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-	
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-	
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)			
Female	-	-	
Male	-	-	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	40.7	30.1
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	51.4	30.7

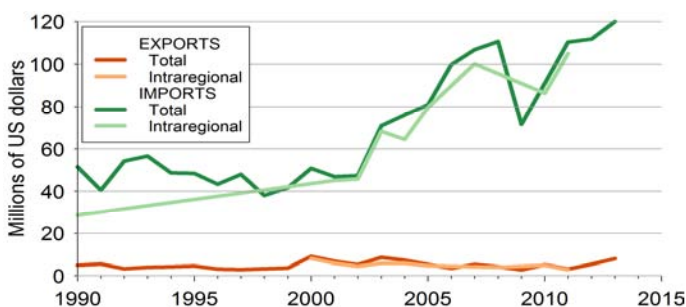
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD (% change per annum)	-	-

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	7.2	1.7
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	76.4	36.5
Exports of services (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of services (% of GDP)	-	-

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1994, 2009	0.5	-2.6
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1993, 2012	1.9	427.0
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	18.0	6.9
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-

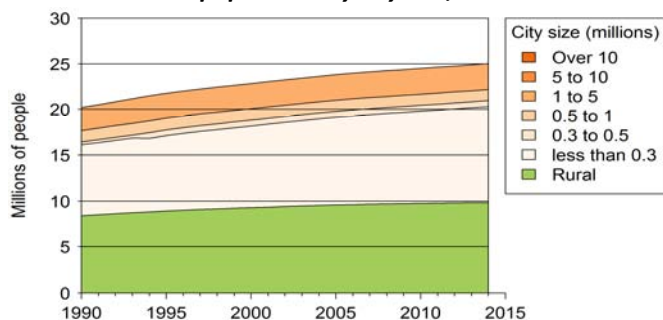
Democratic People's Republic of Korea



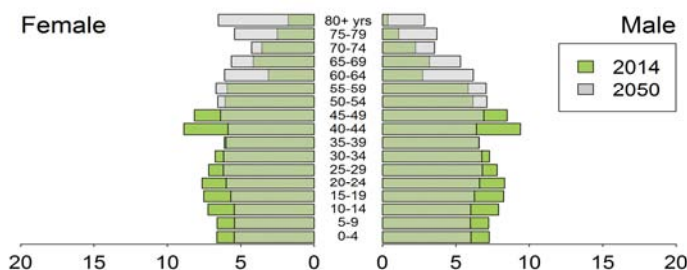
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	20.2	25.0
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.5	0.5
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	58.4	60.7
in cities over 1 million people	12.5	11.4
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	7.7	7.5
in cities < 0.3 million people	38.2	41.8
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	167.5	205.4
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.2	0.2
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	0.0	0.0
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	69.9	70.3
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	2.3	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	1.8	0.6

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



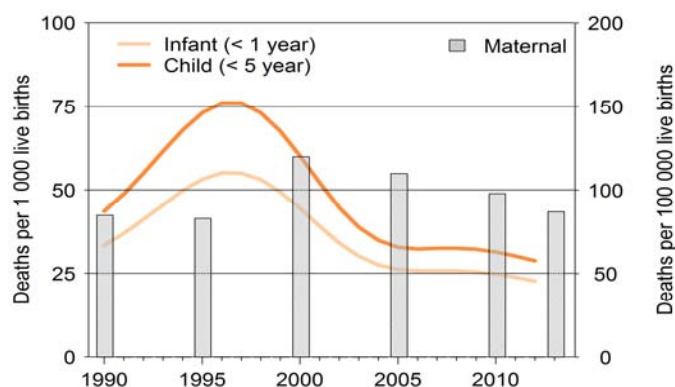
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	100.0	97.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	99.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1992, 2012	48.0	73.0
Urban, 1992, 2012	57.0	88.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	33.4	22.7
Under-five, 1990, 2012	43.6	28.8
Children under-five underweight (%), 1998, 2012	55.5	15.2
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	85	87
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2000, 2009 (% of women with live births)	97.1	100

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2008	6	6
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2008	33.41	45.68

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2008	-	100.0
Male, 2008	-	100.0
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP	-	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	162.0	96.3	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-7.1	-2.2	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	8.0	3.9	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	11.0	7.9	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	114.0	64.8	
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	-4.8	1.6	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	5.6	2.6	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

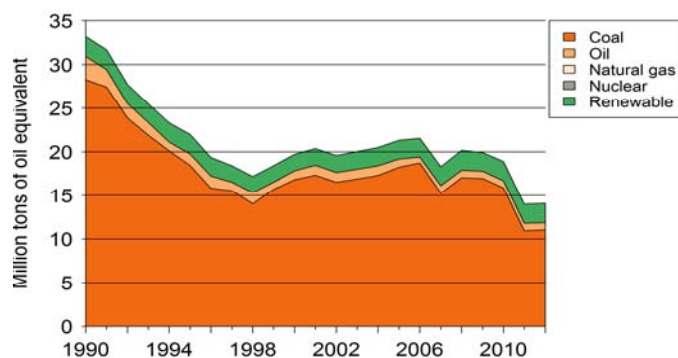
Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	3702	3116
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2005	37.5	37.9
(m ³ per capita per annum)		

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita, 1990, 2012	1645.1	568.7	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-	
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	6.9	15.8	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.1	
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	2.2	2.3	
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	68.1	45.0	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1993, 2013	6.0	51.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1993, 2013	2.5	800.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1993, 2013	1.0	0.0

Connectivity

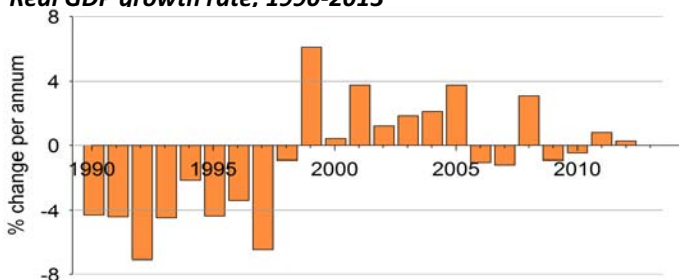
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	9.7
Internet users,* 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013	0.0	0.0
* (per 100 population)		

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 1990, 2006	230.9	212.2
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2006	5.7	2.8
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	10.7

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	15.2	13.1	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	728	582	
2005 PPP per capita	-	-	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	79.4	74.5	
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	74.4	69.5	
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	84.8	79.8	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012			
Female, 1991, 2012	2.7	3.9	
Male, 1991, 2012	3.7	5.2	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	6.1	9.7	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)	-	-
Government expenditure (% of GDP)	-	-

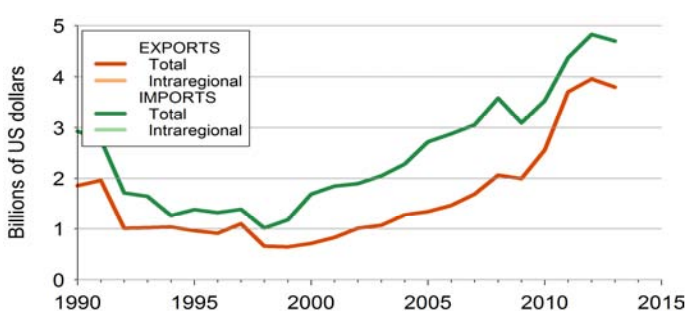
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD	-	-
(% change per annum)		

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	12.6	27.4
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	19.9	33.5
Exports of services (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of services (% of GDP)	-	-

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



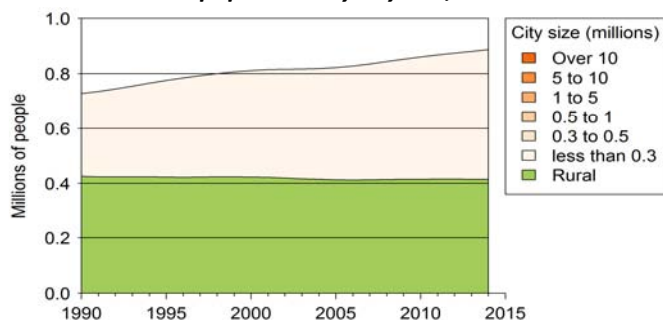
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	-0.4	0.8
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2004	0.0	0.0
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.7
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-

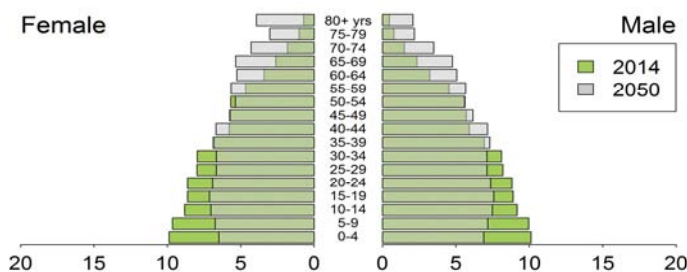
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	728.3	887.0
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	0.6	0.7
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	41.6	53.4
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	41.6	53.4
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	39.9	47.9
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	1.9	2.6
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-9.5	-6.6
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	65.5	70.0
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.4	2.6
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	63.4	42.8

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



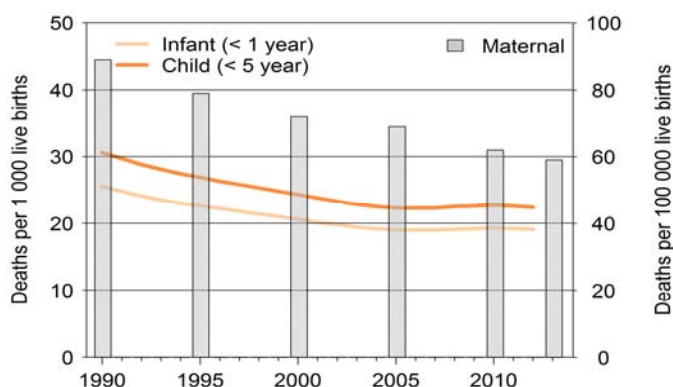
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 2009	-	5.9
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 2009	-	22.9
below national poverty line, 2009 (% of population)	-	35.2
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 2009	-	42.8
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	79.0	92.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	94.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	37.0	82.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	85.0	92.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	25.5	19.1
Under-five, 1990, 2012	30.6	22.4
Children under-five underweight (%), 1993, 2004	6.9	5.3
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	89	59
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2008 (% of women with live births)	-	100

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	1000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	100
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.2

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.11	3.99
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	92.71	197.1
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	9.48	8.91
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	73.33	124.7

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	94.3	96.6
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2012	75.7	83.0
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 2005 * (% of respective school age population)	-	16.1
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1998, 2011	5.5	4.2
% of total government expenditure, 1998, 2011	17.9	14.9
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2011	-	16.0
Secondary, 2011	-	5.8
Tertiary, 2004	-	62.8
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	2.3	2.3
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-1.3	4.1
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	3.2	2.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	1.7	0.7
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	38356	32638
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2005 (m ³ per capita per annum)	28.2	30.8

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.2	6.2
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	1.1	4.3
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	52.2	55.9

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2012	0.0	17.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2012	3.0	27.9
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.7	2.4

Connectivity

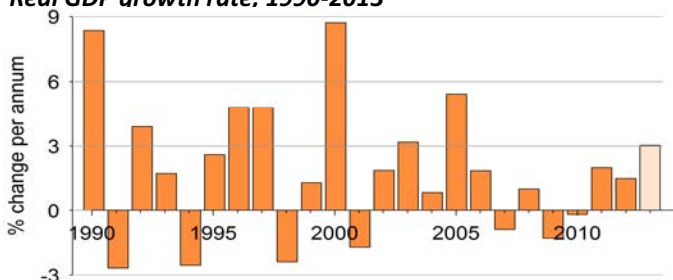
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	101.1
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	37.1
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	1.2

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 1990, 2000 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	166.9	188.3
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2001	44.5	49.2
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2010	75.1	118.3
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	6.3

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	2.3	3.1
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	1855	4572
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	3434	4273

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	53.6	50.4
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	28.1	33.0
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	78.7	67.2
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012		
Female, 1991, 2012	8.6	11.8
Male, 1991, 2012	4.9	6.6
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	12.6	19.9

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	28.1	27.9
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	29.8	29.2

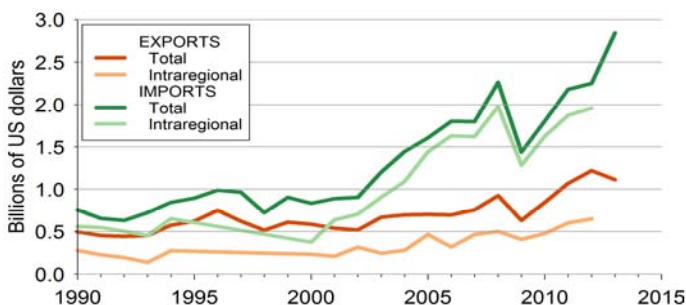
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	8.2	2.9
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	4.4	2.9

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	36.8	27.0
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	55.8	69.0
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	27.9	26.4
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	17.7	14.5

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



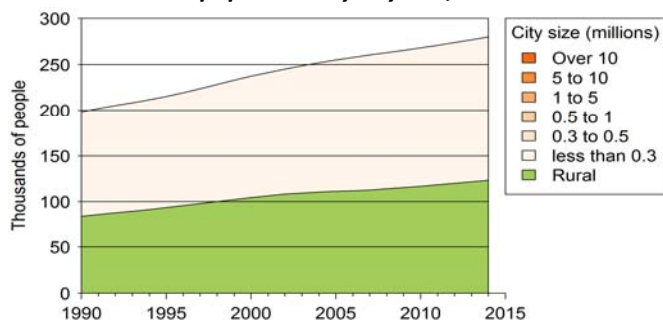
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	6.2	9.4
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.2	0.0
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	3.7	2.7
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	1.6	4.8
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	22.8	18.3

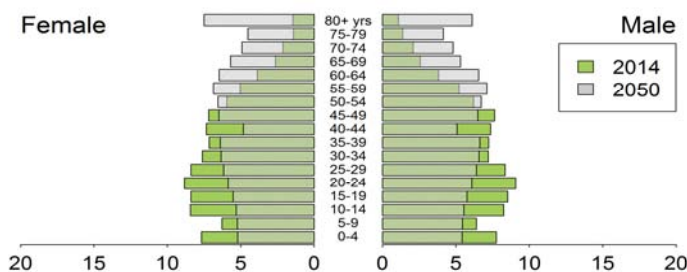
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	198.4	279.8
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.1	1.1
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	57.9	56.0
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	57.9	56.0
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	49.6	68.5
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	13.0	12.6
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-4.2	-0.4
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	68.7	76.5
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.4	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	56.9	38.2

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	99.0	97.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	99.0	97.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant	-	-
Under-five	-	-
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births)	-	-
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit (% of women with live births)	-	-

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013

No available data

Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-
Total health expenditure		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1990	0.4	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1990	0.8	-
Secondary, 1990	1.8	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	1.0	0.8
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-5.0	2.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	5.1	2.8
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	0.3	0.1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.1
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	1.0	2.0
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	15.0	45.1

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1994-2003, 2010	1.3	1.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1994-2003, 2010	0.1	3.4
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1994-2003, 2010	0.0	0.2

Connectivity

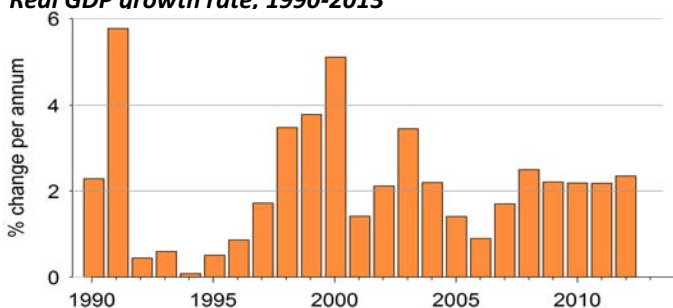
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	85.6
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	56.8
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	16.2

Railway density	-	-
Road density	-	-
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.)	-	-

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	4.1	6.6
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	17987	26113
2005 PPP per capita	-	-

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)	-	-
Government expenditure (% of GDP)	-	-

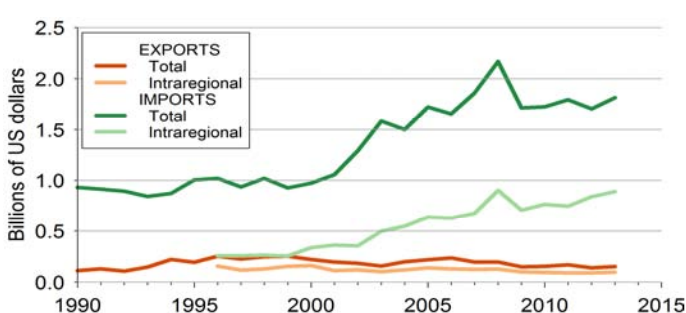
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD (% change per annum)	-	-

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	3.1	1.9
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	26.1	23.9
Exports of services (% of GDP), 2012	-	12.3
Imports of services (% of GDP), 2012	-	7.2

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

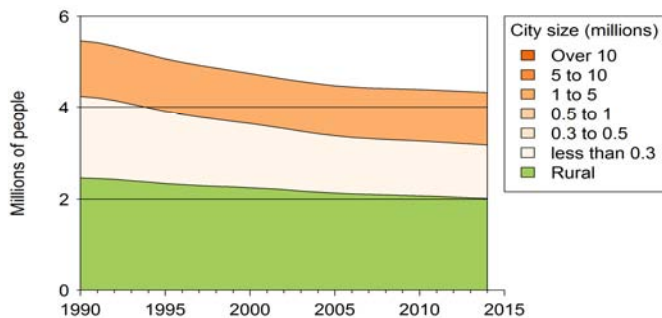
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.6	2.2
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1995, 2012	0.0	0.6
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990	7.3	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 2011	-	10.0
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



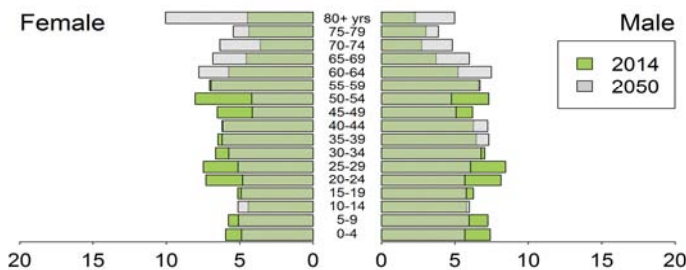
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	5.5	4.3
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	-0.1	-0.4
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	55.0	53.5
in cities over 1 million people	22.4	26.6
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	32.6	26.9
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1992, 2012	76.7	62.5
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	6.2	4.4
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-20.7	-5.8
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	70.3	74.4
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	2.2	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	68.9	46.8

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



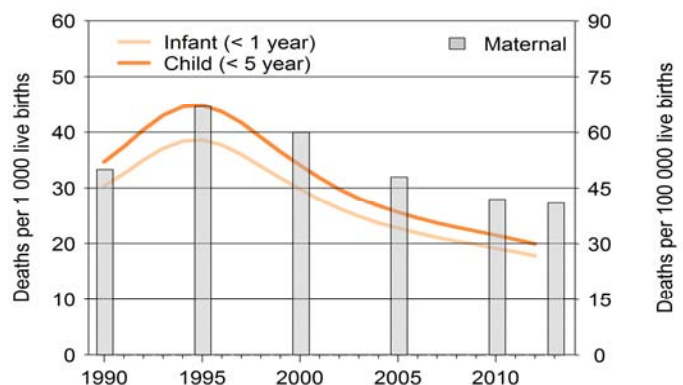
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1996, 2010	4.7	18.0
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1996, 2010	14.0	35.6
below national poverty line, 2012 (% of population)	-	14.8
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1996, 2010	37.1	42.1
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	72.0	97.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	95.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	96.0	91.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	97.0	96.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	30.4	17.8
Under-five, 1990, 2012	34.7	19.9
Children under-five underweight (%), 1999, 2009	2.7	1.1
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	50	41
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1997, 2010 (% of women with live births)	74	97.6

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	6600
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	200
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.3

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	5.12	9.18
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	104.1	560.7
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	2.48	5.21
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	5.42	124.7

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2012	-	98.3
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2009	76.3	80.0
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	35.7	27.9
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2012	-	99.7
Male, 2012	-	99.8
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1994, 2012	6.9	2.0
% of total government expenditure, 2000, 2012	12.5	6.7
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2012	-	10.7
Secondary, 2008	-	15.5
Tertiary, 2012	-	17.2
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2005	0.3	0.2
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2005	5.1	6.2

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	38.1	13.1
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-18.7	-2.5
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	7.0	3.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	4.5	1.1

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	33.3	6.3
% change per annum, 1991, 2011	-23.3	26.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	6.1	1.4
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	1128.1	289.2

Water

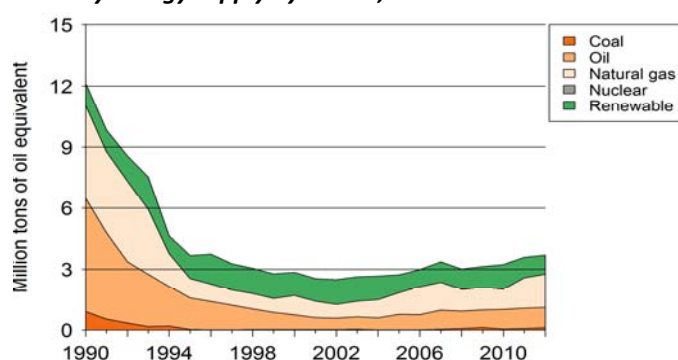
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	11847	14531
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2005 (m ³ per capita per annum)	70.8	80.0

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	2273.9	850.2
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	421.2	161.5
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	9.0	28.3

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.2	0.9
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	2.8	3.9
Forest (% of land area), 1992, 2012	40.0	39.4

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1991, 2013	8.0	0.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1991, 2013	2.2	26.8
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	115.0
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	43.1
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	10.2

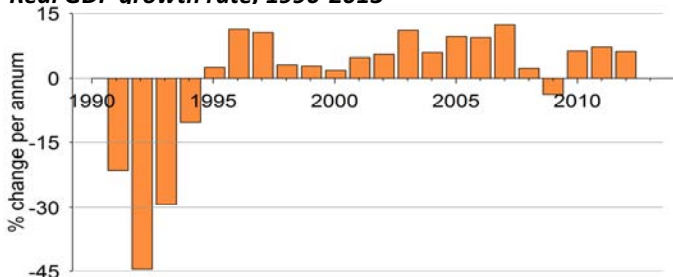
Railway density, 1990, 2011	22.8	22.5
Road density, 1990, 2010	310.8	275.0
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2007	93.8	94.1
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	55.4	138.4
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	15.7

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	11.9	9.4
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	1544	3632
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	5398	5266

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	56.9	55.0
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	49.6	48.4
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	65.2	62.7
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	12.4	15
Female, 1991, 2012	11.2	13.9
Male, 1991, 2012	13.3	16
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	27.9	35.5

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1996, 2013	11.5	27.3
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1996, 2013	19.2	29.4

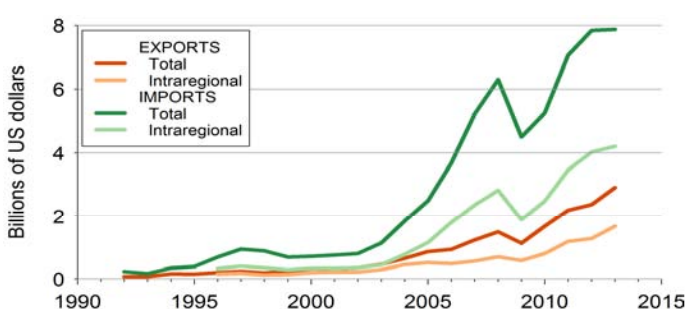
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1995, 2013	162.7	-0.5
Exchange rate against USD, 1997, 2013 (% change per annum)	2.7	0.7

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	1.7	17.9
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	5.8	48.5
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1997, 2013	5.4	17.7
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1997, 2013	7.1	9.1

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

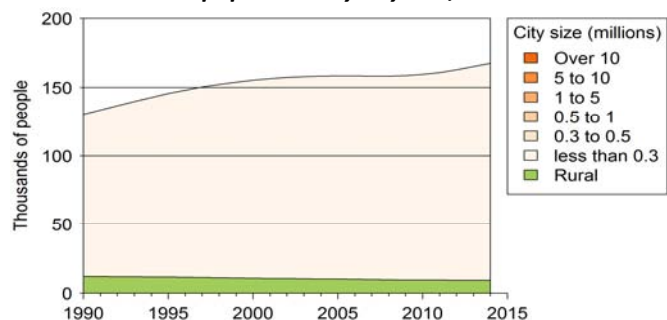
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1993, 2012	0.0	5.8
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1999, 2012	0.0	1.9
ODA received (% of GDP), 1991, 2012	0.0	4.2
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1997, 2012	8.1	11.2
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	2.0	84.8



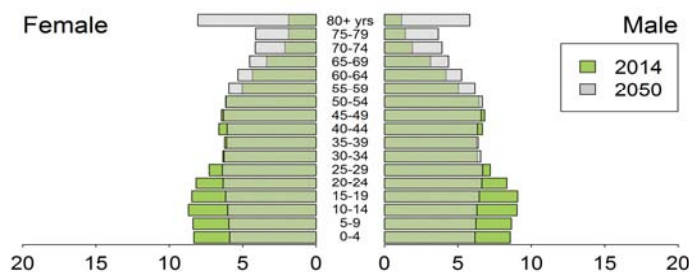
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	130.5	167.5
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.3	1.5
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	90.8	94.4
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	90.8	94.4
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	241.6	301.5
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	53.5	48.9
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	2.5	0.0
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	71.9	79.1
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.0	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	77.5	50.1

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	89.0	90.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	89.0	90.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant	-	-
Under-five	-	-
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births)	-	-
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit (% of women with live births)	-	-

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013

No available data

Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-
Total health expenditure		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP	-	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	0.1	0.1	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	3.1	0.0	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	0.5	0.6	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP	-	-	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-	
% change per annum	-	-	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.5	2.6
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	25.6	26.8
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	47.9	47.9

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1992, 2004-2013	1.0	0.1
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1992, 2004-2013	0.0	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP)	-	-

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990	0.0	-
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	65.4
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	1.1	1.8

Railway density	-	-
Road density Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.)	-	-

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD	-	-
Current USD per capita	-	-
2005 PPP per capita	-	-

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013

No available data

Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)	-	-
Government expenditure (% of GDP)	-	-

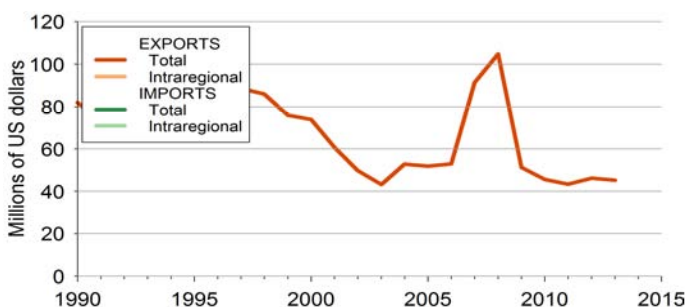
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD (% change per annum)	-	-

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP)	-	-
Exports of services (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of services (% of GDP)	-	-

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

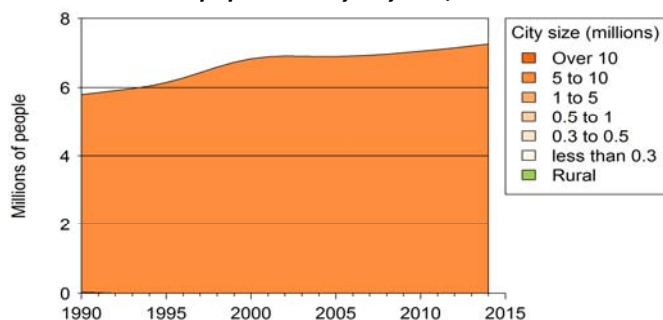
FDI inflows (% of GDP)	-	-
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP)	-	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



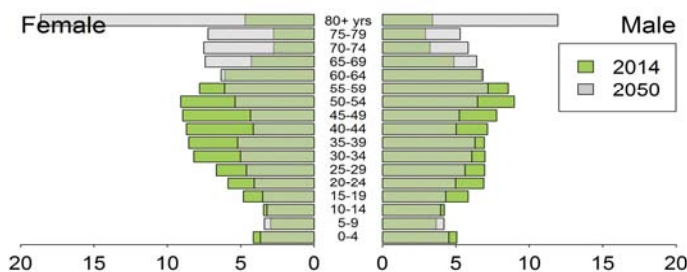
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	5.8	7.3
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.2	0.8
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	99.5	100.0
in cities over 1 million people	99.5	100.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	0.0	0.0
Population density (pop. per km ²)	-	-
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	38.3	38.9
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	5.2	4.2
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	77.5	83.6
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	1.3	1.2
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	7.0	3.3

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1996	43.4	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural	-	-
Urban	-	-
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural	-	-
Urban	-	-

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant	-	-
Under-five	-	-
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births)	-	-
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit (% of women with live births)	-	-

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013

No available data

Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-
Total health expenditure		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2012	-	93.5
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2012	-	81.4
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	-	59.7
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1990, 2012	2.5	3.5
% of total government expenditure, 1990, 2012	15.9	18.2
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2012	-	14.2
Secondary, 2012	-	17.3
Tertiary, 2012	-	30.3
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1998, 2010	0.4	0.8
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1998, 2010	102.0	352.0

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	37.3	51.0
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	1.8	-7.9
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	6.4	7.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	0.5	0.2

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	32.9	45.0
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	2.8	8.5
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	5.7	6.3
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	239.9	142.7

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

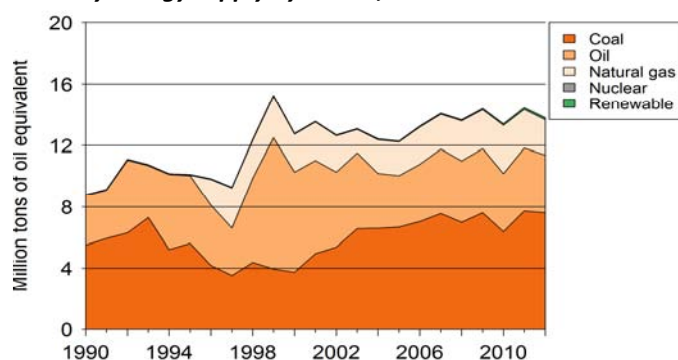
Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	1492.5	2047.0
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	63.1	45.7

Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	0.5	0.3
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Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	41.2	41.9
Forest (% of land area)	-	-

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1991, 2010	22.0	1.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1991, 2010	0.0	15.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1991, 2010	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	2.3	238.7
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	74.2
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.2	30.8

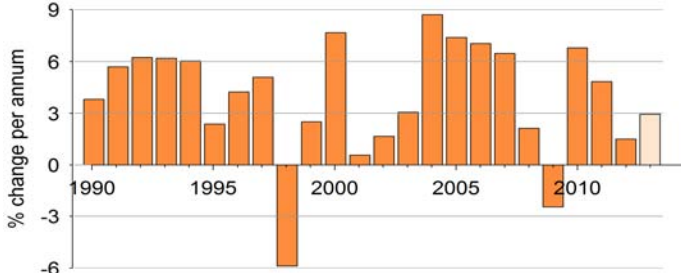
Railway density	-	-
Road density	-	-
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2010	100.0	100.0
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	49.9	61.5
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.)	-	-

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	100.2	234.3
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	13277	36827
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	23648	44808

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	62.6	57.2
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	47.3	50.2
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	77.5	65.4

Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012

Female, 1991, 2012	1.6	2.7
Male, 1991, 2012	1.9	3.8

Youth unemployment rate

% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	4.1	9.1
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Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	14.9	21.1
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	14.3	20.5

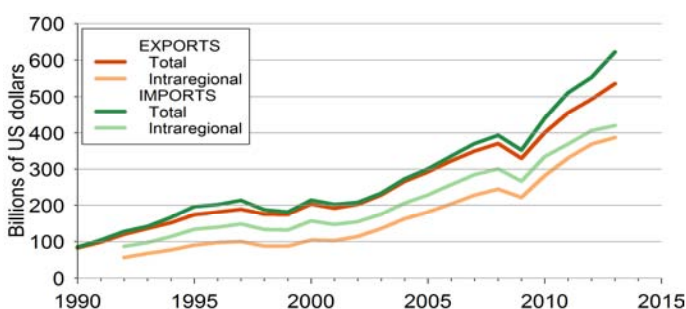
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	10.2	4.4
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	0.0	0.0

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	107.1	197.5
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	110.1	229.5
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	23.8	49.2
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	16.8	22.0

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

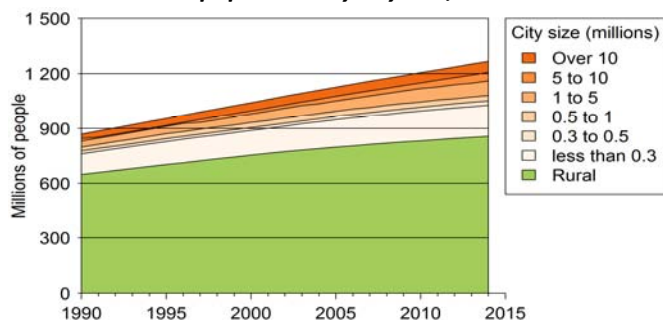
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	4.3	28.4
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	3.2	33.5
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990	0.0	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1998, 2012	0.1	0.1
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



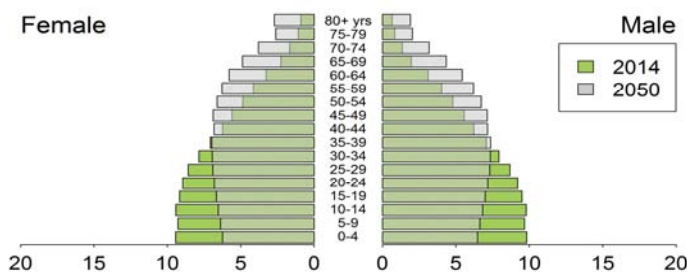
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	868.9	1267.4
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.1	1.2
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	25.5	32.4
in cities over 1 million people	8.2	14.6
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	4.2	4.3
in cities < 0.3 million people	13.2	13.5
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	264.3	376.2
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.9	0.4
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	0.0	-0.4
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	58.5	66.7
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.9	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	104.1	32.8

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



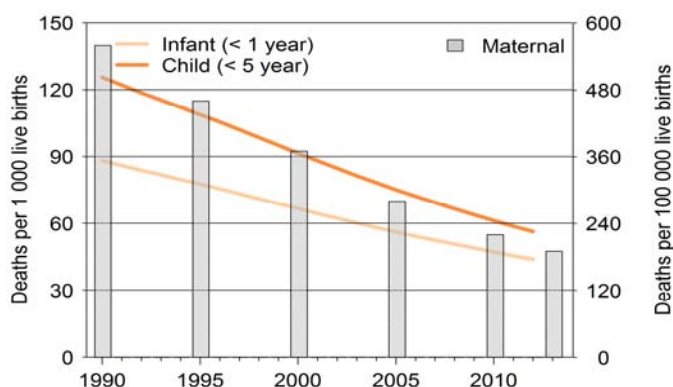
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1994, 2010	49.4	32.7
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1994, 2010	81.7	68.8
below national poverty line, 1994, 2012 (% of population)	45.3	21.9
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1994, 2010	30.8	33.9
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	64.0	91.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	89.0	97.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	7.0	25.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	50.0	60.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	88.2	43.8
Under-five, 1990, 2012	125.6	56.3
Children under-five underweight (%), 1992, 2006	52.8	43.5
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	560	190
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1993, 2006 (% of women with live births)	61.9	74.2

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	2E+06
AIDS deaths, number, 1990	2000	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.3

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	4.01	4.05
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	46.25	156.9
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	7.62	9.38
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	11.94	43.75

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 2000, 2011	81.2	93.3
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 2000, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	9.5	24.8
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1991, 2006	33.7	50.8
Male, 1991, 2006	61.6	75.2
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1997, 2012	2.8	3.4
% of total government expenditure, 1997, 2012	11.1	11.3
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1999, 2011	11.8	7.1
Secondary, 1999, 2011	24.6	13.5
Tertiary, 2000, 2012	94.0	53.9
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2011	0.6	0.8
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2011	7.8	29.6

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	1376.3	2691.7
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	3.5	4.1
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	1.6	2.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	4.2	1.6

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	582.3	1745.1
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	6.0	2.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	0.7	1.4
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	550.9	436.1

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	2115	1545
Domestic water withdrawal, 1990, 2010 (m ³ per capita per annum)	28.8	46.4

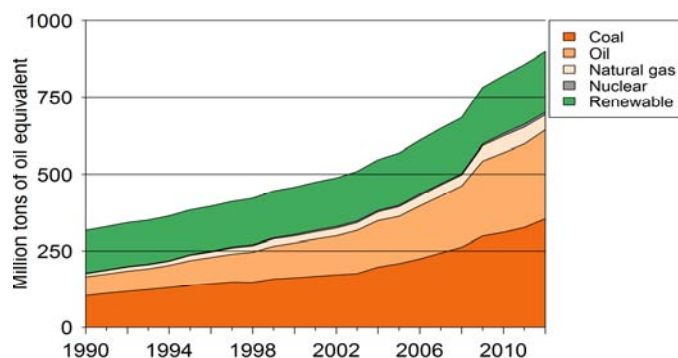
Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	364.1	637.3
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	299.3	190.8

Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	44.1	26.4
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Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	1.6	1.6
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	4.8	5.2
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	21.5	23.1

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	2509.0	42.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	4118.0	9.6
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.9	0.1

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	70.8
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	15.1
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	1.2

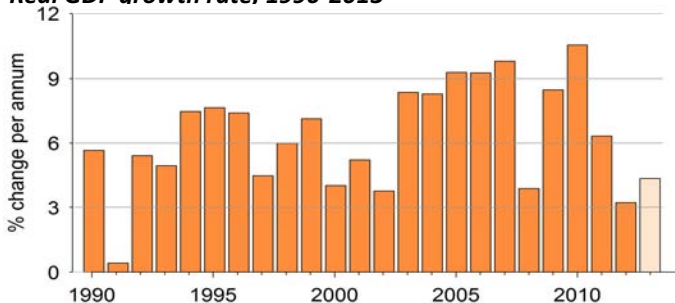
Railway density, 1990, 2011	21.0	21.5
Road density, 1990, 2008	672.7	1382.2
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1991, 2008	47.3	49.5
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2009	5.8	11.3
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	18.9

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	351.1	1374.1
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	376.1	1516
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	1217	3341

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	58.4	53.7
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	33.5	27.6
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	81.5	78.3

Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012

Female, 1991, 2012	4.2	4
Male, 1991, 2012	4	3.1

Youth unemployment rate

% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	9	9.7
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Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	10.7	9.4
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	17.3	14.0

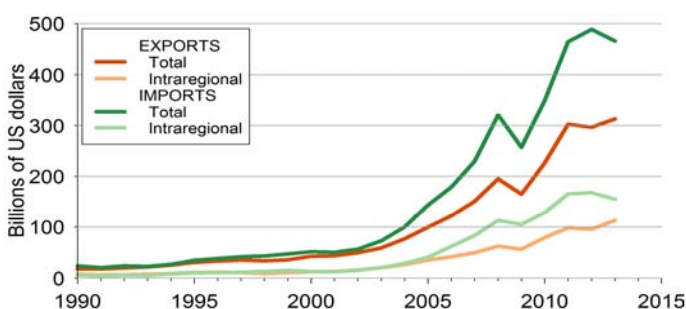
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	9.0	10.9
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	15.7	9.7

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	5.5	16.1
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	7.2	23.9
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	1.4	7.8
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	1.8	6.4

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

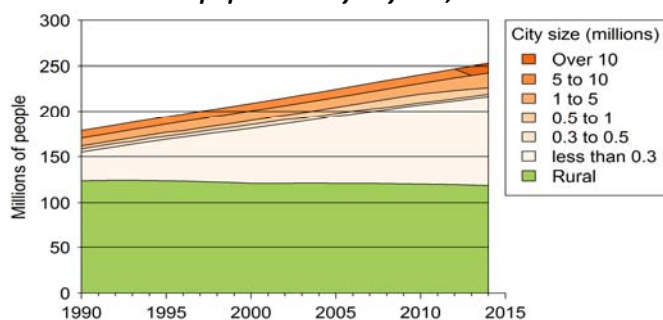
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.1	1.3
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.5
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.4	0.1
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.7	3.7
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	26.2	20.2

Indonesia

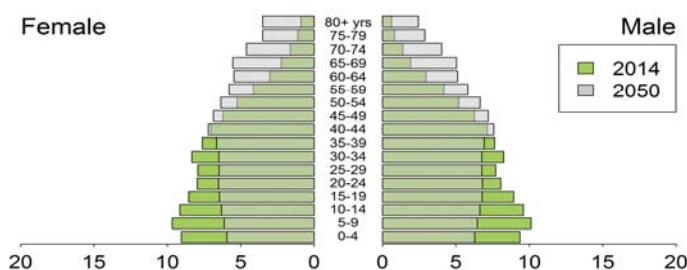
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	178.6	252.8
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.8	1.2
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	30.6	53.0
in cities over 1 million people	9.4	10.6
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	3.8	3.9
in cities < 0.3 million people	17.4	38.6
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	93.8	129.6
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.3	0.1
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-0.4	-0.6
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	63.5	71.0
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.1	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	63.1	48.3

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



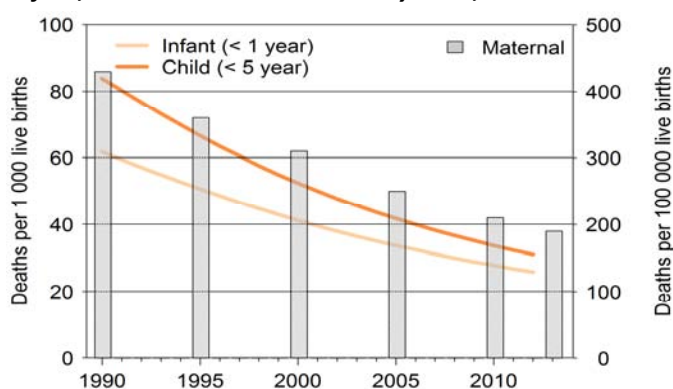
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1990, 2011	54.3	16.2
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1990, 2011	84.6	43.3
below national poverty line, 1996, 2013 (% of population)	17.6	11.4
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1990, 2011	29.2	38.1
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	61.0	76.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	90.0	93.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	24.0	46.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	61.0	71.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	61.7	25.8
Under-five, 1990, 2012	83.8	31
Children under-five underweight (%), 1992, 2010	29.8	18.6
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	430	190
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1991, 2012 (% of women with live births)	76.3	95.7

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	6E+05
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2006	100	7500
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.4

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	1.95	3.03
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	44.27	150.1
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	4.75	6.87
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	15.4	43.32

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2012	-	92.2
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2012	-	76.1
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	14.9	31.5
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1990, 2011	75.3	90.1
Male, 1990, 2011	88.0	95.6
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1994, 2012	1.0	3.6
% of total government expenditure, 1994, 2012	5.9	18.1
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2012	-	11.9
Secondary, 2012	-	10.7
Tertiary, 2012	-	24.2
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 2000, 2009	0.1	0.1
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2000, 2009	1.6	3.3

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	1161.4	1945.6
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	2.5	-25.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	6.5	8.1
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	9.2	2.7

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	146.1	425.9
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	22.7	3.8
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	0.8	1.7
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	394.5	429.0

Water

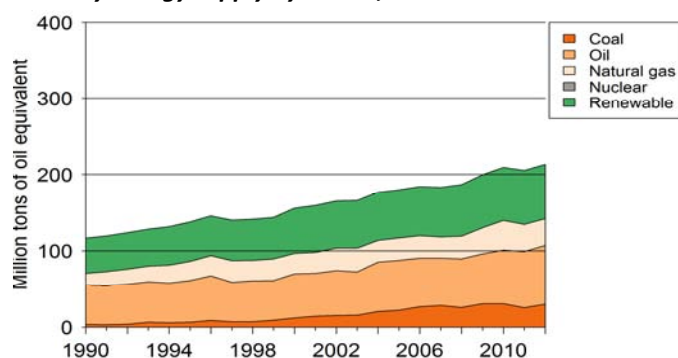
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	10918	8179
Domestic water withdrawal, 1990, 2005	26.5	62.3
(m ³ per capita per annum)		

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	552.0	865.2
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	266.4	202.6
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	46.6	34.3

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.4	5.8
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	10.0	14.7
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	65.4	51.4

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	280.0	111.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	40.4	536.5
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.3

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	121.5
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	15.8
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013	0.0	1.3
* (per 100 population)		

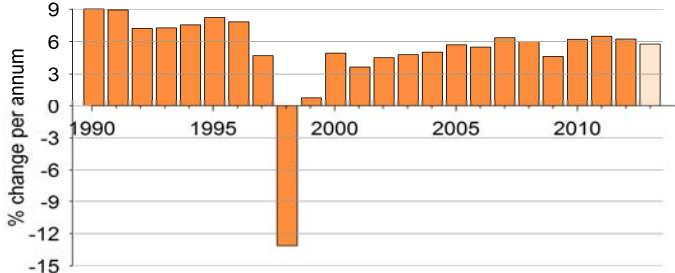
Railway density, 1991, 2008	2.8	1.9
Road density, 1990, 2009	159.4	262.9
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2009	45.1	56.9
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	14.2	39.4
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	17.7

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	150.1	427.5
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	703.8	3557
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	2073	4272

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	61.3	63.3
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	46.0	47.2
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	76.8	79.6
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	6.1	6.6
Female, 1991, 2012	6.8	8.2
Male, 1991, 2012	5.7	5.6
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	17.7	21.6

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	18.8	15.7
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	19.6	18.0

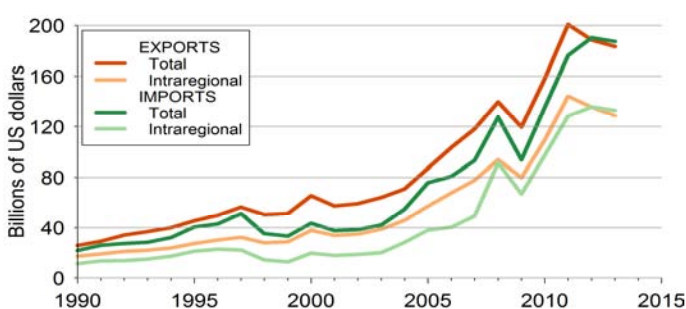
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	7.8	6.4
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013	35.7	11.4
(% change per annum)		

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	20.4	19.8
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	17.4	20.3
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	2.0	2.4
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	4.7	3.7

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.9	2.2
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.6
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	1.4	0.0
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.8
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	55.6	29.0

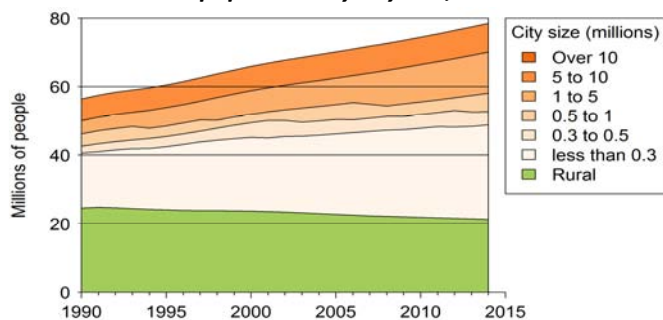
Iran (Islamic Republic of)



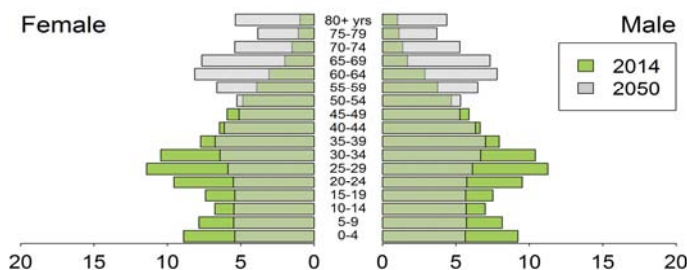
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	56.4	78.5
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.6	1.3
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	56.3	72.9
in cities over 1 million people	18.1	26.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	9.9	11.8
in cities < 0.3 million people	28.3	35.0
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	32.3	43.8
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	7.6	3.4
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-7.8	-0.8
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	63.4	74.4
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	4.8	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	75.4	31.6

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



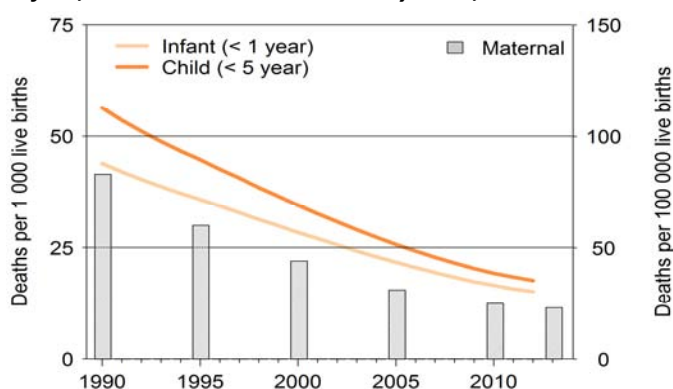
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1990, 2005	3.9	1.5
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1990, 2005	13.1	8.0
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1990, 2005	43.6	38.3
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	84.0	92.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	99.0	98.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	62.0	82.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	78.0	93.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	43.9	15.1
Under-five, 1990, 2012	56.4	17.6
Children under-five underweight (%), 1995, 2011	13.8	4.1
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	83	23
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1997, 2011 (% of women with live births)	76.5	96.9

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	71000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	4600
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.2

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.83	6.71
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	209.9	1295
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	6199	15.41
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	93.94	369.2

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	86.4	99.8
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2012	-	81.7
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	19.0	55.2
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1991, 2012	56.2	79.2
Male, 1991, 2012	74.3	89.4
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1990, 2012	4.0	3.6
% of total government expenditure, 1991, 2012	15.7	16.1
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2012	-	12.0
Secondary, 2012	-	15.9
Tertiary, 2012	-	17.1
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 2008	-	0.8
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2008	-	82.2

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	283.2	528.0
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	5.5	1.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	5.0	7.1
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	3.1	1.2

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	178.7	521.0
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	7.3	2.5
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	3.2	6.9
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2009	525.2	671.6

Water

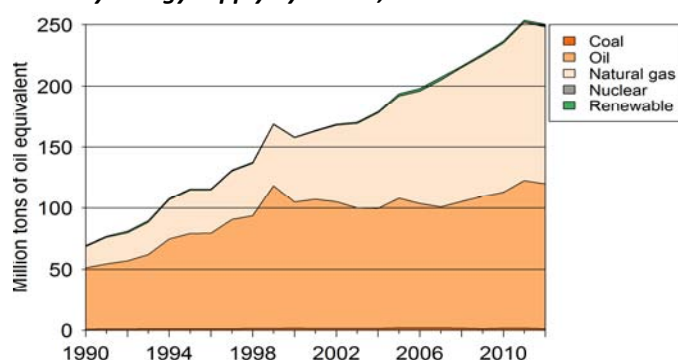
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	2350	1793
Domestic water withdrawal, 1995, 2004 (m ³ per capita per annum)	99.2	89.4

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	1230.2	2873.3
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2009	203.8	271.2
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	1.1	0.6

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	1.5	2.2
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	5.6	7.2
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	6.8	6.8

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2013	#####	45.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2013	521.0	3.5
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	9.1	0.1

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	84.2
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	31.4
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2000, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	5.6

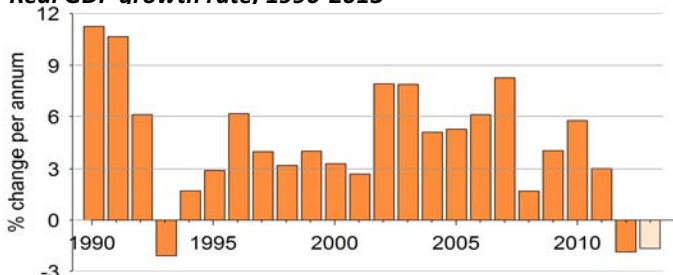
Railway density, 1990, 2011	3.0	3.7
Road density, 1990, 2010	80.4	122.1
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1994, 2010	47.2	80.6
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2008	17.4	112.9
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	34.1

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	105.6	267.2
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	1615	7217
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2009	6037	10405

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	40.6	38.9
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	7.9	13.1
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	72.2	64.6
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	11.1	13.1
Female, 1991, 2012	19.8	20
Male, 1991, 2012	10.1	11.6
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	22.3	28.9

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)	-	-
Government expenditure (% of GDP)	-	-

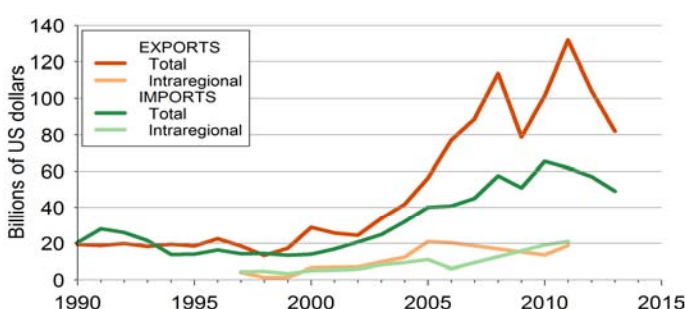
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	7.6	39.3
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	249.1	51.2

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	21.2	15.1
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	22.3	9.0
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.4	1.2
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	4.1	2.2

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

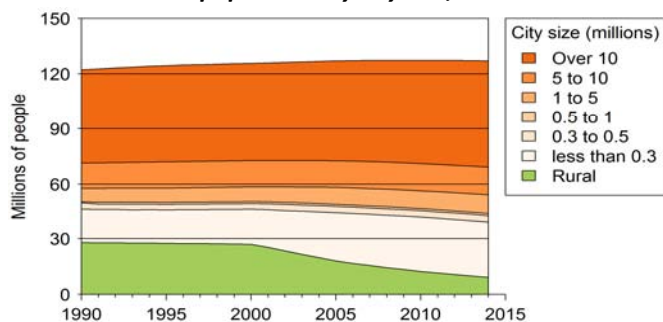
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	-0.4	0.8
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.1
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.0
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1991, 2011	1.3	0.3
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	9.9	2.1



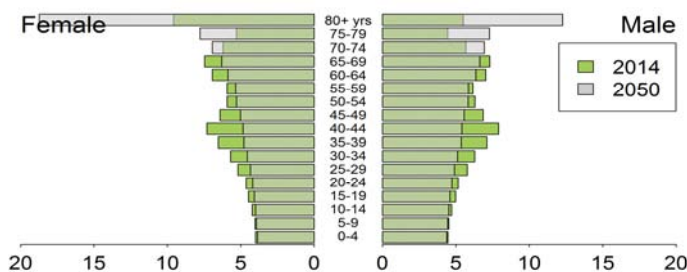
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	122.2	127.0
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	0.3	-0.1
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	77.3	93.0
in cities over 1 million people	58.8	65.3
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	3.2	3.7
in cities < 0.3 million people	15.3	24.0
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	323.6	336.7
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.9	1.9
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	0.7	0.6
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	79.0	83.7
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	1.6	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	4.0	5.4

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



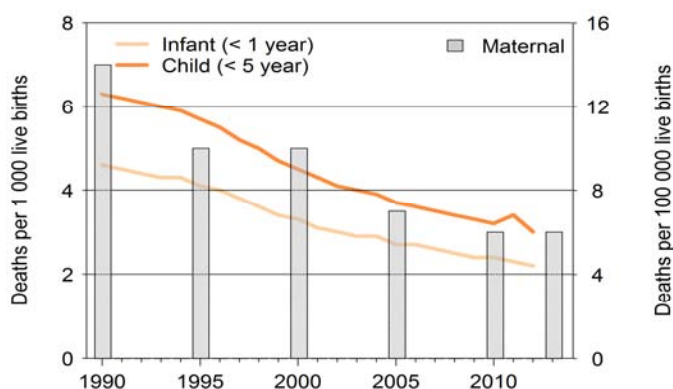
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1993	24.9	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	4.6	2.2
Under-five, 1990, 2012	6.3	3
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	14	6
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit (% of women with live births)	-	-

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	6.81	10.07
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	1557	3578
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	15.61	19.39
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	1279	2540

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 1999, 2012	100.0	99.9
Net enrolment in secondary,* 1999, 2012	99.1	99.1
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	46.6	61.5
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1993, 2012	3.5	3.9
% of total government expenditure, 1993, 2012	11.2	9.5
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1998, 2012	19.8	23.8
Secondary, 1998, 2012	19.8	25.8
Tertiary, 1998, 2012	13.1	25.5
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2011	2.8	3.4
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2011	666.3	1165.5

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	1302.0	1378.7
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	1.7	4.6
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	10.7	10.8
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	0.4	0.3

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	1061.6	1186.0
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	8.3	4.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	8.7	9.3
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	324.0	301.6

Water

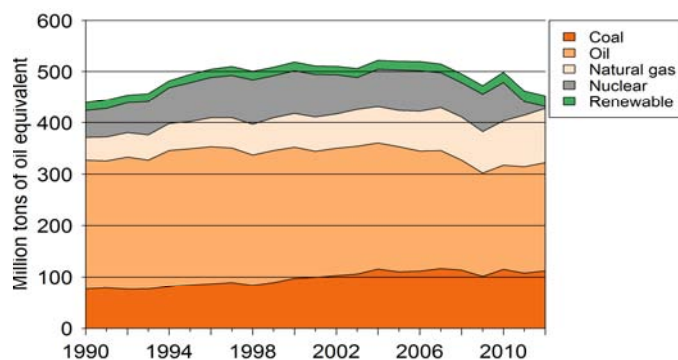
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	3491	3379
Domestic water withdrawal, 1992, 2000	138.0	138.4
(m ³ per capita per annum)		

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2013	3592.9	3565.1
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	134.1	112.8
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2012	3.5	4.2

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	2.0	5.6
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	13.4	16.5
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	68.4	68.6

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	67.0	35.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	147.7	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.2	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.7	115.2
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	86.3
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013	0.0	28.8
* (per 100 population)		

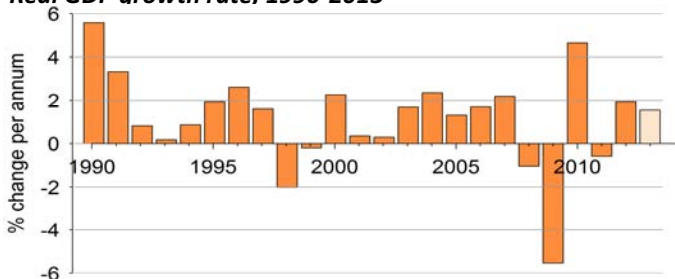
Railway density, 1990, 2011	55.6	55.0
Road density, 1990, 2010	684.6	923.4
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2003	69.2	78.2
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	403.7	454.9
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	5.2

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	3851.3	4711.2
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	25388	46838
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	26802	31502

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	62.5	56.3
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	49.6	46.1
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	76.2	67.2
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	2.1	4.3
Female, 1991, 2012	2.2	4
Male, 1991, 2012	1.9	4.6
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	4.5	7.9

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	15.3	11.3
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	15.7	19.3

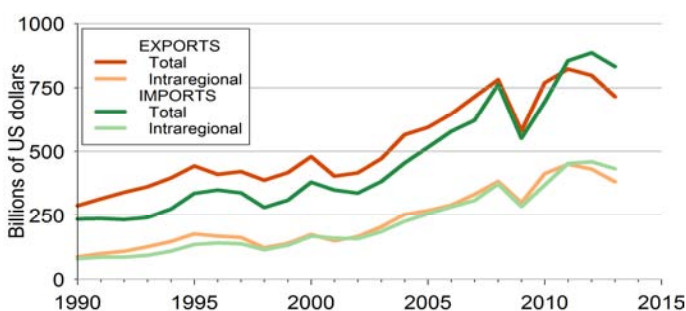
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	3.0	0.4
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013	-2.6	22.3
(% change per annum)		

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	9.3	11.8
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	7.6	13.7
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	1.3	2.4
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	2.7	2.7

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

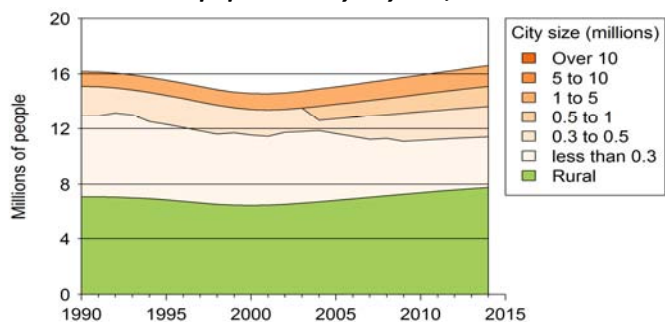
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.0
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	1.6	2.1
ODA received (% of GDP)	-	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1991, 2012	0.0	0.0
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



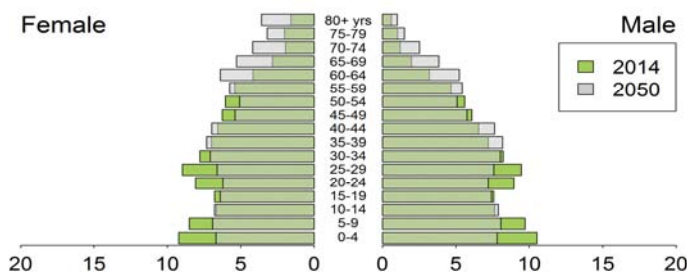
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	16.2	16.6
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	0.4	1.0
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	56.3	53.3
in cities over 1 million people	6.7	9.1
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	13.3	22.2
in cities < 0.3 million people	36.3	22.0
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1992, 2012	5.9	6.0
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	22.4	21.1
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-19.1	0.0
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	66.8	66.7
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	2.8	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2005-2010 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	53.7	28.1

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



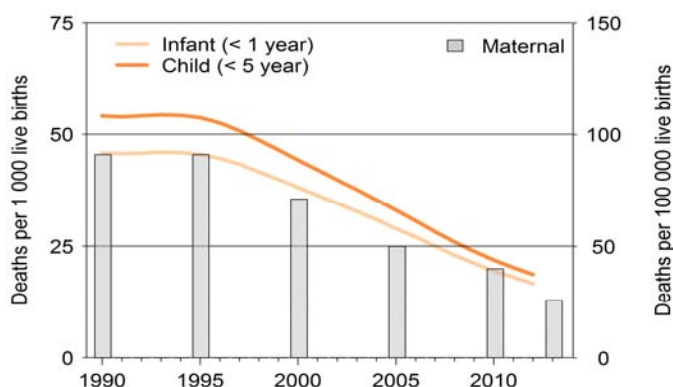
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1993, 2009	4.2	0.1
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1993, 2009	17.6	1.1
below national poverty line, 2012 (% of population)	-	3.8
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1993, 2009	32.7	29.0
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	90.0	86.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	97.0	99.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	97.0	98.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	96.0	97.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	45.8	16.7
Under-five, 1990, 2012	54.1	18.7
Children under-five underweight (%), 1995, 2010	4.4	3.7
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	91	26
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1995, 2011 (% of women with live births)	92.5	99.2

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	4.62	4.18
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	171.9	607.6
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	11.51	10.9
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	107.4	309.1

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 2000, 2013	88.6	85.6
Net enrolment in secondary,* 2000, 2012	90.1	86.3
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	24.9	44.5
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1999, 2009	99.3	99.7
Male, 1999, 2009	99.8	99.8
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1995, 2009	4.0	3.1
% of total government expenditure, 2009	-	13.0
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary, 2009	-	10.2
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1997, 2011	0.3	0.2
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1997, 2011	12.0	21.0

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	372.2	317.7
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-7.9	14.6
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	23.0	20.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	12.6	2.1

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	236.4	234.2
% change per annum, 1991, 2011	3.9	0.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	14.6	14.5
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	2040.0	1222.6

Water

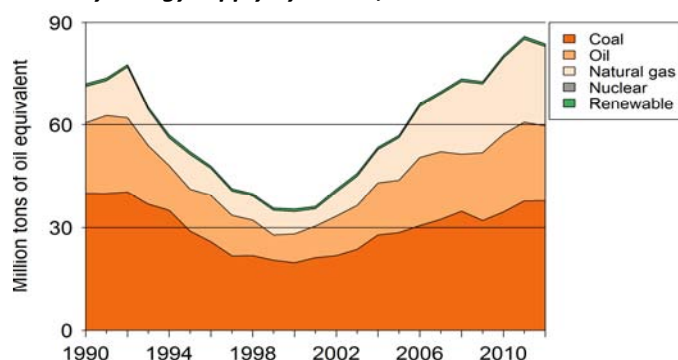
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	6689	6607
Domestic water withdrawal, 1995, 2010 (m ³ per capita per annum)	37.5	55.1

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	4541.8	4600.3
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	633.8	372.2
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	1.0	1.0

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	2.5	3.3
Forest (% of land area), 1992, 2012	1.3	1.2

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1993, 2014	10.0	5.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1993, 2014	30.0	2.7
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1993, 2012	0.1	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	180.5
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	54.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	11.6

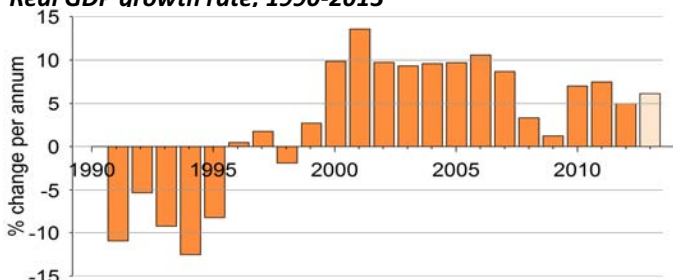
Railway density, 1990, 2011	5.4	5.3
Road density, 2010	-	35.6
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2010	55.1	89.5
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	67.2	214.6
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	21.9

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	50.7	87.5
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	1849	12455
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	7166	12360

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	63.2	68.4
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	55.4	63.2
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	71.8	74.2
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	9.4	5.3
Female, 1991, 2012	11.2	6.4
Male, 1991, 2012	7.8	4.3
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	15.6	4.2

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	31.7	14.6
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	35.6	20.7

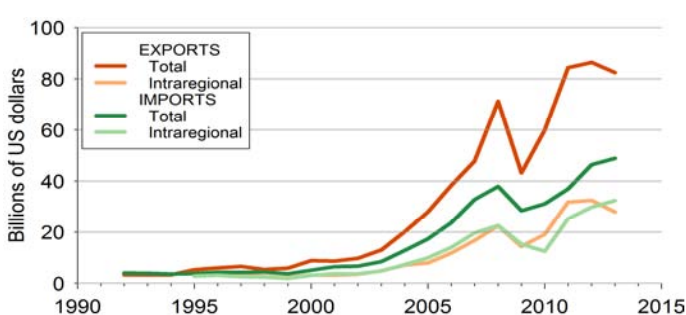
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1994, 2013	1877.4	5.8
Exchange rate against USD, 1995, 2013 (% change per annum)	71.5	2.0

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	12.1	38.8
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	14.8	23.0
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1995, 2013	2.6	2.4
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1995, 2013	3.7	5.6

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



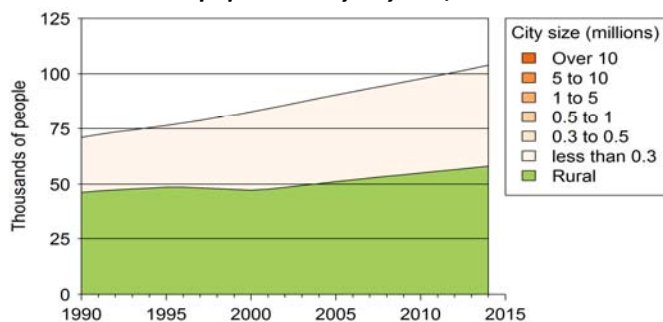
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.4	6.8
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1994, 2012	0.0	1.0
ODA received (% of GDP), 1991, 2012	0.4	0.1
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1995, 2012	0.6	0.1
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.1	67.6

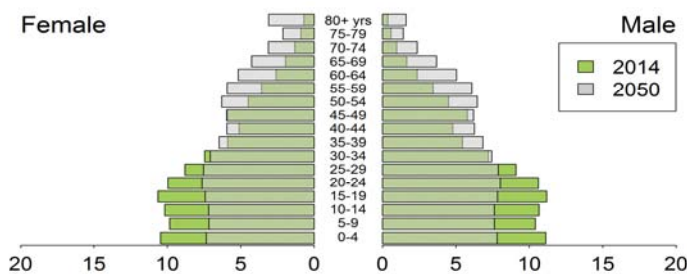
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	71.0	103.9
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.2	1.6
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	35.0	44.2
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	35.0	44.2
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	87.7	124.4
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	3.0	2.6
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-11.6	-2.0
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	60.7	69.2
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	4.6	2.9
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	45.9	16.6

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



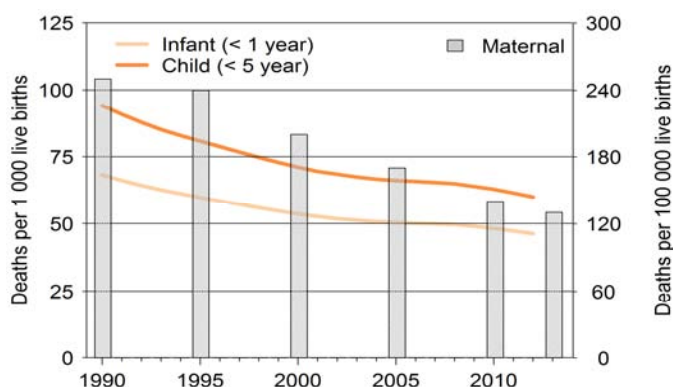
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	36.0	51.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	74.0	87.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	20.0	31.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	43.0	51.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	68.2	46.3
Under-five, 1990, 2012	94.1	59.9
Children under-five underweight (%), 2009	-	14.2
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	250	130
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1994, 2009 (% of women with live births)	88	88.4

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	9.43	10.71
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	148	263.7
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	10.35	10.3
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	138.5	203.6

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2005	-	69.8
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1999, 2001	10.6	12.0
% of total government expenditure, 1999, 2001	12.5	11.5
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1999, 2001	26.0	22.1
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	0.0	0.1
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	0.0	0.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	0.6	0.6
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	1.0	0.4
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.3	20.2
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	5.8	22.0
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	15.0	15.0

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1994-2003, 2014	0.0	0.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1994-2003, 2014	8.4	0.2
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1994-2003, 2008	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

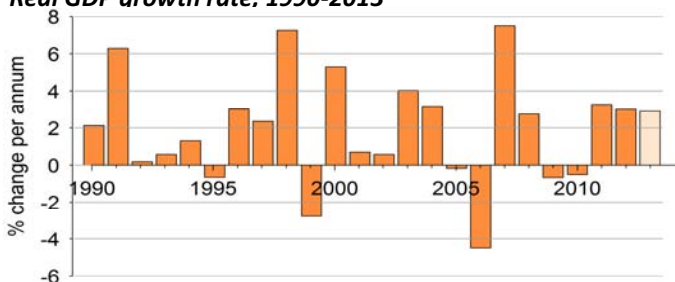
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	16.6
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	11.5
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	1.1

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 1996, 2000 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	827.2	827.2
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2008	-	99.4
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	6.0

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	563	1745
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	1881	2294

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	112.0	73.8
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	165.0	57.5

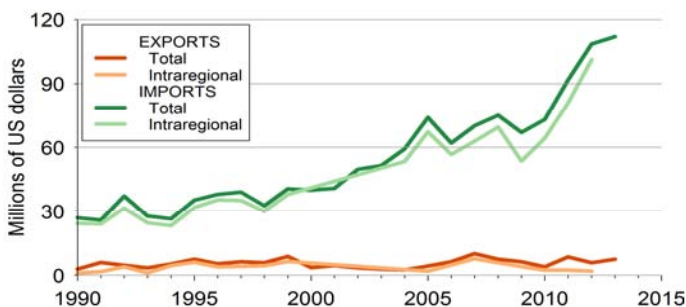
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	3.5	7.3

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	7.2	4.1
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	67.3	61.9
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2010	18.8	3.1
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2010	40.8	32.6

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



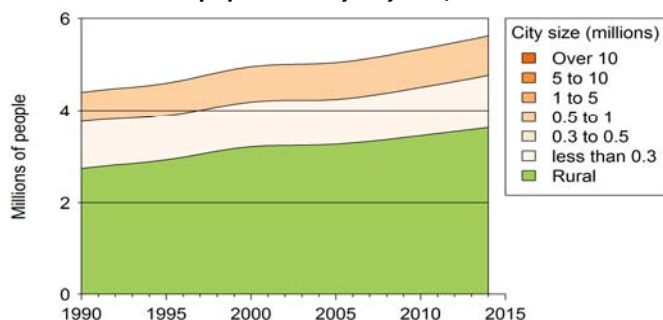
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.7	0.7
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1994, 2012	0.1	-0.2
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	50.6	36.8
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990	12.9	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-

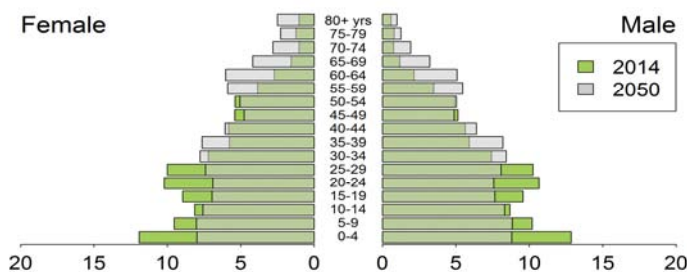
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	4.4	5.6
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.4	1.4
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	37.8	35.6
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	14.5	15.2
in cities < 0.3 million people	23.3	20.3
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1992, 2012	22.4	27.4
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	14.2	4.1
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-12.1	-6.3
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	66.3	67.7
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.9	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	68.3	29.3

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



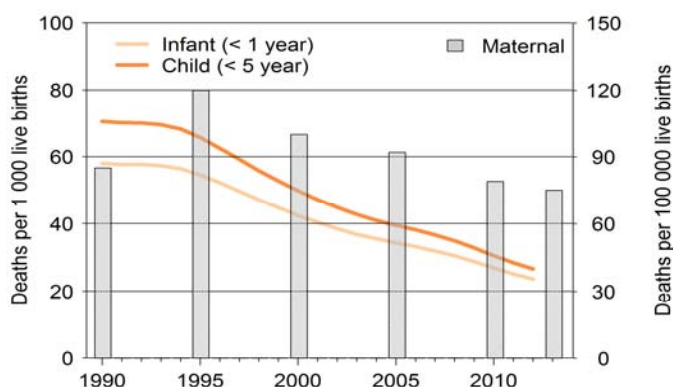
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1993, 2011	18.6	5.0
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1993, 2011	30.1	21.6
below national poverty line, 2012 (% of population)	-	38.0
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1993, 2011	53.7	33.4
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	59.0	82.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	96.0	97.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	91.0	92.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	92.0	92.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	58	23.6
Under-five, 1990, 2012	70.5	26.6
Children under-five underweight (%), 1997, 2012	10.4	3.4
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	85	75
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1997, 2012 (% of women with live births)	97.3	97

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	8700
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	500
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.3

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	5.97	7.13
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	59.43	175.1
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	10.71	12.15
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	39.41	95.9

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 1999, 2012	86.8	90.5
Net enrolment in secondary,* 2011	-	80.4
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 1999, 2011	29.2	41.3
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1999, 2009	98.1	99.0
Male, 1999, 2009	99.3	99.5
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1994, 2011	5.6	6.8
% of total government expenditure, 2011	-	18.7
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary, 1998, 2010	36.1	18.9
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1997, 2011	0.2	0.2
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1997, 2011	2.3	3.8

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	33.3	13.4
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-20.6	-1.3
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	7.6	2.5
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	12.8	2.8

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	22.5	6.7
% change per annum, 1991, 2011	-10.2	6.4
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	5.1	1.2
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	2026.0	570.2

Water

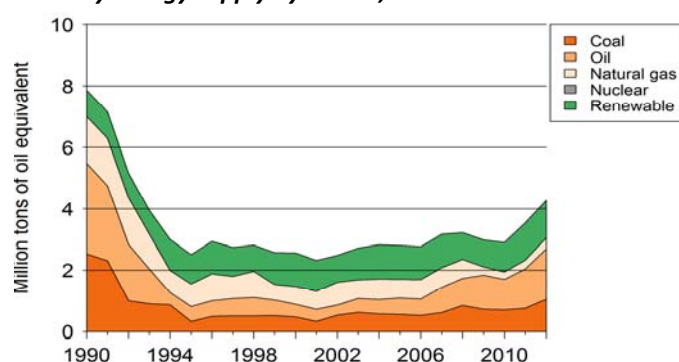
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	5277	4315
Domestic water withdrawal, 1994, 2006 (m ³ per capita per annum)	66.3	44.1

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	1703.5	754.7
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	675.6	356.4
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	11.5	36.8

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	6.4	6.3
Forest (% of land area), 1992, 2012	4.4	5.1

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1992, 2014	58.0	0.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1992, 2014	104.2	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	7.3	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	121.4
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	23.4
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2002, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	1.0

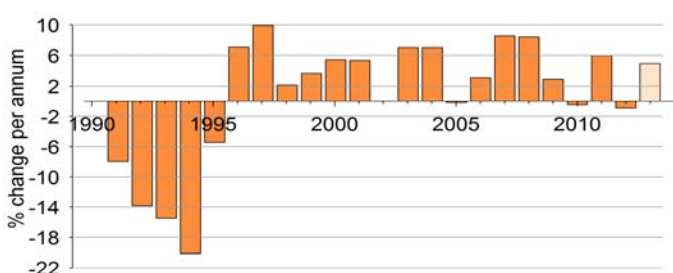
Railway density, 2011	-	2.2
Road density, 2007	-	177.3
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2001	90.0	91.1
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2010	38.8	62.9
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	19.2

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	3.1	3.2
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	593.4	1183
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	2522	2118

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	60.4	61.4
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	52.9	50.4
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	68.5	73.2
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	8.4	8.4
Female, 1991, 2012	9.2	9.6
Male, 1991, 2012	7.7	7.4
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	15.8	15.4

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	26.8	26.5
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	37.1	29.8

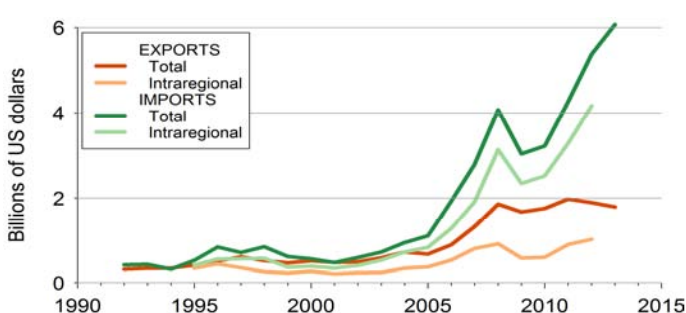
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1996, 2013	31.9	6.6
Exchange rate against USD, 1995, 2013 (% change per annum)	-0.2	3.0

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	14.5	25.8
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	19.1	87.3
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1993, 2013	0.5	19.4
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1993, 2013	2.7	18.8

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1993, 2012	0.5	4.5
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1998, 2012	1.4	0.0
ODA received (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	1.0	7.3
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1993, 2012	0.1	31.4
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.3	93.1

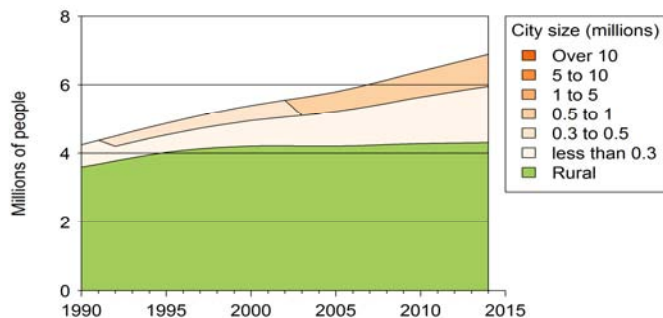
Lao People's Democratic Republic



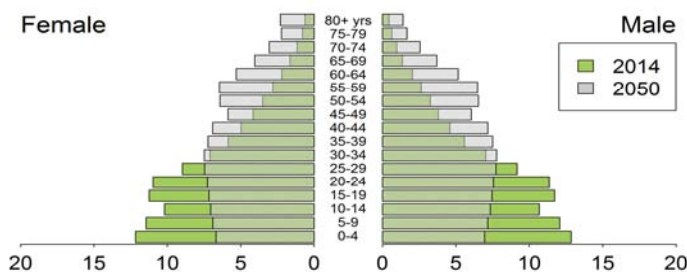
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	4.2	6.9
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	3.0	1.8
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	15.4	37.6
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	13.7
in cities < 0.3 million people	15.4	23.8
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	17.9	28.1
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.5	0.3
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-2.0	-2.2
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	54.2	68.7
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	6.2	2.9
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	104.9	65.0

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



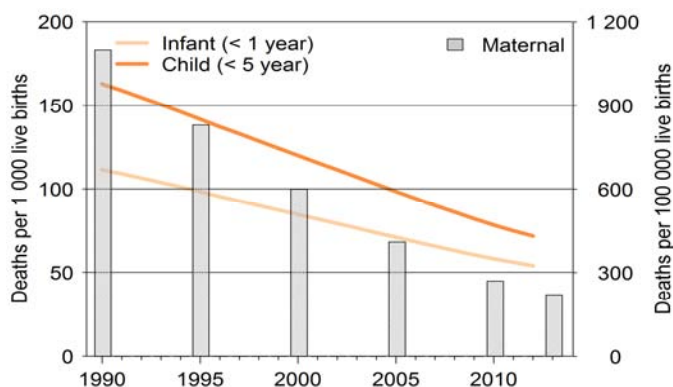
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1992, 2008	55.7	33.9
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1992, 2008	84.8	66.0
below national poverty line, 1992, 2008 (% of population)	46.0	27.6
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1992, 2008	30.4	36.7
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1994, 2012	33.0	65.0
Urban, 1994, 2012	70.0	84.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1994, 2012	12.0	50.0
Urban, 1994, 2012	62.0	90.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	111.5	54
Under-five, 1990, 2012	162.9	71.8
Children under-five underweight (%), 1993, 2006	39.8	31.6
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	1100	220
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2012 (% of women with live births)	-	54.2

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	12000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	500
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.3

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	4.15	2.88
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	37	84.37
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	8.44	6.08
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	22.45	38.42

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	74.3	95.9
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2012	25.6	41.4
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	2.3	16.7
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1995, 2005	47.9	63.2
Male, 1995, 2005	73.5	82.5
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1992, 2010	2.3	2.8
% of total government expenditure, 2000, 2010	6.9	13.2
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1999, 2005	2.3	9.8
Secondary, 1999, 2002	4.5	9.3
Tertiary, 1999, 2002	68.7	86.0
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 2002	-	0.0
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2002	-	0.5

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	30.1	99.7	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	1.1	200.7	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	7.1	15.6	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	34.8	14.8	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-	
% change per annum	-	-	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	74147	50182
Domestic water withdrawal, 2003 (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	23.1

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita	-	-	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-	
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-	
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	1.5	16.7	
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	75.0	67.6	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1991, 2013	0.0	100.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1991, 2013	370.3	610.2
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	0.1	1.2

Connectivity

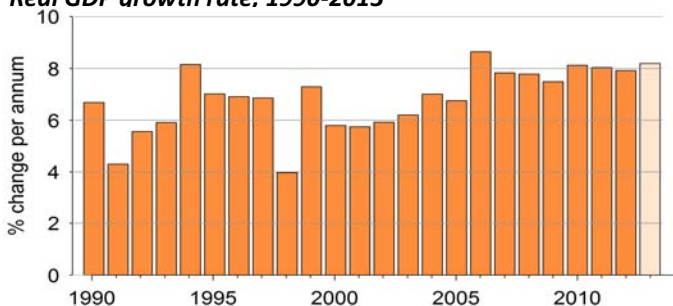
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	66.2
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	12.5
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.1

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 2009 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	171.4
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2009	24.0	13.7
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2007	-	2.2
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	20.4

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	1.1	4.7	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	204	1369	
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	932.5	2522	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	79.6	76.6	
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	78.6	75.5	
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	80.7	77.7	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012			
Female, 1991, 2012	1.9	1.1	
Male, 1991, 2012	2.6	1.6	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	5	3.2	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	9.9	17.7
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	23.4	29.9

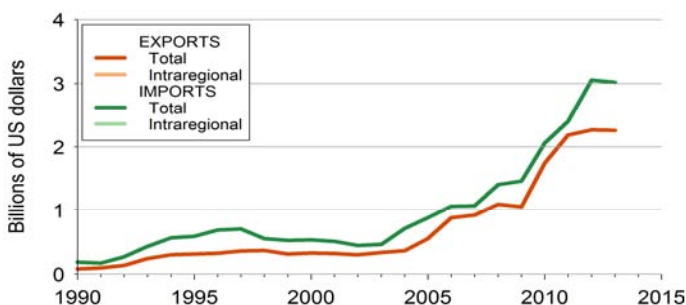
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	35.6	6.4
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2012 (% change per annum)	101.4	-0.3

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	9.1	23.0
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	21.4	30.6
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	1.2	6.1
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	2.9	3.7

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.7	3.2
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	-0.2
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	17.2	4.5
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	1.3	0.6
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	204.0	70.0

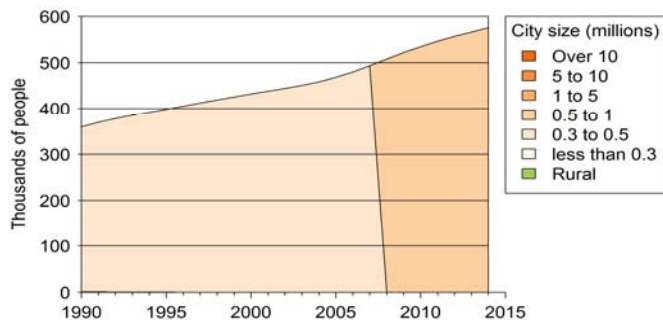


Macao, China

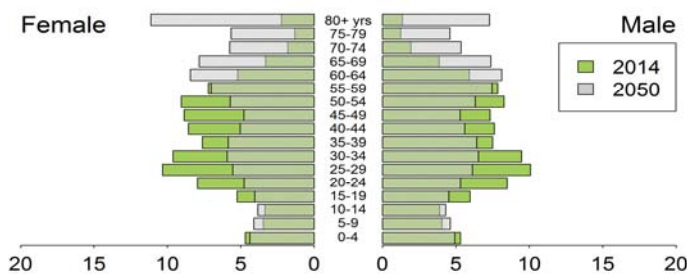
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	359.7	575.5
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	3.2	1.6
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	99.8	100.0
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	99.8	100.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	0.0	0.0
Population density (pop. per km ²)	-	-
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	55.7	58.8
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	9.9	12.5
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	75.4	80.6
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	1.7	1.1
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	7.0	3.7

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty	-	-
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to	-	-
Improved water sources (% of pop.)	-	-
Rural	-	-
Urban	-	-
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)	-	-
Rural	-	-
Urban	-	-

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)	-	-
Infant	-	-
Under-five	-	-
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births)	-	-
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit (% of women with live births)	-	-

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013

No available data

Population living with HIV	-	-
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-
Total health expenditure	-	-
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-
General government health expenditure	-	-
% of government expenditure	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2008	85.1	87.1
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2012	65.1	78.6
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2011 * (% of respective school age population)	27.4	64.0
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)	-	-
Female, 2011	-	93.7
Male, 2011	-	97.8
Public expenditure on education	-	-
% of GDP, 1998, 2011	3.7	2.7
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)	-	-
Primary, 2000, 2003	8.3	7.7
Secondary, 2000, 2000	11.2	11.2
Tertiary, 1999, 2011	59.7	28.5
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development	-	-
% of GDP, 2011	-	0.0
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2011	-	34.4

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	1.0	1.4	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	3.1	-2.1	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	2.8	2.6	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	0.3	0.0	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-	
% change per annum	-	-	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita	-	-	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-	
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-	
Terrestrial (% of surface area)	-	-	
Forest (% of land area)	-	-	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1993, 2003	0.0	0.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1993, 2003	1.2	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1993, 2003	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

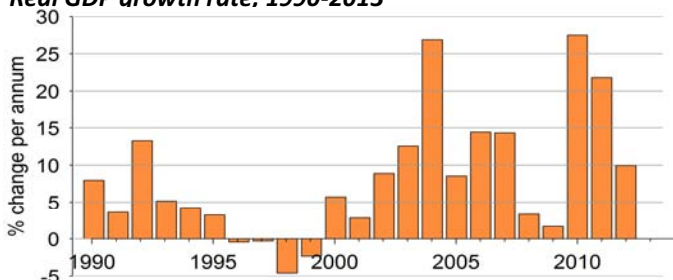
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.6	304.1
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	65.8
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2000, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.9	26.8

Railway density	-	-
Road density	-	-
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2010	100.0	100.0
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	113.1	153.6
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.)	-	-

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	5.2	27.7	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	8824	78275	
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	22034	75642	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	56.1	70.0	
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	43.8	64.8	
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	69.6	75.7	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012			
Female, 1991, 2012	2.5	1.7	
Male, 1991, 2012	3.3	2.3	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	5.6	3.8	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)	-	-
Government expenditure (% of GDP)	-	-

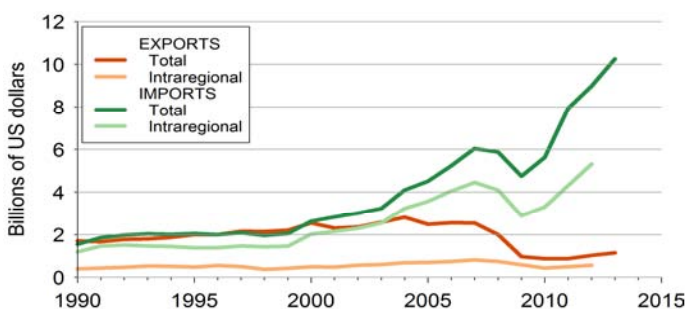
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	8.0	5.5
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	0.0	0.0

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	53.6	2.3
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	48.5	20.6
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	46.4	104.0
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	7.5	24.7

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	7.9
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 2012	-	1.0
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990	0.0	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 2012	-	0.1
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-

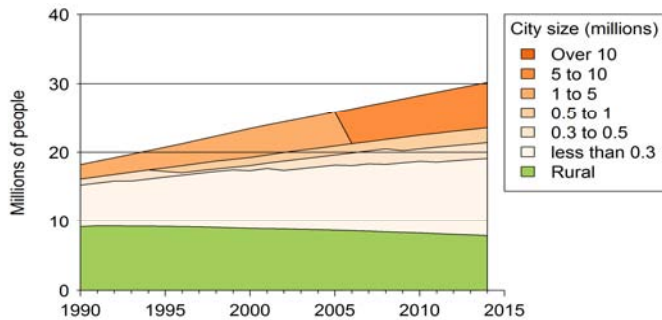


Malaysia

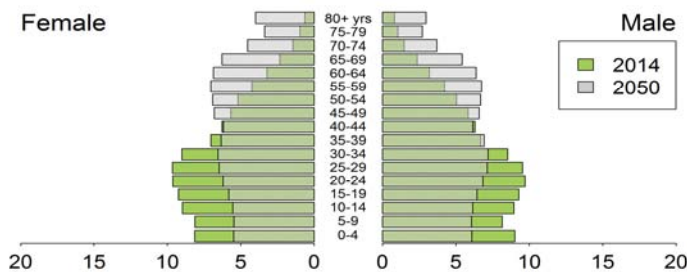
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	18.2	30.2
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.8	1.6
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	49.8	74.0
in cities over 1 million people	11.5	22.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	4.7	14.8
in cities < 0.3 million people	33.5	37.2
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	55.1	88.4
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	5.6	8.3
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	3.1	3.1
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	70.7	75.2
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.5	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	19.0	5.7

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



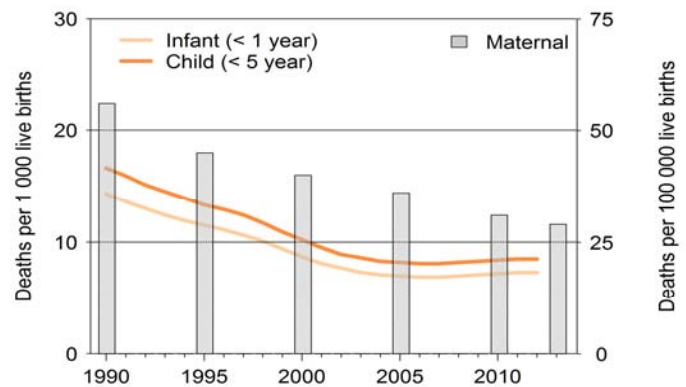
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1992, 2009	1.6	0.0
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1992, 2009	11.2	2.3
below national poverty line, 1992, 2012 (% of population)	12.4	1.7
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1992, 2009	47.7	46.2
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	82.0	99.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	94.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	81.0	95.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	88.0	96.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	14.3	7.3
Under-five, 1990, 2012	16.6	8.5
Children under-five underweight (%), 1990, 2006	22.1	12.9
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	56	29
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2011 (% of women with live births)	-	97.4

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	82000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	500	5200
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.4

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	2.94	3.95
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	226.8	676.3
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	4.94	6.2
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	128.4	340.1

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2005	95.1	97.0
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2011	66.1	66.3
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2011 * (% of respective school age population)	22.7	36.0
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1991, 2010	77.3	90.7
Male, 1991, 2010	88.6	95.4
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1992, 2011	5.1	5.9
% of total government expenditure, 1992, 2011	15.3	20.9
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2000, 2011	12.6	17.1
Secondary, 2000, 2011	21.9	19.9
Tertiary, 2000, 2011	81.7	60.9
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2011	0.2	1.1
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2011	18.4	170.5

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	198.2	330.2
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	4.9	-7.3
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	10.9	11.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	4.2	1.3

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	49.6	194.0
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	16.2	5.8
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	2.7	6.7
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	396.6	472.8

Water

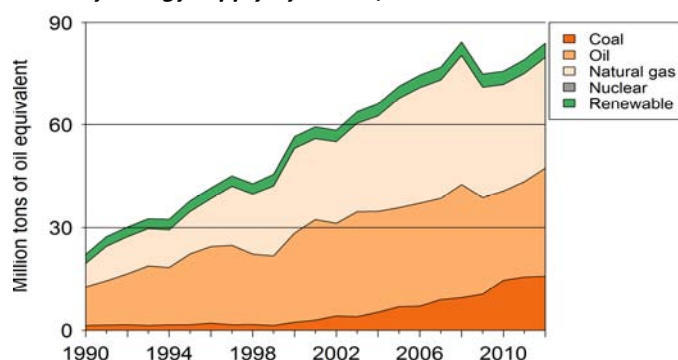
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	30200	19836
Domestic water withdrawal, 1990, 2005 (m ³ per capita per annum)	44.9	151.0

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	1217.0	2778.2
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	177.1	187.4
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	12.2	5.5

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	1.5	2.3
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	17.1	18.4
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	68.1	61.7

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1991, 2013	263.0	4.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1991, 2013	3.8	75.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.5	144.7
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	67.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	8.2

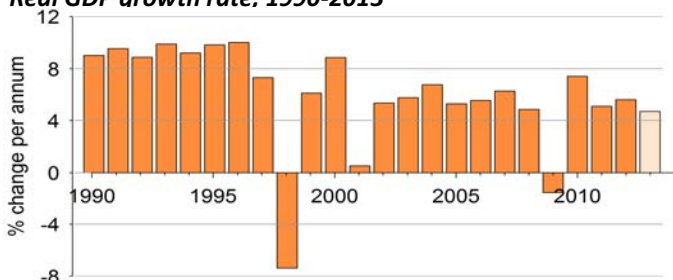
Railway density, 1990, 2011	5.1	5.1
Road density, 2010	-	439.5
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2010	70.0	80.4
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	179.9	340.6
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	24.9

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	57.3	198.4
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	2612	10422
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	6874	14822

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	59.6	57.5
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	41.5	42.9
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	77.4	73.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	3.3	3.1
Female, 1991, 2012	3.5	3.2
Male, 1991, 2012	3.2	3
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	9.2	10.2

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	24.8	21.7
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	27.7	25.6

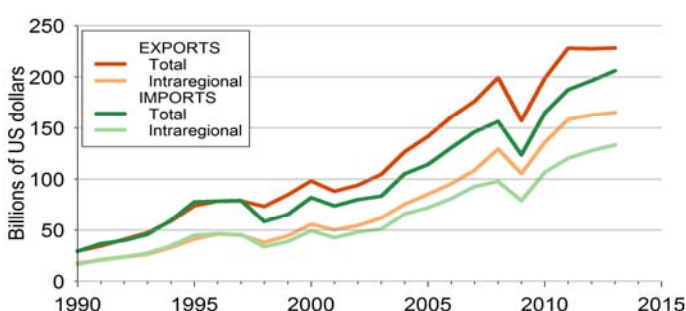
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	2.6	2.1
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	4.0	2.0

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	61.9	71.5
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	61.5	64.6
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	7.9	12.5
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	11.3	14.1

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

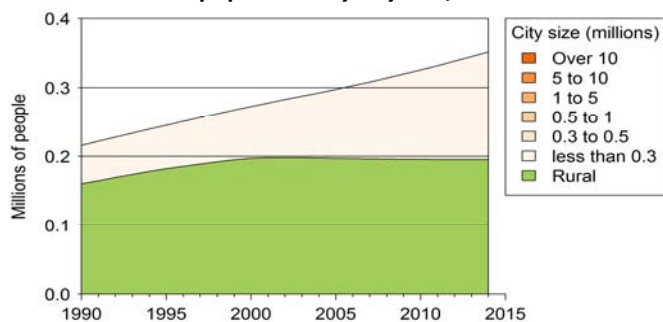
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	5.5	3.3
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.3	5.6
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	1.0	0.0
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.4	0.4
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	32.2	34.1



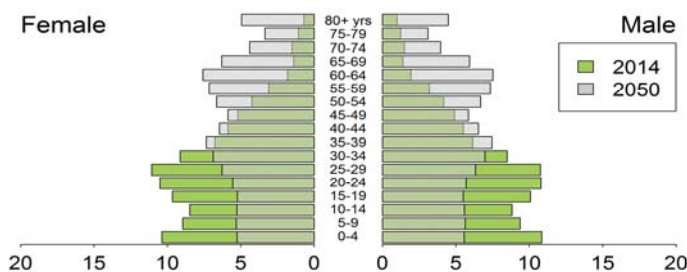
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	215.9	351.6
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	3.0	1.9
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	25.8	44.5
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	25.8	44.5
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	719.5	1128.1
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	4.0	24.4
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-2.7	0.0
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	60.6	78.3
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	6.1	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	109.1	4.2

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



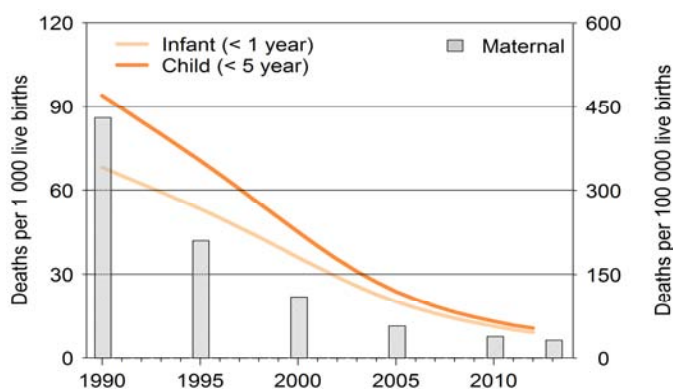
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1998, 2004	25.6	1.5
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1998, 2004	37.0	12.2
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1998, 2004	62.7	37.4
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	91.0	98.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	58.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	98.0	97.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	68.2	9
Under-five, 1990, 2012	94	10.5
Children under-five underweight (%), 1994, 2009	32.5	17.8
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	430	31
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2009 (% of women with live births)	-	99.1

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	100
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	100
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.1

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	5.71	8.5
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	152.3	770.9
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	9.2	9.3
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	87.97	337.5

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 1999, 2009	97.7	94.5
Net enrolment in secondary,* 1999, 2002	30.9	49.7
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 2008	-	13.2
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1990, 2006	96.1	98.4
Male, 1990, 2006	95.9	98.4
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 2012	-	5.9
% of total government expenditure, 2012	-	14.2
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2008	-	18.0
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	0.1	0.8
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	21.2	7.1
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	0.6	2.3
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	0.5	0.4
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	131.7	88.64
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2008 (m ³ per capita per annum)	22.7	17.8

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-
Terrestrial (% of surface area)	-	-
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	3.0	3.0

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1991, 2011	0.0	4.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1991, 2011	0.0	1.3
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1991, 2011	9.5	0.0

Connectivity

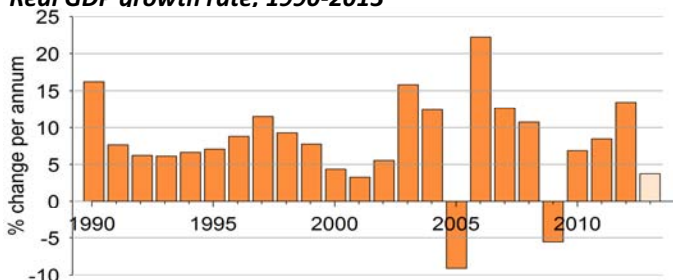
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	181.2
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	44.1
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	5.8

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 2005	-	293.3
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads), 2005	-	100.0
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2010	-	10.6
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	1.9

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.4	2.1
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	1290	7700
2005 PPP per capita, 2012	-	7819

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	45.2	59.0
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	17.3	45.9
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	71.0	72.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012		
Female, 1991, 2012	20.1	17.8
Male, 1991, 2012	7.1	6.5
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	21.1	25.1

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1995, 2013	25.8	32.6
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1995, 2013	36.6	38.2

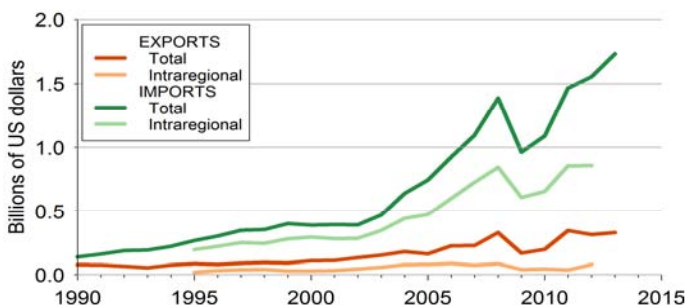
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	3.6	2.3
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	2.3	0.0

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	28.0	12.3
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	49.6	64.3
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	36.2	88.0
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	13.3	23.1

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

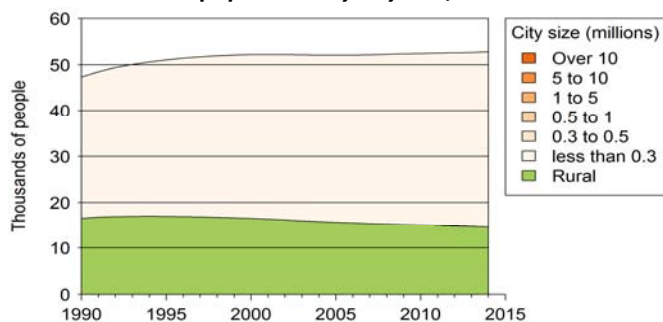
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	2.0	10.9
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	7.5	2.2
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.6	0.1
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	28.0	39.4



Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	47.3	52.8
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	3.2	0.3
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	65.1	72.4
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	65.1	72.4
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1995, 2012	283.4	292.0
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	3.3	3.2
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Life expectancy at birth (in years)	-	-
Total fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per woman)	-	-
Adolescent fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	-	-

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050

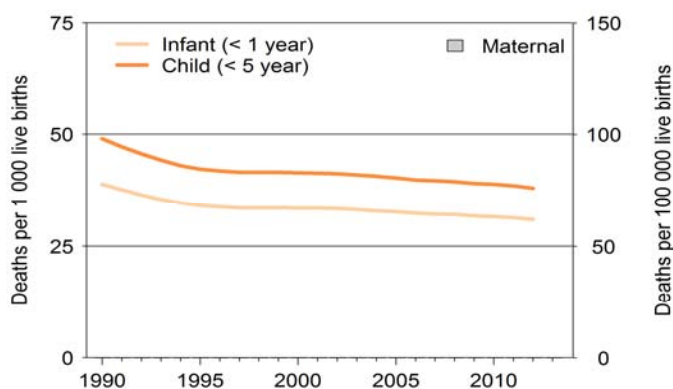
No available data

Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	94.0	98.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	91.0	93.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	41.0	56.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	77.0	84.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	38.8	30.9
Under-five, 1990, 2012	49	37.9
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio	-	-
(deaths per 100 000 live births)		
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2007	-	81.2
(% of women with live births)		

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	15.79	15.62
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	324.9	418.1
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	9.26	24.37
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	269.1	319.3

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 2011	-	99.7
Net enrolment in secondary,* 2007	-	63.0
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 2012	-	42.9
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1999, 2003	14.5	12.2
% of total government expenditure, 1999, 2003	27.3	21.8
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2002	-	23.5
Secondary, 2002	-	27.7
Tertiary, 2002	-	73.6
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1995, 2010	0.0	0.0
% change per annum, 1995-2000, 2010	0.0	0.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1995, 2010	0.2	0.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1995, 2010	0.1	0.1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.7
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	0.2	3.0
Forest (% of land area), 1991, 2012	70.2	70.2

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1991, 2014	0.0	0.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1991, 2014	0.0	0.4
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

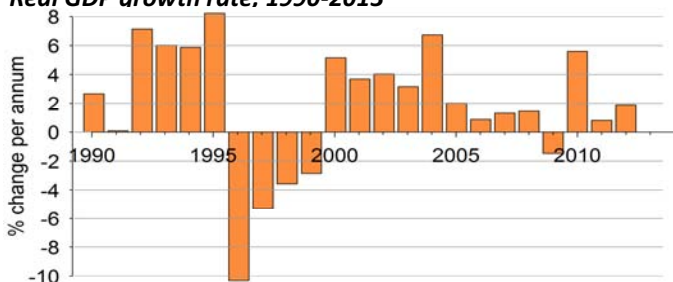
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2005	0.0	1.3
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	11.7
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2008 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.0

Railway density	-	-
Road density Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	7.4

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	1666	3773
2005 PPP per capita	-	-

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	31.3	20.6
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	92.2	55.8

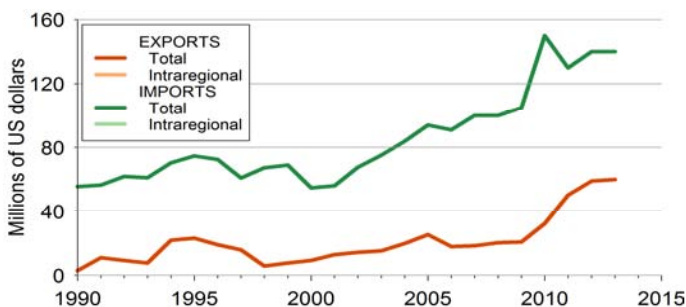
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD (% change per annum)	-	-

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	3.5	29.6
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	70.5	69.0
Exports of services (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of services (% of GDP)	-	-

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	13.7
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	12.0
ODA received (% of GDP), 1991, 2012	0.3	38.3
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-

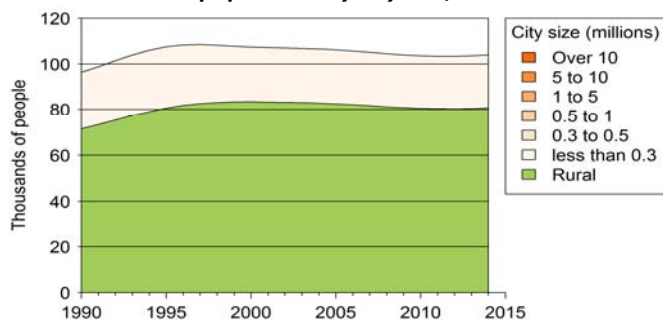
Micronesia, Federated States of



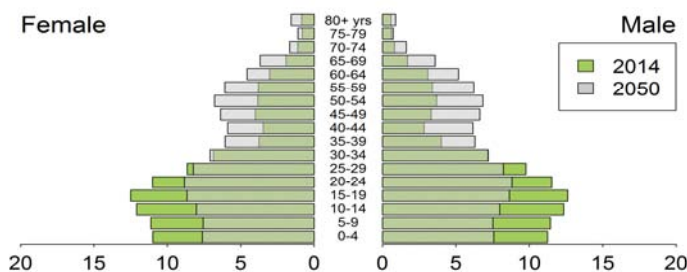
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	96.3	103.9
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.4	0.3
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	25.8	22.4
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	25.8	22.4
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1995, 2012	153.7	147.7
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	3.8	2.5
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-4.4	-15.7
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	66.2	69.1
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	5.0	3.2
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	48.4	18.6

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



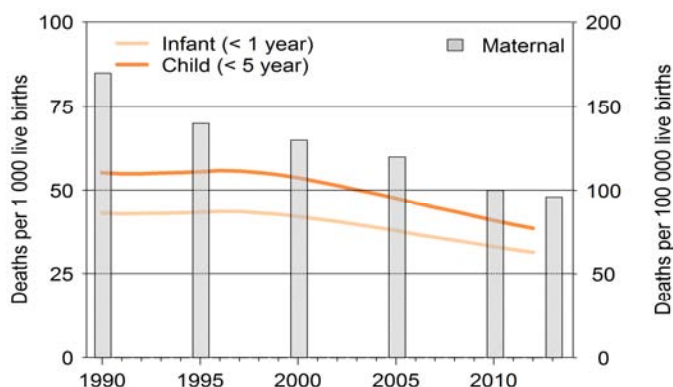
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 2000, 2000	31.2	31.2
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 2000, 2000	44.7	44.7
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 2000, 2000	61.1	61.1
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	90.0	87.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	94.0	95.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	9.0	49.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	49.0	85.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	43.1	31.3
Under-five, 1990, 2012	55.2	38.5
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	170	96
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2008 (% of women with live births)	-	80

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	9.13	12.79
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	225.3	489
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	11.27	18.03
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	215.4	419

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 1999, 2000 * (% of respective school age population)	14.0	14.1
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1999, 2000	6.4	6.7
% of total government expenditure, 1999, 2000	8.8	10.0
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	0.1	0.1
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	3.7	0.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	0.5	0.6
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	0.3	0.2
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.1
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	2.7	4.0
Forest (% of land area), 1991, 2012	90.9	91.7

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1994-2003, 2008	6.6	0.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1994-2003, 2008	3.4	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1994-2003, 2008	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

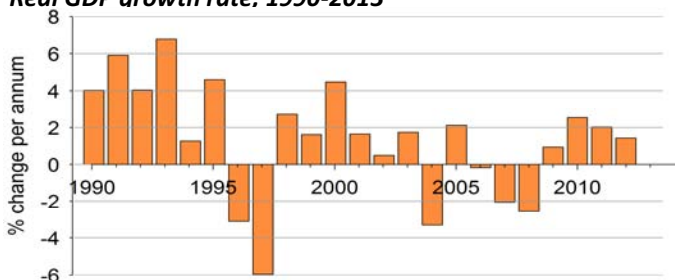
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	30.3
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	27.8
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	2.0

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 1996, 2000 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	342.9	342.9
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2001	15.9	17.5
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2007	-	16.1
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	1.8

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	1639	3165
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	2631	3264

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	27.3	22.9
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	92.9	65.2

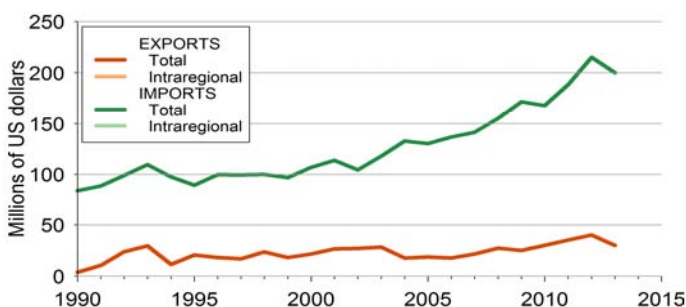
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	0.0	0.0

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	2.4	9.1
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	53.1	60.8
Exports of services (% of GDP), 2000, 2010	7.7	10.1
Imports of services (% of GDP), 2000, 2010	23.1	22.3

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



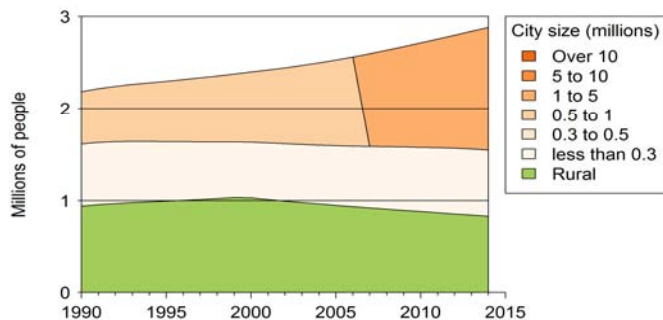
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1996, 2012	-32.3	0.2
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP), 1991, 2012	0.3	35.2
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-

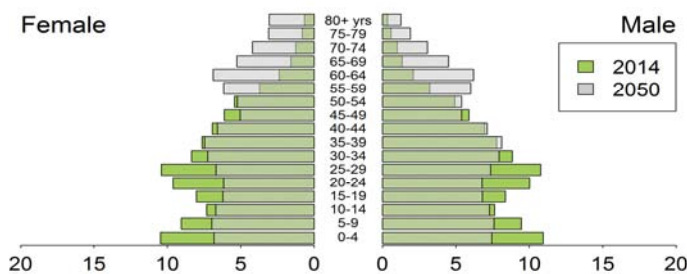
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	2.2	2.9
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.0	1.5
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	57.0	71.2
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	46.3
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	26.2	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	30.9	24.9
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	1.4	1.8
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.3	0.6
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-7.9	-1.1
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	60.3	67.7
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	4.1	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	38.4	18.7

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



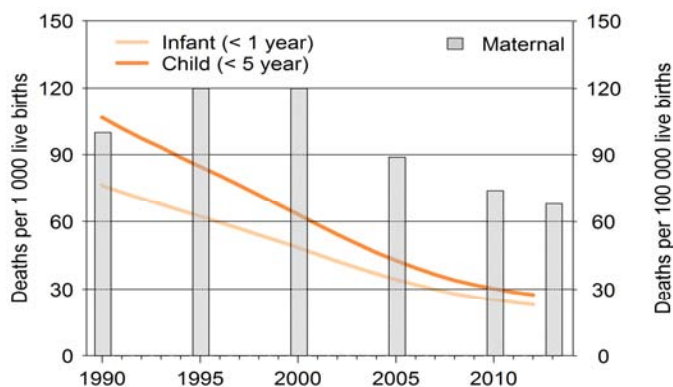
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line, 2012 (% of population)	-	27.4
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1995, 2008	33.2	36.5
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	26.0	61.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	90.0	95.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1992, 2012	24.0	35.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	65.0	65.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	76.2	23
Under-five, 1990, 2012	106.6	27.5
Children under-five underweight (%), 1992, 2010	11.8	4.7
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	100	68
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1998, 2010 (% of women with live births)	89.8	99

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	1100
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.15	6.31
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	51.9	344.9
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	11.34	9.04
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	42.67	143.6

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	88.1	97.3
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2012	58.2	83.1
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	26.9	61.1
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2000, 2010	97.5	98.3
Male, 2000, 2010	98.0	98.2
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1997, 2011	3.9	5.5
% of total government expenditure, 1997, 2011	12.8	12.2
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2011	-	18.6
Secondary, 2011	-	16.4
Tertiary, 2011	-	3.4
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1997, 2011	0.2	0.3
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1997, 2011	3.0	13.1

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	58.0	70.0
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	0.4	-0.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	26.6	25.8
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	38.5	11.3

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	12.7	13.0
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	-5.9	3.4
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	5.8	4.7
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	2371.5	1112.2

Water

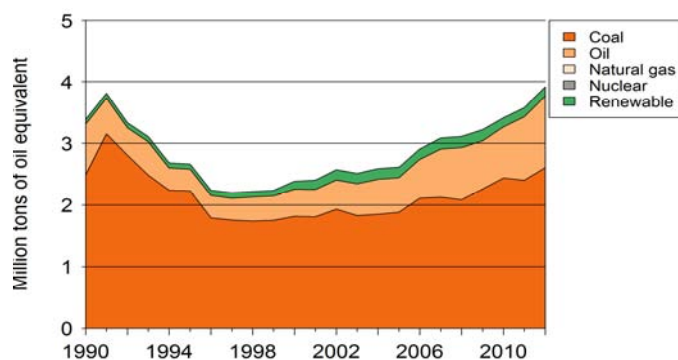
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	15511	12444
Domestic water withdrawal, 1993, 2009 (m ³ per capita per annum)	37.6	26.6

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	1560.5	1410.1
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	638.4	299.5
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	2.3	4.1

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	4.1	13.8
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	8.1	6.9

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2009	36.0	31.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2009	0.0	784.1
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2009	7.3	1.4

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	124.2
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	17.7
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	4.9

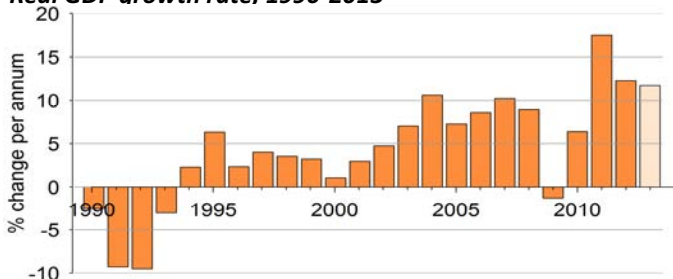
Railway density, 1990, 2011	1.2	1.2
Road density, 1990, 2009	27.3	7.2
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1994, 2002	2.6	3.5
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2008	18.3	47.8
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	17.8

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	1.9	4.6
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	689.7	3673
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	2444	4708

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	54.7	59.1
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	50.0	53.4
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	59.6	64.9
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	6.3	5.2
Female, 1991, 2012	5.9	4.8
Male, 1991, 2012	6.6	5.6
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	10.9	11

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	50.9	33.5
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	61.9	34.2

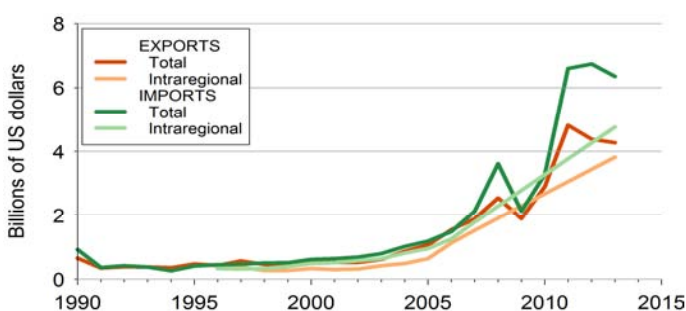
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1993, 2013	268.2	9.2
Exchange rate against USD, 1992, 2013 (% change per annum)	347.3	12.3

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	43.9	37.2
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	61.3	55.3
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	3.2	6.2
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	10.3	17.5

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

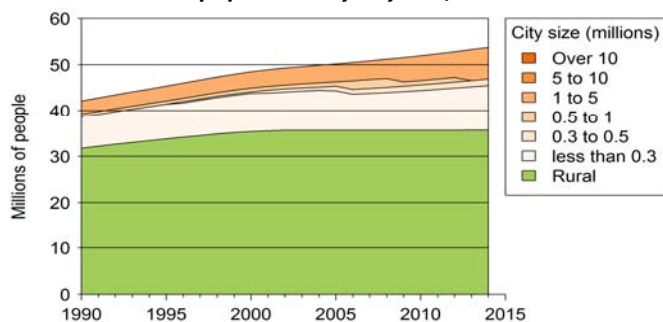
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1991, 2012	0.8	43.3
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 2012	-	0.4
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.9	4.4
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1998, 2012	0.5	3.1
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	27.0	49.5



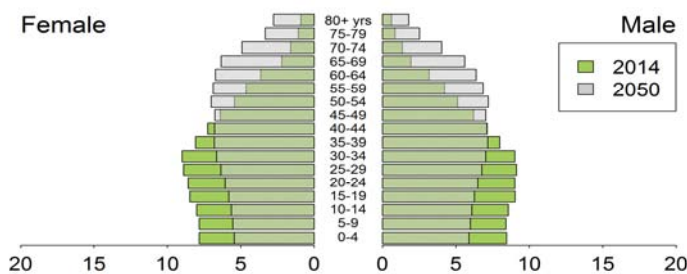
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	42.1	53.7
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.6	0.9
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	24.6	33.6
in cities over 1 million people	6.9	12.8
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	1.5	2.7
in cities < 0.3 million people	16.2	18.1
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	62.3	78.0
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.3	0.2
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-0.6	-0.4
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	58.7	65.3
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.4	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	29.8	12.1

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



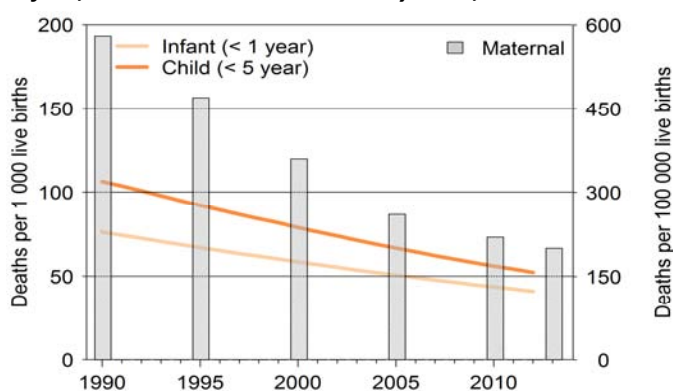
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	48.0	81.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	80.0	95.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1991, 2012	45.0	74.0
Urban, 1991, 2012	77.0	84.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	76.1	41.1
Under-five, 1990, 2012	106.4	52.3
Children under-five underweight (%), 1990, 2009	32.5	22.6
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	580	200
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1997, 2010 (% of women with live births)	75.8	83.1

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	2E+05
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2001	200	9800
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.2	0.6

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	2.14	1.79
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	8.58	24.72
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	4.14	1.5
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	1.75	3.61

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2010	28.7	47.0
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 2011 * (% of respective school age population)	-	13.8
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2000, 2012	86.4	90.5
Male, 2000, 2012	93.9	95.0
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1995, 2011	1.2	0.8
% of total government expenditure, 1999, 2011	2.1	4.4
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2003	-	2.7
Secondary, 2003	-	2.9
Tertiary, 2011	-	11.8
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1997, 2002	0.1	0.2
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	875.3	361.5	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	1.5	5.1	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	20.8	7.0	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	169.3	8.6	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	4.1	8.3	
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	-6.7	2.7	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	0.1	0.2	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

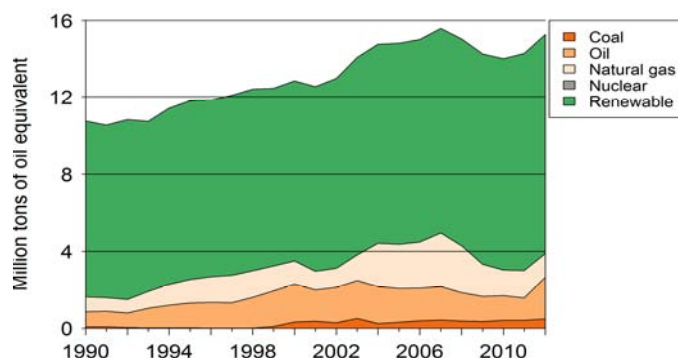
Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	26899	22122
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2000 (m ³ per capita per annum)	68.6	68.6

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita, 1990, 2012	253.5	289.2
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	85.4	77.5

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.2	0.2
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	3.0	7.3
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	60.0	47.7

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1991, 2013	23.0	23.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1991, 2013	360.1	73.3
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	1.5	0.0

Connectivity

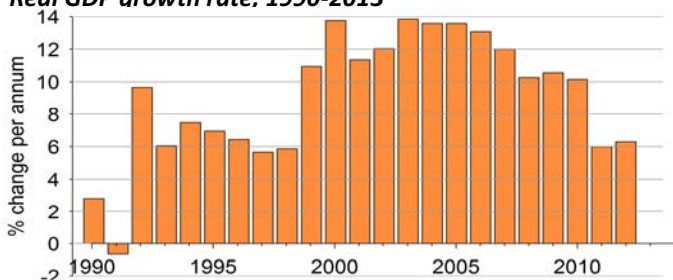
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	12.8
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	1.2
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2000, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.2

Railway density, 1990	5.1	-
Road density, 1990, 2010 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	38.3	52.6
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2005	10.9	11.9
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	3.8	5.4
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	15.0

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	3.3	22.9
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	122.8	1126
2005 PPP per capita	-	-

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	72.1	75.4
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	68.6	71.8
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	75.9	79.2
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012		
Female, 1991, 2012	5.3	4.5
Male, 1991, 2012	4.2	3.7
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	11.6	11.5

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	9.6	23.6
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	12.4	29.2

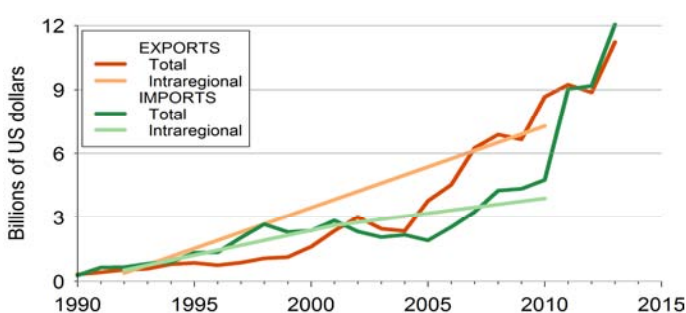
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	17.6	5.5
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	0.3	45.7

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	6.3	17.7
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	5.2	19.0
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2011	1.8	1.0
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2011	1.4	1.9

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

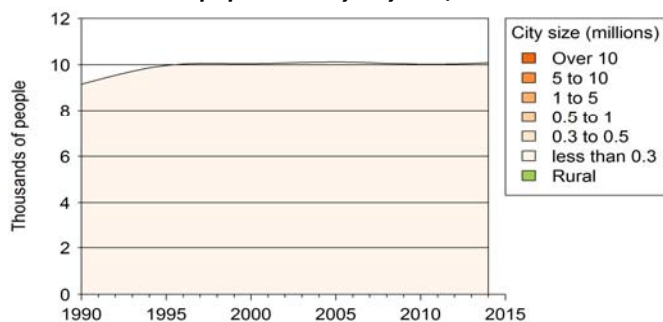
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	4.4	3.8
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	3.1	0.8
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2011	0.1	0.2
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	90.6	4.3



Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	9.2	10.1
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.2	0.3
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	100.0	100.0
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	100.0	100.0
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	457.9	501.6
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	30.7	20.6
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Life expectancy at birth (in years)	-	-
Total fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per woman)	-	-
Adolescent fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	-	-

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050

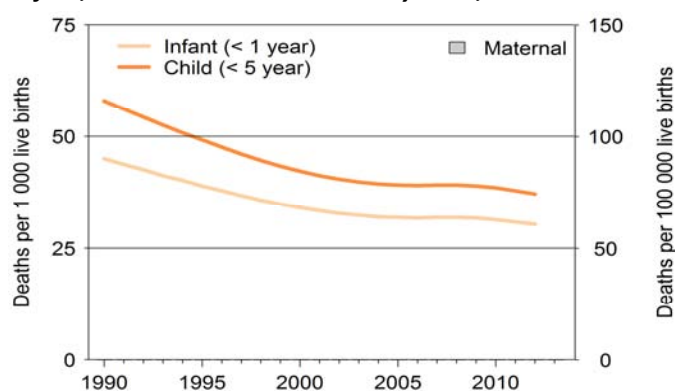
No available data

Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural	-	-
Urban, 1996, 2012	93.0	96.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural	-	-
Urban, 1990, 2012	66.0	66.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	45	30.3
Under-five, 1990, 2012	58	37.1
Children under-five underweight (%), 2007	-	4.8
Maternal mortality ratio	-	-
(deaths per 100 000 live births)		
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2007	-	94.5
(% of women with live births)		

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	13.18	7.48
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	971.4	276.8
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	5.92	11.5
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	909	207.8

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2012	-	75.7
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2012	-	67.7
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP	-	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP	-	-
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-
Terrestrial (% of surface area)	-	-
Forest (% of land area)	-	-

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum)	-	-
People affected (1 000 per annum)	-	-
Economic damages (% of GDP)	-	-

Connectivity

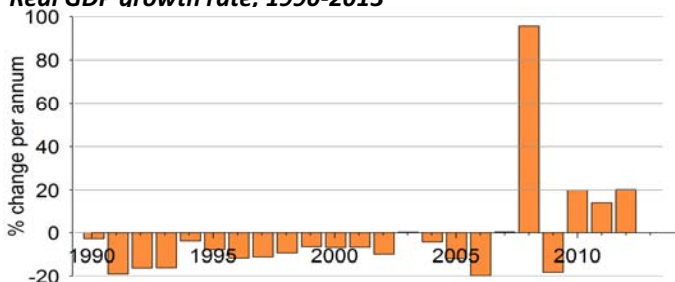
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2012	0.0	67.8
Internet users,* 1990, 2011	0.0	54.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2013 * (per 100 population)	-	0.0

Railway density	-	-
Road density	-	-
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.)	-	-

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	5377	12022
2005 PPP per capita	-	-

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 2010	-	39.2
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 2010	-	83.6

Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD (% change per annum)	-	-

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP)	-	-
Exports of services (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of services (% of GDP)	-	-

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013

No available data

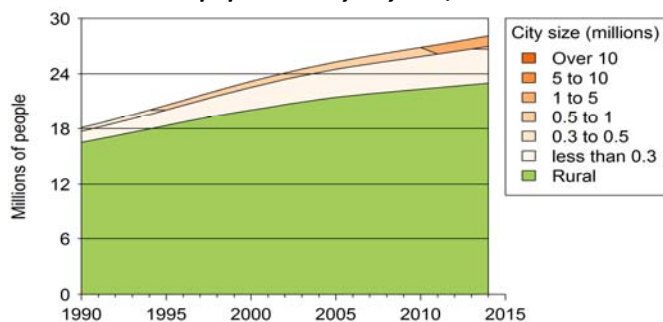
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2009	2.5	2.6
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2006	8.1	0.4
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.3	29.6
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-

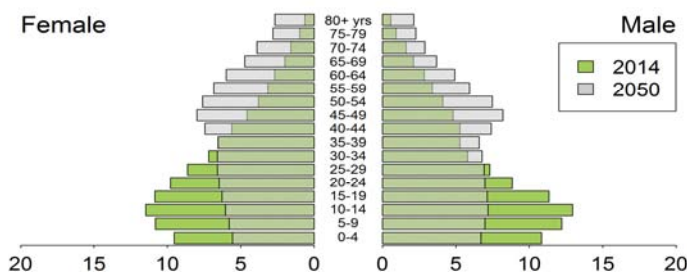
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	18.1	28.1
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.4	1.2
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	8.9	18.2
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	4.1
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	2.2	1.1
in cities < 0.3 million people	6.7	13.1
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	123.1	186.7
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	2.4	3.5
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	0.5	-2.9
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	55.1	68.8
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	5.2	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	135.7	73.7

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



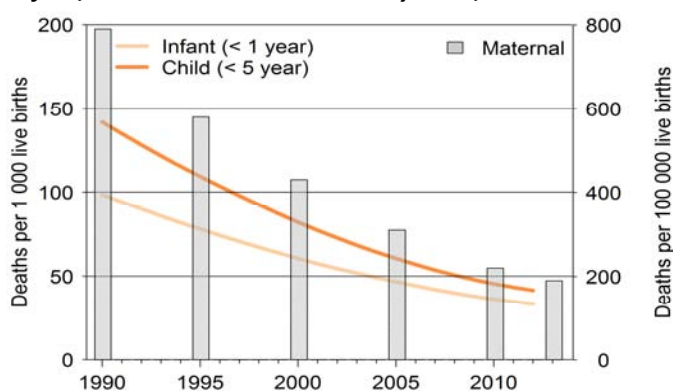
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1996, 2010	68.0	24.8
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1996, 2010	89.0	57.3
below national poverty line, 2010 (% of population)	-	25.2
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1996, 2010	35.2	32.8
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	63.0	88.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	97.0	90.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	3.0	34.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	34.0	51.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	98.5	33.6
Under-five, 1990, 2012	141.9	41.6
Children under-five underweight (%), 1995, 2011	42.6	29.1
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	790	190
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1991, 2011 (% of women with live births)	15.4	58.3

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	49000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	4100
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.3

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	4.95	5.46
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	36.6	80
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	7.9	10.36
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	9.24	26.86

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2013	69.3	98.5
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2013	-	59.8
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 2000, 2011 * (% of respective school age population)	4.4	14.5
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1991, 2011	17.4	46.7
Male, 1991, 2011	49.2	71.1
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1998, 2010	2.9	4.7
% of total government expenditure, 2010	-	22.7
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1999, 2009	8.6	16.1
Secondary, 1999, 2009	12.5	12.2
Tertiary, 2000, 2010	134.6	35.4
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 2010	-	0.3
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2010	-	4.0

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	25.1	32.6
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	1.4	1.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	1.4	1.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	6.6	2.0

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	0.9	4.1
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	54.4	0.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	0.0	0.1
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	65.0	121.4

Water

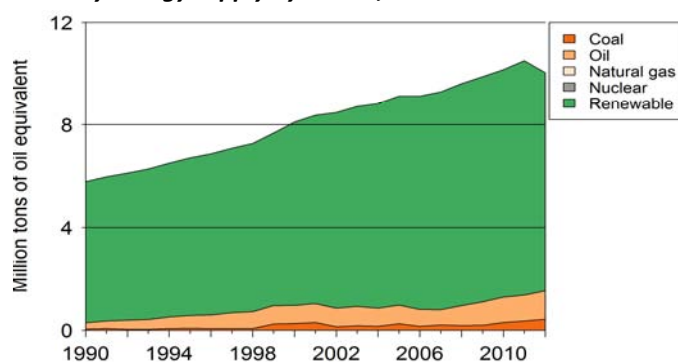
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	11034	7651
Domestic water withdrawal, 1994, 2005 (m ³ per capita per annum)	12.3	5.8

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	319.6	367.6
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	427.8	288.0
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	95.0	85.4

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	7.7	16.4
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	33.7	25.4

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	180.0	16.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	6.3	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	71.5
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	13.3
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.8

Railway density

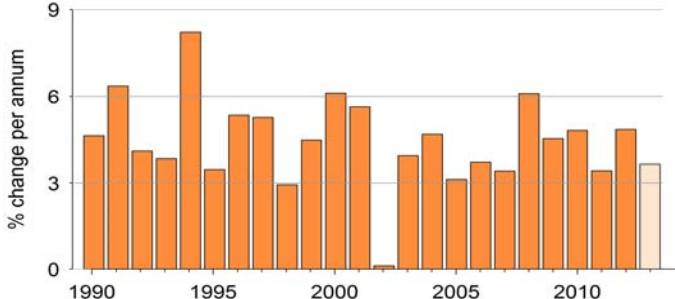
Road density, 1999, 2008	92.5	138.6
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	37.5	53.9
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2008	2.0	4.0
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	-	16.0
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	16.0

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	4.3	11.2
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	208.7	656.2
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	747.2	1276

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	83.4	81.1
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	78.4	78.0
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	88.4	84.6
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	2	2.7
Female, 1991, 2012	1.8	2.4
Male, 1991, 2012	2.3	3
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	3.4	4.5

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	8.4	17.5
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	17.7	21.9

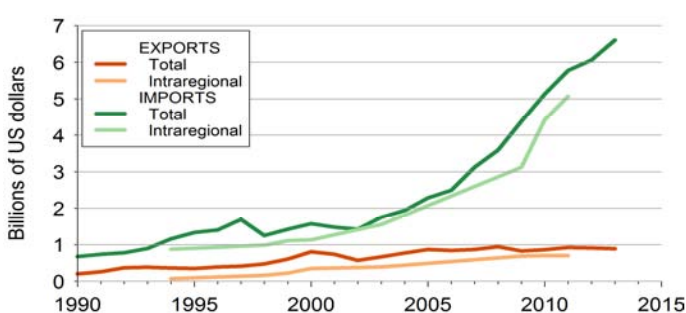
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	8.2	9.0
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	14.2	9.8

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	5.4	4.7
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	17.8	35.3
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	4.4	5.1
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	4.2	5.2

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

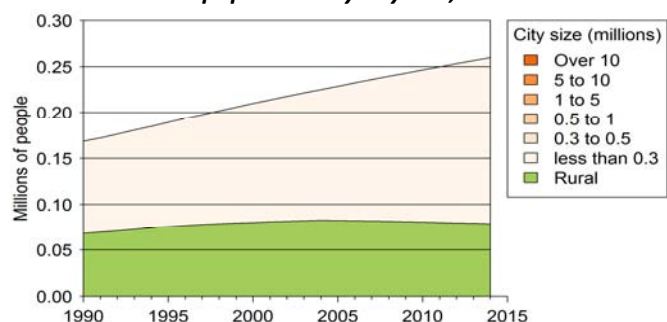
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.2	0.5
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	11.2	4.3
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1993, 2012	1.4	26.6
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	43.0	21.2



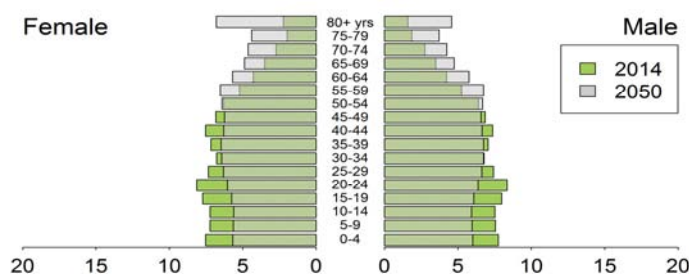
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	168.5	259.8
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.1	1.3
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	59.5	69.7
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	59.5	69.7
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	9.1	13.6
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	22.4	24.6
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	5.3	4.4
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	70.7	76.5
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.0	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	35.4	21.2

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1998, 2012	94.0	98.0
Urban, 1998, 2012	94.0	98.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant	-	-
Under-five	-	-
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births)	-	-
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit (% of women with live births)	-	-

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013

No available data

Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-
Total health expenditure		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1996, 2012	95.5	96.1
Male, 1996, 2012	96.8	97.0
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1990	0.5	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1990	1.0	-
Secondary, 1990	2.0	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	1.6	1.5	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	1.5	-0.7	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	9.7	6.0	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	0.6	0.2	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-	
% change per annum	-	-	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

Water

Renewable water available	-	-	
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-	

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita	-	-	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-	
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.6	25.2	
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	6.0	61.3	
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	45.9	45.9	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1994-2003, 2003	0.2	2.0	
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1994-2003, 2003	0.0	0.4	
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1994-2003, 2003	0.1	0.8	

Connectivity

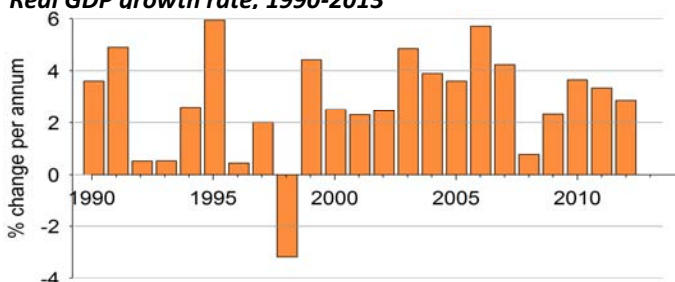
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	93.8	
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	66.0	
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	20.9	

Railway density	-	-	
Road density, 2006 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	307.5	
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-	
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-	
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.)	-	-	

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	4.3	7.8	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	15008	38869	
2005 PPP per capita	-	-	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-	
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-	
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)			
Female	-	-	
Male	-	-	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)	-	-	
Government expenditure (% of GDP)	-	-	

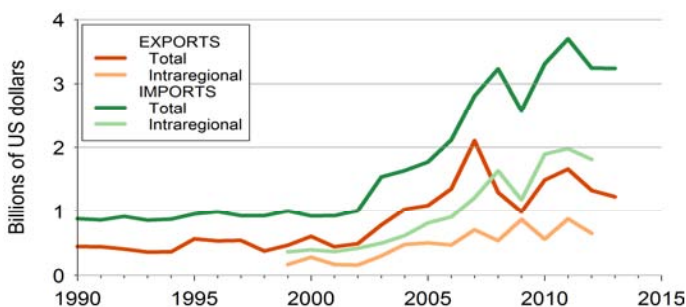
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-	
Exchange rate against USD (% change per annum)	-	-	

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	17.8	13.5	
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	34.9	33.0	
Exports of services (% of GDP), 2012	-	3.9	
Imports of services (% of GDP), 2012	-	14.0	

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	1.2	26.1	
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 2000, 2012	0.1	1.8	
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990	12.0	-	
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 2011	-	5.2	
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-	

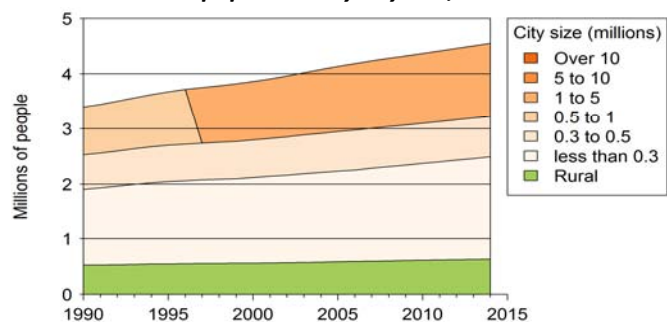
New Zealand



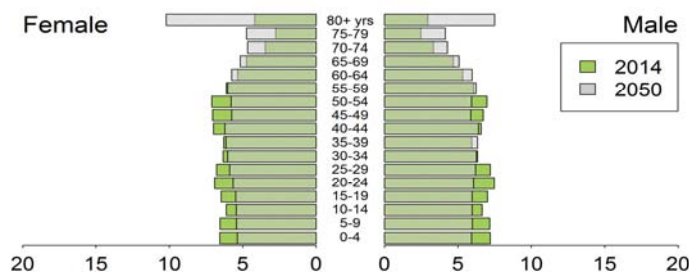
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	3.4	4.6
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.1	1.0
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	84.7	86.3
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	29.2
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	44.0	16.1
in cities < 0.3 million people	40.7	41.0
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	12.7	16.7
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	15.4	25.1
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	6.7	3.3
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	75.3	81.3
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	2.1	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	33.4	25.3

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



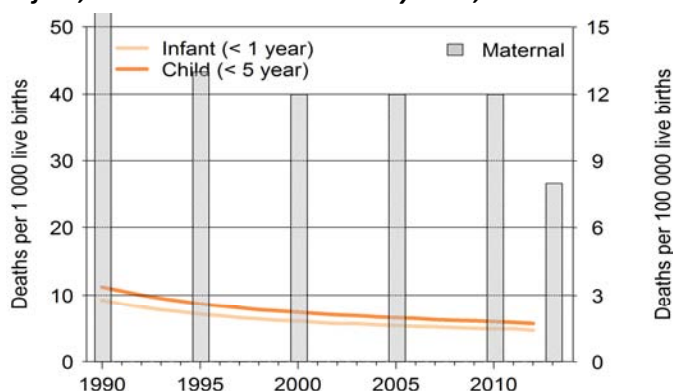
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1997	36.2	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990	88.0	-
Urban	-	-

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	9.2	4.7
Under-five, 1990, 2012	11.2	5.7
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	18	8
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1994 (% of women with live births)	95	-

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	7.07	10.28
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	1240	3292
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	13.29	20.27
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	958.4	2524

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	99.3	98.4
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2012	-	97.0
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	64.9	79.8
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1994, 2012	6.0	7.4
% of total government expenditure, 1994, 2012	15.6	18.7
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1999, 2012	19.8	24.4
Secondary, 1999, 2012	23.6	25.3
Tertiary, 1999, 2012	39.2	31.7
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1997, 2011	1.1	1.3
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1997, 2011	202.8	400.2

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	65.6	79.9	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	1.1	-0.2	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	19.3	18.3	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	1.5	0.6	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	22.3	30.3	
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	4.6	-2.2	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	6.6	6.9	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	343.5	272.3	

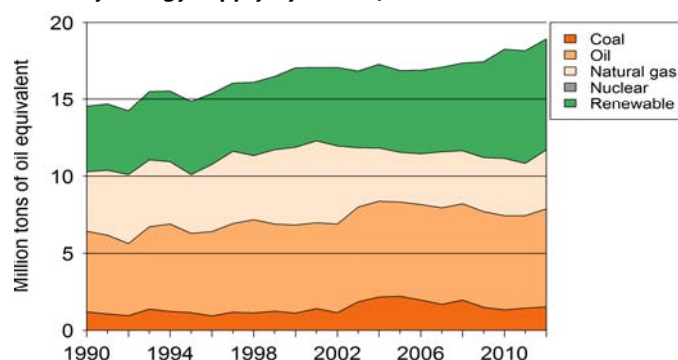
Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	93345	73321
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2000	264.4	264.4
(m ³ per capita per annum)		

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita, 1990, 2013	3775.3	4128.5
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	197.4	165.4
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2012	32.9	37.6

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.7	12.4
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	26.4	27.3
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	29.3	31.3

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1991, 2013	0.0	0.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1991, 2013	0.2	13.8
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	0.0	0.5

Connectivity

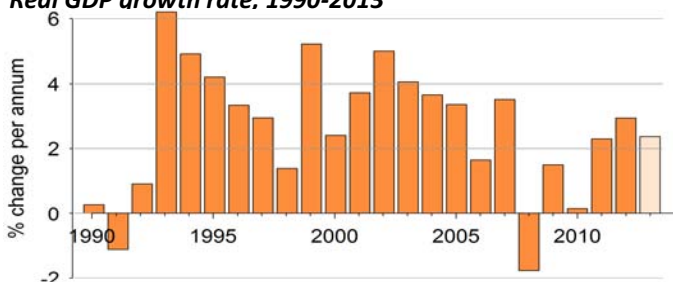
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	1.6	105.8
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	82.8
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013	0.0	29.2
* (per 100 population)		

Railway density, 1990	15.3	-
Road density, 1990, 2010	352.0	358.0
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2010	57.0	66.2
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	575.9	596.7
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	9.1

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	69.6	126.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	13233	38399
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	19124	25702

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	56.7	63.1
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	48.4	57.6
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	65.4	69.1
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012		
Female, 1991, 2012	9.7	7.3
Male, 1991, 2012	11.3	6.5
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	19.4	17.7

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	40.9	35.5
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	45.3	35.8

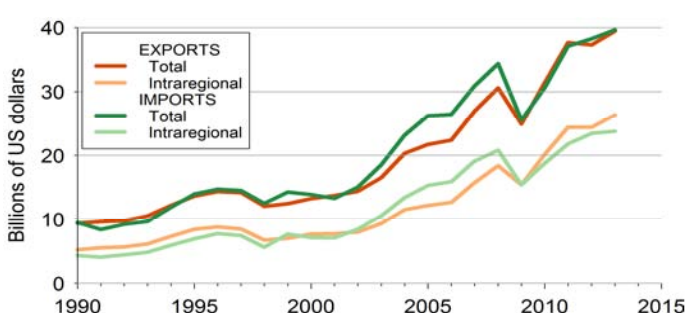
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	6.1	1.3
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013	3.1	-1.2
(% change per annum)		

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	20.9	22.5
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	21.1	22.6
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	5.4	7.4
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	7.2	7.0

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

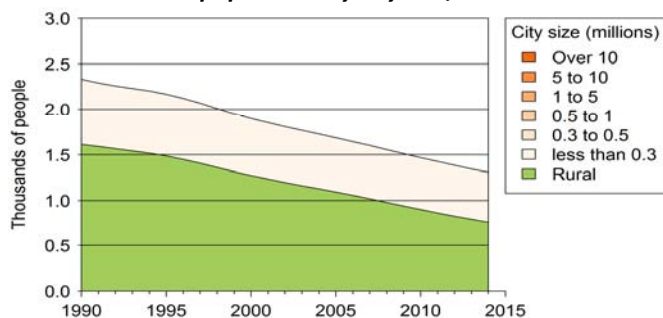
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	3.7	1.3
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	5.3	-0.3
ODA received (% of GDP)	-	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2011	1.7	0.5
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	2.3	1.3
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	-2.2	-2.8
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	30.9	41.8
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	30.9	41.8
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	9.0	5.3
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	19.8	41.1
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Life expectancy at birth (in years)	-	-
Total fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per woman)	-	-
Adolescent fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	-	-

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050

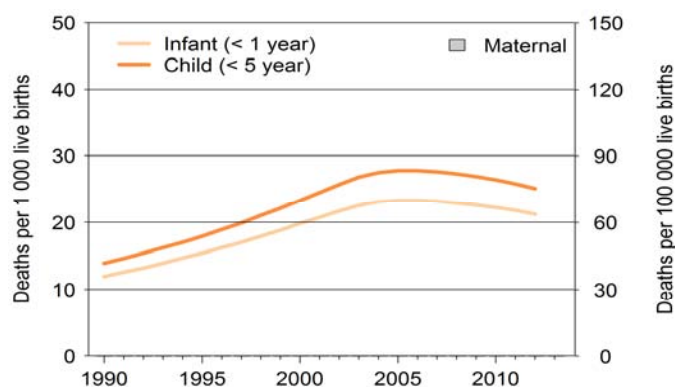
No available data

Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	99.0	99.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	99.0	99.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1991, 2012	69.0	100.0
Urban, 1991, 2012	69.0	100.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	11.9	21.2
Under-five, 1990, 2012	13.9	25.1
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio	-	-
(deaths per 100 000 live births)		
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2008	-	100
(% of women with live births)		

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	7.99	6.69
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	249.5	1844
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	8.14	4.95
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	245.7	3136

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999	93.4	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP	-	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP	-	-
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 2000, 2012	1.2	1.2
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 2000, 2012	9.1	9.1
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	79.2	70.8

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2004-2013	0.0	0.1
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2004-2013	0.2	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP)	-	-

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions *	-	-
Internet users *	-	-
Fixed broadband internet subscribers *	-	-
* (per 100 population)		

Railway density	-	-
Road density	-	-
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	68.1

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD	-	-
Current USD per capita	-	-
2005 PPP per capita	-	-

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013

No available data

Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	-	-
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)	-	-
Government expenditure (% of GDP)	-	-

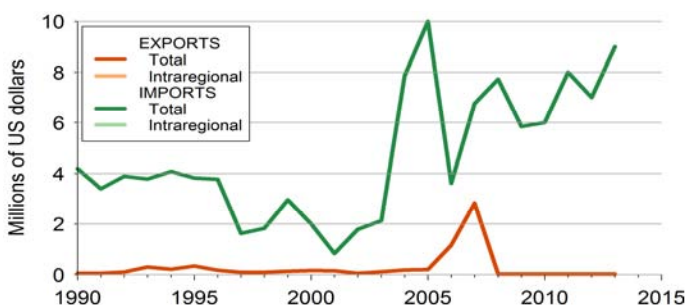
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD	-	-
(% change per annum)		

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP)	-	-
Exports of services (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of services (% of GDP)	-	-

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

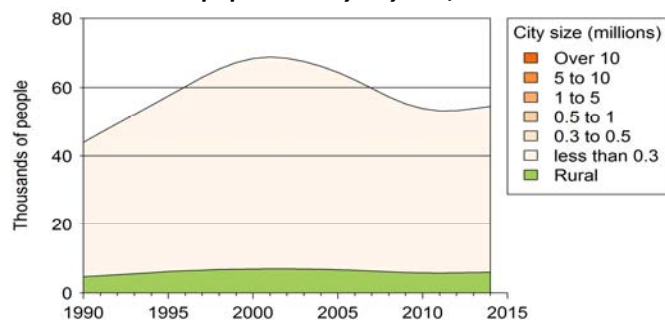
FDI inflows (% of GDP)	-	-
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP)	-	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	44.0	54.5
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	6.6	1.3
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	89.7	89.3
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	89.7	89.3
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1995, 2012	125.0	115.9
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	61.4	44.9
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Life expectancy at birth (in years)	-	-
Total fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per woman)	-	-
Adolescent fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	-	-

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050

No available data

Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	94.0	98.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	94.0	98.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	69.0	80.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	69.0	80.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant	-	-
Under-five	-	-
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio	-	-
(deaths per 100 000 live births)	-	-
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit	-	-
(% of women with live births)	-	-

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013

No available data

Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-
Total health expenditure		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP	-	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	0.0	0.0
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	0.0	0.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	0.2	0.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP	-	-
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.1	20.3
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	1.4	3.1
Forest (% of land area), 1991, 2012	72.7	65.2

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1994-2003, 2004-2013	0.0	0.3
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1994-2003, 2004-2013	0.0	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP)	-	-

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990	0.0	-
Internet users,* 1990	0.0	-
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.0

Railway density	-	-
Road density	-	-
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.)	-	-

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD	-	-
Current USD per capita	-	-
2005 PPP per capita	-	-

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013

No available data

Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	-	-
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)	-	-
Government expenditure (% of GDP)	-	-

Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD (% change per annum)	-	-

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP)	-	-
Exports of services (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of services (% of GDP)	-	-

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013

No available data

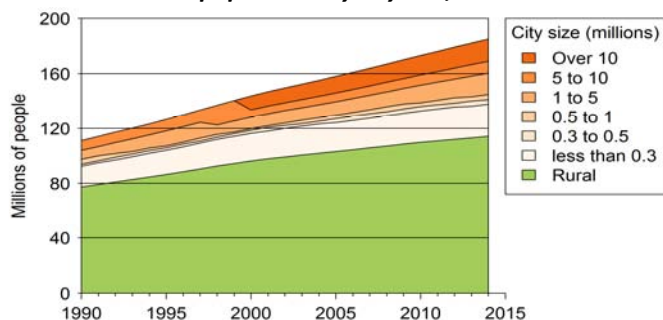
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP)	-	-
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP)	-	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-

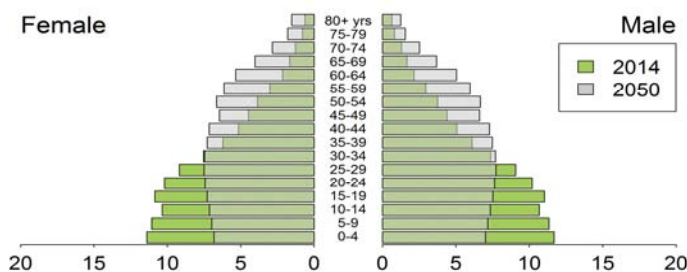
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	111.1	185.1
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	3.0	1.6
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	30.6	38.3
in cities over 1 million people	12.4	21.7
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	4.5	3.8
in cities < 0.3 million people	13.7	12.7
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	139.5	225.0
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	5.9	2.2
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-2.4	-1.8
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	61.1	66.7
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	6.0	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	75.9	27.3

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



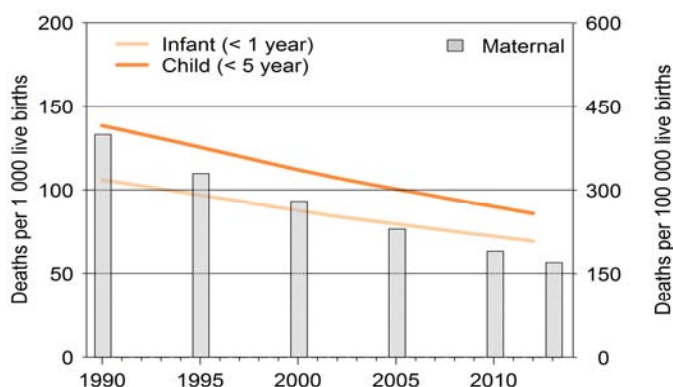
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1991, 2008	64.7	21.0
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1991, 2008	88.2	60.2
below national poverty line, 1999, 2006 (% of population)	30.6	22.3
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1991, 2008	33.2	30.0
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	81.0	89.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	95.0	96.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	7.0	34.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	72.0	72.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	105.9	69.3
Under-five, 1990, 2012	138.4	85.9
Children under-five underweight (%), 1991, 2011	39	30.9
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	400	170
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1991, 2007 (% of women with live births)	25.6	60.9

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	87000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	3500
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.1

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.27	3.15
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	47.43	90.56
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	3.76	4.72
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	12.38	18.74

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 2012	-	72.5
Net enrolment in secondary,* 2012	-	36.1
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	-	9.5
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1998, 2011	29.0	42.0
Male, 1998, 2011	55.3	67.0
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1990, 2012	2.5	2.1
% of total government expenditure, 1994, 2012	9.6	9.9
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1997, 2011	0.2	0.3
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1997, 2011	2.4	8.7

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	172.6	340.3
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	3.7	-1.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	1.6	2.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	3.6	2.0

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	58.6	136.3
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	4.8	0.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	0.5	0.8
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	323.4	329.4

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	2104	1378
Domestic water withdrawal, 1991, 2008 (m ³ per capita per annum)	21.9	57.8

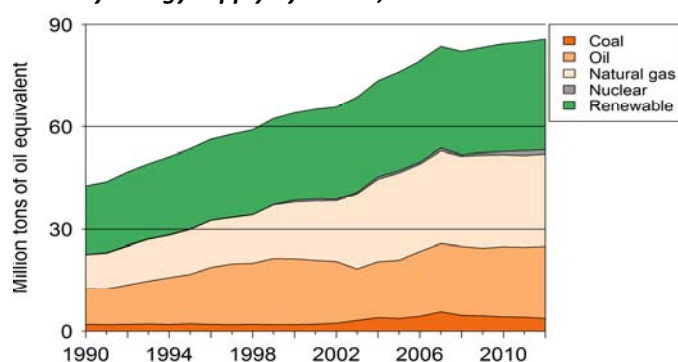
Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	385.8	478.7
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	236.5	199.3

Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	47.2	37.5
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Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	1.8	5.9
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	10.1	10.8
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	3.3	2.1

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2013	40.0	730.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2013	0.0	1697.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.7

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	70.1
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	10.9
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.6

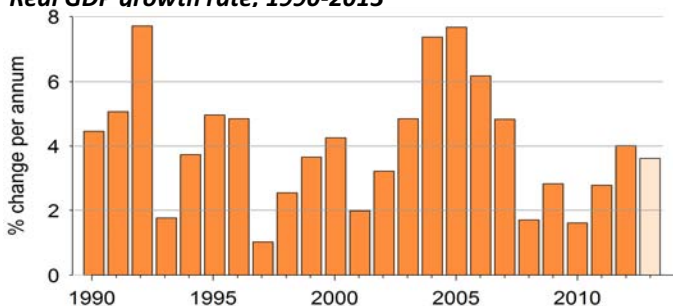
Railway density, 1990, 2011	11.4	10.1
Road density, 1990, 2010	219.5	340.2
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2010	54.0	72.2
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	7.7	16.0
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	17.4

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	62.7	148.8
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	465.1	1201
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	1631	2402

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	47.6	51.5
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	11.5	22.2
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	80.7	79.6

Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012

Female, 1991, 2012	16.7	8.9
Male, 1991, 2012	4.3	4

Youth unemployment rate

% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	10.2	8.2
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Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	19.3	9.5
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	25.9	13.7

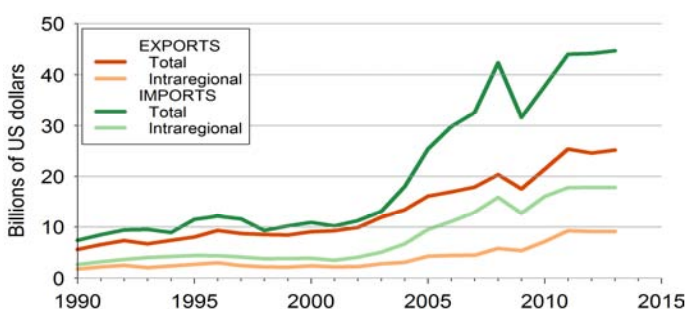
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	9.1	7.7
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	14.7	8.8

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	10.8	11.3
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	14.3	20.1
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	2.4	1.5
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	3.6	3.2

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

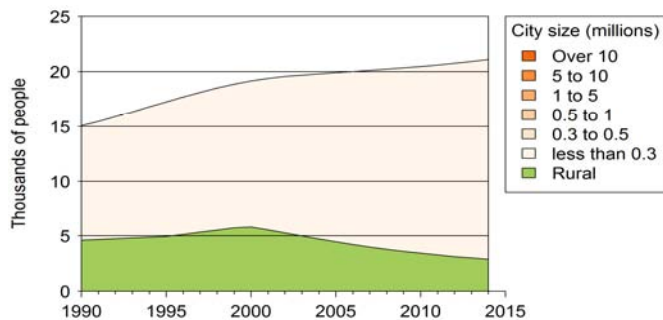
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.5	0.4
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	2.2	0.9
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	3.9	6.5
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	39.9	28.8



Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	15.1	21.1
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.2	0.9
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	69.6	86.5
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	69.6	86.5
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1995, 2012	37.5	45.1
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	19.0	26.7
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Life expectancy at birth (in years)	-	-
Total fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per woman)	-	-
Adolescent fertility rate	-	-
(Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	-	-

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050

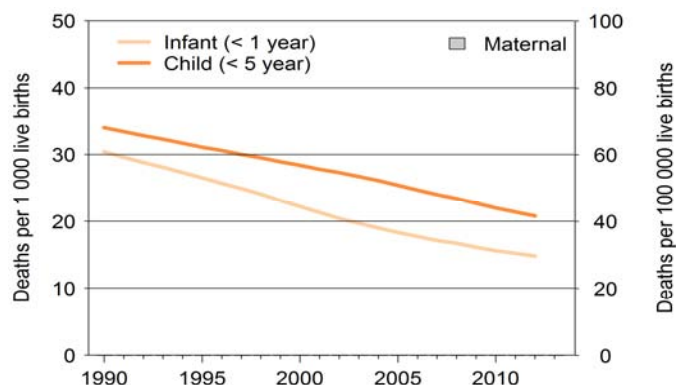
No available data

Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2011	72.0	86.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	98.0	97.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	8.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	63.0	100.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	30.4	14.8
Under-five, 1990, 2012	34	20.8
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio	-	-
(deaths per 100 000 live births)		
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2010	-	90.3
(% of women with live births)		

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	11.45	9.46
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	1837	1680
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	13.94	16.43
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	992.1	1196

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 2000, 2002	40.6	37.9
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2013	-	99.6
Male, 2013	-	99.5
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 2000, 2002	7.4	7.3
% of total government expenditure, 2000, 2002	14.0	15.6
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary, 2001	-	60.4
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP	-	-
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.5	30.3
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	0.3	16.0
Forest (% of land area), 1991, 2012	83.3	87.6

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 2013	-	0.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 2013	-	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 2013	-	0.0

Connectivity

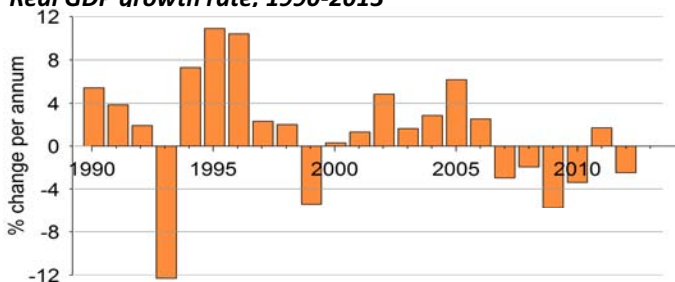
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 2002, 2013	12.6	90.4
Internet users,* 1990	0.0	-
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013	0.0	7.6
* (per 100 population)		

Railway density	-	-
Road density	-	-
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	14.7

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	5581	10271
2005 PPP per capita, 1991, 2012	18637	16402

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	0.0	21.2
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1991, 2013	0.0	36.5

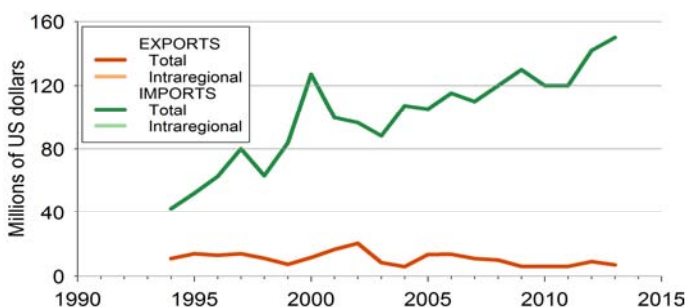
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD (% change per annum)	-	-

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1994, 2013	10.9	3.2
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1994, 2013	41.8	68.0
Exports of services (% of GDP)	-	-
Imports of services (% of GDP)	-	-

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	1.2	2.5
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2008	-1.2	0.0
ODA received (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.0	7.0
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-

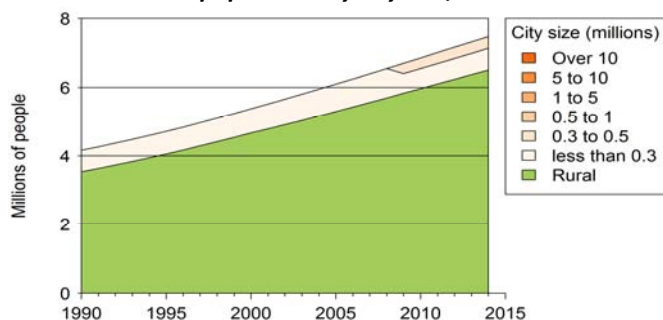
Papua New Guinea



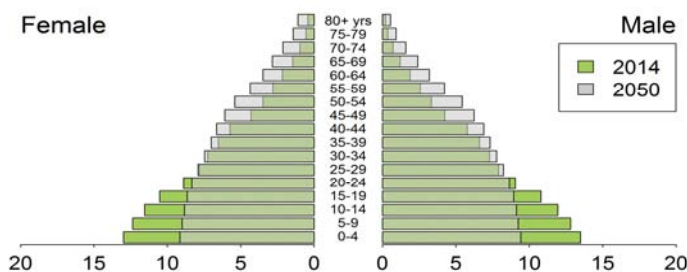
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	4.2	7.5
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.5	2.1
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	15.0	13.0
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	4.5
in cities < 0.3 million people	15.0	8.5
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	9.0	15.5
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.8	0.3
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	0.0	0.0
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	55.6	62.6
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	4.8	3.7
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	68.6	62.1

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



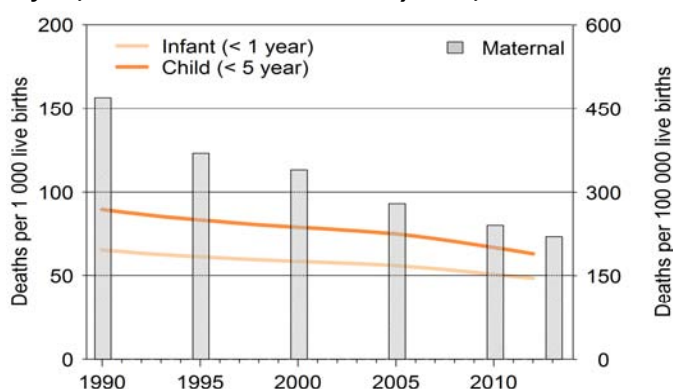
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1996	35.8	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1996	57.4	-
below national poverty line, 1996, 2009 (% of population)	37.5	39.9
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1996	50.9	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1991, 2012	24.0	33.0
Urban, 1991, 2012	87.0	88.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	13.0	13.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	62.0	56.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	65.2	48.4
Under-five, 1990, 2012	89.3	63
Children under-five underweight (%), 2010	-	27.2
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	470	220
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1996, 2006 (% of women with live births)	76.7	78.8

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	25000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	1000
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.5

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.51	5.2
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	64.18	150.8
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	10.68	14.03
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	55.25	91.05

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2012	-	85.6
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999	1.9	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2000, 2012	50.9	60.3
Male, 2000, 2012	63.4	65.5
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP	-	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	29.5	42.7	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	3.7	1.2	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	7.1	6.2	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	9.0	4.4	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-	
% change per annum	-	-	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	2E+05	1E+05
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2005 (m ³ per capita per annum)	28.7	36.7

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita	-	-	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-	
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.3	0.4	
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	1.9	3.1	
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	69.6	62.8	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2013	0.0	35.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

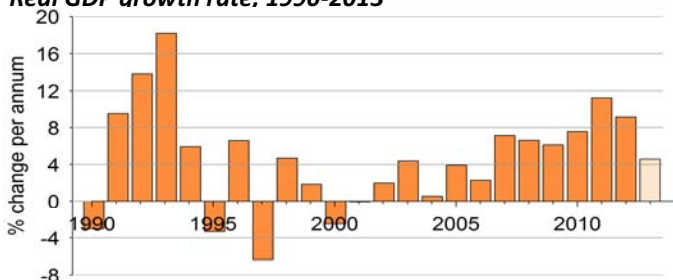
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	41.0
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	6.5
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.2

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 1990, 2000 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	40.9	43.3
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2001	3.2	3.5
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2007	4.6	6.0
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	13.0

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	2.8	7.9	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	790.2	2187	
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	1689	2498	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	70.2	70.6	
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	68.4	68.6	
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	71.8	72.7	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012			
Female, 1991, 2012	3	2.8	
Male, 1991, 2012	2	1.8	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	5.2	5.1	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	24.9	25.6
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	34.2	34.3

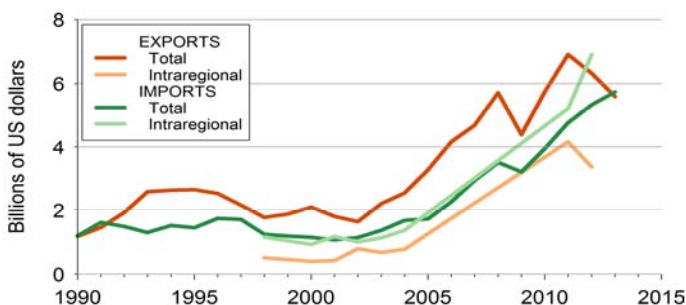
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2012	7.0	2.2
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	19.1	7.7

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	35.8	33.9
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	36.3	34.7
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	6.0	2.2
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	12.0	22.3

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

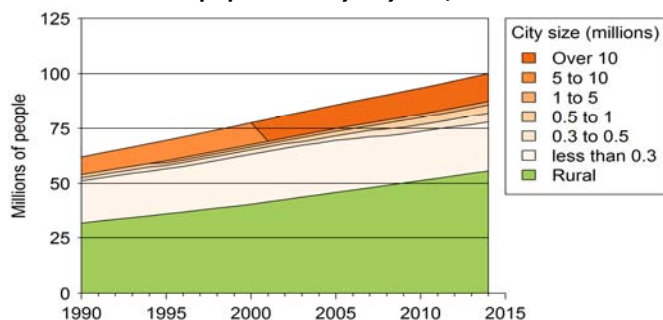
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	4.7	0.2
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.3	0.6
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	12.6	4.2
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2010	0.2	0.0
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	78.9	147.5



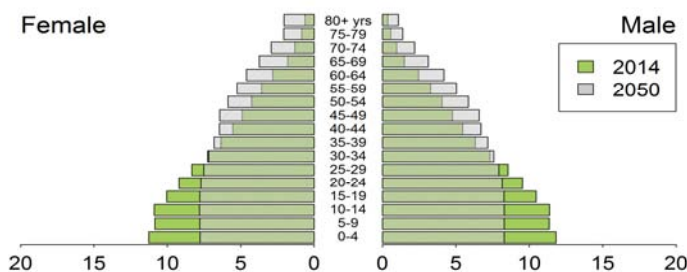
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	61.9	100.1
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.5	1.7
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	48.6	44.5
in cities over 1 million people	12.9	14.3
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	4.7	7.7
in cities < 0.3 million people	31.0	22.4
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	206.5	322.4
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.3	0.2
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-2.1	-1.4
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	65.2	68.9
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	4.3	3.0
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	51.0	46.8

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



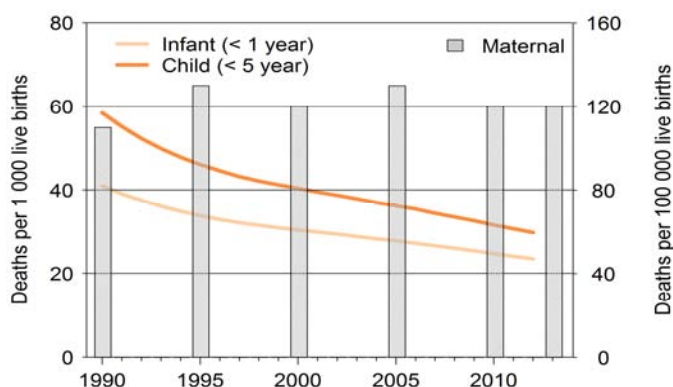
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1991, 2009	30.7	18.4
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1991, 2009	55.4	41.5
below national poverty line, 2012 (% of population)	-	25.2
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1991, 2009	43.8	43.0
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	75.0	91.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	92.0	92.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	45.0	69.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	69.0	79.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	41	23.5
Under-five, 1990, 2012	58.5	29.8
Children under-five underweight (%), 1990, 2011	29.9	20.2
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	110	120
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1993, 2008 (% of women with live births)	83.1	91.1

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	15000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	500
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.1

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.45	4.59
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	70.57	202.5
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	7.42	10.3
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	28.04	56.2

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 1999, 2009	89.1	88.2
Net enrolment in secondary,* 1999, 2009	49.8	61.4
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 1999, 2009	28.8	28.2
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1990, 2008	93.2	95.8
Male, 1990, 2008	94.0	95.0
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1995, 2009	3.0	2.7
% of total government expenditure, 1995, 2009	13.9	13.2
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2000, 2008	12.0	9.0
Secondary, 2000, 2008	10.3	9.1
Tertiary, 2000, 2008	14.4	9.7
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 2007	-	0.1
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2007	-	3.8

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	96.1	158.6
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	5.4	3.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	1.6	1.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	2.0	0.8

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	38.2	77.1
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	4.5	0.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	0.6	0.8
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	243.1	224.1

Water

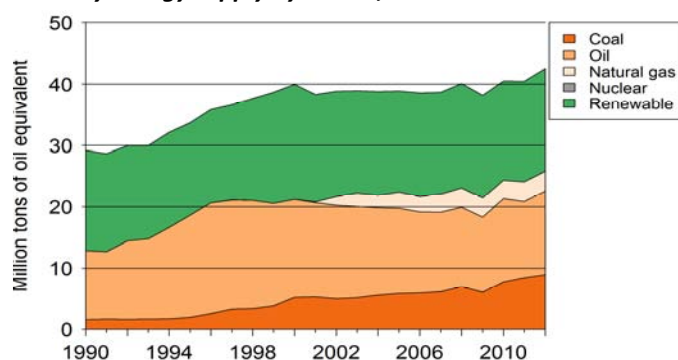
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	7370	4953
Domestic water withdrawal, 1995, 2009 (m ³ per capita per annum)	61.3	67.9

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	463.4	440.0
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	182.6	115.8
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	56.9	40.0

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.3	2.5
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	8.7	10.9
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	22.0	26.1

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	3351.0	85.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	7804.0	1196.4
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	1.7	4.6

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	104.5
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	37.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	2.6

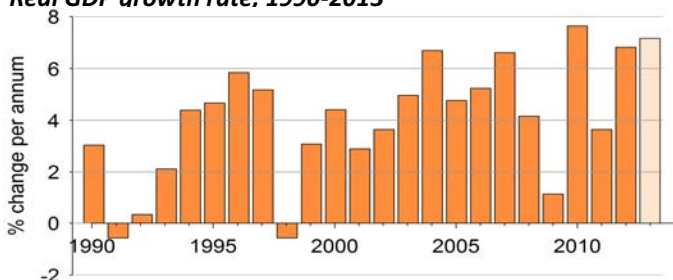
Railway density, 1990, 2008	1.6	1.6
Road density, 1990, 2003	538.5	670.9
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1994, 2003	16.6	9.9
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2010	9.9	8.7
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	9.1

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	62.1	145.2
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	792.5	2587
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	2538	3801

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	59.5	60.7
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	42.5	47.4
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	76.5	74.2
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	9	7
Female, 1991, 2012	10.6	7.1
Male, 1991, 2012	8.1	6.9
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	17.3	14.9

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	16.6	14.9
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	20.4	16.3

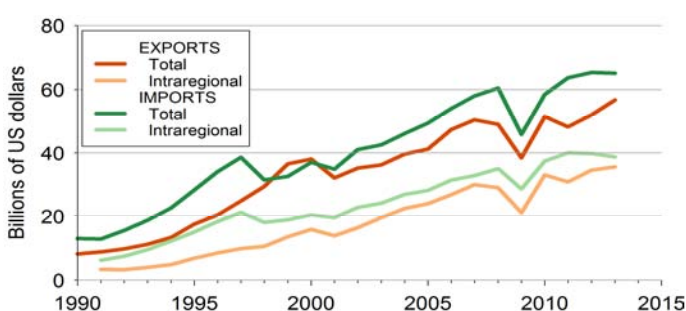
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	12.7	3.0
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	8.2	0.5

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	16.5	21.2
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	26.5	24.4
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	5.9	8.1
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	3.5	5.4

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	1.1	1.3
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	1.7
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	2.6	0.0
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	3.0	9.8
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	62.3	24.5

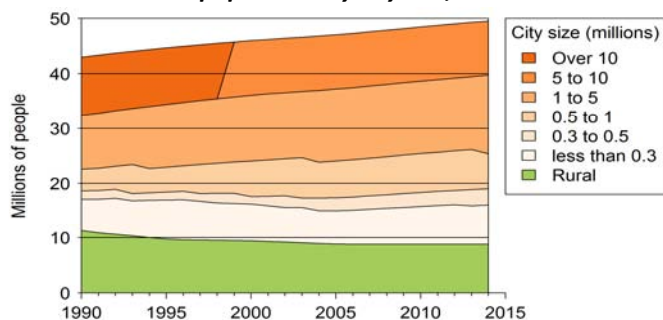
Republic of Korea



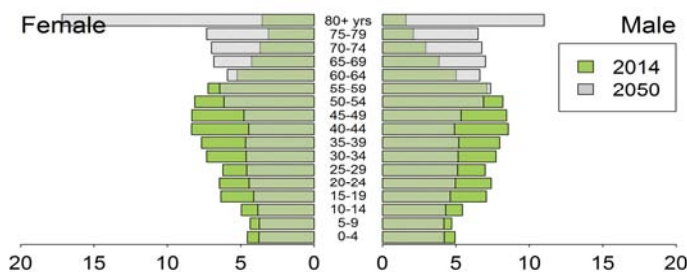
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	43.0	49.5
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.0	0.5
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	73.8	82.4
in cities over 1 million people	47.5	48.7
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	12.8	19.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	13.5	14.7
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	432.9	490.5
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.1	2.5
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-2.9	1.2
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	71.7	81.8
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	1.6	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	4.2	2.2

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



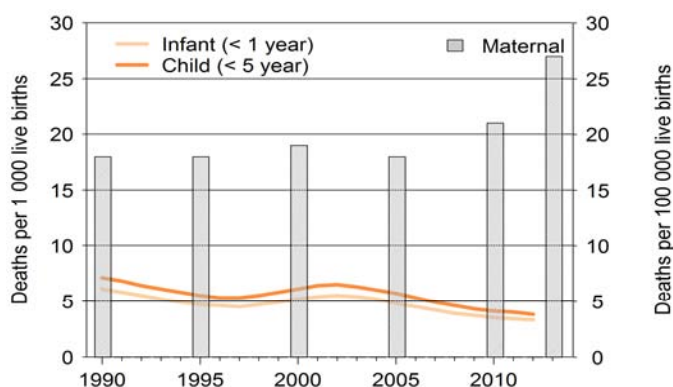
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1998	31.6	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1991, 2012	67.0	88.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	97.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	6.1	3.3
Under-five, 1990, 2012	7.1	3.8
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	18	27
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit (% of women with live births)	-	-

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.74	7.54
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	479.2	2321
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	7.09	13.58
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	184.8	1250

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	99.2	99.1
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2012	96.4	96.0
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	74.2	98.4
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1990, 2011	3.3	5.2
% of total government expenditure, 1995, 2011	21.0	25.0
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1998, 2011	17.8	23.5
Secondary, 1998, 2011	14.9	24.9
Tertiary, 1998, 2011	7.0	12.4
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2011	2.4	4.0
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2011	331.6	1198.0

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	299.6	646.8
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	8.6	7.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	7.0	13.3
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	1.1	0.6

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	229.3	587.7
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	14.4	4.1
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	5.3	12.1
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	469.9	428.5

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	1594	1422
Domestic water withdrawal, 2002	-	142.7
(m ³ per capita per annum)		

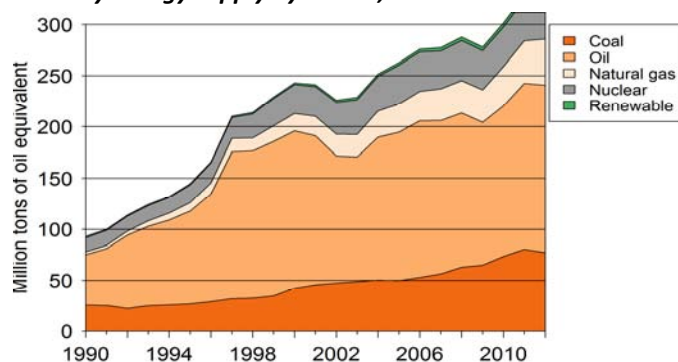
Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2013	2162.1	5323.1
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	190.4	188.2

Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2012	1.1	0.7
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Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	3.5	3.9
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	4.3	6.3
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	66.0	63.8

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	194.0	10.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	189.2	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.1

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.2	111.0
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	84.8
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013	0.0	38.0
* (per 100 population)		

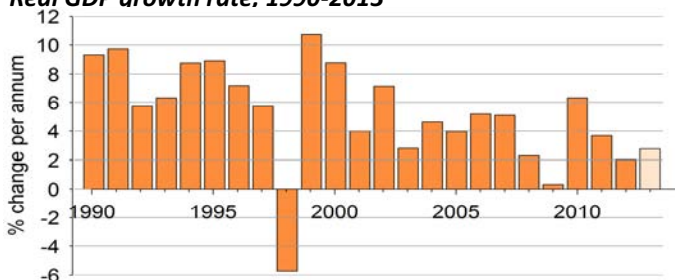
Railway density, 1990, 2011	31.3	34.8
Road density, 1990, 2009	574.4	1081.2
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2009	71.5	79.3
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	172.0	284.0
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	14.1

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	360.3	1078.2
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	6293	23052
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	11355	28563

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	58.9	58.8
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	46.2	48.4
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	72.0	69.6

Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012

Female, 1991, 2012	1.8	2.9
Male, 1991, 2012	2.8	3.4

Youth unemployment rate

% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	7.2	8.9
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Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	16.8	22.0
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	15.2	21.1

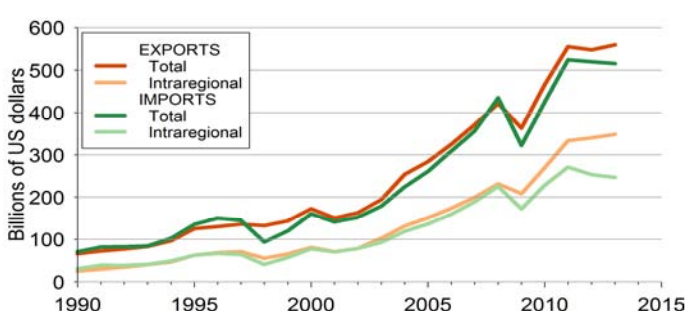
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	8.6	1.3
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013	6.0	-2.8
(% change per annum)		

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	24.0	48.2
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	25.8	44.4
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	3.6	9.6
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	3.7	9.1

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

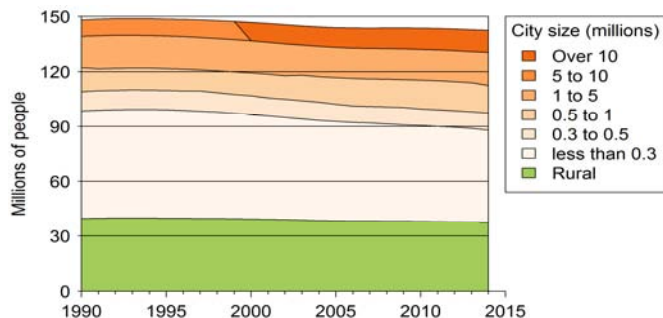
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.4	0.8
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.4	2.7
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990	0.0	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.9	0.8
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



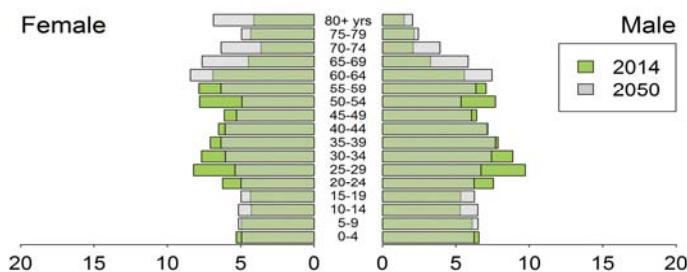
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	148.1	142.5
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	0.4	-0.3
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	73.4	73.9
in cities over 1 million people	17.5	21.1
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	15.9	17.2
in cities < 0.3 million people	39.9	35.7
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1992, 2012	8.7	8.4
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	7.8	7.7
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	3.0	1.5
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	68.1	68.1
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	1.9	1.6
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	51.8	25.7

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



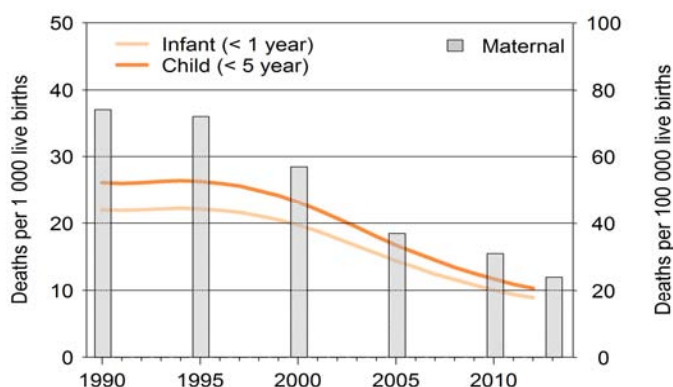
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1993, 2009	1.5	0.0
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1993, 2009	8.3	0.1
below national poverty line, 2012 (% of population)	-	11.0
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1993, 2009	48.4	40.1
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	80.0	92.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	98.0	99.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	58.0	59.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	80.0	74.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	22	8.9
Under-five, 1990, 2012	26.1	10.3
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	74	24
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit (% of women with live births)	-	-

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	5.36	6.26
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	300.1	1474
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	9.03	10.31
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	221.6	786.1

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2012	-	96.2
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	51.4	76.1
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2010	-	99.6
Male, 2010	-	99.7
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 2000, 2008	2.9	4.1
% of total government expenditure, 2000, 2008	9.0	12.0
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary, 2000, 2008	10.9	14.2
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2012	1.0	1.1
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2012	53.3	264.4

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	3582.2	2510.2
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-5.9	1.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	24.2	17.5
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	6.3	1.7

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	2178.8	1653.2
% change per annum, 1991, 2011	-0.5	4.9
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	14.7	11.5
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	1163.7	785.0

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	30296	31487
Domestic water withdrawal, 1994, 2001	96.1	91.7
(m ³ per capita per annum)		

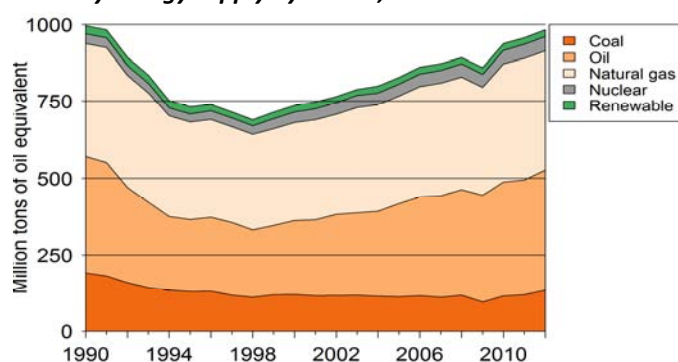
Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	5934.5	5284.6
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	469.6	347.3

Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	3.0	2.4
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Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	2.3	11.6
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	5.0	11.3
Forest (% of land area), 1992, 2012	49.4	49.4

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1992, 2013	31.0	4.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1992, 2013	1.8	335.6
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	0.0	0.1

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	152.8
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	61.4
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013	0.0	16.6
* (per 100 population)		

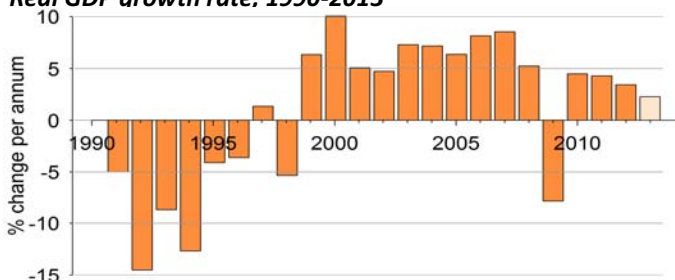
Railway density, 1990, 2011	5.2	5.2
Road density, 1990, 2009	53.9	60.0
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990	74.2	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2009	139.1	233.1
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	18.6

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	844.2	980.9
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	3840	14178
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	12638	15216

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	58.2	60.0
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	51.5	54.1
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	66.1	67.3

Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012

Female, 1991, 2012	11.8	5.1
Male, 1991, 2012	12.4	5.8

Youth unemployment rate

% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	23.6	14.9
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Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)	-	-
Government expenditure (% of GDP)	-	-

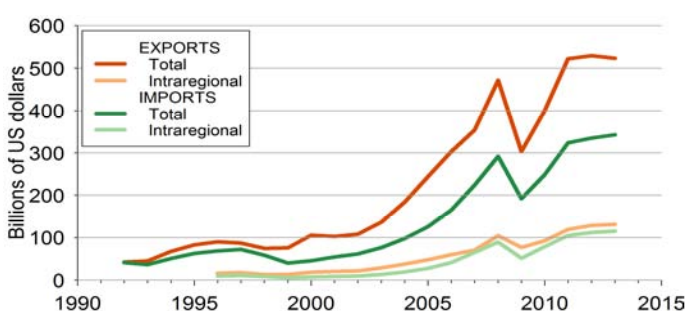
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1993, 2013	874.6	6.8
Exchange rate against USD, 1994, 2013	120.9	3.2
(% change per annum)		

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	8.6	25.4
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	8.3	16.7
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1994, 2013	2.1	3.1
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1994, 2013	3.8	6.0

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

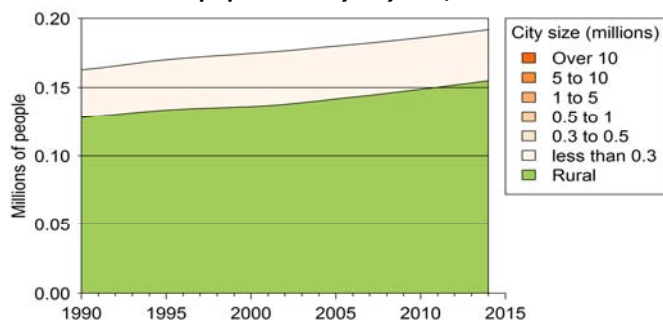
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.2	2.5
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.3	2.4
ODA received (% of GDP)	-	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1994, 2012	1.1	0.3
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



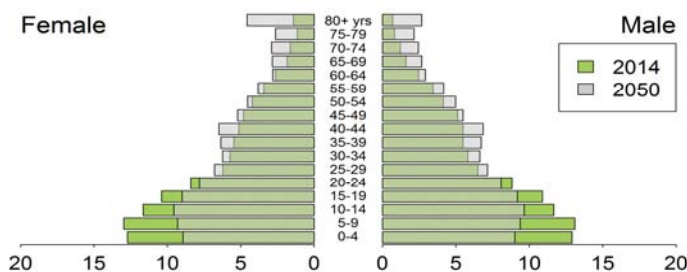
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	162.9	191.8
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	0.5	0.8
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	21.2	19.3
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	21.2	19.3
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	57.3	66.5
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	2.0	3.0
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-16.5	-13.4
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	64.9	73.4
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	5.1	4.1
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	33.7	28.3

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



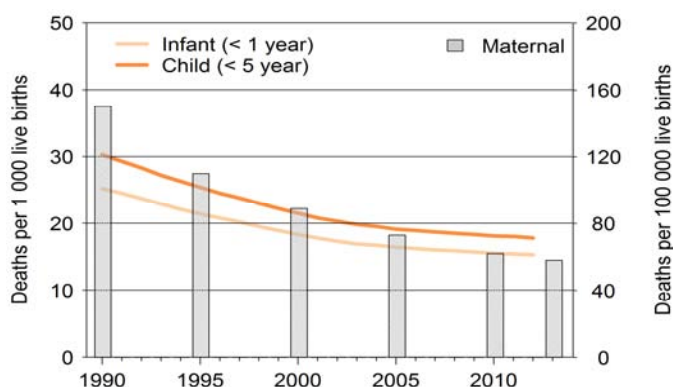
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	87.0	99.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	97.0	97.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	92.0	91.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	94.0	93.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	25.2	15.3
Under-five, 1990, 2012	30.3	17.8
Children under-five underweight (%), 1999	1.7	-
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	150	58
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2009 (% of women with live births)	-	93

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	5.17	6.82
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	110.2	308.1
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	7.48	13.46
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	71.74	285.8

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	90.5	94.8
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2012	71.1	79.7
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2000 * (% of respective school age population)	11.8	7.6
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1991, 2012	97.4	98.7
Male, 1991, 2012	98.4	99.1
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1999, 2008	4.5	5.8
% of total government expenditure, 1999, 2008	12.2	16.1
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1999, 2002	9.1	11.9
Secondary, 1999, 2001	10.0	10.3
Tertiary, 1999, 2001	211.9	210.7
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	0.3	0.4
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-0.7	2.9
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	1.8	1.9
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	2.6	0.6
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.5	1.1
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	2.4	6.7
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	45.9	60.4

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2012	8.0	12.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2012	170.0	12.7
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	178.5	19.5

Connectivity

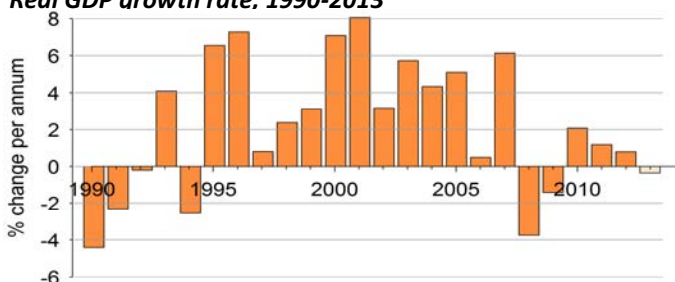
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2007	0.0	47.2
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	15.3
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.1

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 1996 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	279.2	-
Paved roads (% of roads), 2001	-	14.2
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2007	-	39.2
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	16.4

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	687.9	3607
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	2596	3936

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	48.5	31.0
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	70.0	35.4

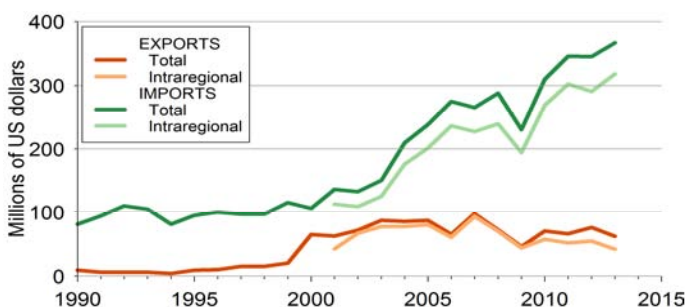
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	15.2	0.6
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	4.2	0.8

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	8.0	9.1
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	72.3	53.8
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	30.3	27.7
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	18.5	13.2

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	5.9	3.4
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 2012	-	1.3
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	42.4	17.7
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	38.4	23.3
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	81.9	62.1

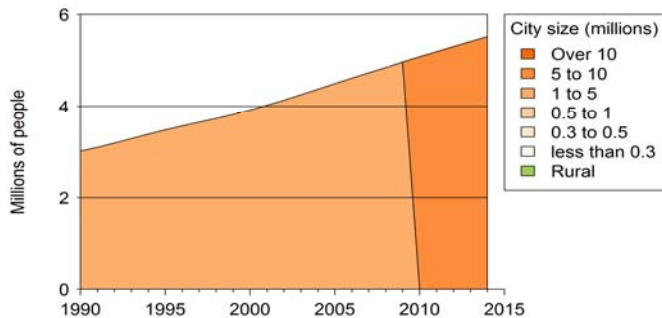


Singapore

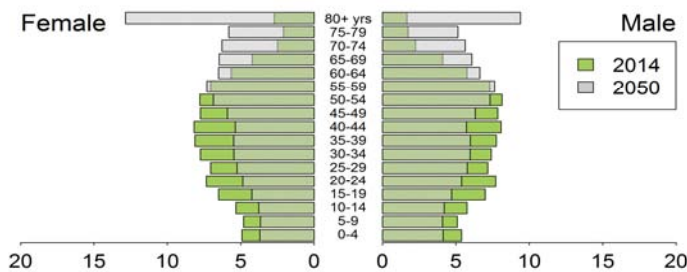
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	3.0	5.5
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.5	1.9
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	100.0	100.0
in cities over 1 million people	100.0	100.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	0.0	0.0
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	4435.9	7469.4
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	24.1	42.9
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	15.3	15.0
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	76.0	82.5
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	1.7	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	7.9	6.0

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



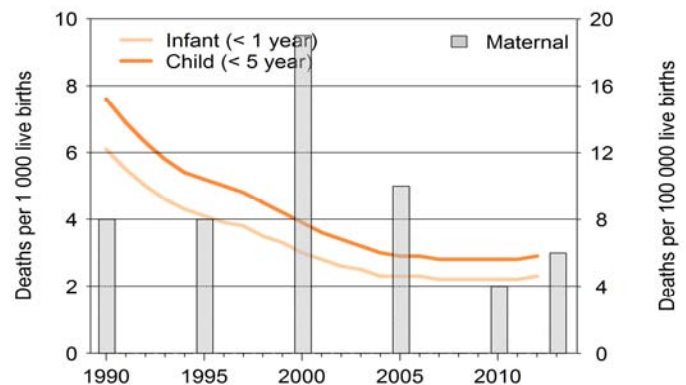
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1998	42.5	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural	-	-
Urban, 1990, 2012	100.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural	-	-
Urban, 1990, 2012	99.0	100.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	6.1	2.3
Under-five, 1990, 2012	7.6	2.9
Children under-five underweight (%), 2000, 2000	3.3	3.3
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	8	6
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit (% of women with live births)	-	-

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	2.96	4.65
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	802.7	2881
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	9.43	11.4
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	398.1	864.5

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1990, 2012	83.0	94.4
Male, 1990, 2012	95.1	98.5
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 2000, 2013	3.4	3.0
% of total government expenditure, 2000, 2013	14.8	18.1
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2010	-	11.2
Secondary, 2010	-	17.0
Tertiary, 2013	-	23.4
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2012	1.3	2.1
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2012	389.4	1276.9

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	32.6	50.4
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	6.5	6.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	10.8	9.9
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	0.8	0.2

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	29.4	64.8
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	38.9	0.8
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	9.7	12.5
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	382.2	231.9

Water

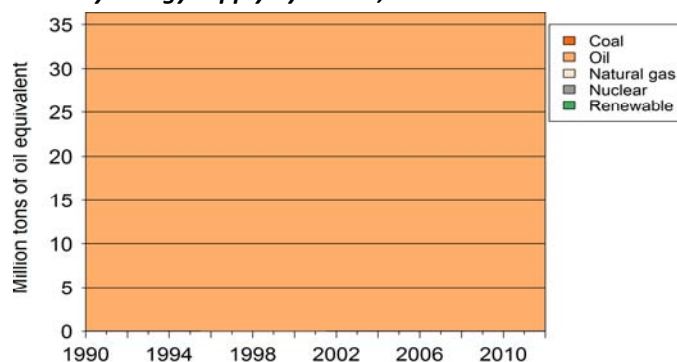
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	187.9	113.1
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2005 (m ³ per capita per annum)	223.9	239.8

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	3821.3	4724.2
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	149.9	88.5
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	0.3	2.8

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 2000, 2012	1.4	1.4
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	5.0	5.4
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	3.4	3.3

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1994-2003, 2003	3.6	33.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1994-2003, 2003	0.2	0.2
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1994-2003, 2003	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	1.7	155.6
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	73.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.3	25.7

Railway density

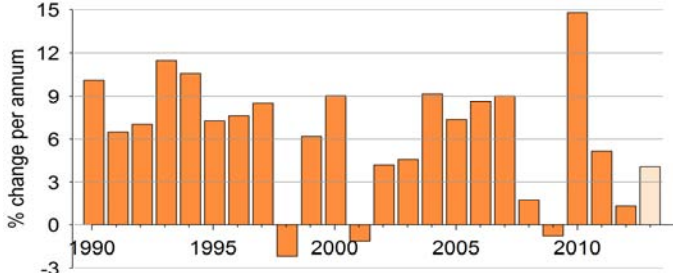
Road density, 1990, 2010	4176.1	4824.3
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	97.1	100.0
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2010	97.6	117.0
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	-	5.1
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	-

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	49.8	183.4
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	12875	52141
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	25490	53358

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	63.0	66.1
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	47.9	57.2
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	78.2	75.5
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	3.3	2.8
Female, 1991, 2012	3.9	3
Male, 1991, 2012	3	2.7
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	9.2	10.2

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1998, 2012	30.0	23.1
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1998, 2012	19.2	14.4

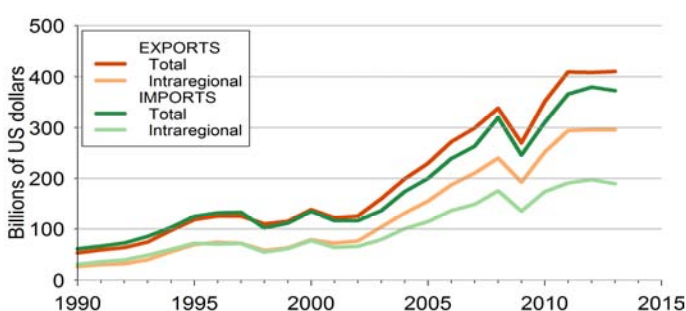
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	3.5	2.4
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	-0.5	0.1

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	135.8	143.3
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	156.8	130.3
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	32.8	42.7
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	22.1	44.9

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

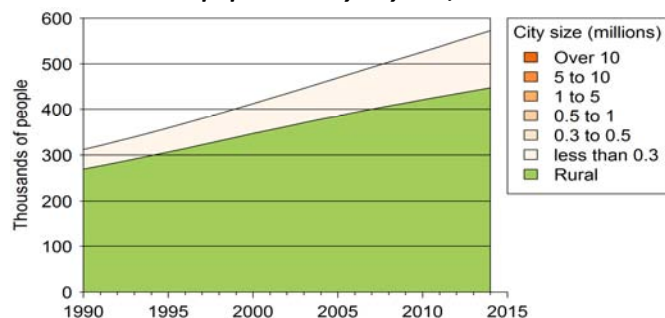
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	14.4	22.1
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	5.2	4.9
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990	0.0	-
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



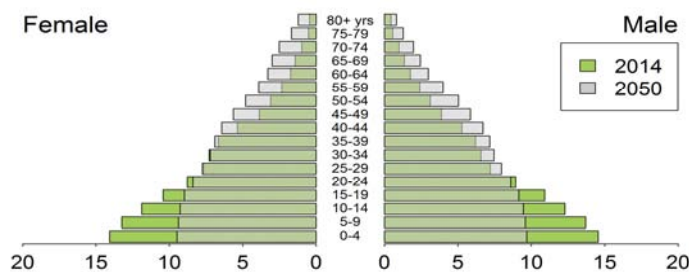
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	311.8	572.9
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.8	2.1
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	13.7	21.9
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	13.7	21.9
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	10.8	19.0
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	1.5	1.4
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-0.6	-4.3
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	56.7	67.9
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	5.9	4.0
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	84.8	64.9

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



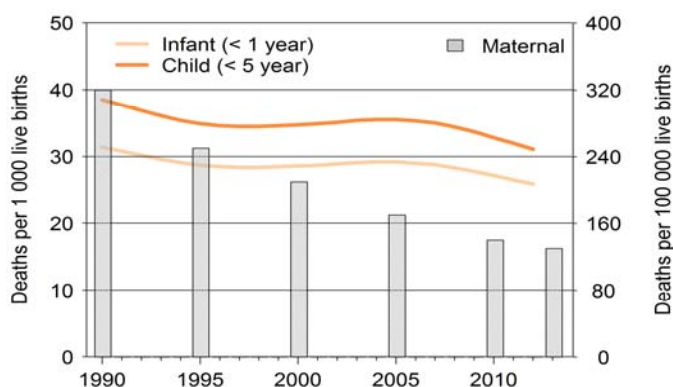
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line, 2006 (% of population)	-	22.7
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 2000, 2012	77.0	77.0
Urban, 2000, 2012	93.0	93.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 2000, 2012	15.0	15.0
Urban, 2000, 2012	81.0	81.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	31.4	25.9
Under-five, 1990, 2012	38.5	31.1
Children under-five underweight (%), 2007	-	11.5
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	320	130
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2007 (% of women with live births)	-	73.9

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.25	8.05
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	78.16	251.6
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	14.81	19.93
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	73.12	246.3

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2007	-	80.7
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2007	23.6	31.0
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1999	69.0	-
Male, 1999	83.7	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1991, 2010	2.8	9.9
% of total government expenditure, 1991, 2010	8.6	17.5
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	5.9	4.6
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-8.0	1.8
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	18.9	8.7
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	28.3	6.7
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	1E+05	81332
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.9
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	0.1	2.2
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	83.0	78.7

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1992, 2014	0.0	22.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1992, 2014	0.0	50.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

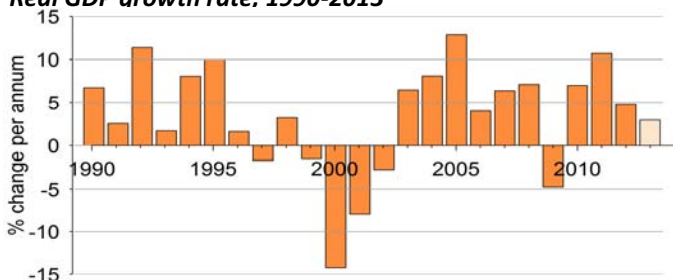
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	57.6
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	8.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.3

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 1990, 2000	43.2	49.7
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2001	2.1	2.4
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	14.7

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	667.4	1837
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	2322	2695

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	61.9	63.3
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	49.7	50.6
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	73.7	75.9
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012		
Female, 1991, 2012	5.6	5.3
Male, 1991, 2012	4.4	4.1
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	11.3	11.5

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1993, 2013	30.4	42.7
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1993, 2013	33.5	44.1

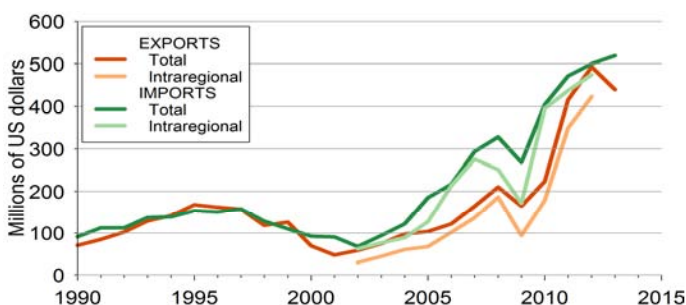
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	8.7	6.7
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	10.1	-0.7

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	33.6	41.9
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	43.7	49.5
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	9.1	12.3
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	26.7	18.9

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

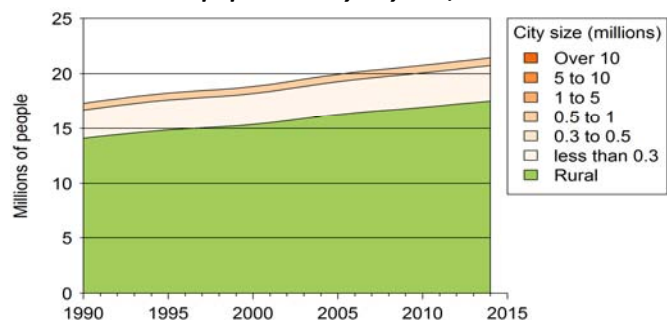
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	5.0	6.8
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 2000, 2012	0.0	0.3
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	21.9	30.2
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1999, 2012	0.6	1.7
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	57.9	22.6



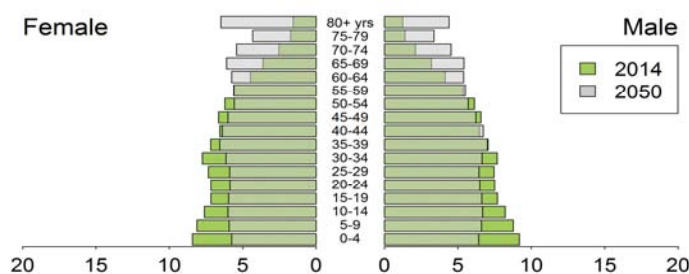
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	17.3	21.4
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.3	0.8
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	18.6	18.3
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	3.5	3.3
in cities < 0.3 million people	15.0	15.0
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	264.0	321.6
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	2.6	1.5
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-2.9	-3.0
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	69.5	74.5
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	2.5	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	29.8	16.9

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



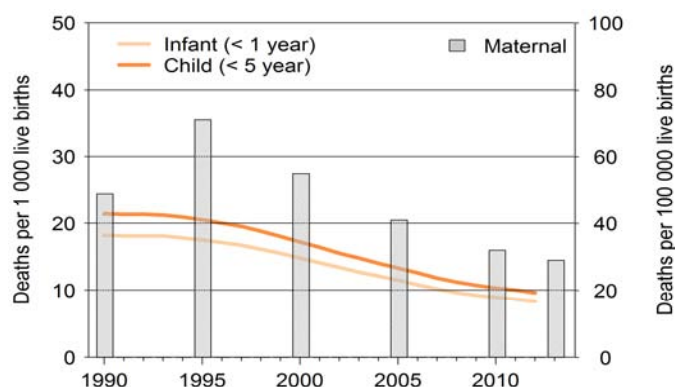
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1991, 2010	15.0	4.1
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1991, 2010	49.5	23.9
below national poverty line, 1991, 2010 (% of population)	26.1	8.9
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1991, 2010	32.5	36.4
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	63.0	93.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	92.0	99.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	65.0	94.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	78.0	83.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	18.2	8.3
Under-five, 1990, 2012	21.4	9.6
Children under-five underweight (%), 1993, 2009	33.8	21.6
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	49	29
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1993, 2007 (% of women with live births)	80.2	99.4

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	3000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	200
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.1

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.34	3.15
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	68.66	189.4
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	5.26	6.37
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	32.14	85.44

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 2012	-	93.8
Net enrolment in secondary,* 2011	-	85.4
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 2012	-	17.0
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2010	-	90.0
Male, 2010	-	92.6
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1990, 2012	2.4	1.7
% of total government expenditure, 1990, 2012	7.8	8.8
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2012	-	4.8
Secondary, 2012	-	6.9
Tertiary, 2012	-	24.2
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2010	0.2	0.2
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2010	3.9	7.9

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	18.4	29.8
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	2.3	8.9
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	1.1	1.4
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	2.2	0.6

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	3.7	15.0
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	2.5	14.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	0.2	0.7
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	108.0	145.6

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	2977	2503
Domestic water withdrawal, 1990, 2005 (m ³ per capita per annum)	11.3	40.3

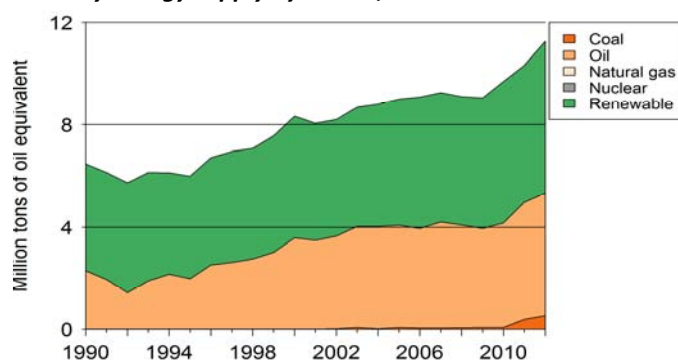
Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	318.4	534.1
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	159.8	103.0

Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	76.0	51.6
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Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.1	1.3
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	20.3	22.0
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	37.5	29.2

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2013	33.0	117.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2013	440.0	77.4
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	95.5
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	21.9
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	2.0

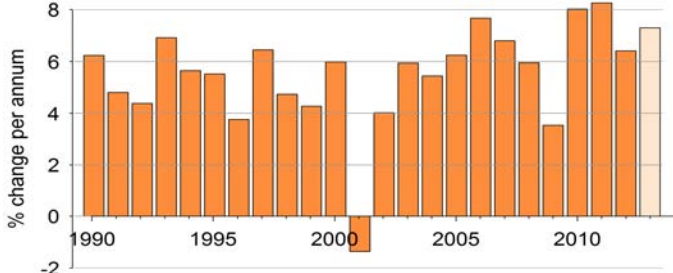
Railway density, 1990, 2008	23.2	23.3
Road density, 1990, 2010	1483.0	1819.4
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 2003	-	81.0
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2010	12.2	19.9
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	13.7

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	12.0	38.3
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	473.6	2816
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	1993	5188

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	48.6	52.4
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	28.0	32.4
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	69.0	73.8

Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012

Female, 1991, 2012	23	7.4
Male, 1991, 2012	10.8	3.5

Youth unemployment rate

% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	42.8	18.5
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Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	21.4	13.1
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	28.7	19.1

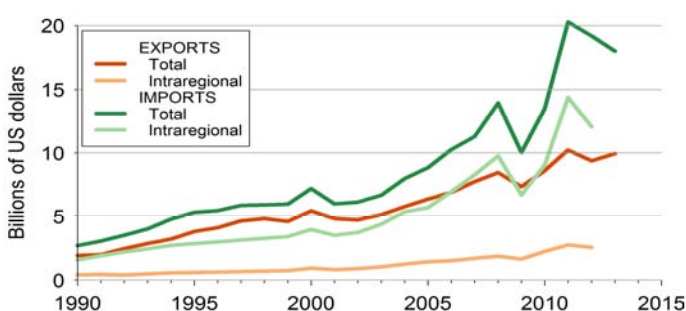
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	21.5	6.9
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	9.2	1.1

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	23.3	15.8
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	32.8	28.5
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	5.2	7.4
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	7.6	5.4

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



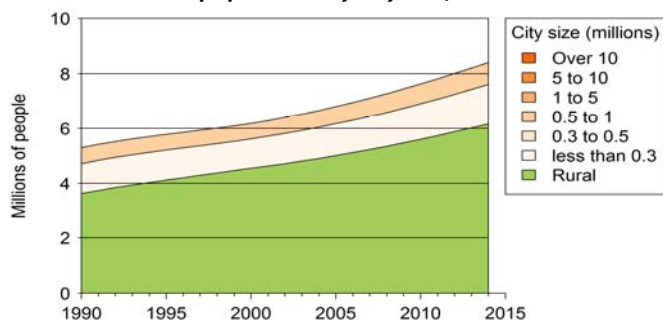
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.5	1.6
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.1
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	8.9	0.8
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	4.9	10.1
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	71.5	42.7

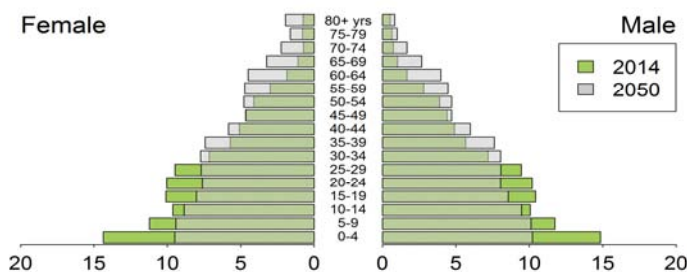
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	5.3	8.4
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.7	2.5
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	31.7	26.7
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	11.1	9.5
in cities < 0.3 million people	20.6	17.2
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1992, 2012	38.7	56.2
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	8.1	3.4
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-10.4	-2.5
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	62.9	67.4
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	5.2	3.8
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	57.4	42.8

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



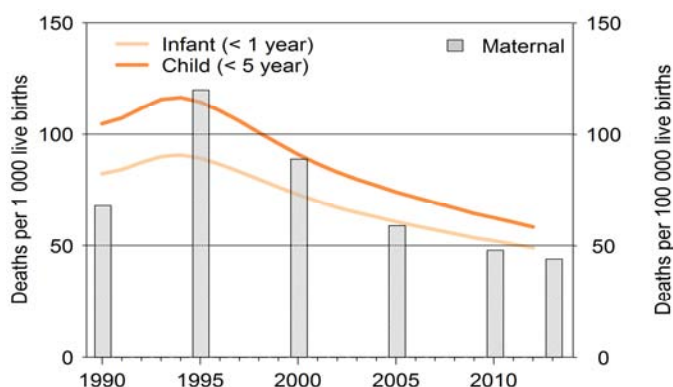
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1999, 2009	49.4	6.6
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1999, 2009	83.7	27.7
below national poverty line, 1999, 2009 (% of population)	96.0	47.2
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1999, 2009	29.0	30.8
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1993, 2012	44.0	64.0
Urban, 1993, 2012	92.0	93.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1993, 2012	88.0	95.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	92.0	94.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	82.4	49
Under-five, 1990, 2012	104.7	58.3
Children under-five underweight (%), 2012	-	12.1
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	68	44
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2000, 2012 (% of women with live births)	71.3	78.8

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	12000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	1000
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.3

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.48	5.76
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	29.31	129.1
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	7.42	6.81
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	10.84	40.03

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2000, 2012	93.7	98.4
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2011	62.5	83.2
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	17.4	22.5
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2000, 2012	99.2	99.7
Male, 2000, 2012	99.7	99.8
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1993, 2012	8.2	4.0
% of total government expenditure, 1998, 2012	15.1	16.3
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary, 2012	-	18.5
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 2011	-	0.1
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2011	-	2.5

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	21.5	14.7
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-10.0	4.3
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	4.1	1.9
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	7.6	2.6

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	10.9	3.0
% change per annum, 1991, 2011	-7.6	4.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	2.1	0.4
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	683.9	209.0

Water

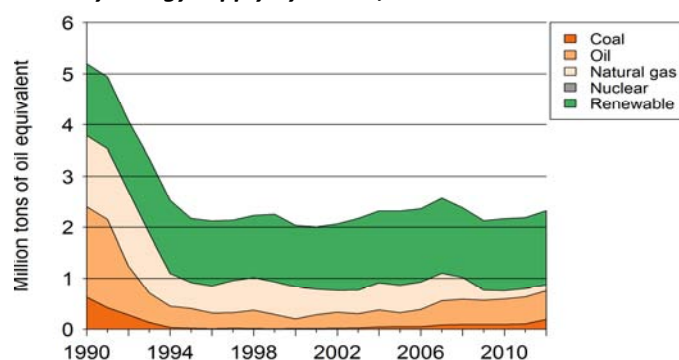
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	3967	2736
Domestic water withdrawal, 1994, 2006 (m ³ per capita per annum)	72.2	93.0

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	1002.0	283.0
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	333.0	147.4
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	26.7	63.2

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	1.9	4.8
Forest (% of land area), 1992, 2012	2.9	2.9

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	0.0	15.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	0.3	2.6
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	91.8
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	16.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.1

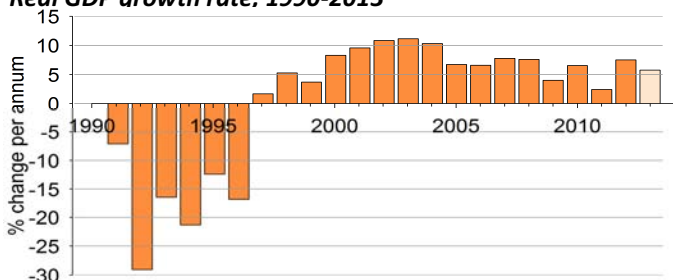
Railway density, 2011	-	4.4
Road density, 1990, 2000	213.4	198.4
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990	71.6	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2007	19.0	29.2
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	18.1

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	3.8	3.5
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	535.4	953.1
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	3009	1920

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	59.2	59.9
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	51.4	51.8
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	67.4	68.2
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	11.2	11.5
Female, 1991, 2012	11.5	11.8
Male, 1991, 2012	11	11.3
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	20.2	21.2

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	26.7	23.0
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	58.1	28.0

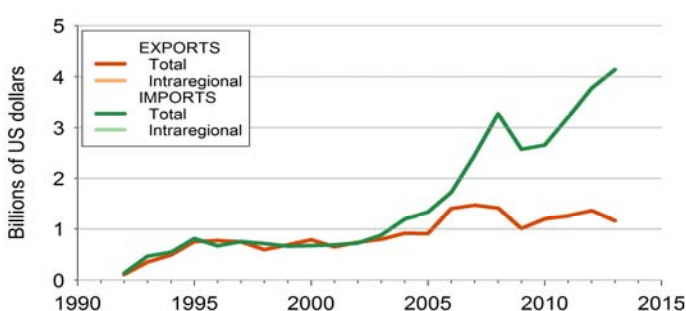
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 2013	-	5.0
Exchange rate against USD, 1993, 2013 (% change per annum)	319.6	0.6

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	5.6	14.3
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	6.7	50.8
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1997, 2013	6.4	8.8
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1997, 2013	9.3	13.0

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

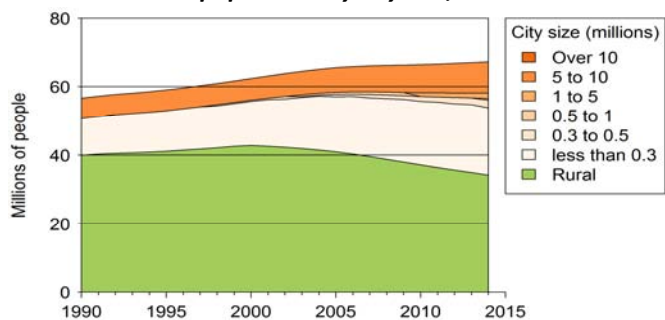
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.5	3.1
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.6	5.2
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 2012	-	47.5
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.5	47.8

Thailand

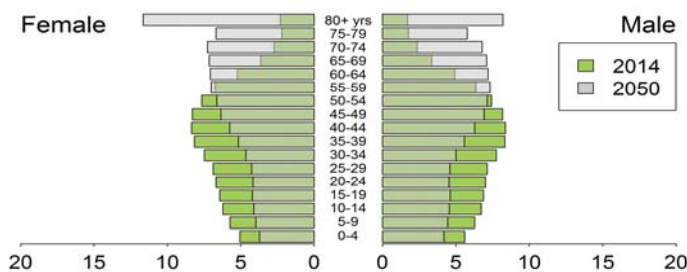
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	56.6	67.2
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.3	0.3
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	29.4	49.2
in cities over 1 million people	10.4	16.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	4.1
in cities < 0.3 million people	19.0	29.1
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	110.3	130.2
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.9	5.6
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-3.8	0.3
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	70.4	74.6
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	2.1	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	50.2	41.0

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



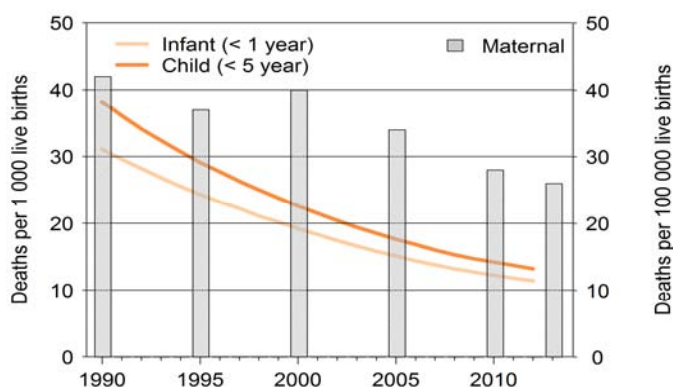
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1990, 2010	11.6	0.4
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1990, 2010	37.1	4.1
below national poverty line, 1990, 2011 (% of population)	58.1	13.2
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1990, 2010	45.3	39.4
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	82.0	95.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	96.0	97.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	79.0	96.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	87.0	89.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	31.1	11.4
Under-five, 1990, 2012	38.2	13.2
Children under-five underweight (%), 1993, 2006	16.3	7
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	42	26
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1996, 2009 (% of women with live births)	85.9	99.1

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	440000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990	1000	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.8	1.1

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.53	3.93
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	165.4	385.5
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	10.77	14.21
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	76.86	266.6

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2009	-	95.6
Net enrolment in secondary, * 2012	-	79.5
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2013 * (% of respective school age population)	32.9	51.2
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2000, 2010	90.5	96.4
Male, 2000, 2010	94.9	96.4
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1991, 2012	3.1	7.6
% of total government expenditure, 1995, 2012	18.2	31.5
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1998, 2012	12.8	38.3
Secondary, 1998, 2012	18.9	37.4
Tertiary, 1998, 2012	45.4	19.5
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2009	0.1	0.3
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2009	6.0	20.2

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	208.1	413.1
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	6.2	14.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	3.7	6.2
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	2.4	1.2

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	80.4	243.2
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	22.2	3.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	1.4	3.7
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	358.2	458.2

Water

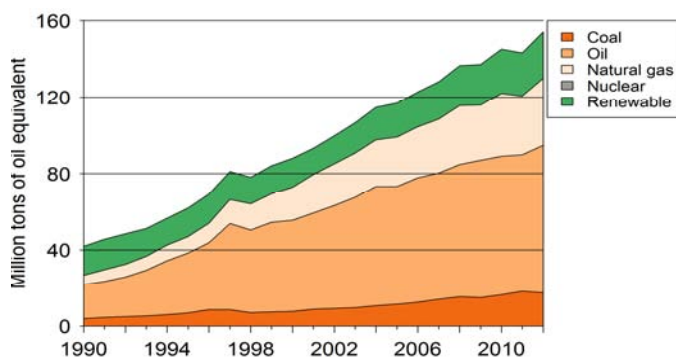
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	7607	6567
Domestic water withdrawal, 1990, 2007 (m ³ per capita per annum)	26.4	41.5

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	741.3	1895.0
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	186.8	223.9
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	36.0	18.9

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	3.8	5.1
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	11.9	18.8
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	38.3	37.2

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	36.0	63.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	0.0	1000.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.1	0.1

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.1	138.0
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	28.9
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	7.4

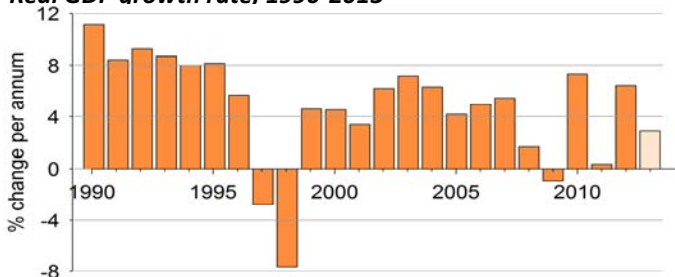
Railway density, 1990, 2011	7.6	8.7
Road density, 1990, 2006	141.3	352.4
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1991, 2000	88.4	98.5
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	34.7	73.5
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	38.1

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	92.8	241.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	1561	5775
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	3967	8463

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	77.6	71.9
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	71.4	64.0
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	84.0	80.2
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	2.7	0.7
Female, 1991, 2012	2.7	0.6
Male, 1991, 2012	2.7	0.7
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	6.6	2.8

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	17.5	18.2
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	13.2	20.1

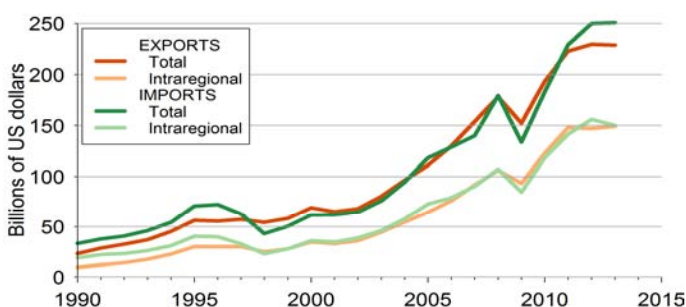
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	5.9	2.2
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	5.7	-1.1

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	26.1	57.5
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	37.4	63.0
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	7.1	14.7
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	7.0	13.8

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

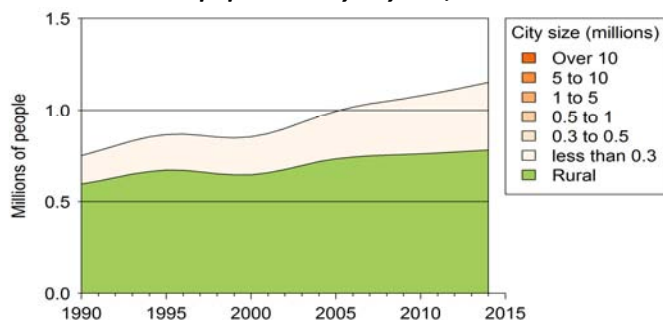
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	2.9	2.8
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.2	3.3
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.9	0.0
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	1.1	1.2
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	31.8	34.8



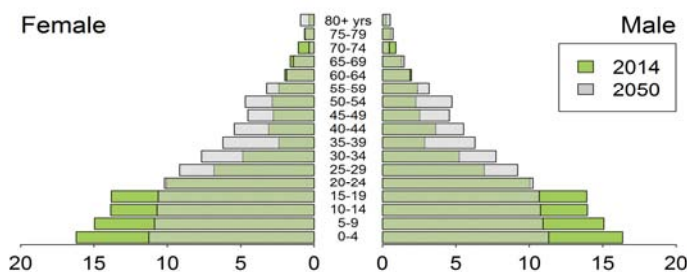
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	0.8	1.2
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.9	1.7
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	20.8	32.1
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	20.8	32.1
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	50.5	74.9
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	1.2	1.0
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-1.1	-13.3
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	48.4	68.0
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	5.3	5.7
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	59.5	52.2

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



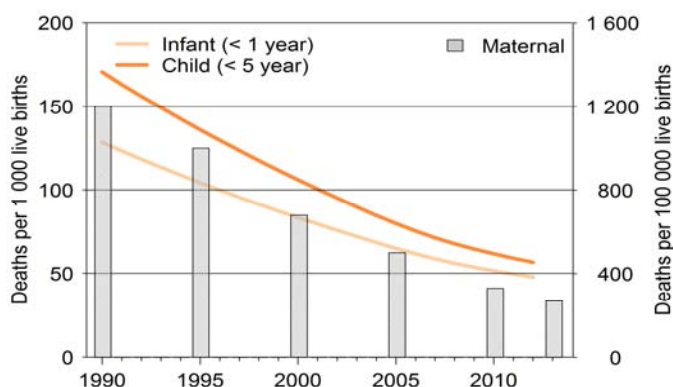
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line, 2007 (% of population)	-	49.9
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1995, 2012	49.0	61.0
Urban, 1995, 2012	67.0	95.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1995, 2012	33.0	27.0
Urban, 1995, 2012	51.0	69.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	128.5	47.8
Under-five, 1990, 2012	170.7	56.7
Children under-five underweight (%), 2009	-	45.3
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	1200	270
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1997, 2010 (% of women with live births)	70.9	84.4

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 2000, 2012	5.14	4.29
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2000, 2012	52.03	79.61
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 2000, 2012	18.87	2.64
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2000, 2011	65.33	58.67

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 2011	-	91.1
Net enrolment in secondary,* 2011	-	37.7
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 2010 * (% of respective school age population)	-	17.7
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2010	-	53.0
Male, 2010	-	63.6
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 2011	-	9.4
% of total government expenditure, 2011	-	7.7
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary, 2010	-	67.4
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	0.5	0.9	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	11.6	1.1	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	0.6	0.9	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	2.5	0.2	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-	
% change per annum	-	-	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-	

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	10207	7374	
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2004 (m ³ per capita per annum)	12.5	102.4	

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita	-	-	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-	
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water), 2000, 2012	0.0	3.8	
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 2000, 2012	3.4	8.7	
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	65.0	48.4	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1994-2003, 2014	0.4	2.0	
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1994-2003, 2014	0.4	0.0	
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1994-2003, 2007	0.0	0.0	

Connectivity

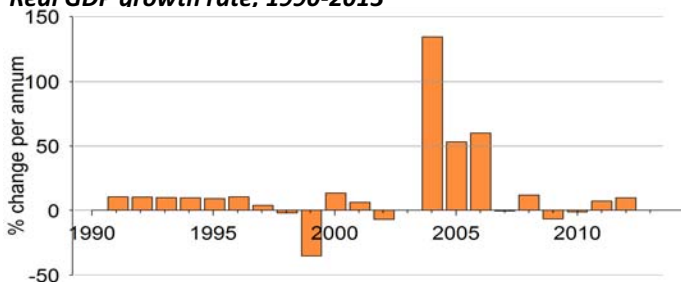
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	57.4	
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	1.1	
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.1	

Railway density	-	-	
Road density	-	-	
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-	
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-	
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-	
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	19.5	

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.4	3.5	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	278.2	4835	
2005 PPP per capita, 1999, 2012	932.7	1580	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	56.6	36.5	
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	37.1	23.3	
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	75.3	49.4	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012			
Female, 1991, 2012	10	5.6	
Male, 1991, 2012	5.9	3.2	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	15.5	12.6	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 2013	-	6.0	
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 2013	-	33.1	

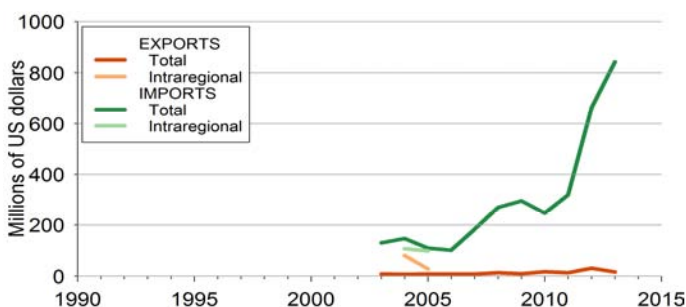
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 2013	-	3.3	
Exchange rate against USD (% change per annum)	-	-	

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 2013	-	0.3	
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 2013	-	14.5	
Exports of services (% of GDP), 2012	-	0.6	
Imports of services (% of GDP), 2012	-	8.7	

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



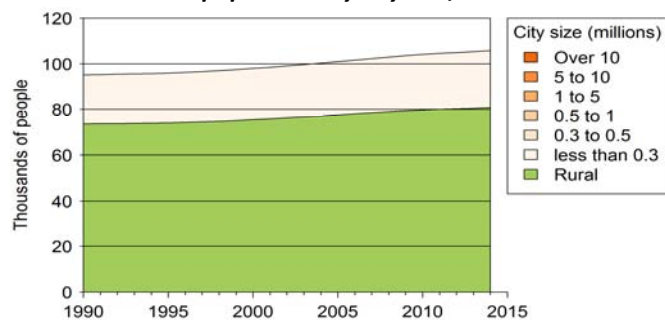
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 2012	-	0.3	
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 2012	-	0.2	
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	5.3	
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 2012	-	2.1	
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-	

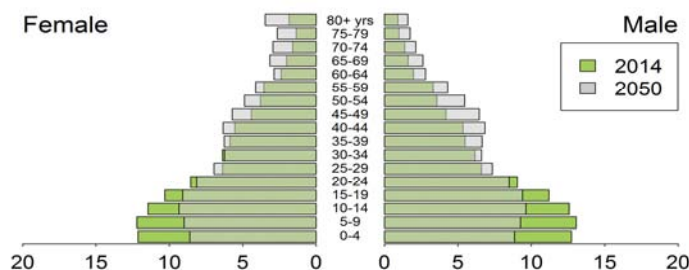
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	95.2	105.8
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	0.2	0.4
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	22.7	23.6
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	22.7	23.6
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	126.9	139.9
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	3.1	5.2
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-23.2	-15.4
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	69.6	72.8
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	4.6	3.7
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	25.5	18.1

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



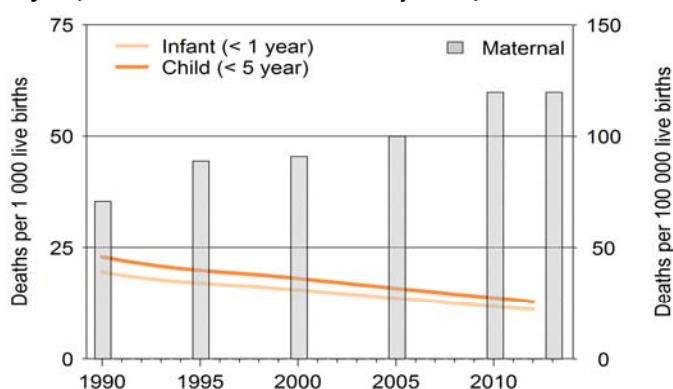
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	99.0	99.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	98.0	99.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	95.0	89.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	98.0	99.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	19.5	11.1
Under-five, 1990, 2012	22.9	12.8
Children under-five underweight (%)	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	71	120
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2010 (% of women with live births)	-	97.9

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	4.13	5.37
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	119.7	269.9
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	9.94	12.8
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	77.86	205.1

Education

Net enrolment in primary,* 1999, 2012	91.3	89.8
Net enrolment in secondary,* 1999, 2001	74.4	76.4
Gross enrolment in tertiary,* 1999, 2003 * (% of respective school age population)	3.5	6.3
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1996, 2006	99.0	99.1
Male, 1996, 2006	98.8	99.0
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1998, 2004	5.6	3.9
% of total government expenditure, 2000, 2004	22.8	18.7
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2004	-	9.7
Secondary, 2004	-	7.4
Tertiary, 2004	-	126.4
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	0.1	0.2
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	4.6	0.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	1.3	1.4
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	0.7	0.4
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.0	9.4
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	1.5	15.6
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	12.5	12.5

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	1.0	1.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	2.6	4.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2011	1.5	0.7

Connectivity

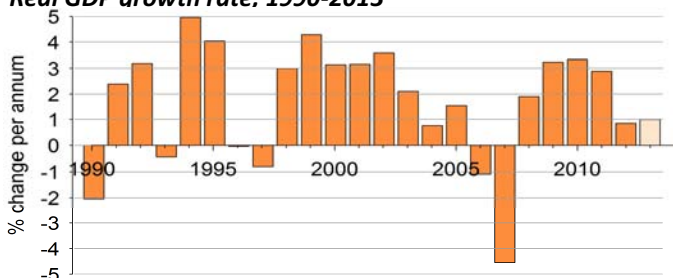
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	54.6
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	35.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	1.6

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 1996, 2000	944.4	944.4
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads), 1995, 2001	27.0	27.0
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	5.8

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	1703	4429
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	2981	4276

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990	34.1	-
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990	37.1	-

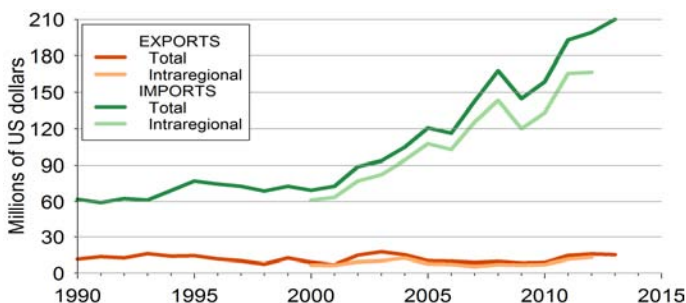
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	9.7	0.7
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	3.7	3.2

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	6.9	3.2
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	38.2	44.7
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	6.6	13.7
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	12.6	14.3

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



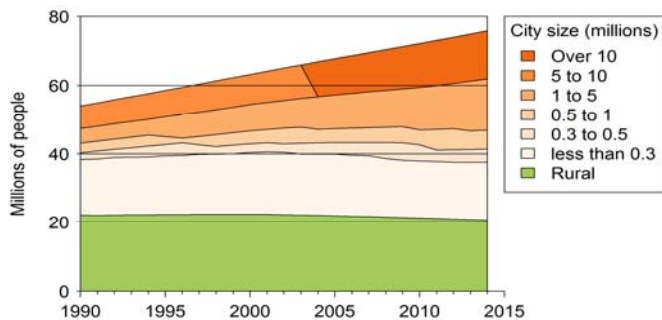
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.1	1.7
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.2
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	18.4	16.8
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	14.8	12.8
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	27.4	42.5

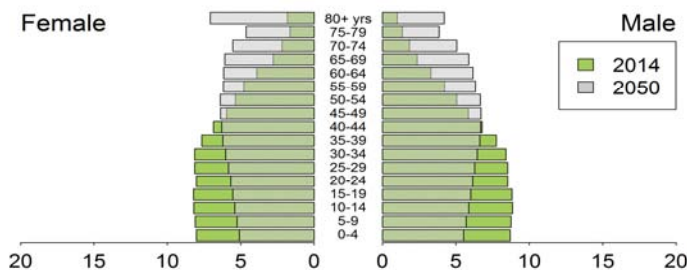
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	54.0	75.8
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	1.8	1.2
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	59.2	72.9
in cities over 1 million people	20.1	38.1
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	8.9	12.3
in cities < 0.3 million people	30.2	22.4
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	68.9	94.4
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	2.1	2.5
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-0.7	0.9
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	64.3	75.6
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.1	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	60.8	30.9

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



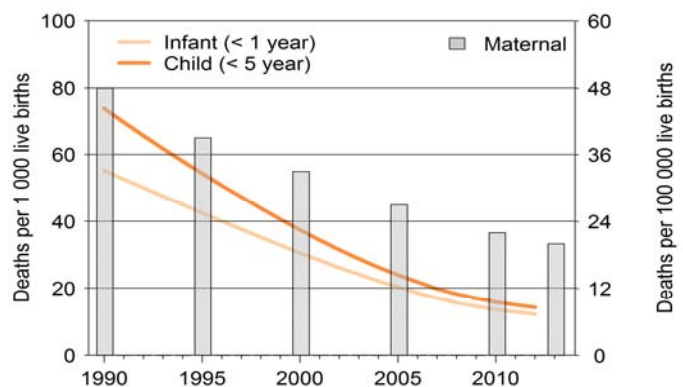
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1994, 2010	2.1	1.3
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1994, 2010	9.8	4.7
below national poverty line, 2009 (% of population)	-	18.1
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1994, 2010	41.5	40.0
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	73.0	99.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	94.0	100.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	66.0	75.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	96.0	97.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	55.2	12.2
Under-five, 1990, 2012	73.7	14.2
Children under-five underweight (%), 1993, 2008	8.7	1.7
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	48	20
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1993, 2008 (% of women with live births)	62.3	92

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.37	6.3
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	174.1	1144
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	10.66	12.79
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	125.8	869.8

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	94.3	94.0
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2012	57.2	82.1
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	23.5	69.4
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1990, 2012	68.5	91.6
Male, 1990, 2012	89.8	98.3
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1993, 2006	3.4	2.9
% of total government expenditure, 2006	-	8.6
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary, 1999, 2006	35.1	26.7
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 1996, 2011	0.5	0.9
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1996, 2011	26.3	154.7

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	222.6	419.9
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	3.1	4.3
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	4.1	5.8
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	1.1	0.6

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	126.9	285.7
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	5.3	7.5
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	2.4	3.9
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	289.9	287.4

Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	3791	2860
Domestic water withdrawal, 1992, 2003	93.2	94.0
(m ³ per capita per annum)		

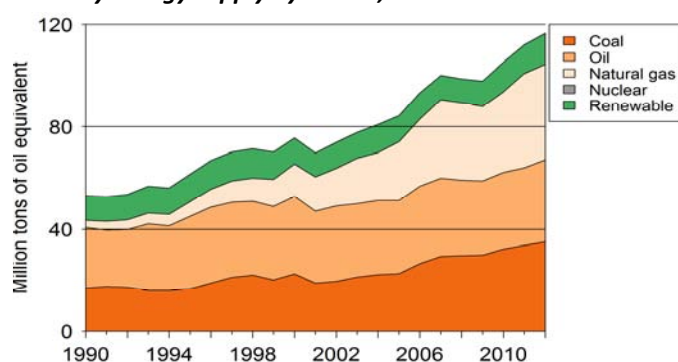
Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2013	976.3	1547.7
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	120.4	115.0

Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2012	18.3	10.1
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Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	2.4	2.7
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	1.7	2.1
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	12.6	15.0

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2013	69.0	7.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2013	4.5	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.1	0.0

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.1	93.0
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	46.3
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 1998, 2013	0.0	11.2
* (per 100 population)		

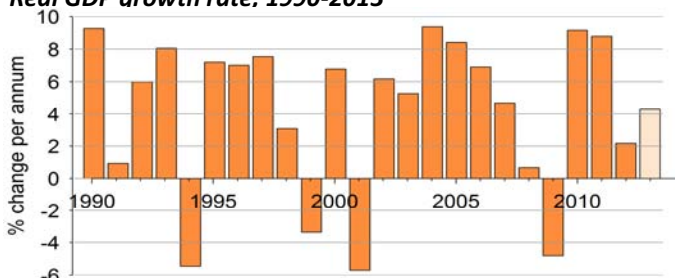
Railway density, 1990, 2011	11.0	12.5
Road density, 1990, 2010	477.4	477.2
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1995, 2010	23.0	89.4
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2011	69.5	110.2
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	12.0

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	269.7	628.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	3751	10653
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	8109	13737

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	51.8	44.9
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	31.6	26.3
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	73.1	64.7
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	8.2	9.2
Female, 1991, 2012	7	10.7
Male, 1991, 2012	8.8	8.6

Youth unemployment rate

% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	15.3	17
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Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)	-	-
Government expenditure (% of GDP)	-	-

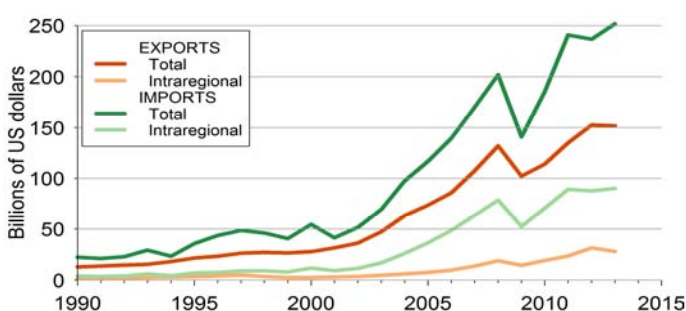
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	60.3	7.5
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013	2386.7	6.0
(% change per annum)		

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	6.4	18.5
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	11.0	30.7
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	3.9	5.7
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	1.4	2.7

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.3	1.7
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.5
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	0.6	0.4
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	1.6	0.1
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	24.4	42.8

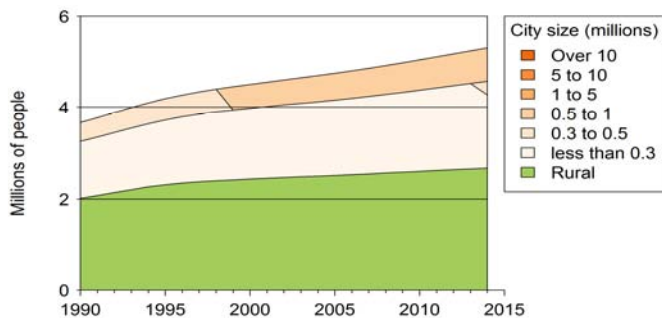
Turkmenistan



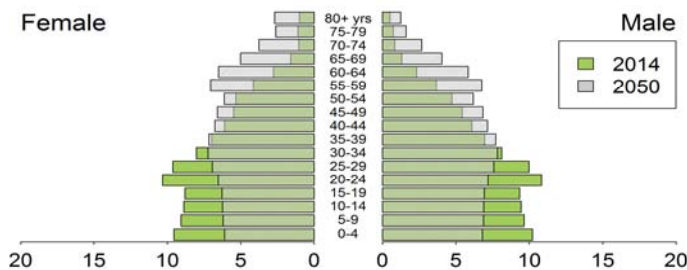
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	3.7	5.3
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.7	1.3
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	45.1	49.7
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	11.2	19.5
in cities < 0.3 million people	33.9	30.2
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1992, 2012	8.0	10.6
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	8.4	4.3
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	2.2	-1.0
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	62.8	65.6
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	4.3	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	26.4	18.0

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



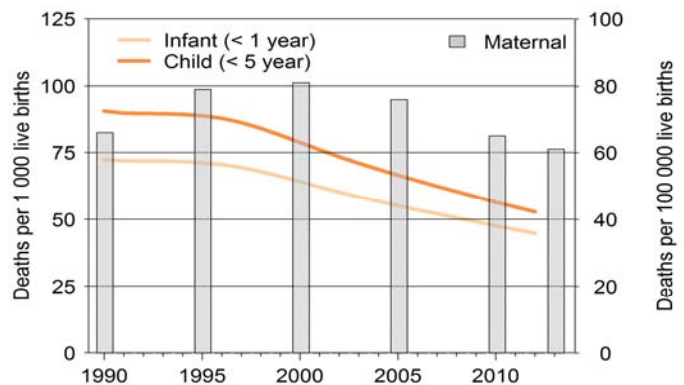
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1993	63.5	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1993	85.7	-
below national poverty line (% of population)	-	-
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1993	35.4	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1994, 2012	76.0	54.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	99.0	89.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	97.0	98.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	99.0	100.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	72.4	44.8
Under-five, 1990, 2012	90.4	52.8
Children under-five underweight (%), 2000, 2000	10.5	10.5
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	66	61
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2000, 2006 (% of women with live births)	98.1	99.1

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	3.07	1.98
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	84.45	209.4
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	9.21	8.68
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	30.9	152.5

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1995, 2012	98.3	99.5
Male, 1995, 2012	99.3	99.7
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP	-	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	81.3	87.2	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-7.5	8.8	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	22.2	17.3	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	26.5	4.4	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	44.5	61.6	
% change per annum, 1991, 2011	-15.2	8.8	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	12.1	12.1	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	1982.7	1449.3	

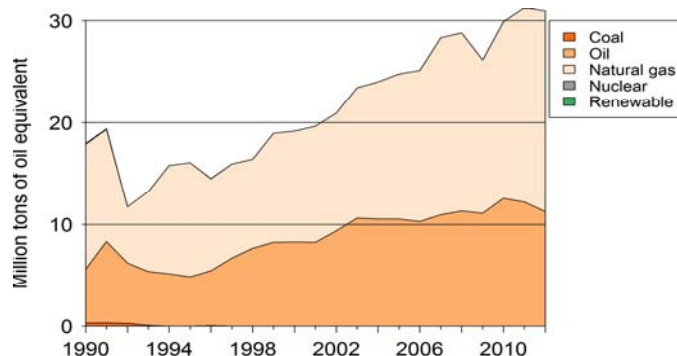
Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	6381	4788
Domestic water withdrawal, 1994, 2004 (m ³ per capita per annum)	85.2	160.7

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita, 1990, 2012	4775.8	4943.1	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	781.0	541.9	
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	0.3	0.0	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-	
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	3.0	3.2	
Forest (% of land area), 1992, 2012	8.8	8.8	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1993, 2000	0.0	11.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1993, 2000	0.3	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1993, 2000	3.6	0.0

Connectivity

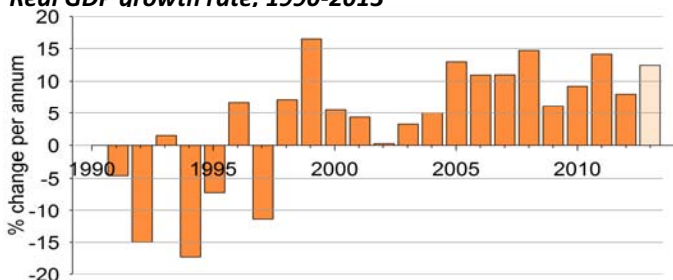
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	116.9
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	9.6
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2013 * (per 100 population)	-	0.0

Railway density, 2011	-	6.6
Road density, 1990, 2000 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	45.3	51.1
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2001	73.5	81.2
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2008	-	82.1
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.)	-	-

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	14.0	28.4	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	836.3	6469	
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	6115	9121	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	53.6	54.3	
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	41.4	41.4	
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	66.6	67.9	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012			
Female, 1991, 2012	11.3	11.4	
Male, 1991, 2012	11	11.3	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	20.1	21.1	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1994, 2013	21.0	16.5
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1994, 2013	19.3	15.4

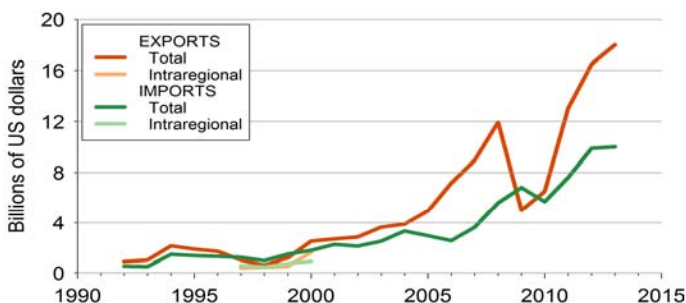
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD, 1995, 2001 (% change per annum)	477.7	0.0

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	34.1	48.0
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	20.6	26.6
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1996	3.3	-
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1996	16.9	-

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



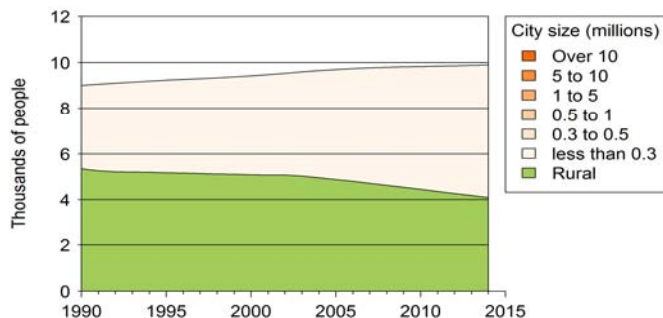
International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.0	9.3
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.2	0.1
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1996	0.2	-
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1993, 2012	10.1	1.5

Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	9.0	9.9
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	0.6	0.2
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	40.7	58.8
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	40.7	58.8
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	300.1	328.7
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	3.6	1.5
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Life expectancy at birth (in years)	-	-
Total fertility rate (Live births per woman)	-	-
Adolescent fertility rate (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	-	-

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050

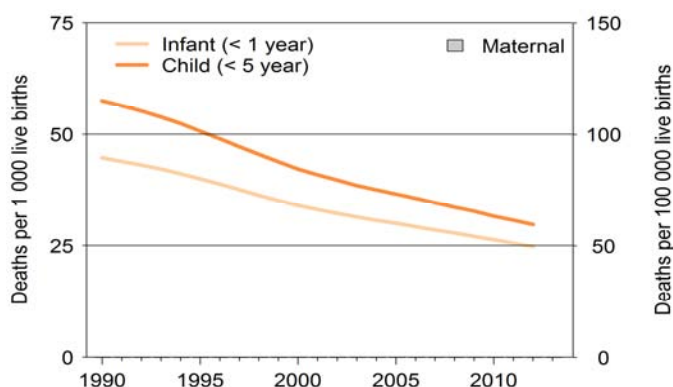
No available data

Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	89.0	97.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	92.0	98.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	71.0	80.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	75.0	86.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	44.7	24.8
Under-five, 1990, 2012	57.5	29.7
Children under-five underweight (%), 2007	-	1.6
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births)	-	-
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2007 (% of women with live births)	-	97.4

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	8.51	15.43
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	122.5	432.9
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	6.32	17.87
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	77.5	468.3

Education

Net enrolment in primary *	-	-
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary *	-	-
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1990	7.6	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 2010	-	0.0
% change per annum, 2010	-	0.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 2010	-	1.0
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 2010	-	0.3
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.3
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	0.4	1.9
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	33.3	33.3

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2011	0.0	0.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2011	0.3	0.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2011	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

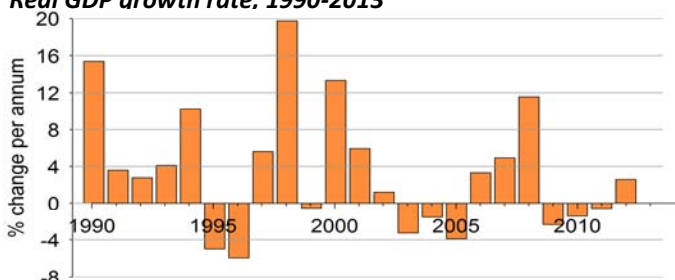
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	34.4
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	37.0
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	7.1

Railway density	-	-
Road density	-	-
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	-	-
Paved roads (% of roads)	-	-
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.)	-	-

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	1059	4042
2005 PPP per capita	-	-

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1996, 2005	148.6	55.1
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1994, 2005	53.9	77.9

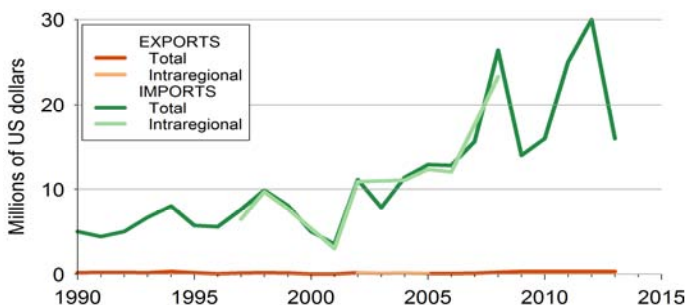
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD (% change per annum)	-	-

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	1.6	0.7
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	52.4	39.7
Exports of services (% of GDP), 2000, 2011	10.2	8.4
Imports of services (% of GDP), 2000, 2011	89.9	84.3

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

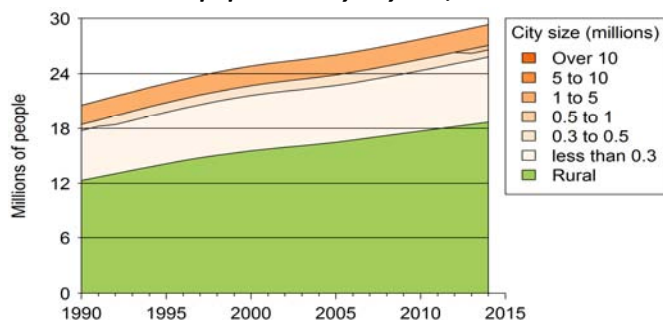
FDI inflows (% of GDP)	-	-
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	53.0	61.5
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP)	-	-



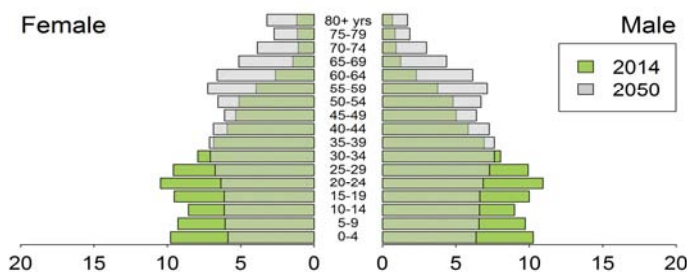
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	20.6	29.3
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.4	1.4
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	40.2	36.3
in cities over 1 million people	10.2	7.6
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	3.3	4.3
in cities < 0.3 million people	26.6	24.3
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1992, 2012	48.1	63.8
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	8.0	4.4
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-2.5	-1.4
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	66.8	68.4
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	4.2	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	66.1	38.8

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



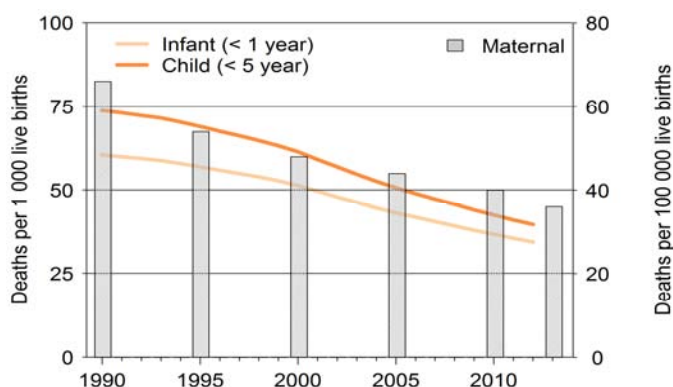
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line, 2011 (% of population)	-	16.0
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1998, 2003	45.3	36.7
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	85.0	81.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	97.0	98.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	76.0	100.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	95.0	100.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	60.5	34.4
Under-five, 1990, 2012	73.8	39.6
Children under-five underweight (%), 1996, 2006	13.3	4.4
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	66	36
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1996, 2006 (% of women with live births)	94.9	99

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	30000
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2012	100	2400
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.1

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	6.79	5.89
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	80.14	220.8
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	9.45	9.69
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	42.56	97.36

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 2011	-	88.5
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2011 * (% of respective school age population)	12.5	8.9
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 2000, 2012	98.1	99.3
Male, 2000, 2012	99.2	99.7
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP	-	-
% of total government expenditure	-	-
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary	-	-
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary	-	-
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	167.4	173.8	
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	-3.0	-0.7	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	8.1	6.3	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	11.4	4.4	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion			
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	119.8	110.2	
% change per annum, 1991, 2011	3.2	8.7	
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	5.8	3.9	
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	2918.0	1294.0	

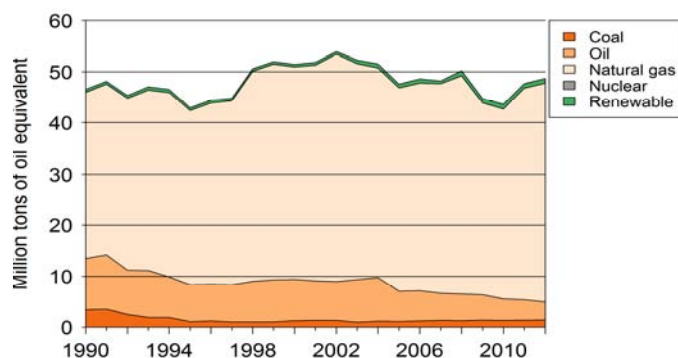
Water

Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	2269	1712
Domestic water withdrawal, 1994, 2005 (m ³ per capita per annum)	114.8	157.4

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)			
Per capita, 1990, 2012	2255.8	1691.7	
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	1129.1	523.9	
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	1.2	1.9	

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected			
Marine (% of territorial water)	-	-	
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	2.1	3.4	
Forest (% of land area), 1992, 2012	7.2	7.7	

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1992, 2011	10.0	13.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1992, 2011	50.0	0.1
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1992, 2011	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

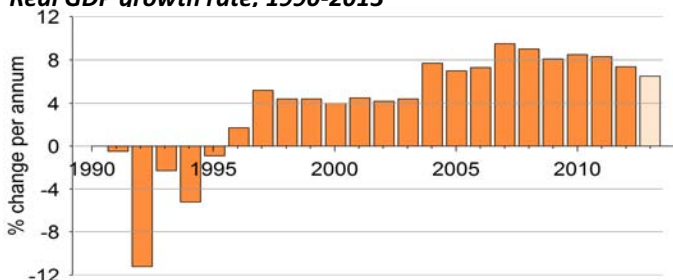
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	74.3
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	38.2
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	1.1

Railway density, 1997, 2011	8.6	9.9
Road density, 1990, 2000 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	170.4	191.8
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2001	79.0	87.3
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.)	-	-
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	11.3

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)			
Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	11.2	25.1	
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	715.3	1801	
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	1998	3229	

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio			
% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	52.8	54.4	
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	41.1	42.3	
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	65.2	66.8	
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012			
Female, 1991, 2012	11.5	11.6	
Male, 1991, 2012	11	11.1	
Youth unemployment rate			
% of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	20.4	21.1	

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1995, 2013	29.7	22.0
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1995, 2013	32.6	21.7

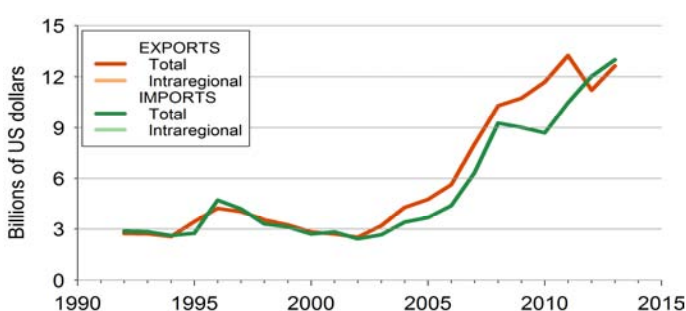
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum)	-	-
Exchange rate against USD, 1996, 2000 (% change per annum)	34.6	89.9

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	19.9	23.0
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1992, 2013	20.8	23.6
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1994, 2013	1.1	4.4
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1994, 2013	0.1	1.4

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

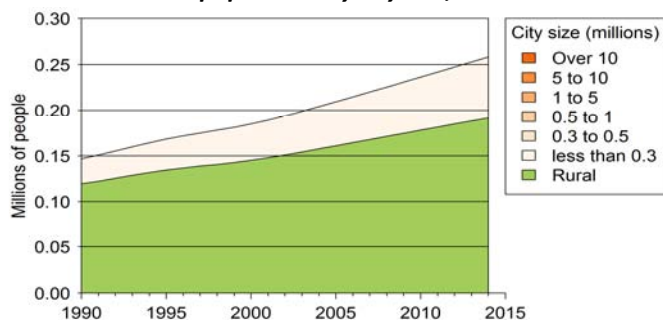
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.1	1.3
FDI outflows (% of GDP)	-	-
ODA received (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.0	0.5
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP)	-	-
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1992, 2012	0.4	17.2



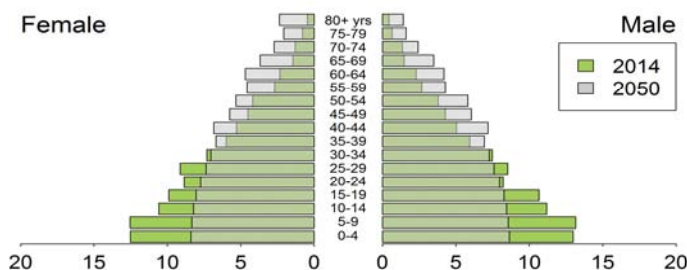
Demographic trends

Population size (thousands), 1990, 2014	146.6	258.3
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.6	2.2
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	18.7	25.8
in cities over 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	0.0	0.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	18.7	25.8
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	12.0	20.3
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	1.6	1.2
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-0.4	0.0
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	63.1	71.9
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014	4.9	3.3
(Live births per woman)		
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015	69.8	44.8
(Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)		

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



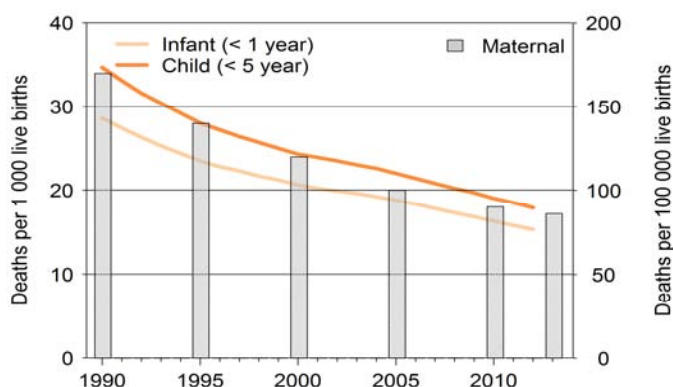
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day	-	-
below national poverty line	-	-
(% of population)		
Gini index (income equality coefficient)	-	-
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	55.0	88.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	94.0	98.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1992, 2012	32.0	55.0
Urban, 1992, 2012	50.0	65.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	28.6	15.3
Under-five, 1990, 2012	34.7	17.9
Children under-five underweight (%), 1996, 2007	10.6	11.7
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013	170	86
(deaths per 100 000 live births)		
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 2007	-	84.3
(% of women with live births)		

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number	-	-
AIDS deaths, number	-	-
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs)	-	-

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	2.64	3.63
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	89.66	167.3
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	7.81	13.55
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	65.06	167.6

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2005	97.2	98.9
Net enrolment in secondary, * 1999, 2010	29.7	51.6
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2004	3.9	4.7
* (% of respective school age population)		
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1994, 2012	65.5	81.9
Male, 1994, 2012	71.4	84.9
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 1994, 2009	4.4	5.0
% of total government expenditure, 1994, 2009	16.9	18.7
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 1998, 2009	11.7	16.2
Secondary, 1999, 2001	71.7	88.9
Tertiary, 1999, 2001	117.9	262.7
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP	-	-
Current PPP dollars per capita	-	-

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	0.4	0.4
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	0.0	2.3
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	2.9	1.9
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	2.5	0.6
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion		
Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent	-	-
% change per annum	-	-
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita	-	-
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP	-	-

Water

Renewable water available	-	-
Domestic water withdrawal (m ³ per capita per annum)	-	-

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)		
Per capita	-	-
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars	-	-
Renewable energy (% of TPES)	-	-

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012

No available data

Biodiversity

Areas protected		
Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	3.7	4.2
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	36.1	36.1

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2014	0.0	12.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2014	0.0	20.0
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2011	0.0	0.0

Connectivity

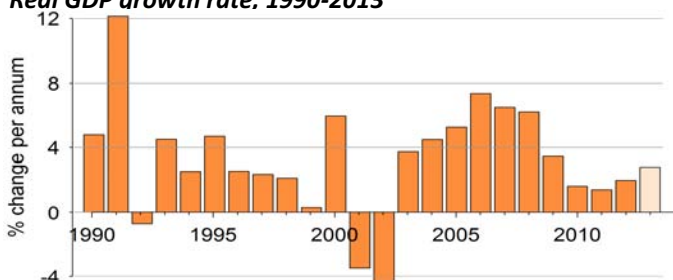
Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	59.3
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	11.3
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	0.1

Railway density	-	-
Road density, 1993, 2000 Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area	82.9	87.8
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2001	21.6	23.9
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2000, 2000	16.2	16.2
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	16.3

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)		
Constant, million 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	0.0	0.0
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	1181	3040
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	3463	3969

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio		
% Population aged 15 and above	-	-
% Female aged 15 and above	-	-
% Male aged 15 and above	-	-
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)		
Female	-	-
Male	-	-
Youth unemployment rate		
% of labour force aged 15-24	-	-

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	27.8	18.9
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	37.6	23.4

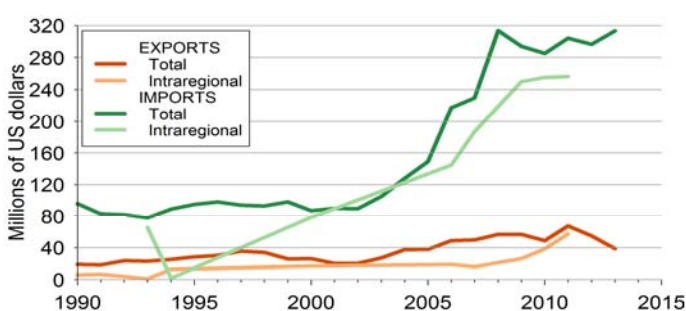
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1990, 2013	4.8	1.4
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	1.8	2.1

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	10.9	5.0
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	55.5	40.4
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	32.6	42.0
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	13.7	18.6

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

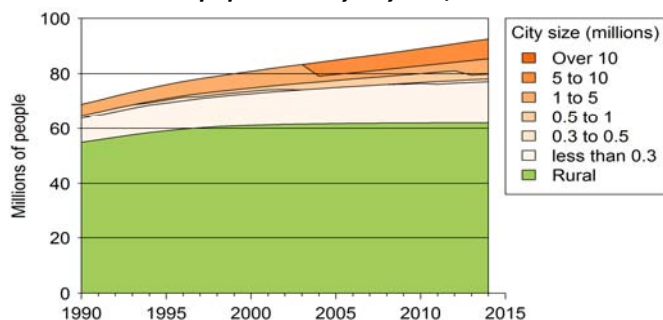
FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	7.6	5.0
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 2012	-	0.1
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	28.6	13.5
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	4.7	2.9
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	22.1	49.1



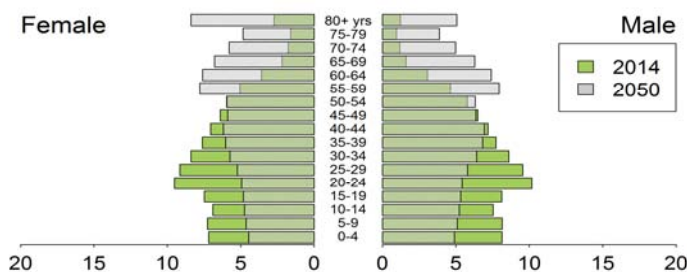
Demographic trends

Population size (millions), 1990, 2014	68.9	92.5
Average annual growth rate (%), 1990, 2014	2.2	0.9
Urban population (% of pop.), 1990, 2014	20.3	33.0
in cities over 1 million people	6.1	13.7
in cities from 0.3 to 1 million people	1.2	3.0
in cities < 0.3 million people	13.0	16.3
Population density (pop. per km ²), 1990, 2012	208.2	274.3
Foreign population (% of pop.), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.1
Net migration rate (migrants per 1 000 pop.)	-1.1	-0.4
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1990, 2014	70.6	76.1
Total fertility rate, 1990, 2014 (Live births per woman)	3.6	1.7
Adolescent fertility rate, 1990-1995, 2010-2015 (Live births per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years)	33.7	29.0

Rural and urban population by city size, 1990-2014



Population age structure, female and male, 2014, 2050



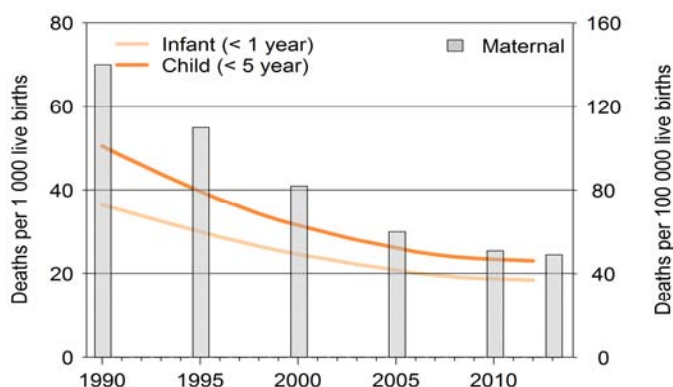
Poverty and inequalities

Population living in poverty		
below 1.25 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1993, 2008	63.7	16.9
below 2 dollars (2005 PPP) a day, 1993, 2008	85.7	43.4
below national poverty line, 2012 (% of population)	-	17.2
Gini index (income equality coefficient), 1993, 2008	35.7	35.6
Population with access to		
Improved water sources (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	54.0	94.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	90.0	98.0
Improved sanitation (% of pop.)		
Rural, 1990, 2012	31.0	67.0
Urban, 1990, 2012	64.0	93.0

Health

Mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)		
Infant, 1990, 2012	36.4	18.4
Under-five, 1990, 2012	50.5	23
Children under-five underweight (%), 1993, 2011	36.9	12
Maternal mortality ratio, 1990, 2013 (deaths per 100 000 live births)	140	49
Antenatal care visit, at least one visit, 1997, 2011 (% of women with live births)	70.6	93.7

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, 1990-2013



Population living with HIV		
Total adults, number, 2012	-	3E+05
AIDS deaths, number, 1990, 2003	200	8800
HIV prevalence rate (% pop. 15-49 yrs), 1990, 2012	0.1	0.4

Total health expenditure		
% of GDP, 1995, 2012	5.19	6.57
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2012	49.19	233.5
General government health expenditure		
% of government expenditure, 1995, 2012	7.37	9.47
Current PPP dollars per capita, 1995, 2011	17.12	93.39

Education

Net enrolment in primary, * 1999, 2012	96.9	98.1
Net enrolment in secondary *	-	-
Gross enrolment in tertiary, * 1999, 2012 * (% of respective school age population)	10.5	24.6
Adult literacy rate (% of pop. aged 15 yrs and above)		
Female, 1999, 2009	86.9	91.4
Male, 1999, 2009	93.9	95.8
Public expenditure on education		
% of GDP, 2010	-	6.3
% of total government expenditure, 2010	-	20.9
Public expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita)		
Primary, 2010	-	25.3
Secondary	-	-
Tertiary, 2010	-	39.8
Gross domestic expenditure on research/development		
% of GDP, 2002	-	0.2
Current PPP dollars per capita, 2002	-	3.1

Air pollution and climate change

Greenhouse gas emissions

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2010	99.0	306.2
% change per annum, 1990-1995, 2010	4.0	8.3
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2010	1.4	3.4
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1000 GDP, 1990, 2010	15.3	2.9

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion

Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent, 1990, 2011	17.2	137.4
% change per annum, 1990, 2011	-1.9	6.1
Tons of CO ₂ equiv. per capita, 1990, 2011	0.2	1.5
Grams of CO ₂ equiv. per \$1 GDP, 1990, 2011	257.0	490.8

Water

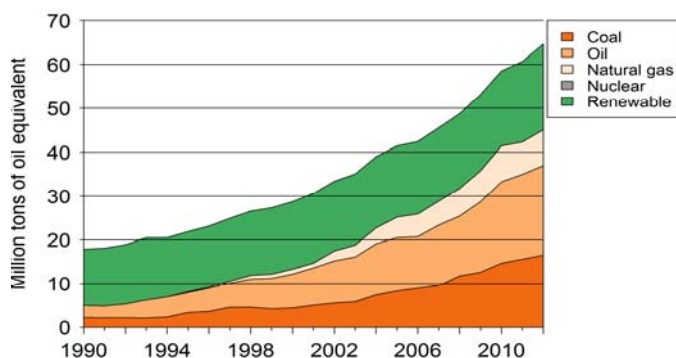
Renewable water available, 1992, 2012	12296	9737
Domestic water withdrawal, 2000, 2005 (m ³ per capita per annum)	13.0	14.2

Energy

Total primary energy supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent)

Per capita, 1990, 2012	259.3	714.3
Per 1 000 GDP 2005 PPP dollars, 1990, 2012	266.9	220.2
Renewable energy (% of TPES), 1990, 2011	72.4	28.4

Primary energy supply by source, 1990-2012



Biodiversity

Areas protected

Marine (% of territorial water), 1990, 2012	0.3	1.7
Terrestrial (% of surface area), 1990, 2012	4.6	6.5
Forest (% of land area), 1990, 2012	28.8	45.4

Natural disasters

Deaths (number per annum), 1990, 2013	384.0	200.0
People affected (1 000 per annum), 1990, 2013	510.0	4121.4
Economic damages (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	0.0	0.9

Connectivity

Mobile cellular subscriptions,* 1990, 2013	0.0	130.9
Internet users,* 1990, 2013	0.0	43.9
Fixed broadband internet subscribers,* 2001, 2013 * (per 100 population)	0.0	5.6

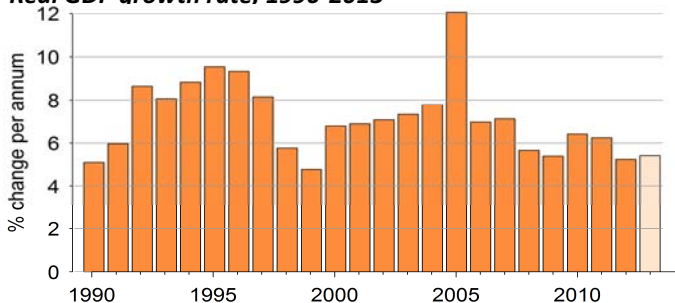
Railway density, 1990, 2011	8.7	7.6
Road density, 1990, 2007	295.2	516.3
Km of railway/road per 1 000 km ² land area		
Paved roads (% of roads), 1990, 2007	23.5	47.6
Passenger cars (per 1 000 pop.), 2007	-	13.6
Road traffic deaths (per 100 000 pop.), 2010	-	24.6

Economic growth

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Constant, billion 2005 USD, 1990, 2012	18.7	87.5
Current USD per capita, 1990, 2012	93.92	1716
2005 PPP per capita, 1990, 2012	971.4	3244

Real GDP growth rate, 1990-2013



Employment

Employment-to-population ratio

% Population aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	77.3	75.7
% Female aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	72.2	71.2
% Male aged 15 and above, 1991, 2012	82.7	80.4
Unemployment rate (% of labour force), 1991, 2012	2.4	2
Female, 1991, 2012	2.6	2.2
Male, 1991, 2012	2.2	1.9
Youth unemployment rate % of labour force aged 15-24, 1991, 2012	4.4	4.4

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	14.7	21.9
Government expenditure (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	21.9	26.0

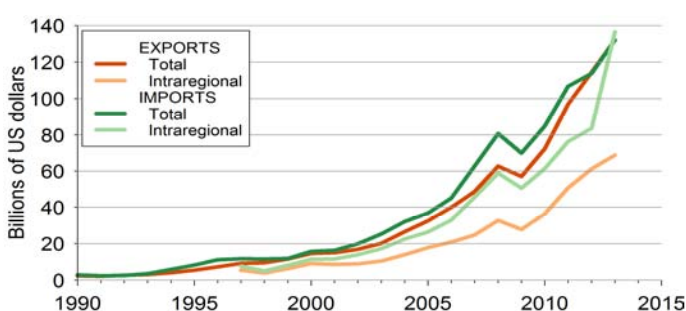
Monetary measures

Inflation rate (% per annum), 1996, 2013	5.7	6.6
Exchange rate against USD, 1990-2000, 2013 (% change per annum)	11.9	0.5

International trade

Exports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	37.1	80.5
Imports of merchandise (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	42.5	80.5
Exports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	2.8	6.3
Imports of services (% of GDP), 1990, 2013	1.9	7.9

Total and intraregional exports and imports, 1990-2013



International financing

FDI inflows (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	2.8	5.4
FDI outflows (% of GDP), 2012	-	0.8
ODA received (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	2.8	2.6
Personal remittances rec'd (% of GDP), 2000, 2011	4.3	6.3
Net external debt (% of GDP), 1990, 2012	359.6	37.9



**Explanatory notes and
statistical methods**



List of online data sources



Technical notes

Explanatory notes and statistical methods

The methods of compiling data and metadata for this *Yearbook*, and of calculating the indicators and data aggregates, are described in the following sections.

Compilation of data and metadata

The Yearbook presents data from 58 regional ESCAP member countries and areas compiled from United Nations agencies and other international sources. World, regional, subregional and economic groupings aggregates are also presented, most of which are calculated by ESCAP. The regional ESCAP member countries and areas include members and associate members of ESCAP that are geographically located in the Asian and the Pacific region. The *Yearbook* contains data for selected years. Data for all available years may be accessed from the online database at www.unescap.org/stat/data/.

Country-level data have been collected from international sources of official statistics. For each indicator, the definition and source of data, along with other metadata, is given at the end of each topic where the indicator is discussed. To collect the most recent available data for each indicator, ESCAP researches online and print publications, consults experts on specific indicators and monitors the release dates of international reports and databases. In some cases, country level data have been received directly from international organizations: UNAIDS for HIV and AIDS, UNESCO-UIS for education, UNWTO for tourism.

The *Yearbook* strives to present the most recent, internationally comparable data available as of 31 August 2013. In order to maximize comparability, high quality, internationally comparable data sources have been used. Nonetheless, differences in statistical methods may still exist across countries; and, while aiming for international comparability, ESCAP statisticians do not have specialized expertise in all the areas covered in the *Yearbook* and thus cannot ensure full comparability. The status of each data point, which specifies whether the original data source is (a) a country or (b) an

international agency, is available in the online database. On the basis of the country-level data, ESCAP calculates:

- Additional indicators (growth rates, periods averages, ratios, derived indicators, such as “percentage of population” or percentage of GDP”, etc.)¹
- Aggregates for the world, regions and subregions, and economic groupings of countries²

Calculation of indicators

The technical notes indicate whether the indicator was calculated by ESCAP or obtained from another international agency.

The following types of calculations were performed in deriving indicator values. They are listed here in the order in which they are typically performed:

- imputation of land area
- growth rates
- ratios (such as per capita figures)
- percentages (such as percentage of GDP)
- constant price values using implicit price deflators
- period averages (such as five year averages)

Imputation of land area

A number of environment indicators are expressed as a percentage of total land area. To permit calculation and comparison of such indicators across countries and years, ESCAP completes the information for years where the source — the FAO land area database — does not contain a value. Land area is imputed using the value from the previous or following year. The margin of error is small because the land area of a country normally remains constant. If there is evidence that country borders have changed, the imputation is not completed. Calculations involving imputed land area are included in this *Yearbook*, although land areas themselves are only published online.

¹ The following section on calculation of indicators describes the methodology in full.

² Not all aggregates are calculated by ESCAP; the following section on aggregation methods provides full details on aggregation methods.

Ratios and percentages

Ratios are only displayed if data for the numerator is non missing; and data for the denominator is non-missing and non-zero. Per capita figures and mortality rates are a few examples of ratios calculated by ESCAP. Indicators expressed as percentages (such as percentage of GDP, land area or population) are calculated following the same methodology as ratios.

For this *Yearbook*, per capita figures were calculated using the United Nations population database *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision* (WPP2012) and GDP figures were calculated using the United Nations Statistical Division National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (NAMAD). As NAMAD GDP for 2012 were not available during the preparation of this *Yearbook*, 2012 GDP data are estimated on the basis of 2012 GDP growth rate as available from IMF World Economic Outlook applied to 2011 GDP figures available from NAMAD.

Growth rates in tables

Growth rates are presented as percentage change per annum.

Where annual data are measured in absolute terms, the rates of change from one year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from the earlier period. Rates of change over several years are calculated using the geometric growth model. The geometric growth rate uses discrete compounding.

Where the underlying data are measured in levels, the formula for the average annual percentage change in indicator P over n periods is

$$r = [(P_n / P_0)^{1/n} - 1] * 100.$$

Constant price values using implicit price deflators

Implicit price deflators with a 2005 base, from NAMAD, are used in converting current price data to constant 2005 prices, as follows:

Constant price values using implicit price deflators

$$K_t^{2005} = C_t / I_t^{2005}$$

Where K_t^{2005} is the 2005 constant price value for year t; C_t is the current price value for year t; and I_t^{2005} is the 2005 implicit price deflator for year t.

Period averages

In the *Yearbook*, period averages, such as five-year averages, are calculated either as (a) a simple arithmetic mean, if the period average is based on an indicator from an international data source that is not ESCAP; or (b) the sum of the numerator (for the ratio or percentage) divided by the sum of the denominator over the period. Data are not imputed for the purpose of calculating period averages.

Country names and groupings

“Asia and the Pacific” in this *Yearbook* refers to the 58 regional members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The 58 regional members and associate members are referred to as “countries” throughout the *Yearbook* even though some territories which are not countries are included. Some countries referred to by a shortened version of their official name in tables and charts, as indicated in brackets in the listing below.

Asia-Pacific subregions

By geographic subregion, the countries and areas of Asia and the Pacific are:

East and North-East Asia (ENEAs): China; Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPR Korea); Hong Kong, China; Japan; Macao, China; Mongolia; Republic of Korea.

South-East Asia (SEA): Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR); Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam.

South and South-West Asia (SSWA): Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Iran (Islamic Republic of) (Iran (Islamic Rep. of)); Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; Turkey.

North and Central Asia (NCA): Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

Pacific: American Samoa; Australia; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of) (Micronesia (F.S.)); Nauru; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Is.); Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.

Development status

ESCAP developed countries: Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

ESCAP developing countries: refers to all countries in Asia and the Pacific except Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

Economic groupings

The classification of countries into income groups is from the World Bank. The World Bank divides countries according to their 2013 gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. Group classifications are: low income (\$1,045 or less); lower-middle income (\$1,046–4,125); upper-middle income (\$4,126–12,745); and high income (\$12,746 or more).

Low-income economies: Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Cambodia; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Myanmar; Nepal; Tajikistan.

Lower middle-income economies: Armenia; Bhutan; Georgia; India; Indonesia; Kiribati; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Timor-Leste; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Viet Nam.

Upper middle-income economies: American Samoa; Azerbaijan; China; Fiji; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Kazakhstan; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Palau; Thailand; Tonga; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Tuvalu.

High-income economies: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; French Polynesia; Guam; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Macao, China; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Northern Mariana Islands; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; Singapore.

Note: Compared to the previous edition of the *Yearbook* (2013) following changes in the 4 levels grouping took place: Kyrgyzstan moved

from low-income to lower middle income group; Fiji, Marshall Islands, Tonga moved from lower middle income to upper middle income group; Russian Federation moved from upper middle income to high income group.

Other Asia-Pacific groupings

Within Asia and the Pacific, the following groupings are also used:

Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs): Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bhutan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mongolia; Nepal; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

Least developed countries (LDCs): Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Nepal; Solomon Islands; Timor-Leste; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.

Note: Samoa was included in the LDCs group in previous editions of the *Yearbook*. It is removed from this edition as the country graduated from the LDC list in 2014.

Pacific island developing economies (PIDEs): American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam.

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO): Afghanistan; Azerbaijan; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Pakistan; Tajikistan; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka.

Central Asia: Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

Regions of the world

For comparative purposes, aggregates are also presented for the major regions of the world as follows:

Africa: Algeria; Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mayotte; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Réunion; Rwanda; Saint Helena; São Tomé and Príncipe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania (United Republic of); Togo; Tunisia; Uganda; Western Sahara; Zambia; Zimbabwe.

Asia-Pacific region: As described above.

Latin America and Caribbean (LAC):

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia; Bonaire; Brazil; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curacao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Puerto Rico; Saba; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States Virgin Islands; Uruguay; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

North America (North Am.): Bermuda; Canada; Greenland; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; United States of America.

Europe: Albania; Andorra; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Channel Islands; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Faeroe Islands; Finland; France; Germany; Gibraltar; Greece; Guernsey; Holy See; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Isle of Man; Italy; Jersey; Kosovo; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Monaco; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway;

Poland; Portugal; Republic of Moldova; Romania; San Marino; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands; Sweden; Switzerland; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Ukraine; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Other countries or areas: Bahrain; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Norfolk Island; Occupied Palestinian Territories; Oman; Pitcairn; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syrian Arab Republic; Taiwan Province of China; Tokelau; United Arab Emirates; Wallis and Futuna Islands; Yemen.

Aggregation methods

Aggregate values are presented for subregional, regional, special economic and world groupings (as per the groupings above). World aggregates are taken directly from the data source when available. Subregional, regional, and economic groupings are calculated using ESCAP country groupings to ensure consistency throughout the *Yearbook*.

Some aggregates have been calculated by agencies responsible for the compilation and production of indicators under their area of expertise. These include some food security indicators (aggregates calculated by FAO); some employment indicators (aggregates calculated by ILO); and some education indicators (aggregates calculated by UIS). In such cases, the methodology may differ from the methods described below; additional information can be obtained from the respective agencies. When aggregates are not calculated by ESCAP, the source is indicated in the technical notes.

The calculation of aggregates involves three steps: (1) determining whether “enough” data are available (at least two thirds of the population for social indicators, and at least two thirds of GDP for economic indicators); (2) imputing missing values (not employed for all indicators); and (3) calculating the aggregate sum or weighted average.

For Millennium Development Goal indicators, in addition to aggregate values, the aggregate affected populations are also calculated following the methodology described in the technical note 1 of the Asia-Pacific Regional MDG Report 2011/12 (www.

unescap.org/pdd/calendar/CSN-MDG-NewDelhi-Nov-2011/MDG-Report2011-12.pdf).

1. Determining whether “enough” data are available: the “two-thirds test”

To ensure that aggregates are representative, an aggregate is only calculated for a given year if the population (for social and environment indicators) or the GDP (for economic indicators) of countries with available values for that year covers more than two thirds of the total population or GDP of the group of countries under consideration. As population data (including 2012 data) and GDP data (up to 2011) are available for all United Nations Member States, the test for two thirds of the total population or GDP can be applied to all indicators in the *Yearbook*.

For data not expected to be available for every country (such as official development assistance [ODA], which is only received by specific developing countries), a slight modification of the above methodology is used. The two-thirds test is applied to the group of countries for which data are expected to be non-missing (such as recurrent ODA recipients).

2. Imputing missing values

If an indicator has passed the two-thirds test, but values are missing for some countries, then the missing country data may be imputed to present a more realistic aggregate (the technical notes specifies if missing values are imputed or not). Imputed values are only used in the calculation of aggregates; they are not published online or in print (with the exception of land area). Two methodologies are

applied for imputations: one for Millennium Development Goal indicators, and another for non-Millennium Development Goal indicators, as described below.

2a. Imputation methods: Millennium Development Goal indicators

For Millennium Development Goal indicators, missing values are imputed on the basis of the trend; however, if progress is negative, the latest available value is carried forward for future values. For a full description of the methods, see the Asia-Pacific MDG Report 2011/12

(<http://www.unescap.org/pdd/calendar/CSN-MDGNewDelhi->

[Nov-2011/MDG-Report2011-12.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/pdd/calendar/CSN-MDGNewDelhi-Nov-2011/MDG-Report2011-12.pdf)).

2b. Imputation methods: non-Millennium Development Goal indicators

For non-Millennium Development Goal indicators, missing country values are imputed using the following methodology:

- (a) If values are available for both a preceding and a following year, missing values are imputed using linear interpolation;
- (b) If a preceding value is available but not a following value, the most recent year of data is carried forward;
- (c) If a following value is available but not a preceding value, the most recent year of data is carried backward;
- (d) For countries with only one data point for the whole period, that value is used for all missing years;
- (e) If no data exist for any year for a country, no value is imputed. (Information from other countries is never used in imputing missing values.)

3. Calculating aggregate sums and weighted averages

Two types of aggregates are used in the *Yearbook*: straight sums and weighted averages. For calculated indicators, aggregates are based on the original indicator (as opposed to calculating the aggregate based on other aggregates).

If the aggregate is a sum, then the aggregate data are derived by finding the total sum of all country-level data within each aggregation group.

If the aggregate is a weighted average, then the aggregate data are derived by finding the weighted average of all data within each aggregation group. Weights have been determined by ESCAP for each indicator and are included in the technical notes. The weights are not imputed; if the weight is missing, then the country-level data for that country are not included. For ratios, denominators are used as weights.

List of online data sources

Asian Development Bank (ADB), Key Indicators	http://www.adb.org/publications/series/key-indicators-for-asia-and-the-pacific Online database: https://sdfs.adb.org/sdfs/index.jsp
EM-DAT: Emergency Events Database	http://www.emdat.be/
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Forest Resources Assessment	http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2010/en/
Food and Agriculture Organization, Information System on Water and Agriculture (AQUASTAT)	http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/dbase/index.stm
Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT Emissions Agriculture database	http://faostat.fao.org/site/717/default.aspx#ancor
Food and Agriculture Organization, Food Security indicators	http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-data/en/
Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOSTAT, ResourceSTAT-Land-use	http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx#ancor
International Energy Agency Database	http://www.iea.org/
International Labour Organization (ILO), Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Seventh Edition	http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS_114240/lang-en/index.htm
International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Financial Statistics	http://elibrary-data.imf.org/
International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook Database	http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/01/
International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database	http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species	http://www.iucnredlist.org/
Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in National Parliaments	http://ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2012	http://www.aidsinfoonline.org
United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/Introduction.asp
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Development Database on Aid from DAC Members	http://stats.oecd.org/
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD.StatExtracts	http://stats.oecd.org/
The Gender, Institutions and Development database, OECD Development Centre	http://www.oecd.org/dev/genderinstitutionsanddevelopmentdatabase.htm

ESCAP, Transport Division	http://www.unescap.org/ttdw/common/tis/ah/Database.asp
UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre	http://www.uis.unesco.org
United Nations, International Merchandise Trade Statistics (United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade))	http://comtrade.un.org/
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Trade Statistics, Foreign Direct Investment	http://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx?sCS_ChosenLang=en
United Nations Environment Programme, Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)	http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/
United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators	http://mdgs.un.org/
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/index.html
WHO World Malaria Programme, World Malaria Report 2012	http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/world_malaria_report_2012/en/
World Bank, Development Research Group	http://data.worldbank.org/
World Bank, Poverty and Inequality database	http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/variableselection/selectvariables.aspx?source=poverty-andinequality-database
World Bank, World Development Indicators	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator
World Health Organization, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse	http://www.who.int/mental_health/prevention/en/
World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory (WHO/GHO) Database	http://apps.who.int/ghodata/
World Health Organization, Global Status Report on Road Safety 2013	http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2013/en/index.html
United Nations, World Migrant Stock, The 2008 Revision	http://esa.un.org/migration/
United Nations, World Population Prospects, The 2012 Revision	http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	http://unwto.org/
World Trade Organization (WTO)	http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx?Language=E
United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, The 2011 Revision	http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/

Technical notes

01 - Population

Data source: World Population Prospects: The 2012 revision. Estimated demographic trends are projections based on censuses, administrative data and surveys provided by countries through an annual questionnaire. Population data from all sources are evaluated by the UN for completeness, accuracy and consistency. (Data obtained on: 14 June 2013)

Population size, thousands

Definition: De facto mid-year population, covering all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Population growth, % change per annum

Definition: The average annual rate of change in the total population over a single-year period or over specific period, starting and ending in the middle of the indicated years. **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Population: women/men, thousands

Definition: See above definition. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Child population, % of population

Definition: Children: Children aged 0-14. Indicator calculations: The percentage of the child population in the total population. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values for the children population divided by sum of the individual country values of the population. Missing data are not imputed.

Elderly population, % of population

Definition: Elderly: People aged 65 or older. Indicator calculations: The percentage of the elderly population in the total population. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values for the elderly population divided by sum of the individual country values of the population. Missing data are not imputed.

Child dependency ratio, ratio

Definition: Population aged 0-14 over population aged 15-64. **Aggregation:** Sum of population aged 0-14 divided by the sum of population aged 15-64. Missing data are not imputed.

Old age dependency ratio, ratio

Definition: Population aged over 65 over population aged 15-64. **Aggregation:** Sum of population aged over 65 divided by the sum of population aged 15-64. Missing data are not imputed.

Life expectancy at birth, male/female, Years

Definition: The number of years a newborn male/female infant would live if prevailing age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Population sex ratio, males per 100 females

Definition: The ratio of the number of males to females expressed per 100. Indicator calculations: Male population divided by the female population. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values for the male population divided by the sum of individual country values of the female population. Missing data are not imputed.

Child sex ratio, boys per 100 girls

Definition: The ratio of boys aged 0-14 years to girls aged 0-14 years, expressed per 100. Indicator calculations: boy population divided by the girl population. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values for the boy population divided by the sum of individual country values of the girl population. Missing data are not imputed.

Fertility rate, live births per woman

Definition: The average number of live births per woman. This represents the number of live births a woman will have by the end of her reproductive period assuming the current prevailing age-specific fertility rates continue throughout her childbearing life. **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using women aged 15-49 as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Adolescent fertility rate, live births per 1,000 women (aged 15-19)

Definition: The average number of births a 15-19 year old woman will experience. Indicator calculations: The number of live births to women aged 15-19 divided by the number of women in the same age group. **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using women aged 15-19 as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Crude birth rate, per 1,000 population

Definition: The number of births during a given period divided by the total number of person-years lived by the population during that period (person-years for a calendar year is approximated as the mid-year population). **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Crude death rate, per 1,000 population

Definition: The number of deaths occurring during a period divided by the person-years lived by the population during that period (person-years for a calendar year is approximated as the mid-year population). **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

02 - Urbanization

Data source: World Population Prospects: The 2012 revision. Estimated demographic trends are projections based on censuses, administrative data and surveys provided by countries through an annual questionnaire. Population data from all sources are evaluated by the United Nations for completeness, accuracy and consistency. (Data obtained on: 14 June 2013)

Urban/rural population, thousands

Definition: Population living in areas classified as urban or rural according to the administrative criteria used by each country or area. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Urban/rural population, % of population

Definition: See above definition. **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Urban/rural population, % change per annum

Definition: The rate of change of the urban or rural population. Reported for annual or five-year periods starting and ending in the middle of the indicated years. **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using urban population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Population density, population per km²

Definition: Number of people per km² of surface area. Total surface area comprises total land, inland and tidal water areas. Indicator calculations: Population divided by surface. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of population divided by the sum of individual country surface areas. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: United Nations MDG Indicators Database. (Data obtained on: 30 July 2014)

Urban slum population, % of urban population

Definition: Urban slum households, reported as a share of the urban population. A slum household is a group of individuals living under the same roof who lack one or more (in some cities, two or more) of the following: security of tenure, structural quality and durability of dwelling, access to safe water, access to sanitation facilities, and sufficient living area. Urban slum households are located within an area classified as urban according to administrative criteria used by each country or area. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using urban population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: World Urbanization Prospect 2014. (Data obtained on: 5 August 2014)

Cities with less than 0.3 million people; Cities with 0.3 to 0.5 million people; Cities with 0.5 to 1 million people; Cities with 1 to 5 million people; Cities with 5 to 10 million people; Cities with 10 million or more people, thousand people

Definition: Refers to the de facto population contained within the contours of a contiguous territory inhabited at urban density levels without regard to administrative boundaries. It usually incorporates the population in a city or town plus that in the sub-urban areas lying outside of but being adjacent to the city boundaries. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Cities with less than 0.3 million people; Cities with 0.3 to 0.5 million people ; Cities with 0.5 to 1 million people; Cities with 1 to 5 million people; Cities with 5 to 10 million people; Cities with 10 million or more people,% of population

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Cities with less than 0.3 million people; Cities with 0.3 to 0.5 million people ; Cities with 0.5 to 1 million people; Cities with 1 to 5 million people; Cities with 5 to 10 million people; Cities with 10 million or more people,% of urban population

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using urban population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Medium size cities (More than 300 000 people in 2014), thousand people

Definition: Refers to the de facto population contained within the contours of a contiguous territory inhabited at urban density levels without regard to administrative boundaries. It usually incorporates the population in a city or town plus that in the sub-urban areas lying outside of but being adjacent to the city boundaries. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Medium size cities (More than 300 000 people in 2014), number

Definition: Refers to the number of cities in which inhabited at urban density levels without regard to administrative boundaries. It usually incorporates the population in a city or town plus that in the sub-urban areas lying outside of but being adjacent to the city boundaries. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Medium size cities (More than 300 000 people in 2014), % of population

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Medium size cities (More than 300 000 people in 2014), % of urban population

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using urban population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

03 - International migration

Data source: United Nations, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision. Most estimates are based on data from population censuses held during the decennial rounds of censuses. Population census data are supplemented with data from population registers and nationally representative surveys. (Data obtained on: 25 February 2014)

Foreign population, thousands

Definition: The estimated number of international immigrants, male and female, in the middle of the indicated year; generally represents the number of persons born in a country other than where they live. When data on the place of birth are unavailable, the number of non-citizens is used as a proxy for the number of international immigrants. The foreign population includes refugees, some of whom may not be foreign-born. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Foreign population, % of population

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: World Population Prospects: The 2012 revision. Estimated demographic trends are projections based on censuses, administrative data and surveys provided by countries through an annual questionnaire. Population data from all sources are evaluated by the UN for completeness, accuracy and consistency. (Data obtained on: 14 June 2013)

Net migration rate, per 1,000 population

Definition: International immigrants minus emigrants divided by the average population of the country over a period. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

04 - Child health

Data source: The UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality (Data obtained on: 05 February 2014)

Neonatal mortality rate, deaths per 1,000 live births

Definition: The neonatal mortality rate expressed in deaths per 1,000 live births is the probability of a child born in a specified year dying in the first month of life. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods; weighted averages using the number of live births (from WPP2012) as weight.

Data source: MDG Indicators Database. UNICEF is the primary data custodian. Country-level data are generally obtained from national household surveys, including demographic and health surveys, multiple indicator cluster surveys and national nutrition surveys. (Data obtained on: 16 January 2014)

Infant mortality rate, deaths per 1,000 live births

Definition: The infant mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods; weighted averages using the number of live births (from WPP2012) as weight.

Infant mortality rate, thousand deaths

Definition: The number of children expressed in thousands born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods used. Data in thousands are estimated as the number of infants for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the infant mortality rate.

Under-five mortality rate, deaths per 1,000 live births

Definition: The probability of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods; weighted averages using the number of live births (from WPP2012) as weight.

Under-five mortality rate, thousand deaths

Definition: The number of children expressed in thousands born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods used. Data in thousands are estimated as the number of children under five for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the under-five mortality rate.

Children under 1 not immunized against measles, total, thousands

Definition: Children under 1 year of age who have not received at least one dose of a measles vaccine (only estimated for economic, regional and subregional groupings). The data are expressed in thousands. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods are used. Data in thousands are estimated as the number of children under 1 for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the percentage of children not immunized against the measles (1 minus the percentage of children immunized against measles).

Data source: United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, The World Bank, UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates. (Data obtained on: 05 February 2014)

Children under 5 underweight, % of children under 5

Definition: The percentage of children aged 0-59 months whose weight for age is less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population according to the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and

imputation methods; weighted averages using the number of children 0-59 months (WPP2012) as weight.

Children under 5 underweight, thousands

Definition: The number of children aged 0-59 months whose weight for age is less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population according to the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods used. Data in thousands are estimated from the total number of children under 5 for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the aggregate percentage of underweight children.

Children under 5 wasted, % of children under 5

Definition: The percentage of children aged 0-59 months whose weight for height is less than two standard deviations below the median weight for height of the international reference population according to the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods; weighted averages using the number of children 0-59 months (WPP2012) as weight.

Children under 5 wasted, thousands

Definition: The number of children aged 0-59 months whose weight for height is less than two standard deviations below the median weight for height of the international reference population according to the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods used. Data in thousands are estimated from the total number of children under 5 for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the aggregate percentage of wasted children.

Children under 5 stunted, % of children under 5

Definition: The percentage of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age is less than two standard deviations below the median height for age of the international reference population according to the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods; weighted averages using the number of children 0-59 months (WPP2012) as weight.

Children under 5 stunted, thousands

Definition: The number of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age is less than two standard deviations below the median height for age of the international reference population according to the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods used. Data in thousands are estimated from the total number of children under 5 for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the aggregate percentage of stunted children.

Data source: WHO Global Health Observatory (WHO/GHO) Database, World Health Statistics. Data are collected from countries by WHO/UNICEF. Data are collected from countries through the ministry of health with the WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form. Three types of data are collected: administrative, survey and official national estimates. (Data obtained on: 28 July 2014)

Children under 1 immunized against measles (WHO GHO), % of children under 1

Definition: Children under 1 year of age who have received at least one dose of a measles vaccine. Note that it is generally recommended for children to be immunized against measles at the age of 9 months. *Aggregation:*

Weighted averages using children aged 1 year (WPP2012) as weight.

Children under 1 immunized against measles: Poorest/Richest quintile, % of children under 1

Definition: Children under 1 year of age who have received at least one dose of a measles vaccine. Note that it is generally recommended for children to be immunized against measles at the age of 9 months. Poorest and richest quintiles of the population are based on income data. *Aggregation:* Poorest and richest quintile are not aggregated.

DPT3 immunization rate for children 1 year of age, % of 1-year-olds

Definition: The percentage of 1-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using children aged 1 year (WPP2012) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

05 - Maternal and reproductive health

Data source: MDG Indicators Database. Based on data from WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank. Sources and methods used to determine maternal mortality vary by country. Primary sources of data include vital registration systems, household surveys (direct and indirect methods), reproductive-age mortality studies, disease surveillance or sample registration systems, special studies on maternal mortality, and national population censuses. Despite being based on established demographic techniques and empirical data from other countries, the country-specific point estimates obtained through the statistical model do not necessarily represent the true levels of maternal mortality. (Data obtained on: 28 July 2014)

Maternal mortality, deaths per 100,000 live births

Definition: A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. *Aggregation:* MDG Aggregation and imputation methods, weighted averages using the number of live births (WPP2012) as weight.

Maternal mortality, number of deaths

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* MDG Aggregation and imputation methods, sum of individual country values.

Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit, % of women with a live birth

Definition: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy. A skilled health worker/attendant is an accredited health professional – such as a midwife, doctor or nurse – who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate post-natal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns. Both trained and untrained traditional birth attendants are excluded. *Aggregation:* MDG Aggregation and imputation methods; weighted averages using the number of live births (WPP2012) as weight.

Women lacking antenatal care coverage, at least one visit, thousands

Definition: Women aged 15-49 years who lack or have not received any antenatal care at all during pregnancy. *Aggregation:* MDG Aggregation and imputation methods. Data in thousands are estimated as the number of women with live births for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the percentage of women lacking antenatal care (1 minus the percentage of women with antenatal care coverage).

Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits, % of women with a live birth

Definition: Women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times with any provider (whether skilled or unskilled). *Aggregation:* MDG Aggregation and imputation methods; weighted averages using the number of live births (WPP2012) as weight.

Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits, thousands

Definition: Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times with any provider (whether skilled or unskilled). *Aggregation:* MDG Aggregation and imputation methods; weighted averages using the number of live births (WPP2012) as weight.

Data source: MDG Indicators Database. National-level household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), are the most common source of data. These surveys are generally conducted every 3-5 years. UNICEF reviews the data in collaboration with WHO. (Data obtained on: 28 July 2014)

Births attended by skilled health personnel, % of live births

Definition: Deliveries attended by personnel trained in providing life-saving obstetric care (doctors, nurses or midwives), including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; conducting deliveries on their own; and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they have received a short training course, are not included. *Aggregation:* MDG Aggregation and imputation methods; weighted averages using the number of live births (WPP2012) as weight.

Births not attended by skilled health personnel, thousands

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* MDG Aggregation and imputation methods. Data in thousands are estimated as the number births for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the percentage of births not attended by skilled health personnel (1 minus the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel).

Data source: MDG Indicators Database. National-level household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), are the most common source of data. These surveys are generally conducted every 3-5 years. UNICEF reviews the data in collaboration with WHO. (Data obtained on: 28 July 2014)

Contraceptive prevalence rate, females 15-49 years old, % of 15-49 year old females

Definition: The proportion of women currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, a method of contraception among women of reproductive age (usually aged 15-49). In some countries the denominator is married women

only, as (reported) sexual activity outside of marriage is considered rare. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

06 - HIV and AIDS

Data source: WHO/GHO. (Data obtained on: 6 August 2014)

Population living with HIV: Total, number

Definition: Estimated number of people (adults and children) living with HIV. Estimates include all those infected with HIV, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS. Adults is defined as 15 and above and children as 0-14. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: MDG Indicators Database. Data are based on information collected by UNICEF through household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), reproductive and health surveys, and behavioural surveillance surveys. Nationally representative population-based surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are conducted by national statistical offices or other Government offices under the supervision of national or international agencies. (Data obtained on: 31 July 2014)

HIV prevalence rate, individuals aged 15-49 years, % of 15-49 years old

Definition: The percentage of individuals aged 15-49 living with HIV. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to AIDS, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. HIV destroys the body's ability to fight off infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using the population aged 15-49 (WPP2012) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, 15-24 year old females, % of 15-24 year old females/males

Definition: Percentage of population aged 15-24 years females/males with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is the percentage of young persons aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. This indicator is usually presented for women and men separately. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using female/male population aged 15-24 (WPP2012) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 year old females, % of 15-24 year old females/males

Definition: The percent of female/male respondents among 15-24-year-olds who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using female/male population aged 15-24 (WPP2012) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

AIDS deaths, number

Definition: AIDS deaths are defined as the estimated number of adults and children who died due to AIDS. AIDS, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, is caused by Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), a virus that weakens the immune system and destroys the body's ability to fight off infection and disease, which can

ultimately lead to death. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Population with advanced HIV with access to ART, % of population with advanced HIV

Definition: The percentage of adults and children currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocols (or WHO/Joint UN Programme on HIV and AIDS standards) among the estimated number of people eligible for treatment. The numerator (the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy) is derived from national programme reporting systems, aggregated from health facilities or other service delivery sites. The denominator (the total number of people eligible for antiretroviral therapy) is generated using a standardized statistical modelling approach. The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The number of HIV-infected adults with a CD4 count less than 350 cells/mm³ are considered to be eligible for treatment (for 2012 coverage values). WHO issued new recommendations in June 2013 encouraging all countries to initiate treatment in HIV-infected adults with a CD4 count less than 500 cells/mm³. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

07 - Malaria and tuberculosis

Data source: WHO World Malaria Programme, World Malaria Report 2012, annexes 6C. The principal data sources are national malaria control programmes (NMCPs) in endemic countries. Standardized data collection forms are sent to each government. Survey data (DHS, MICS and Malaria Indicator Surveys) have been used to complement data submitted by NMCPs. (Data obtained on: 26 May 2014)

Malaria cases, per 100,000 population

Definition: The number of new cases of malaria reported (presumed and confirmed) in a given time period. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using the population as weight (per 100,000 population). Missing data are not imputed.

Malaria cases, number

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* Sum of the individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Malaria deaths, number

Definition: Deaths caused by malaria in a given time period. *Aggregation:* Sum of the individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: WHO/GHO. Based on the data from WHO. Annual standardized data collection forms are distributed to national tuberculosis control programmes (NTPs) or relevant public health authorities. NTPs that respond to WHO are also asked to update information on earlier years. As a result, case notification and treatment outcome data of a given year may differ from those published previously. Completed forms are collected and reviewed by WHO country offices, regional offices and headquarters. (Data obtained on: 31 July 2014)

Tuberculosis prevalence rate, per 100,000 population

Definition: The number of cases of TB (all forms) in a population at a given point in time (sometimes referred to as "point prevalence"). Estimates include cases of TB in people with HIV. *Aggregation:* MDG Aggregation and

imputation methods; weighted averages using population (WPP2012) as weight.

Tuberculosis incidence rate, per 100,000 population

Definition: The estimated number of new tuberculosis (TB) cases arising in one year. All forms of TB are included, as are cases in people with HIV. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods; weighted averages using population (WPP2012) as weight.

Population living with Tuberculosis, thousands

Definition: The number of cases of TB (all forms) in a population at a given point in time. This is only calculated for economic, regional and subregional groupings. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods are used. Data in thousands are estimated as population for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the tuberculosis prevalence rate, divided by 100,000.

New cases of Tuberculosis, thousands

Definition: The estimated number of new tuberculosis (TB) cases arising in one year. This is only calculated for economic, regional and subregional groupings. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods are used. Data in thousands are estimated as population for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the tuberculosis incidence rate, divided by 100,000.

Data source: MDG Indicators Database. Based on data from WHO. Annual standardized data collection forms are distributed to national tuberculosis control programmes (NTPs) or relevant public health authorities. NTPs that respond to WHO are also asked to update information on earlier years. As a result, case notification and treatment outcome data of a given year may differ from those published previously. Completed forms are collected and reviewed by WHO country offices, regional offices and headquarters. (Data obtained on: 19 August 2013)

Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS, % of new tuberculosis cases

Definition: The percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy directly observed treatment shortcourse (DOTS). The term “case detection”, as used here, means that TB is diagnosed in a patient and is reported within the national surveillance system, and then to WHO. Smear-positive is defined as a case of TB where *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacilli are visible in the patient's sputum when examined under the microscope. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using the number of TB cases per year (WHO/GHO) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

08 - Other health risks

Data source: WHO/GHO. Smoking and tobacco-use prevalence data were sourced from survey data provided by countries. WHO has developed a regression method that enables inter-country comparisons to be made using data available for a region in generating estimates, if data are partly missing or incomplete for a particular country. (Data obtained on: 15 August 2014)

Smoking prevalence rate: Females, % of females

Definition: Tobacco smoking includes cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products). Current smoking includes both daily and non-daily or occasional

smoking. Disaggregated by gender. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using population aged 15 and above (WPP2012) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Smoking prevalence rate: Males, % of males

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using population aged 15 and above (WPP2012) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Adolescent tobacco use: Females/Males, % of population aged 13-15

Definition: Female/male adolescents aged 13-15 who report use of tobacco, including smoking, oral tobacco and snuff, on more than one occasion in the 30 days preceding the survey. Disaggregated by gender. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using population aged 13-15 (WPP2012) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: WHO/GHO, Global Information System on Alcohol and Health. Data were collected through the Global Survey on Alcohol and Health, which was conducted in 2008 in collaboration with all six WHO regional offices. The survey data collection tool was forwarded to every WHO member Government in each region for completion by focal points and national counterparts that were officially nominated by the respective ministry of health. Data were adjusted by WHO for consistency. (Data obtained on: 15 August 2014)

Recorded adult per capita consumption, total, litres per annum

Definition: Recorded adult per capita (APC) is defined as the recorded amount of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) over a calendar year in a country, in litres of pure alcohol. The indicator only takes into account the consumption which is recorded from production, import, export, and sales data often via taxation. Numerator: The amount of recorded alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) during a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Denominator: Midyear resident population (15+ years) for the same calendar year, UN World Population Prospects, medium variant. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using population aged 15 and above (WPP2012) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: WHO/GHO. WHO uses a standardized questionnaire for data collection. Cause-of-death distributions are estimated from death registration data, together with data from population-based epidemiological studies, disease registers and notification systems for selected specific causes of death. Causes of death for populations without useable death-registration data are estimated using cause-of-death models together with data from population-based epidemiological studies, disease registers and notification systems for 21 specific causes of death. (Data obtained on: 12 September 2014)

Years of life lost (YLL) to communicable diseases, % of YLL

Definition: YLL is an estimate of the average number years a person would have lived had he or she not died prematurely; i.e., a measure of premature mortality. YLL per person represents the difference between the standard life expectancy of a person and his or her age at death; if the age exceeds the life expectancy, YLL equals zero. The standard life expectancy value is consistent across countries and generated using a standard life table. A life table is the statistical representation of the probability that a person will survive for an additional year; and based on that probability, the probability of

surviving for another year; and so on. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Years of life lost (YLL) to non-communicable diseases, % of YLL

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Years of life lost (YLL) to injuries, % of YLL

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Data source: World Health Organization, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse. Member Governments report to WHO the causes of death including suicide. Country data are supplemented by data provided by the WHO Regional Office for Western Pacific. (Data obtained on: 12 September 2014)

Suicide rate: Male/Female, per 100,000 population

Definition: The total number of suicides in a given year divided by the respective mid-year population. Suicide is defined as the act of deliberately killing oneself. Disaggregated by gender. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

09 - Financial and human resources for health

Data source: WHO/GHO. WHO collects national health accounts and other data from countries. National sources collected by WHO include national health accounts (NHA) reports, national accounts (NA) reports, general government (GG) accounts, public expenditure reviews (PER), government expenditure by purpose reports (Classification of the Functions of Government, COFOG), institutional reports of public entities involved in health care provision or financing, notably social security and other health insurance compulsory agencies and ministry of finance (MoF) reports. The most comprehensive and consistent data on health financing is generated from national health accounts. If NHA data are not available, WHO estimates based on technical contacts in-country and publicly available documents and reports that are adjusted to the NHA framework. WHO sends estimates to the respective ministry of health every year for validation. (Data obtained on: 24 June 2014)

Total health expenditure, million US dollars

Definition: Total health expenditure (THE) is the sum of general government and private expenditure on health. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total health expenditure, % of GDP

Definition: See above definition. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages (% of GDP) using current GDP in United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Total health expenditure, per capita PPP dollars

Definition: Total health expenditure (THE) is the sum of general government and private expenditure on health. Per capita estimates use the mid-year population as the denominator. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

General government health expenditure, % of government expenditure

Definition: The sum of outlays for health maintenance, restoration or enhancement paid for in cash or supplied in kind by governmental entities, such as the ministry of health, other ministries, parastatal organizations or social security agencies (without double-counting governmental transfers to social security and extrabudgetary funds). Such expenditure includes transfer payments to households to offset medical care costs and extrabudgetary funds to finance health services and goods. The revenue base of such entities may comprise multiple sources, including external funds. General government expenditure corresponds to the consolidated outlays of all levels of government: territorial authorities (central/federal government, provincial/regional/State/district authorities, municipal/local government), social security institutions and extrabudgetary funds, including capital outlays. Expressed as the percentage of government expenditure. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

General government health expenditure, per capita PPP dollars

Definition: See above definition. Per capita estimates use the mid-year population as the denominator. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Private health expenditure, % of total health expenditure

Definition: The sum of outlays for health by private entities, such as commercial or mutual health insurance providers, non-profit institutions serving households, resident corporations and quasi-corporations not controlled by governmental authorities with health services delivery or financing, and direct household out-of-pocket payments. Expressed as percentage of total health expenditure. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Out-of-pocket health expenditure, % of private health expenditure

Definition: The direct outlay of households, including gratuities and payments in kind, made to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances and other goods and services, whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or to the enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. Such expenditure includes household payments to public services, non-profit institutions and nongovernmental organizations, as well as non-reimbursable cost sharing, deductibles, co-payments and fee-for-service. It excludes payments made by companies that deliver medical and paramedical benefits, whether required by law or not, to their employees, and payments for overseas treatment. Expressed as percentage of private health expenditure. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using current GDP in United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: WHO/GHO. WHO collects data from countries. Data collected includes population censuses, labour force and employment surveys, health facility assessments and routine administrative information systems reports (on public expenditure, staffing and payroll as well as professional training, registration and licensure). Most of the data from administrative sources are derived from published national health sector reviews and/or official country reports to WHO offices. (Data obtained on: 6 August 2014)

Number of physicians, per 10,000 population

Definition: The number of physicians include generalists and specialists. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Number of nursing and midwifery personnel, per 10,000 population

Definition: Nursing and midwifery personnel include professional nurses, professional midwives, auxiliary nurses, auxiliary midwives, enrolled nurses, enrolled midwives and other personnel, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Number of hospital beds, per 10,000 population

Definition: The number of in-patient hospital beds include hospital and maternity beds, and exclude cots and delivery beds. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

10 - Participation in education

Data source: UIS Data Centre. Collected from school registers, school surveys or censuses, population censuses or estimates for school age population. (Data obtained on: 17 June 2014)

Gross enrolment in pre-primary education, % of the population in the relevant official age group

Definition: Total number of children enrolled in early childhood care and education programmes, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the relevant official age group. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Net enrolment in primary education, % of primary school age children

Definition: Enrolment of the official age group for primary education expressed as a percentage of primary school age population. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Net enrolment in secondary education, % of secondary school age children

Definition: Enrolment of the official age group for secondary education expressed as a percentage of secondary school age population. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Gross enrolment in tertiary education, % of tertiary school age population

Definition: Total enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school age population corresponding to tertiary education in a given school year. For the tertiary level, the population used is the five age cohorts immediately following the official secondary school graduation age. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Gender parity index; net primary enrolment, female-to-male ratio

Definition: The ratio of female-to-male enrolment ratios for primary level of education. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Gender parity index; net secondary enrolment, female-to-male ratio

Definition: The ratio of female-to-male enrolment ratios for secondary level of education. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Gender parity index; gross tertiary enrolment, female-to-male ratio

Definition: The ratio of female-to-male enrolment ratios for tertiary level of education. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Expected duration of education, primary to tertiary, female, years

Definition: The number of years a 4-year-old girl or boy can be expected to spend in education from primary to tertiary level, including years spent in repetition. Data are disaggregated by sex. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Expected duration of education, primary to tertiary, male, years

Definition: The number of years a 4-year-old girl or boy can be expected to spend in education from primary to tertiary level, including years spent in repetition. Data are disaggregated by sex. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

11 - Staying in school and learning to read

Data source: UIS. Values mainly obtained from school register, school survey or census. (Data obtained on: 17 June 2014)

Education survival rate, last grade of primary, % of grade 1 students

Definition: Percentage of a cohort of pupils (or students) who are enrolled in the first grade of primary education in a given school year who are expected to complete primary school. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Adult literacy rate, total/male/female, % of population aged 15 and above

Definition: The percentage of total population/male/female aged 15 years and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). Aggregates for 1990, 2000, and 2012 refer to the periods 1985-1994, 1995-2004, and 2005-2012 respectively.

Youth literacy rate, male/female, % of population aged 15-24

Definition: Percentage of male/female aged 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). Aggregates for 1990, 2000, and 2012 refer to the periods 1985-1994, 1995-2004, and 2005-2012 respectively.

Gender parity index for adult literacy rate, female-to-male ratio

Definition: Literate women divided by literate men (includes women and men aged 15 years and above). *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). Aggregates for 1990, 2000, and 2012 refer to the periods 1985-1994, 1995-2004, and 2005-2012 respectively.

Illiterate adults, total/female, thousands

Definition: Illiterate adults are defined as people aged 15 years and above who cannot both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. *Aggregation:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). Aggregates for 1990, 2000, and 2012 refer to the periods 1985-1994, 1995-2004, and 2005-2012 respectively.

12 - Financial and human resources for education

Data source: UIS Data Centre. Values are from annual financial reports by central or federal governments, state or provincial or regional administrations. Data on GDP are normally available from National Accounts reports from the Bureau of Statistics. (Data obtained on: 25 June 2014)

Public expenditure on education, % of GDP

Definition: Total public expenditure (current and capital) on education, expressed as a percentage of GDP. GDP are based on national accounts reports from UNESCO Bureau of Statistics. GDP levels may, in this case, not be comparable with GDP published elsewhere in this Yearbook. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Public expenditure on education, % of total government expenditure

Definition: Total public expenditure (current and capital) on education, expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Public expenditure per pupil in primary education, % of GDP per capita

Definition: Total public expenditure per pupil at primary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita. GDP are based on national accounts reports from the UNESCO Bureau of Statistics. GDP levels may, in this case, not be comparable with GDP published elsewhere in this Yearbook. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Public expenditure per pupil in secondary education, % of GDP per capita

Definition: Total public expenditure per pupil at secondary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita. GDP are based on national accounts reports from the UNESCO Bureau of Statistics. GDP levels may, in this case, not be comparable with GDP published elsewhere in this Yearbook. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Public expenditure per pupil in tertiary education, % of GDP per capita

Definition: Total public expenditure per pupil at tertiary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita. GDP are based on national accounts reports from the UNESCO Bureau of Statistics. GDP levels may, in this case, not be comparable with GDP published elsewhere in this Yearbook. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education, pupils per teacher

Definition: Average number of pupils (students) per teacher in primary education in a given school year, based on headcounts for both pupils and teachers. **Aggregation:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Pupil-teacher ratio in secondary education, pupils per teacher

Definition: Average number of pupils (students) per teacher in secondary education in a given school year, based on headcounts for both pupils and teachers. **Aggregation:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

13 - Research and development

Data source: UIS Data Centre. UIS conducts a biennial R&D survey and collects data through its R&D surveys. (Data obtained on: 1 December 2014)

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development, % of GDP

Definition: Total intramural expenditure on R&D performed in a national territory or region during a given year, expressed as a percentage of GDP of the national territory or region. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development, current PPP dollars per capita

Definition: Total intramural expenditure on R&D performed in a national territory or region during a given year, expressed as a current PPP dollars per capita. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development, 1,000 2005 PPP dollars

Definition: Total intramural expenditure on R&D performed in a national territory or region during a given year, expressed as 1000 PPP dollars (in constant prices–2005). **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Researchers, full-time equivalents, per million inhabitants

Definition: Researchers are professionals engaged in the conceptualization or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the planning and management of R&D projects. Postgraduate students at doctoral level (ISCED level 6) who are engaged in R&D are considered researchers. Full-time equivalents (FTE) represent one person-year; e.g., someone working 30% on R&D is considered as 0.3 FTE. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Women researchers, % of R&D headcount

Definition: Female researchers expressed as a percentage of R&D headcount. Headcount (HC) data reflect the total number of persons employed in R&D, whether or not they work part or full time. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

14 - Income poverty and inequality

Data source: United Nations MDG Indicators Database. The indicator is produced by the World Bank Development Research Group based on microlevel data from nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. Global poverty indicators are adjusted for each country using an internationally comparable poverty line, enabling comparisons across countries to be made. (Data obtained on: 4 August 2014)

Population living in poverty, \$1.25 per day in 2005 PPP, % of population

Definition: The population living on less than \$1.25 per day, measured in 2005 PPP. The threshold of PPP\$1.25 per day roughly indicates a global poverty line. **Aggregation:** MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods,

with weighted averages (for proportional figures) using population as a weight.

Population living in poverty, \$1.25 per day in 2005 PPP, Thousands

Definition: The population living on less than \$1.25 per day, measured in 2005 PPP. The threshold of PPP\$1.25 per day roughly indicates a global poverty line.

Aggregation: MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods. Data in thousands is estimated using the total population for each regional or subregional grouping.

Poverty gap, % of poverty line

Definition: The mean shortfall of the total population from the global poverty line (PPP\$1.25 per day in 2005 constant prices). This measure reflects depth of poverty as well as its incidence. Non-poor populations are defined as having zero shortfall. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Data source: United Nations MDG Indicators Database. Data on developing countries comes mainly from the World Bank Poverty Assessments which are done in close collaboration with national institutions, other development agencies, and civil society groups, including poor people's organizations. Data are derived from nationally representative household surveys conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. Data on developed countries are typically gathered from national poverty reports. The data are not adjusted for international comparability. (Data obtained on: 4 August 2014)

Population living below the national poverty line, % of population

Definition: The national poverty line is defined by each country. Therefore, the figures are not comparable across countries and may not be comparable over time within a country. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods, with weighted averages (for proportional figures) using population as a weight.

Population living below the national poverty line, thousands

Definition: The number of population below the national poverty line. The national poverty line is defined by each country. Therefore, the figures are not comparable across countries and may not be comparable over time within a country. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods. Data in thousands is estimated using the total population for each regional or subregional grouping.

Data source: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. (Data obtained on: 4 August 2014)

Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 a day in 2005 PPP, % of population

Definition: The percentage of the population living on less than \$2.00 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods, with weighted

averages (for proportional figures) using population as a weight.

Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 a day in 2005 PPP, thousands

Definition: See definition above. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods. Data in thousands is estimated using the total population for each regional or subregional grouping.

Gini index, Income equality coefficient

Definition: Measures the extent to which the income distribution (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) within an economy deviates from a perfect income equality. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality and of 100 represents absolute inequality. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Data source: United Nations MDG Indicators Database. The World Bank Development Research Group produces the indicator using nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. To permit comparability across countries, measures are estimated from the primary data source (tabulations or household-level data) using a consistent method of estimation rather than relying on existing estimates. The estimation from tabulations requires an interpolation method: parameterized Lorenz curves with flexible functional forms are mainly used. (Data obtained on: 4 August 2014)

Income/consumption of poorest quintile, % of income/consumption

Definition: National income or consumption accrued to the poorest income quintiles as a percentage of the total income or consumption. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Data source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Human Development Report 2014. HDRO uses data from international data agencies with the mandate, resources and expertise to collect national data on specific indicators. (Data obtained on: 15 August 2014)

Human Development Index, index

Definition: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

15 - Access to water and sanitation

Data source: MDG Indicators Database. Countries report data to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). The primary data sources used in international monitoring include nationally representative household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys

(LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ), Pan Arab Project for Family Health Surveys (PAPFAM) and population censuses. Such data are entered into the JMP database after validation with objective criteria. (Data obtained on: 1 August 2014)

Access to improved water sources: total/urban/rural, % of total/urban/rural population

Definition: The proportion of the total/urban/rural population with access to improved water sources. Improved water sources includes household water connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water (if the secondary available source is also improved).

Aggregation: MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods, with weighted averages using rural population as a weight.

People lacking access to improved water sources: total/urban/rural, thousands

Definition: The number of people lacking access to improved water, expressed in thousands; rural area dis*Aggregation* is only calculated for economic, regional and subregional groupings. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods; Data in thousands are estimated as population for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by (1 - percentage of the rural population with access to improved water).

Access to improved sanitation: total/urban/rural, % of total/urban/population

Definition: The proportion of the total/urban/rural population with access to improved sanitation. Improved sanitation refers to facilities which include flush or pour-flush toilet or latrine to: piped sewerage, septic tank or pit; a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; a pit latrine with slab; or a composting toilet or latrine. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods, with weighted averages using rural population as a weight.

People lacking access to improved sanitation: total/urban/rural, thousands

Definition: The number of people lacking access to improved sanitation, expressed in thousands; total/urban/rural area dis*Aggregation* is only calculated for economic, regional and subregional groupings. *Aggregation:* MDG *Aggregation* and imputation methods; Data in thousands are estimated as population for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by (1 - percentage of the rural population with access to improved sanitation).

16 - Women's empowerment

Data source: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 8th ed. The ILO Employment Trends Unit has designed and maintains three econometric models that are used in estimating labour market indicators of the countries and years for which no real data exist. Information was derived from a variety of sources, including household or labour force surveys, official estimates and censuses provided by countries to ILO, insurance records and establishment surveys, international repositories of labour market data, including the ILO Department of Statistics, Yearbook of Labour Statistics (LABORSTA) database and the new ILOSTAT database, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), and the Latin America and Caribbean Labour Information System (QUIPUSTAT), with additions from websites

of national statistical offices. (Data obtained on: 9 June 2014)

Employment sex ratio, overall employment, employed females per 100 employed males

Definition: The ratio of employed women to employed men. The overall ratio includes all employment sectors. Indicator calculations: Employed females divided by employed males. *Aggregation:* The Employment Trends Unit of the International Labour Organization (ILO) calculates aggregate employed women and employed men for each economic, regional and subregional group. The aggregate sex ratio is calculated as aggregate employed women to aggregate employed men.

Employment sex ratio, non-agricultural employment, employed females per 100 employed males

Definition: The ratio of employed women to employed men. Non-agricultural employment includes all sectors other than agriculture. Indicator calculations: Employed females divided by employed males. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Employers sex ratio, female employers per 100 male employers

Definition: The ratio of female employers to male employers. Indicator calculations: Female employers divided by male employers. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Agriculture employment, male/female, % of employed males/females

Definition: Percentage of male/female employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing in total male/female employment. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends unit.

Industry employment, male/female, % of employed males/females

Definition: Percentage of male/female employment in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity and gas and water in total male/female employment. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends unit.

Services employment, male/female, % of employed males/females

Definition: Percentage of male/female employment in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services, in total male/female employment. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends unit.

Employees, male/female, % of employed males/females

Definition: All male/female workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs", where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends unit.

Employers, male/female, % of employed males/females

Definition: Male/female workers working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as "self-employment jobs" (that is, jobs where remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged on a continuous basis one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends unit.

Own account workers, male/female, % of employed males/females

Definition: Male/female workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as “self-employment jobs”, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends unit.

Contributing family workers, male/female, % of employed males/females

Definition: Male/female workers who hold “self-employment jobs” as own account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a relative living in the same household. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends unit.

Data source: United Nations, Millennium Indicators Database; Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in National Parliaments (available from www.ipu.org/wmne/world.htm). National parliaments provide the Inter-Parliamentary Union with official statistics. Data are not adjusted for international comparability. (Data obtained on: 18 February 2014)

Seats held by women in national parliament, % of seats

Definition: Women in parliament figures are expressed as a proportion of all occupied seats in a single or lower house of the national parliaments and of the senate or upper chamber or house of bicameral parliaments. The indicator covers the single chamber of unicameral parliaments and lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by candidates in parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Women in parliament: Number of seats in the lower or single house, number of seats

Definition: The total number of seats in the single or the lower house of the national parliament. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Data source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in National Parliaments (available from www.ipu.org/wmne/world.htm). National parliaments provide the Inter-Parliamentary Union with official statistics. (Data obtained on: 7 March 2014)

Women in parliament: Number of women in the upper house or senate, % of seats

Definition: Women members in the senate or upper chambers of bicameral parliaments. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Women in parliament: Number of seats in the upper house or senate, number of seats

Definition: The total number of seats in the senate or upper chambers of bicameral parliaments. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Data source: OECD Development Centre, Gender, Institutions and Development Database. Based on two main premises that guarantee comparability across countries and ensure the highest level of quality. Regional experts estimate data. All low-income and lower-middle-income economies with a population exceeding 1 million inhabitants were selected. A university team of researchers led the external review and harmonization processes. Scoring of social institutions variables is

finalized by the OECD Development Centre. (Data obtained on: 11 March 2014)

Women's access to credit, Index

Definition: Women's access to bank loans is assessed at between 0=full and 1=impossible. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Women's access to land, index

Definition: Women's access to land ownership is assessed at between 0=full and 1=impossible. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Women's access to property other than land, index

Definition: Women's rights to own property other than land, especially immovable property (i.e., buildings, dwellings or other property), is assessed at between 0=full and 1=no. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Legislation on violence against women, sexual harassment, index

Definition: Reflects the existence of laws against sexual harassment. The index is scored as follows: 0 if specific legislation is in place; 0.25 if specific legislation in place, but there are widespread reported problems with implementation; 0.5 if general legislation in place, or specific legislation is inadequate (e.g. rape laws do not criminalise marital rape); 0.75 if legislation is being planned, drafted or reviewed or existing legislation is highly inadequate; 1 if no legislation. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Legislation on violence against women, domestic violence, index

Definition: Reflects the existence of laws against domestic violence. *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Legislation on violence against women, rape violence, index

Definition: Reflects the existence of laws against rape. *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Data source: ILO, Global Wage Database. (Data obtained on: 1 May 2013)

Gender wage gap, Percentage

Definition: The gender wage gap is the difference between gross average nominal monthly wages of male and those of female employees expressed as a percentage of gross average nominal monthly wages of male employees. Indicator calculations: Gender pay gap (%) = $100 \times (E_m - E_w) / E_m$ where E_m is the gross average nominal monthly wages of men in any given population group and E_w is the gross average nominal monthly wages of women. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

17 - Food security

Data source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (Data obtained on: 22 October 2014)

Average dietary energy supply adequacy, percentage

Definition: Expresses the dietary energy supply as a percentage of the average dietary energy requirement in the country. The average supply of calories for food consumption of each country or region is normalized by the average dietary energy requirement estimated for its population in order to provide an index of adequacy of the food supply in terms of calories. Analysed together with the prevalence of undernourishment, it allows the

determination of whether undernourishment is mainly due to the insufficiency of the food supply or to particularly poor distribution. *Aggregation:* FAO Statistics Division (ESS).

Share of dietary energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers, percentage

Definition: Energy supply (in kcal/person/day) provided by cereals, roots and tubers divided by total dietary energy supply (in kcal/person/day) calculated from the corresponding categories in the FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets. *Aggregation:* FAO Statistics Division (ESS).

Per capita cereal production, kilograms

Definition: Calculated as the total cereal production divided by total population. Cereals include wheat, rice paddy, barley, maize, popcorn, rye, oats, millets, sorghum, buckwheat, quinoa, fonio, triticale, canary seed, mixed grain and cereals nes. *Aggregation:* Weighted average using population (WPP2012) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Share of food expenditure of the poor, percentage

Definition: Proportion of food consumption over total consumption (food and non-food) for the lowest income quintile of the population. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Depth of the food deficit, kcal/caput/day

Definition: Indicates how many calories would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant. The average intensity of food deprivation of the undernourished, estimated as the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population (food-deprived), is multiplied by the number of undernourished to provide an estimate of the total food deficit of the country, which is then normalized by the total population. *Aggregation:* FAO Statistics Division (ESS).

Minimum dietary energy requirement, kcal/caput/day

Definition: Establishes a cut-off point, or threshold, to estimate the prevalence (percentage) of the undernourished population in a country expressed in kcal per person per day. When the threshold, or cut-off point, changes, so does the prevalence of people estimated to be undernourished. Dietary energy requirements differ by gender and age, and for different levels of physical activity. Accordingly, minimum dietary energy requirements, the amount of energy needed for light activity and minimum acceptable weight for attained height, vary by country, and from year to year depending on the gender and age structure of the population. For an entire population, the minimum energy requirement is the weighted average of the minimum energy requirements of the different gender-age groups in the population. Particularly in countries with a high prevalence of undernourishment, a large proportion of the population typically consumes dietary energy levels close to the cut-off point, making the minimum dietary energy requirement a highly sensitive parameter. In most countries, the new human energy requirement standards have resulted in an overall drop in the amount of food required, and a decline in the prevalence of undernourishment. *Aggregation:* FAO Statistics Division (ESS).

Average dietary energy requirement, kcal/caput/day

Definition: The average of the individual's dietary energy requirement is a proper normative reference for adequate nutrition in the population. While it would be mistaken to take the average dietary energy requirement value as the cut-off point to determine the prevalence of

undernourishment, its value could be used to calculate the depth of the food deficit, that is, the amount of dietary energy that would be needed to ensure that, if properly distributed, hunger would be eliminated. *Aggregation:* FAO Statistics Division (ESS).

Prevalence of undernourishment, percentage

Definition: Proportion of the population estimated to be at risk of caloric inadequacy. This is the traditional FAO hunger indicator, adopted as Millennium Development Goal indicator 1.9 for Goal 1, target 1.C. The indicator is calculated on three year averages. *Aggregation:* FAO Statistics Division (ESS).

18 - Crime

Data source: UNODC. Member States regularly submit to UNODC statistics on crime and criminal justice (through the Crime Trend Survey). UNODC applies scientific methods to maximize the comparability of the data (Data obtained on: 9 September 2014)

Intentional homicide, per 100,000 population

Definition: Intentional homicide is unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person. Data on intentional homicide should exclude attempted homicides. *Aggregation:* Weighted average using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Intentional homicide – male/female victims, percentage

Definition: See definition above. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Robbery, per 100,000 population

Definition: The theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force. Where possible, the category robbery should include mugging (bag-snatching) and theft with violence, but should exclude pickpocketing and extortion. *Aggregation:* Weighted average using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Total person held in prison, number/per 100,000 population

Definition: "Persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions" means persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions on a specified day and should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes, for example persons held pending investigation into their immigration status of foreign citizens without a legal right to stay held prior to removal. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not

Adult prison capacity, number

Definition: "Prisons, Penal Institutions or Correctional Institutions" means all public and privately financed institutions where persons are deprived of their liberty. The institutions may include, but are not limited to, penal, correctional, and psychiatric facilities under the prison administration. "Official Capacity" means the intended number of places available as at 31 December without overcrowding, excluding places/capacity used for detention of persons on the basis of immigration status. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Occupancy rate, percentage

Definition: The number of people held in prison divided by the official prison capacity. *Aggregation:* Weighted

average using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Untried or in pre-trial detention, number

Definition: Definitions: "Prisons, Penal Institutions or Correctional Institutions" means all public and privately financed institutions where persons are deprived of their liberty. The institutions may include, but are not limited to, penal, correctional, and psychiatric facilities under the prison administration. "Persons Held" should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes, including persons held pending investigation into their immigration status and foreign citizens without a legal right to stay held prior to removal. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

19 - Atmosphere and climate change

Data source: United Nations Environment Programme, Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR). Emissions in EDGAR are calculated using country-specific information. Countries report their data directly to UNEP. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency. Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR), release version 4.2. (Data obtained on: 25 March 2013)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, total, million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent

Definition: The GHG total, expressed in million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, is calculated using the GWP100 metric of UNFCCC (IPCC, 1996). The GHG are composed of CO₂ totals excluding short-cycle biomass burning (such as agricultural waste burning and Savannah burning) but including other biomass burning (such as forest fires, post-burn decay, peat fires and decay of drained peatlands), all anthropogenic CH₄ sources, N₂O sources and F-gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF₆). The carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent is a measure used to compare different greenhouse gases based on their contribution to radiative forcing. The UNFCCC currently (2005) uses global warming potentials (GWPs) as factors to calculate carbon dioxide equivalent. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, total, % change per annum

Definition: See above definition. Percentage change in GHG emissions per annum and in 5- and 10-year periods. **Aggregation:** Average annual growth of all country level values of the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in million tons of CO₂ equivalent of individual countries. Missing data are not imputed.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, total, tons of CO₂ equivalent per capita

Definition: See above definition. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita figures are derived based on population figures (WPP 2012). **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using total population (WPP2012) as weights. Missing data are not imputed.

GHG intensity, GHG emissions per unit of GDP

Definition: GHG intensity of economy (or GHG per GDP) is a measure of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of economic output. GHG emissions include the sum of state emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and F-gases (perfluorocarbons-PFCs, hydrofluorocarbons-HFCs, and sulfur

hexafluoride - SF₆). The economic output is expressed as gross domestic product (GDP) in current United States dollars. **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using current GDP in United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: FAOSTAT Emissions Agriculture database, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The FAOSTAT Emissions data are estimates by FAO. Member countries report their emissions and are computed at Tier 1 following IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. (Data obtained on: 10 October 2014)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture, thousand tons of CO₂ equivalent

Definition: Total greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture contain all the emissions produced in the different agricultural emissions sub-domains, providing a picture of the contribution to the total amount of GHG emissions from agriculture. GHG emissions from agriculture consist of non-CO₂ gases, namely methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), produced by crop and livestock production and management activities. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: International Energy Agency (IEA), "CO₂ emissions by product and flow", IEA CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion Statistics (database). Countries report to IEA through the OECD member site and non-OECD government site. The IEA secretariat does not adjust the data. (Data obtained on: 3 March 2014)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fuel combustion (IEA), million tons of CO₂

Definition: Refers to emissions of CO₂ from burning oil, coal and natural gas for energy use. Total CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion as calculated using the IPCC Tier 1 Sectoral Approach. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fuel combustion (IEA), tons of CO₂ equivalent per capita

Definition: This is carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fuel combustion divided by the total population based on WPP2012, expressed in ton of CO₂ equivalent per capita. **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using total population (WPP2012) as weights. Missing data are not imputed.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fuel combustion (IEA), % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change of the aggregate sums of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion (expressed in million tons of CO₂) per annum and in a 10-year period. **Aggregation:** The annual average growth rates of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions (% change per annum) are calculated as percentage change per annum of the derived sum total of all country-level data.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fuel combustion (IEA), Grams per 1 dollar GDP (2005 PPP)

Definition: The carbon intensity is carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fuel combustion divided by GDP in constant 2005 PPP terms. **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using the GDP in constant 2005 PPP (WDI figures) as weights.

Data source: MDG Indicators database. Countries that are Party to the Montreal protocol report data

annually to the Secretariat using data reporting formats agreed by the Parties. Data are usually reported by the ministry of environment or by designated authorities such as an environmental protection agency or an environmental management authority or a national ozone unit. Country data are not adjusted. (Data obtained on: 10 September 2014)

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances, ODP tons

Definition: Annual consumption in weighted tons of the individual substances in the group of ozone-depleting substances multiplied by their ozone-depleting potential (ODP). Ozone-depleting substances are those containing chlorine or bromine that destroy the stratospheric ozone layer. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances, grams per capita

Definition: ODP per capita is derived by dividing the consumption of ozone-depleting substances by the total population, expressed in grams per capita. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population (WPP2012) as weights. Missing data are not imputed.

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances, grams per 1,000 dollars GDP (2005 PPP)

Definition: ODP per GDP is derived by dividing the consumption of ozone-depleting substances by GDP based on the constant 2005 PPP figures from WDI. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using GDP in 2005 PPP dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI). The estimates come from Kiren Dev Pandey and others, "Ambient particulate matter concentrations in residential and pollution hotspot areas of world cities: New estimates based on the Global Model of Ambient Particulates (GMAPS)", World Bank Development Economics Research Group and Environment Department Working Paper (Washington, D.C.; 2006). Data are provided by countries. (Data obtained on: 2 September 2014)

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) emissions, kg per day

Definition: BOD emissions are the amount of oxygen consumed by bacteria in breaking down waste. BOD is a measure of all industrial organic water pollutants. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Concentration of PM₁₀ in urban area, micrograms per m³

Definition: Particulate matter concentrations refer to fine suspended particulates of less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀) that can penetrate deeply into the respiratory tract and cause significant health damage. The estimates represent the average annual exposure level of the average urban resident to outdoor particulate matter. A country's state of technology and pollution control is an important determinant of particulate matter concentrations. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using urban population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR), a joint project of European Commission Joint Research Centre and Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency. Data are compiled and published in EDGAR version 4.2. Emissions data in EDGAR version 4.2 are calculated by individual countries using country-

specific information. (Data obtained on: 10 March 2014)

Methane (CH₄) emissions, thousand tons

Definition: CH₄ emission is estimated using a model from the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, the Netherlands (RIVM) by the following EDGAR divisions: energy, agriculture, waste and others. "Others" include industrial process emissions, nitrous oxide usage and tropical and temperate forest fires. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Methane (CH₄) emissions, % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change in total methane (CH₄) emissions per annum and in a 10-year period. *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* Average annual growth of the aggregate sum of the total methane (CH₄) emissions in thousand tons of individual countries. Missing data are not imputed.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions, thousand tons

Definition: N₂O emission is estimated using a model from the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, the Netherlands (RIVM) by the following EDGAR divisions: energy, agriculture, waste and others. "Others" include industrial process emissions, nitrous oxide usage and tropical and temperate forest fires. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions, kg per capita

Definition: Per capita figures are derived by dividing the N₂O emissions by the total population (WPP 2012). *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: FAOSTAT Emissions Agriculture database, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The FAOSTAT Emissions data are estimates by FAO. Member countries report their emissions and are computed at Tier 1 following IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. (Data obtained on: 10 October 2014)

Methane emissions (CH₄) from agriculture, thousand tons of CO₂ equivalent

Definition: The release of methane (CH₄) produced by crop and livestock production and management activities to the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from agriculture, thousand tons of CO₂ equivalent

Definition: The release of nitrous oxide (N₂O) produced by crop and livestock production and management activities to the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

20 - Biodiversity, protected areas and forests

Data source: MDG Indicators Database. The data source is the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), the most comprehensive global dataset on marine and terrestrial protected areas available. WDPA is a joint product of UNEP and IUCN, prepared by UNEP-WCMC and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas working with governments, the secretariats of Multilateral

Environmental Agreements and collaborating non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Data are reported by countries to WDPA. Quality control criteria are applied to ensure consistency and comparability of WDPA data. New data are validated at UNEP-WCMC through a number of tools and translated into the standard WDPA data structure. Discrepancies between WDPA data and new data are resolved in communication with data providers. Processed data is fully integrated into the published WDPA. (Data obtained on: 12 March 2014)

Marine areas protected, km²/ % of territorial water

Definition: The overall surface of protected marine areas in square kilometer, or expressed as percentage of territorial water area, as adopted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). All areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain are covered, together with their overlying water and associated flora, fauna and historical and cultural features, that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part of or the entire enclosed environment. Only protected areas that are nationally designated are included in this indicator. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (km²); weighted averages using total territorial water area as weight (% of territorial water). Missing data are not imputed.

Terrestrial areas protected, km²/ % of surface area

Definition: The terrestrial areas protected, expressed in square kilometer or as a percentage of the surface area, refer to the total land area dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. Only protected areas that are nationally designated are included in this indicator. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (km²); weighted averages using total surface area as weight (% of surface area). Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, version 2012.2: table 5. The numbers of species listed in each category in the Red List change each time it is updated. Factors that determine such changes include species being assessed and added to the Red List for the first time, and species being reassessed and moving into a different category of threat. Summaries of the numbers of species in each Red List category by taxonomic group and by country are provided here for the current IUCN Red List. Figures represent species only and do not include subspecies, varieties or geographically isolated subpopulations or stocks. (Data obtained on: 13 March 2014)

Threatened species, mammals, number of species

Definition: The number of threatened mammal species listed by IUCN as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. The IUCN classification uses quantitative criteria, based on population size, rate of decline and area of distribution, to assign species to the above categories. Listing in a higher extinction risk category implies a higher expectation of extinction; and, over the specified time frames, more species listed in a higher category are expected to become extinct than those in a lower one (without effective conservation action). *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Threatened species, birds, number of species

Definition: The number of threatened birds species listed by IUCN as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Threatened species, fishes, number of species

Definition: The number of threatened fish species listed by IUCN as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Threatened species, reptiles, number of species

Definition: The number of threatened reptile species listed by IUCN as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Threatened species, amphibians, number of species

Definition: The number of threatened amphibian species listed by IUCN as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Threatened species, molluscs, number of species

Definition: The number of threatened mollusc species listed by IUCN as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Threatened species, plants, number of species

Definition: The number of threatened plant species listed by IUCN as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Threatened species, other invertebrates, number of species

Definition: *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Threatened species, total, number of species

Definition: The number of threatened species listed by IUCN as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Data source: FAOSTAT, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (Data obtained on: 28 August 2014)

Forest area, km²

Definition: Total forest area in km². The two criteria for a forest area are: (1) an area that spans more than half a hectare, with trees higher than five metres; and (2) a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach that threshold in situ. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Forest area, % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change in total forest area per annum. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* The annual average growth rates of forest area (% change per annum) are calculated as percentage change per annum of the derived sum total of all country-level data within each *Aggregation* group.

Forest area, % of land area

Definition: Total forest area as percentage of total land area. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total land area as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment. Data are provided by countries to FAO in response to a common questionnaire. (Data obtained on: 7 January 2011)

Primary forest, km²

Definition: Primary forest, expressed in square kilometer, refers to forest/other wooded land of native species where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly

disturbed. Includes areas where collection of non-wood forest products occurs, provided that the human impact is small. Some trees may have been removed. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Primary forest, % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change per annum of primary forest in a period of 10 years. *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* The annual average growth rates of primary forest are calculated as percentage change per annum of the derived sum total of all country-level data.

Primary forest, % of forest area

Definition: Share of primary forest in the total forest area. *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using forest area as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Planted forest, km²

Definition: Planted forest, expressed in square kilometer, covers forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding; and forest where the planted/seeded trees are predominantly of introduced species. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Planted forest, % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change per annum of planted forest in a period of 10 years. *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* The annual average growth rates of the planted forest are calculated as percentage change per annum of the derived sum total of all country-level data.

Naturally regenerated forest, km²

Definition: Other naturally regenerated forest where signs of human activity are clearly visible and where the trees are predominantly of introduced species, expressed in square kilometer. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

21 - Water availability and use

Data source: AQUASTAT database, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Aquastat is FAO's global information system on water and agriculture. The Land and Water Division of FAO collects, analyzes and disseminates information on water resources, water uses, and agricultural water management. (Data obtained on: 12 September 2014)

Renewable water, total, billion m³ per annum

Definition: The sum of internal renewable water resources and natural incoming flow originating outside the country, taking into consideration the quantity of flows reserved to upstream and downstream countries through formal or informal agreements or treaties. That sum gives the maximum theoretical amount of water available in the country. Expressed in billion cubic meter per annum. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are imputed.

Renewable water, total, m³ per capita per annum

Definition: Expressed in cubic meter per capita per annum. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Renewable water, internal, billion m³ per annum

Definition: Long-term annual average flow of rivers and recharge of groundwater generated from endogenous precipitation. Expressed in billion cubic meter per annum. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total freshwater withdrawal, billion m³ per annum

Definition: The gross amount of water extracted, either permanently or temporarily from surface water or groundwater sources minus those produced from non-conventional water sources, such as reused treated wastewater and desalinated water. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are imputed.

Total freshwater withdrawal, m³ per capita per annum

Definition: This indicator is expressed in cubic meter per capita per annum. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Total freshwater withdrawal, % of total renewable water per annum

Definition: Expressed as the percentage of total renewable water per annum. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total renewable water as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Domestic water withdrawal, m³ per capita per annum

Definition: Drinking water plus water withdrawn for homes, municipalities, commercial establishments, and public services. Expressed in cubic meter per capita per annum. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Total water withdrawal, billion m³ per annum

Definition: The gross quantity of water withdrawn which includes water withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes. Other categories of water use, such as cooling of power plants, mining, recreation, navigation or fisheries, are not included. Expressed in billion cubic meter per annum. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are imputed.

Water withdrawal, domestic use, billion m³ per annum

Definition: The total water withdrawn by the public distribution network divided by the total water withdrawal. It can include that part of the industries, which are connected to the network. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Water withdrawal, agriculture, % of total water withdrawal

Definition: Agricultural water withdrawal (quantity of water used for agricultural purposes, including irrigation and for livestock. Methods for computing agricultural water withdrawal vary from country to country) divided by the total water withdrawal. Expressed as percentage of total water withdrawal. *Aggregation:* Weighted average using the total water withdrawal for all purposes as weights. Missing data are not imputed.

Water withdrawal, domestic use, % of total water withdrawal

Definition: The total water withdrawn by the public distribution network divided by the total water withdrawal. It can include that part of the industries, which are connected to the network. Expressed as percentage of total water withdrawal. *Aggregation:* Weighted average using the total water withdrawal for all purposes as weights. Missing data are not imputed.

Water withdrawal, industry, % of total water withdrawal

Definition: Quantity of water used for industrial purposes divided by the total water withdrawal. Usually, this sector refers to self-supplied industries not connected to any distribution network. Expressed as percentage of total water withdrawal. *Aggregation:* Weighted average using the total water withdrawal for all purposes as weights. Missing data are not imputed

22 - Energy supply and use

Data source: International Energy Agency (IEA). Countries report to IEA through the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member site and the non-OECD government site. For final consumption, energy balance, primary energy supply and electricity data, IEA notes that energy statistics at the national level are often collected using criteria and definitions that differ, sometimes considerably, from those of international organizations. The IEA secretariat has identified such differences and, where possible, adjusted the data to meet international definitions. (Data obtained on: 12 November 2014)

Total primary energy supply (TPES), million tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Total: Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) is composed of production + imports – exports – international marine bunkers – international aviation bunkers ± stock changes. TPES includes fuels such as coal and gas that are subsequently transformed into other energy forms, such as electricity. For the world total, international marine bunkers and international aviation bunkers are not subtracted from TPES. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total primary energy supply (TPES), % change per annum

Definition: The percentage of change of TPES in million tons of oil equivalent per annum, and percentage change in a period of 10 years. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Percentage change per annum of the derived sum total of all country-level data. Missing data are not imputed.

Total primary energy supply (TPES), kg of oil equivalent per capita

Definition: TPES per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP 2012). *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Total primary energy supply (TPES), % change per capita per annum

Definition: The percentage of change in TPES per capita per annum, and in a period of 10 years. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Percentage change of aggregate values of per capita per annum and in a period of 10 years. Missing data are not imputed.

Total primary energy supply (TPES), Kg of oil equivalent per 1,000 dollars GDP (2005 PPP)

Definition: TPES per GDP is often referred to as the overall "energy intensity" of an economy. Figures are based on GDP in 2005 PPP (WDI). *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using GDP in 2005 PPP terms as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Total primary energy supply (TPES), % change per 1,000 GDP per annum

Definition: The percentage change in TPES per GDP in constant 2005 PPP terms. *Aggregation:* Percentage change of aggregate values per annum. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES balance: production, million tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Production of primary energy; i.e., hard coal, lignite, peat, crude oil, NGL, natural gas, combustible renewables and waste, nuclear, hydro, geothermal, solar and the heat from heat pumps that is extracted from the ambient environment. Production is calculated after removal of impurities (e.g., sulphur from natural gas). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES balance: Imports/Exports, million tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Comprise amounts of energy, including fuels and electricity, that have crossed the national territorial boundaries of a country coming in/going out, whether or not customs clearance has taken place. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES balance: production, kg of oil equivalent per capita

Definition: Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2012). *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES: Oil, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Primary energy supply from oil is the sum of oil products and **crude, NGL and feedstocks** expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Oil products is equal to the sum of the following: Refinery gas, Ethane, Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), Motor gasoline excl. biofuels, Aviation gasoline, Gasoline type jet fuel, Other kerosene, Gas/Diesel oil excl. biofuels, Fuel oil, Naphtha, Lubricants, White spirit and SBP, Bitumen, Paraffin wax, Petroleum coke, and Other oil products. Oil products are any oil-based products which can be obtained by distillation and are normally used outside the refining industry. The exceptions to this are those finished products which are classified as refinery feedstocks. Crude, NGL and feedstocks include crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, additives/blending components and other hydrocarbons (including emulsified oils, synthetic crude oil, mineral oils extracted from bituminous minerals such as oil shale, bituminous sand, etc., and oils from coal liquefaction). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES: Coal, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Primary energy supply from coal is the sum of peat and coal products expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Coal and coal products is equal to the sum of Hard coal; Brown coal; Anthracite; Coking coal; Other bituminous coal; Sub-bituminous coal; Lignite; Patent fuel; Coke oven coke; Gas coke; Coal tar; Brown coal briquettes; Gas works gas; Coke oven gas; Blast furnace gas; and Other recovered gases. Peat is a combustible soft, porous or compressed, fossil sedimentary deposit of plant origin with high water content (up to 90% in the raw state), easily cut, of light to dark brown colour. Peat used for non-energy purposes is not included here. Milled peat is included here. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES: Natural gas, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Primary energy supply from natural gas expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Natural gas comprises gases, occurring in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, consisting mainly of methane. It includes both "non-associated" gas originating from fields producing only hydrocarbons in gaseous form, and "associated" gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas) or from coal seams (coal seam gas). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES: Nuclear, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Primary energy supply from nuclear energy expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Nuclear shows the primary heat equivalent of the electricity produced by a nuclear power plant with an average thermal efficiency of 33 per cent. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES: Biofuels and waste, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Primary energy supply from biofuels and waste expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Biofuels and waste is equal to the sum of Industrial waste; Renewable Municipal waste; Non-renewable Municipal waste; Primary solid biofuels; Biogases; Biogasoline; Biodiesels; Other liquid biofuels; Non-specified primary biofuels and waste; and Charcoal. Data for biofuels and waste for non-OECD countries are often based on secondary sources, and may be of variable quality. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES: Solar/wind/other, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Primary energy supply from solar/wind/other sources expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Solar/Wind/Other is equal to the sum of Solar photovoltaics; Solar thermal; Tide, wave and ocean; Wind; Heat pumps; Electric boilers; Heat from chemical sources; and Other sources not elsewhere classified. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES: Geothermal, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Primary energy supply from geothermal energy expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Geothermal energy is the energy available as heat emitted from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES: Hydro, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Primary energy supply from hydro expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Hydro energy represents the potential and kinetic energy of water. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES: Heat output from non-specified combustible fuels, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Primary energy supply from heat output from non-specified combustible fuels expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES: Heat, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Primary energy supply from heat expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Heat production includes all heat produced by main activity producer combined heat and power (CHP) and heat plants, as well as heat sold by autoproducer CHP and heat plants to third

parties. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES: Electricity, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Primary energy supply from electricity expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption, million tons of oil equivalent

Definition: The sum of consumption by the different end-use sectors excluding the energy consumed during the transformation of energy. Backflows from the petrochemical industry are not included in final consumption. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption, kg of oil equivalent per capita

Definition: The sum of consumption by the different end-use sectors excluding the energy consumed during the transformation of energy from primary to secondary. Per capita figures are based on population figures. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using GDP in current United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Final energy consumption: Residential use, million tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Includes consumption by households and excludes fuels used for transport. It includes households with employed persons (ISIC Rev. 4 Division 97 and 98), a small part of total residential consumption. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of the sector divided by the sum of individual country values of total final consumption. Missing data are not imputed.

Final energy consumption: Industry, million tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Specified under the following subsectors according to ISIC; iron and steel industry (ISIC Group 241 and Class 2431); chemical and petrochemical industry (ISIC Divisions 20 and 21), excluding petrochemical feedstocks; non-ferrous metals basic industries (ISIC Group 242 and Class 2432); non-metallic minerals such as glass, ceramic and cement (ISIC Division 23); transport equipment (ISIC Divisions 29 and 30); machinery, comprising fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment other than transport equipment (ISIC Divisions 25 to 28); mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying (ISIC Divisions 07 and 08 and Group 099); food and tobacco (ISIC Divisions 10 to 12); paper, pulp and printing (ISIC Divisions 17 and 18); wood and wood products, other than pulp and paper (ISIC Division 16); construction (ISIC Divisions 41 to 43); textile and leather (ISIC Divisions 13 to 15); non-specified - any manufacturing industry not included above (ISIC Divisions 22, 31 and 32). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of the sector divided by the sum of individual country values of total final consumption. Missing data are not imputed.

Final energy consumption: Transport, total, million tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Consumption in transport covers all transport activity (in mobile engines) regardless of the economic sector to which it is contributing (ISIC Divisions 60, 61 and 62), expressed in million tons of oil equivalent. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Final energy consumption: Residential use, % of total final energy consumption

Definition: Energy consumption by households as a percentage of total final energy consumption. *See definition*

above. Aggregation: Sum of individual country values of the residential use consumption divided by the sum of individual country values of total final consumption. Missing data are not imputed.

Final energy consumption: Industry, % of total final energy consumption

Definition: Energy consumption used by industries as a percentage of the total final energy consumption. *See definition above. Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of the industrial sector divided by the sum of individual country values of total final consumption. Missing data are not imputed.

Final energy consumption: Transport, total, % of total final energy consumption

Definition: Energy consumption used by transport as a percentage of the total final energy consumption. *See definition above. Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of the transport sector divided by the sum of individual country values of total final consumption. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Oil, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of oil expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Oil is the sum of Crude, NGL and feedstocks, and Oil products. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Coal, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of coal expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Coal is the sum of Coal and coal products, and Peat. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Natural gas, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of natural gas expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Natural gas comprises gases, occurring in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, consisting mainly of methane. It includes both "non-associated" gas originating from fields producing only hydrocarbons in gaseous form, and "associated" gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas) or from coal seams (coal seam gas). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Nuclear, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of nuclear energy expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Nuclear is energy released by nuclear fission or nuclear fusion. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Biofuels and waste, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of biofuels and waste expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Biofuels and waste is equal to the sum of Industrial waste; Renewable Municipal waste; Non-renewable Municipal waste; Primary solid biofuels; Biogases; Biogasoline; Biodiesels; Other liquid biofuels; Non-specified primary biofuels and waste; and Charcoal. Data for biofuels and waste for non-OECD countries are often based on secondary sources, and may be of variable quality. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Solar/wind/other, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of solar/wind/other expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Solar/Wind/Other is equal to the sum of Solar photovoltaics; Solar thermal; Tide, wave and ocean; Wind; Heat pumps; Electric boilers; Heat from chemical sources; and Other sources not elsewhere classified. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Geothermal, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of geothermal energy expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Geothermal energy is the energy available as heat emitted from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Hydro, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of hydro expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Hydro energy represents the potential and kinetic energy of water. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Heat, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of heat expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. Heat production includes all heat produced by main activity producer combined heat and power (CHP) and heat plants, as well as heat sold by autoproducer CHP and heat plants to third parties. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Heat output from non-specified combustible fuels, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of heat output from non-specified combustible fuels expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Electricity, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of electricity expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Oil, % of TFC

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of oil expressed as a percentage of total final consumption. *See definition above. Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of the total final consumption of oil divided by the sum of individual country values of total final energy consumption. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Coal, % of TFC

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of coal expressed as a percentage of the total final consumption. *See definition above. Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of the total final consumption of coal divided by the sum of individual country values of total final energy consumption. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Natural gas, % of TFC

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of natural gas expressed as a percentage of the total final consumption. *See definition above. Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Nuclear, % of TFC

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of nuclear energy expressed as a percentage of total final consumption. Nuclear is energy released by nuclear fission or nuclear fusion. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of the total final consumption of nuclear energy divided by the sum of individual country values of total final energy consumption. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Electricity, % of TFC

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of electricity expressed as a percentage of the total final consumption. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of the total final consumption of electricity divided by the sum of individual country values of total final energy consumption. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final consumption: Hydro, % of TFC

Definition: Energy consumption by the end-users of hydro expressed as a percentage of the total final consumption. Hydro energy represents the potential and kinetic energy of water. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of the total final consumption of hydro divided by the sum of individual country values of total final energy consumption. Missing data are not imputed.

Gross electricity production, million kWh

Definition: Measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station; it therefore includes the energy taken by station auxiliaries and losses in transformers that are considered integral parts of the station. Production at hydro stations includes production from pumped storage plants, without deduction of electric energy absorbed by pumping. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Gross electricity production, % change per annum

Definition: The percentage of change in electricity production. *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* Percentage change of aggregate values. Missing data are not imputed.

Gross electricity production, kWh per capita

Definition: Gross electricity production divided by the population size based on WPP 2012 figures. Gross electricity production is measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station, it therefore includes the energy taken by station auxiliaries and losses in transformers that are considered integral parts of the station. *Aggregation:* Weighted average using total population (WPP2012) as weights.

Household electricity consumption, million kWh

Definition: Annual electricity consumption by households. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Household electricity consumption, % change per annum

Definition: The percentage of change in household electricity consumption. *Aggregation:* Percentage change of aggregate values. Missing data are not imputed.

Household electricity consumption, kWh per capita

Definition: Annual electricity consumption by households divided by the total population (WPP 2012). *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2013 (Data obtained on: 11 March 2014)

Access to electricity, % of population

Definition: Percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Population without electricity, millions

Definition: Number of population without electricity. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: International Energy Agency (IEA) (2014), "World - Renewable and Waste Energy Supply (Ktoe)", IEA Renewables Information Statistics (database). (Data obtained on: 13 November 2014)

Renewable energy production, hydro, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Potential and kinetic energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants. Hydro shows the energy content of the electricity produced in hydro power plants. Hydro output excludes output from pumped storage plants. Expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent (ktoe). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing values are not imputed.

Renewable energy production, wind, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Renewable energy produced from wind. Wind energy represents the kinetic energy of wind exploited for electricity generation in wind turbines. Expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent (ktoe). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Renewable energy production, solar (PV and thermal), thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: This is renewable energy produced from solar thermal and solar photovoltaics combined. Solar thermal energy is the solar radiation exploited for hot water production and electricity generation by: (1) flat plate collectors, mainly of the thermosyphon type, for domestic hot water or for the seasonal heating of swimming pools; and (2) solar thermal-electric plants. Passive solar energy for the direct heating, cooling and lighting of dwellings or other buildings is not included. Solar photovoltaic is electricity from photovoltaic cells. Expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent (ktoe). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Renewable energy production, geothermal, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Geothermal energy is the energy available as heat emitted from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam. It is exploited at suitable sites: (1) for electricity generation using dry steam or high enthalpy brine after flashing; and (2) directly as heat for district heating, agriculture, etc. Expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent (ktoe). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Renewable energy production, biofuels and waste, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: This indicator combines renewable energy produced from biogas, sludge gas, landfill gas, renewable municipal waste, biodiesel, biogasoline, and other liquid biofuels, expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent (ktoe). Renewable municipal waste consists of products that are combusted directly to produce heat and/or power and comprises wastes produced by households, industry, hospitals and the tertiary sector that are collected by local authorities for incineration at specific

installations. Landfill gas covers gas formed by digestion of landfilled waste. Sludge gas covers gas produced from the anaerobic fermentation of sewage sludge. Biogas covers gases such as biogases produced from the anaerobic fermentation of animal slurries and of waste abattoirs, breweries and other agro-food industries. Biogasoline includes bioethanol (ethanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), biomethanol (methanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), bioETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol; the percentage by volume of bioETBE that is calculated as biofuel is 47%) and bioMTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol: the percentage by volume of bioMTBE that is calculated as biofuel is 36%). Biogasoline includes the amounts that are blended into the gasoline - it does not include the total volume of gasoline into which the biogasoline is blended. Biodiesels includes biodiesel (a methyl-ester produced from vegetable or animal oil, of diesel quality), biodimethylether (dimethylether produced from biomass), Fischer Tropsch (Fischer Tropsch produced from biomass), cold pressed bio-oil (oil produced from oil seed through mechanical processing only) and all other liquid biofuels which are added to, blended with or used straight as transport diesel. Biodiesels includes the amounts that are blended into the diesel - it does not include the total volume of diesel into which the biodiesel is blended. Other liquid biofuels includes liquid biofuels used directly as fuel other than biogasoline or biodiesels. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Renewable energy production, solid biofuels, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: This indicator combines the renewable energy produced from solid biomass and charcoal, expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent (ktoe). Solid biomass defined as any plant matter used directly as fuel or converted into other forms before combustion. This covers a multitude of woody materials generated by industrial process or provided directly by forestry and agriculture (firewood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, shavings, chips, sulphite lyes also known as black liquor, animal materials/wastes and other solid biofuels). Renewable energy from charcoal covers the solid residue of the destructive distillation and pyrolysis of wood and other vegetal material. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Renewable energy production, total, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: Renewable energy include the primary energy equivalent of hydro (excluding pumped storage), geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave. It also includes solid biomass, biogasoline, biodiesel, other liquid biofuels, biogas, and municipal waste. Expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent (ktoe). (Definitions of the types of renewables are provided separately.). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Renewable energy production, total, % of TPES

Definition: The proportion of renewable energy production (from hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave, solid biomass, biogasoline, biodiesel, other liquid biofuels, biogas, and municipal waste) to the total primary energy supply (TPES) expressed as a percentage. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of total renewable energy divided by the sum of individual country values of total primary energy supply. Missing data are not imputed.

Electricity generated from renewable energy sources, GWh

Definition: This indicator shows the total number of GWh (Gigawatt hour) generated from all renewable energy sources. Renewable energy sources are identified as hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave, solid biomass, biogasoline, biodiesel, other liquid biofuels, biogas, and municipal waste. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Electricity generated from renewable energy sources, percentage

Definition: This is the proportion of electricity generated (in GWh) from all renewable energy sources to the electricity generated (GWh) from all energy sources expressed as a percentage. Renewable energy sources are identified as hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave, solid biomass, biogasoline, biodiesel, other liquid biofuels, biogas, and municipal waste. Total of all energy sources includes coal, oil, gas, renewables and waste, electricity, heat and others. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values of electricity generated from renewables divided by the sum of individual country values of electricity generated from the total energy sources. Missing data are not imputed.

23 - Natural disasters

Data source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database. The database is based on various sources, including UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, insurance companies, research institutes and press agencies. (Data obtained on: 18 August 2014)

Natural disasters events, number of events

Definition: A disruptive natural event that overwhelms local capacities to restore order, necessitating – according to the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) definition – a request to national or international level for external assistance; an unforeseen and often sudden event that causes great damage, destruction and human suffering. Though often caused by nature, disasters also have human origins. Wars and civil disturbances that destroy homelands and displace people are included among causes of disasters. Other causes are structural collapse, blizzards, drought, epidemics, earthquakes, explosions, fire, flood, hazardous material or transportation incidents (such as a chemical spill), hurricanes, nuclear incidents, tornados, or volcanoes. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Mortalities from natural disasters, number per annum

Definition: The number of recorded deaths from natural disasters, expressed as number in a year or average number over period of years. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Mortalities from natural disasters, per million population

Definition: The number of recorded deaths from natural disasters. Indicator calculations: Per million population figures are based on population figures (WPP2012). *Aggregation:* Sum of deaths divided by sum of population (per million population). Missing data are not imputed.

People affected by natural disasters, thousands per annum/ per 1,000 population

Definition: Affected people are those requiring immediate assistance during an emergency including food, water, shelter, sanitation and immediate medical assistance. The definition includes cases of infectious disease introduced in a region or a population that is normally free from that

disease, expressed as thousands in a year or average number in thousands over period of years. Per thousand population figures are based on population figures (WPP2012). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Economic damage from natural disasters, million US dollars/ million 2005 US dollars per annum

Definition: Economic consequences of a disaster, usually direct (e.g., damage to infrastructure, crops and housing) and indirect (e.g., loss of revenues, unemployment and market destabilization). In each case, the registered figure represents the value of damage at the moment of the event; i.e., the figures are true for the year of the event. Data are converted from millions of United States dollars to 2005 US dollars millions using Implicit Price deflators (NAMAD). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Aggregation Economic damage from natural disasters, % of GDP

Definition: The proportion of GDP is based on million United States dollar values from EM-DAT divided by GDP in current United States dollars. *See definition above.*
Aggregation: Sum of the economic damage in million US dollars divided by the sum of GDP in million US dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

24 – Growth and structural changes

Data source: United Nations Statistics Division, NAMAD. Individual country data are collected from national statistical offices of countries through the United Nations Statistics Division National Accounts Questionnaire; data on countries and years that are missing from the questionnaire are estimated by the United Nations Statistics Division. (Data obtained on: 7 January 2014)

Gross Domestic Product in constant prices, million 2005 US dollars/ National currency, millions (constant 2005)

Definition: The total market value of all final goods and services produced within the national borders in a given period of time, expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices of the United States dollars and of the national currencies; also known as real GDP. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Average annual GDP (2005 US dollars) growth rate, % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change in GDP at constant 2005 United States dollars per annum, and in a period of 5 and 10 years. *Aggregation:* The annual average growth rates of the GDP at constant 2005 United States dollar prices values (% change per annum) are calculated as percentage change per annum of the derived sum total of all country-level data. The rates of change from year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from the earlier period. The rate of change over several years of the aggregates are calculated using the geometric growth model. Missing data are imputed.

Gross Domestic Product in current prices, million US dollars/ National currency (millions)

Definition: The total market value of all final goods and services produced within the national borders in a given period of time, expressed in the prices of the United States dollars and of the national currencies in the current reporting period; also known as nominal GDP.

Aggregation: Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Gross domestic investment rate in current prices, % of GDP

Definition: Gross domestic investment rate is the sum of gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories divided by the total GDP in national currencies and expressed as a percentage of GDP. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using GDP in current United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Average annual gross domestic investment growth rate, % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change in gross domestic investment rate in national currencies per annum, and in a period of 5 and 10 years. *Aggregation:* The annual average growth rates of GDI (as % of GDP) are calculated as percentage change per annum of the derived GDI (as % of GDP) values. The aggregate values were calculated as weighted averages using GDP in current prices of the United States dollar as weight. Missing data are imputed.

GDP by expenditure: Final consumption expenditure, million 2005 US dollars/million US dollars

Definition: The gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure based on the final consumption expenditure consists of household final consumption expenditure, government final consumption expenditure and final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) which consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services. Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP by expenditure: Household consumption expenditure, million 2005 US dollars/ million US dollars

Definition: The gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure based on household final consumption which consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant. Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP by expenditure: General government final consumption expenditure, million 2005 US dollars/million US dollars

Definition: The gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure based on government final consumption expenditure which consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services. Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP by expenditure: Gross capital formation, million 2005 US dollars/million US dollars

Definition: The gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure based on gross capital formation. Gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposal of valuables for a unit or sector. Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current

prices of the United States dollars . *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP by expenditure: Gross fixed capital formation, million 2005 US dollars/million US dollars

Definition: The gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure based on gross fixed capital formation. Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realised by the productive activity of institutional units. Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP by expenditure: Changes in inventories, million 2005 US dollars/million US dollars

Definition: The gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure based on the changes in inventories. Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress) consist of changes in: (a) stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways; and (b) stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing; they are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP by expenditure: Exports of goods and services, million 2005 US dollars/million US dollars

Definition: The gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure based on exports of goods and services. Exports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to non-residents. The treatment of exports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual. Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP by expenditure: Imports of goods and services, million 2005 US dollars/ million US dollars

Definition: The gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure based on imports of goods and services. Imports of goods and services consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from non-residents. The treatment of imports in the System of National Accounts is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual. Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Value added by sector: agriculture, national currency (millions)

Definition: Generation of gross value added by the ISIC industrial classification of economic activity. Agriculture includes agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. This is expressed in the current prices of the national currencies. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Value added by sector: industry, national currency (millions)

Definition: Generation of gross value added by the ISIC industrial classification of economic activity. Industry includes construction, mining, manufacturing and utilities. This is expressed in the current prices of the national currencies. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Value added by sector: services, National currency (millions)

Definition: Generation of gross value added by the ISIC industrial classification of economic activity. Services include transport, storage and communication; wholesale, retail, restaurants, hotels and other types of enterprises. This is expressed in the current prices of the national currencies. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Value added by sector: agriculture, % of value added

Definition: Percentages of total value-added figures from the agriculture sector are based on national accounts data in national currencies. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages are calculated using GDP in constant 2005 US dollars as weight.

Value added by sector: industry, % of value added

Definition: Percentages of total value-added figures from the industrial sector are based on national accounts data in national currencies. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages are calculated using GDP in constant 2005 US dollars as weight.

Value added by sector: services, % of value added

Definition: Percentages of total value-added figures from the services sector are based on national accounts data in national currencies. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages are calculated using GDP in constant 2005 US dollars as weight.

Average annual growth rate of value added: Agriculture, % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change in value added figures of agriculture sector per annum, and in a period of 5 and 10 years. *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* The average annual growth (% change per annum) of the aggregate values of the value added from the agriculture sector are calculated based on the derived sum total of all country-level data within each *Aggregation* group. The aggregate values are based on the national currencies. The rates of change from one year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from the earlier period. The rates of change over several years are calculated using the geometric growth model. Missing data are not imputed.

Average annual growth rate of value added: Industry, % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change in value added figures of industry sector per annum, and in a period of 5 and 10 years. *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* *Aggregation* Used similar method in agriculture.

Average annual growth rate of value added: Services, % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change in value added figures of services sector per annum, and in a period of 5 and 10 years. *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* *Aggregation* Used similar method in agriculture.

GDP by activity: Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, million 2005 US dollars/million US dollars/ national currency, millions (constant 2005)/ national currency (millions)

Definition: Describes the generation of gross value added of economic activities engaged in agriculture, hunting,

forestry and fishing in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification Section A Agriculture, hunting and forestry and Section B Fishing (see ISIC Rev 3.1). Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars and of the national currencies. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP by activity: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities, Million 2005 US dollars/ million US dollars/ national currency, millions (constant 2005)/ national currency (millions)

Definition: Describes the generation of gross value added of economic activities engaged in mining, manufacturing and utilities in accordance with International Standard Industrial Classification Section C Mining and quarrying, Section D Manufacturing and Section E Electricity, gas and water supply (see ISIC Rev 3.1). Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars and of the national currencies. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP by activity: Construction, million 2005 US dollars/ million US dollars/ national currency, millions (constant 2005)/ national currency (millions)

Definition: Describes the generation of gross value added of economic activities engaged in construction in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification Section F Construction (see ISIC Rev 3.1). Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars and of the national currencies. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP by activity: Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels, million 2005 US dollars/million US dollars/ national currency, millions (constant 2005)/ national currency (millions)

Definition: Describes the generation of gross value added of economic activities engaged in wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels in accordance with International Standard Industrial Classification Section G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods and Section H Hotels and restaurants (see ISIC Rev 3.1). Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars and of the national currencies. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP by activity: Transport, storage and communication, million 2005 US dollars/million US dollars/ national currency, millions (constant 2005)/ national currency (millions)

Definition: Describes the generation of gross value added of economic activities engaged in transport, storage and communication in accordance with International Standard Industrial Classification Section I Transport, storage and communication (see ISIC Rev 3.1). Expressed in millions of constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars and of the national currencies. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Gross national income in current prices, million US dollars

Definition: Gross national income (GNI), expressed in the current prices of the United States dollars, is GDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world, plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world (i.e., GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units, plus primary incomes

receivable from non-resident units). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Gross national income in current prices, US dollars per capita

Definition: GNI per capita is gross national income divided by the population size based on WPP2012 and is expressed in the current prices of US dollars per capita. *See definition above.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2005 US dollars per capita/US dollars per capita

Definition: GDP per capita is calculated as the aggregate of production (GDP) divided by the population size based on WPP2012. Expressed in constant 2005 prices and current prices of the United States dollars per capita. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Aggregation Average annual GDP per capita (2005 US dollars) growth rate, % change per capita per annum

Definition: Percentage change in GDP per capita at constant 2005 United States dollars per annum, and in a period of 5 and 10 years. *Aggregation:* The average annual growth of GDP per capita at 2005 US dollars (% change per capita per annum) are calculated as percentage change per annum of the derived weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: World Development Indicators, World Bank. National accounts data are compiled by the World Bank, International Comparison Program database. The World Bank makes some adjustments to the data. (Data obtained on: 28 July 2014)

GDP (2005 PPP dollars), million (2005 PPP dollars)

Definition: GDP expressed in PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. Data are in constant 2005 PPP or international dollars. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing values are not imputed.

GDP (2005 PPP dollars), % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change in GDP at constant 2005 PPP dollars per annum, and in a period of 5 and 10 years. *Aggregation:* The annual average growth rates of the GDP in 2005 PPP terms (% change per annum) are calculated as percentage change per annum of the derived sum total of all country-level data. The rates of change from year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from the earlier period. Missing data are imputed.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2005 PPP dollars per capita

Definition: GDP per capita is calculated as the aggregate of production (GDP) divided by the population size based on WPP2012 and is expressed in constant 2005 PPP dollars per capita. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP (2011 PPP dollars), million (2011 PPP dollars)

Definition: GDP expressed in PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. Data are in constant 2011 PPP terms. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing values are not imputed.

GDP (2011 PPP dollars), % change per annum

Definition: Percentage change in GDP at constant 2011 PPP terms per annum, and in a period of 5 and 10 years.
Aggregation: The annual average growth rates of GDP values at constant 2011 PPP terms (% change per annum) are calculated as percentage change per annum of the derived sum total of all country-level data. The rates of change from year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from the earlier period. The rate of change over several years of the aggregates are calculated using the geometric growth model. Missing data are imputed.

GDP (current PPP dollars), million PPP dollars

Definition: GDP expressed in PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. Data are in current PPP or international dollars.
Aggregation: Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

GDP (current PPP dollars), % change per annum

Definition: GDP expressed in PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. Data are in current PPP terms.
Aggregation: The annual average growth rates of the GDP at current PPP dollars (% change per annum) are calculated as percentage change per annum of the derived sum total of all country-level data. The rates of change from year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from the earlier period. The rate of change over several years of the aggregates are calculated using the geometric growth model. Missing data are imputed.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2011 PPP dollars per capita

Definition: GDP per capita is calculated as the aggregate of production (GDP) divided by the population size based on the WPP2012 and expressed in constant 2011 PPP dollars per capita.
Aggregation: Weighted averages are calculated using total population (WPP2012) as weights. Missing data are not imputed.

25 - Fiscal balance

Data source: Asian Development Bank, Statistical Database online available at <https://sdbs.adb.org/sdbs/index.jsp>. Data on government expenditures and revenue are mostly taken from country sources. The coverage of budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data provided by many countries refer only to the central Government, but those provided by other countries refer to provincial and local governments as well. (Data obtained on: 21 August 2014)

Government revenue, % of GDP

Definition: Total current and capital revenues received by the central Government expressed as a percentage of GDP.
Aggregation: Weighted averages using GDP as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Government expenditure, % of GDP

Definition: The sum of current and capital expenditures of the central Government expressed as a percentage of GDP.
Aggregation: Weighted averages using GDP as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Fiscal balance, % of GDP

Definition: The difference between total revenues and total expenditures of the central Government expressed as a

percentage of GDP.
Aggregation: Weighted averages using GDP as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

26 - Inflation

Data source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Financial Statistics (available from <http://elibrarydata.imf.org/>). The data series are compiled from reported versions of national indices. Variation is wide between countries and over time in the selection of base years, depending upon the availability of comprehensive benchmark data that permit an adequate review of weighting patterns. The series are linked by using ratio splicing at the first annual overlap; the linked series are shifted to a common base period 2005=100. (Data obtained on: 30 July 2014)

Inflation rate, % per annum

Definition: The rate of increase of the level of prices during a given period. It is the percentage change in the consumer price index between two points in time.
Aggregation: Weighted averages using household consumption expenditure, component of the GDP, as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Central bank discount rate, % per annum

Definition: The rate at which the central bank lends or discounts eligible paper for deposit money to banks; typically reported on an end-of-period basis.
Aggregation: No aggregates are calculated.

Average exchange rate, National currency per US dollar

Definition: Units of national currency required to purchase one United States dollar, usually representing the period average. For some countries, mid point rates, or the average of buying and selling rates, are used.
Aggregation: No aggregates are calculated.

Average exchange rate, % change per annum

Definition: The average annual rate of change in the exchange rate of the national currency against the United States dollar for the period indicated. A positive value means that the national currency has weakened; a negative value indicates a stronger national currency. Rates of change over several years are calculated using the arithmetic growth model.
Aggregation: No aggregates are calculated.

27 - Employment

Data source: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), 8th ed. The ILO Employment Trends Unit has designed and maintains three econometric models that are used in estimating labour market indicators of the countries and years for which no real data exist. Information was derived from a variety of sources, including household and labour force surveys, official estimates and censuses provided by countries to ILO, insurance records and establishment surveys, international repositories of labour market data, including the ILO Department of Statistics, Yearbook of Labour Statistics (LABORSTA) database and the new ILOSTAT database, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), and the Latin America and Caribbean Labour Information System (QUIPUSTAT), with additions from websites of national statistical offices. (Data obtained on: 9 June 2014)

Total employment, thousands

Definition: All persons above a specified age who, during a specified brief period of either one week or one day, were in paid employment or self-employment. Persons temporarily not at work with or without leave should be considered to be in paid employment provided they had a formal job attachment. For operational purposes, the notion of “some work” may be interpreted as work for at least one hour. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit.

Total employment, % change per annum

Definition: The average annual rate of change of total employment. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit. Growth rates are calculated as average annual growth of aggregate values.

Employment-to-population ratio: total, female and male, % of total, female or male population aged 15 and above

Definition: The proportion of the total, female or male working-age population that is employed. For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 years or above, although this may vary slightly from country to country. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit.

Unemployment rate: total, female and male, % of total, female or male labour force

Definition: Persons, females or males, of working age who, during the reference period, were without work, available for work and seeking work. National definitions and coverage of unemployment may vary. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit.

Youth unemployment rate: total, female and male, % of total, female or male labour force aged 15-24

Definition: The number of young persons, females or males aged 15-24 years who, during the reference period, were without work, available for work and seeking work. National definitions and coverage of unemployment may vary. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit.

Employees, % of total employment

Definition: All those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as “paid employment jobs”, where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit.

Employers, % of total employment

Definition: Those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as “self-employment jobs” (that is, jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged on a continuous basis one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit.

Employment by status: Own account workers, % of total employment

Definition: Those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as “self-employment jobs,” and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit.

Employment by status: Contributing family workers, % of total employment

Definition: Those workers who hold “self-employment jobs” as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the

same household. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit.

Agriculture employment, % of total employment

Definition: Employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing as a percentage of total employment. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit.

Industry employment, % of total employment

Definition: Employment in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity and gas, and water as a percentage of total employment. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit.

Services employment, % of total employment

Definition: Employment in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services, as a percentage of total employment. *Aggregation:* ILO Employment Trends Unit.

Data source: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), 8th ed. The preferred data source is a household survey with variables that can identify both the poverty status of households and provide information on the economic activity of the household’s members. Examples include household income and expenditure surveys, living standards measurement surveys with employment modules, or labour force surveys that collect information on household income. (Data obtained on: 30 September 2014)

Share of extremely poor less than US\$1.25 a day in total employment, total/male/female, % of total/male/female employment

Definition: The proportion of total/male/female employed people aged 15 years or above and living in households with per capita consumption of less than \$ 1.25 per day (at PPP), as a share in total employment. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Share of moderately poor between US\$1.25 and US\$2 a day in total employment, total/male/female, % of total/male/female employment

Definition: The proportion of total/male/female employed people aged 15 years or above and living in households with per capita consumption of between \$1.25 and \$2 a day (at PPP), as a share in total employment. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Data source: The Conference Board Total Economy Database. The output measures in the database represent GDP at market prices, which are obtained from national accounts sources from international organizations and national statistical institutes. United States dollar market prices are converted to PPPs using EKS PPPs unpublished estimates from the Center for International Comparisons at the University of Pennsylvania, which are benchmarked on 2005 PPPs from the International Comparison Program of the World Bank. Some adjustments have been made by the Conference Board. A consistent and comparable measure of employment for all countries does not currently exist. (Data obtained on: 12 March 2014)

Labour productivity, 2005 PPP dollars

Definition: The output (measured as value added in 2005 PPP dollars) divided by the total number of employed persons. *Aggregation:* No aggregate value are calculated.

Labour productivity growth rate, % change per annum

Definition: Labour productivity expressed as the average annual rate of change. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

28 - International trade

Data source: World Trade Organization (WTO). Figures for total merchandise trade are largely derived from the International Financial Statistics of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). WTO obtains data on merchandise trade by origin, destination and product from the Eurostat Comext database; World Trade Atlas, the database of Global Trade Information Services; the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE); and other sources. Some inconsistencies are inevitable between sources in the aggregate export and import data of a particular country or territory, due to the use of different systems of recording trade, to the way in which IMF and UNSD have converted data expressed in national currencies into dollars, and to revisions that can be more readily incorporated in the IMF data. (Data obtained on: 7 August 2014)

Imports/Exports of merchandise (APTIR), million US dollars

Definition: This covers all types of inward and outward movement of goods through a country or territory including movements through customs warehouses and free zones. Goods include all merchandise that either add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country or territory by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) the country's economic territory. Unless otherwise indicated, exports are valued at transaction value, including the cost of transportation and insurance to bring the merchandise to the frontier of the exporting country or territory ("free on board" valuation). Imports are valued at transaction value plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country or territory ("cost, insurance and freight" valuation). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars.

Imports/exports of merchandise (APTIR), % of GDP

Definition: The sum of merchandise imports/exports divided by the value of GDP. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages with GDP in current prices of the United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from World Economic Outlook Database to million US dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/Exports of merchandise (APTIR), % change per annum

Definition: Average annual rate of change in imports/exports of merchandise. *Aggregation:* The rates of change from one year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from earlier period. Rates of change over several years are calculated using the geometric growth rate model. Missing data are not imputed.

Import penetration (APTIR), percentage

Definition: The ratio of total imports to domestic demand (percentage). Domestic demand is defined as GDP less total exports and plus total imports. *Aggregation:* The imports of merchandise as a percentage of domestic demand. Domestic demand is obtained as GDP less total exports and plus imports. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from World Economic Outlook Database to million US dollars.

Data source: Comtrade (<http://comtrade.un.org/db/>): UNSD receives reports of individual country values from countries and makes no adjustments. (Data obtained on: 1 September 2014)

Food and live animals (Imports/Exports SITC 0), million US dollars

Definition: The total values of imports/exports of food and live animals (SITC Rev.3, section 0). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Beverages and tobacco (Imports/Exports SITC 1), Million US dollars

Definition: The total values of imports/exports of beverages and tobacco (SITC Rev.3, section 1). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Crude materials, inedible, except fuels (Imports/Exports SITC 2), Million US dollars

Definition: The total values of imports/exports of crude materials, inedible, except fuels (SITC Rev.3, section 2). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (Imports/Exports SITC 3), million US dollars

Definition: The total values imports/exports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (SITC Rev.3, section 3). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (Imports/Exports SITC 4), million US dollars

Definition: The total values imports/exports of animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (SITC Rev.3, section 4).

Aggregation: Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. (Imports/Exports SITC 5), million US dollars

Definition: The total values imports/exports of chemicals and related products, not elsewhere specified (SITC Rev.3, section 5). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (Imports/Exports SITC 6), million US dollars

Definition: The total values imports/exports of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (SITC Rev.3, section 6). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Machinery and transport equipment (Imports/Exports SITC 7), million US dollars

Definition: The total values imports/exports of machinery and transport equipment (SITC Rev.3, section 7). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles (Imports/Exports SITC 8), million US dollars

Definition: The total values imports/exports of miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Rev.3, section 8). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC (Imports/Exports SITC 9), million US dollars

Definition: The total values imports/exports of commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in

SITC (SITC Rev.3, section 9). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Food and live animals (Imports/Exports SITC 0), percentage

Definition: The share of imports/exports of food and live animals (SITC Rev.3, section 0) in total imports.

Aggregation: The imports of SITC Rev.3 section 0 as a percentage of total imports. The indicator values range from 0 to 100%. Missing data are imputed.

Beverages and tobacco (Imports/Exports SITC 1), percentage

Definition: The share of imports/exports of beverages and tobacco (SITC Rev.3, section 1) in total imports.

Aggregation: The imports of SITC Rev.3 section 1 as a percentage of total imports. The indicator values range from 0 to 100%. Missing data are imputed.

Crude materials, inedible, except fuels (Imports/Exports SITC 2), percentage

Definition: The share of imports/exports of crude materials, inedible, except fuels (SITC Rev.3, section 2) in total imports.

Aggregation: The imports of SITC Rev.3 section 2 as a percentage of total imports. The indicator values range from 0 to 100%. Missing data are imputed.

Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (Imports/Exports SITC 3), percentage

Definition: The share of imports/exports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (SITC Rev.3, section 3) in total imports.

Aggregation: The imports of SITC Rev.3 section 3 as a percentage of total imports. The indicator values range from 0 to 100%. Missing data are imputed.

Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (Imports/Exports SITC 4), percentage

Definition: The share of imports/exports of animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes (SITC Rev.3, section 4) in total imports.

Aggregation: The imports of SITC Rev.3 section 4 as a percentage of total imports. The indicator values range from 0 to 100%. Missing data are imputed.

Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. (Imports/Exports SITC 5), percentage

Definition: The share of imports/exports of chemicals and related products, not elsewhere specified (SITC Rev.3, section 5) in total imports.

Aggregation: The imports of SITC Rev.3 section 5 as a percentage of total imports. The indicator values range from 0 to 100%. Missing data are imputed.

Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (Imports/Exports SITC 6), percentage

Definition: The share of imports/exports of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (SITC Rev.3, section 6) in total imports.

Aggregation: The imports of SITC Rev.3 section 6 as a percentage of total imports. The indicator values range from 0 to 100%. Missing data are imputed.

Machinery and transport equipment (Imports/Exports SITC 7), percentage

Definition: The share of imports/exports of machinery and transport equipment (SITC Rev.3, section 7) in total imports.

Aggregation: The imports of SITC Rev.3 section 7

as a percentage of total imports. The indicator values range from 0 to 100%. Missing data are imputed.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles (Imports/Exports SITC 8), percentage

Definition: The share of imports/exports of miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Rev.3, section 8) in total imports. *Aggregation:* The imports of SITC Rev.3 section 8 as a percentage of total imports. The indicator values range from 0 to 100%. Missing data are imputed.

Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC (Imports/Exports SITC 9), percentage

Definition: The share of imports/exports of commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC (SITC Rev.3, section 9) in total imports. *Aggregation:* The imports of SITC Rev.3 section 9 as a percentage of total imports. The indicator values range from 0 to 100%. Missing data are imputed.

Data source: World Trade Organization (WTO). Statistics on trade in commercial services are mainly drawn from the IMF, Balance of Payments Statistics. Data for European Union members, EU candidate and EU observer countries as well as the EU (27) aggregate are drawn from Eurostat on-line database from 2004. For other economies that do not report to the IMF, data are drawn from national sources. Estimations for missing data are mainly based on national statistics. Statistics on trade in commercial services by origin and destination are also derived from national statistics. (Data obtained on: 7 August 2014)

Imports/exports of total services (commercial and government), million US dollars

Definition: Imports/exports (debits or payments/credits or receipts) of commercial services and government derived from statistics on international service transactions are included in balance of payments statistics, in conformity with the concepts, definitions and classification of the fifth (1993) edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of commercial services (APTIR), Million US dollars

Definition: Imports/exports (debits or payments/credits or receipts) of commercial services derived from statistics on international service transactions are included in balance of payments statistics, in conformity with the concepts, definitions and classification of the fifth (1993) edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of commercial services (APTIR), % of GDP

Definition: The sum of imports/exports of commercial services divided by the value of GDP. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages with GDP in current prices of the United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from World Economic Outlook Database to million US dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of commercial services (APTIR), % change per annum

Definition: Average annual rate of change in imports/exports of commercial services. *Aggregation:* The rates of change from one year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from earlier period. Rates of change over several years are calculated using the geometric growth rate model. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of commercial services (APTIR), % of total of imports/exports

Definition: The economy's imports/exports of commercial services expressed as a proportion of total imports/exports [imports/exports of merchandise plus imports/exports of total services (commercial and government)]. *Aggregation:* The imports/exports of commercial services as a percentage of total imports/exports. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of government services, million US dollars

Definition: It is a residual category covering government transactions (including those of international organizations) not contained in other components of the BPM5. Included are all transactions (in both goods and services) by embassies, consulates, military units, with residents of economies in which they are located and all transactions with other economies. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of government services, % of total services imports/exports

Definition: The proportion of imports/exports of government services in total of imports/exports of total services (commercial and government). *Aggregation:* The import/export of government services as a percentage of imports/exports of total services (commercial and government). Missing data are not imputed.

Trade in commercial services (APTIR), Million US dollars

Definition: The total value of non-resident to resident (imports) and resident to non-resident (exports) trade in commercial services. While the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) defines services as outputs produced to order and which cannot be traded separately from their production, in practice service industries (or activities) are taken to be those in sections G to Q, inclusive, of ISIC, Rev. 3. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage)

taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Trade in commercial services (APTIR), % of GDP

Definition: The sum of commercial service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages with GDP in current prices of the United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from World Economic Outlook Database to million US dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of transportation services, million US dollars

Definition: It covers sea, air and other including land, internal waterway, space and pipeline transport services that are performed by residents of one economy for those of another, and that involve the carriage of passengers, the movement of goods (freight), rentals (charters) of carriers with crew, and related supporting and auxiliary services. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of travel services, million US dollars

Definition: It includes goods and services acquired by personal travellers, for health, education or other purposes, and by business travellers. Unlike other services, travel is not a specific type of service, but an assortment of goods and services consumed by travellers. The most common goods and services covered are lodging, food and beverages, entertainment and transportation (within the economy visited), gifts and souvenirs. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of communications services, million US dollars

Definition: It includes telecommunication, postal and courier services. Telecommunication services encompasses the transmission of sound, images or other information by telephone, telex, telegram, radio and television cable and broadcasting, satellite, electronic mail, facsimile services etc., including business network services, teleconferencing and support services. It does not include the value of the information transported. Also included are cellular telephone services, Internet backbone services and on-line access services, including provision of access to the Internet. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of construction services, million US dollars

Definition: It covers work performed on construction projects and installation by employees of an enterprise in locations outside the territory of the enterprise (the one-year rule to determine residency is to be applied flexibly). In addition goods used by construction companies for their projects are included which implies that the "true" services component tends to be overestimated.

Aggregation: Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of insurance services, million US dollars

Definition: It covers the provision of various types of insurance to non residents by resident insurance enterprises, and vice versa, for example, freight insurance, direct insurance (e.g. life) and reinsurance.

Aggregation: Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of financial services, million US dollars

Definition: It covers financial intermediation and auxiliary services provided by banks, stock exchanges, factoring enterprises, credit card enterprises, and other enterprises.

Aggregation: Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of computer and information services, million US dollars

Definition: It is subdivided into computer services (hardware and software related services and data processing services), news agency services (provision of news, photographs, and feature articles to the media), and other information provision services (database services and web search portals). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of royalties and licence services, million US dollars

Definition: It covers payments and receipts for the use of intangible non-financial assets and proprietary rights, such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial processes, and franchises. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars);

aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of other business services, million US dollars

Definition: It is comprising of trade-related services, operational leasing (rentals), and miscellaneous business, professional and technical services such as legal, accounting, management consulting, public relations services, advertising, market research and public opinion polling, research and development services, architectural, engineering, and other technical services, agricultural, mining and on-site processing. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of personal, cultural and recreational services, million US dollars

Definition: It is subdivided into two categories, (i) audiovisual services and (ii) other cultural and recreational services. The first component includes services and fees related to the production of motion pictures, radio and television programmes, and musical recordings. Other personal, cultural, and recreational services includes services such as those associated with museums, libraries, archives, and other cultural, sporting, and recreational activities. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of transportation services, % of total commercial services imports/exports

Definition: The proportion of imports/exports of transportation services in total of imports/exports of commercial services. *Aggregation:* The imports/exports of transportation services as a percentage of imports/exports of commercial services. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of travel services, % of total commercial services imports/exports

Definition: The proportion of imports/exports of travel services in total of imports/exports of commercial services. *Aggregation:* The imports/exports of travel services as a percentage of imports/exports of commercial services. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of communications services, % of total commercial services imports/exports

Definition: The proportion of imports/exports of communications services in total of imports/exports of commercial services. *Aggregation:* The imports of communications services/exports as a percentage of imports/exports of commercial services. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of construction services, % of total commercial services imports/exports

Definition: The proportion of imports/exports of construction services in total of imports/exports of commercial services. *Aggregation:* The imports/exports of construction services as a percentage of imports/exports of commercial services. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of insurance services, % of total commercial services imports/exports

Definition: The proportion of imports/exports of insurance services in total of imports/exports of commercial services. *Aggregation:* The imports/exports of construction services as a percentage of imports/exports of commercial services. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of financial services, % of total commercial services imports/exports

Definition: The proportion of imports/exports of financial services in total of imports/exports of commercial services. *Aggregation:* The imports/exports of financial services as a percentage of imports/exports of commercial services. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of computer and information services, % of total commercial services imports/exports

Definition: The proportion of imports/exports of computer and information services in total of imports/exports of commercial services. *Aggregation:* The imports/exports of computer and information services as a percentage of imports/exports of commercial services. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of royalties and licence services, % of total commercial services imports/exports

Definition: The proportion of imports/exports of royalties and licence fees services in total of imports/exports of commercial services. *Aggregation:* The imports/exports of royalties and licence services as a percentage of imports/exports of commercial services. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of other business services, % of total commercial services imports/exports

Definition: The proportion of imports/exports of other business services in total of imports/exports of commercial services. *Aggregation:* The imports/exports of other business services as a percentage of imports/exports of commercial services. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of personal, cultural and recreational services, % of total commercial services imports/exports

Definition: The proportion of imports/exports of personal, cultural, and recreational services in total of imports/exports of commercial services. *Aggregation:* The imports/exports of personal, cultural and recreational services as a percentage of imports/exports of commercial services. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: World Trade Organization (WTO). Figures for total merchandise trade are largely derived from the International Financial Statistics of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). WTO obtains data on merchandise trade by origin, destination and product from the Eurostat Comext; World Trade Atlas, the database of Global Trade Information Services; the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE); and other sources. Some inconsistencies are inevitable between sources in the aggregate export and import data of a particular

country or territory, due to the use of different systems of recording trade, to the way in which IMF and UNSD have converted data expressed in national currencies into dollars, and to revisions that can be more readily incorporated in the IMF data. (Data obtained on: 7 August 2014)

Merchandise trade balance (APTIR), million US dollars

Definition: The value of total merchandise exports minus total merchandise imports. *Aggregation:* The total merchandise exports minus total merchandise imports.

Merchandise trade balance (APTIR), % of GDP

Definition: The sum of merchandise exports minus merchandise imports divided by the value of GDP. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages with GDP in current prices of the United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from World Economic Outlook Database to million US dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Commercial services trade balance (APTIR), million US dollars

Definition: The sum of exports of commercial services minus imports of commercial services divided by the value of GDP. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages with GDP in current prices of the United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from World Economic Outlook Database to million US dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Commercial services trade balance (APTIR), % of GDP

Definition: The sum of exports of commercial services minus imports of commercial services divided by the value of GDP. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages with GDP in current prices of the United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from World Economic Outlook Database to million US dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Current account balance, % of GDP

Definition: Current account is all transactions other than those in financial and capital items. The major classifications are goods and services, income and current transfers. The focus of the BOP is on transactions (between an economy and the rest of the world) in goods, services, and income. *Aggregation:* No aggregates calculated.

Data source: Comtrade database (UNSD) receives reports of individual country values from countries and makes no adjustments). For China; Hong Kong, China; Russian Federation; Singapore and Viet Nam, as bilateral trade data for the year 2013 were not available from the Comtrade database at the time of preparing this report (June 2014), data were estimated using the following method: merchandise export and import growth rates between 2012 and 2013 for those 5 countries with each partner in the world were calculated from bilateral trade data available from IMF Direction of Trade Statistics Database. Calculated growth rates for each country with each partner country were applied to 2012

Comtrade data to minimize discrepancies between the two different sources of data. Missing data for other countries and periods are imputed. (Data obtained on: 9 June 2014)

Intraregional merchandise imports, million US dollars

Definition: Sum of individual country values of merchandise imports (million United States dollars) from within the Asia-Pacific region. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States. Missing data are imputed.

Intraregional merchandise exports, million US dollars

Definition: Sum of individual country values of merchandise exports (million United States dollars) to the Asia-Pacific region. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values (millions of United States dollars); aggregate values are validated using GDP in current prices of United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from NAMAD. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database to million United States. Missing data are imputed.

Intraregional merchandise imports, % of GDP

Definition: The sum of intra-regional merchandise imports divided by the value of GDP. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages with GDP in current prices of the United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from World Economic Outlook Database to million US dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Intraregional merchandise exports, % of GDP

Definition: The sum of intra-regional merchandise exports divided by the value of GDP. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages with GDP in current prices of the United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from World Economic Outlook Database to million US dollars. Missing data are not imputed.

Intraregional merchandise exports, % change per annum

Definition: Percentage annual rate of change in intraregional merchandise export share. *Aggregation:* The rates of change from one year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from earlier period. Rates of change over several years are calculated using the geometric growth model. Missing data are imputed.

Intraregional merchandise imports, % change per annum

Definition: Percentage annual rate of change in intraregional merchandise import share. *Aggregation:* The rates of change from one year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from earlier period. Rates of change over several years are calculated using the geometric growth model. Missing data are imputed.

Intraregional merchandise imports, % of total merchandise imports

Definition: The proportion of merchandise imports sourced from the Asia-Pacific region in total merchandise imports (percentage). **Aggregation:** Intraregional imports as a percentage of total imports. Missing data are imputed. Weighted averages with GDP in current prices of the United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from World Economic Outlook Database to million US dollars. Online at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/wodata/index.aspx>. Missing data are not imputed.

Intraregional merchandise exports, % of total merchandise exports

Definition: The proportion of merchandise exports destined to the Asia-Pacific region in the total merchandise exports (percentage). **Aggregation:** Intraregional exports as a percentage of the sum of total exports. Missing data are imputed. Weighted averages with GDP in current prices of the United States dollars. The GDP figures up to 2012 are sourced from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. The 2013 figures are estimated by ESCAP by converting the GDP growth rate (percentage) taken from World Economic Outlook Database to million US dollars. Online at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/wodata/index.aspx>. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: World Bank (WB). World Bank Doing Business Database (DBD). (Data obtained on: September 2014)

Cost to import/export, US Dollars

Definition: Cost measures the fees levied on a 20-foot container in U.S. dollars. All the fees associated with completing the procedures to import/export the goods are taken into account. These include costs for documents, administrative fees for customs clearance and inspections, customs broker fees, port-related charges and inland transport costs. The cost does not include customs tariffs and duties or costs related to sea transport. Only official costs are recorded. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Time to import/export, days

Definition: The time for exporting and importing is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost and is available to all trading companies, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. Fast-track procedures applying only to firms located in an export processing zone, or only to certain accredited firms under authorized economic operator programs, are not taken into account because they are not available to all trading companies. Sea transport time is not included. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous. But it is assumed that document preparation, inland transport, customs and other clearance, and port and terminal handling require a minimum time of 1 day each and cannot take place simultaneously. The waiting time between procedures—for example, during unloading of the cargo—is included in the measure. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

Data source: Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Agreements Database (APTAD). (Data obtained on: September 2014)

Under implementation, number of agreements

Definition: The number of preferential trade agreements the economies have signed and put into force per year or cumulatively since 1973. **Aggregation:** No aggregates calculated.

29 - International financing

Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), FDI Statistics. UNCTAD collects data through national compilers (such as central banks, various ministries and statistical offices). Data sources of FDI are complemented by corporate reports and information from the press. In the absence of primary sources, UNCTAD uses data from regional and international organizations and research institutions. Data are continually updated, depending on availability and resources. (Data obtained on: 8 August 2014)

FDI inward stock, million US dollars,

Definition: The value of the capital and reserves in the economy attributable to a parent enterprise resident in a different economy. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values.

FDI inward stock, % of GDP

Definition: FDI inward stock as a percentage of GDP in current United States dollars. *See above definition.* **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using total GDP in United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

FDI inward stock, % change per annum

Definition: FDI inward stock expressed in percentage change. *See above definition.* **Aggregation:** Growth rates are calculated as the average annual rate of change of the regional sums. Missing data are not imputed.

FDI inflows, million US dollars

Definition: Capital provided (directly or through otherrelated enterprises) by a foreign direct investor to an enterprise in the reporting economy. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

FDI inflows, % of GDP

Definition: FDI inflows as a percentage of GDP in current United States dollars. *See above definition.* **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using total GDP in United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

FDI inflows, % change per annum

Definition: FDI inflows expressed in percentage change. *See above definition.* **Aggregation:** Growth rates are calculated as the average annual rate of change of the regional sums. Missing data are not imputed.

FDI outward stock, million US dollars

Definition: The value of capital and reserves in another economy attributable to a parent enterprise resident in the economy. **Aggregation:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

FDI outward stock, % of GDP

Definition: FDI outward stock as a percentage of GDP in current United States dollars. *See above definition.* **Aggregation:** Weighted averages using total GDP in United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

FDI outward stock, % change per annum

Definition: FDI outward stock expressed in percentage change. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Growth rates are calculated as the average annual rate of change of the regional sums. Missing data are not imputed.

FDI outflows, million US dollars

Definition: Capital received by a foreign direct investor from entities resident in the reporting economy. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

FDI outflows, % of GDP

Definition: FDI outflows as a percentage of GDP in current United States dollars. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total GDP in United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

FDI outflows, % change per annum

Definition: FDI outflows expressed in percentage change. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Growth rates are calculated as the average annual rate of change of the regional sums. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Database on Aid from Development Assistance Committee Members. The Development Assistance Committee publishes statistics and reports on aid and other resource flows to developing economies, based principally on reporting by Development Assistance Committee members, multilateral organizations and other donors. (Data obtained on: 15 January 2014)

ODA received, million US dollars

Definition: The amount of official development assistance (ODA) received in grants and loans during the reporting period. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

ODA received, % change per annum

Definition: ODA received, expressed in percentage change. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Growth rates are calculated as the average annual rate of change of the regional sums.

ODA received, % of GDP

Definition: ODA received, expressed as a percentage of GDP in current United States dollars. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Weighted average using GDP in United States dollars as weight.

Data source: World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI). World bank staff estimates based on IMF balance of payments data. (Data obtained on: 26 May 2014)

Personal remittances received, Million US dollars

Definition: Comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees. Data are in current U.S. dollars. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Personal remittances received, % of GDP

Definition: Personal remittances received, expressed as a percentage of GDP in current United States dollars. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using GDP in US dollars as weight.

Data source: Millennium Indicators Database, sourced from the World Bank. The World Bank bases its estimates of country-level data on data produced and provided by countries. Adjustments are made to some data for international comparability and compliance with internationally agreed standards, definitions and classifications. (Data obtained on: 18 February 2014)

Debt service, % of exports of goods, services and income from abroad

Definition: The sum of interest payment and repayment of principal on international debt, divided by exports of goods and services and income from abroad. *Aggregation:* No aggregates are calculated.

Data source: WDI. The World Bank compiles country-level debt data. (Data obtained on: 21 February 2014)

Net external debt, million US dollars

Definition: The outstanding net amount of those current, and not contingent, liabilities owed to non residents by residents of an economy that require payments either of principal and/or interest by the debt or at some point in the future. Residents comprise the general government, individuals, private non-profit bodies and enterprises. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Net external debt, % of GDP

Definition: Net external debt expressed as a percentage of GDP in current United States dollars. *See above definition.* *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using GDP in United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

30 - Information and communications technology

Data source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database 2014 (18th Edition), June 2014 Edition, released on 20 June 2014. ITU collects individual country values from an annual questionnaire sent to government telecommunications/ICT agencies and provides estimates of data on countries and years that are missing from the survey. (Data obtained on: 6 August 2014)

Mobile-cellular subscriptions, per 100 population

Definition: It refers to the number of subscriptions to a public mobile-telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile-cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services. *Aggregation:* Mobile-cellular subscriptions divided by the population and multiplied by 100. Missing data are not imputed.

Mobile-cellular subscriptions, % change per annum

Definition: Average annual rate of change in Mobile cellular subscriptions. *Aggregation:* The rates of change from one year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from earlier period. Rates of change over several years are calculated using the geometric growth model. Missing data are not imputed.

Mobile-cellular subscriptions, 1000 subscribers

Definition: It refers to the number of subscriptions to a public mobile-telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile-cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services. *Aggregation:* Calculated by ESCAP as the sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Fixed-telephone subscriptions, per 100 population

Definition: It refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed-telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones. *Aggregation:* Fixed-telephone subscribers divided by the population and multiplied by 100. Missing data are not imputed.

Fixed-telephone subscriptions, % change per annum

Definition: Average annual rate of change in fixed-telephone subscriptions. *Aggregation:* The rates of change from one year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from earlier period. Rates of change over several years are calculated using the geometric growth model. Missing data are not imputed.

Fixed-telephone subscriptions, 1000 subscribers

Definition: It refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed-telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones. *Aggregation:* Calculated by ESCAP as the sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Internet users, per 100 population

Definition: It refers to the proportion of individuals that used the Internet in the last 12 months. Data are based on surveys generally carried out by national statistical offices or estimated based on the number of Internet subscriptions. *Aggregation:* The number of in-scope individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 12 months divided by the total number of in-scope individuals and multiplied by 100. Missing data are not imputed.

Internet users, % change per annum

Definition: Average annual rate of change in internet users. *Aggregation:* The rates of change from one year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from earlier period. Rates of change over several years are calculated using the geometric growth model. Missing data are not imputed.

Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, per 100 population

Definition: It refers to subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the-

home/building and other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should exclude technologies listed under the wireless-broadband category. *Aggregation:* Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions divided by the population and multiplied by 100. Missing data are not imputed.

Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, % change per annum

Definition: Average annual rate of change in fixed (wired)-broadband subscribers. *Aggregation:* The rates of change from one year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from earlier period. Rates of change over several years are calculated using the geometric growth model. Missing data are not imputed.

Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, 1000 subscribers

Definition: It refers to subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the-home/building and other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should exclude technologies listed under the wireless-broadband category. *Aggregation:* Calculated by ESCAP as the sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

31 - Transport

Data source: WDI. Railway data come from the International Union of Railways. Road and passenger car data come from the International Road Federation, World Road Statistics and data files. (Data obtained on: 25 July 2014)

Railway freight, million ton-km

Definition: Represents the transport in million tons of goods by rail over a distance of 1 kilometre. The distance to be covered is the distance actually run on the specified network, normally the national network of the reporting country. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Railway passenger kilometer, million passenger-km

Definition: Represents the transport of rail passengers by rail over a distance of 1 kilometre. The distance to be taken into consideration should be the distance actually travelled by the passenger on the specified network. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Railway density, km of railway per 1,000 km² land area

Definition: The length of rail lines divided by the land area expressed in 1,000 kilometres. Rail lines are the length of railway route available for train service measured in kilometres, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using land area as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Data source: WDI. (Data obtained on: 16 January 2014)

Port container traffic, million TEU

Definition: The flow of containers from land-to-sea transport modes, and vice versa, in 20-foot-equivalent

units (TEUs), a standard-size container. Data refer to coastal shipping as well as international journeys. Trans-shipment traffic is counted as two lifts at the intermediate port (once to offload and again as an outbound lift). Empty units are included. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Port container traffic, per million dollars of GDP

Definition: See above definition. Per million dollars of GDP figures are based on GDP in current United States dollars. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using GDP in current United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: WDI. Road and passenger car data come from the International Road Federation, World Road Statistics (accessible at www.irfnet.org/statistics.php) and data files. (Data obtained on: 22 January 2014)

Road density, km of road per 1,000 km² land area

Definition: Total road network includes motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads measured in kilometres in a country. Total road network divided by the land area. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using land area as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Paved roads, % of roads

Definition: The share of roads surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, concrete or cobblestones, expressed as a percentage of the length of all roads. Total paved roads divided by the total road network. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using road network as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Data source: WDI. Road and passenger car data come from the International Road Federation, World Road Statistics (accessible at www.irfnet.org/statistics.php) and data files. (Data obtained on: 25 July 2014)

Passenger cars, per 1,000 population

Definition: Road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of passengers and seating not more than nine persons, including the driver. Taxies, jeep-type vehicles and station wagons are included. Special-purpose vehicles, such as two- or three-wheeled cycles or motorcycles, trams, trolley-buses, ambulances, hearses and military vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, are excluded. *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Data source: WHO, Global Status Report on Road Safety 2013. Online data from Global Health Observatory Data Repository - Mortality: Road traffic deaths by country

Road traffic deaths, number

Definition: Estimated number of deaths due to road traffic fatal injury in the specified year. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country value. Missing data are not imputed.

Road traffic deaths, Per 100,000 population

Definition: Estimated number of deaths due to road traffic fatal injury in the specified year: Per 100,000 population figures are based on population figures (WPP2012). *Aggregation:* Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: United Nations ESCAP, Transport Division. (Data obtained on: 19 March 2014)

Asian highway, Primary/Class I/Class II/Class III/below class III/other/Total, km

Definition: The Asian Highway network consists of highway routes of international importance within Asia, including highway routes substantially crossing more than one subregion; highway routes within subregions that connected neighbouring subregions; and highway routes located within member States that provide access to: (a) capital cities; (b) main industrial and agricultural centres; (c) major air, sea and river ports; (d) major container terminals and depots; and (e) major tourist attractions. The total Asian Highway network is divided into five major classes (primary, I, II, III, below III) that conform with road design standards. Primary class refers to access-controlled highways. Access-controlled highways are used exclusively by automobiles. Access to the access-controlled highways is at grade-separated interchanges only. Mopeds, bicycles and pedestrians should not be allowed to enter the access-controlled highway in order to ensure traffic safety and the high running speed of automobiles. Class I refers to asphalt, cement or concrete roads with four or more lanes. Class II refers to double bituminous treated roads with two lanes. Class III is also regarded as the minimum desirable standard. Roads classified below class III are road sections below the minimum desirable standard. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Data source: International Energy Agency (IEA), Countries report to IEA through the OECD member site and non-OECD government site. The IEA secretariat does not adjust the data. (Data obtained on: 19 March 2014)

CO₂ emission: Transport, total/road/rail/aviation, million tons of CO₂

Definition: Represents the values of CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion by the transport sector. Emissions are expressed in million tons of CO₂ and calculated by OECD using IEA energy databases and the default methods and emissions factors from the Revised 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). International and domestic aviation includes emissions from aviation fuels delivered to aircraft for international aviation bunker and domestic aviation: commercial, private and agricultural, among others. It includes use for purposes other than flying; e.g., bench testing of engines, but not airline use of fuel for road transport. Regarding roads, it covers the emissions arising from fuel use in road vehicles, including the use of agricultural vehicles on highways. Regarding rail transport, it covers emission from rail traffic, including industrial railways. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

CO₂ emission: Transport, road/rail/aviation, % of total CO₂ emission from transport

Definition: Percentage of the carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the sub-sectors of transport namely; road, rail and aviation, to the total emission from transport. See above definition. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values divided by sum of total CO₂ emission from transport.

Final energy consumption: Transport: total/road/rail/aviation, thousand tons of oil equivalent

Definition: All transport activity (in mobile engines) regardless of the economic sector to which it is contributing (ISIC Divisions 60, 61 and 62), divided into

subsectors of international and domestic aviation; roads; rails; and total. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Energy consumption: Transport: road/rail/aviation, % of total energy consumption in transport

Definition: Energy consumption of road, rail and international and domestic aviation as a percentage of total energy consumption in transport. *See definition above.*

Aggregation: Sum of individual country values divided by sum of total energy consumption in transport.

32 - Tourism

Data source: UNWTO. Data published by UNWTO originates from official sources. (Data obtained on: 24 July 2014)

Inbound tourism - Arrivals, thousands

Definition: Inbound tourism comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound tourism trip. The corresponding expenditure of such a visitor is identified as inbound tourism expenditure. Data for Inbound tourism in most countries of ESCAP relate to TF series (arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders), except for Japan, Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Australia, New Zealand and Georgia, data related to VF series (arrivals of non-resident visitors at national borders). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country value. Missing data are imputed.

Outbound tourism - Departures, thousands

Definition: Outbound tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference (either as part of an outbound tourism trip or as part of a domestic tourism trip). The corresponding expenditure of such a visitor is identified as outbound tourism expenditure. Departures data measure the flows of resident visitors leaving the country of reference. Departures are not necessarily equal to the number of arrivals reported by international destinations for the country of reference. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country value. Missing data are imputed.

Data source: UNWTO. The data published correspond to those published by the IMF (and provided by the Central Banks); in the case of a significant difference with data provided to UNWTO by National Tourism Administrations (NTAs), this data is given separately in the country's notes. (Data obtained on: 24 July 2014)

Inbound tourism expenditure, million US dollars

Definition: Tourism expenditure refers to the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. Inbound tourism expenditure refers to the tourism expenditure of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference. Expenditure associated with the activity of international visitors has been traditionally identified with the travel item of the Balance of Payments (BOP): in the case of inbound tourism, those expenditures associated with inbound visitors are

registered as "credits" in the BOP and refers to "travel receipts". The 2008 International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics consider that "tourism industries and products" includes transport of passengers. Consequently, a better estimate of tourism-related expenditure by inbound and outbound visitors in an international scenario would be, in terms of the BOP, the value of the travel item plus that of the passenger transport item. Nevertheless, users should be aware that BOP estimates include, in addition to expenditures associated to visitors, those related to other types of travelers (these might be substantial in some countries; for instance, long-term students or patients, border and seasonal workers, etc). *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country value. Missing data are imputed.

Outbound tourism expenditure, million US dollars

Definition: Tourism expenditure refers to the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. Outbound tourism expenditure refers to the tourism expenditure of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference. Expenditure associated with the activity of visitors has been traditionally identified with the travel item of the Balance of Payments (BOP): in the case of outbound tourism, those expenditures associated with resident visitors are registered as "debits" in the BOP and refers to "travel expenditure". As in the case of inbound tourism, BOP data are used. The 2008 International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics consider that "tourism industries and products" includes transport of passengers. Consequently, a better estimate of tourism-related expenditures data by resident and non-resident visitors in an international scenario would be, in terms of the BOP, the value of the travel item plus that of the passenger transport item. Nevertheless, users should be aware that BOP estimates include, in addition to expenditures associated with visitors, those related to other types of travelers. *Aggregation:* Sum of individual country value. Missing data are imputed.

Inbound tourism expenditure, % of GDP

Definition: The tourism expenditure of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference. Percentage of GDP is based on GDP in current United States dollars. Reflects the weight of expenditure by inbound visitors as a part of the total value of economic activity in the economy of reference. From the perspective of international trade, this indicator captures the economic importance of foreign revenue inflow associated to expenditures by such visitors. *Aggregation:* Weighted average using GDP in current United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Outbound tourism expenditure, % of GDP

Definition: The tourism expenditure of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference. Percentage of GDP is based on GDP in current United States dollars. Reflects the importance of the spending abroad by outbound visitors, expressed in terms of the national economy. From the perspective of international trade, this indicator captures the economic importance of domestic revenue outflow by means of such visitors. *Aggregation:* Weighted average using GDP in current United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.



The full yearbook and database is available online at:
<http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/>