

# World Bank

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## Summary

This document aims to consolidate available indicators as a *sandbox* tool for next analysis. For an easy to use approach I have split each indicator into the following categories:

- Economy
- Government
- Health
- Demographics

Although some of them may overlap, for example poverty measures, I do think this mechanism does allow for a better user experience of the document. Please refer to the table of contents whenever necessary.

For this document I focused on the OCDE Countries plus China and Brazil.

Database extracted from: <https://databank.worldbank.org/data/source/world-development-indicators#>

Country list from: <https://www.oecd.org/about/members-and-partners/>

After each indicator I have copied **World Bank's** metadata including:

- Long Description
- Source (when needed)
- Statistical Concept & Methodology (when needed)
- Limitations & Exceptions (when needed)

The extraction period is from 2000 to the last available date (in most cases 2017). Looking forward to an standardized presentation for each indicator first I present a table with the summary of average and standard deviation then followed by a box plot graph. When possible I also present graphs with the time series of the indicator for each of the countries. Finally, I aggregate the countries into region time series to see region's trends and compare them with the three biggest economies (United States, China and Japan).

## Economy

### GDP (constant 2010 US\$)

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2010 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

Gross domestic product (GDP) represents the sum of value added by all its producers. Value added is the value of the gross output of producers less the value of intermediate goods and services consumed in production, before accounting for consumption of fixed capital in production. The United Nations System of National Accounts calls for value added to be valued at either basic prices (excluding net taxes on products) or producer prices (including net taxes on products paid by producers but excluding sales or value added taxes). Both valuations exclude transport charges that are invoiced separately by producers. Total GDP is measured at purchaser prices. Value added by industry is normally measured at basic prices. When value added is measured at producer prices.

Growth rates of GDP and its components are calculated using the least squares method and constant price data in the local currency. Constant price U.S. dollar series are used to calculate regional and income group growth rates. Local currency series are converted to constant U.S. dollars using an exchange rate in the common reference year.

Each industry's contribution to growth in the economy's output is measured by growth in the industry's value added. In principle, value added in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. This double-deflation method requires detailed information on the structure of prices of inputs and outputs.

In many industries, however, value added is extrapolated from the base year using single volume indexes of outputs or, less commonly, inputs. Particularly in the services industries, including most of government, value added in constant prices is often imputed from labor inputs, such as real wages or number of employees. In the absence of well defined measures of output, measuring the growth of services remains difficult.

Moreover, technical progress can lead to improvements in production processes and in the quality of goods and services that, if not properly accounted for, can distort measures of value added and thus of growth. When inputs are used to estimate output, as for nonmarket services, unmeasured technical progress leads to underestimates of the volume of output. Similarly, unmeasured improvements in quality lead to underestimates of the value of output and value added. The result can be underestimates of growth and productivity improvement and overestimates of inflation.

Informal economic activities pose a particular measurement problem, especially in developing countries, where much economic activity is unrecorded. A complete picture of the economy requires estimating household outputs produced for home use, sales in informal markets, barter exchanges, and illicit or deliberately unreported activities. The consistency and completeness of such estimates depend on the skill and methods of the compiling statisticians.

Rebasing of national accounts can alter the measured growth rate of an economy and lead to breaks in series that affect the consistency of data over time. When countries rebase their national accounts, they update the weights assigned to various components to better reflect current patterns of production or uses of output. The new base year should represent normal operation of the economy - it should be a year without major shocks or distortions. Some developing countries have not rebased their national accounts for many years. Using an old base year can be misleading because implicit price and volume weights become progressively less relevant and useful.

To obtain comparable series of constant price data for computing aggregates, the World Bank rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year. Because rescaling changes the implicit weights used in forming regional and income group aggregates, aggregate growth rates are not comparable with those from earlier editions with different base years. Rescaling may result in a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. To avoid distortions in the growth rates, the discrepancy is left unallocated. As a result, the weighted average of the growth rates of the components generally does not equal the GDP grow

Table 1 reports the averages for the current century.

Table 1: GDP (constant 2010 US\$ '000 M)

| Country Name   | Mean   | SD    |
|----------------|--------|-------|
| Austria        | 386    | 29    |
| Belgium        | 471    | 36    |
| Brazil         | 2,017  | 318   |
| Chile          | 210    | 44    |
| China          | 5,602  | 2,592 |
| Czech Republic | 198    | 27    |
| Denmark        | 325    | 17    |
| Estonia        | 20     | 3     |
| European Union | 16,814 | 1,135 |
| Finland        | 242    | 16    |
| France         | 2,620  | 154   |
| Germany        | 3,429  | 238   |

| Country Name               | Mean   | SD    |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|
| Greece                     | 280    | 33    |
| Hungary                    | 132    | 12    |
| Iceland                    | 14     | 2     |
| Ireland                    | 234    | 53    |
| Israel                     | 225    | 43    |
| Italy                      | 2,116  | 56    |
| Japan                      | 5,714  | 243   |
| Korea, Rep.                | 1,030  | 199   |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 5,050  | 797   |
| Latvia                     | 25     | 4     |
| Lithuania                  | 38     | 7     |
| Luxembourg                 | 52     | 7     |
| Mexico                     | 1,064  | 121   |
| Middle East & North Africa | 2,609  | 539   |
| Netherlands                | 825    | 56    |
| New Zealand                | 145    | 20    |
| Norway                     | 426    | 35    |
| Poland                     | 451    | 89    |
| Portugal                   | 231    | 6     |
| Slovak Republic            | 83     | 17    |
| Slovenia                   | 46     | 5     |
| South Asia                 | 1,957  | 653   |
| Spain                      | 1,370  | 103   |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 1,280  | 318   |
| Sweden                     | 479    | 52    |
| Turkey                     | 789    | 222   |
| United Kingdom             | 2,464  | 205   |
| United States              | 14,931 | 1,386 |
| World                      | 64,247 | 9,434 |

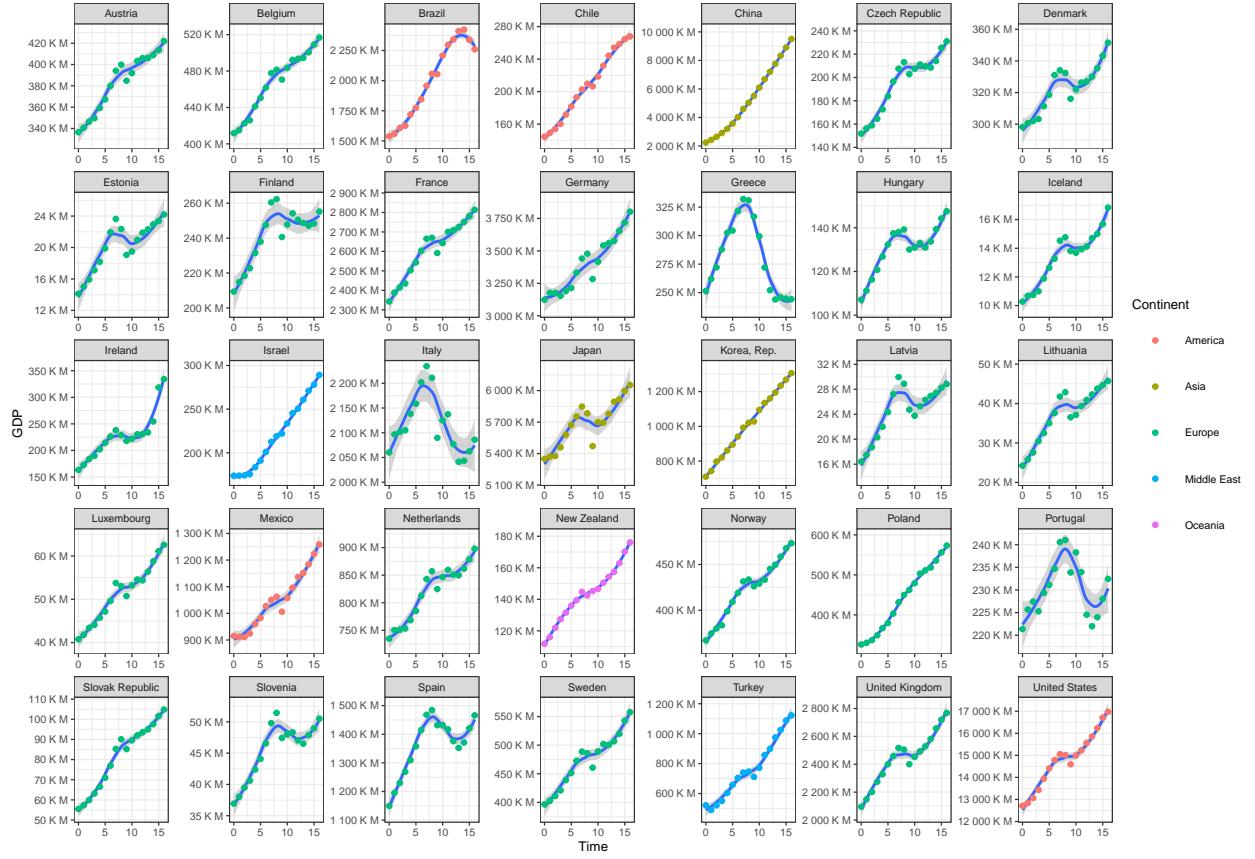


Figure 1: GDP (constant 2010 US\$)

In Figure 1 it is possible to see the *GDP trend* from the current century. In the Figure 2 it is possible to see the trend for the biggest countries and regions of the world

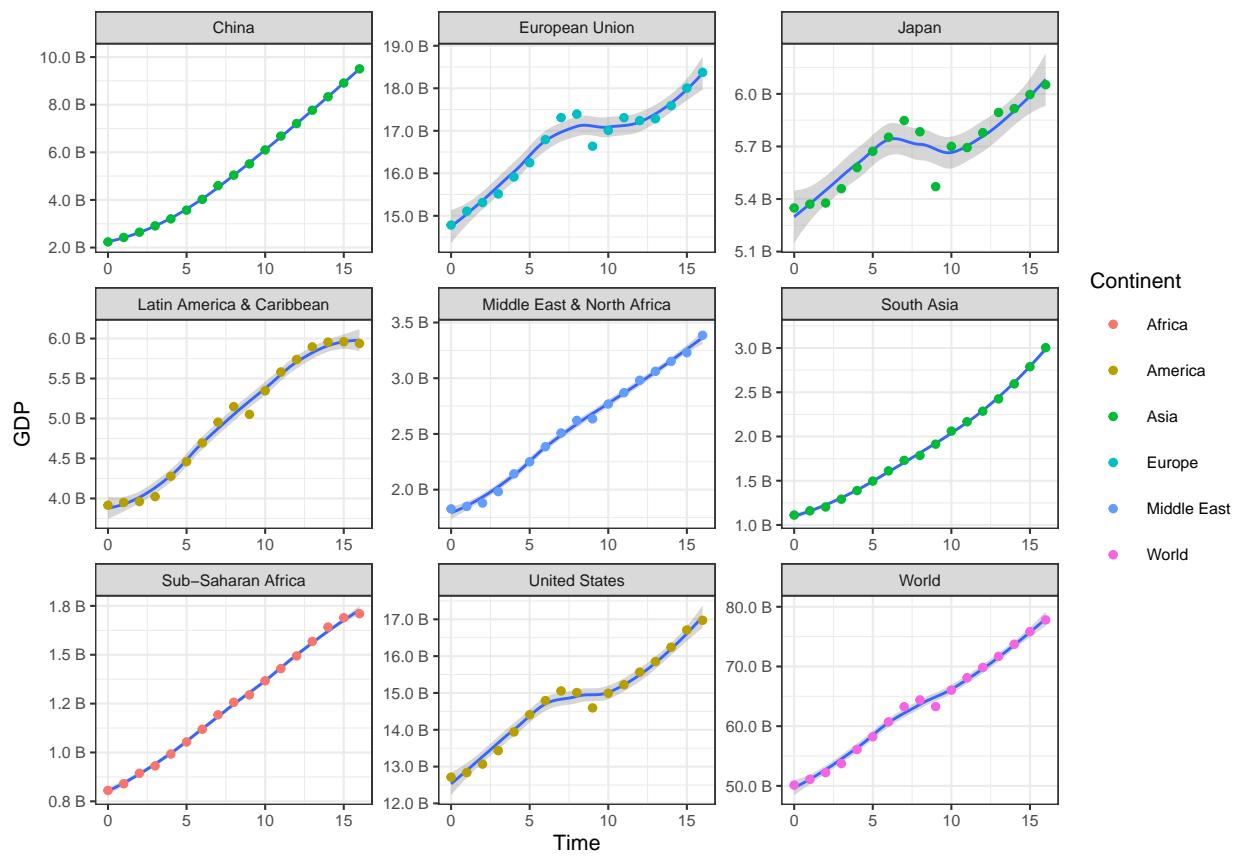
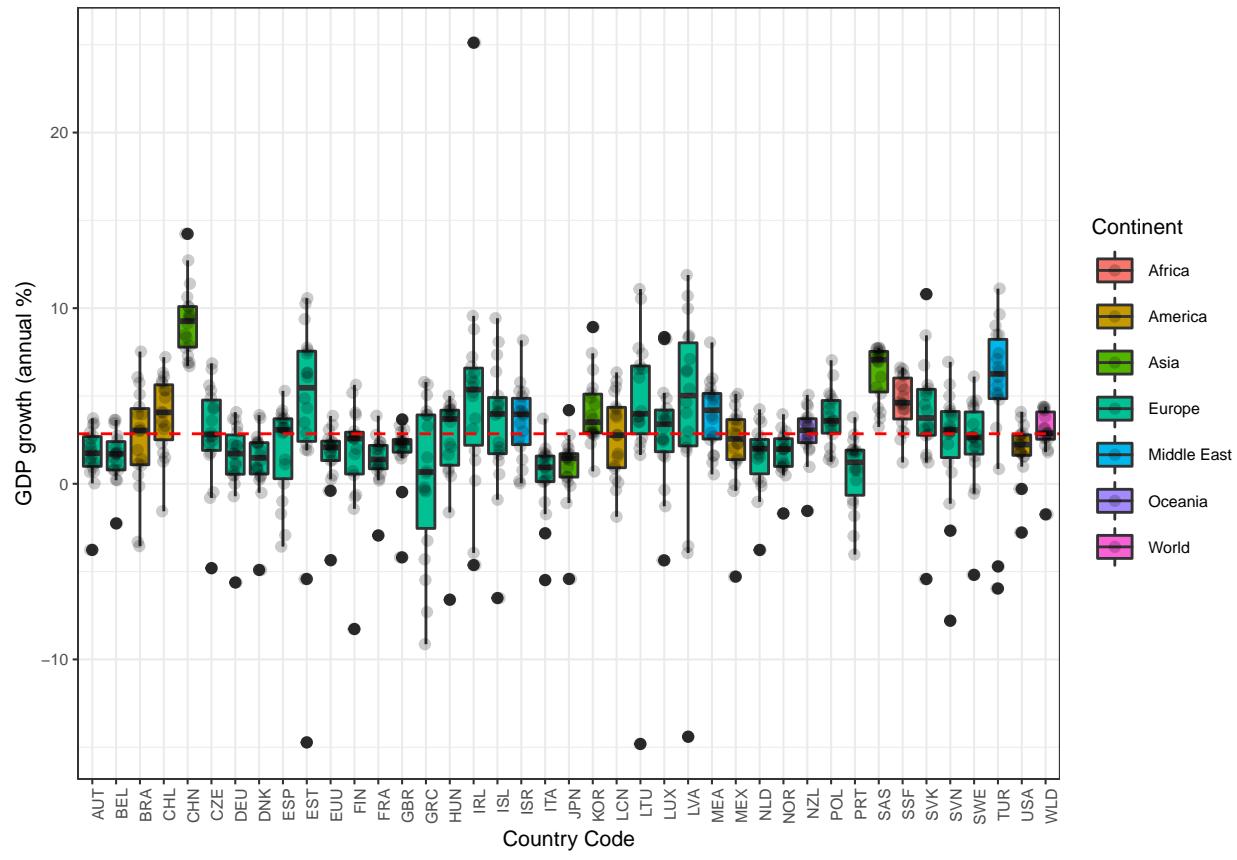


Figure 2: GDP (constant 2010 US\$) Regions and Biggest Countries

## GDP growth (annual %)

Table 2: GDP growth (annual %)

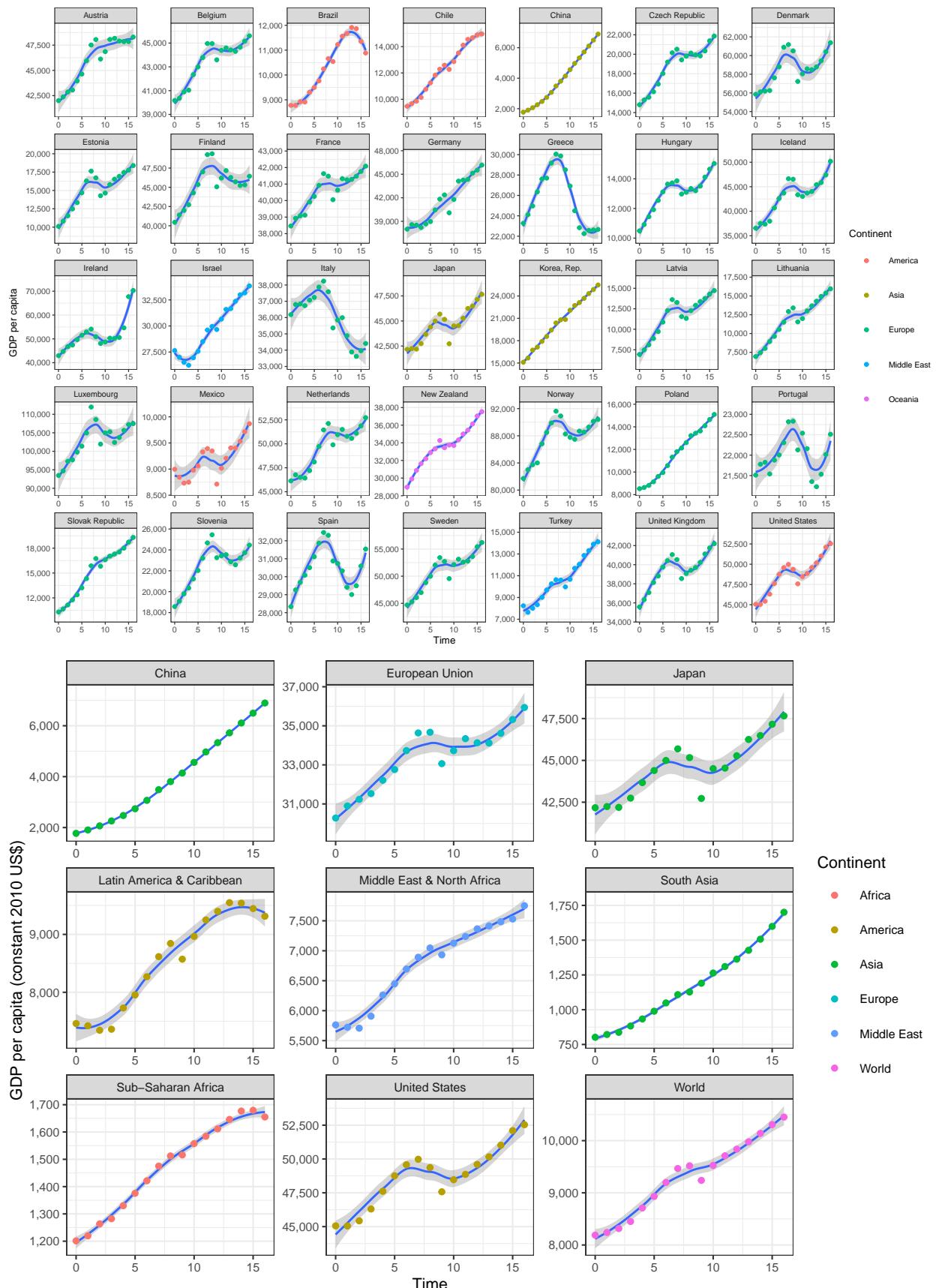
| Country Name               | Mean | SD  |
|----------------------------|------|-----|
| Austria                    | 1.6  | 1.7 |
| Belgium                    | 1.6  | 1.4 |
| Brazil                     | 2.5  | 3   |
| Chile                      | 3.9  | 2.2 |
| China                      | 9.3  | 2.1 |
| Czech Republic             | 2.9  | 2.9 |
| Denmark                    | 1.3  | 1.9 |
| Estonia                    | 4.1  | 6   |
| European Union             | 1.6  | 1.8 |
| Finland                    | 1.6  | 3.1 |
| France                     | 1.4  | 1.4 |
| Germany                    | 1.4  | 2.2 |
| Greece                     | 0.23 | 4.5 |
| Hungary                    | 2.3  | 2.9 |
| Iceland                    | 3.3  | 3.6 |
| Ireland                    | 5.2  | 6.3 |
| Israel                     | 3.5  | 2.1 |
| Italy                      | 0.38 | 2.1 |
| Japan                      | 0.96 | 2   |
| Korea, Rep.                | 4.1  | 2   |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 2.7  | 2.4 |
| Latvia                     | 3.9  | 6.3 |
| Lithuania                  | 4.2  | 5.5 |
| Luxembourg                 | 3    | 3   |
| Mexico                     | 2.2  | 2.4 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 3.9  | 2   |
| Netherlands                | 1.5  | 1.9 |
| New Zealand                | 2.9  | 1.5 |
| Norway                     | 1.7  | 1.3 |
| Poland                     | 3.7  | 1.6 |
| Portugal                   | 0.65 | 2.1 |
| Slovak Republic            | 3.9  | 3.4 |
| Slovenia                   | 2.3  | 3.4 |
| South Asia                 | 6.3  | 1.6 |
| Spain                      | 1.8  | 2.6 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 4.6  | 1.5 |
| Sweden                     | 2.3  | 2.5 |
| Turkey                     | 5.2  | 4.5 |
| United Kingdom             | 1.9  | 1.8 |
| United States              | 2    | 1.6 |
| World                      | 2.9  | 1.4 |



## GDP per capita (constant 2010 US\$)

Table 3: GDP per capita (constant 2010 US\$)

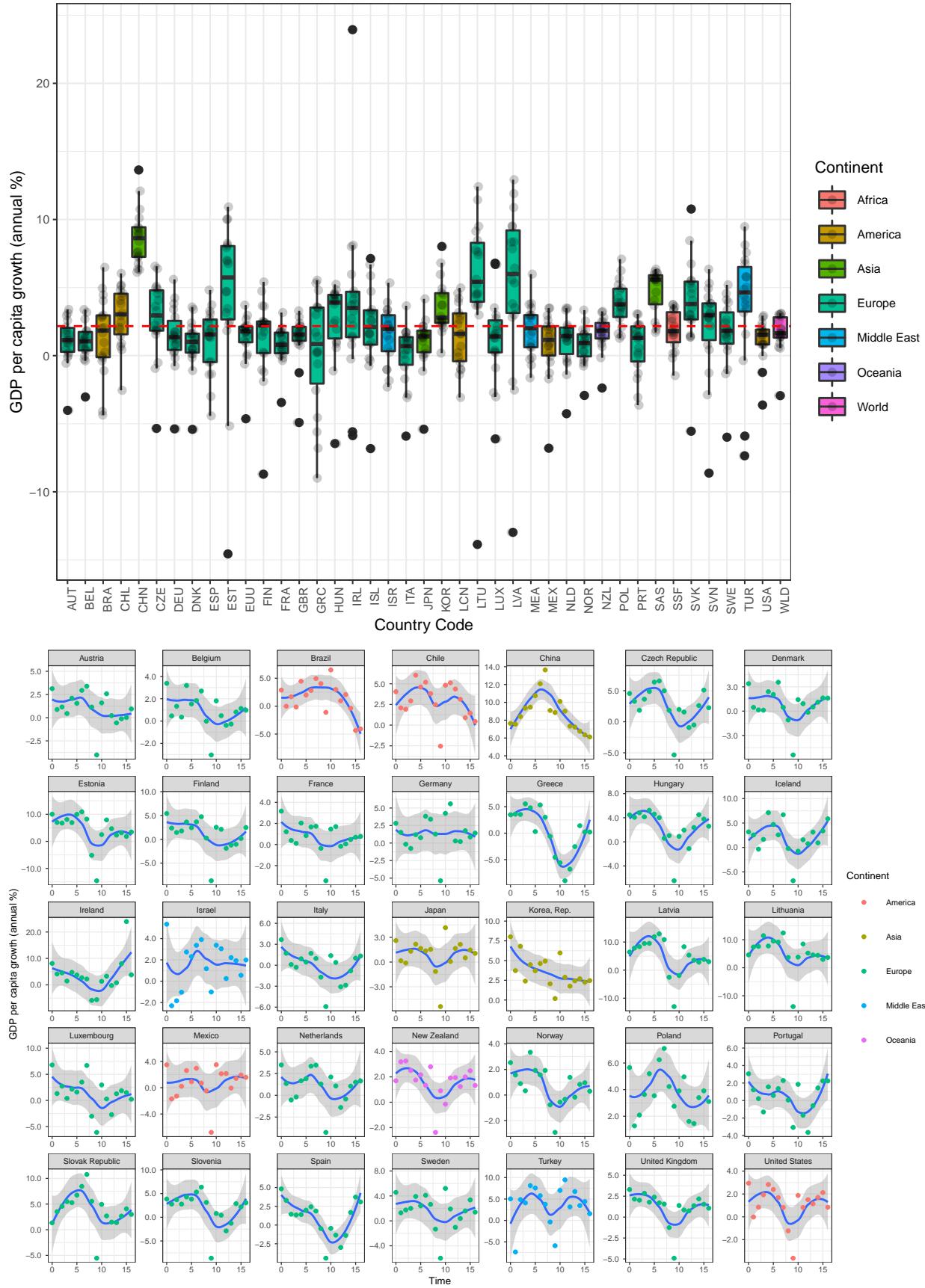
| Country Name               | Mean    | SD    |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|
| Austria                    | 46,150  | 2,370 |
| Belgium                    | 43,577  | 1,860 |
| Brazil                     | 10,377  | 1,129 |
| Chile                      | 12,486  | 1,970 |
| China                      | 4,174   | 1,828 |
| Czech Republic             | 19,004  | 2,346 |
| Denmark                    | 58,782  | 2,014 |
| Estonia                    | 15,259  | 2,695 |
| European Union             | 33,553  | 1,778 |
| Finland                    | 45,378  | 2,474 |
| France                     | 40,695  | 1,220 |
| Germany                    | 41,889  | 3,067 |
| Greece                     | 25,502  | 2,779 |
| Hungary                    | 13,184  | 1,358 |
| Iceland                    | 43,528  | 4,245 |
| Ireland                    | 53,111  | 8,754 |
| Israel                     | 30,015  | 2,687 |
| Italy                      | 35,973  | 1,437 |
| Japan                      | 44,802  | 1,948 |
| Korea, Rep.                | 20,835  | 3,454 |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 8,578   | 838   |
| Latvia                     | 11,716  | 2,567 |
| Lithuania                  | 12,052  | 2,979 |
| Luxembourg                 | 103,053 | 4,956 |
| Mexico                     | 9,235   | 379   |
| Middle East & North Africa | 6,835   | 707   |
| Netherlands                | 49,874  | 2,423 |
| New Zealand                | 33,788  | 2,496 |
| Norway                     | 87,899  | 2,974 |
| Poland                     | 11,835  | 2,375 |
| Portugal                   | 22,064  | 552   |
| Slovak Republic            | 15,367  | 3,094 |
| Slovenia                   | 22,618  | 2,074 |
| South Asia                 | 1,206   | 311   |
| Spain                      | 30,556  | 1,229 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 1,481   | 166   |
| Sweden                     | 51,223  | 3,649 |
| Turkey                     | 10,884  | 2,256 |
| United Kingdom             | 39,581  | 1,952 |
| United States              | 48,933  | 2,470 |
| World                      | 9,381   | 781   |

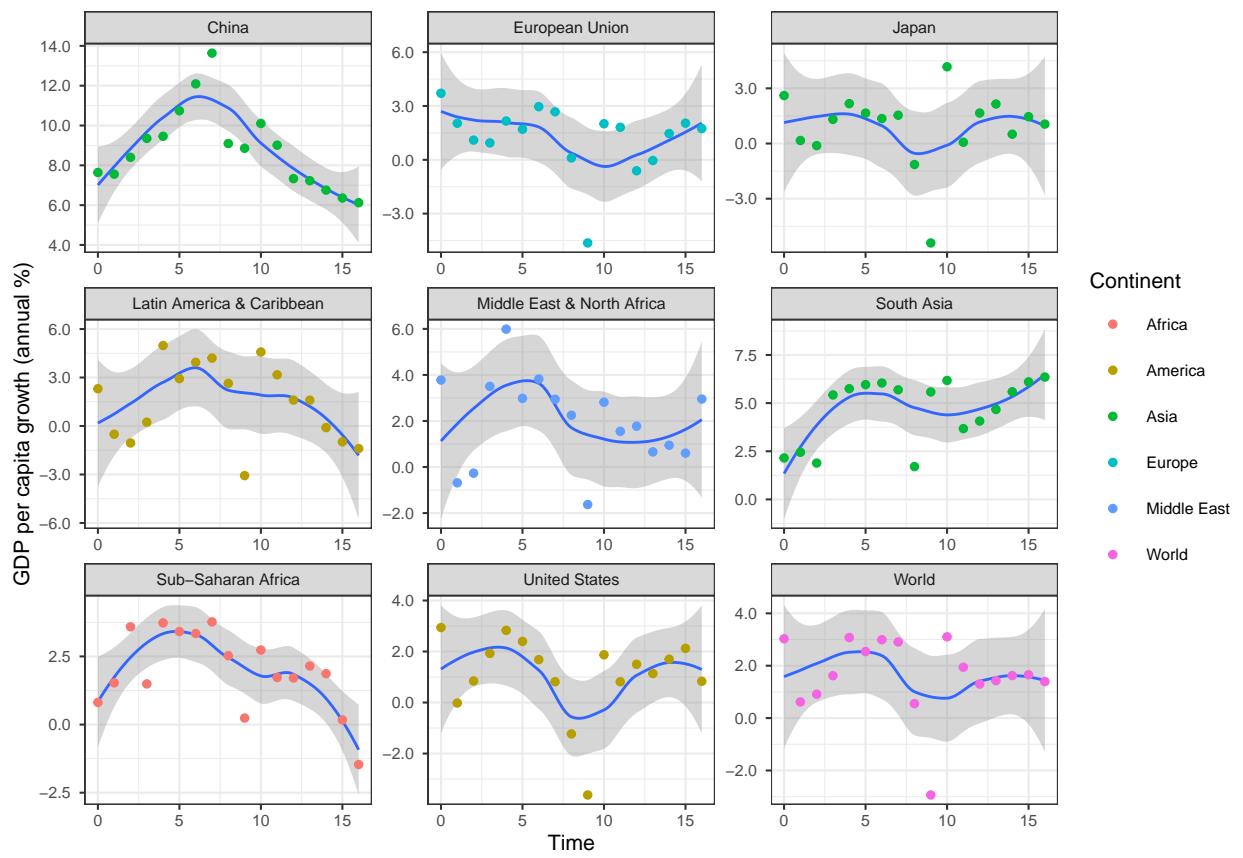


## GDP per capita growth (annual %)

Table 4: GDP per capita growth (annual %)

| Country Name               | Mean | SD  |
|----------------------------|------|-----|
| Austria                    | 1.1  | 1.7 |
| Belgium                    | 0.97 | 1.5 |
| Brazil                     | 1.4  | 2.9 |
| Chile                      | 2.9  | 2.2 |
| China                      | 8.7  | 2.1 |
| Czech Republic             | 2.7  | 2.9 |
| Denmark                    | 0.82 | 2   |
| Estonia                    | 4.4  | 6.1 |
| European Union             | 1.3  | 1.8 |
| Finland                    | 1.2  | 3.2 |
| France                     | 0.78 | 1.4 |
| Germany                    | 1.4  | 2.4 |
| Greece                     | 0.23 | 4.3 |
| Hungary                    | 2.6  | 2.9 |
| Iceland                    | 2.1  | 3.2 |
| Ireland                    | 3.7  | 6.3 |
| Israel                     | 1.5  | 2.1 |
| Italy                      | 0.04 | 2.2 |
| Japan                      | 0.95 | 2   |
| Korea, Rep.                | 3.6  | 2   |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 1.4  | 2.3 |
| Latvia                     | 5.1  | 6.2 |
| Lithuania                  | 5.5  | 5.6 |
| Luxembourg                 | 1.1  | 3.1 |
| Mexico                     | 0.78 | 2.4 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 1.9  | 1.9 |
| Netherlands                | 1.1  | 1.9 |
| New Zealand                | 1.6  | 1.3 |
| Norway                     | 0.78 | 1.4 |
| Poland                     | 3.8  | 1.6 |
| Portugal                   | 0.61 | 2   |
| Slovak Republic            | 3.9  | 3.4 |
| Slovenia                   | 2.1  | 3.5 |
| South Asia                 | 4.7  | 1.6 |
| Spain                      | 1    | 2.4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 1.8  | 1.5 |
| Sweden                     | 1.6  | 2.6 |
| Turkey                     | 3.7  | 4.4 |
| United Kingdom             | 1.2  | 1.8 |
| United States              | 1.1  | 1.5 |
| World                      | 1.7  | 1.4 |





## GDP per person employed (constant 2011 PPP \$)

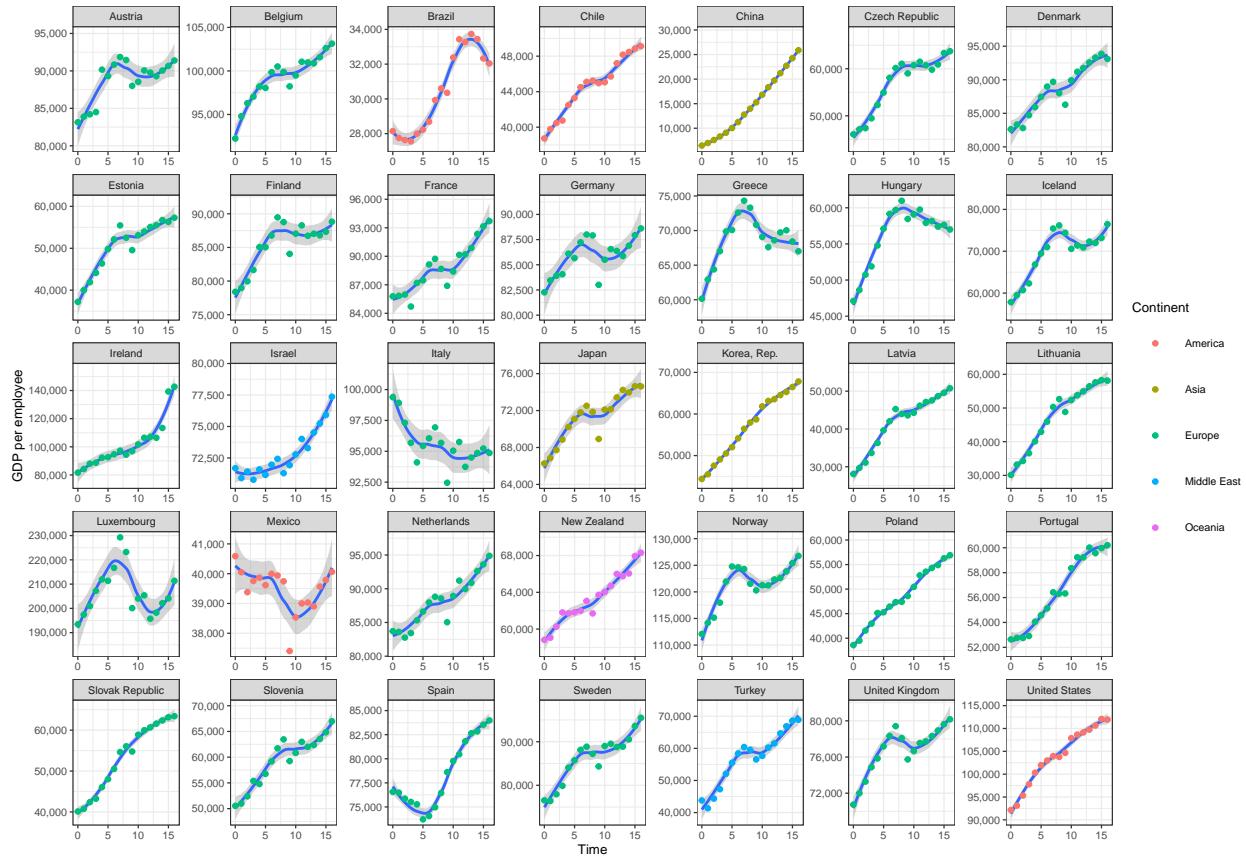
GDP per person employed is gross domestic product (GDP) divided by total employment in the economy. Purchasing power parity (PPP) GDP is GDP converted to 2011 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP that a U.S. dollar has in the United States.

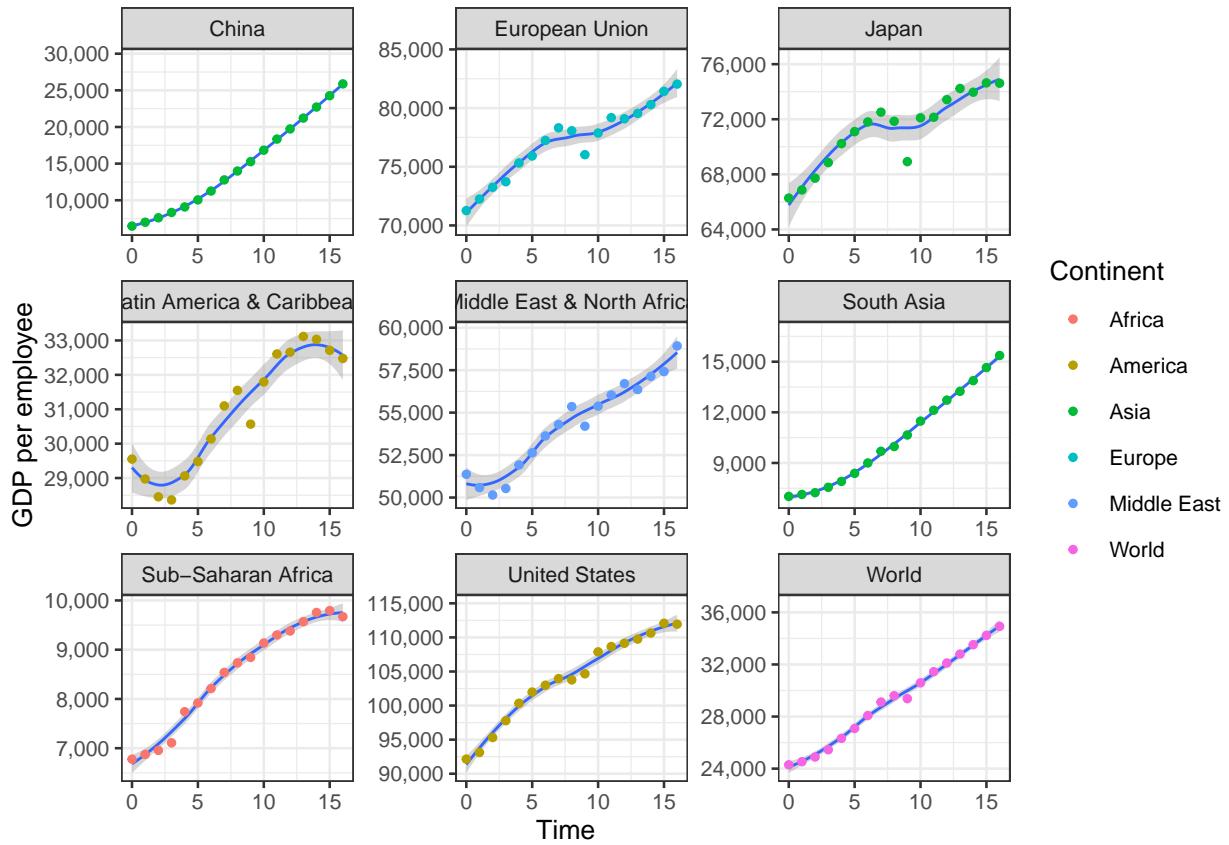
GDP per person employed represents labor productivity — output per unit of labor input. To compare labor productivity levels across countries, GDP is converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates which take account of differences in relative prices between countries.

Table 5: GDP per person employed (constant 2011 PPP \$)

| Country Name               | Mean    | SD     |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|
| Austria                    | 89,252  | 3,268  |
| Belgium                    | 99,567  | 3,011  |
| Brazil                     | 30,649  | 2,318  |
| Chile                      | 45,152  | 3,523  |
| China                      | 16,208  | 7,443  |
| Czech Republic             | 57,871  | 6,471  |
| Denmark                    | 89,409  | 4,402  |
| Estonia                    | 51,452  | 6,699  |
| European Union             | 77,798  | 3,635  |
| Finland                    | 85,914  | 3,801  |
| France                     | 89,505  | 3,233  |
| Germany                    | 86,341  | 2,351  |
| Greece                     | 68,320  | 3,512  |
| Hungary                    | 56,552  | 4,044  |
| Iceland                    | 70,634  | 6,643  |
| Ireland                    | 107,018 | 22,847 |
| Israel                     | 73,479  | 2,659  |
| Italy                      | 95,641  | 1,649  |
| Japan                      | 71,733  | 2,929  |
| Korea, Rep.                | 58,365  | 8,376  |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 31,092  | 1,689  |
| Latvia                     | 42,949  | 7,948  |
| Lithuania                  | 48,839  | 9,891  |
| Luxembourg                 | 207,349 | 9,480  |
| Mexico                     | 39,551  | 726    |
| Middle East & North Africa | 54,812  | 3,023  |
| Netherlands                | 89,048  | 4,536  |
| New Zealand                | 63,969  | 3,276  |
| Norway                     | 122,067 | 4,703  |
| Poland                     | 49,527  | 6,520  |
| Portugal                   | 56,877  | 2,950  |
| Slovak Republic            | 54,593  | 8,782  |
| Slovenia                   | 60,271  | 5,567  |
| South Asia                 | 11,100  | 3,244  |
| Spain                      | 79,084  | 3,947  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 8,612   | 1,083  |
| Sweden                     | 87,348  | 6,391  |
| Turkey                     | 58,544  | 9,455  |
| United Kingdom             | 77,193  | 2,890  |
| United States              | 104,938 | 6,833  |

| Country Name | Mean   | SD    |
|--------------|--------|-------|
| World        | 30,040 | 3,964 |





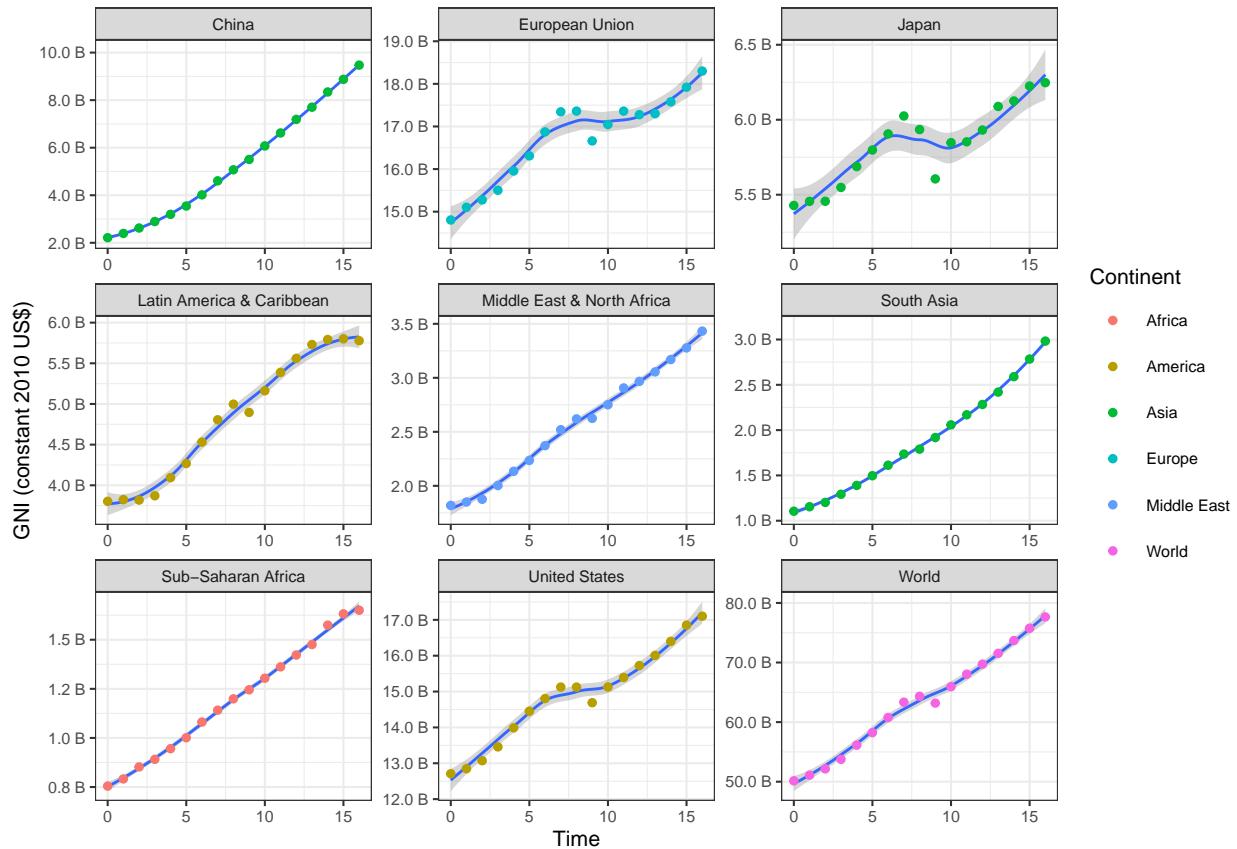
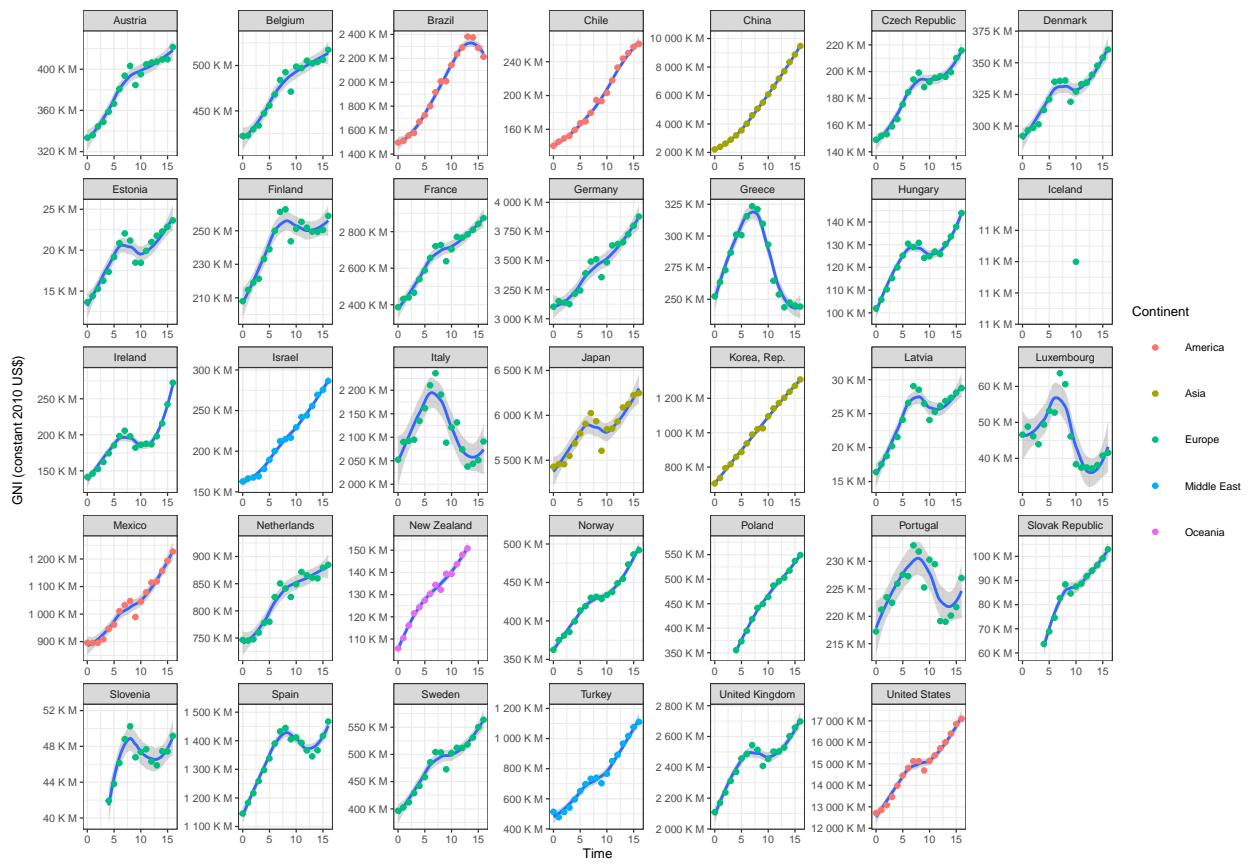
## GNI (constant 2010 US\$)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Because development encompasses many factors - economic, environmental, cultural, educational, and institutional - no single measure gives a complete picture. However, the total earnings of the residents of an economy, measured by its gross national income (GNI), is a good measure of its capacity to provide for the well-being of its people.

Table 6: GNI (constant 2010 US\$ '000 M)

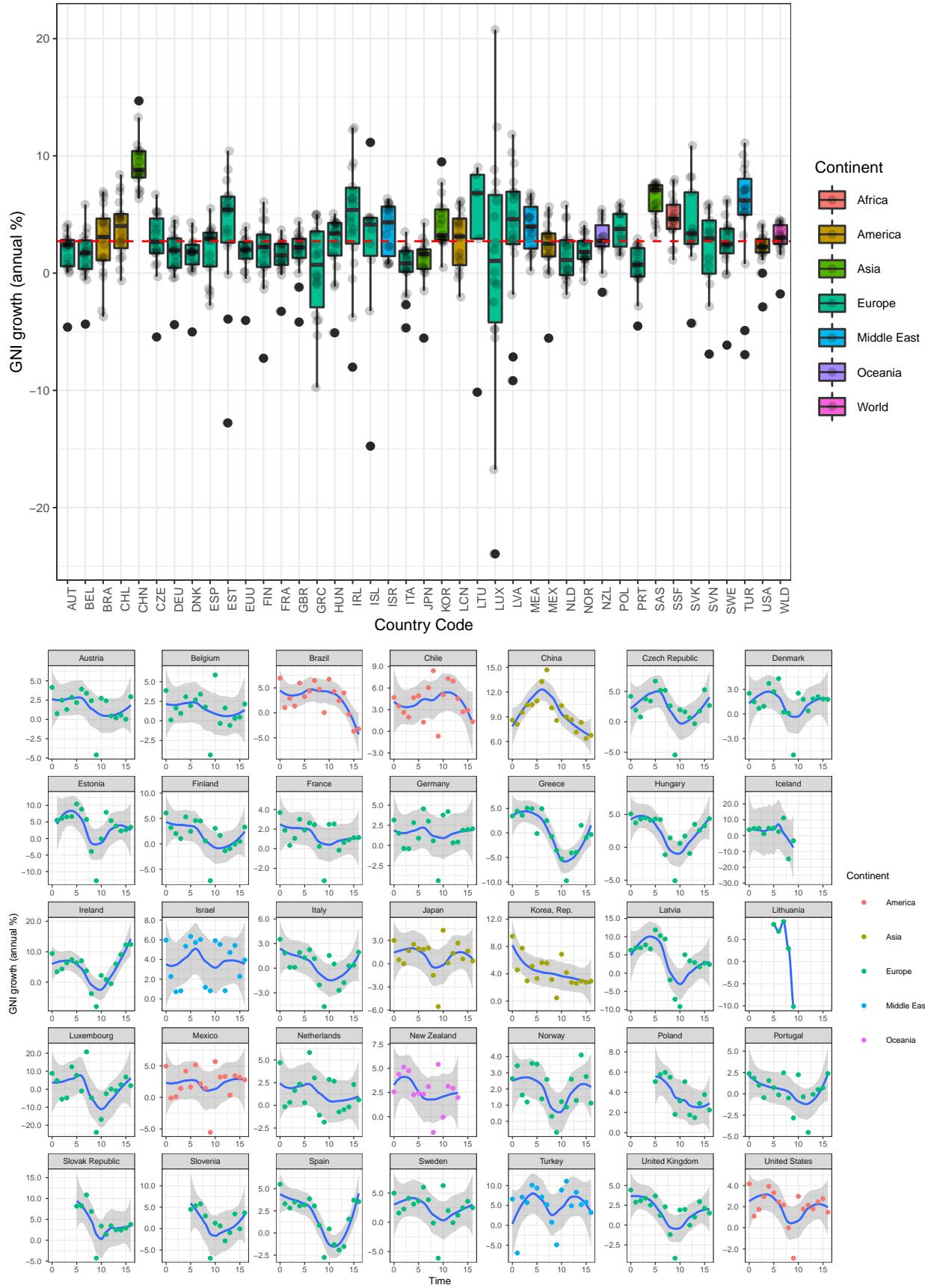
| Country Name               | Mean   | SD    |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|
| Austria                    | 385    | 30    |
| Belgium                    | 477    | 35    |
| Brazil                     | 1,969  | 318   |
| Chile                      | 199    | 44    |
| China                      | 5,582  | 2,587 |
| Czech Republic             | 186    | 23    |
| Denmark                    | 329    | 22    |
| Estonia                    | 20     | 3     |
| European Union             | 16,821 | 1,123 |
| Finland                    | 244    | 17    |
| France                     | 2,672  | 165   |
| Germany                    | 3,473  | 275   |
| Greece                     | 277    | 29    |
| Hungary                    | 126    | 12    |
| Iceland                    | 11     | NA    |
| Ireland                    | 196    | 39    |
| Israel                     | 221    | 44    |
| Italy                      | 2,113  | 58    |
| Japan                      | 5,833  | 267   |
| Korea, Rep.                | 1,031  | 203   |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 4,889  | 788   |
| Latvia                     | 25     | 4     |
| Luxembourg                 | 46     | 8     |
| Mexico                     | 1,043  | 116   |
| Middle East & North Africa | 2,616  | 552   |
| Netherlands                | 828    | 55    |
| New Zealand                | 130    | 14    |
| Norway                     | 431    | 41    |
| Poland                     | 469    | 67    |
| Portugal                   | 225    | 5     |
| Slovak Republic            | 88     | 12    |
| Slovenia                   | 47     | 3     |
| South Asia                 | 1,952  | 644   |
| Spain                      | 1,355  | 100   |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 1,223  | 309   |
| Sweden                     | 487    | 54    |
| Turkey                     | 779    | 221   |
| United Kingdom             | 2,463  | 175   |
| United States              | 15,021 | 1,439 |
| World                      | 64,209 | 9,401 |

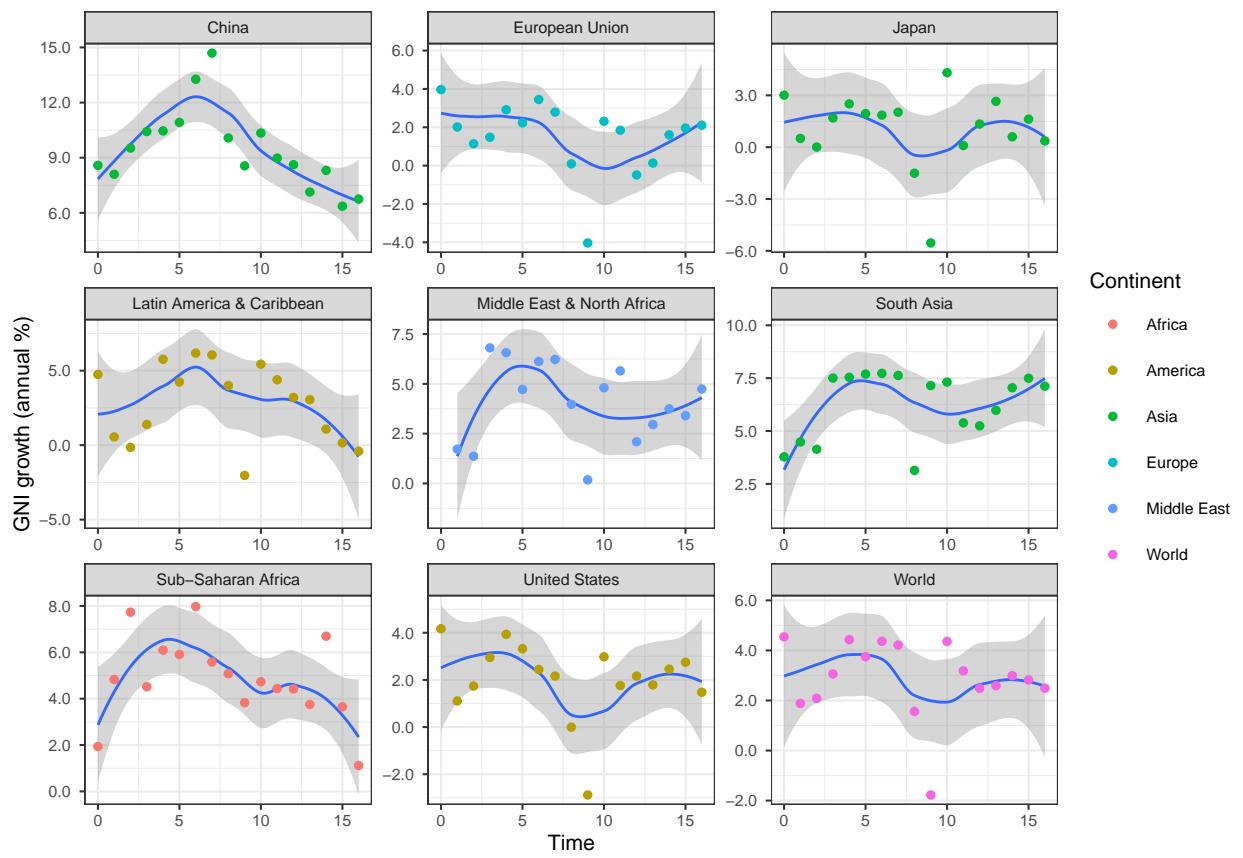


## GNI growth (annual %)

Table 7: GDP growth (annual %)

| Country Name               | Mean | SD  |
|----------------------------|------|-----|
| Austria                    | 1.7  | 2   |
| Belgium                    | 1.5  | 2.2 |
| Brazil                     | 2.7  | 3.2 |
| Chile                      | 3.8  | 2.5 |
| China                      | 9.3  | 2.2 |
| Czech Republic             | 2.6  | 2.8 |
| Denmark                    | 1.4  | 2   |
| Estonia                    | 3.7  | 5.4 |
| European Union             | 1.6  | 1.8 |
| Finland                    | 1.7  | 3.1 |
| France                     | 1.4  | 1.6 |
| Germany                    | 1.6  | 2.1 |
| Greece                     | 0.18 | 4.2 |
| Hungary                    | 2.4  | 2.6 |
| Iceland                    | 1.9  | 6.9 |
| Ireland                    | 4.6  | 5.2 |
| Israel                     | 3.7  | 2.2 |
| Italy                      | 0.42 | 2   |
| Japan                      | 1    | 2.2 |
| Korea, Rep.                | 4.2  | 2.2 |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 2.7  | 2.5 |
| Latvia                     | 3.9  | 5.5 |
| Lithuania                  | 3.4  | 7.9 |
| Luxembourg                 | 0.69 | 10  |
| Mexico                     | 2.2  | 2.6 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 3.9  | 2   |
| Netherlands                | 1.5  | 2.2 |
| New Zealand                | 2.8  | 1.9 |
| Norway                     | 2    | 1.3 |
| Poland                     | 3.8  | 1.7 |
| Portugal                   | 0.55 | 1.9 |
| Slovak Republic            | 4.1  | 3.8 |
| Slovenia                   | 1.7  | 3.8 |
| South Asia                 | 6.2  | 1.5 |
| Spain                      | 1.9  | 2.4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 4.7  | 1.9 |
| Sweden                     | 2.4  | 2.8 |
| Turkey                     | 5.3  | 4.8 |
| United Kingdom             | 1.8  | 2   |
| United States              | 2    | 1.6 |
| World                      | 2.9  | 1.5 |





## **GNI per capita (constant 2010 US\$)**

### **Income share held by subgroups of population**

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Inequality in the distribution of income is reflected in the share of income or consumption accruing to a portion of the population ranked by income or consumption levels. The portions ranked lowest by personal income receive the smallest shares of total income.

Data on the distribution of income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys. Where the original data from the household survey were available, they have been used to directly calculate the income or consumption shares by quintile. Otherwise, shares have been estimated from the best available grouped data.

The distribution data have been adjusted for household size, providing a more consistent measure of per capita income or consumption. No adjustment has been made for spatial differences in cost of living within countries, because the data needed for such calculations are generally unavailable. For further details on the estimation method for low- and middle-income economies, see Ravallion and Chen (1996).

Despite progress in the last decade, the challenges of measuring poverty remain. The timeliness, frequency, quality, and comparability of household surveys need to increase substantially, particularly in the poorest countries. The availability and quality of poverty monitoring data remains low in small states, countries with fragile situations, and low-income countries and even some middle-income countries. The low frequency and lack of comparability of the data available in some countries create uncertainty over the magnitude of poverty reduction.

Besides the frequency and timeliness of survey data, other data quality issues arise in measuring household living standards. The surveys ask detailed questions on sources of income and how it was spent, which must be carefully recorded by trained personnel. Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately, and consumption comes closer to the notion of living standards. And income can vary over time even if living standards do not. But consumption data are not always available: the latest estimates reported here use consumption data for about two-thirds of countries.

However, even similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of differences in timing or in the quality and training of enumerators. Comparisons of countries at different levels of development also pose a potential problem because of differences in the relative importance of the consumption of nonmarket goods. The local market value of all consumption in kind (including own production, particularly important in underdeveloped rural economies) should be included in total consumption expenditure but may not be. Most survey data now include valuations for consumption or income from own production, but valuation methods vary.

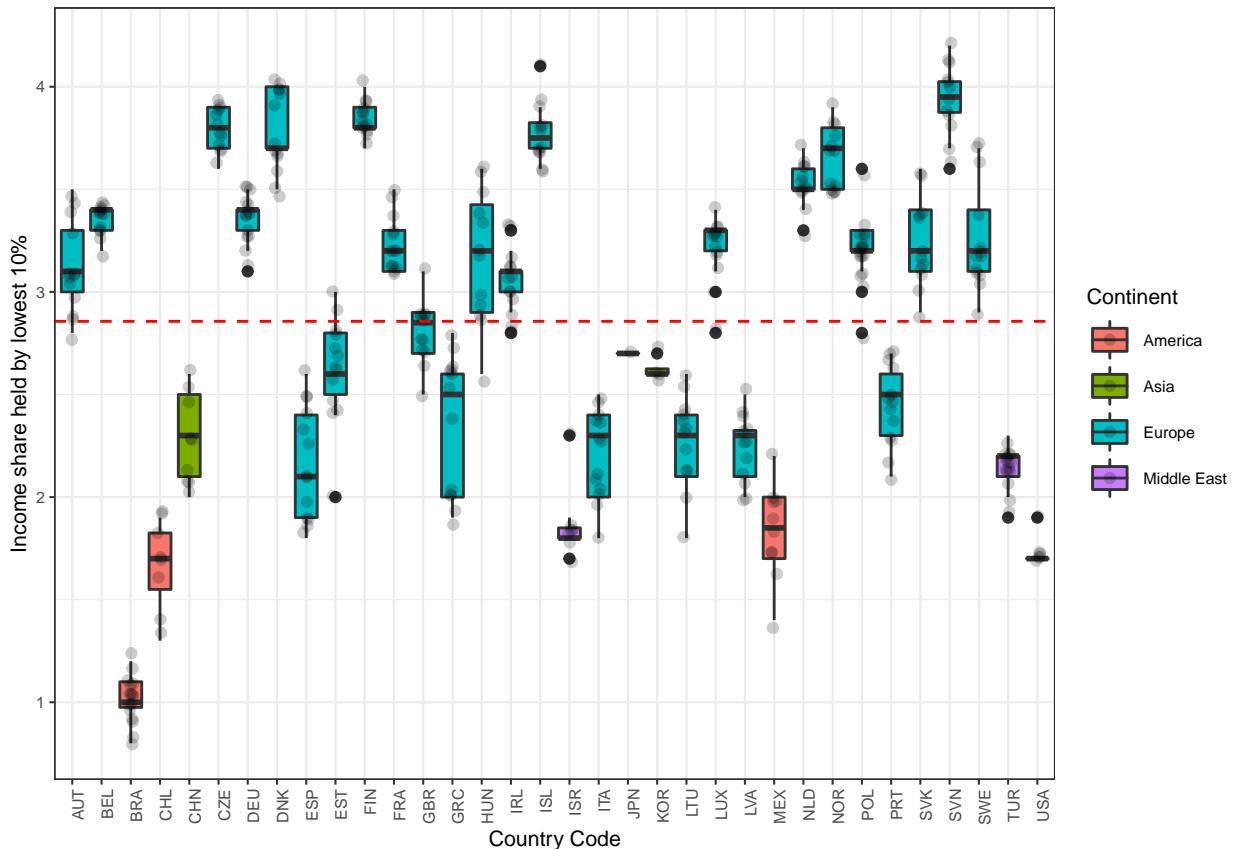
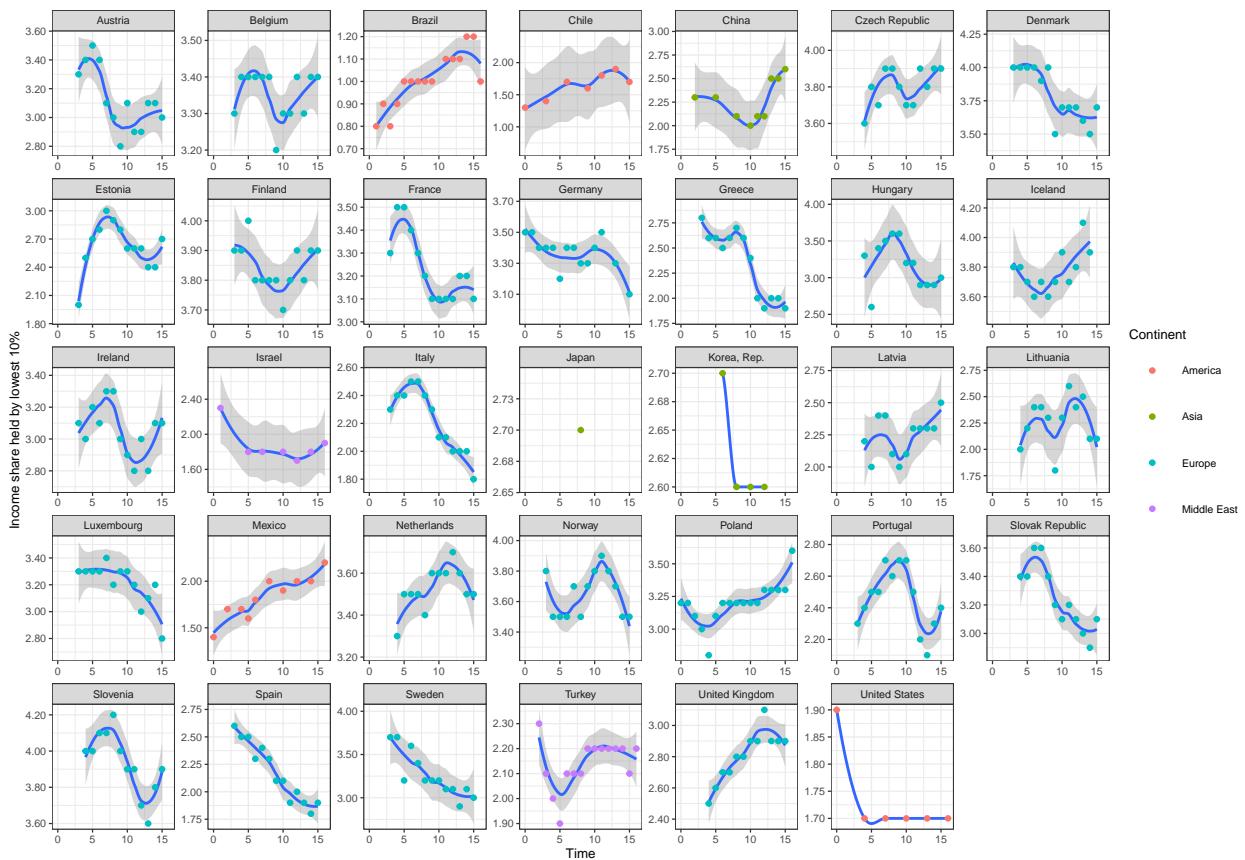
Survey year is the year in which the underlying household survey data were collected or, when the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the year in which most of the data were collected.

Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

### Income share held by lowest 10%

Table 8: Income share held by lowest 10%

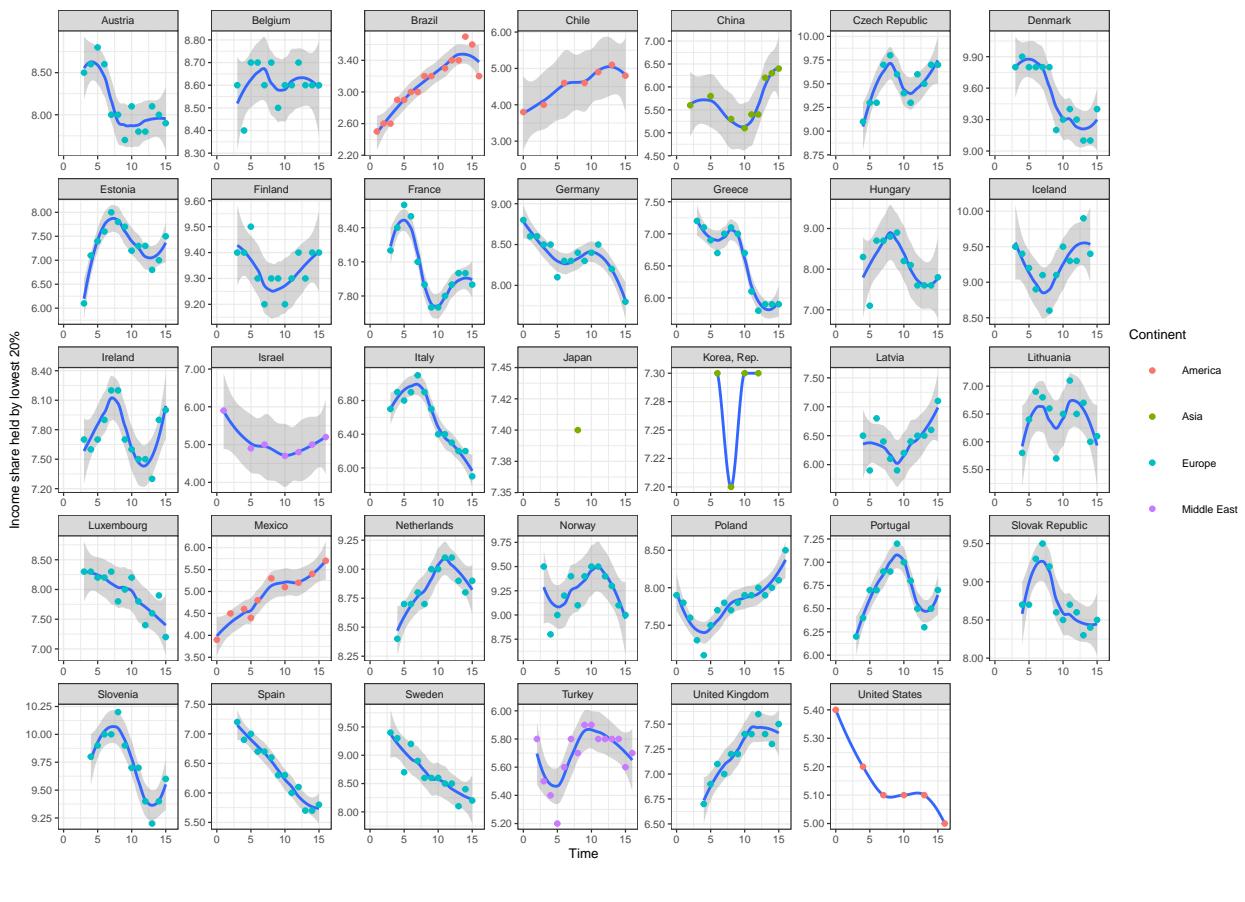
| Country Name    | Mean | SD    |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| Austria         | 3.1  | 0.22  |
| Belgium         | 3.4  | 0.066 |
| Brazil          | 1    | 0.12  |
| Chile           | 1.7  | 0.22  |
| China           | 2.3  | 0.22  |
| Czech Republic  | 3.8  | 0.1   |
| Denmark         | 3.8  | 0.2   |
| Estonia         | 2.6  | 0.26  |
| Finland         | 3.8  | 0.078 |
| France          | 3.2  | 0.15  |
| Germany         | 3.4  | 0.12  |
| Greece          | 2.4  | 0.34  |
| Hungary         | 3.2  | 0.32  |
| Iceland         | 3.8  | 0.14  |
| Ireland         | 3.1  | 0.16  |
| Israel          | 1.9  | 0.2   |
| Italy           | 2.2  | 0.23  |
| Japan           | 2.7  | NA    |
| Korea, Rep.     | 2.6  | 0.05  |
| Latvia          | 2.2  | 0.16  |
| Lithuania       | 2.3  | 0.23  |
| Luxembourg      | 3.2  | 0.16  |
| Mexico          | 1.8  | 0.24  |
| Netherlands     | 3.5  | 0.11  |
| Norway          | 3.6  | 0.15  |
| Poland          | 3.2  | 0.16  |
| Portugal        | 2.5  | 0.19  |
| Slovak Republic | 3.2  | 0.23  |
| Slovenia        | 3.9  | 0.17  |
| Spain           | 2.2  | 0.27  |
| Sweden          | 3.3  | 0.26  |
| Turkey          | 2.1  | 0.099 |
| United Kingdom  | 2.8  | 0.16  |
| United States   | 1.7  | 0.082 |



## Income share held by lowest 20%

Table 9: Income share held by lowest 20%

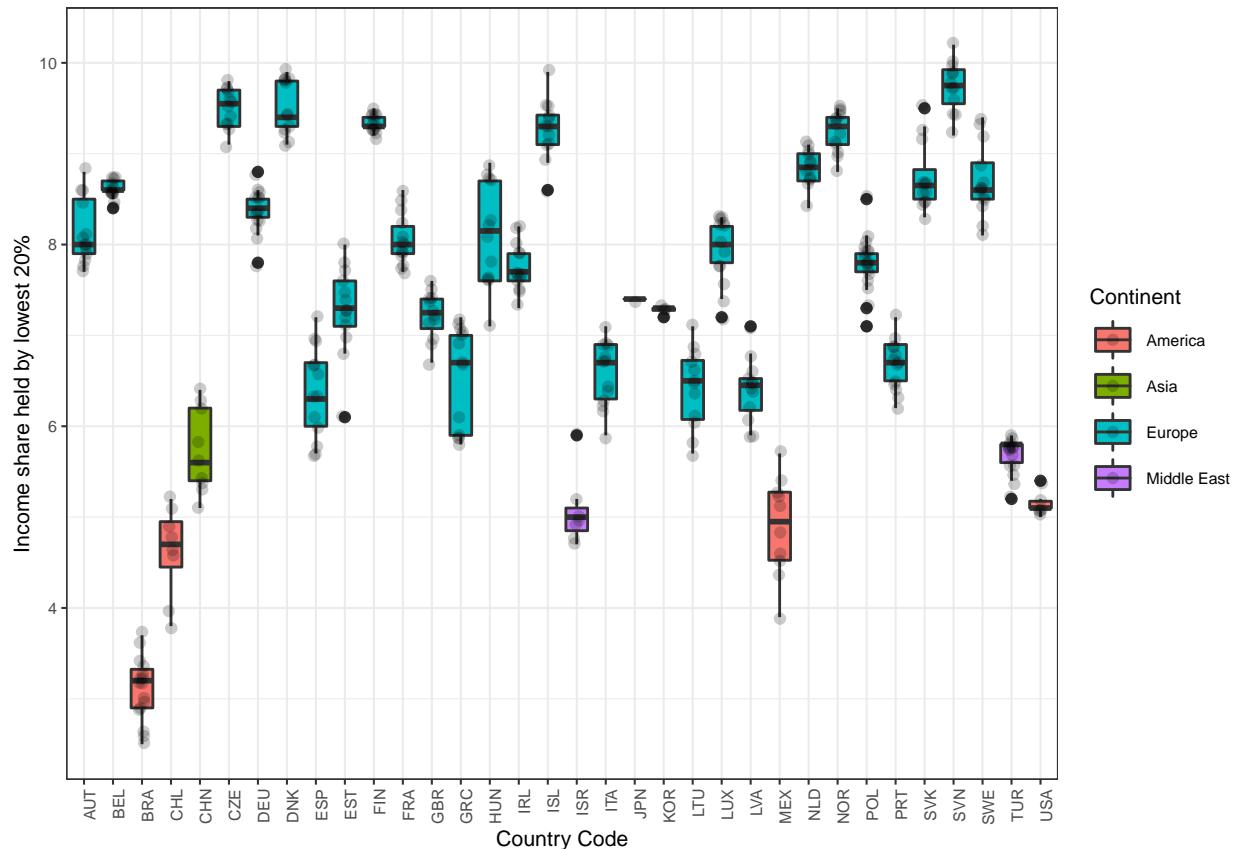
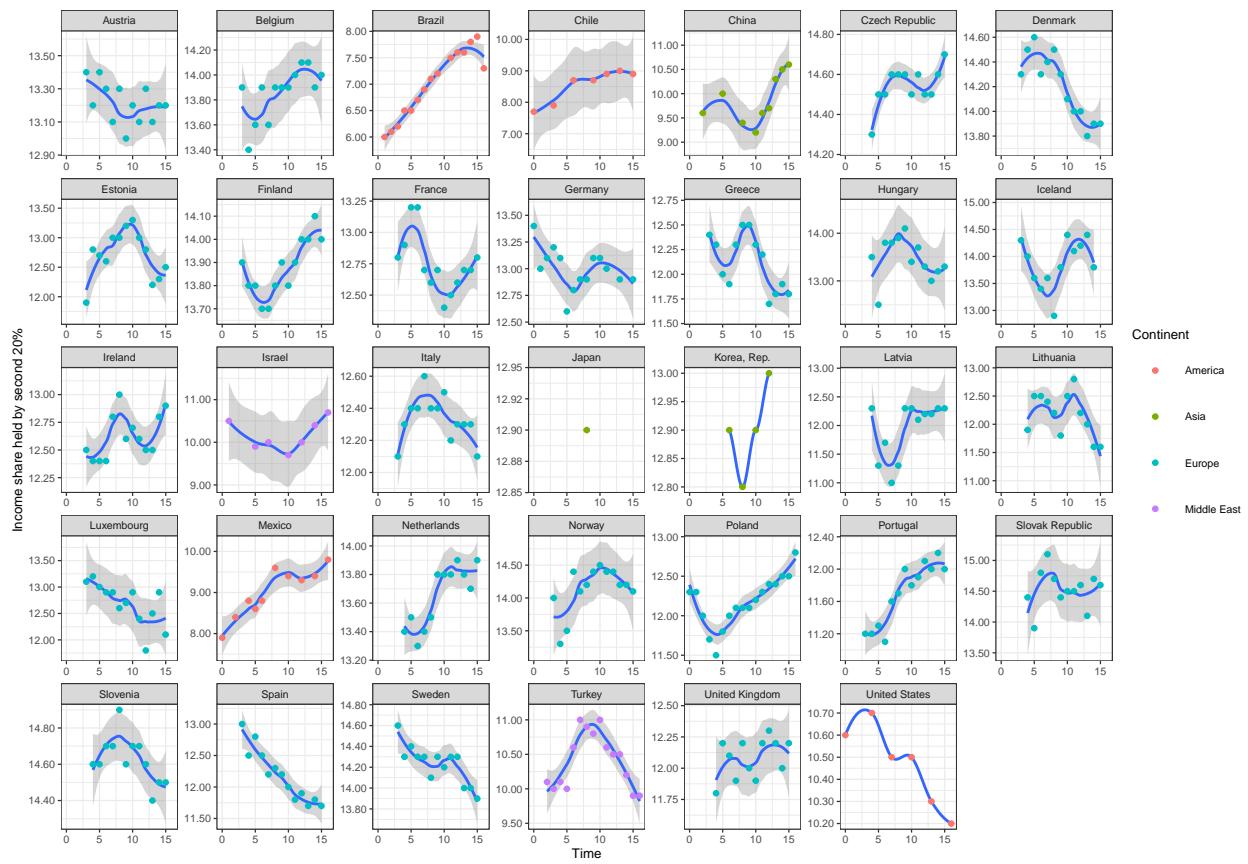
| Country Name    | Mean | SD    |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| Austria         | 8.1  | 0.36  |
| Belgium         | 8.6  | 0.086 |
| Brazil          | 3.1  | 0.35  |
| Chile           | 4.6  | 0.5   |
| China           | 5.7  | 0.48  |
| Czech Republic  | 9.5  | 0.22  |
| Denmark         | 9.5  | 0.31  |
| Estonia         | 7.3  | 0.49  |
| Finland         | 9.3  | 0.087 |
| France          | 8.1  | 0.29  |
| Germany         | 8.4  | 0.25  |
| Greece          | 6.6  | 0.55  |
| Hungary         | 8.1  | 0.58  |
| Iceland         | 9.3  | 0.33  |
| Ireland         | 7.8  | 0.27  |
| Israel          | 5.1  | 0.4   |
| Italy           | 6.6  | 0.36  |
| Japan           | 7.4  | NA    |
| Korea, Rep.     | 7.3  | 0.05  |
| Latvia          | 6.4  | 0.35  |
| Lithuania       | 6.4  | 0.44  |
| Luxembourg      | 7.9  | 0.36  |
| Mexico          | 4.9  | 0.55  |
| Netherlands     | 8.8  | 0.2   |
| Norway          | 9.2  | 0.23  |
| Poland          | 7.8  | 0.32  |
| Portugal        | 6.7  | 0.29  |
| Slovak Republic | 8.8  | 0.38  |
| Slovenia        | 9.7  | 0.29  |
| Spain           | 6.4  | 0.51  |
| Sweden          | 8.7  | 0.4   |
| Turkey          | 5.7  | 0.2   |
| United Kingdom  | 7.2  | 0.26  |
| United States   | 5.2  | 0.14  |



## Income share held by second 20%

Table 10: Income share held by second 20%

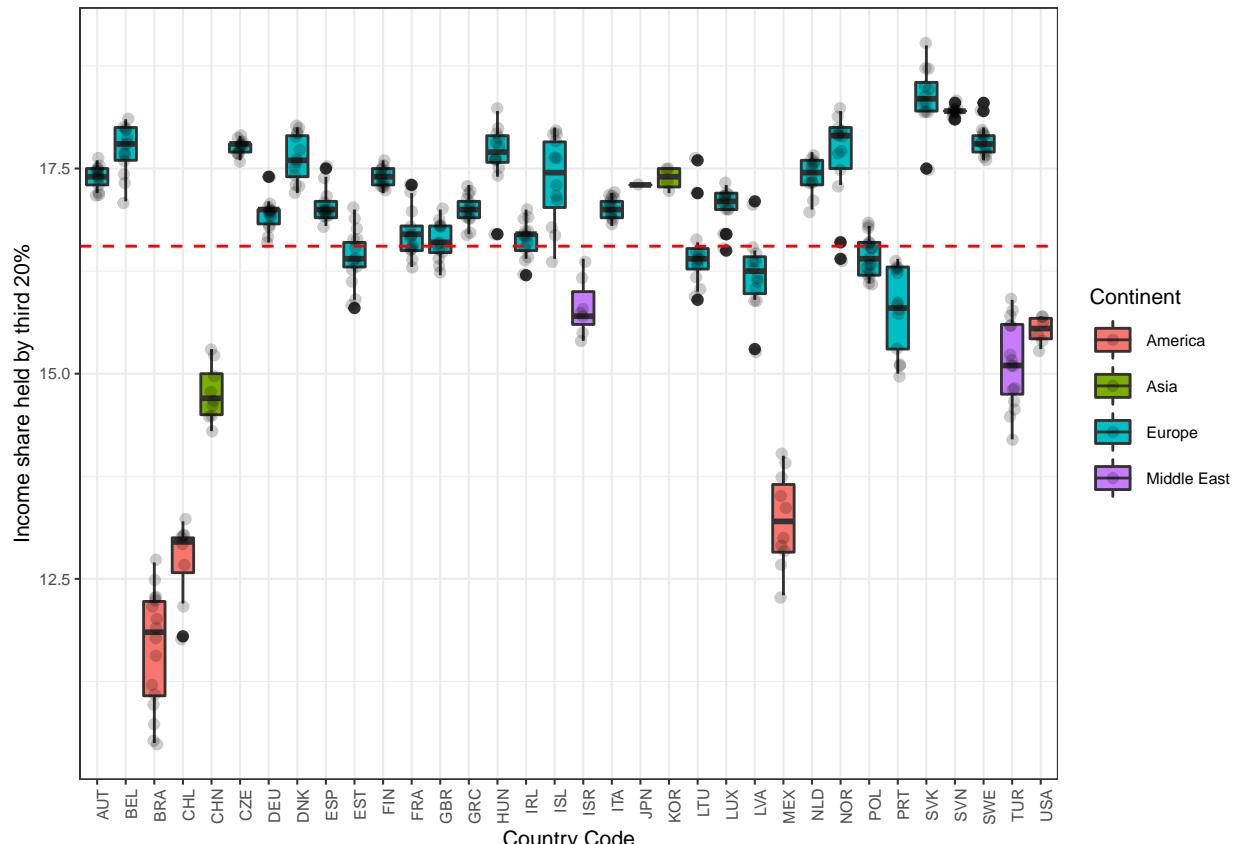
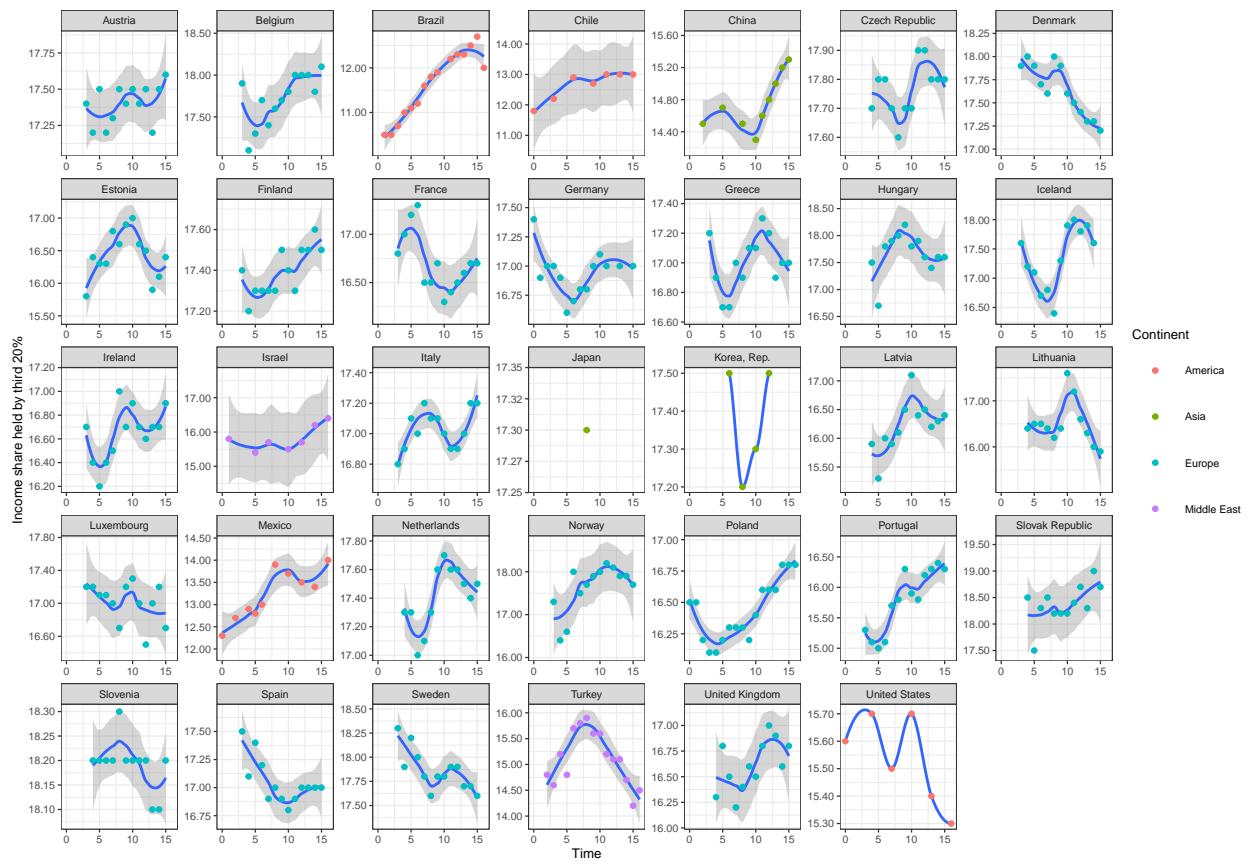
| Country Name    | Mean | SD    |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| Austria         | 13   | 0.12  |
| Belgium         | 14   | 0.21  |
| Brazil          | 7    | 0.62  |
| Chile           | 8.6  | 0.54  |
| China           | 9.9  | 0.5   |
| Czech Republic  | 15   | 0.1   |
| Denmark         | 14   | 0.26  |
| Estonia         | 13   | 0.41  |
| Finland         | 14   | 0.12  |
| France          | 13   | 0.24  |
| Germany         | 13   | 0.19  |
| Greece          | 12   | 0.28  |
| Hungary         | 13   | 0.44  |
| Iceland         | 14   | 0.45  |
| Ireland         | 13   | 0.2   |
| Israel          | 10   | 0.36  |
| Italy           | 12   | 0.14  |
| Japan           | 13   | NA    |
| Korea, Rep.     | 13   | 0.082 |
| Latvia          | 12   | 0.48  |
| Lithuania       | 12   | 0.39  |
| Luxembourg      | 13   | 0.41  |
| Mexico          | 9    | 0.6   |
| Netherlands     | 14   | 0.22  |
| Norway          | 14   | 0.36  |
| Poland          | 12   | 0.32  |
| Portugal        | 12   | 0.38  |
| Slovak Republic | 15   | 0.31  |
| Slovenia        | 15   | 0.13  |
| Spain           | 12   | 0.42  |
| Sweden          | 14   | 0.19  |
| Turkey          | 10   | 0.4   |
| United Kingdom  | 12   | 0.16  |
| United States   | 10   | 0.19  |



## Income share held by third 20%

Table 11: Income share held by third 20%

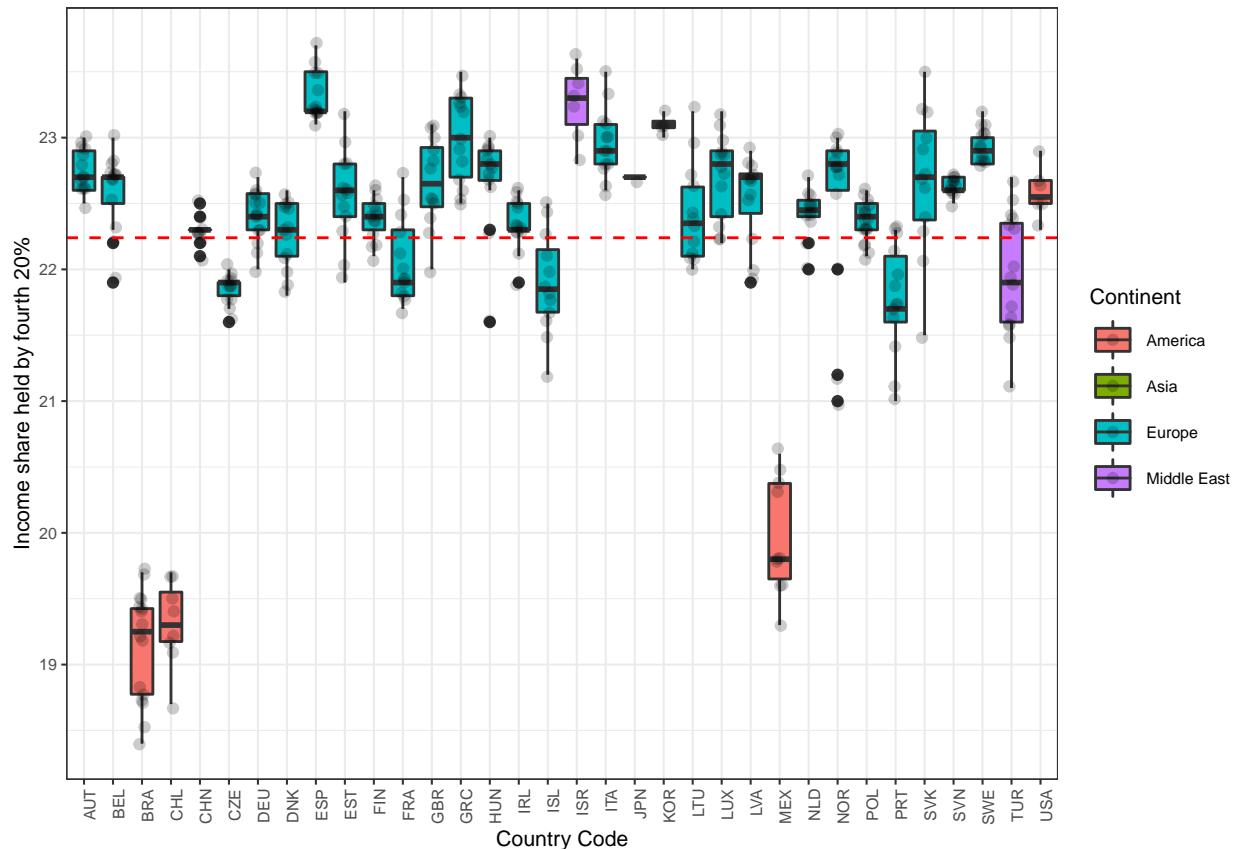
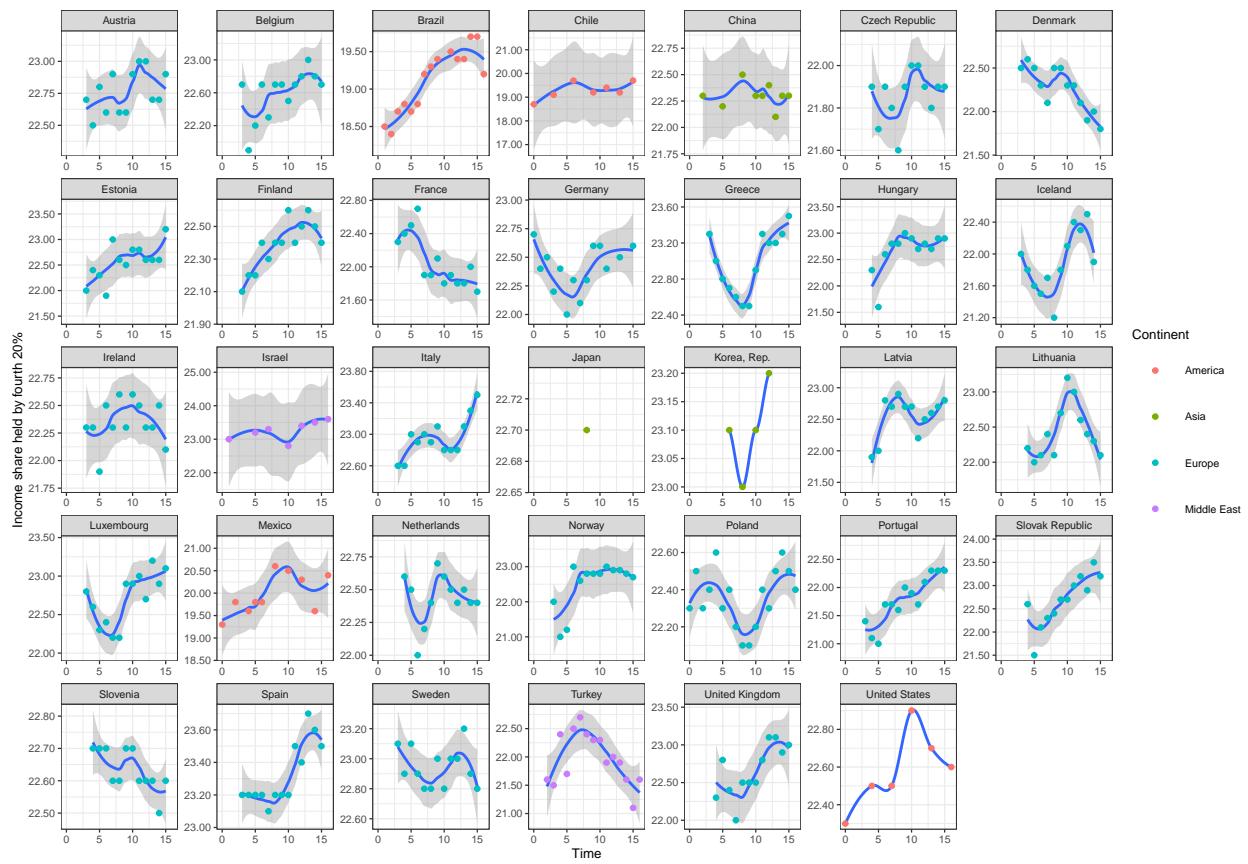
| Country Name    | Mean | SD    |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| Austria         | 17   | 0.14  |
| Belgium         | 18   | 0.3   |
| Brazil          | 12   | 0.73  |
| Chile           | 13   | 0.48  |
| China           | 15   | 0.34  |
| Czech Republic  | 18   | 0.089 |
| Denmark         | 18   | 0.28  |
| Estonia         | 16   | 0.36  |
| Finland         | 17   | 0.12  |
| France          | 17   | 0.3   |
| Germany         | 17   | 0.19  |
| Greece          | 17   | 0.18  |
| Hungary         | 18   | 0.38  |
| Iceland         | 17   | 0.53  |
| Ireland         | 17   | 0.23  |
| Israel          | 16   | 0.36  |
| Italy           | 17   | 0.13  |
| Japan           | 17   | NA    |
| Korea, Rep.     | 17   | 0.15  |
| Latvia          | 16   | 0.44  |
| Lithuania       | 16   | 0.47  |
| Luxembourg      | 17   | 0.24  |
| Mexico          | 13   | 0.56  |
| Netherlands     | 17   | 0.22  |
| Norway          | 18   | 0.56  |
| Poland          | 16   | 0.24  |
| Portugal        | 16   | 0.51  |
| Slovak Republic | 18   | 0.37  |
| Slovenia        | 18   | 0.051 |
| Spain           | 17   | 0.2   |
| Sweden          | 18   | 0.21  |
| Turkey          | 15   | 0.52  |
| United Kingdom  | 17   | 0.25  |
| United States   | 16   | 0.16  |



## Income share held by fourth 20%

Table 12: Income share held by fourth 20%

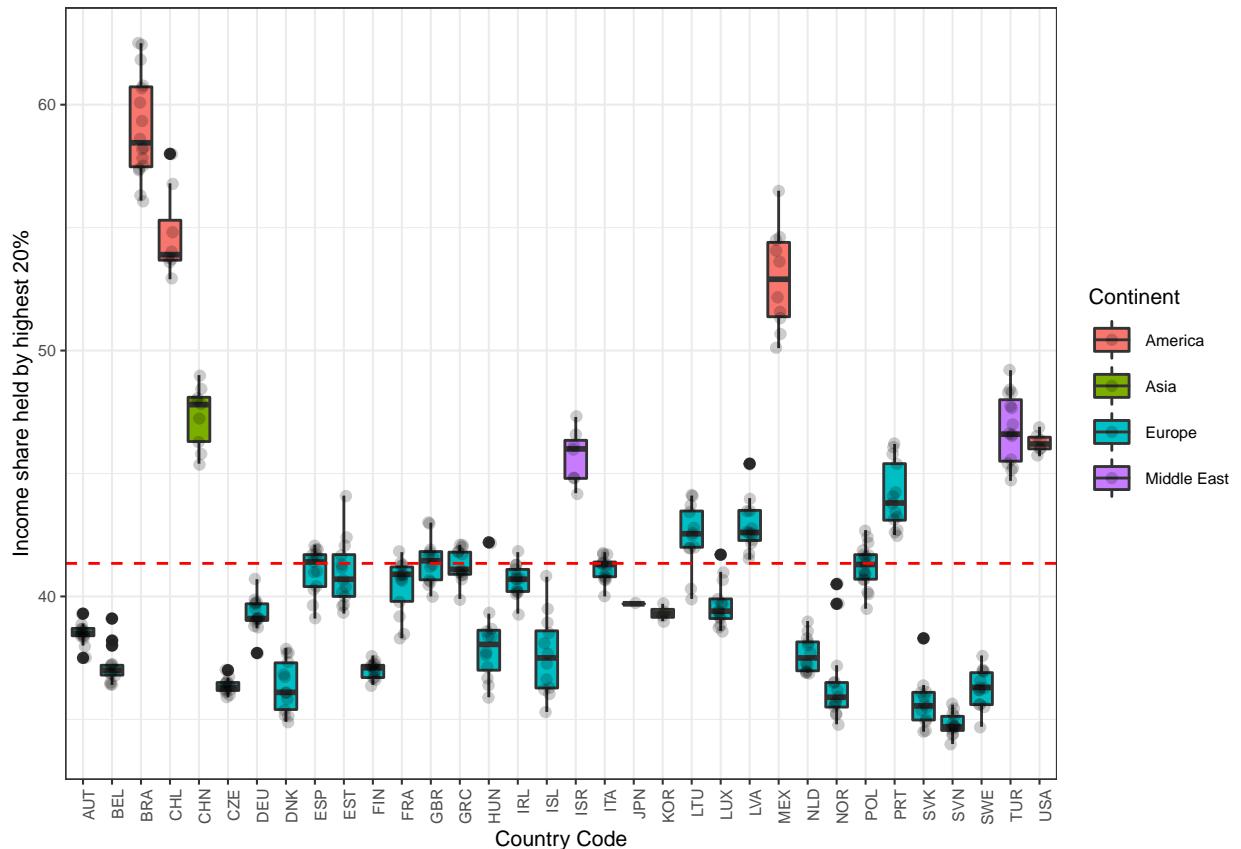
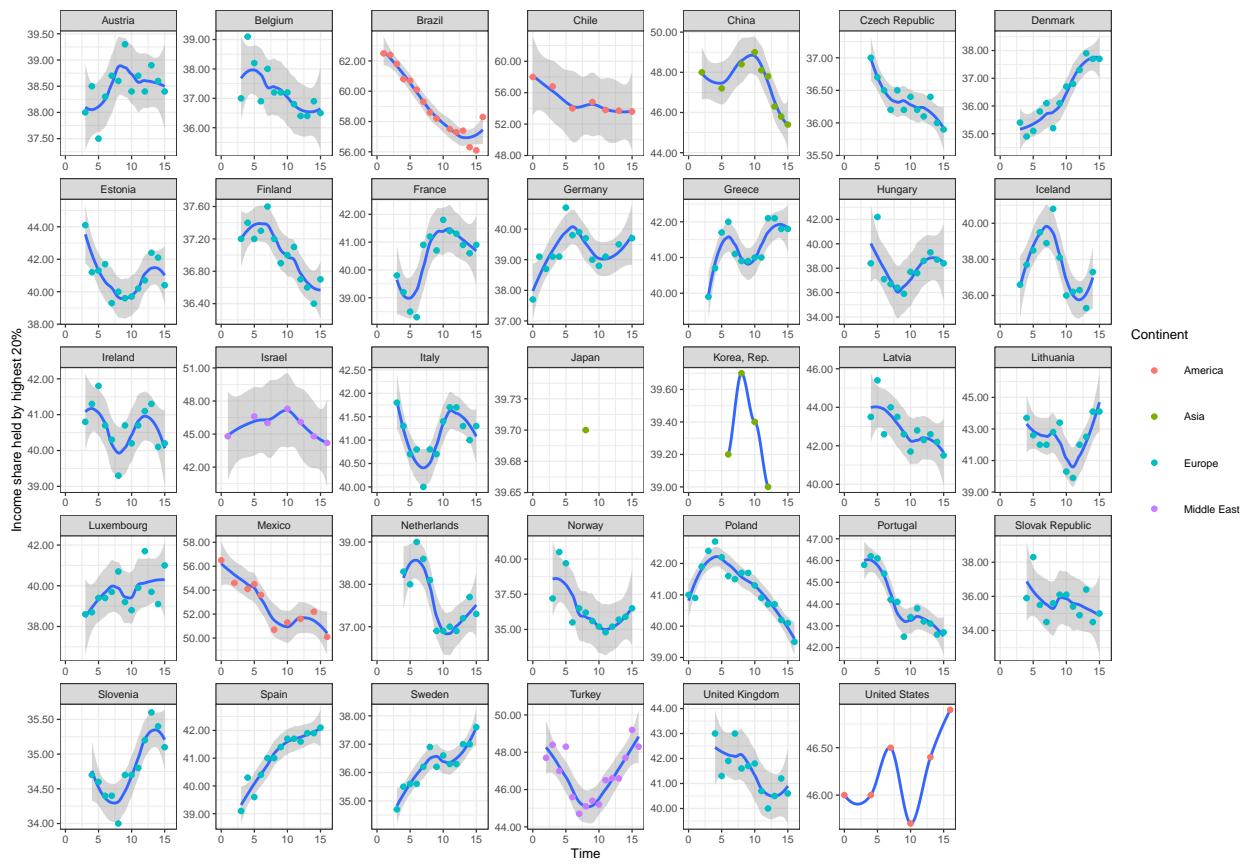
| Country Name    | Mean | SD    |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| Austria         | 23   | 0.17  |
| Belgium         | 23   | 0.3   |
| Brazil          | 19   | 0.42  |
| Chile           | 19   | 0.34  |
| China           | 22   | 0.11  |
| Czech Republic  | 22   | 0.12  |
| Denmark         | 22   | 0.26  |
| Estonia         | 23   | 0.36  |
| Finland         | 22   | 0.15  |
| France          | 22   | 0.32  |
| Germany         | 22   | 0.2   |
| Greece          | 23   | 0.34  |
| Hungary         | 23   | 0.38  |
| Iceland         | 22   | 0.38  |
| Ireland         | 22   | 0.2   |
| Israel          | 23   | 0.28  |
| Italy           | 23   | 0.26  |
| Japan           | 23   | NA    |
| Korea, Rep.     | 23   | 0.082 |
| Latvia          | 23   | 0.33  |
| Lithuania       | 22   | 0.38  |
| Luxembourg      | 23   | 0.34  |
| Mexico          | 20   | 0.44  |
| Netherlands     | 22   | 0.19  |
| Norway          | 22   | 0.67  |
| Poland          | 22   | 0.15  |
| Portugal        | 22   | 0.43  |
| Slovak Republic | 23   | 0.55  |
| Slovenia        | 23   | 0.065 |
| Spain           | 23   | 0.19  |
| Sweden          | 23   | 0.13  |
| Turkey          | 22   | 0.45  |
| United Kingdom  | 23   | 0.34  |
| United States   | 23   | 0.2   |



## Income share held by highest 20%

Table 13: Income share held by highest 20%

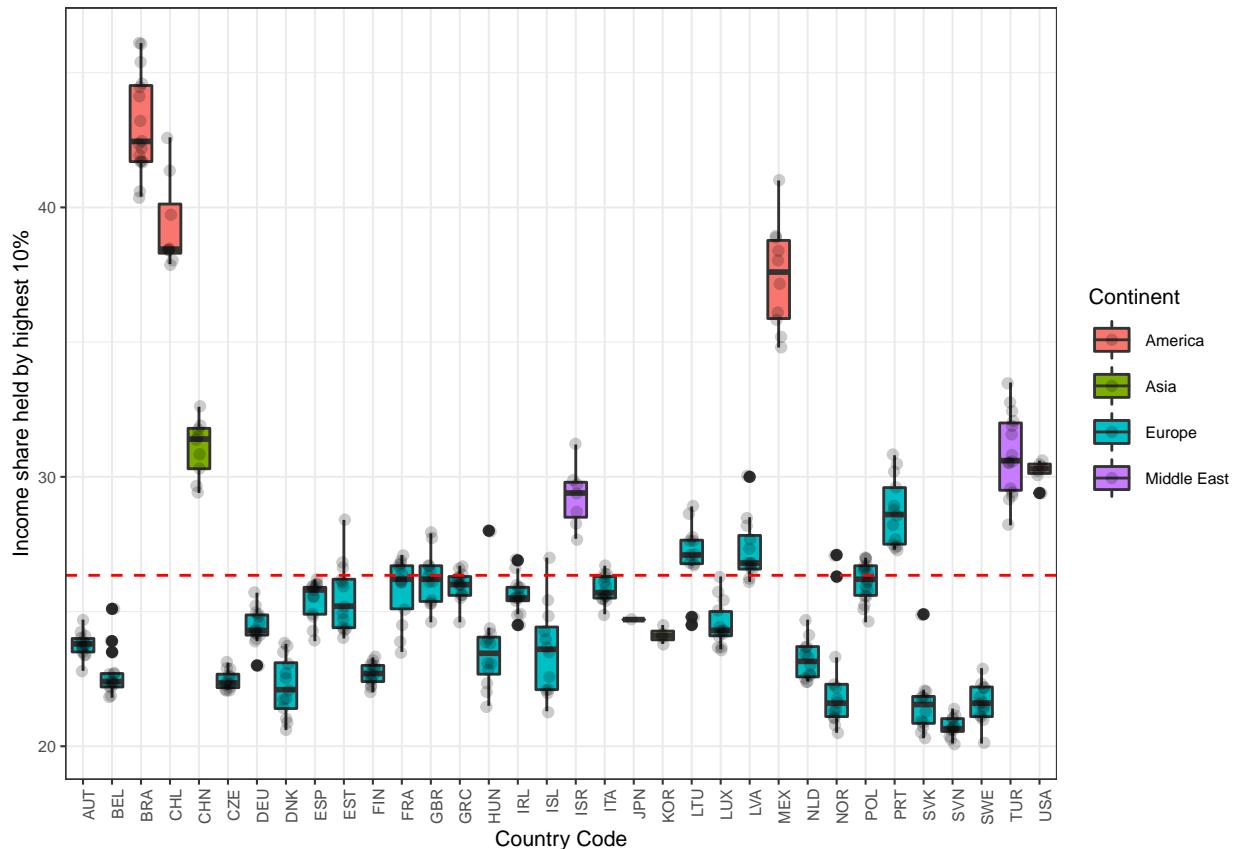
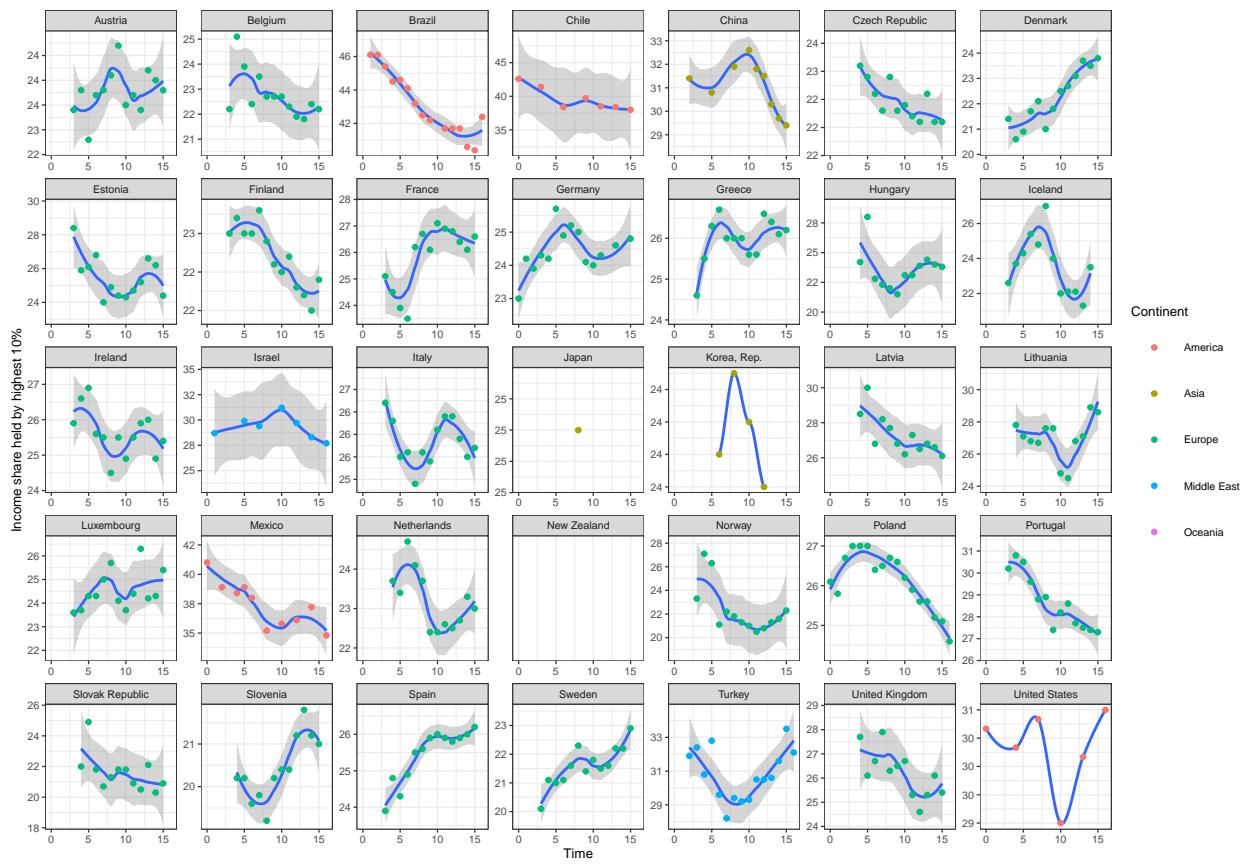
| Country Name    | Mean | SD   |
|-----------------|------|------|
| Austria         | 38   | 0.43 |
| Belgium         | 37   | 0.79 |
| Brazil          | 59   | 2.1  |
| Chile           | 55   | 1.8  |
| China           | 47   | 1.2  |
| Czech Republic  | 36   | 0.31 |
| Denmark         | 36   | 1.1  |
| Estonia         | 41   | 1.4  |
| Finland         | 37   | 0.35 |
| France          | 40   | 1.1  |
| Germany         | 39   | 0.7  |
| Greece          | 41   | 0.66 |
| Hungary         | 38   | 1.7  |
| Iceland         | 38   | 1.6  |
| Ireland         | 41   | 0.65 |
| Israel          | 46   | 1.1  |
| Italy           | 41   | 0.51 |
| Japan           | 40   | NA   |
| Korea, Rep.     | 39   | 0.3  |
| Latvia          | 43   | 1.1  |
| Lithuania       | 42   | 1.3  |
| Luxembourg      | 40   | 0.94 |
| Mexico          | 53   | 2    |
| Netherlands     | 38   | 0.73 |
| Norway          | 36   | 1.7  |
| Poland          | 41   | 0.86 |
| Portugal        | 44   | 1.4  |
| Slovak Republic | 36   | 1    |
| Slovenia        | 35   | 0.46 |
| Spain           | 41   | 0.94 |
| Sweden          | 36   | 0.78 |
| Turkey          | 47   | 1.4  |
| United Kingdom  | 41   | 0.93 |
| United States   | 46   | 0.43 |



## Income share held by highest 10%

Table 14: Income share held by highest 10%

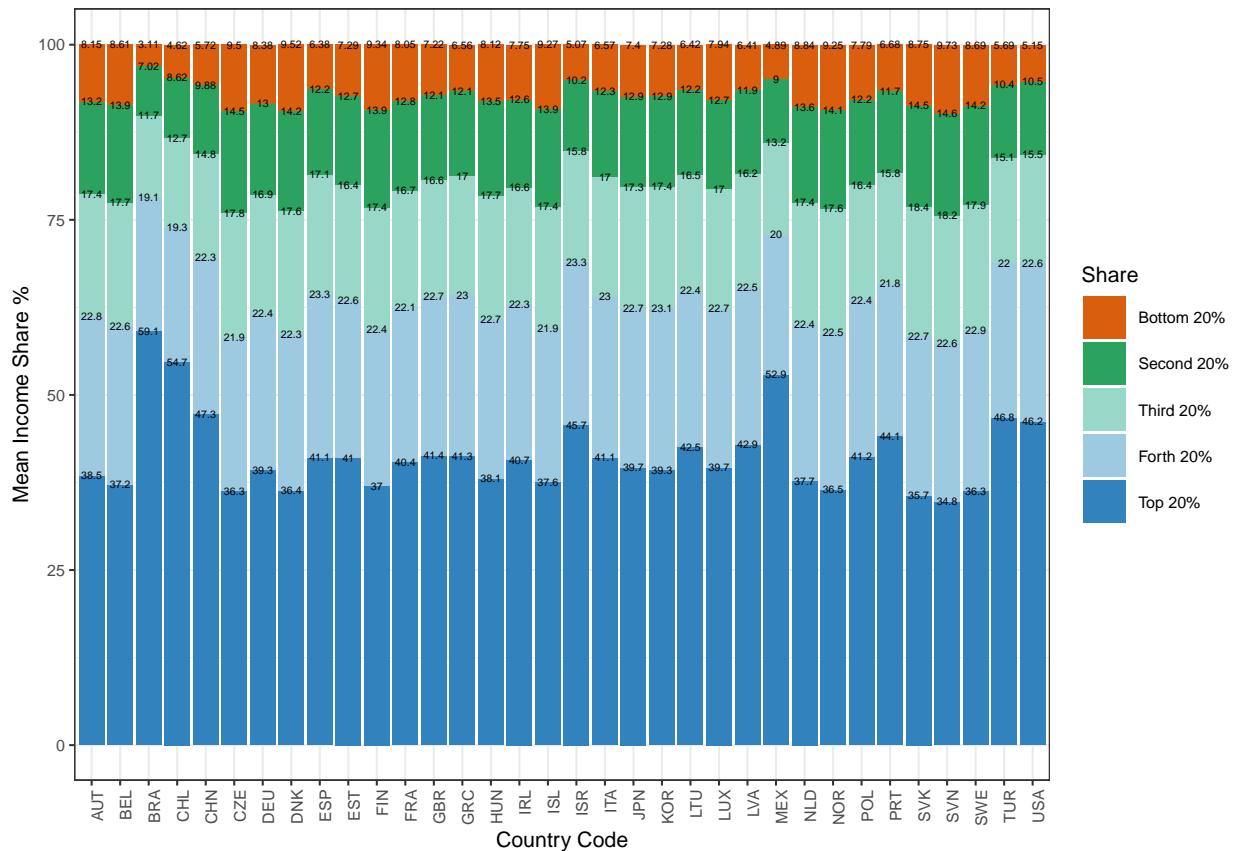
| Country Name    | Mean | SD   |
|-----------------|------|------|
| Austria         | 24   | 0.46 |
| Belgium         | 23   | 0.92 |
| Brazil          | 43   | 1.8  |
| Chile           | 39   | 1.7  |
| China           | 31   | 1.1  |
| Czech Republic  | 22   | 0.35 |
| Denmark         | 22   | 1.1  |
| Estonia         | 26   | 1.3  |
| Finland         | 23   | 0.4  |
| France          | 26   | 1.2  |
| Germany         | 24   | 0.66 |
| Greece          | 26   | 0.55 |
| Hungary         | 24   | 1.7  |
| Iceland         | 24   | 1.7  |
| Ireland         | 26   | 0.66 |
| Israel          | 29   | 1.2  |
| Italy           | 26   | 0.51 |
| Japan           | 25   | NA   |
| Korea, Rep.     | 24   | 0.3  |
| Latvia          | 27   | 1.1  |
| Lithuania       | 27   | 1.3  |
| Luxembourg      | 25   | 0.83 |
| Mexico          | 37   | 2    |
| Netherlands     | 23   | 0.74 |
| Norway          | 22   | 2.1  |
| Poland          | 26   | 0.72 |
| Portugal        | 29   | 1.3  |
| Slovak Republic | 22   | 1.2  |
| Slovenia        | 21   | 0.37 |
| Spain           | 25   | 0.73 |
| Sweden          | 22   | 0.71 |
| Turkey          | 31   | 1.5  |
| United Kingdom  | 26   | 0.98 |
| United States   | 30   | 0.43 |



## GDP & GNI per Capita estimations

Based on the **mean income share** from the period in this section I present the estimates for the **GDP per Capita** and the **GNI per Capita** for each of the **subgroups of population**.

### Mean Income Share



## Lowest 10%

Table 15: Per Capita estimations (Lowest 10%)

| Country Name    | GDP x Capita | GNI x Capita | Income share held | Pop (#)     |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Brazil          | 525          | 512          | 1.01%             | 19,337,835  |
| Chile           | 1,046        | 989          | 1.66%             | 1,671,194   |
| Mexico          | 847          | 831          | 1.83%             | 11,488,533  |
| United States   | 4,249        | 4,275        | 1.73%             | 30,454,714  |
| China           | 481          | 479          | 2.28%             | 132,657,611 |
| Japan           | 6,048        | 6,174        | 2.70%             | 12,754,602  |
| Korea, Rep.     | 2,747        | 2,747        | 2.62%             | 4,923,666   |
| Austria         | 7,215        | 7,207        | 3.12%             | 834,856     |
| Belgium         | 7,317        | 7,418        | 3.35%             | 1,079,022   |
| Czech Republic  | 3,616        | 3,408        | 3.80%             | 1,038,138   |
| Denmark         | 11,152       | 11,286       | 3.79%             | 551,939     |
| Estonia         | 1,989        | 1,912        | 2.62%             | 134,302     |
| Finland         | 8,732        | 8,782        | 3.85%             | 533,380     |
| France          | 6,595        | 6,726        | 3.24%             | 6,432,375   |
| Germany         | 7,044        | 7,133        | 3.36%             | 8,189,178   |
| Greece          | 3,004        | 2,977        | 2.35%             | 1,095,408   |
| Hungary         | 2,091        | 1,995        | 3.18%             | 1,000,920   |
| Iceland         | 8,258        | 6,745        | 3.77%             | 31,121      |
| Ireland         | 8,175        | 6,819        | 3.05%             | 437,875     |
| Italy           | 3,982        | 3,976        | 2.22%             | 5,886,456   |
| Latvia          | 1,297        | 1,293        | 2.24%             | 214,554     |
| Lithuania       | 1,339        | NaN          | 2.26%             | 316,641     |
| Luxembourg      | 16,577       | 14,657       | 3.21%             | 50,232      |
| Netherlands     | 8,798        | 8,827        | 3.52%             | 1,652,699   |
| Norway          | 16,044       | 16,237       | 3.65%             | 483,709     |
| Poland          | 1,893        | 1,968        | 3.20%             | 3,811,005   |
| Portugal        | 2,707        | 2,644        | 2.45%             | 1,045,542   |
| Slovak Republic | 2,499        | 2,646        | 3.25%             | 539,442     |
| Slovenia        | 4,452        | 4,576        | 3.93%             | 202,945     |
| Spain           | 3,328        | 3,292        | 2.18%             | 4,479,271   |
| Sweden          | 8,373        | 8,525        | 3.26%             | 932,468     |
| United Kingdom  | 5,566        | 5,563        | 2.81%             | 6,216,037   |
| Israel          | 2,832        | 2,777        | 1.87%             | 744,275     |
| Turkey          | 1,182        | 1,168        | 2.14%             | 7,140,915   |

## Lowest 20% (1st quintile)

Table 16: Per Capita estimations (Lowest 20%)

| Country Name    | GDP x Capita | GNI x Capita | Income share held | Pop (#)     |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Brazil          | 1,620        | 1,581        | 3.11%             | 19,337,835  |
| Chile           | 2,910        | 2,752        | 4.62%             | 1,671,194   |
| Mexico          | 2,264        | 2,219        | 4.89%             | 11,488,533  |
| United States   | 12,625       | 12,700       | 5.15%             | 30,454,714  |
| China           | 1,208        | 1,204        | 5.72%             | 132,657,611 |
| Japan           | 16,576       | 16,921       | 7.40%             | 12,754,602  |
| Korea, Rep.     | 7,612        | 7,614        | 7.28%             | 4,923,666   |
| Austria         | 18,819       | 18,799       | 8.15%             | 834,856     |
| Belgium         | 18,779       | 19,038       | 8.61%             | 1,079,022   |
| Czech Republic  | 9,040        | 8,519        | 9.50%             | 1,038,138   |
| Denmark         | 27,982       | 28,317       | 9.52%             | 551,939     |
| Estonia         | 5,547        | 5,331        | 7.29%             | 134,302     |
| Finland         | 21,201       | 21,323       | 9.34%             | 533,380     |
| France          | 16,401       | 16,727       | 8.05%             | 6,432,375   |
| Germany         | 17,543       | 17,765       | 8.38%             | 8,189,178   |
| Greece          | 8,373        | 8,300        | 6.56%             | 1,095,408   |
| Hungary         | 5,344        | 5,099        | 8.12%             | 1,000,920   |
| Iceland         | 20,272       | 16,556       | 9.27%             | 31,121      |
| Ireland         | 20,757       | 17,314       | 7.75%             | 437,875     |
| Italy           | 11,808       | 11,790       | 6.57%             | 5,886,456   |
| Latvia          | 3,709        | 3,697        | 6.41%             | 214,554     |
| Lithuania       | 3,810        | NaN          | 6.42%             | 316,641     |
| Luxembourg      | 41,026       | 36,273       | 7.94%             | 50,232      |
| Netherlands     | 22,067       | 22,139       | 8.84%             | 1,652,699   |
| Norway          | 40,685       | 41,175       | 9.25%             | 483,709     |
| Poland          | 4,610        | 4,794        | 7.79%             | 3,811,005   |
| Portugal        | 7,366        | 7,194        | 6.68%             | 1,045,542   |
| Slovak Republic | 6,727        | 7,123        | 8.75%             | 539,442     |
| Slovenia        | 11,018       | 11,323       | 9.73%             | 202,945     |
| Spain           | 9,762        | 9,656        | 6.38%             | 4,479,271   |
| Sweden          | 22,315       | 22,720       | 8.69%             | 932,468     |
| United Kingdom  | 14,319       | 14,312       | 7.22%             | 6,216,037   |
| Israel          | 7,674        | 7,526        | 5.07%             | 744,275     |
| Turkey          | 3,140        | 3,104        | 5.69%             | 7,140,915   |

## Second 20% (2nd quintile)

Table 17: Per Capita estimations (Second 20%)

| Country Name    | GDP x Capita | GNI x Capita | Income share held | Pop (#)     |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Brazil          | 3,660        | 3,573        | 7.02%             | 19,337,835  |
| Chile           | 5,426        | 5,131        | 8.62%             | 1,671,194   |
| Mexico          | 4,166        | 4,085        | 9.00%             | 11,488,533  |
| United States   | 25,658       | 25,812       | 10.47%            | 30,454,714  |
| China           | 2,086        | 2,078        | 9.88%             | 132,657,611 |
| Japan           | 28,896       | 29,498       | 12.90%            | 12,754,602  |
| Korea, Rep.     | 13,498       | 13,500       | 12.90%            | 4,923,666   |
| Austria         | 30,530       | 30,498       | 13.22%            | 834,856     |
| Belgium         | 30,240       | 30,658       | 13.86%            | 1,079,022   |
| Czech Republic  | 13,838       | 13,040       | 14.54%            | 1,038,138   |
| Denmark         | 41,757       | 42,259       | 14.20%            | 551,939     |
| Estonia         | 9,671        | 9,295        | 12.72%            | 134,302     |
| Finland         | 31,504       | 31,686       | 13.88%            | 533,380     |
| France          | 25,972       | 26,489       | 12.75%            | 6,432,375   |
| Germany         | 27,220       | 27,564       | 13.00%            | 8,189,178   |
| Greece          | 15,469       | 15,334       | 12.12%            | 1,095,408   |
| Hungary         | 8,861        | 8,455        | 13.46%            | 1,000,920   |
| Iceland         | 30,354       | 24,790       | 13.88%            | 31,121      |
| Ireland         | 33,792       | 28,187       | 12.62%            | 437,875     |
| Italy           | 22,164       | 22,131       | 12.33%            | 5,886,456   |
| Latvia          | 6,911        | 6,890        | 11.94%            | 214,554     |
| Lithuania       | 7,215        | NaN          | 12.17%            | 316,641     |
| Luxembourg      | 65,594       | 57,995       | 12.69%            | 50,232      |
| Netherlands     | 34,068       | 34,180       | 13.65%            | 1,652,699   |
| Norway          | 62,178       | 62,927       | 14.13%            | 483,709     |
| Poland          | 7,202        | 7,489        | 12.18%            | 3,811,005   |
| Portugal        | 12,908       | 12,606       | 11.70%            | 1,045,542   |
| Slovak Republic | 11,167       | 11,824       | 14.52%            | 539,442     |
| Slovenia        | 16,555       | 17,014       | 14.62%            | 202,945     |
| Spain           | 18,630       | 18,428       | 12.18%            | 4,479,271   |
| Sweden          | 36,534       | 37,197       | 14.23%            | 932,468     |
| United Kingdom  | 23,948       | 23,936       | 12.08%            | 6,216,037   |
| Israel          | 15,392       | 15,094       | 10.17%            | 744,275     |
| Turkey          | 5,746        | 5,680        | 10.41%            | 7,140,915   |

### Third 20% (3rd quintile)

Table 18: Per Capita estimations (Third 20%)

| Country Name    | GDP x Capita | GNI x Capita | Income share held | Pop (#)     |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Brazil          | 6,078        | 5,933        | 11.66%            | 19,337,835  |
| Chile           | 8,006        | 7,571        | 12.72%            | 1,671,194   |
| Mexico          | 6,119        | 6,000        | 13.22%            | 11,488,533  |
| United States   | 38,079       | 38,307       | 15.53%            | 30,454,714  |
| China           | 3,118        | 3,107        | 14.77%            | 132,657,611 |
| Japan           | 38,752       | 39,559       | 17.30%            | 12,754,602  |
| Korea, Rep.     | 18,181       | 18,183       | 17.37%            | 4,923,666   |
| Austria         | 40,197       | 40,155       | 17.40%            | 834,856     |
| Belgium         | 38,665       | 39,199       | 17.72%            | 1,079,022   |
| Czech Republic  | 16,907       | 15,932       | 17.77%            | 1,038,138   |
| Denmark         | 51,869       | 52,491       | 17.64%            | 551,939     |
| Estonia         | 12,497       | 12,011       | 16.43%            | 134,302     |
| Finland         | 39,485       | 39,714       | 17.39%            | 533,380     |
| France          | 34,023       | 34,701       | 16.71%            | 6,432,375   |
| Germany         | 35,475       | 35,924       | 16.94%            | 8,189,178   |
| Greece          | 21,692       | 21,503       | 17.00%            | 1,095,408   |
| Hungary         | 11,632       | 11,099       | 17.67%            | 1,000,920   |
| Iceland         | 37,974       | 31,013       | 17.36%            | 31,121      |
| Ireland         | 44,562       | 37,170       | 16.65%            | 437,875     |
| Italy           | 30,612       | 30,566       | 17.03%            | 5,886,456   |
| Latvia          | 9,385        | 9,356        | 16.22%            | 214,554     |
| Lithuania       | 9,785        | NaN          | 16.50%            | 316,641     |
| Luxembourg      | 87,936       | 77,748       | 17.02%            | 50,232      |
| Netherlands     | 43,448       | 43,590       | 17.41%            | 1,652,699   |
| Norway          | 77,579       | 78,513       | 17.63%            | 483,709     |
| Poland          | 9,718        | 10,105       | 16.43%            | 3,811,005   |
| Portugal        | 17,414       | 17,007       | 15.78%            | 1,045,542   |
| Slovak Republic | 14,127       | 14,958       | 18.37%            | 539,442     |
| Slovenia        | 20,592       | 21,164       | 18.19%            | 202,945     |
| Spain           | 26,075       | 25,792       | 17.05%            | 4,479,271   |
| Sweden          | 45,855       | 46,687       | 17.86%            | 932,468     |
| United Kingdom  | 32,933       | 32,916       | 16.62%            | 6,216,037   |
| Israel          | 23,930       | 23,468       | 15.81%            | 744,275     |
| Turkey          | 8,348        | 8,252        | 15.12%            | 7,140,915   |

## Fourth 20% (4th quintile)

Table 19: Per Capita estimations (Fourth 20%)

| Country Name    | GDP x Capita | GNI x Capita | Income share held | Pop (#)     |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Brazil          | 9,980        | 9,741        | 19.14%            | 19,337,835  |
| Chile           | 12,150       | 11,490       | 19.31%            | 1,671,194   |
| Mexico          | 9,244        | 9,064        | 19.97%            | 11,488,533  |
| United States   | 55,361       | 55,693       | 22.58%            | 30,454,714  |
| China           | 4,708        | 4,692        | 22.30%            | 132,657,611 |
| Japan           | 50,848       | 51,908       | 22.70%            | 12,754,602  |
| Korea, Rep.     | 24,171       | 24,175       | 23.10%            | 4,923,666   |
| Austria         | 52,584       | 52,528       | 22.76%            | 834,856     |
| Belgium         | 49,287       | 49,969       | 22.59%            | 1,079,022   |
| Czech Republic  | 20,800       | 19,602       | 21.86%            | 1,038,138   |
| Denmark         | 65,464       | 66,249       | 22.26%            | 551,939     |
| Estonia         | 17,161       | 16,493       | 22.56%            | 134,302     |
| Finland         | 50,819       | 51,113       | 22.38%            | 533,380     |
| France          | 44,925       | 45,820       | 22.06%            | 6,432,375   |
| Germany         | 46,901       | 47,495       | 22.40%            | 8,189,178   |
| Greece          | 29,328       | 29,073       | 22.98%            | 1,095,408   |
| Hungary         | 14,924       | 14,240       | 22.67%            | 1,000,920   |
| Iceland         | 47,910       | 39,127       | 21.90%            | 31,121      |
| Ireland         | 59,821       | 49,898       | 22.35%            | 437,875     |
| Italy           | 41,258       | 41,197       | 22.95%            | 5,886,456   |
| Latvia          | 13,045       | 13,005       | 22.54%            | 214,554     |
| Lithuania       | 13,299       | NaN          | 22.42%            | 316,641     |
| Luxembourg      | 117,353      | 103,758      | 22.71%            | 50,232      |
| Netherlands     | 55,989       | 56,173       | 22.43%            | 1,652,699   |
| Norway          | 99,004       | 100,196      | 22.50%            | 483,709     |
| Poland          | 13,225       | 13,751       | 22.36%            | 3,811,005   |
| Portugal        | 24,025       | 23,463       | 21.78%            | 1,045,542   |
| Slovak Republic | 17,433       | 18,458       | 22.68%            | 539,442     |
| Slovenia        | 25,620       | 26,331       | 22.63%            | 202,945     |
| Spain           | 35,660       | 35,273       | 23.32%            | 4,479,271   |
| Sweden          | 58,908       | 59,977       | 22.95%            | 932,468     |
| United Kingdom  | 44,907       | 44,884       | 22.66%            | 6,216,037   |
| Israel          | 35,193       | 34,514       | 23.26%            | 744,275     |
| Turkey          | 12,128       | 11,989       | 21.97%            | 7,140,915   |

## Highest 20% (5th quintile)

Table 20: Per Capita estimations (Fifth 20%)

| Country Name    | GDP x Capita | GNI x Capita | Income share held | Pop (#)     |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Brazil          | 30,803       | 30,066       | 59.1%             | 19,337,835  |
| Chile           | 34,414       | 32,543       | 54.7%             | 1,671,194   |
| Mexico          | 24,496       | 24,019       | 52.9%             | 11,488,533  |
| United States   | 113,378      | 114,057      | 46.2%             | 30,454,714  |
| China           | 9,994        | 9,959        | 47.3%             | 132,657,611 |
| Japan           | 88,928       | 90,781       | 39.7%             | 12,754,602  |
| Korea, Rep.     | 41,149       | 41,155       | 39.3%             | 4,923,666   |
| Austria         | 88,907       | 88,814       | 38.5%             | 834,856     |
| Belgium         | 81,189       | 82,311       | 37.2%             | 1,079,022   |
| Czech Republic  | 34,582       | 32,590       | 36.3%             | 1,038,138   |
| Denmark         | 106,927      | 108,210      | 36.4%             | 551,939     |
| Estonia         | 31,167       | 29,955       | 41.0%             | 134,302     |
| Finland         | 84,052       | 84,538       | 37.0%             | 533,380     |
| France          | 82,316       | 83,956       | 40.4%             | 6,432,375   |
| Germany         | 82,242       | 83,283       | 39.3%             | 8,189,178   |
| Greece          | 52,709       | 52,250       | 41.3%             | 1,095,408   |
| Hungary         | 25,075       | 23,926       | 38.1%             | 1,000,920   |
| Iceland         | 82,257       | 67,178       | 37.6%             | 31,121      |
| Ireland         | 108,830      | 90,779       | 40.7%             | 437,875     |
| Italy           | 73,902       | 73,793       | 41.1%             | 5,886,456   |
| Latvia          | 24,822       | 24,746       | 42.9%             | 214,554     |
| Lithuania       | 25,174       | NaN          | 42.5%             | 316,641     |
| Luxembourg      | 205,090      | 181,331      | 39.7%             | 50,232      |
| Netherlands     | 93,988       | 94,296       | 37.7%             | 1,652,699   |
| Norway          | 160,607      | 162,540      | 36.5%             | 483,709     |
| Poland          | 24,390       | 25,361       | 41.2%             | 3,811,005   |
| Portugal        | 48,636       | 47,499       | 44.1%             | 1,045,542   |
| Slovak Republic | 27,435       | 29,047       | 35.7%             | 539,442     |
| Slovenia        | 39,391       | 40,485       | 34.8%             | 202,945     |
| Spain           | 62,769       | 62,089       | 41.1%             | 4,479,271   |
| Sweden          | 93,111       | 94,801       | 36.3%             | 932,468     |
| United Kingdom  | 82,134       | 82,092       | 41.4%             | 6,216,037   |
| Israel          | 69,132       | 67,798       | 45.7%             | 744,275     |
| Turkey          | 25,850       | 25,553       | 46.8%             | 7,140,915   |

## Highest 10%

Table 21: Per Capita estimations (Highest 10%)

| Country Name    | GDP x Capita | GNI x Capita | Income share held | Pop (#)     |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Brazil          | 44,918       | 43,845       | 43.1%             | 19,337,835  |
| Chile           | 49,529       | 46,837       | 39.4%             | 1,671,194   |
| Mexico          | 34,652       | 33,977       | 37.4%             | 11,488,533  |
| United States   | 148,065      | 148,952      | 30.2%             | 30,454,714  |
| China           | 13,109       | 13,064       | 31.0%             | 132,657,611 |
| Japan           | 110,656      | 112,962      | 24.7%             | 12,754,602  |
| Korea, Rep.     | 50,487       | 50,495       | 24.1%             | 4,923,666   |
| Austria         | 109,788      | 109,672      | 23.8%             | 834,856     |
| Belgium         | 99,280       | 100,652      | 22.8%             | 1,079,022   |
| Czech Republic  | 42,758       | 40,294       | 22.5%             | 1,038,138   |
| Denmark         | 130,656      | 132,224      | 22.2%             | 551,939     |
| Estonia         | 38,838       | 37,327       | 25.5%             | 134,302     |
| Finland         | 103,070      | 103,666      | 22.7%             | 533,380     |
| France          | 105,233      | 107,330      | 25.8%             | 6,432,375   |
| Germany         | 102,358      | 103,653      | 24.4%             | 8,189,178   |
| Greece          | 66,274       | 65,697       | 26.0%             | 1,095,408   |
| Hungary         | 31,067       | 29,643       | 23.6%             | 1,000,920   |
| Iceland         | 103,112      | 84,210       | 23.6%             | 31,121      |
| Ireland         | 137,186      | 114,431      | 25.6%             | 437,875     |
| Italy           | 92,913       | 92,776       | 25.8%             | 5,886,456   |
| Latvia          | 31,589       | 31,491       | 27.3%             | 214,554     |
| Lithuania       | 32,053       | NaN          | 27.0%             | 316,641     |
| Luxembourg      | 253,630      | 224,247      | 24.5%             | 50,232      |
| Netherlands     | 115,847      | 116,227      | 23.2%             | 1,652,699   |
| Norway          | 196,722      | 199,091      | 22.4%             | 483,709     |
| Poland          | 30,896       | 32,127       | 26.1%             | 3,811,005   |
| Portugal        | 63,293       | 61,812       | 28.7%             | 1,045,542   |
| Slovak Republic | 33,188       | 35,138       | 21.6%             | 539,442     |
| Slovenia        | 46,900       | 48,202       | 20.7%             | 202,945     |
| Spain           | 77,788       | 76,945       | 25.4%             | 4,479,271   |
| Sweden          | 110,904      | 112,917      | 21.6%             | 932,468     |
| United Kingdom  | 103,919      | 103,865      | 26.2%             | 6,216,037   |
| Israel          | 88,588       | 86,878       | 29.3%             | 744,275     |
| Turkey          | 34,040       | 33,649       | 30.8%             | 7,140,915   |

## GDP and Population

In this section I simulate scenarios based on the **GDP annual growth rate**, current **GDP** level, **Population** and **Population growth**. The main idea on this part of the text is to see how much time would it take for less develop countries at the *current rates* to get to a level of the development - measure by the **GDP per capita** - similar to the more develop ones. From that based scenario I will perform simulations based on different GDP **GDP annual growth rates** and see how the dynamics behave.

First let's have a summary of what we just saw in the prior sections. In Table 2 I report the averages for the current century.

| Country Name    | GDP per capita | GDP '000 M | Pop (#)       |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Brazil          | 10,377         | 2,017      | 193,378,349   |
| Chile           | 12,486         | 210        | 16,711,945    |
| Mexico          | 9,235          | 1,064      | 114,885,325   |
| United States   | 48,933         | 14,931     | 304,547,144   |
| China           | 4,174          | 5,602      | 1,326,576,111 |
| Japan           | 44,802         | 5,714      | 127,546,017   |
| Korea, Rep.     | 20,835         | 1,030      | 49,236,661    |
| Austria         | 46,150         | 386        | 8,348,563     |
| Belgium         | 43,577         | 471        | 10,790,215    |
| Czech Republic  | 19,004         | 198        | 10,381,383    |
| Denmark         | 58,782         | 325        | 5,519,388     |
| Estonia         | 15,259         | 20         | 1,343,018     |
| Finland         | 45,378         | 242        | 5,333,805     |
| France          | 40,695         | 2,620      | 64,323,747    |
| Germany         | 41,889         | 3,429      | 81,891,776    |
| Greece          | 25,502         | 280        | 10,954,080    |
| Hungary         | 13,184         | 132        | 10,009,199    |
| Iceland         | 43,528         | 14         | 311,214       |
| Ireland         | 53,111         | 234        | 4,378,747     |
| Italy           | 35,973         | 2,116      | 58,864,560    |
| Latvia          | 11,716         | 25         | 2,145,543     |
| Lithuania       | 12,052         | 38         | 3,166,409     |
| Luxembourg      | 103,053        | 52         | 502,324       |
| Netherlands     | 49,874         | 825        | 16,526,986    |
| Norway          | 87,899         | 426        | 4,837,087     |
| Poland          | 11,835         | 451        | 38,110,054    |
| Portugal        | 22,064         | 231        | 10,455,424    |
| Slovak Republic | 15,367         | 83         | 5,394,419     |
| Slovenia        | 22,618         | 46         | 2,029,455     |
| Spain           | 30,556         | 1,370      | 44,792,714    |
| Sweden          | 51,223         | 479        | 9,324,682     |
| United Kingdom  | 39,581         | 2,464      | 62,160,366    |
| Israel          | 30,015         | 225        | 7,442,750     |
| Turkey          | 10,884         | 789        | 71,409,152    |
| New Zealand     | 33,788         | 145        | 4,282,417     |

Theoretically there exists two sides of the inequality issue, even though they are not disassociated they can be exposed as: 1) **Redistribute** more the current resources 2) **Grew the economy** at the current inequality ratios

For example, as a simplistic approach lets make the following exercise. What would happen if at the current **inequality ratios** Mexico, my country, had the **GDP per capita** of his northern neighbour, United States.

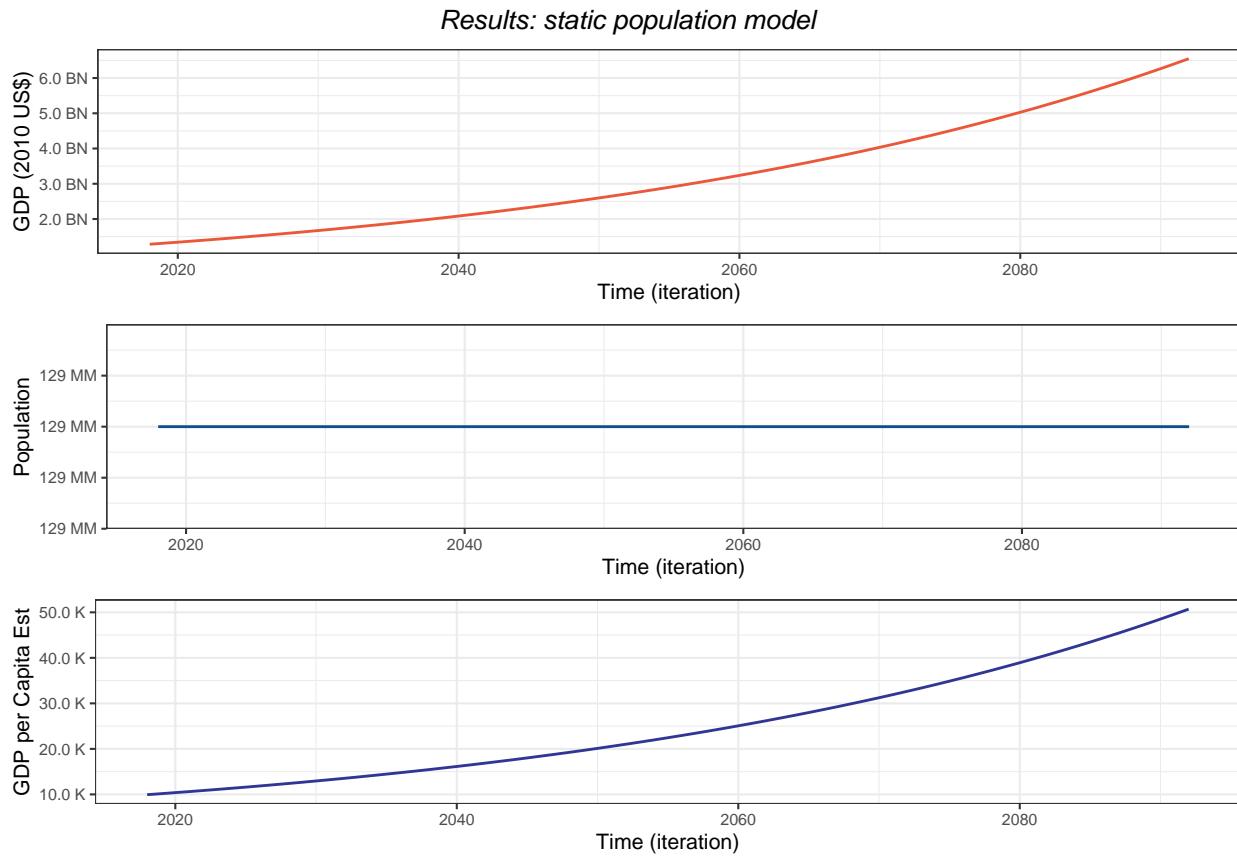
What will need to be Mexico's Gross Domestic Product?

Table 23: GDP Estimations for Mexico. GDP Actual: 1.1 BN USD  
(2011), Population: 129 at 2017

| Country Name    | GDP Estimated '000 M | GDP per capita (aim) | Ratio Est/Act |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Brazil          | 1,340                | 10,377               | 1.3           |
| Chile           | 1,613                | 12,486               | 1.5           |
| United States   | 6,320                | 48,933               | 5.9           |
| China           | 539                  | 4,174                | 0.51          |
| Japan           | 5,787                | 44,802               | 5.4           |
| Korea, Rep.     | 2,691                | 20,835               | 2.5           |
| Austria         | 5,961                | 46,150               | 5.6           |
| Belgium         | 5,629                | 43,577               | 5.3           |
| Czech Republic  | 2,455                | 19,004               | 2.3           |
| Denmark         | 7,592                | 58,782               | 7.1           |
| Estonia         | 1,971                | 15,259               | 1.9           |
| Finland         | 5,861                | 45,378               | 5.5           |
| France          | 5,256                | 40,695               | 4.9           |
| Germany         | 5,411                | 41,889               | 5.1           |
| Greece          | 3,294                | 25,502               | 3.1           |
| Hungary         | 1,703                | 13,184               | 1.6           |
| Iceland         | 5,622                | 43,528               | 5.3           |
| Ireland         | 6,860                | 53,111               | 6.4           |
| Italy           | 4,646                | 35,973               | 4.4           |
| Latvia          | 1,513                | 11,716               | 1.4           |
| Lithuania       | 1,557                | 12,052               | 1.5           |
| Luxembourg      | 13,311               | 103,053              | 13            |
| Netherlands     | 6,442                | 49,874               | 6.1           |
| Norway          | 11,353               | 87,899               | 11            |
| Poland          | 1,529                | 11,835               | 1.4           |
| Portugal        | 2,850                | 22,064               | 2.7           |
| Slovak Republic | 1,985                | 15,367               | 1.9           |
| Slovenia        | 2,921                | 22,618               | 2.7           |
| Spain           | 3,947                | 30,556               | 3.7           |
| Sweden          | 6,616                | 51,223               | 6.2           |
| United Kingdom  | 5,112                | 39,581               | 4.8           |
| Israel          | 3,877                | 30,015               | 3.6           |
| Turkey          | 1,406                | 10,884               | 1.3           |
| New Zealand     | 4,364                | 33,788               | 4.1           |

## Static Population Model

### Results of static population model



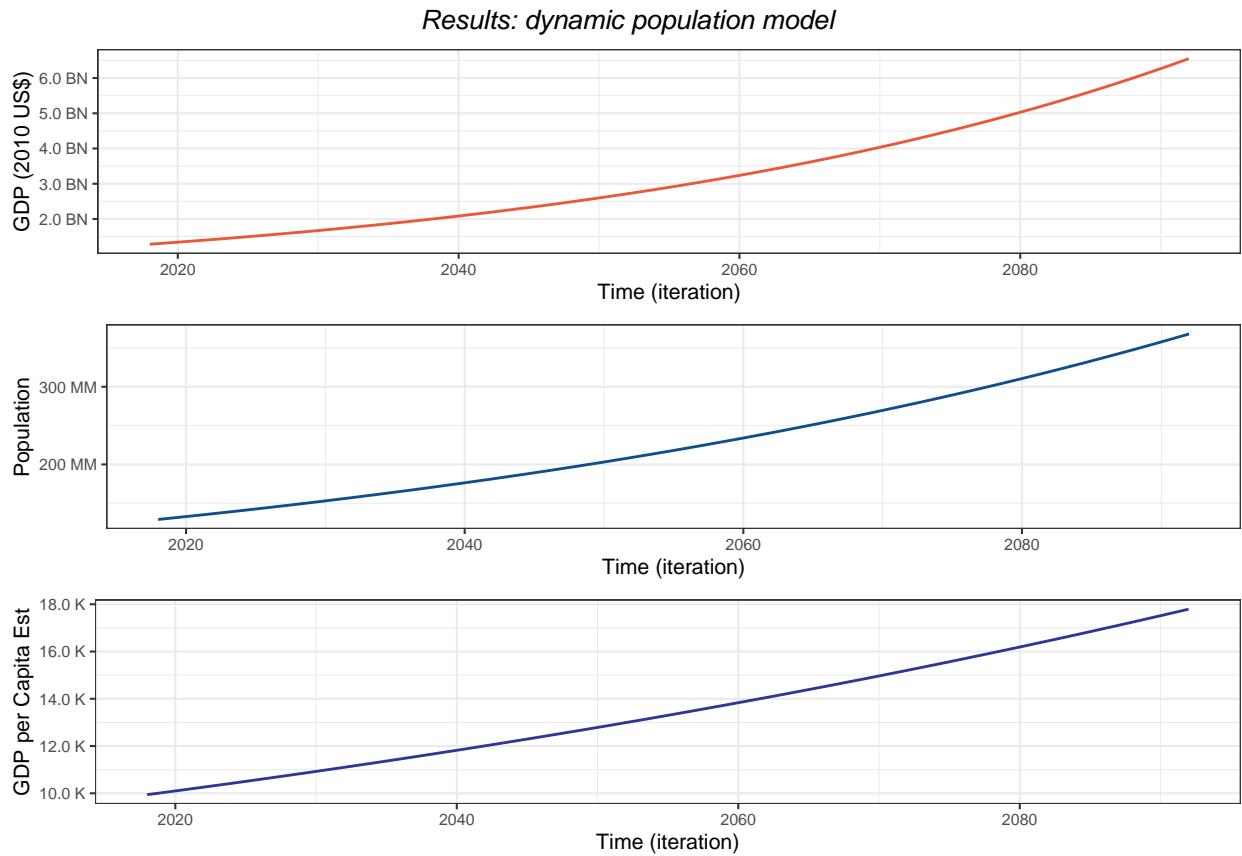
The results of this model captures the **average GDP growth rate** of this century. It is based on a static population (**population growth rate = 0**). Under this circumstances the followings yields:

Table 24: Static population model for Mexico. Starting year: 2017,  
GDP Actual: 1.1 BN

| CAGR (GDP) | CAGR (Pop) | Years (#) | GDP BN | GDP x Cap | GDP x Cap Grw | Pop MM |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 0.022      | 0          | 73        | 6.32   | 48,933    | 392%          | 129    |

## Dynamic Population Second Model

### Results of dynamic population model



The results of this model captures the **average GDP growth rate** of this century. It's based on a growing population at current **average population growth rate**. Under this circumstances the followings yields:

Table 25: Dynamic population model for Mexico. Starting year:  
2017 GDP Actual: 1.1 BN

| CAGR (GDP) | CAGR (Pop) | Years (#) | GDP BN (Est.) | GDP x Cap | GDP x Cap Grw | Pop MM |
|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 0.022      | 0.014      | 73        | 6.32          | 17,793    | 79.0%         | 368    |

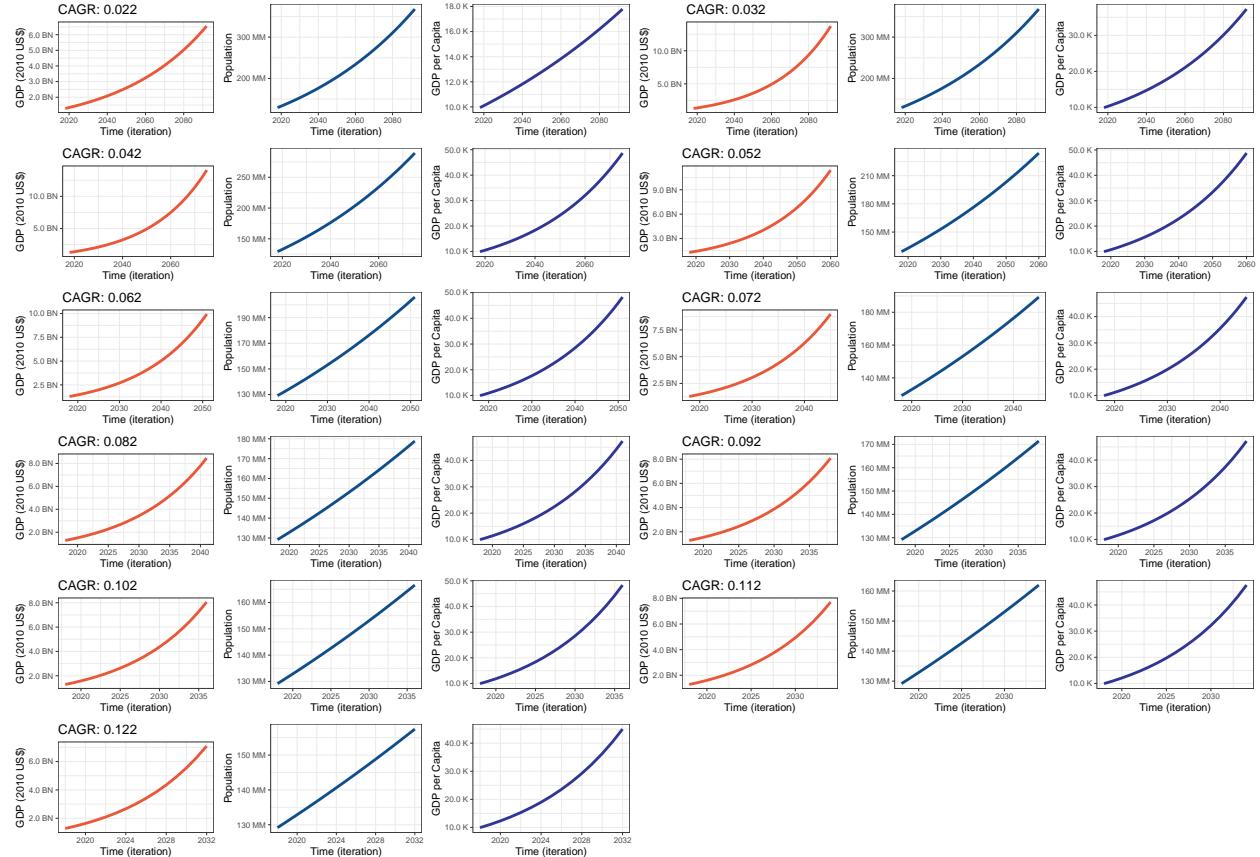
## Dynamic growth on population and GDP

In this version of the model I aim to answer the following question at the current **average growth population rate**, what should be the **CAGR** for the **GDP** to address the **GDP per capita** of Mexico's northern neighbour?

Table 26: Simulations to the dynamic population model for Mexico.  
GDP Actual: 1.1 BN on the year 2017

| CAGR (GDP) | CAGR (Pop) | Years (#) | GDP BN | GDP x cap | GDP x Cap Growth | Pop MM |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------------|--------|
| 0.022      | 0.014      | 75        | 6.55   | 17,793    | 79.0%            | 368    |
| 0.032      | 0.014      | 75        | 13.7   | 37,294    | 275%             | 368    |
| 0.042      | 0.014      | 58        | 14.1   | 48,673    | 390%             | 289    |
| 0.052      | 0.014      | 43        | 11.4   | 48,772    | 391%             | 234    |
| 0.062      | 0.014      | 34        | 9.94   | 48,249    | 385%             | 206    |
| 0.072      | 0.014      | 28        | 8.98   | 47,427    | 377%             | 189    |
| 0.082      | 0.014      | 24        | 8.47   | 47,358    | 376%             | 179    |
| 0.092      | 0.014      | 21        | 8.09   | 47,188    | 375%             | 171    |
| 0.102      | 0.014      | 19        | 8.06   | 48,348    | 386%             | 167    |
| 0.112      | 0.014      | 17        | 7.71   | 47,593    | 379%             | 162    |
| 0.122      | 0.014      | 15        | 7.09   | 45,013    | 353%             | 157    |

## Results of Simulation



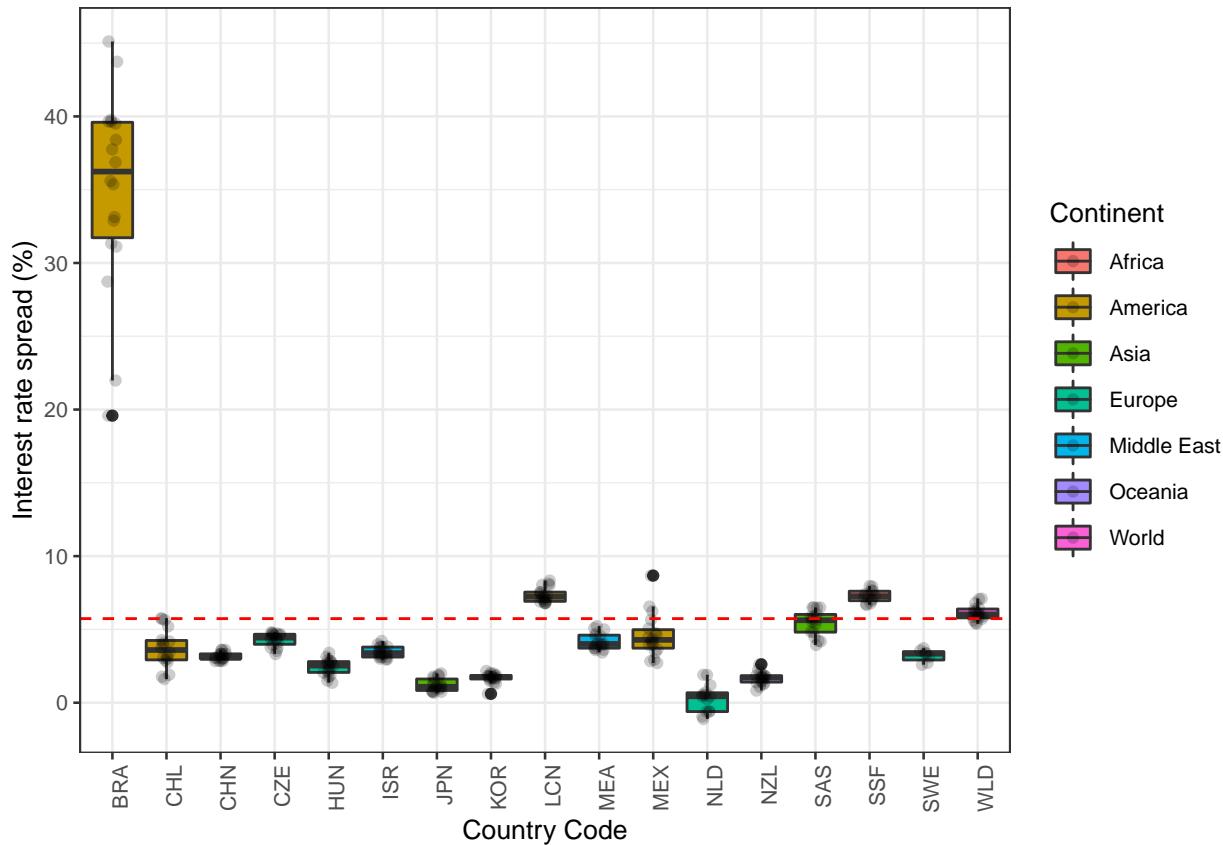
## Interest rate spread (lending rate minus deposit rate, %)

Interest rate spread is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to private sector customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

The interest rate spread - the margin between the cost of mobilizing liabilities and the earnings on assets - measures financial sector efficiency in intermediation. A narrow spread means low transaction costs, which reduces the cost of funds for investment, crucial to economic growth.

Table 27: Interest rate spread (lending rate minus deposit rate, %)

| Country Name               | Mean | SD   |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Brazil                     | 35   | 6.7  |
| Chile                      | 3.7  | 1.3  |
| China                      | 3.2  | 0.27 |
| Czech Republic             | 4.3  | 0.46 |
| Hungary                    | 2.4  | 0.56 |
| Israel                     | 3.4  | 0.38 |
| Japan                      | 1.2  | 0.45 |
| Korea, Rep.                | 1.7  | 0.35 |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 7.3  | 0.5  |
| Mexico                     | 4.6  | 1.5  |
| Middle East & North Africa | 4.2  | 0.58 |
| Netherlands                | 0.29 | 0.97 |
| New Zealand                | 1.7  | 0.42 |
| South Asia                 | 5.4  | 0.88 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 7.3  | 0.43 |
| Sweden                     | 3.2  | 0.42 |
| World                      | 6.1  | 0.52 |



### Deposit interest rate (%)

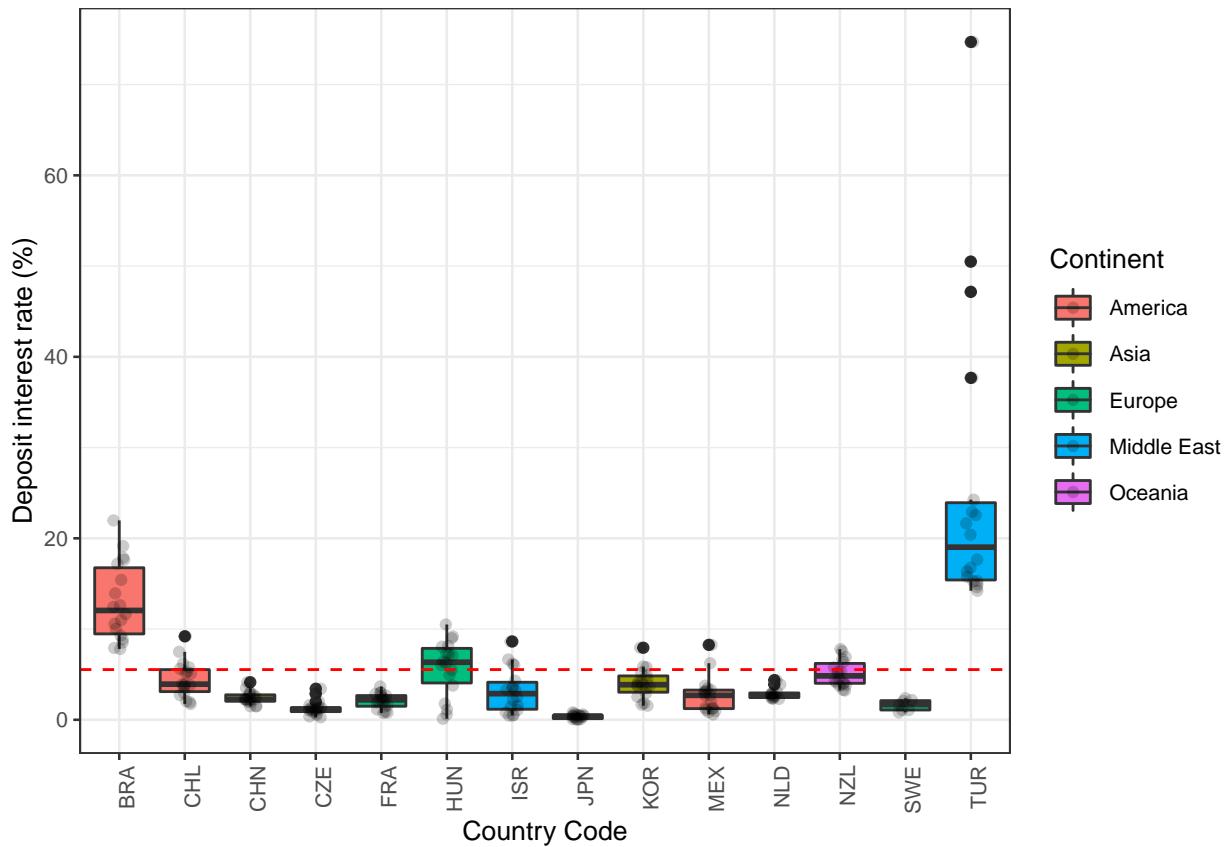
Deposit interest rate is the rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

Many interest rates coexist in an economy, reflecting competitive conditions, the terms governing loans and deposits, and differences in the position and status of creditors and debtors. In some economies interest rates are set by regulation or administrative fiat. In economies with imperfect markets, or where reported nominal rates are not indicative of effective rates, it may be difficult to obtain data on interest rates that reflect actual market transactions. Deposit and lending rates are collected by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as representative interest rates offered by banks to resident customers. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

Table 28: Deposit interest rate (%)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD   |
|----------------|------|------|
| Brazil         | 13   | 4.3  |
| Chile          | 4.5  | 2    |
| China          | 2.4  | 0.69 |
| Czech Republic | 1.3  | 0.8  |
| France         | 2.1  | 0.84 |
| Hungary        | 5.7  | 3.1  |
| Israel         | 3.1  | 2.4  |
| Japan          | 0.36 | 0.23 |
| Korea, Rep.    | 4    | 1.6  |
| Mexico         | 2.7  | 2    |

| Country Name | Mean | SD   |
|--------------|------|------|
| Netherlands  | 2.8  | 0.6  |
| New Zealand  | 5.1  | 1.4  |
| Sweden       | 1.6  | 0.62 |
| Turkey       | 26   | 16   |

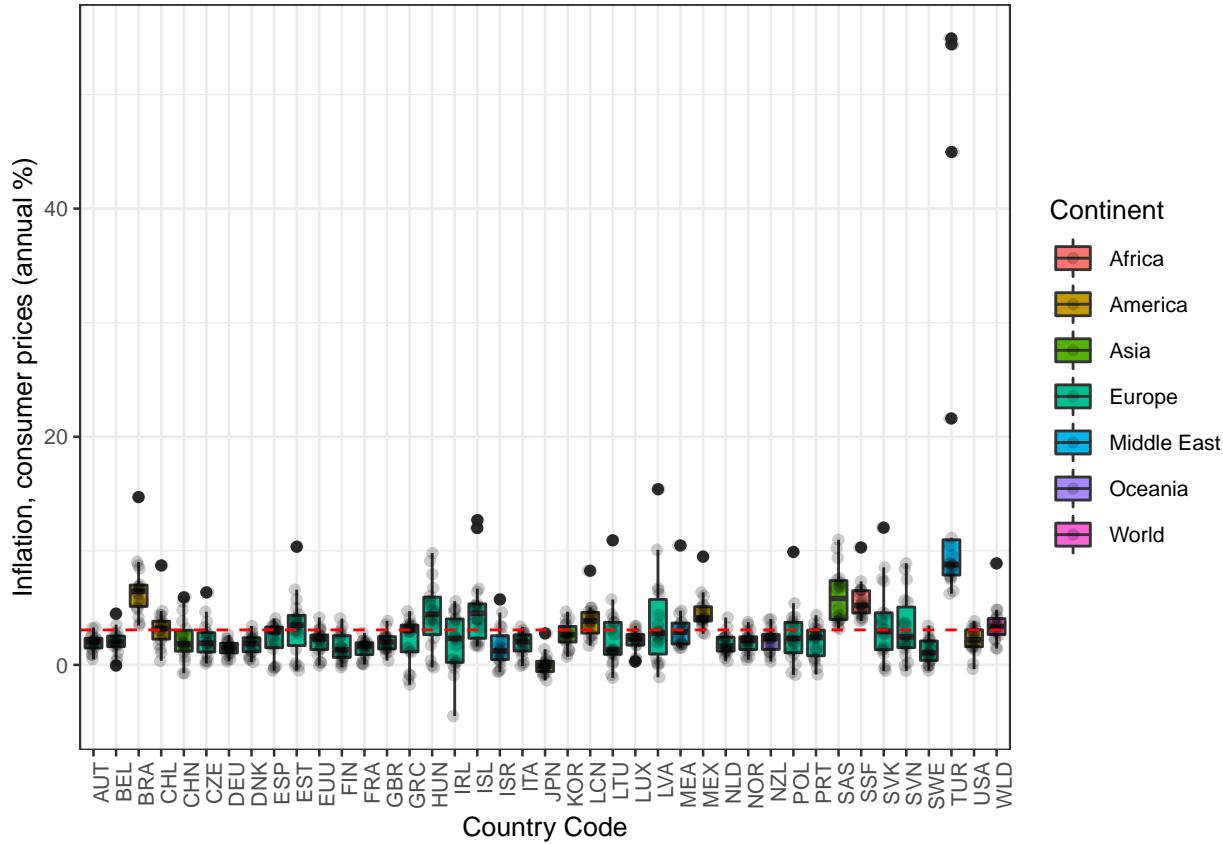


### Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

Table 29: Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD   |
|----------------|------|------|
| Austria        | 1.9  | 0.75 |
| Belgium        | 2    | 1.1  |
| Brazil         | 6.7  | 2.6  |
| Chile          | 3.2  | 1.8  |
| China          | 2.2  | 1.9  |
| Czech Republic | 2.2  | 1.6  |
| Denmark        | 1.8  | 0.91 |
| Estonia        | 3.4  | 2.7  |
| European Union | 2    | 1.2  |
| Finland        | 1.5  | 1.3  |
| France         | 1.4  | 0.8  |
| Germany        | 1.4  | 0.63 |

| Country Name               | Mean  | SD   |
|----------------------------|-------|------|
| Greece                     | 2.1   | 2    |
| Hungary                    | 4.4   | 2.9  |
| Iceland                    | 4.9   | 3.2  |
| Ireland                    | 2     | 2.6  |
| Israel                     | 1.6   | 1.8  |
| Italy                      | 1.8   | 1.1  |
| Japan                      | 0.037 | 0.94 |
| Korea, Rep.                | 2.6   | 1.1  |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 3.9   | 1.5  |
| Latvia                     | 3.8   | 4.1  |
| Lithuania                  | 2.4   | 2.8  |
| Luxembourg                 | 2     | 1    |
| Mexico                     | 4.6   | 1.6  |
| Middle East & North Africa | 3.2   | 2.1  |
| Netherlands                | 1.8   | 0.96 |
| New Zealand                | 2.2   | 1.1  |
| Norway                     | 2.1   | 0.95 |
| Poland                     | 2.6   | 2.5  |
| Portugal                   | 2     | 1.5  |
| Slovak Republic            | 3.6   | 3.4  |
| Slovenia                   | 3.2   | 2.9  |
| South Asia                 | 6     | 2.5  |
| Spain                      | 2.2   | 1.5  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 5.6   | 1.6  |
| Sweden                     | 1.2   | 1.1  |
| Turkey                     | 16    | 17   |
| United Kingdom             | 2     | 0.87 |
| United States              | 2.2   | 1.1  |
| World                      | 3.5   | 1.7  |



### Bank capital to assets ratio (%)

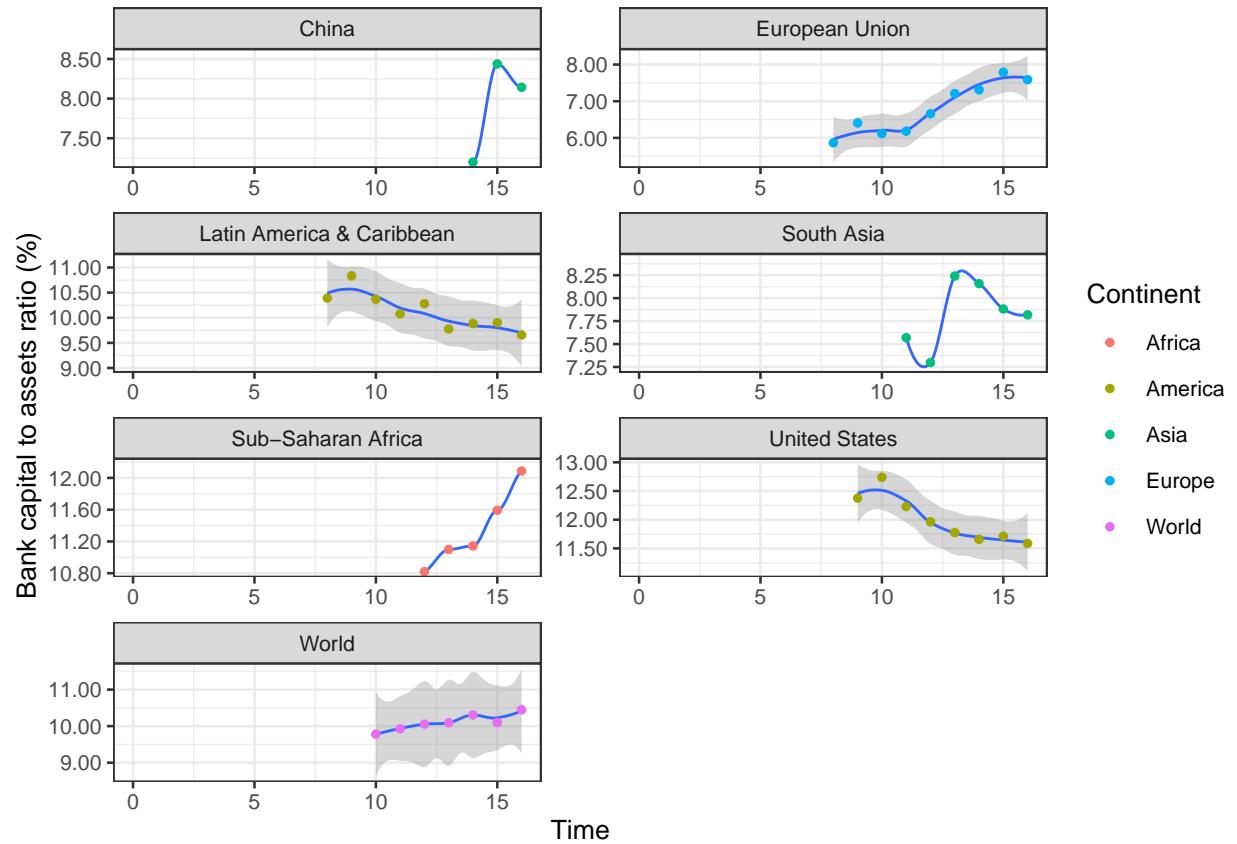
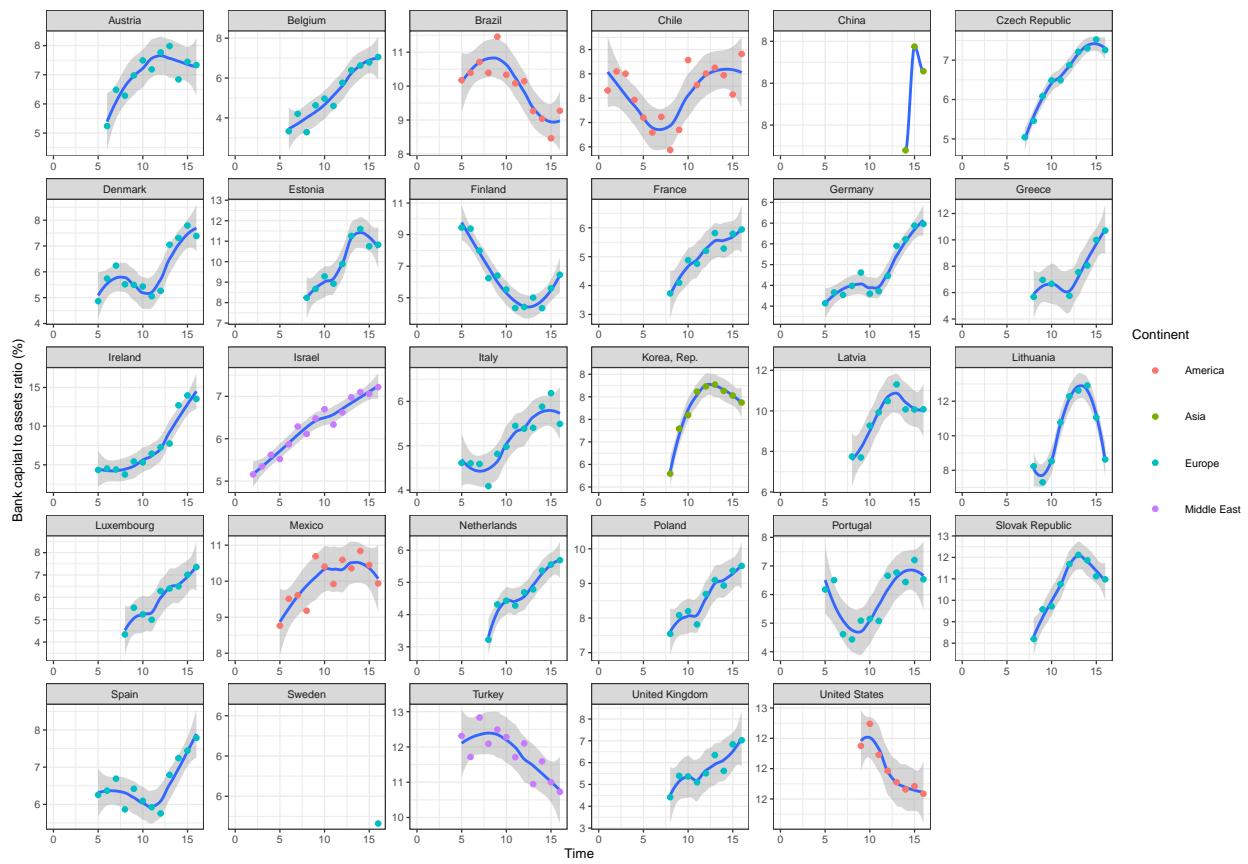
Bank capital to assets is the ratio of bank capital and reserves to total assets. Capital and reserves include funds contributed by owners, retained earnings, general and special reserves, provisions, and valuation adjustments. Capital includes tier 1 capital (paid-up shares and common stock), which is a common feature in all countries' banking systems, and total regulatory capital, which includes several specified types of subordinated debt instruments that need not be repaid if the funds are required to maintain minimum capital levels (these comprise tier 2 and tier 3 capital). Total assets include all nonfinancial and financial assets.

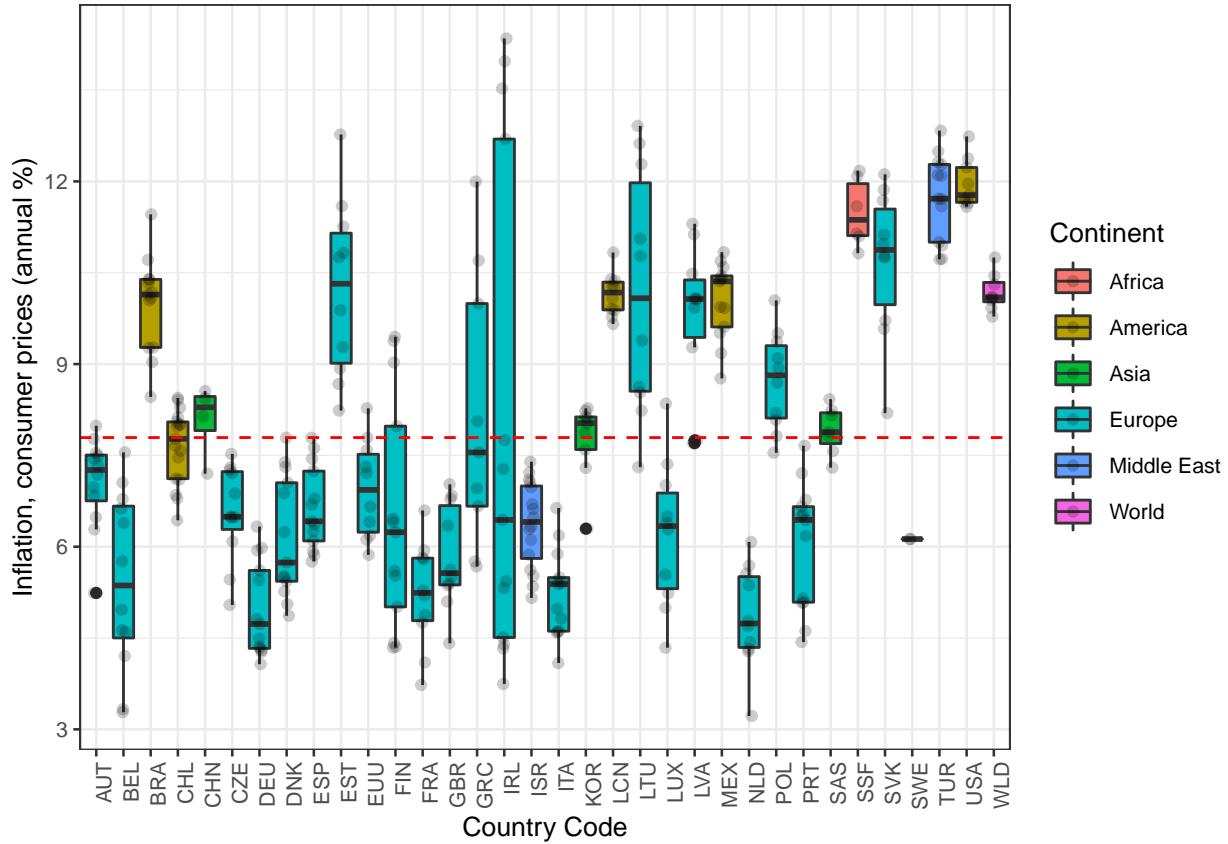
The ratio of capital to total assets, without the latter being risk weighted. Capital is measured as total capital and reserves as reported in the sectoral balance sheet; for cross-border consolidated data, Tier 1 capital can also be used. It indicates the extent to which assets are funded by other than own funds and is a measure of capital adequacy of the deposit-taking sector. It complements the capital adequacy ratios compiled based on the methodology agreed to by the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision. Also, it measures financial leverage and is sometimes called the leverage ratio. Data are submitted by national authorities to the IMF following the Financial Soundness Indicators (FSI) Compilation Guide. For country specific metadata, including reporting period, please refer to the GFSR FSI Tables and the Data and Metadata Tables available through FSIs website: <http://fsi.imf.org/>.

Table 30: Bank capital to assets ratio (%)

| Country Name | Mean | SD   |
|--------------|------|------|
| Austria      | 7    | 0.76 |
| Belgium      | 5.4  | 1.5  |
| Brazil       | 10   | 0.79 |
| Chile        | 7.7  | 0.6  |

| Country Name              | Mean | SD    |
|---------------------------|------|-------|
| China                     | 8.1  | 0.61  |
| Czech Republic            | 6.6  | 0.79  |
| Denmark                   | 6.2  | 1     |
| Estonia                   | 10   | 1.5   |
| European Union            | 6.9  | 0.81  |
| Finland                   | 6.5  | 1.9   |
| France                    | 5.2  | 0.88  |
| Germany                   | 5    | 0.78  |
| Greece                    | 8.2  | 2.3   |
| Ireland                   | 8    | 4.1   |
| Israel                    | 6.4  | 0.7   |
| Italy                     | 5.2  | 0.72  |
| Korea, Rep.               | 7.8  | 0.63  |
| Latin America & Caribbean | 10   | 0.35  |
| Latvia                    | 9.8  | 1.2   |
| Lithuania                 | 10   | 2     |
| Luxembourg                | 6.2  | 1.2   |
| Mexico                    | 10   | 0.63  |
| Netherlands               | 4.8  | 0.85  |
| Poland                    | 8.7  | 0.81  |
| Portugal                  | 6    | 1     |
| Slovak Republic           | 11   | 1.2   |
| South Asia                | 7.9  | 0.39  |
| Spain                     | 6.6  | 0.69  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa        | 11   | 0.56  |
| Sweden                    | 6.1  | 0.004 |
| Turkey                    | 12   | 0.7   |
| United Kingdom            | 5.8  | 0.86  |
| United States             | 12   | 0.4   |
| World                     | 10   | 0.31  |





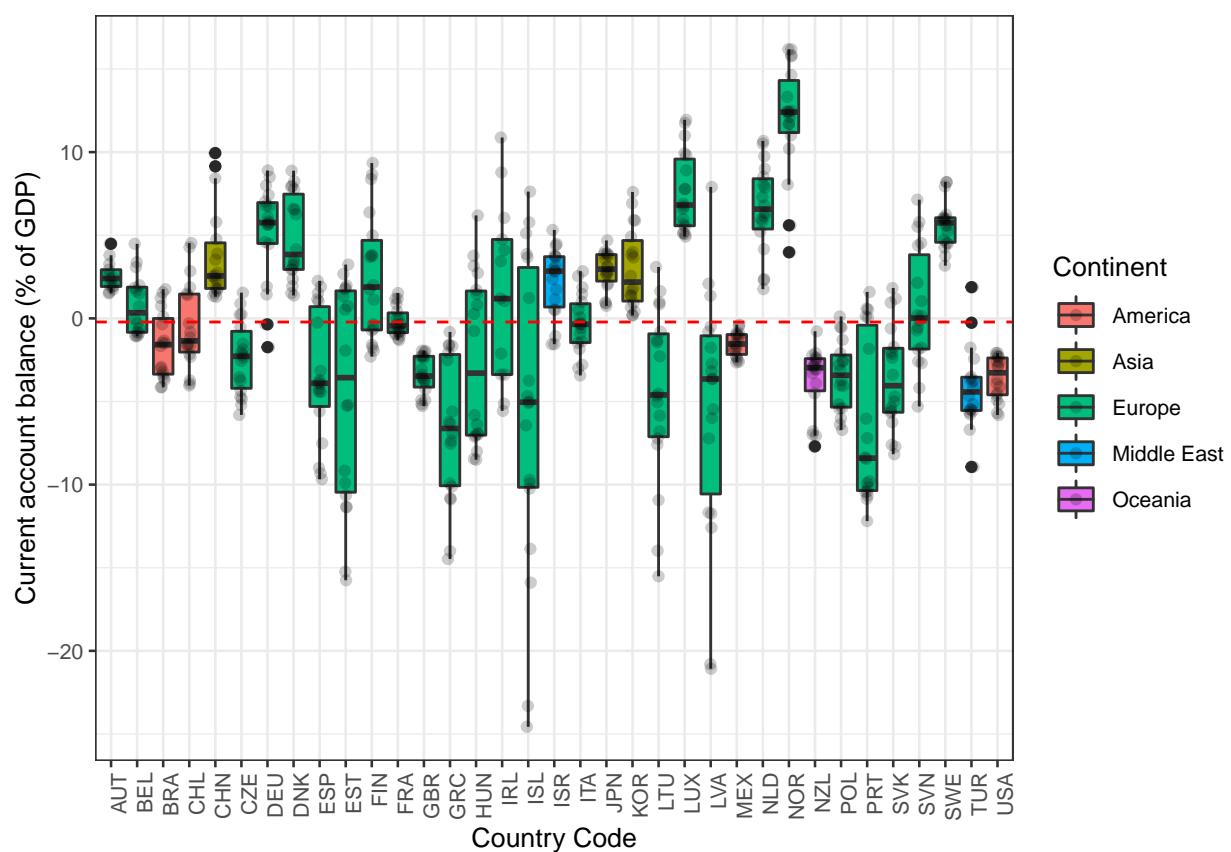
### Current account balance (% of GDP)

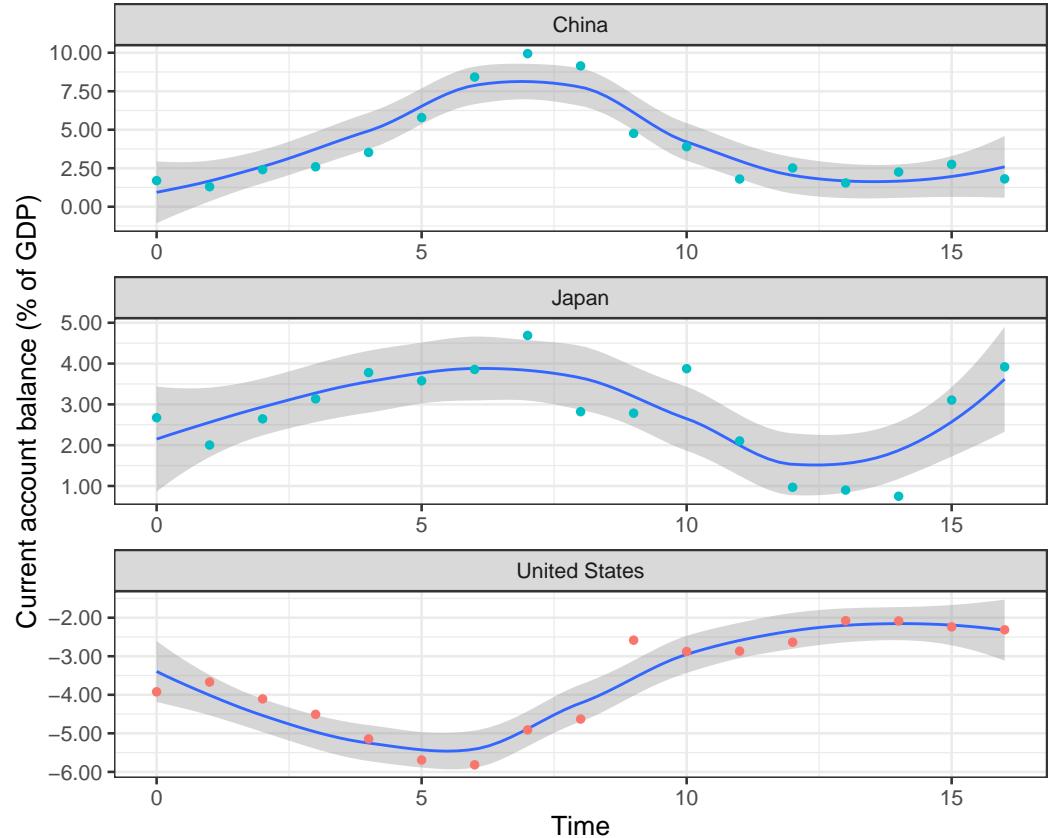
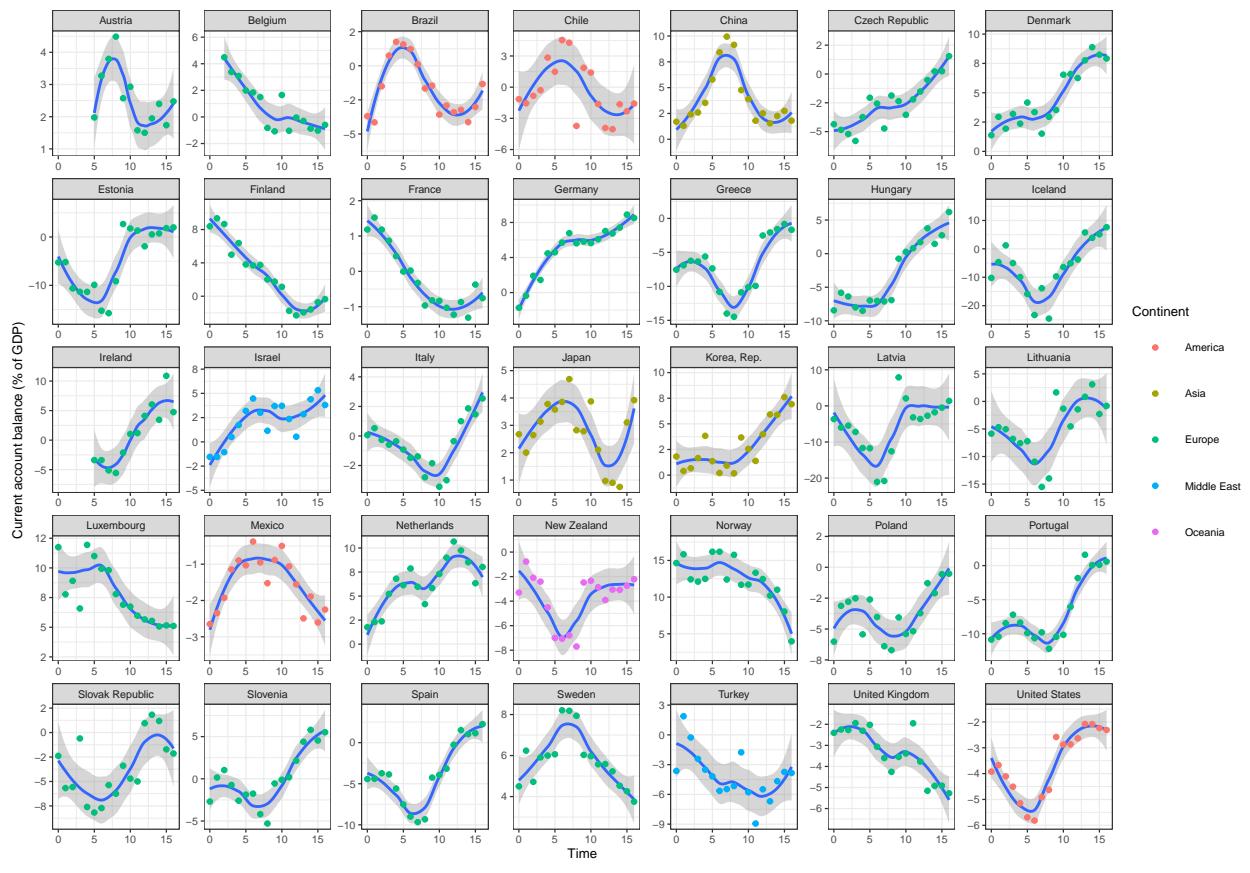
Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income.

Table 31: Current account balance (% of GDP)

| Country Name   | Mean  | SD  |
|----------------|-------|-----|
| Austria        | 2.5   | 0.9 |
| Belgium        | 0.8   | 1.8 |
| Brazil         | -1.6  | 2   |
| Chile          | -0.47 | 2.6 |
| China          | 3.7   | 2.8 |
| Czech Republic | -2.4  | 2.2 |
| Denmark        | 4.9   | 2.6 |
| Estonia        | -4.5  | 6.6 |
| Finland        | 2.5   | 3.9 |
| France         | -0.21 | 0.9 |
| Germany        | 5.1   | 3   |
| Greece         | -6.7  | 4.4 |
| Hungary        | -2.5  | 5.1 |
| Iceland        | -5.8  | 9.6 |
| Ireland        | 1.6   | 5.3 |
| Israel         | 2.2   | 2.1 |
| Italy          | -0.34 | 1.8 |

| Country Name    | Mean | SD   |
|-----------------|------|------|
| Japan           | 2.9  | 1.2  |
| Korea, Rep.     | 3    | 2.4  |
| Latvia          | -5.6 | 7.6  |
| Lithuania       | -4.5 | 5.3  |
| Luxembourg      | 7.6  | 2.4  |
| Mexico          | -1.5 | 0.73 |
| Netherlands     | 6.6  | 2.7  |
| New Zealand     | -3.7 | 2    |
| Norway          | 12   | 3.4  |
| Poland          | -3.5 | 2.1  |
| Portugal        | -6.3 | 4.9  |
| Slovak Republic | -3.6 | 3.1  |
| Slovenia        | 0.62 | 3.6  |
| Spain           | -3.4 | 4    |
| Sweden          | 5.7  | 1.4  |
| Turkey          | -4.2 | 2.5  |
| United Kingdom  | -3.4 | 1.2  |
| United States   | -3.6 | 1.3  |





## Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)

Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by financial corporations, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises. The financial corporations include monetary authorities and deposit money banks, as well as other financial corporations where data are available (including corporations that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other financial corporations are finance and leasing companies, money lenders, insurance corporations, pension funds, and foreign exchange companies.

Credit is an important link in money transmission; it finances production, consumption, and capital formation, which in turn affect economic activity. The data on domestic credit provided to the private sector are taken from the financial corporations survey (line 52D) of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) International Financial Statistics or, when unavailable, from its depository survey (line 32D). The banking sector includes monetary authorities (the central bank) and deposit money banks, as well as other financial corporations where data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other financial corporations are finance and leasing companies, money lenders, insurance corporations, pension funds, and foreign exchange companies.

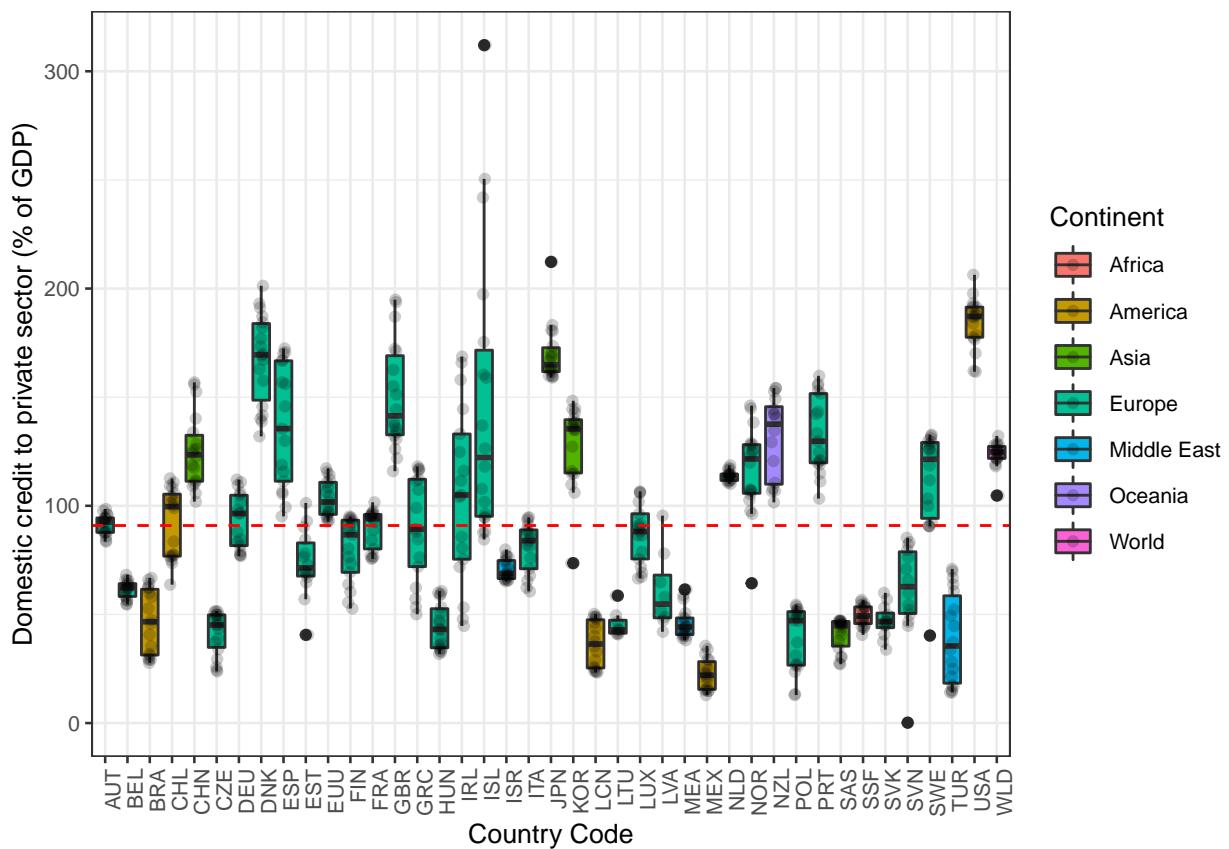
Private sector development and investment - tapping private sector initiative and investment for socially useful purposes - are critical for poverty reduction. In parallel with public sector efforts, private investment, especially in competitive markets, has tremendous potential to contribute to growth. Private markets are the engine of productivity growth, creating productive jobs and higher incomes. And with government playing a complementary role of regulation, funding, and service provision, private initiative and investment can help provide the basic services and conditions that empower poor people - by improving health, education, and infrastructure.

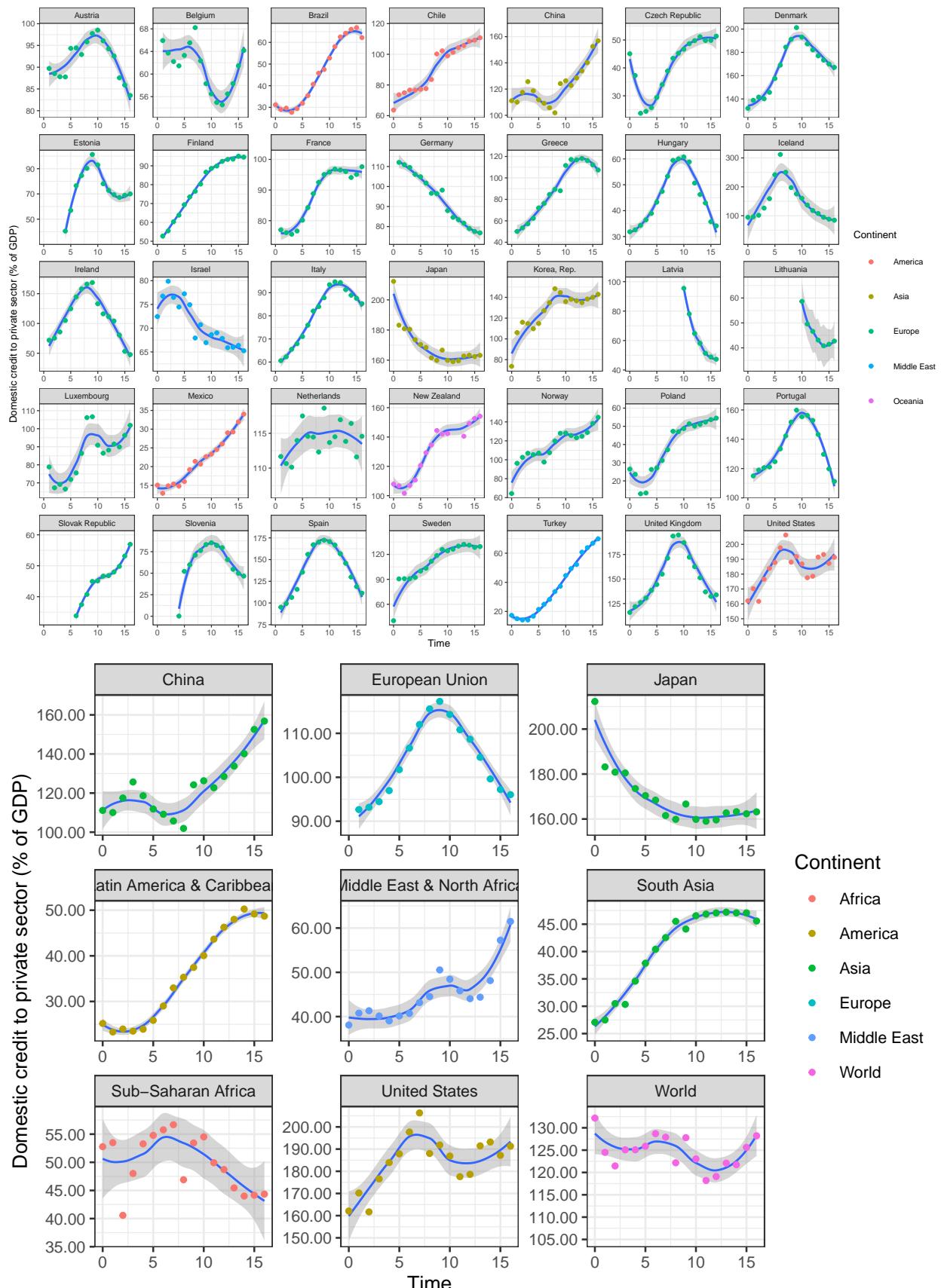
Credit to the private sector may sometimes include credit to state-owned or partially state-owned enterprises.

Table 32: Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)

| Country Name              | Mean | SD  |
|---------------------------|------|-----|
| Austria                   | 91   | 4.7 |
| Belgium                   | 61   | 4.2 |
| Brazil                    | 47   | 15  |
| Chile                     | 92   | 16  |
| China                     | 125  | 17  |
| Czech Republic            | 41   | 10  |
| Denmark                   | 167  | 21  |
| Estonia                   | 74   | 15  |
| European Union            | 103  | 8.5 |
| Finland                   | 80   | 15  |
| France                    | 89   | 9   |
| Germany                   | 93   | 13  |
| Greece                    | 90   | 25  |
| Hungary                   | 44   | 11  |
| Iceland                   | 146  | 66  |
| Ireland                   | 105  | 40  |
| Israel                    | 71   | 4.8 |
| Italy                     | 81   | 11  |
| Japan                     | 170  | 13  |
| Korea, Rep.               | 128  | 19  |
| Latin America & Caribbean | 36   | 11  |
| Latvia                    | 61   | 18  |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD  |
|----------------------------|------|-----|
| Lithuania                  | 46   | 6.1 |
| Luxembourg                 | 87   | 14  |
| Mexico                     | 23   | 7.2 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 46   | 7   |
| Netherlands                | 114  | 2.5 |
| New Zealand                | 131  | 19  |
| Norway                     | 116  | 20  |
| Poland                     | 39   | 14  |
| Portugal                   | 133  | 18  |
| Slovak Republic            | 47   | 7.5 |
| Slovenia                   | 61   | 23  |
| South Asia                 | 41   | 7.4 |
| Spain                      | 137  | 28  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 50   | 4.8 |
| Sweden                     | 111  | 24  |
| Turkey                     | 39   | 21  |
| United Kingdom             | 150  | 25  |
| United States              | 184  | 12  |
| World                      | 124  | 5.9 |





## Domestic credit to private sector by banks (% of GDP)

Domestic credit to private sector by banks refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by other depository corporations (deposit taking corporations except central banks), such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises.

Credit is an important link in money transmission; it finances production, consumption, and capital formation, which in turn affect economic activity. The data on domestic credit provided to the private sector by banks are taken from the other depository corporations survey (line 22D) of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) International Financial Statistics. The other depository corporations include all deposit taking corporations (deposit money banks) except monetary authorities (the central bank).

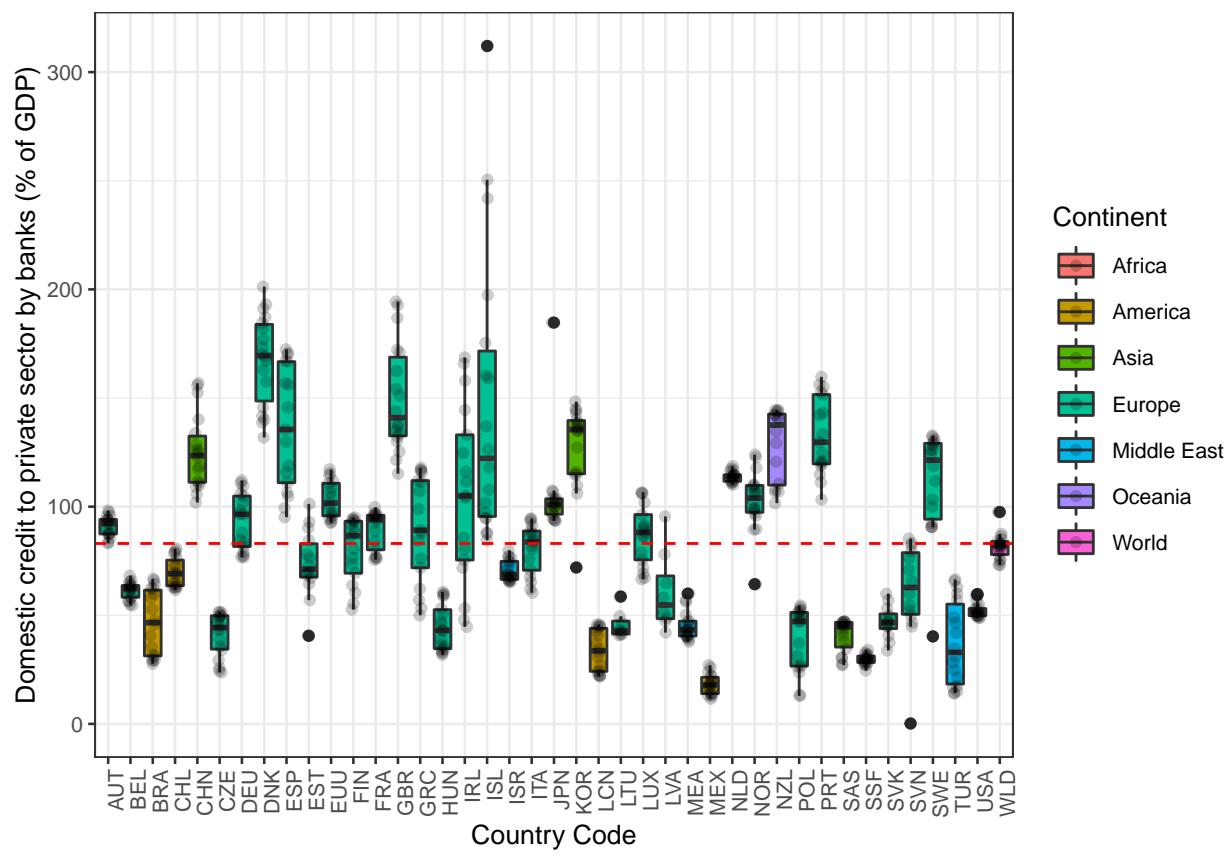
Private sector development and investment - tapping private sector initiative and investment for socially useful purposes - are critical for poverty reduction. In parallel with public sector efforts, private investment, especially in competitive markets, has tremendous potential to contribute to growth. Private markets are the engine of productivity growth, creating productive jobs and higher incomes. And with government playing a complementary role of regulation, funding, and service provision, private initiative and investment can help provide the basic services and conditions that empower poor people - by improving health, education, and infrastructure.

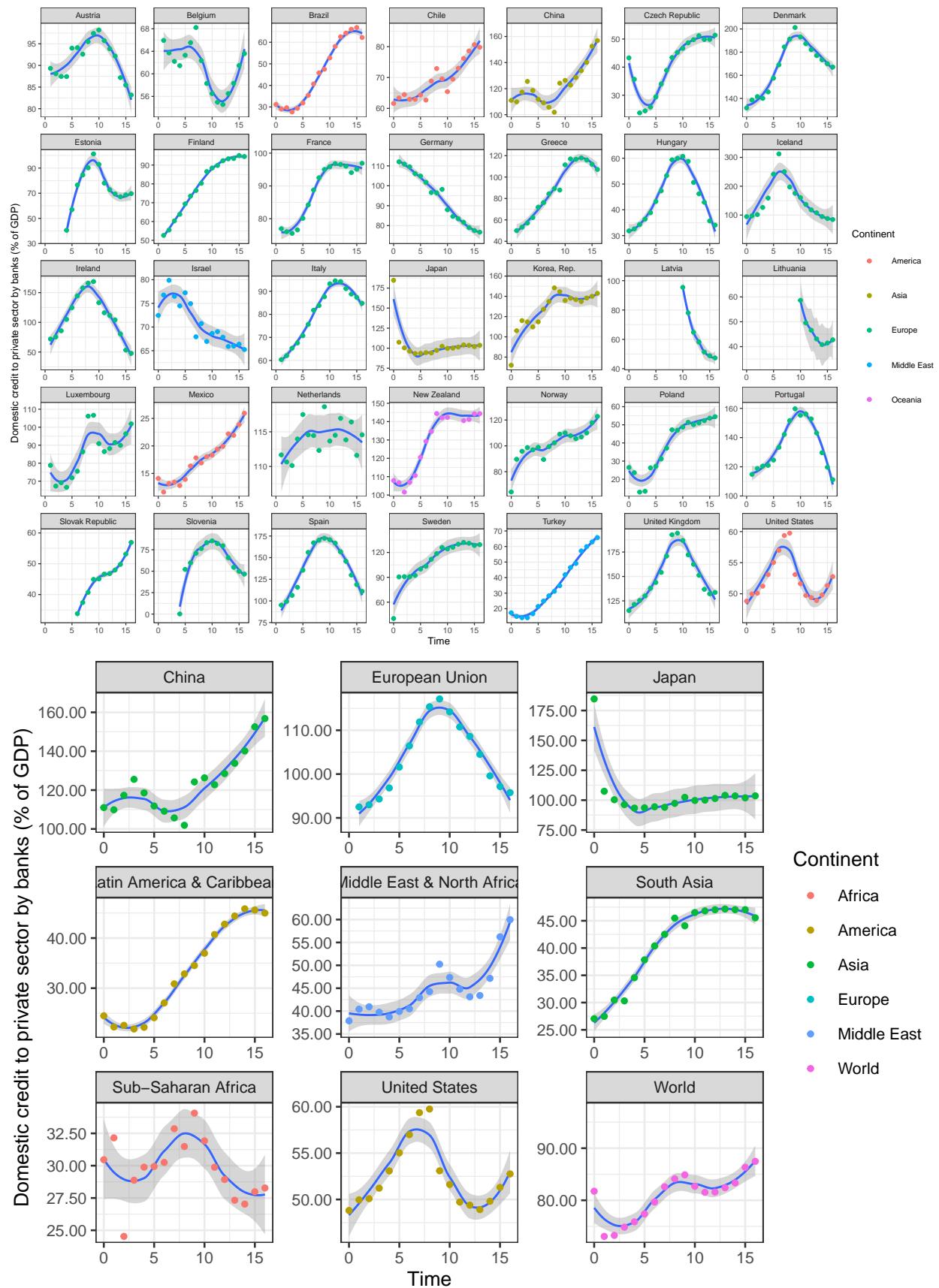
Credit to the private sector may sometimes include credit to state-owned or partially state-owned enterprises.

Table 33: Domestic credit to private sector by banks (% of GDP)

| Country Name               | Mean | SD  |
|----------------------------|------|-----|
| Austria                    | 91   | 4.8 |
| Belgium                    | 61   | 4.1 |
| Brazil                     | 47   | 15  |
| Chile                      | 70   | 6.7 |
| China                      | 125  | 17  |
| Czech Republic             | 41   | 10  |
| Denmark                    | 167  | 21  |
| Estonia                    | 74   | 15  |
| European Union             | 103  | 8.5 |
| Finland                    | 80   | 15  |
| France                     | 89   | 8.8 |
| Germany                    | 93   | 13  |
| Greece                     | 90   | 24  |
| Hungary                    | 44   | 11  |
| Iceland                    | 146  | 66  |
| Ireland                    | 105  | 40  |
| Israel                     | 71   | 4.8 |
| Italy                      | 81   | 12  |
| Japan                      | 105  | 20  |
| Korea, Rep.                | 128  | 19  |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 34   | 9.6 |
| Latvia                     | 61   | 18  |
| Lithuania                  | 45   | 6.1 |
| Luxembourg                 | 87   | 14  |
| Mexico                     | 18   | 4.6 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 45   | 6.6 |
| Netherlands                | 114  | 2.5 |
| New Zealand                | 129  | 17  |
| Norway                     | 103  | 14  |

| Country Name       | Mean | SD  |
|--------------------|------|-----|
| Poland             | 39   | 14  |
| Portugal           | 133  | 18  |
| Slovak Republic    | 47   | 7.5 |
| Slovenia           | 61   | 23  |
| South Asia         | 41   | 7.4 |
| Spain              | 137  | 28  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 30   | 2.3 |
| Sweden             | 111  | 24  |
| Turkey             | 37   | 19  |
| United Kingdom     | 150  | 25  |
| United States      | 52   | 3.5 |
| World              | 82   | 5.8 |





## Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Gross domestic product (GDP) from the expenditure side is made up of household final consumption expenditure, general government final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation (private and public investment in fixed assets, changes in inventories, and net acquisitions of valuables), and net exports (exports minus imports) of goods and services. Such expenditures are recorded in purchaser prices and include net taxes on products.

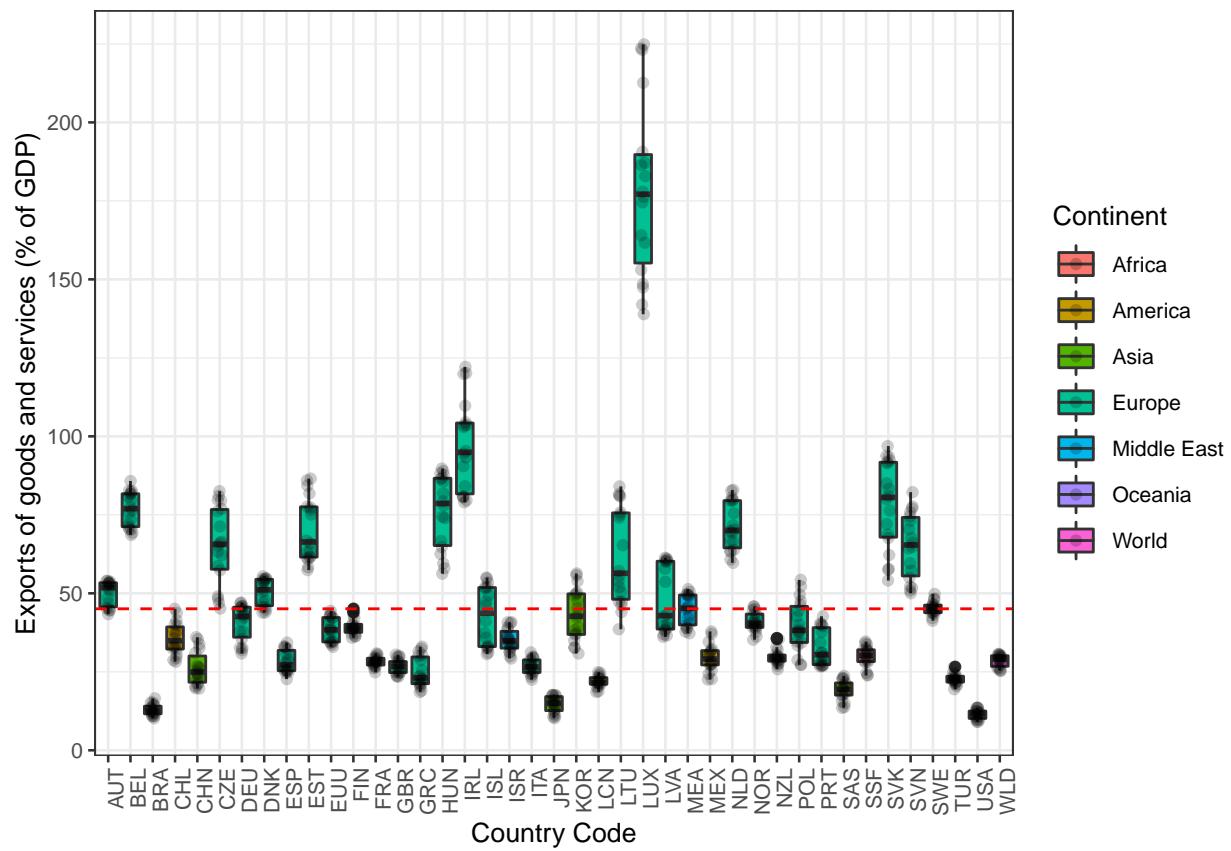
Because policymakers have tended to focus on fostering the growth of output, and because data on production are easier to collect than data on spending, many countries generate their primary estimate of GDP using the production approach. Moreover, many countries do not estimate all the components of national expenditures but instead derive some of the main aggregates indirectly using GDP (based on the production approach) as the control total.

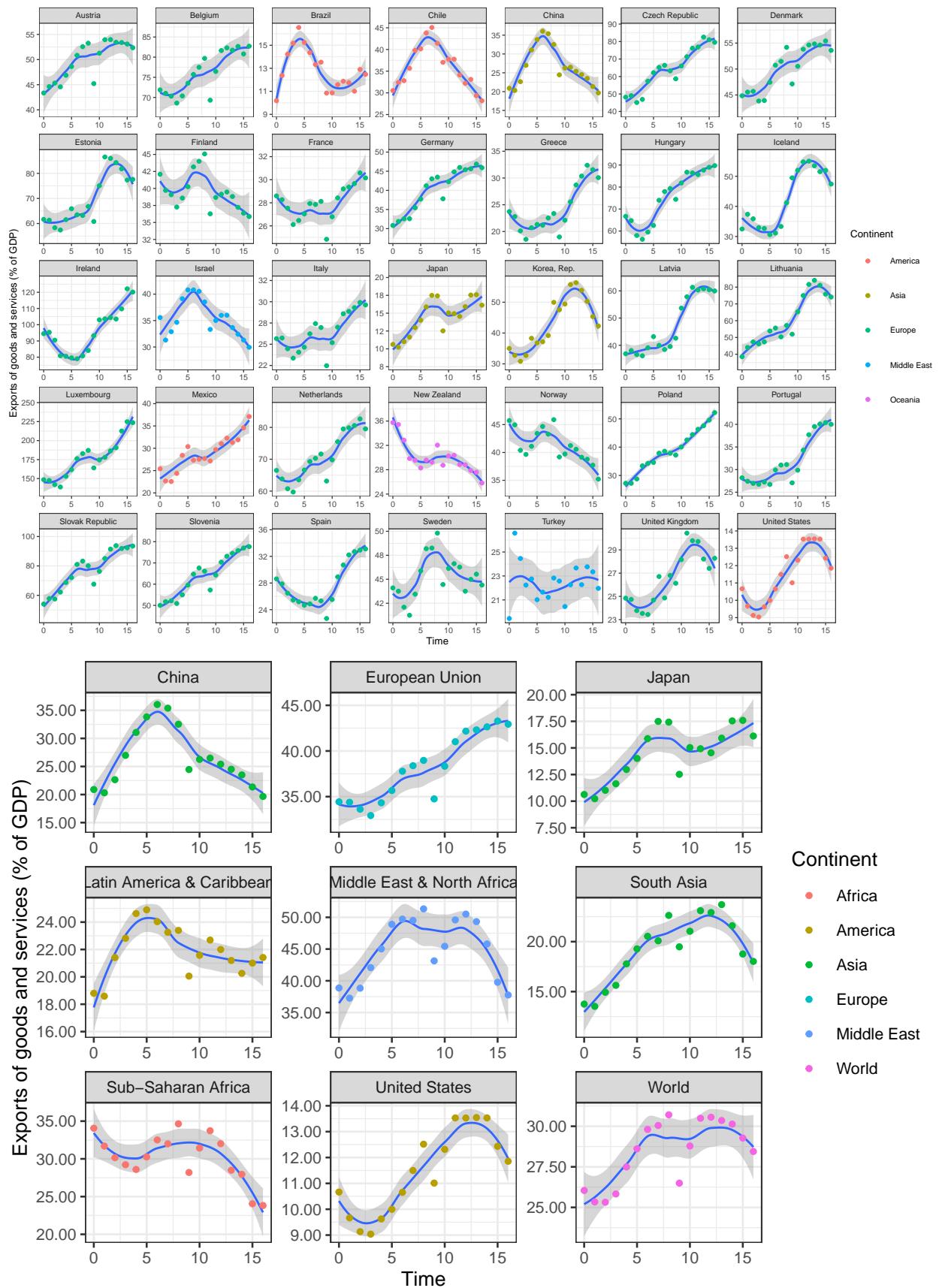
Data on exports and imports are compiled from customs reports and balance of payments data. Although the data from the payments side provide reasonably reliable records of cross-border transactions, they may not adhere strictly to the appropriate definitions of valuation and timing used in the balance of payments or corresponds to the change-of ownership criterion. This issue has assumed greater significance with the increasing globalization of international business. Neither customs nor balance of payments data usually capture the illegal transactions that occur in many countries. Goods carried by travelers across borders in legal but unreported shuttle trade may further distort trade statistics.

Table 34: Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)

| Country Name              | Mean | SD  |
|---------------------------|------|-----|
| Austria                   | 50   | 3.9 |
| Belgium                   | 77   | 5.6 |
| Brazil                    | 13   | 1.8 |
| Chile                     | 36   | 5.1 |
| China                     | 26   | 5.4 |
| Czech Republic            | 65   | 13  |
| Denmark                   | 50   | 4.3 |
| Estonia                   | 70   | 10  |
| European Union            | 38   | 3.9 |
| Finland                   | 39   | 2.6 |
| France                    | 28   | 1.6 |
| Germany                   | 41   | 5.8 |
| Greece                    | 25   | 4.9 |
| Hungary                   | 76   | 12  |
| Iceland                   | 43   | 9.4 |
| Ireland                   | 97   | 15  |
| Israel                    | 35   | 3.7 |
| Italy                     | 27   | 2.5 |
| Japan                     | 15   | 2.6 |
| Korea, Rep.               | 43   | 8.3 |
| Latin America & Caribbean | 22   | 1.8 |
| Latvia                    | 48   | 11  |
| Lithuania                 | 62   | 15  |
| Luxembourg                | 179  | 28  |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD  |
|----------------------------|------|-----|
| Mexico                     | 29   | 4.4 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 45   | 4.9 |
| Netherlands                | 71   | 7.9 |
| New Zealand                | 30   | 2.7 |
| Norway                     | 41   | 3.2 |
| Poland                     | 40   | 8.2 |
| Portugal                   | 33   | 5.8 |
| Slovak Republic            | 78   | 14  |
| Slovenia                   | 65   | 10  |
| South Asia                 | 19   | 3.2 |
| Spain                      | 28   | 3.6 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 30   | 3.3 |
| Sweden                     | 45   | 2.2 |
| Turkey                     | 23   | 1.7 |
| United Kingdom             | 27   | 2.4 |
| United States              | 11   | 1.6 |
| World                      | 29   | 1.9 |



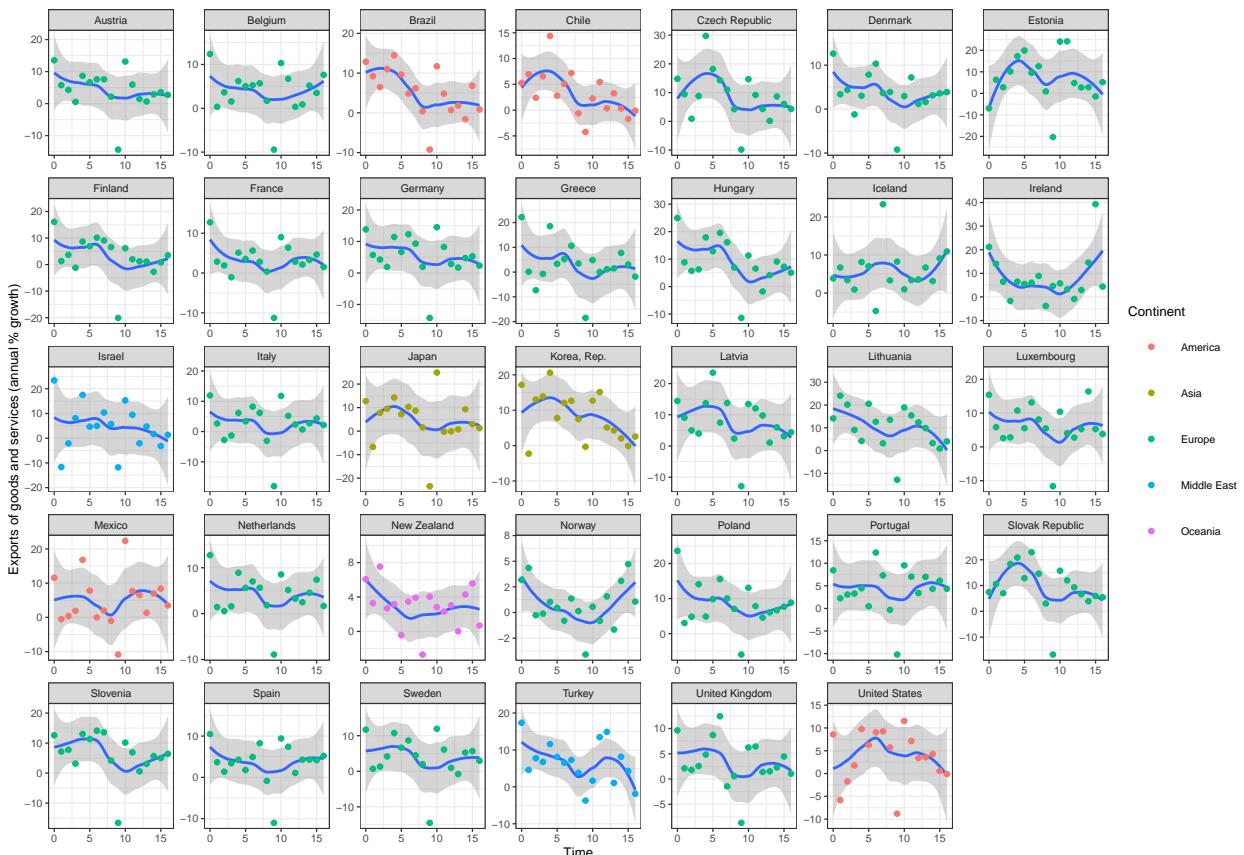
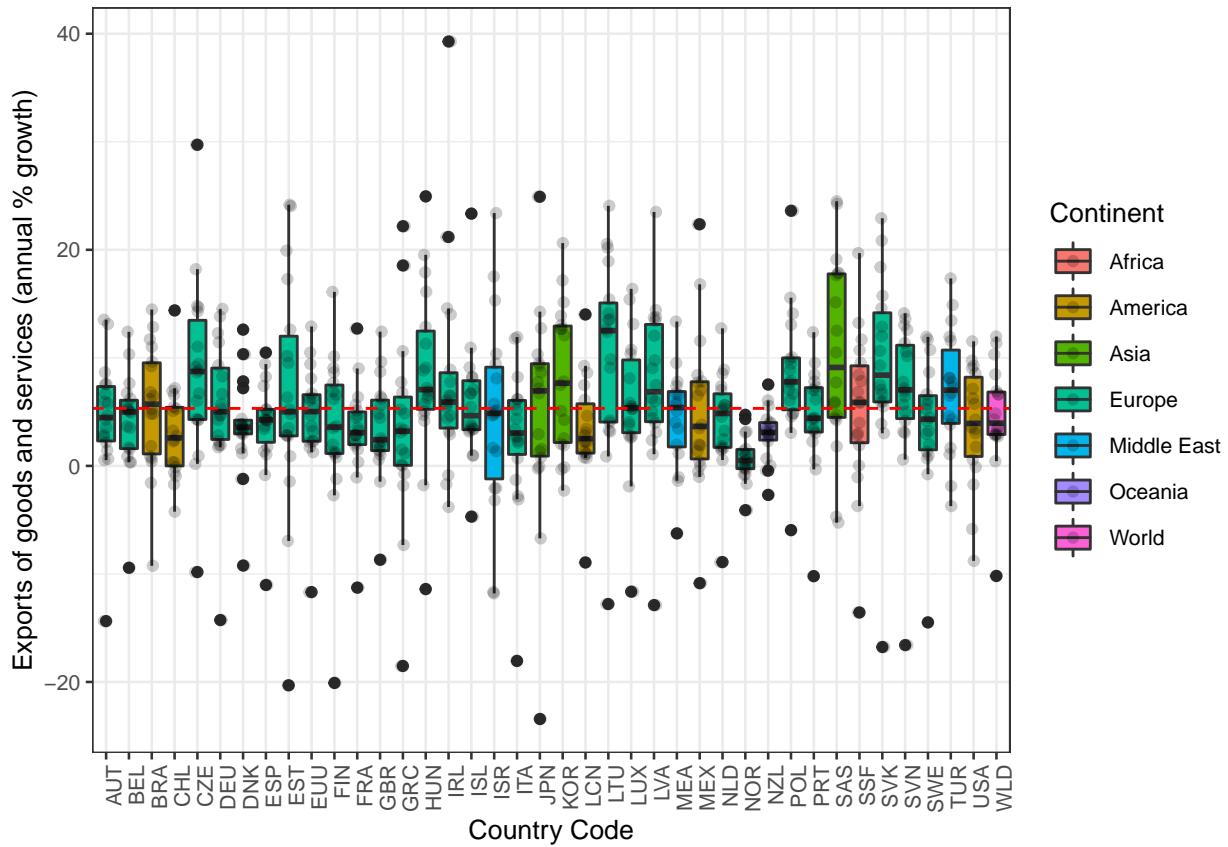


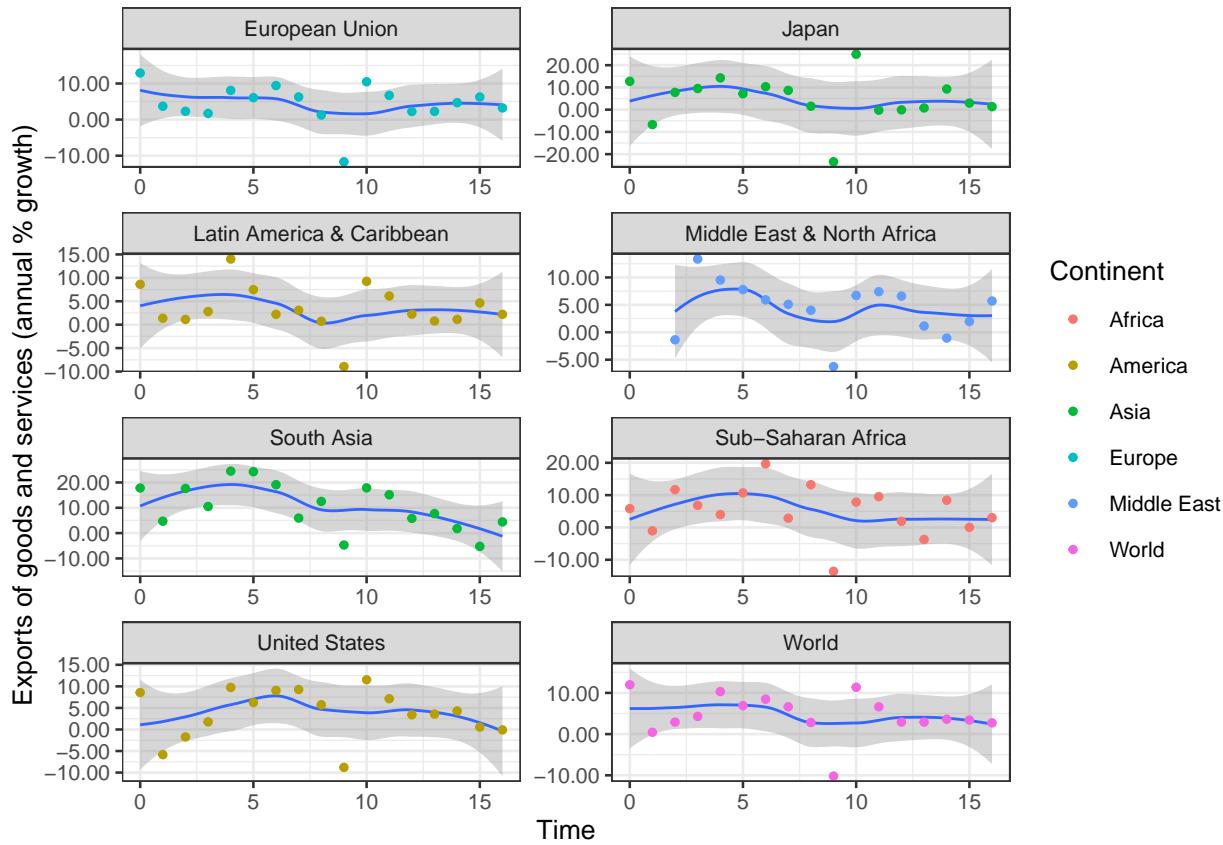
## Exports of goods and services (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate of exports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

Table 35: Exports of goods and services (annual % growth)

| Country Name               | Mean | SD  |
|----------------------------|------|-----|
| Austria                    | 4.3  | 6   |
| Belgium                    | 4    | 4.7 |
| Brazil                     | 5.4  | 5.9 |
| Chile                      | 3    | 4.3 |
| Czech Republic             | 8.6  | 8.4 |
| Denmark                    | 3.6  | 4.6 |
| Estonia                    | 6.6  | 11  |
| European Union             | 4.5  | 5.2 |
| Finland                    | 3.4  | 7.5 |
| France                     | 3.2  | 4.8 |
| Germany                    | 5.4  | 6.4 |
| Greece                     | 3.3  | 8.9 |
| Hungary                    | 8.6  | 8.2 |
| Iceland                    | 5.8  | 5.7 |
| Ireland                    | 8    | 9.8 |
| Israel                     | 4.5  | 9.1 |
| Italy                      | 2.7  | 6.7 |
| Japan                      | 4.9  | 10  |
| Korea, Rep.                | 8.1  | 6.8 |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 3.5  | 4.8 |
| Latvia                     | 7.6  | 7.6 |
| Lithuania                  | 10   | 8.9 |
| Luxembourg                 | 5.8  | 6.5 |
| Mexico                     | 4.9  | 7.3 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 4.4  | 4.7 |
| Netherlands                | 4.2  | 4.6 |
| New Zealand                | 2.9  | 2.4 |
| Norway                     | 0.75 | 2.2 |
| Poland                     | 8.4  | 6.1 |
| Portugal                   | 4.5  | 4.9 |
| Slovak Republic            | 9.2  | 8.7 |
| Slovenia                   | 6.6  | 7   |
| South Asia                 | 10   | 8.9 |
| Spain                      | 3.7  | 4.7 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 5.2  | 7.3 |
| Sweden                     | 4    | 6   |
| Turkey                     | 6.9  | 5.6 |
| United Kingdom             | 3.4  | 4.7 |
| United States              | 3.7  | 5.5 |
| World                      | 4.6  | 4.9 |





### Food exports (% of merchandise exports)

Food comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).

World Bank staff estimates through the WITS platform from the Comtrade database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

The classification of commodity groups is based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3.

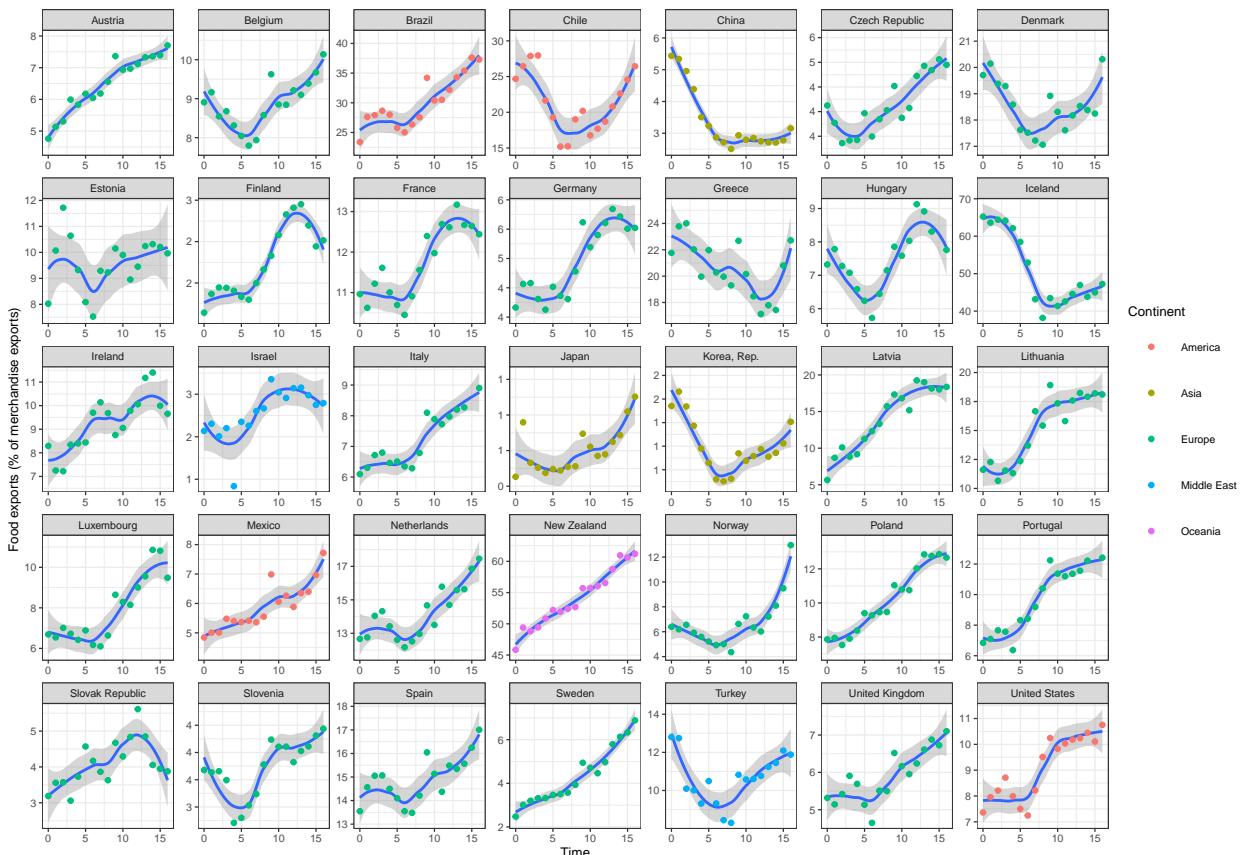
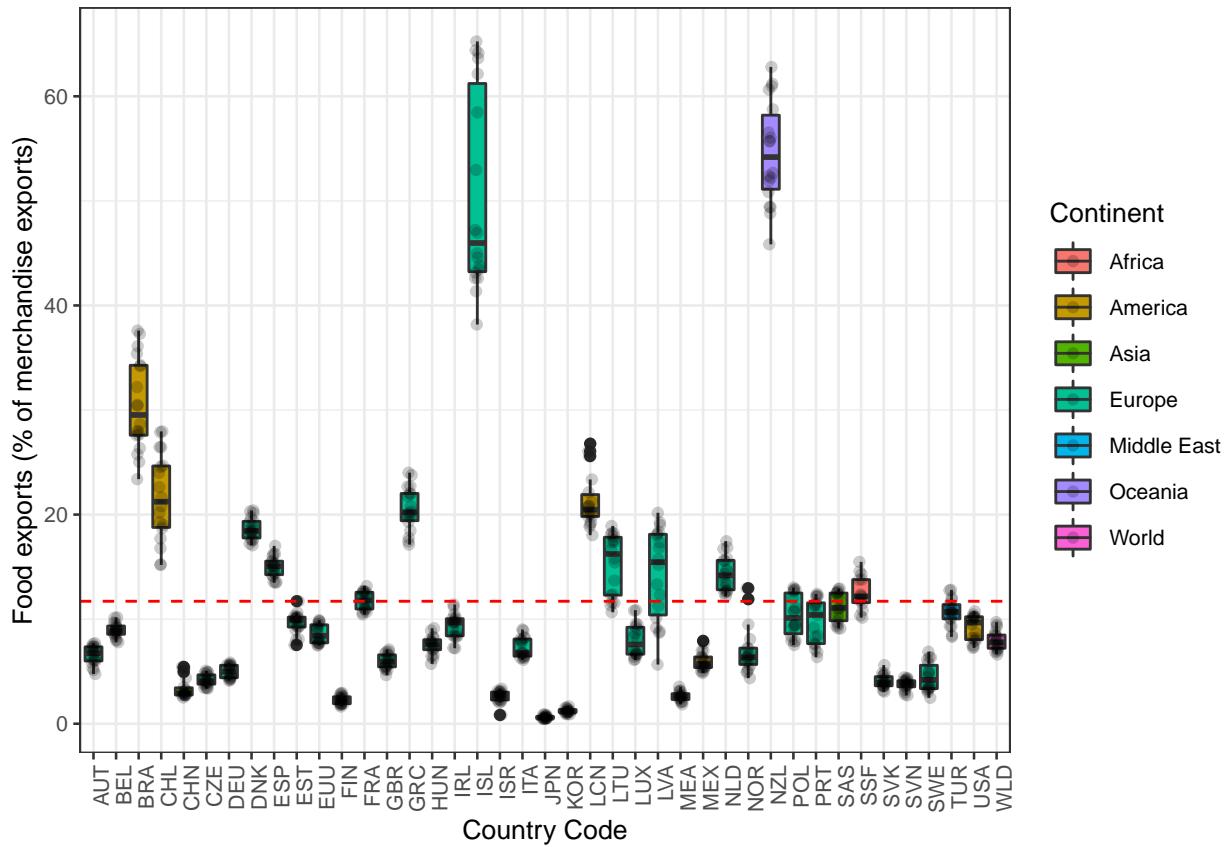
Previous editions contained data based on the SITC revision 1. Data for earlier years in previous editions may differ because of the change in methodology. Concordance tables are available to convert data reported in one system to another.

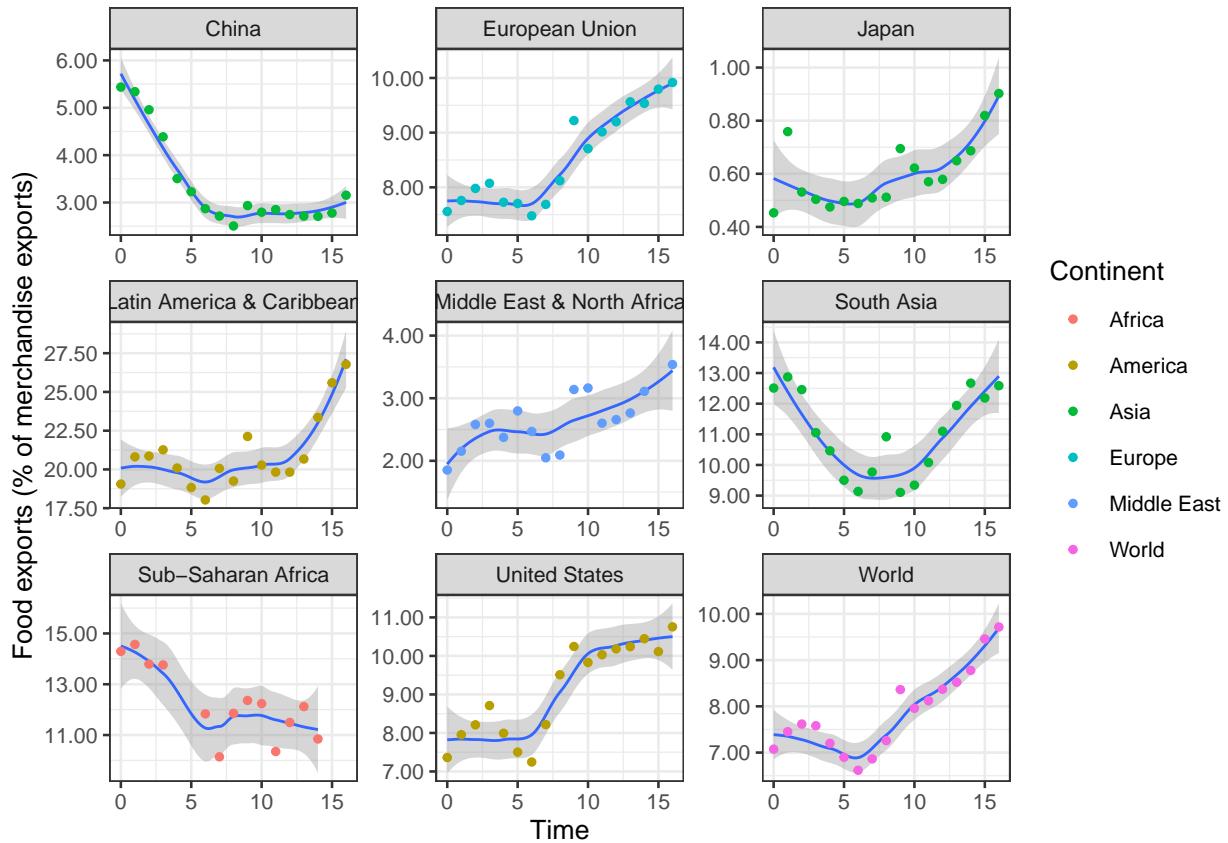
Merchandise export shares may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Table 36: Food exports (% of merchandise exports)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD   |
|----------------|------|------|
| Austria        | 6.5  | 0.9  |
| Belgium        | 8.9  | 0.69 |
| Brazil         | 30   | 4.4  |
| Chile          | 22   | 4.2  |
| China          | 3.4  | 0.96 |
| Czech Republic | 4.2  | 0.57 |
| Denmark        | 19   | 1.1  |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD   |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Estonia                    | 9.6  | 1    |
| European Union             | 8.6  | 0.9  |
| Finland                    | 2.3  | 0.42 |
| France                     | 12   | 0.87 |
| Germany                    | 5    | 0.62 |
| Greece                     | 21   | 2.1  |
| Hungary                    | 7.5  | 0.92 |
| Iceland                    | 51   | 9.6  |
| Ireland                    | 9.3  | 1.2  |
| Israel                     | 2.6  | 0.59 |
| Italy                      | 7.3  | 0.98 |
| Japan                      | 0.62 | 0.14 |
| Korea, Rep.                | 1.2  | 0.22 |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 21   | 2.6  |
| Latvia                     | 14   | 4.5  |
| Lithuania                  | 15   | 2.9  |
| Luxembourg                 | 8    | 1.6  |
| Mexico                     | 6    | 0.91 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 2.6  | 0.46 |
| Netherlands                | 14   | 1.7  |
| New Zealand                | 55   | 4.9  |
| Norway                     | 7    | 2.3  |
| Poland                     | 10   | 2    |
| Portugal                   | 9.8  | 2.2  |
| Slovak Republic            | 4.1  | 0.65 |
| Slovenia                   | 3.8  | 0.53 |
| South Asia                 | 11   | 1.4  |
| Spain                      | 15   | 1    |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 13   | 1.6  |
| Sweden                     | 4.5  | 1.4  |
| Turkey                     | 11   | 1.3  |
| United Kingdom             | 6    | 0.72 |
| United States              | 9.2  | 1.2  |
| World                      | 8    | 0.94 |





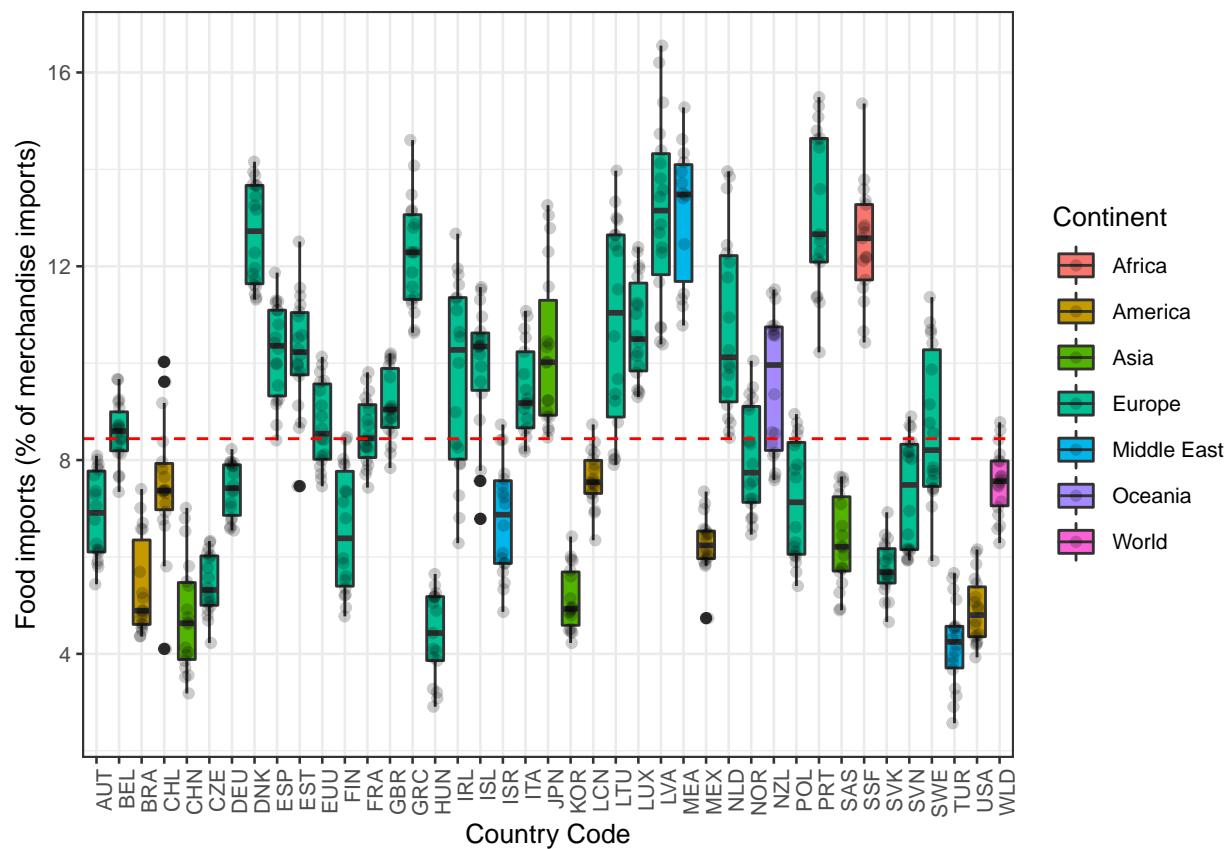
### Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

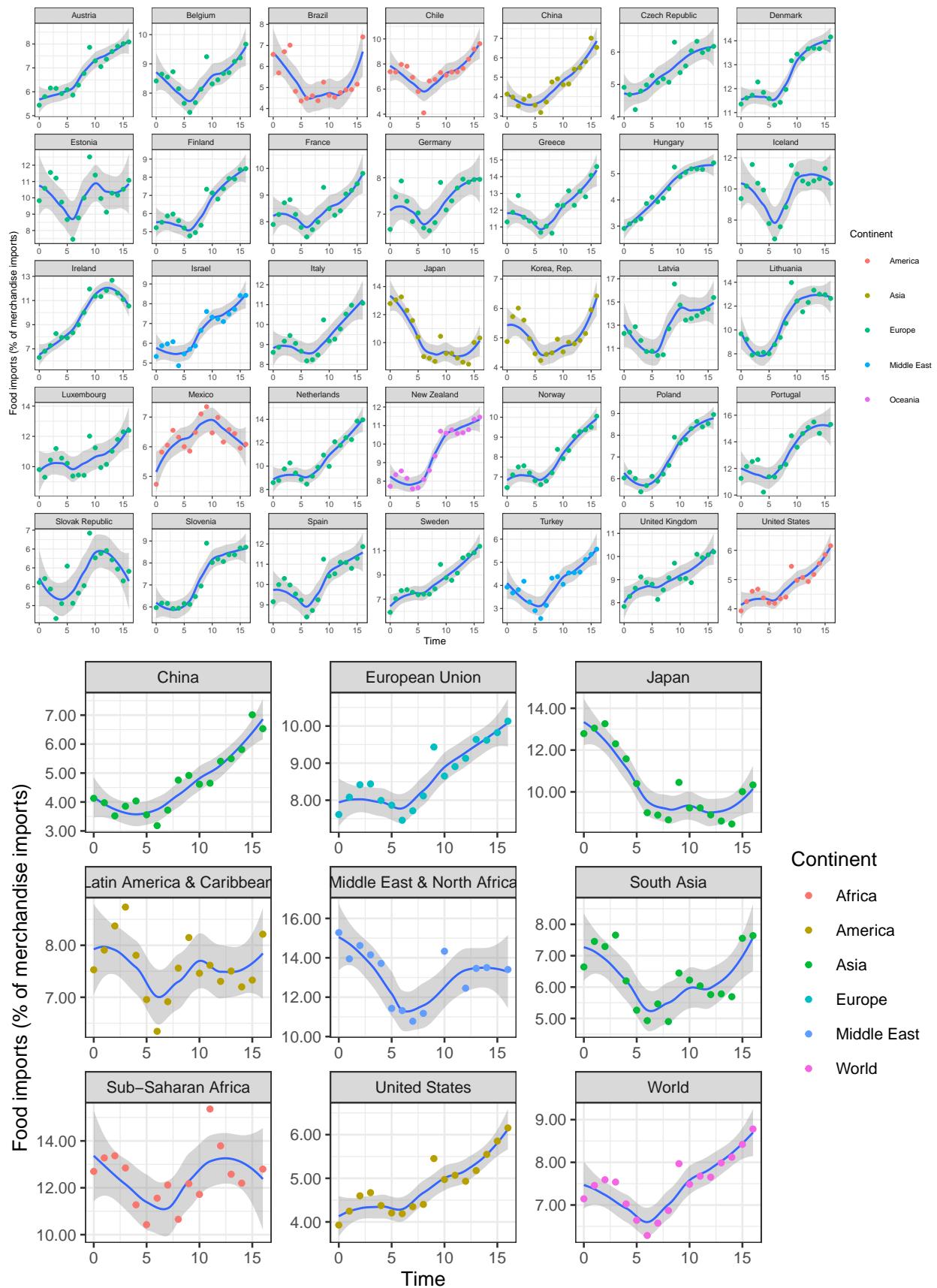
Merchandise import shares may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Table 37: Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD   |
|----------------|------|------|
| Austria        | 6.9  | 0.91 |
| Belgium        | 8.6  | 0.65 |
| Brazil         | 5.4  | 1    |
| Chile          | 7.5  | 1.4  |
| China          | 4.8  | 1.2  |
| Czech Republic | 5.4  | 0.62 |
| Denmark        | 13   | 1.1  |
| Estonia        | 10   | 1.2  |
| European Union | 8.7  | 0.88 |
| Finland        | 6.5  | 1.3  |
| France         | 8.6  | 0.7  |
| Germany        | 7.4  | 0.56 |
| Greece         | 12   | 1.2  |
| Hungary        | 4.4  | 0.91 |
| Iceland        | 9.9  | 1.4  |
| Ireland        | 9.7  | 2    |
| Israel         | 6.8  | 1.2  |
| Italy          | 9.4  | 0.95 |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD   |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Japan                      | 10   | 1.6  |
| Korea, Rep.                | 5.1  | 0.65 |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 7.6  | 0.58 |
| Latvia                     | 13   | 1.9  |
| Lithuania                  | 11   | 2.2  |
| Luxembourg                 | 11   | 1.1  |
| Mexico                     | 6.3  | 0.58 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 13   | 1.4  |
| Netherlands                | 11   | 1.9  |
| New Zealand                | 9.6  | 1.5  |
| Norway                     | 8    | 1.1  |
| Poland                     | 7.2  | 1.2  |
| Portugal                   | 13   | 1.7  |
| Slovak Republic            | 5.8  | 0.56 |
| Slovenia                   | 7.3  | 1.2  |
| South Asia                 | 6.3  | 0.94 |
| Spain                      | 10   | 1    |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 12   | 1.2  |
| Sweden                     | 8.7  | 1.6  |
| Turkey                     | 4.2  | 0.89 |
| United Kingdom             | 9.1  | 0.74 |
| United States              | 4.9  | 0.69 |
| World                      | 7.5  | 0.7  |



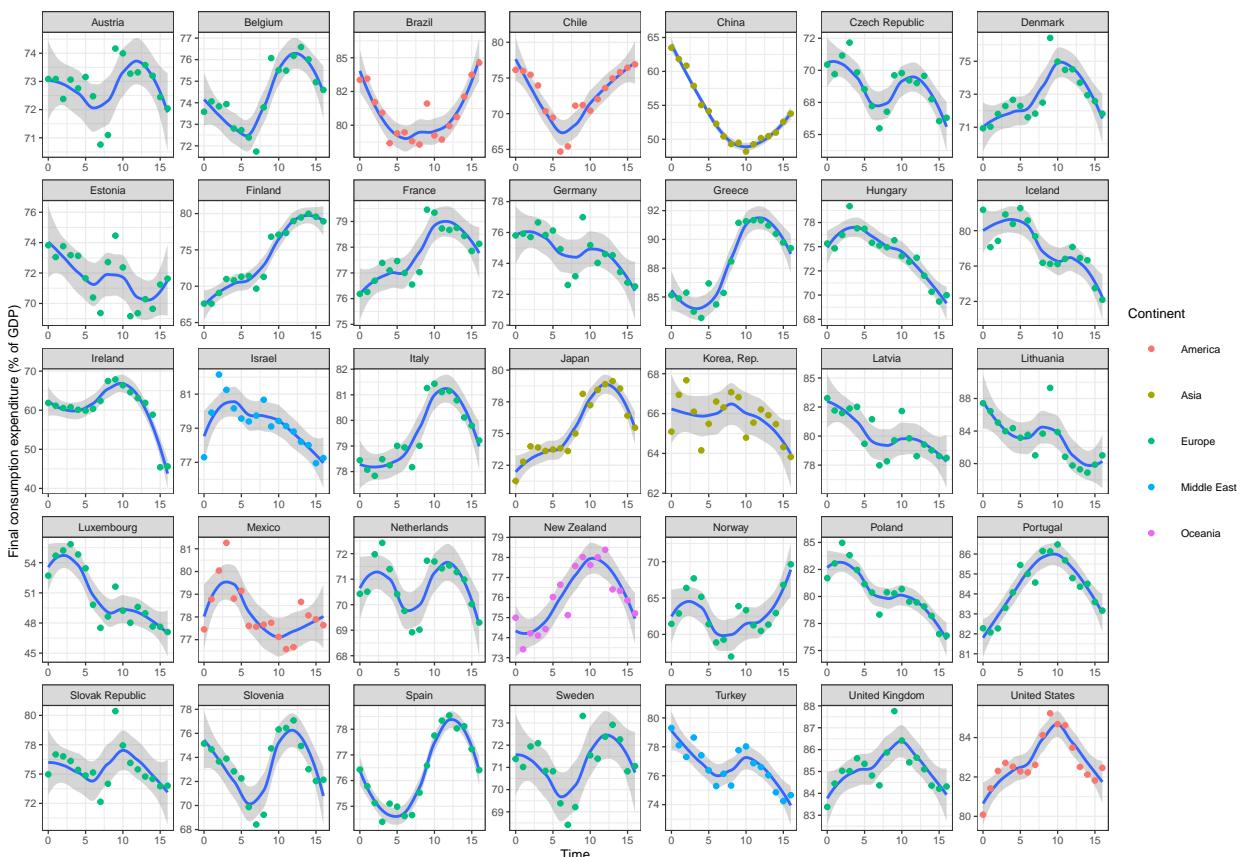
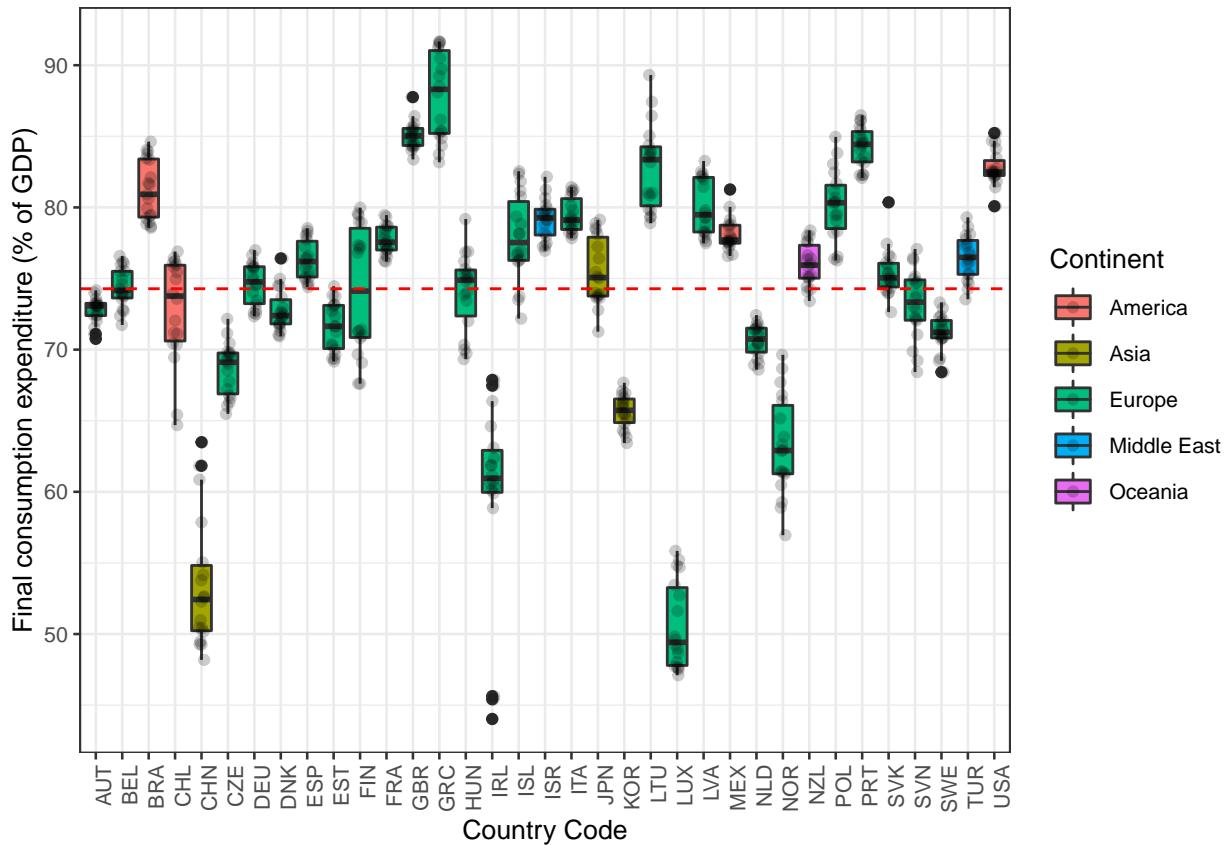


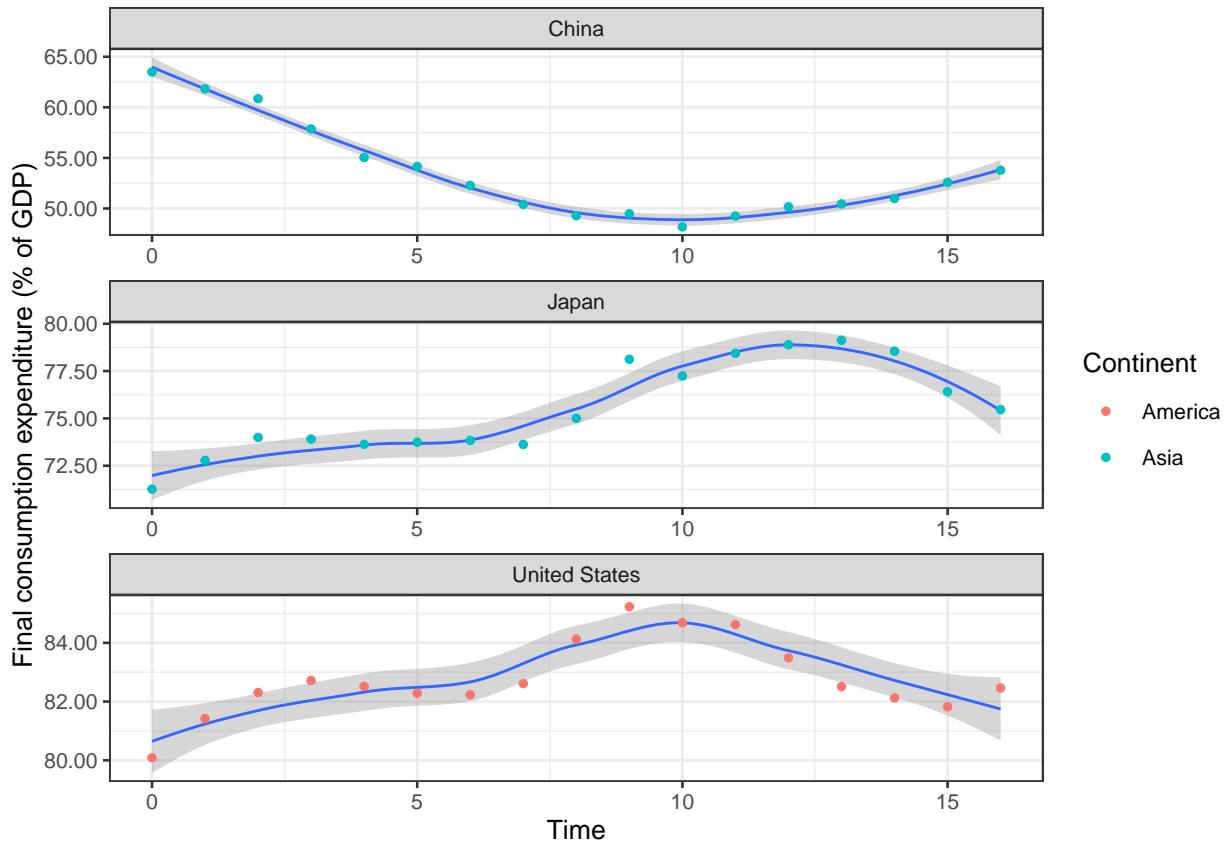
## Final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

Table 38: Final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)

| Country Name    | Mean | SD   |
|-----------------|------|------|
| Austria         | 73   | 0.92 |
| Belgium         | 74   | 1.4  |
| Brazil          | 81   | 2.1  |
| Chile           | 73   | 3.7  |
| China           | 53   | 4.6  |
| Czech Republic  | 69   | 1.9  |
| Denmark         | 73   | 1.5  |
| Estonia         | 72   | 1.8  |
| Finland         | 74   | 4.5  |
| France          | 78   | 1    |
| Germany         | 75   | 1.5  |
| Greece          | 88   | 3.1  |
| Hungary         | 74   | 2.8  |
| Iceland         | 78   | 3.1  |
| Ireland         | 60   | 7.2  |
| Israel          | 79   | 1.4  |
| Italy           | 79   | 1.2  |
| Japan           | 76   | 2.4  |
| Korea, Rep.     | 66   | 1.2  |
| Latvia          | 80   | 2    |
| Lithuania       | 83   | 3    |
| Luxembourg      | 51   | 3.1  |
| Mexico          | 78   | 1.2  |
| Netherlands     | 71   | 1.2  |
| New Zealand     | 76   | 1.5  |
| Norway          | 63   | 3.5  |
| Poland          | 80   | 2.5  |
| Portugal        | 84   | 1.4  |
| Slovak Republic | 75   | 1.7  |
| Slovenia        | 73   | 2.5  |
| Spain           | 76   | 1.4  |
| Sweden          | 71   | 1.3  |
| Turkey          | 76   | 1.6  |
| United Kingdom  | 85   | 1    |
| United States   | 83   | 1.3  |





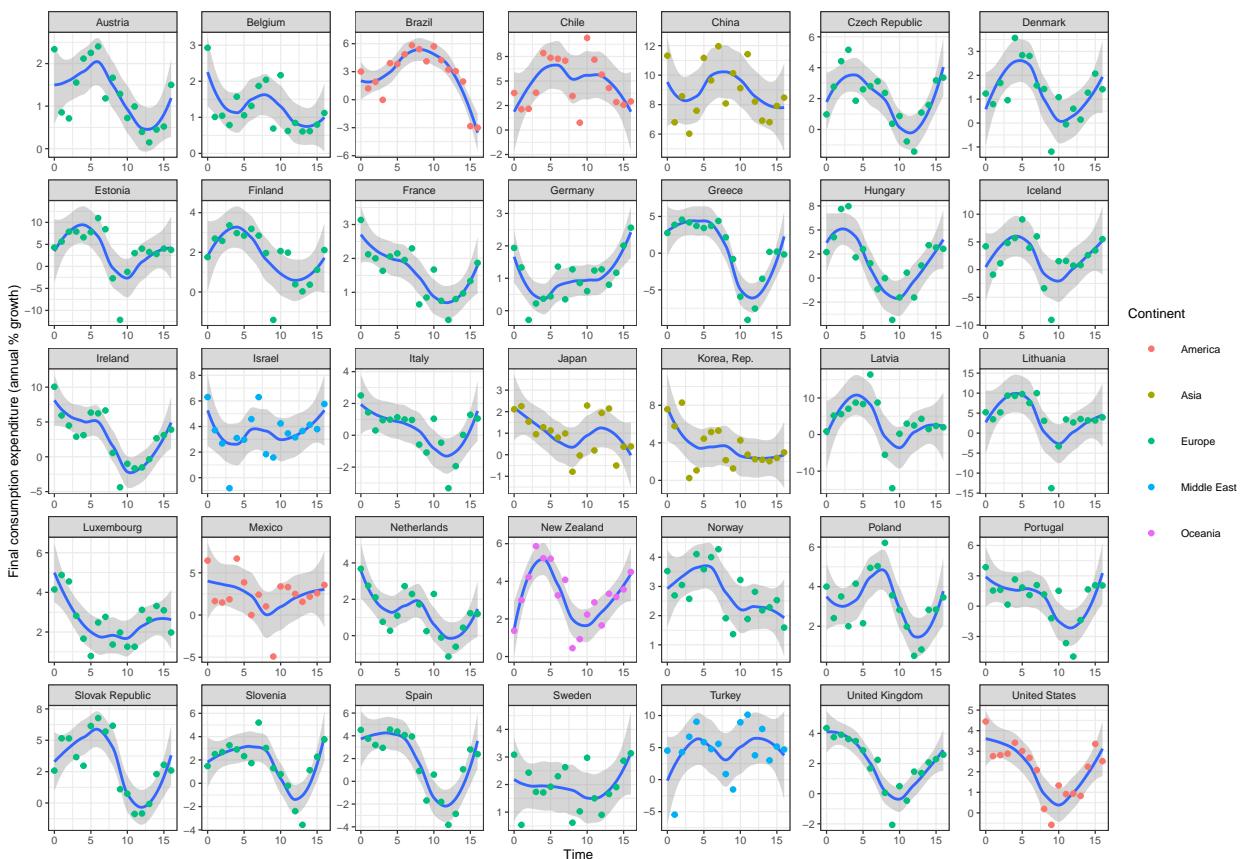
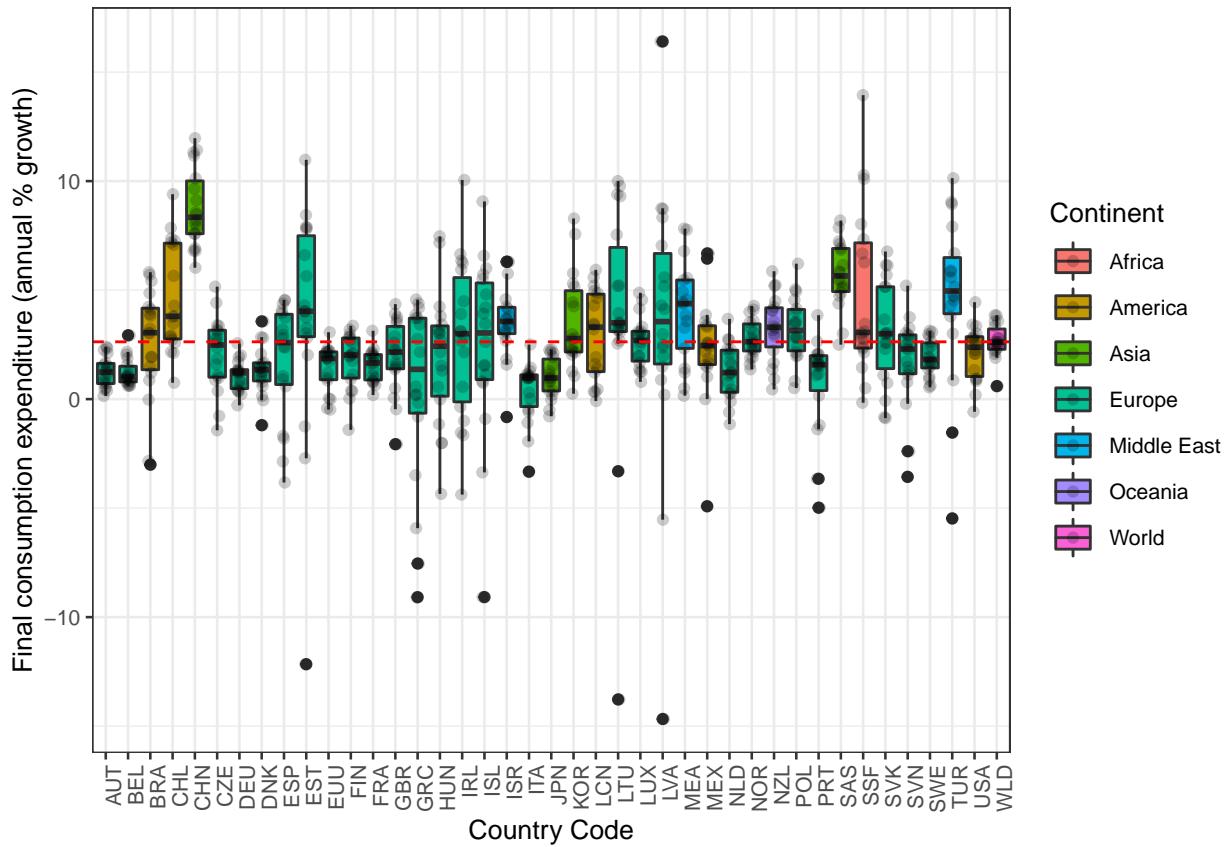
### Final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)

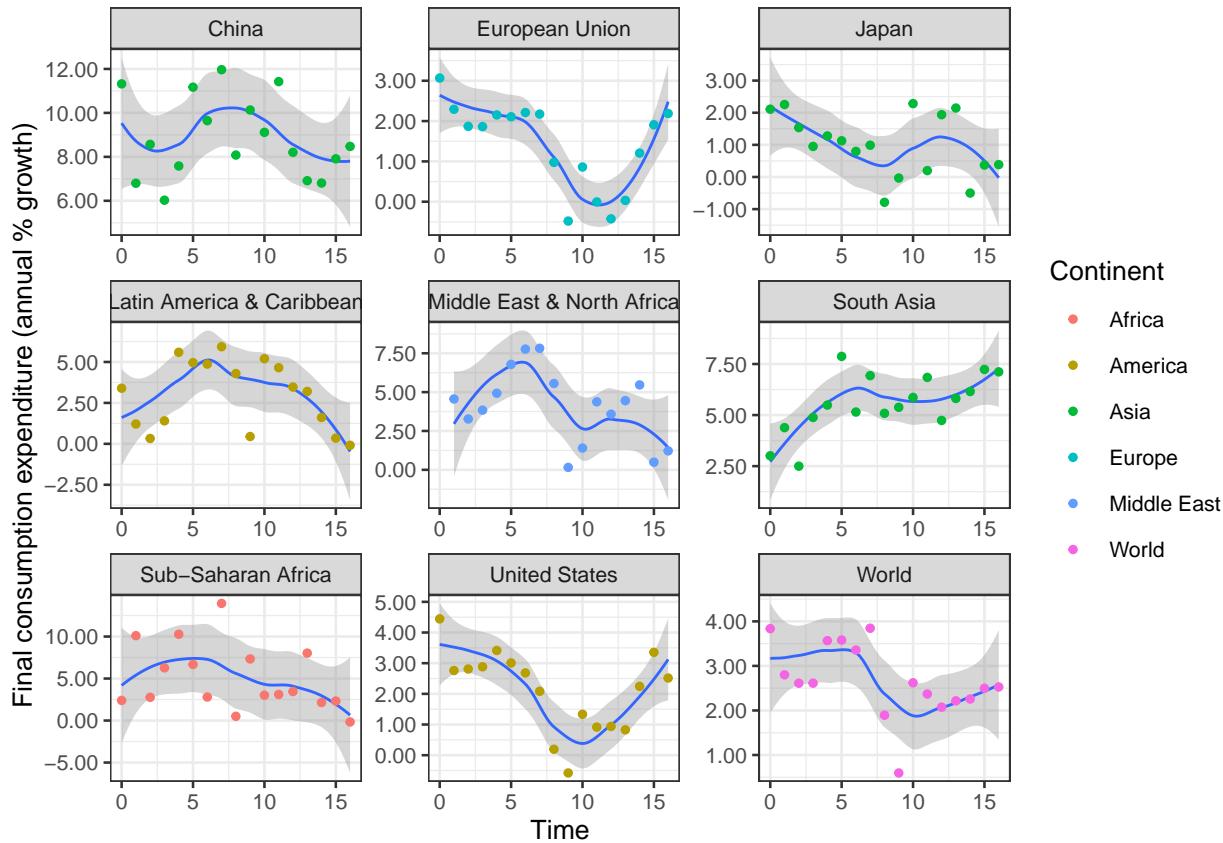
Average annual growth of final consumption expenditure based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

Table 39: Final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD   |
|----------------|------|------|
| Austria        | 1.3  | 0.71 |
| Belgium        | 1.2  | 0.65 |
| Brazil         | 2.6  | 2.5  |
| Chile          | 4.6  | 2.5  |
| China          | 8.8  | 1.8  |
| Czech Republic | 2.1  | 1.7  |
| Denmark        | 1.3  | 1.1  |
| Estonia        | 3.7  | 5.2  |
| European Union | 1.4  | 1    |
| Finland        | 1.8  | 1.3  |
| France         | 1.5  | 0.75 |
| Germany        | 1.1  | 0.72 |
| Greece         | 0.37 | 4.3  |
| Hungary        | 1.9  | 3.1  |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD   |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Iceland                    | 2.5  | 4.1  |
| Ireland                    | 2.7  | 3.6  |
| Israel                     | 3.5  | 1.7  |
| Italy                      | 0.36 | 1.4  |
| Japan                      | 0.99 | 0.94 |
| Korea, Rep.                | 3.5  | 2.2  |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 2.9  | 2    |
| Latvia                     | 3.4  | 6.4  |
| Lithuania                  | 3.8  | 5.5  |
| Luxembourg                 | 2.6  | 1.2  |
| Mexico                     | 2.3  | 2.5  |
| Middle East & North Africa | 4    | 2.3  |
| Netherlands                | 1.3  | 1.3  |
| New Zealand                | 3.3  | 1.5  |
| Norway                     | 2.8  | 0.87 |
| Poland                     | 3.2  | 1.5  |
| Portugal                   | 0.77 | 2.2  |
| Slovak Republic            | 3.1  | 2.4  |
| Slovenia                   | 1.7  | 2.1  |
| South Asia                 | 5.7  | 1.5  |
| Spain                      | 1.7  | 2.7  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 4.8  | 3.9  |
| Sweden                     | 1.9  | 0.83 |
| Turkey                     | 4.7  | 3.8  |
| United Kingdom             | 2    | 1.7  |
| United States              | 2.1  | 1.3  |
| World                      | 2.7  | 0.79 |





### Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Data on equity flows are based on balance of payments data reported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Foreign direct investment (FDI) data are supplemented by the World Bank staff estimates using data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and official national sources.

The internationally accepted definition of FDI (from the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual [2009]), includes the following components: equity investment, including investment associated with equity that gives rise to control or influence; investment in indirectly influenced or controlled enterprises; investment in fellow enterprises; debt (except selected debt); and reverse investment. The Framework for Direct Investment Relationships provides criteria for determining whether cross-border ownership results in a direct investment relationship, based on control and influence. Distinguished from other kinds of international investment, FDI is made to establish a lasting interest in or effective management control over an enterprise in another country. A lasting interest in an investment enterprise typically involves establishing warehouses, manufacturing facilities, and other permanent or long-term organizations abroad. Direct investments may take the form of greenfield investment, where the investor starts a new venture in a foreign country by constructing new operational facilities; joint venture, where the investor enters into a partnership agreement with a company abroad to establish a new enterprise; or merger and acquisition, where the investor acquires an existing enterprise abroad. The IMF suggests that investments should account for at least 10 percent of voting stock to be counted as FDI. In practice many countries set a higher threshold. Many countries fail

to report reinvested earnings, and the definition of long-term loans differs among countries. BoP refers to Balance of Payments.

FDI data do not give a complete picture of international investment in an economy. Balance of payments data on FDI do not include capital raised locally, an important source of investment financing in some developing countries. In addition, FDI data omit nonequity cross-border transactions such as intra-unit flows of goods and services.

The volume of global private financial flows reported by the World Bank generally differs from that reported by other sources because of differences in sources, classification of economies, and method used to adjust and disaggregate reported information. In addition, particularly for debt financing, differences may also reflect how some installments of the transactions and certain offshore issuances are treated.

Data on equity flows are shown for all countries for which data are available.

**Note: Data starting from 2005 are based on the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6).**

Table 40: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

| Country Name               | Mean | SD   |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Austria                    | 3.3  | 7.6  |
| Belgium                    | 11   | 13   |
| Brazil                     | 3.3  | 0.99 |
| Chile                      | 7    | 2.3  |
| China                      | 3.3  | 0.93 |
| Czech Republic             | 5.1  | 2.7  |
| Denmark                    | 2.2  | 5.7  |
| Estonia                    | 8.5  | 5.4  |
| European Union             | 4.7  | 2.1  |
| Finland                    | 3.8  | 3.8  |
| France                     | 2.1  | 1.1  |
| Germany                    | 2.4  | 2.7  |
| Greece                     | 0.8  | 0.62 |
| Hungary                    | 11   | 20   |
| Iceland                    | 5    | 12   |
| Ireland                    | 20   | 18   |
| Israel                     | 3.7  | 1.9  |
| Italy                      | 1.1  | 0.86 |
| Japan                      | 0.24 | 0.21 |
| Korea, Rep.                | 1    | 0.4  |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 3.2  | 0.4  |
| Latvia                     | 3.6  | 2.2  |
| Lithuania                  | 2.9  | 1.7  |
| Luxembourg                 | 41   | 65   |
| Mexico                     | 2.7  | 0.65 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 2.6  | 1.6  |
| Netherlands                | 26   | 20   |
| New Zealand                | 0.92 | 2    |
| Norway                     | 2.3  | 2.6  |
| Poland                     | 3.4  | 1.6  |
| Portugal                   | 4.1  | 2.4  |
| Slovak Republic            | 4.7  | 3.1  |
| Slovenia                   | 2.1  | 1.9  |
| South Asia                 | 1.5  | 0.69 |
| Spain                      | 3.2  | 1.7  |

| Country Name       | Mean | SD   |
|--------------------|------|------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 2.5  | 0.63 |
| Sweden             | 3.9  | 3.4  |
| Turkey             | 1.6  | 0.9  |
| United Kingdom     | 4.5  | 3.4  |
| United States      | 1.8  | 0.66 |
| World              | 3    | 0.91 |

## Government

### Expense (% of GDP)

Expense is cash payments for operating activities of the government in providing goods and services. It includes compensation of employees (such as wages and salaries), interest and subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expenses such as rent and dividends.

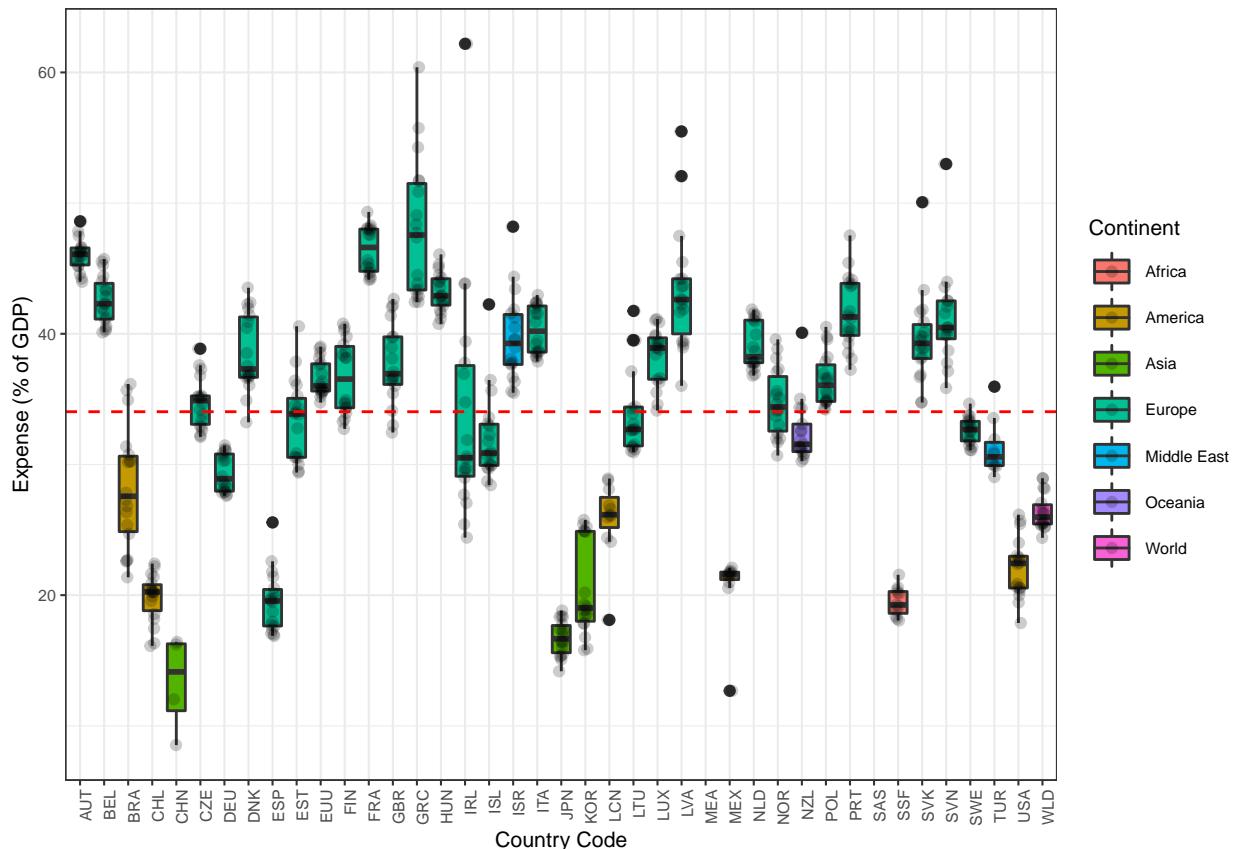
### Limitations and exceptions

For most countries central government finance data have been consolidated into one account, but for others only budgetary central government accounts are available. Countries reporting budgetary data are noted in the country metadata. Because budgetary accounts may not include all central government units (such as social security funds), they usually provide an incomplete picture. In federal states the central government accounts provide an incomplete view of total public finance.

Table 41: Expense is cash payments for operating activities of the government in providing goods and services ‘%’

| Country Name              | Mean | SD  |
|---------------------------|------|-----|
| Austria                   | 46   | 1.2 |
| Belgium                   | 43   | 1.8 |
| Brazil                    | 28   | 4.6 |
| Chile                     | 20   | 1.8 |
| China                     | 13   | 3.8 |
| Czech Republic            | 35   | 1.9 |
| Denmark                   | 39   | 3   |
| Estonia                   | 33   | 3.1 |
| European Union            | 37   | 1.4 |
| Finland                   | 37   | 2.9 |
| France                    | 46   | 1.8 |
| Germany                   | 29   | 1.4 |
| Greece                    | 48   | 5.3 |
| Hungary                   | 43   | 1.5 |
| Iceland                   | 32   | 3.4 |
| Ireland                   | 34   | 9.1 |
| Israel                    | 40   | 3.3 |
| Italy                     | 40   | 1.8 |
| Japan                     | 17   | 1.3 |
| Korea, Rep.               | 20   | 3.6 |
| Latin America & Caribbean | 26   | 3   |
| Latvia                    | 43   | 4.7 |
| Lithuania                 | 34   | 3.3 |
| Luxembourg                | 38   | 2.2 |
| Mexico                    | 21   | 2.7 |
| Netherlands               | 39   | 1.8 |
| New Zealand               | 32   | 2.4 |
| Norway                    | 35   | 2.6 |
| Poland                    | 36   | 2   |
| Portugal                  | 42   | 2.8 |
| Slovak Republic           | 40   | 3.5 |
| Slovenia                  | 41   | 3.9 |

| Country Name       | Mean | SD  |
|--------------------|------|-----|
| Spain              | 19   | 2.3 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 20   | 1.1 |
| Sweden             | 33   | 1   |
| Turkey             | 31   | 2.1 |
| United Kingdom     | 38   | 3.1 |
| United States      | 22   | 2.3 |
| World              | 26   | 1.4 |



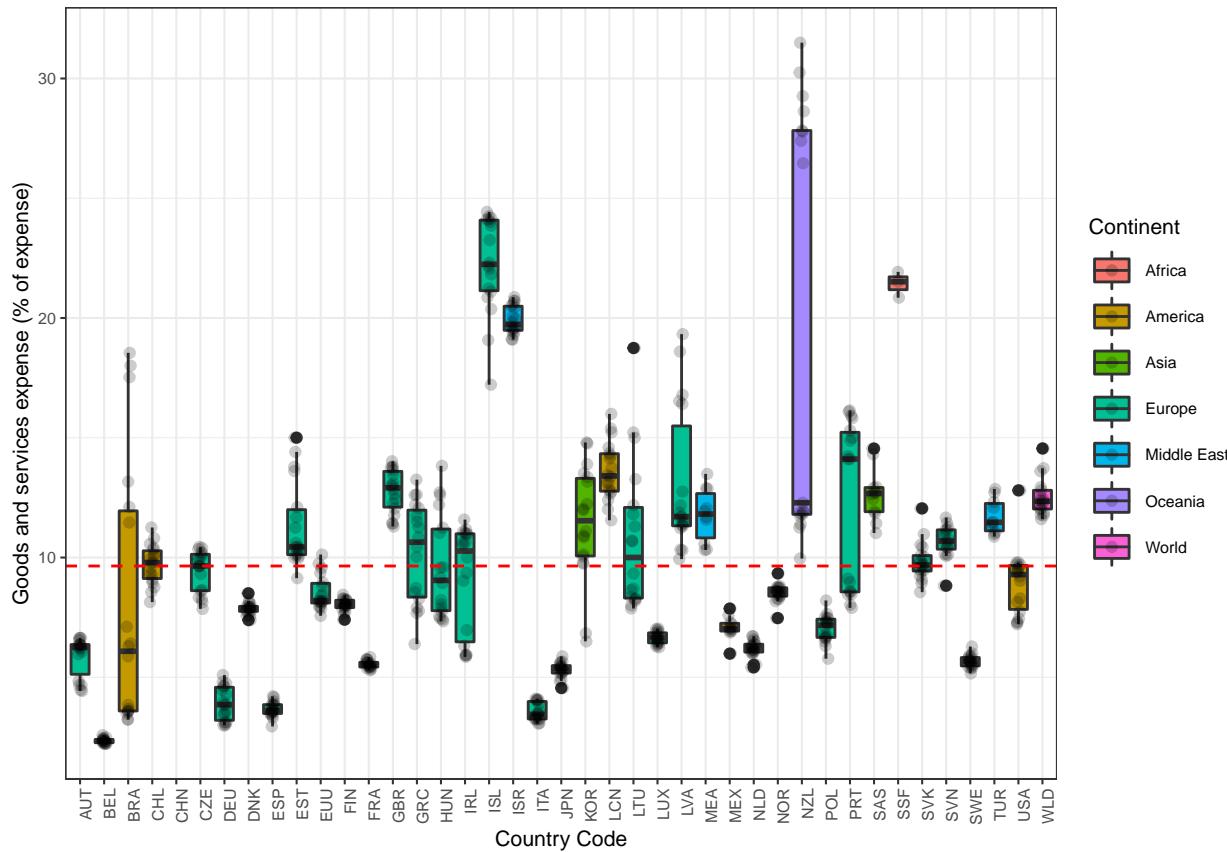
### Goods and services expense (% of expense)

Goods and services include all government payments in exchange for goods and services used for the production of market and nonmarket goods and services. Own-account capital formation is excluded.

Table 42: Goods and services expense (% of expense)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD   |
|----------------|------|------|
| Austria        | 5.9  | 0.83 |
| Belgium        | 2.3  | 0.1  |
| Brazil         | 8    | 5.6  |
| Chile          | 9.7  | 0.83 |
| Czech Republic | 9.4  | 0.88 |
| Denmark        | 7.9  | 0.26 |
| Estonia        | 11   | 1.7  |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD   |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| European Union             | 8.5  | 0.73 |
| Finland                    | 8    | 0.26 |
| France                     | 5.5  | 0.16 |
| Germany                    | 3.9  | 0.71 |
| Greece                     | 10   | 2.1  |
| Hungary                    | 9.6  | 2.1  |
| Iceland                    | 22   | 2    |
| Ireland                    | 9.1  | 2.2  |
| Israel                     | 20   | 0.59 |
| Italy                      | 3.6  | 0.38 |
| Japan                      | 5.3  | 0.32 |
| Korea, Rep.                | 11   | 2.4  |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 14   | 1.2  |
| Latvia                     | 13   | 3    |
| Lithuania                  | 11   | 3.1  |
| Luxembourg                 | 6.6  | 0.25 |
| Mexico                     | 7.1  | 0.47 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 12   | 1.1  |
| Netherlands                | 6.2  | 0.35 |
| New Zealand                | 20   | 8.9  |
| Norway                     | 8.5  | 0.37 |
| Poland                     | 7    | 0.57 |
| Portugal                   | 12   | 3.5  |
| Slovak Republic            | 9.8  | 0.81 |
| Slovenia                   | 11   | 0.69 |
| South Asia                 | 13   | 1    |
| Spain                      | 3.7  | 0.31 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 21   | 0.54 |
| Sweden                     | 5.7  | 0.26 |
| Turkey                     | 12   | 0.73 |
| United Kingdom             | 13   | 0.9  |
| United States              | 9    | 1.4  |
| World                      | 13   | 0.79 |



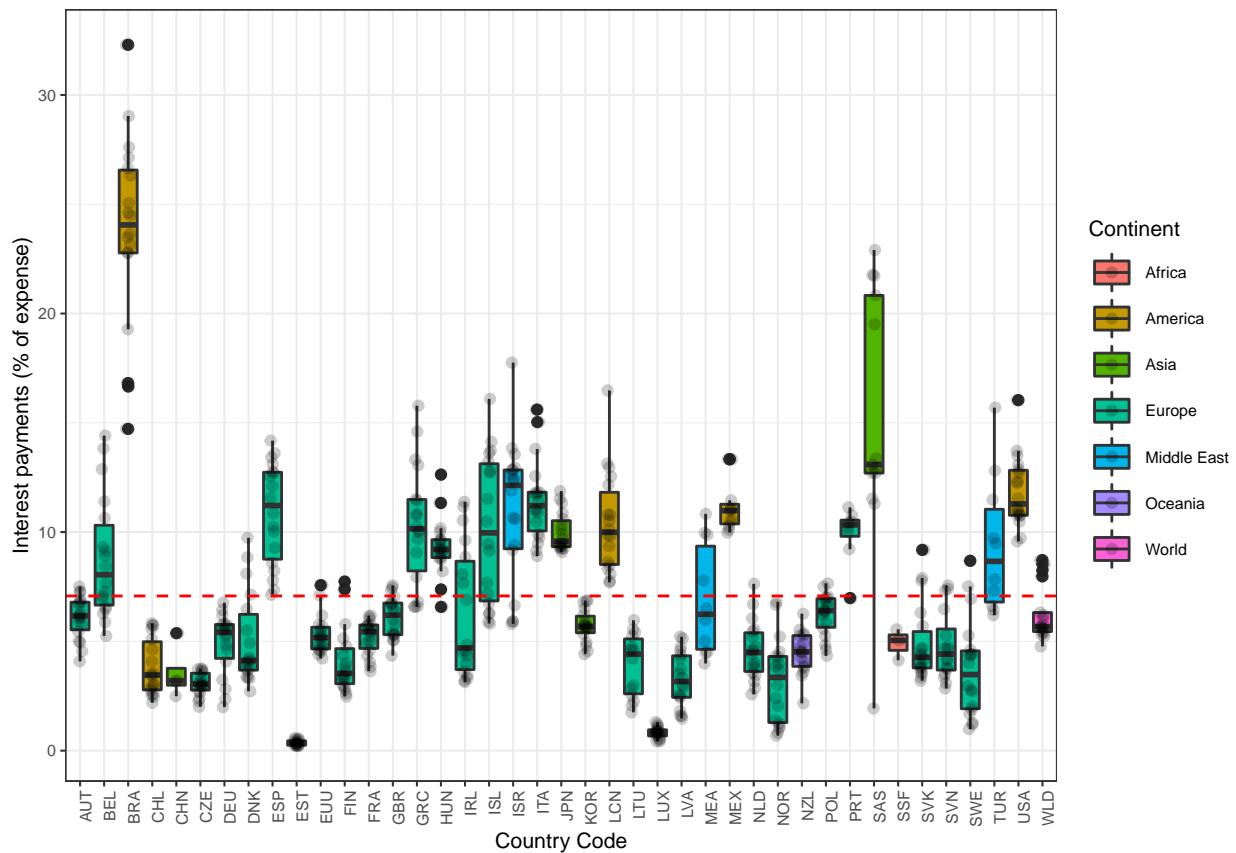
## Interest payments (% of expense)

Interest payments include interest payments on government debt—including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments—to domestic and foreign residents.

Table 43: Interest payments (% of expense)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD   |
|----------------|------|------|
| Austria        | 6.1  | 0.98 |
| Belgium        | 8.8  | 2.8  |
| Brazil         | 24   | 4.5  |
| Chile          | 3.8  | 1.3  |
| China          | 3.6  | 1.3  |
| Czech Republic | 3.1  | 0.52 |
| Denmark        | 5.1  | 2.1  |
| Estonia        | 0.36 | 0.12 |
| European Union | 5.3  | 0.9  |
| Finland        | 4.1  | 1.5  |
| France         | 5.2  | 0.8  |
| Germany        | 4.9  | 1.4  |
| Greece         | 10   | 2.8  |
| Hungary        | 9.3  | 1.3  |
| Iceland        | 10   | 3.4  |
| Ireland        | 6.3  | 3    |
| Israel         | 11   | 3.3  |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD   |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Italy                      | 11   | 1.9  |
| Japan                      | 10   | 0.88 |
| Korea, Rep.                | 5.7  | 0.74 |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 10   | 2.3  |
| Latvia                     | 3.3  | 1.2  |
| Lithuania                  | 3.9  | 1.5  |
| Luxembourg                 | 0.83 | 0.26 |
| Mexico                     | 11   | 1.2  |
| Middle East & North Africa | 6.9  | 2.6  |
| Netherlands                | 4.6  | 1.3  |
| New Zealand                | 4.5  | 0.96 |
| Norway                     | 3.2  | 2    |
| Poland                     | 6.2  | 0.97 |
| Portugal                   | 9.9  | 1.3  |
| Slovak Republic            | 4.9  | 1.8  |
| Slovenia                   | 4.8  | 1.6  |
| South Asia                 | 15   | 6    |
| Spain                      | 11   | 2.3  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 4.9  | 0.72 |
| Sweden                     | 3.8  | 2.3  |
| Turkey                     | 9.4  | 3.1  |
| United Kingdom             | 6.1  | 0.96 |
| United States              | 12   | 1.6  |
| World                      | 6.3  | 1.3  |



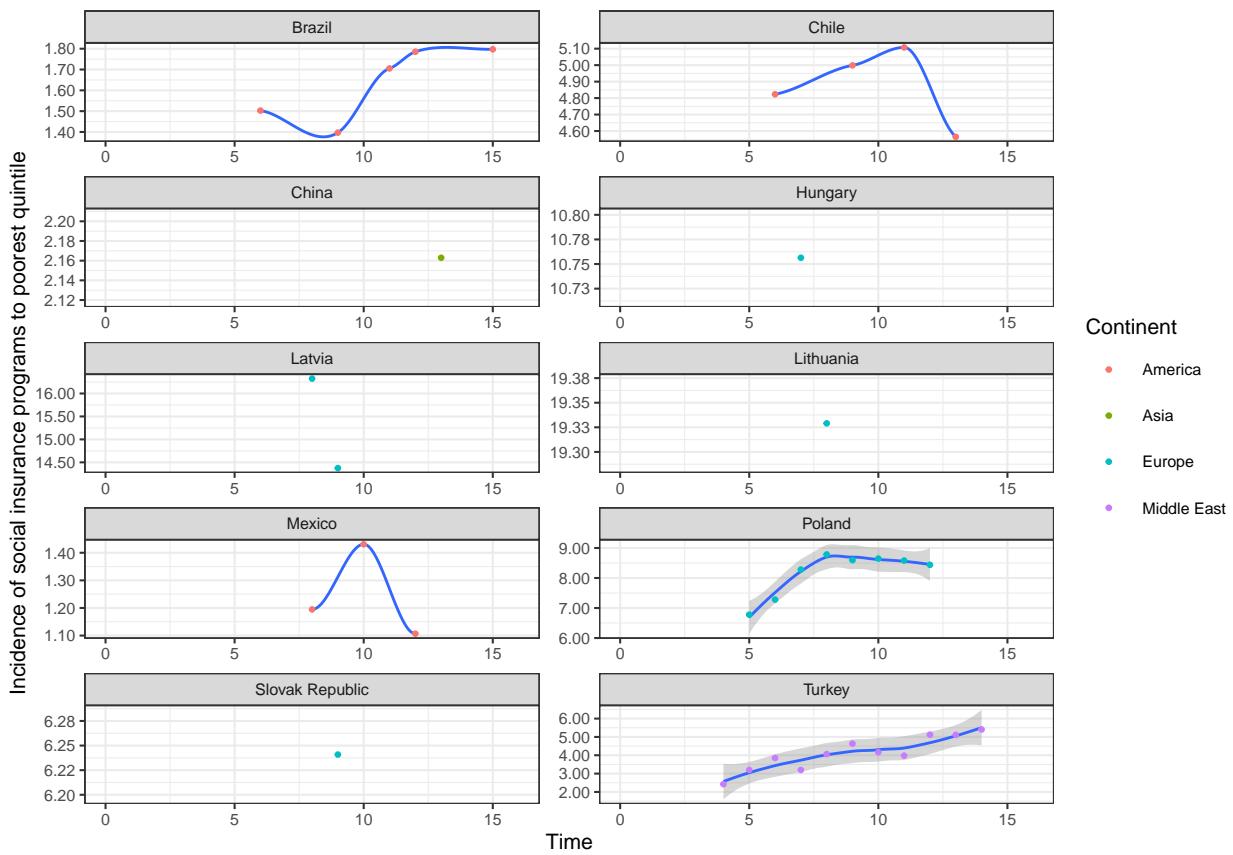
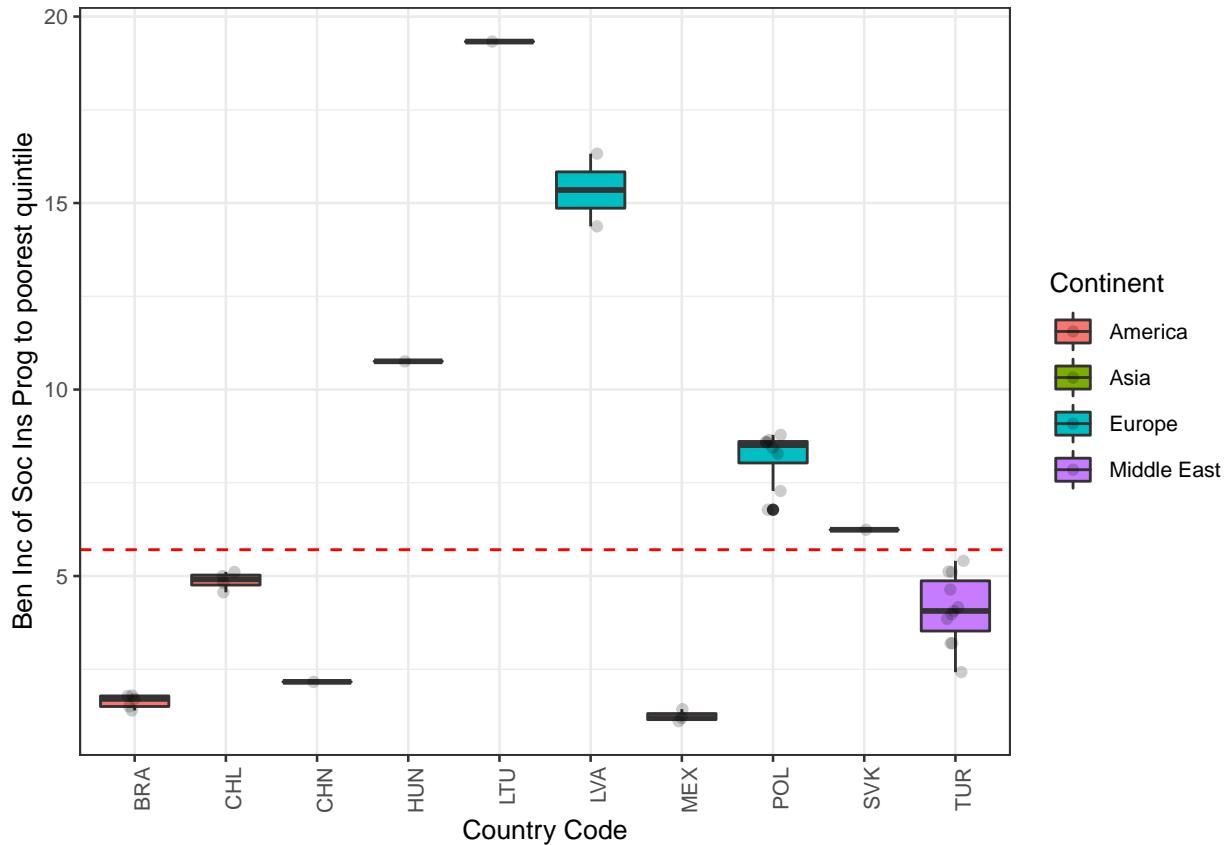
## **Benefit incidence of social insurance programs to poorest quintile (% of total social insurance benefits)**

Benefit incidence of social insurance programs to poorest quintile shows the percentage of total social insurance benefits received by the poorest 20% of the population. Social insurance programs include old age contributory pensions (including survivors and disability) and social security and health insurance benefits (including occupational injury benefits, paid sick leave, maternity and other social insurance). Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

When interpreting ASPIRE performance indicators based on household surveys, it is important to note that the extent to which information on specific transfers and programs is captured in the household surveys can vary a lot across countries. Moreover, household surveys do not capture the universe of social protection programs in the country, in best practice cases just the largest programs. As a consequence, ASPIRE indicators are not fully comparable across program categories and countries; however, they provide approximate measures of social protection systems performance. In addition, there may be cases where ASPIRE performance indicators differ from official WB country reports as ASPIRE indicators are based on a first level analysis of original survey data and unified methodology that does not necessarily reflect country-specific knowledge and in depth country analysis relying on administrative program level data and/or imputations.

Table 44: Benefit incidence (% of total social insurance benefits)

| Country Name    | Mean | SD   |
|-----------------|------|------|
| Brazil          | 1.6  | 0.18 |
| Chile           | 4.9  | 0.24 |
| China           | 2.2  | NA   |
| Hungary         | 11   | NA   |
| Latvia          | 15   | 1.4  |
| Lithuania       | 19   | NA   |
| Mexico          | 1.2  | 0.17 |
| Poland          | 8.2  | 0.73 |
| Slovak Republic | 6.2  | NA   |
| Turkey          | 4.1  | 0.93 |



## Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 190, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the **regulatory environment** is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.

Data are collected by the World Bank with a standardized survey that uses a simple business case to ensure comparability across economies and over time - with assumptions about the legal form of the business, its size, its location, and nature of its operation. Surveys are administered through more than 9,000 local experts, including lawyers, business consultants, accountants, freight forwarders, government officials, and other professionals who routinely administer or advise on legal and regulatory requirements.

The economic health of a country is measured not only in macroeconomic terms but also by other factors that shape daily economic activity such as laws, regulations, and institutional arrangements. The data measure business regulation, gauge regulatory outcomes, and measure the extent of legal protection of property, the flexibility of employment regulation, and the tax burden on businesses.

The fundamental premise of this data is that economic activity requires good rules and regulations that are efficient, accessible to all who need to use them, and simple to implement. Thus sometimes there is more emphasis on more regulation, such as stricter disclosure requirements in related-party transactions, and other times emphasis is on for simplified regulations, such as a one-stop shop for completing business startup formalities.

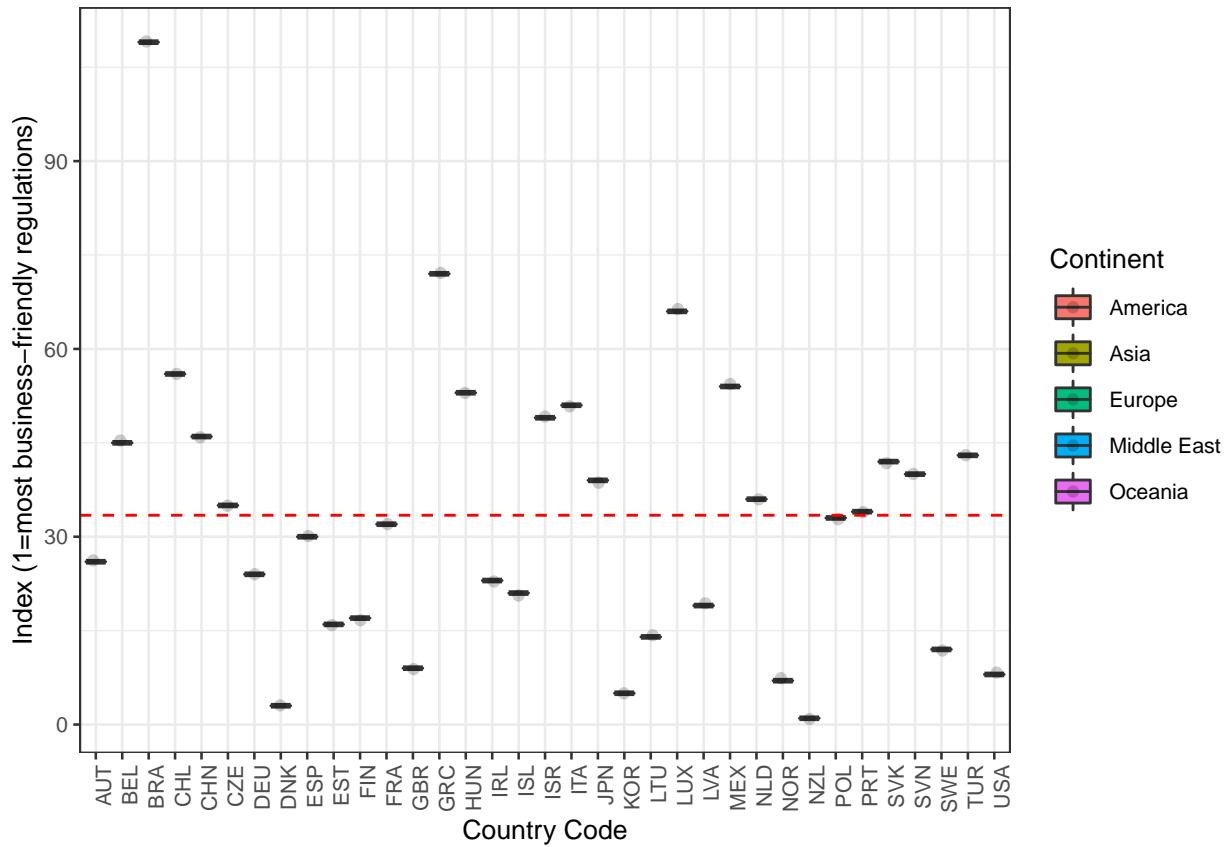
Entrepreneurs may not be aware of all required procedures or may avoid legally required procedures altogether. But where regulation is particularly onerous, levels of informality are higher, which comes at a cost: firms in the informal sector usually grow more slowly, have less access to credit, and employ fewer workers - and those workers remain outside the protections of labor law. The indicator can help policymakers understand the business environment in a country and - along with information from other sources such as the World Bank's Enterprise Surveys - provide insights into potential areas of reform. The Doing Business methodology has limitations that should be considered when interpreting the data. First, the data collected refer to businesses in the economy's largest city and may not represent regulations in other locations of the economy. To address this limitation, subnational indicators are being collected for selected economies. These subnational studies point to significant differences in the speed of reform and the ease of doing business across cities in the same economy. Second, the data often focus on a specific business form - generally a limited liability company of a specified size - and may not represent regulation for other types of businesses such as sole proprietorships. Third, transactions described in a standardized business case refer to a specific set of issues and may not represent the full set of issues a business encounters. Fourth, the time measures involve an element of judgment by the expert respondents. When sources indicate different estimates, the Doing Business time indicators represent the median values of several responses given under the assumptions of the standardized case. Fifth, the methodology assumes that a business has full information on what is required and does not waste time when completing procedures.

Data are presented for the survey year instead of publication year. Data before 2013 are not comparable with data from 2013 onward due to methodological changes.

Table 45: Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD  |
|----------------|------|-----|
| Austria        | 26   | 26  |
| Belgium        | 45   | 45  |
| Brazil         | 109  | 109 |
| Chile          | 56   | 56  |
| China          | 46   | 46  |
| Czech Republic | 35   | 35  |

| Country Name    | Mean | SD |
|-----------------|------|----|
| Denmark         | 3    | 3  |
| Estonia         | 16   | 16 |
| Finland         | 17   | 17 |
| France          | 32   | 32 |
| Germany         | 24   | 24 |
| Greece          | 72   | 72 |
| Hungary         | 53   | 53 |
| Iceland         | 21   | 21 |
| Ireland         | 23   | 23 |
| Israel          | 49   | 49 |
| Italy           | 51   | 51 |
| Japan           | 39   | 39 |
| Korea, Rep.     | 5    | 5  |
| Latvia          | 19   | 19 |
| Lithuania       | 14   | 14 |
| Luxembourg      | 66   | 66 |
| Mexico          | 54   | 54 |
| Netherlands     | 36   | 36 |
| New Zealand     | 1    | 1  |
| Norway          | 7    | 7  |
| Poland          | 33   | 33 |
| Portugal        | 34   | 34 |
| Slovak Republic | 42   | 42 |
| Slovenia        | 40   | 40 |
| Spain           | 30   | 30 |
| Sweden          | 12   | 12 |
| Turkey          | 43   | 43 |
| United Kingdom  | 9    | 9  |
| United States   | 8    | 8  |



## Health

### Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP)

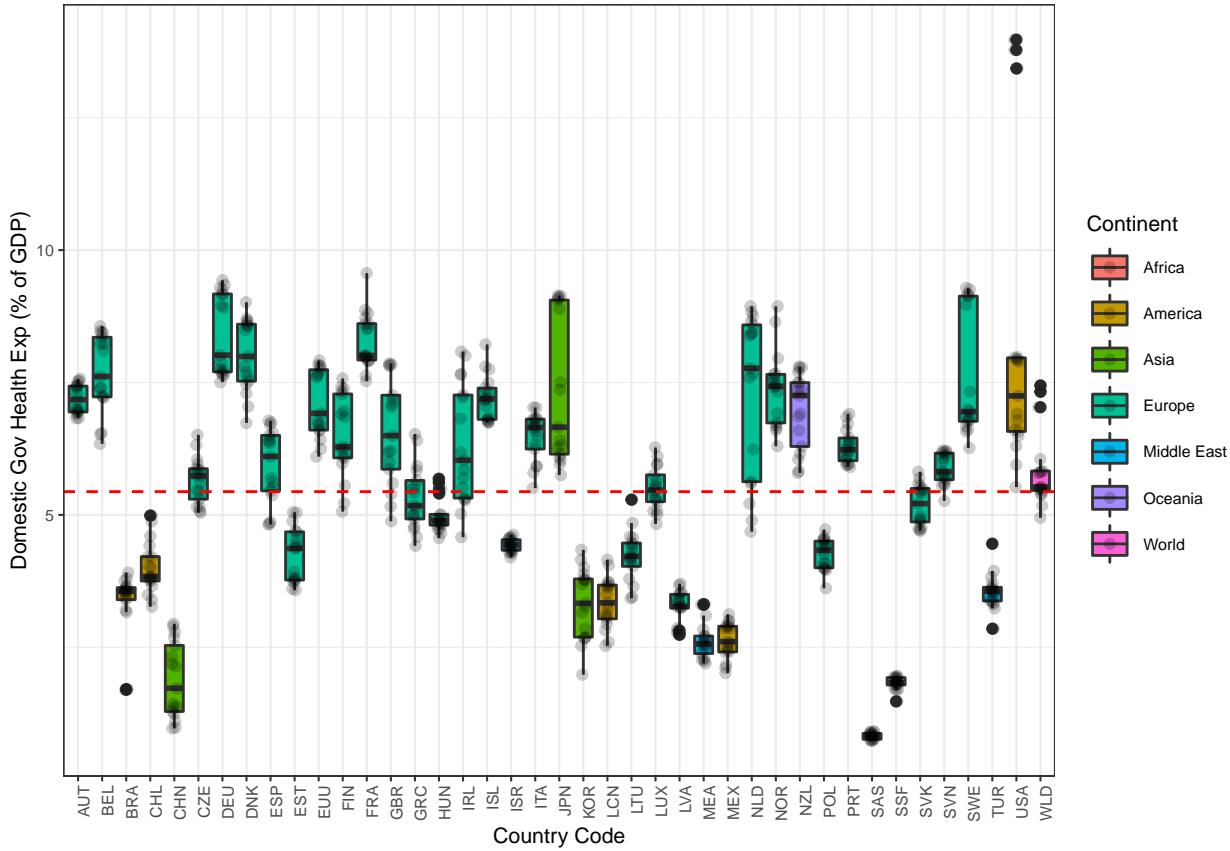
Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic public sources for health. Domestic public sources include domestic revenue as internal transfers and grants, transfers, subsidies to voluntary health insurance beneficiaries, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) or enterprise financing schemes as well as compulsory prepayment and social health insurance contributions. They do not include external resources spent by governments on health.

The health expenditure estimates have been prepared by the World Health Organization under the framework of the System of Health Accounts 2011 (SHA 2011). The Health SHA 2011 tracks all health spending in a given country over a defined period of time regardless of the entity or institution that financed and managed that spending. It generates consistent and comprehensive data on health spending in a country, which in turn can contribute to evidence-based policy-making.

Table 46: Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP)

| Country Name | Mean | SD   |
|--------------|------|------|
| Austria      | 7.2  | 0.27 |
| Belgium      | 7.7  | 0.75 |
| Brazil       | 3.3  | 0.64 |
| Chile        | 4    | 0.49 |
| China        | 1.9  | 0.71 |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD    |
|----------------------------|------|-------|
| Czech Republic             | 5.7  | 0.43  |
| Denmark                    | 8    | 0.68  |
| Estonia                    | 4.2  | 0.52  |
| European Union             | 7.1  | 0.64  |
| Finland                    | 6.5  | 0.79  |
| France                     | 8.3  | 0.53  |
| Germany                    | 8.4  | 0.77  |
| Greece                     | 5.3  | 0.61  |
| Hungary                    | 5    | 0.34  |
| Iceland                    | 7.2  | 0.43  |
| Ireland                    | 6.3  | 1.1   |
| Israel                     | 4.4  | 0.13  |
| Italy                      | 6.5  | 0.45  |
| Japan                      | 7.3  | 1.4   |
| Korea, Rep.                | 3.3  | 0.67  |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 3.3  | 0.48  |
| Latvia                     | 3.3  | 0.31  |
| Lithuania                  | 4.2  | 0.48  |
| Luxembourg                 | 5.5  | 0.41  |
| Mexico                     | 2.6  | 0.34  |
| Middle East & North Africa | 2.6  | 0.34  |
| Netherlands                | 7.3  | 1.6   |
| New Zealand                | 7    | 0.72  |
| Norway                     | 7.4  | 0.71  |
| Poland                     | 4.3  | 0.3   |
| Portugal                   | 6.3  | 0.32  |
| Slovak Republic            | 5.2  | 0.38  |
| Slovenia                   | 5.9  | 0.29  |
| South Asia                 | 0.83 | 0.062 |
| Spain                      | 5.9  | 0.7   |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 1.8  | 0.12  |
| Sweden                     | 7.6  | 1.2   |
| Turkey                     | 3.6  | 0.34  |
| United Kingdom             | 6.6  | 1     |
| United States              | 8.2  | 2.7   |
| World                      | 5.9  | 0.73  |



## Domestic general government health expenditure (% of general government expenditure)

Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic public sources for health. Domestic public sources include domestic revenue as internal transfers and grants, transfers, subsidies to voluntary health insurance beneficiaries, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) or enterprise financing schemes as well as compulsory prepayment and social health insurance contributions. They do not include external resources spent by governments on health.

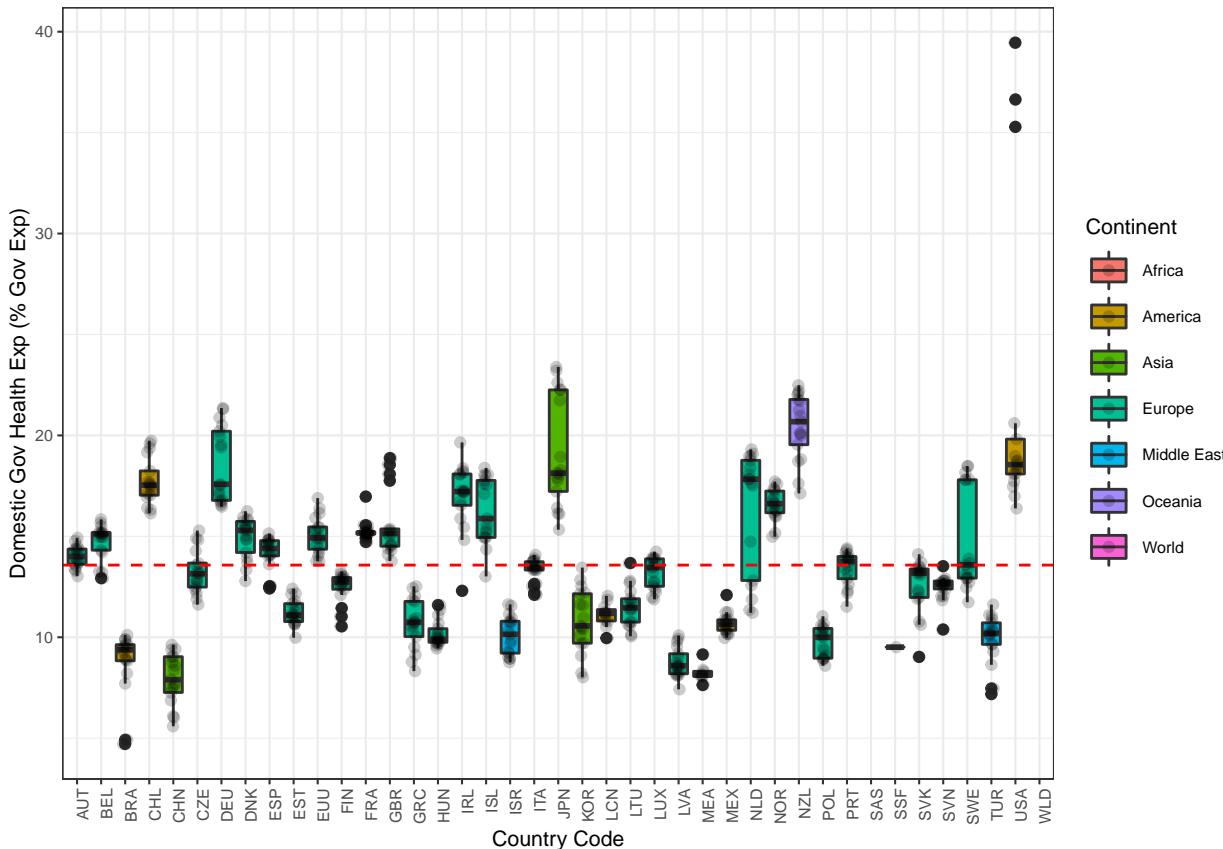
### Statistical concept and methodology

The health expenditure estimates have been prepared by the World Health Organization under the framework of the System of Health Accounts 2011 (SHA 2011). The Health SHA 2011 tracks all health spending in a given country over a defined period of time regardless of the entity or institution that financed and managed that spending. It generates consistent and comprehensive data on health spending in a country, which in turn can contribute to evidence-based policy-making.

Table 47: Domestic general government health expenditure (% of general government expenditure)

| Country Name | Mean | SD   |
|--------------|------|------|
| Austria      | 14   | 0.54 |
| Belgium      | 15   | 0.87 |
| Brazil       | 8.7  | 1.6  |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD   |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Chile                      | 18   | 1.1  |
| China                      | 7.9  | 1.3  |
| Czech Republic             | 13   | 1.1  |
| Denmark                    | 15   | 1    |
| Estonia                    | 11   | 0.65 |
| European Union             | 15   | 0.91 |
| Finland                    | 12   | 0.77 |
| France                     | 15   | 0.48 |
| Germany                    | 19   | 1.9  |
| Greece                     | 11   | 1.2  |
| Hungary                    | 10   | 0.64 |
| Iceland                    | 16   | 1.6  |
| Ireland                    | 17   | 1.7  |
| Israel                     | 10   | 0.97 |
| Italy                      | 13   | 0.59 |
| Japan                      | 19   | 2.8  |
| Korea, Rep.                | 11   | 1.6  |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 11   | 0.59 |
| Latvia                     | 8.8  | 0.74 |
| Lithuania                  | 11   | 0.98 |
| Luxembourg                 | 13   | 0.77 |
| Mexico                     | 11   | 0.52 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 8.2  | 0.43 |
| Netherlands                | 16   | 3.1  |
| New Zealand                | 20   | 1.6  |
| Norway                     | 17   | 0.78 |
| Poland                     | 9.8  | 0.77 |
| Portugal                   | 13   | 0.84 |
| Slovak Republic            | 13   | 1.3  |
| Slovenia                   | 12   | 0.66 |
| Spain                      | 14   | 0.87 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 9.5  | NA   |
| Sweden                     | 15   | 2.5  |
| Turkey                     | 9.9  | 1.2  |
| United Kingdom             | 16   | 1.6  |
| United States              | 22   | 7.5  |



## Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)

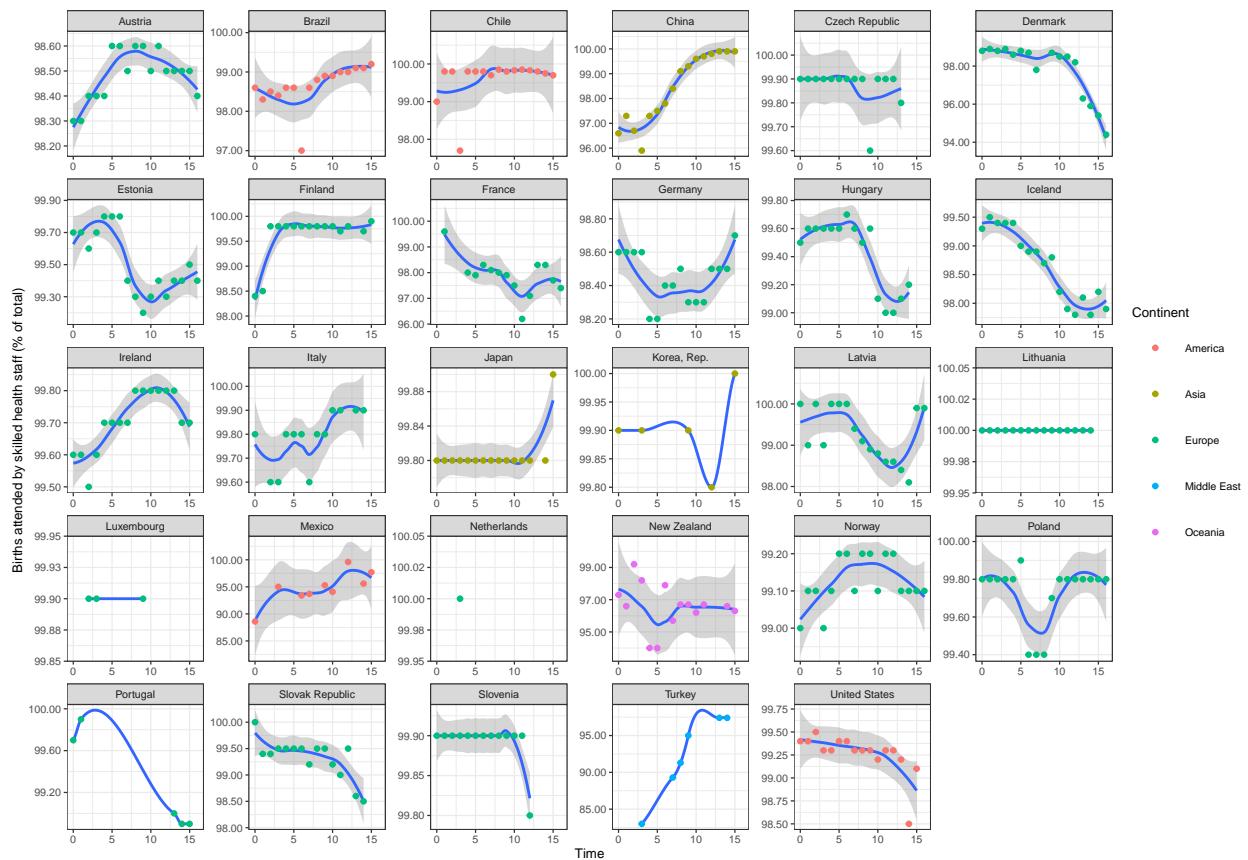
Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

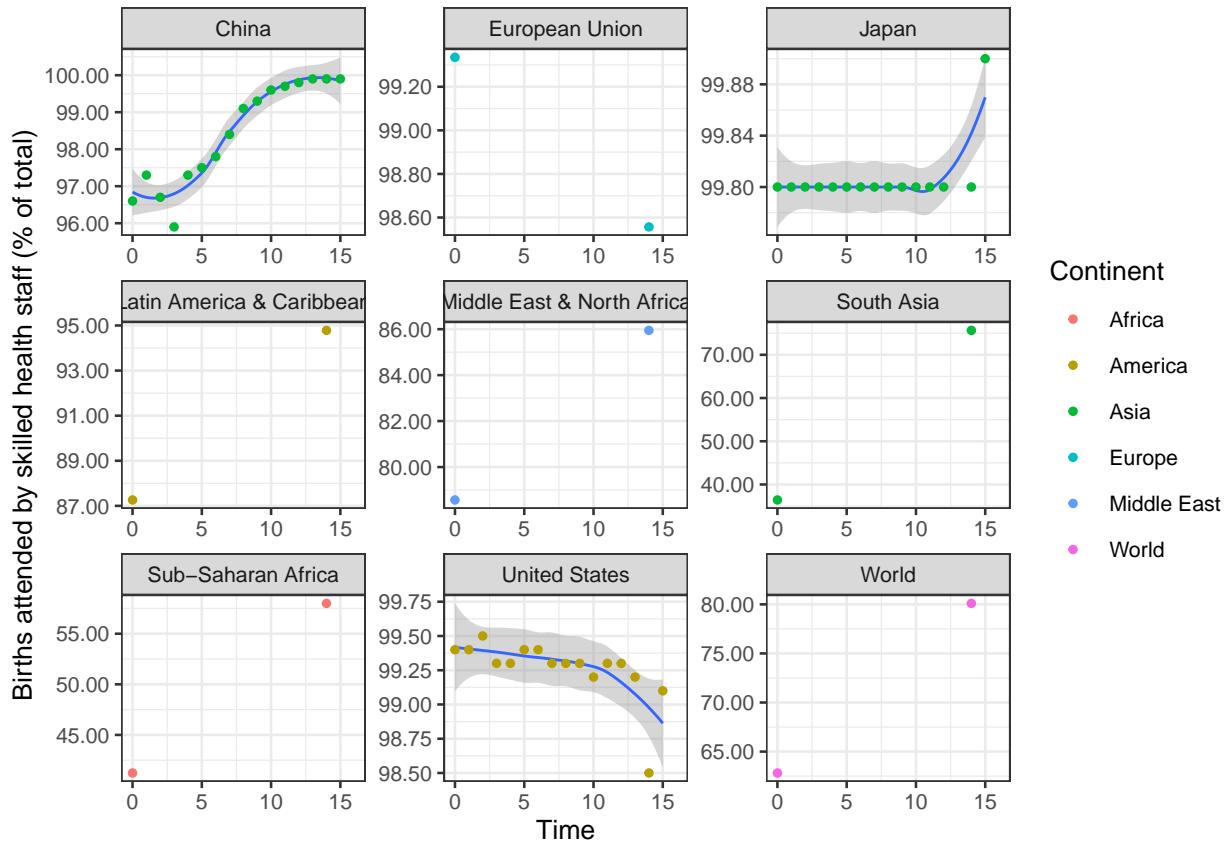
Reproductive health is a state of physical and mental well-being in relation to the reproductive system and its functions and processes. Means of achieving reproductive health include education and services during pregnancy and childbirth, safe and effective contraception, and prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries.

Table 48: Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD    |
|----------------|------|-------|
| Austria        | 98   | 0.1   |
| Brazil         | 99   | 0.52  |
| Chile          | 100  | 0.55  |
| China          | 98   | 1.4   |
| Czech Republic | 100  | 0.083 |
| Denmark        | 98   | 1.5   |
| Estonia        | 100  | 0.2   |
| European Union | 99   | 0.55  |
| Finland        | 100  | 0.47  |
| France         | 98   | 0.75  |
| Germany        | 98   | 0.15  |
| Hungary        | 99   | 0.26  |
| Iceland        | 99   | 0.63  |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD    |
|----------------------------|------|-------|
| Ireland                    | 100  | 0.093 |
| Italy                      | 100  | 0.11  |
| Japan                      | 100  | 0.026 |
| Korea, Rep.                | 100  | 0.071 |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 91   | 5.3   |
| Latvia                     | 99   | 0.66  |
| Lithuania                  | 100  | 0     |
| Luxembourg                 | 100  | 0     |
| Mexico                     | 95   | 3.1   |
| Middle East & North Africa | 82   | 5.2   |
| Netherlands                | 100  | NA    |
| New Zealand                | 97   | 1.4   |
| Norway                     | 99   | 0.066 |
| Poland                     | 100  | 0.16  |
| Portugal                   | 99   | 0.48  |
| Slovak Republic            | 99   | 0.38  |
| Slovenia                   | 100  | 0.028 |
| South Asia                 | 56   | 28    |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 50   | 12    |
| Turkey                     | 92   | 5.6   |
| United States              | 99   | 0.22  |
| World                      | 71   | 12    |





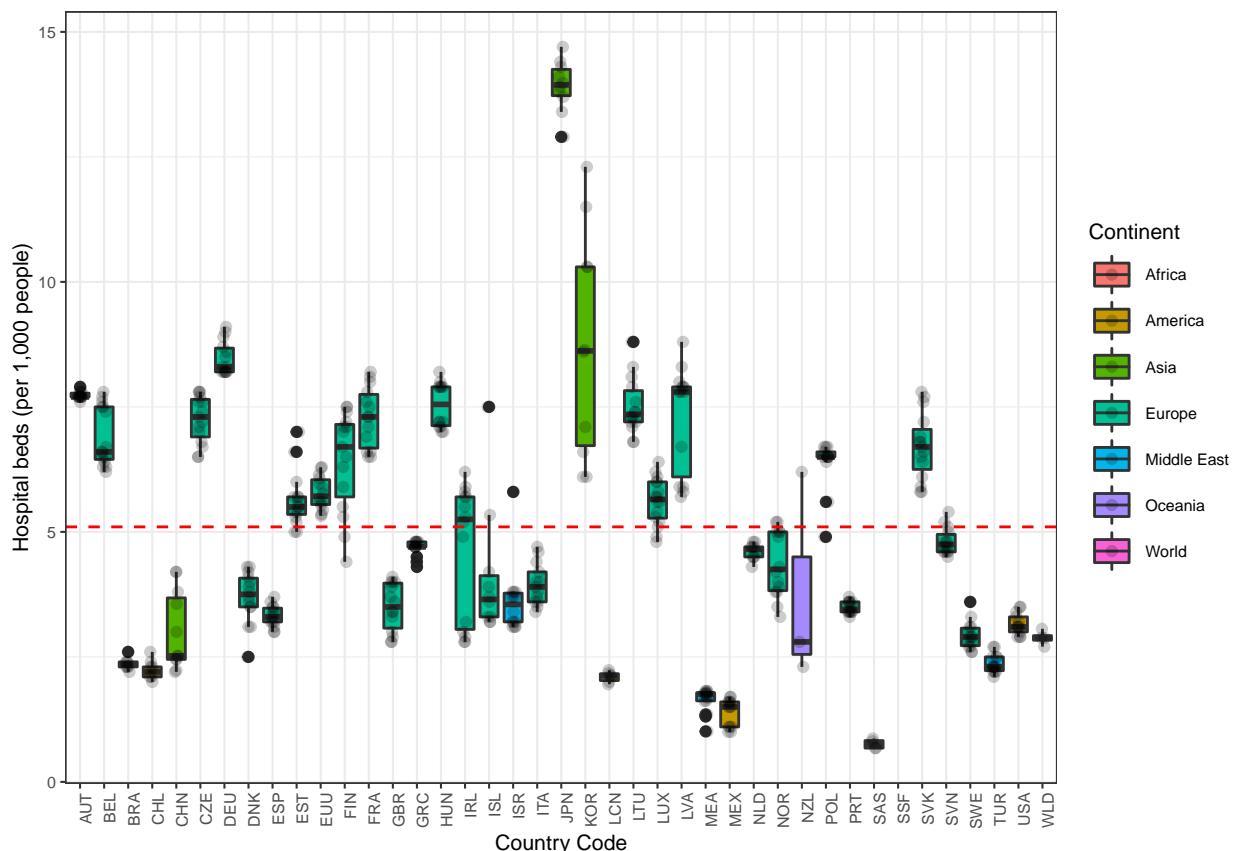
## Hospital beds (per 1,000 people)

Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases beds for both acute and chronic care are included.

Table 49: Hospital beds (per 1,000 people)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD    |
|----------------|------|-------|
| Austria        | 7.7  | 0.073 |
| Belgium        | 6.9  | 0.59  |
| Brazil         | 2.4  | 0.12  |
| Chile          | 2.2  | 0.18  |
| China          | 3    | 0.78  |
| Czech Republic | 7.3  | 0.47  |
| Denmark        | 3.7  | 0.52  |
| Estonia        | 5.6  | 0.55  |
| European Union | 5.8  | 0.33  |
| Finland        | 6.4  | 1     |
| France         | 7.3  | 0.61  |
| Germany        | 8.5  | 0.33  |
| Greece         | 4.7  | 0.16  |
| Hungary        | 7.5  | 0.45  |
| Iceland        | 4.1  | 1.4   |
| Ireland        | 4.6  | 1.4   |
| Israel         | 3.6  | 0.69  |
| Italy          | 4    | 0.42  |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD    |
|----------------------------|------|-------|
| Japan                      | 14   | 0.52  |
| Korea, Rep.                | 8.8  | 2.3   |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 2.1  | 0.11  |
| Latvia                     | 7.3  | 1.1   |
| Lithuania                  | 7.5  | 0.57  |
| Luxembourg                 | 5.6  | 0.47  |
| Mexico                     | 1.4  | 0.27  |
| Middle East & North Africa | 1.6  | 0.24  |
| Netherlands                | 4.6  | 0.16  |
| New Zealand                | 3.8  | 2.1   |
| Norway                     | 4.4  | 0.67  |
| Poland                     | 6.4  | 0.52  |
| Portugal                   | 3.5  | 0.12  |
| Slovak Republic            | 6.7  | 0.66  |
| Slovenia                   | 4.8  | 0.27  |
| South Asia                 | 0.76 | 0.098 |
| Spain                      | 3.3  | 0.21  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | NaN  | NaN   |
| Sweden                     | 2.9  | 0.28  |
| Turkey                     | 2.4  | 0.19  |
| United Kingdom             | 3.5  | 0.48  |
| United States              | 3.2  | 0.21  |
| World                      | 2.9  | 0.15  |



# Demographics

## Population, total

Table 50: Population, total

| Country Name               | Mean          | SD          |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Austria                    | 8,348,563     | 228,752     |
| Belgium                    | 10,790,215    | 392,045     |
| Brazil                     | 193,378,349   | 10,611,493  |
| Chile                      | 16,711,945    | 879,690     |
| China                      | 1,326,576,111 | 37,679,538  |
| Czech Republic             | 10,381,383    | 151,437     |
| Denmark                    | 5,519,388     | 131,322     |
| Estonia                    | 1,343,018     | 26,643      |
| European Union             | 500,757,595   | 7,755,772   |
| Finland                    | 5,333,805     | 113,678     |
| France                     | 64,323,747    | 1,958,121   |
| Germany                    | 81,891,776    | 777,055     |
| Greece                     | 10,954,080    | 118,705     |
| Hungary                    | 10,009,199    | 130,595     |
| Iceland                    | 311,214       | 18,736      |
| Ireland                    | 4,378,747     | 327,395     |
| Israel                     | 7,442,750     | 752,086     |
| Italy                      | 58,864,560    | 1,366,414   |
| Japan                      | 127,546,017   | 427,203     |
| Korea, Rep.                | 49,236,661    | 1,405,901   |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 585,371,161   | 37,650,858  |
| Latvia                     | 2,145,543     | 139,775     |
| Lithuania                  | 3,166,409     | 223,932     |
| Luxembourg                 | 502,324       | 50,941      |
| Mexico                     | 114,885,325   | 8,867,085   |
| Middle East & North Africa | 377,909,531   | 40,887,993  |
| Netherlands                | 16,526,986    | 347,938     |
| New Zealand                | 4,282,417     | 268,872     |
| Norway                     | 4,837,087     | 267,777     |
| Poland                     | 38,110,054    | 94,710      |
| Portugal                   | 10,455,424    | 96,104      |
| Slovak Republic            | 5,394,419     | 22,313      |
| Slovenia                   | 2,029,455     | 30,254      |
| South Asia                 | 1,592,833,605 | 125,902,261 |
| Spain                      | 44,792,714    | 2,253,877   |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 851,309,476   | 122,934,714 |
| Sweden                     | 9,324,682     | 373,596     |
| Turkey                     | 71,409,152    | 5,395,175   |
| United Kingdom             | 62,160,366    | 2,348,606   |
| United States              | 304,547,144   | 13,646,683  |
| World                      | 6,814,079,822 | 442,366,995 |

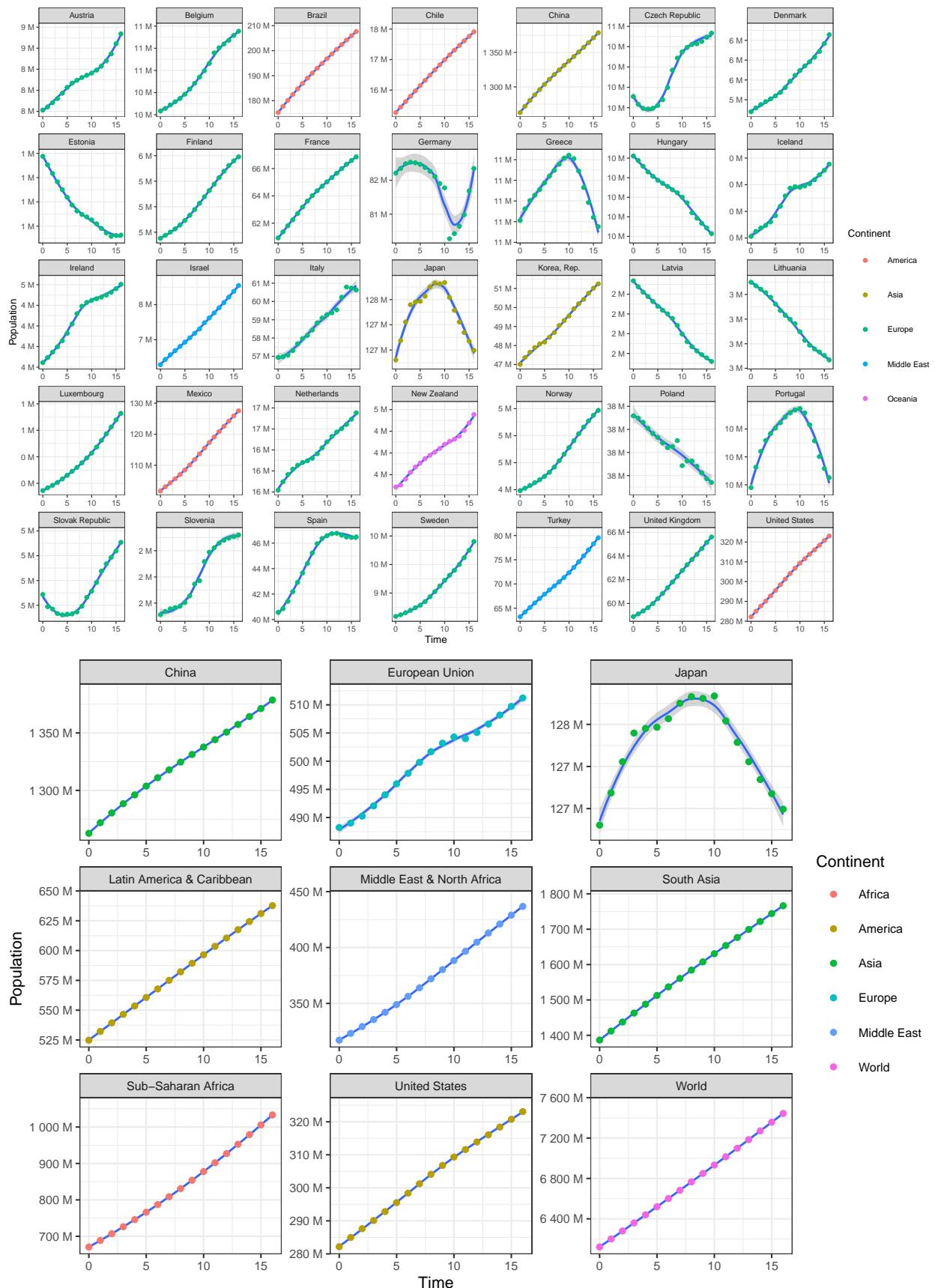


Table 51: Male and Female, %

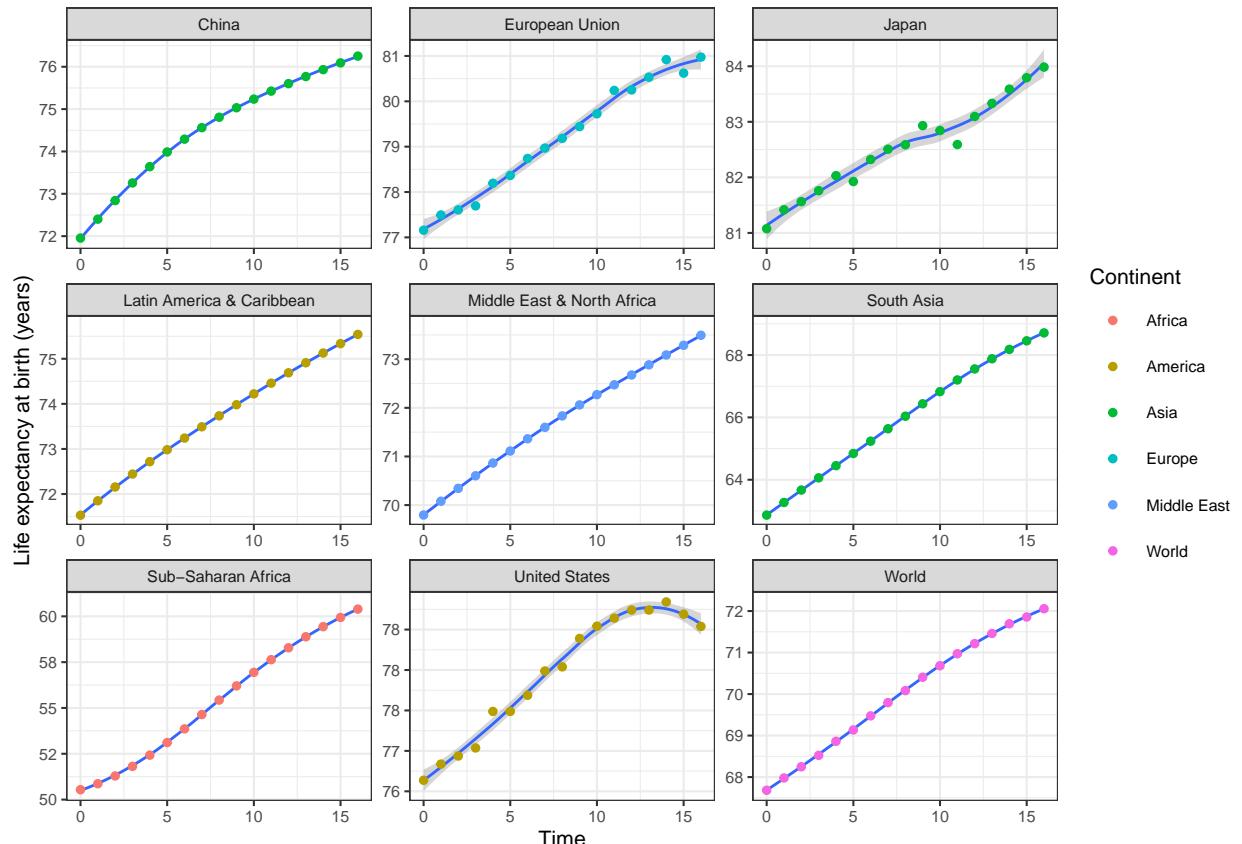
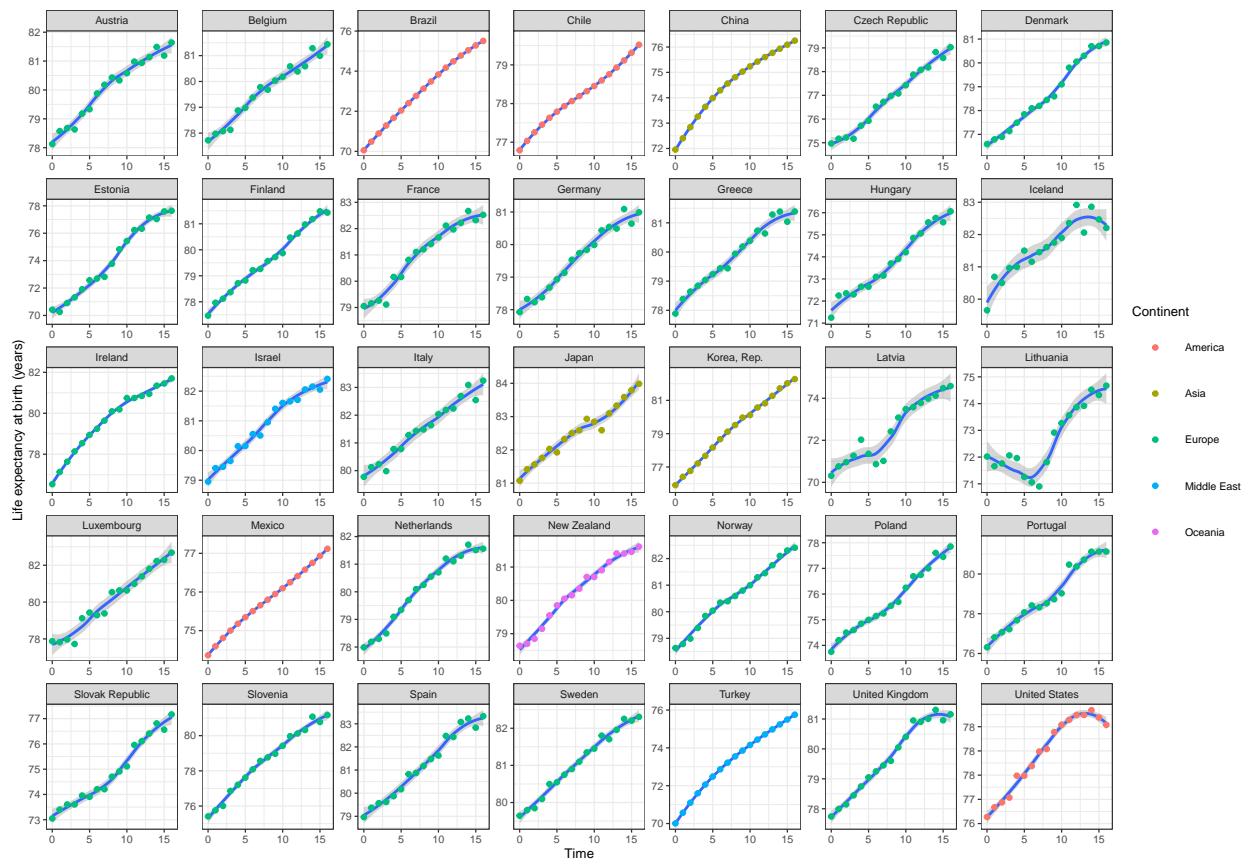
| Country Name               | Male Mean | Female Mean |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Austria                    | 49        | 51          |
| Belgium                    | 49        | 51          |
| Brazil                     | 49        | 51          |
| Chile                      | 49        | 51          |
| China                      | 51        | 49          |
| Czech Republic             | 49        | 51          |
| Denmark                    | 50        | 50          |
| Estonia                    | 47        | 53          |
| European Union             | 49        | 51          |
| Finland                    | 49        | 51          |
| France                     | 49        | 51          |
| Germany                    | 49        | 51          |
| Greece                     | 49        | 51          |
| Hungary                    | 47        | 53          |
| Iceland                    | 50        | 50          |
| Ireland                    | 50        | 50          |
| Israel                     | 49        | 51          |
| Italy                      | 49        | 51          |
| Japan                      | 49        | 51          |
| Korea, Rep.                | 50        | 50          |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 49        | 51          |
| Latvia                     | 46        | 54          |
| Lithuania                  | 46        | 54          |
| Luxembourg                 | 50        | 50          |
| Mexico                     | 50        | 50          |
| Middle East & North Africa | 51        | 49          |
| Netherlands                | 50        | 50          |
| New Zealand                | 49        | 51          |
| Norway                     | 50        | 50          |
| Poland                     | 48        | 52          |
| Portugal                   | 48        | 52          |
| Slovak Republic            | 49        | 51          |
| Slovenia                   | 49        | 51          |
| South Asia                 | 52        | 48          |
| Spain                      | 49        | 51          |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 50        | 50          |
| Sweden                     | 50        | 50          |
| Turkey                     | 49        | 51          |
| United Kingdom             | 49        | 51          |
| United States              | 49        | 51          |
| World                      | 50        | 50          |

**Life expectancy at birth, total (years)**

Table 52: Life expectancy at birth (years)

| Country Name | Mean | SD |
|--------------|------|----|
| Austria      | 80   | 1  |

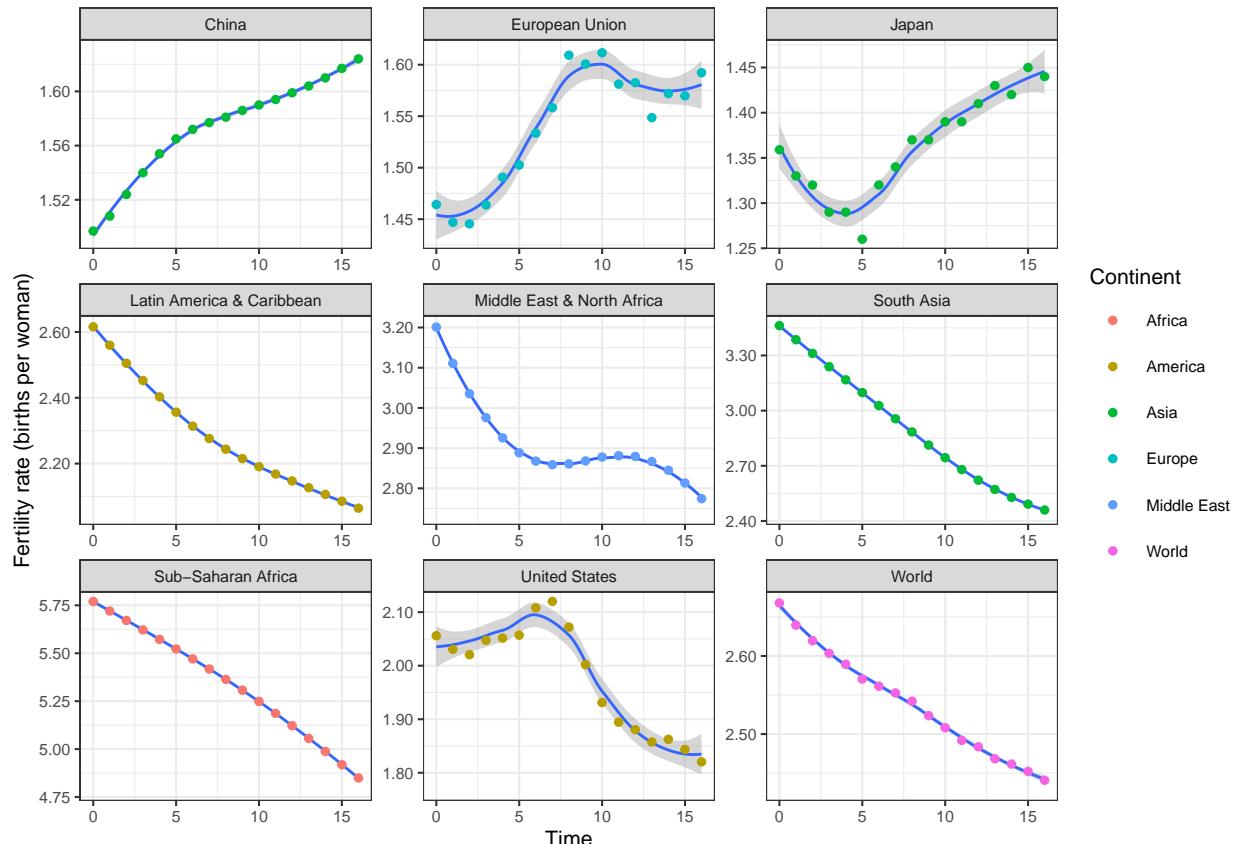
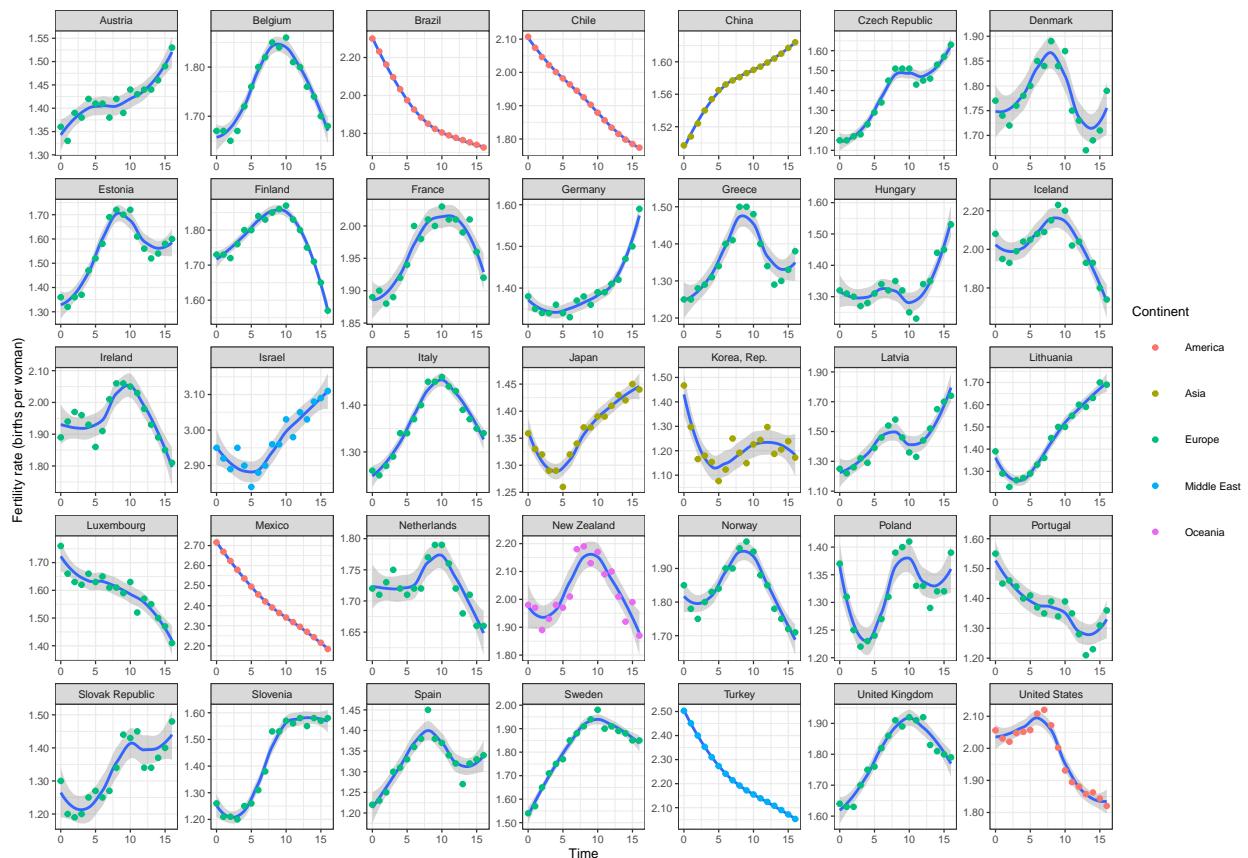
| Country Name               | Mean | SD |
|----------------------------|------|----|
| Belgium                    | 80   | 1  |
| Brazil                     | 73   | 2  |
| Chile                      | 78   | 1  |
| China                      | 75   | 1  |
| Czech Republic             | 77   | 1  |
| Denmark                    | 79   | 2  |
| Estonia                    | 74   | 3  |
| European Union             | 79   | 1  |
| Finland                    | 80   | 1  |
| France                     | 81   | 1  |
| Germany                    | 80   | 1  |
| Greece                     | 80   | 1  |
| Hungary                    | 74   | 2  |
| Iceland                    | 82   | 1  |
| Ireland                    | 80   | 2  |
| Israel                     | 81   | 1  |
| Italy                      | 82   | 1  |
| Japan                      | 83   | 1  |
| Korea, Rep.                | 79   | 2  |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 74   | 1  |
| Latvia                     | 73   | 2  |
| Lithuania                  | 73   | 1  |
| Luxembourg                 | 80   | 2  |
| Mexico                     | 76   | 1  |
| Middle East & North Africa | 72   | 1  |
| Netherlands                | 80   | 1  |
| New Zealand                | 80   | 1  |
| Norway                     | 81   | 1  |
| Poland                     | 76   | 1  |
| Portugal                   | 79   | 2  |
| Slovak Republic            | 75   | 1  |
| Slovenia                   | 79   | 2  |
| South Asia                 | 66   | 2  |
| Spain                      | 81   | 2  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 56   | 4  |
| Sweden                     | 81   | 1  |
| Turkey                     | 73   | 2  |
| United Kingdom             | 80   | 1  |
| United States              | 78   | 1  |
| World                      | 70   | 1  |



## Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Table 53: Fertility rate (births per woman)

| Country Name               | Mean | SD    |
|----------------------------|------|-------|
| Austria                    | 1.4  | 0.053 |
| Belgium                    | 1.7  | 0.071 |
| Brazil                     | 1.9  | 0.18  |
| Chile                      | 1.9  | 0.11  |
| China                      | 1.6  | 0.039 |
| Czech Republic             | 1.4  | 0.17  |
| Denmark                    | 1.8  | 0.063 |
| Estonia                    | 1.5  | 0.13  |
| European Union             | 1.5  | 0.058 |
| Finland                    | 1.8  | 0.091 |
| France                     | 2    | 0.051 |
| Germany                    | 1.4  | 0.078 |
| Greece                     | 1.4  | 0.08  |
| Hungary                    | 1.3  | 0.086 |
| Iceland                    | 2    | 0.14  |
| Ireland                    | 1.9  | 0.081 |
| Israel                     | 3    | 0.085 |
| Italy                      | 1.4  | 0.067 |
| Japan                      | 1.4  | 0.057 |
| Korea, Rep.                | 1.2  | 0.093 |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 2.3  | 0.18  |
| Latvia                     | 1.5  | 0.17  |
| Lithuania                  | 1.5  | 0.16  |
| Luxembourg                 | 1.6  | 0.091 |
| Mexico                     | 2.4  | 0.17  |
| Middle East & North Africa | 2.9  | 0.11  |
| Netherlands                | 1.7  | 0.04  |
| New Zealand                | 2    | 0.11  |
| Norway                     | 1.8  | 0.086 |
| Poland                     | 1.3  | 0.062 |
| Portugal                   | 1.4  | 0.082 |
| Slovak Republic            | 1.3  | 0.098 |
| Slovenia                   | 1.4  | 0.16  |
| South Asia                 | 2.9  | 0.34  |
| Spain                      | 1.3  | 0.057 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 5.3  | 0.31  |
| Sweden                     | 1.8  | 0.13  |
| Turkey                     | 2.2  | 0.14  |
| United Kingdom             | 1.8  | 0.098 |
| United States              | 2    | 0.11  |
| World                      | 2.5  | 0.072 |



## Age dependency ratio, old (% of working-age population)

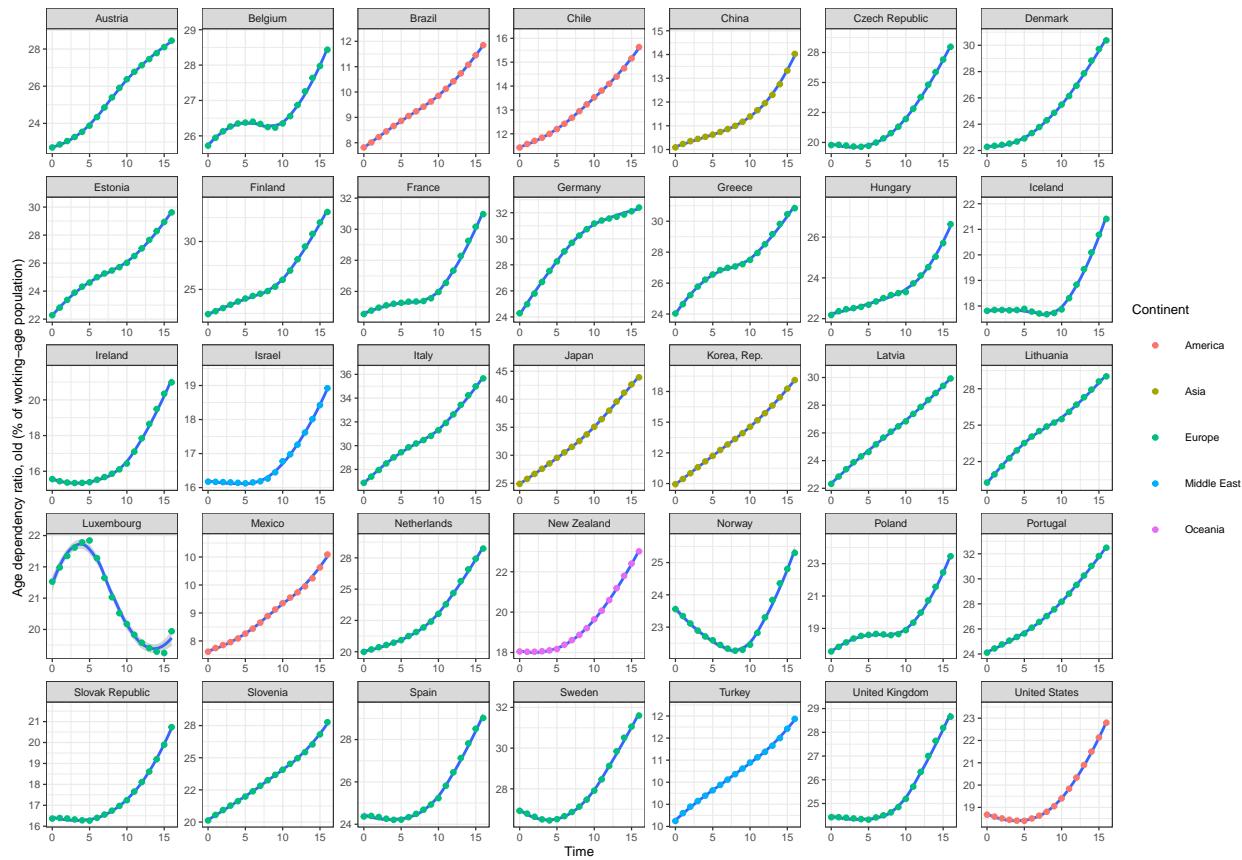
Age dependency ratio, old, is the ratio of older dependents—people older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

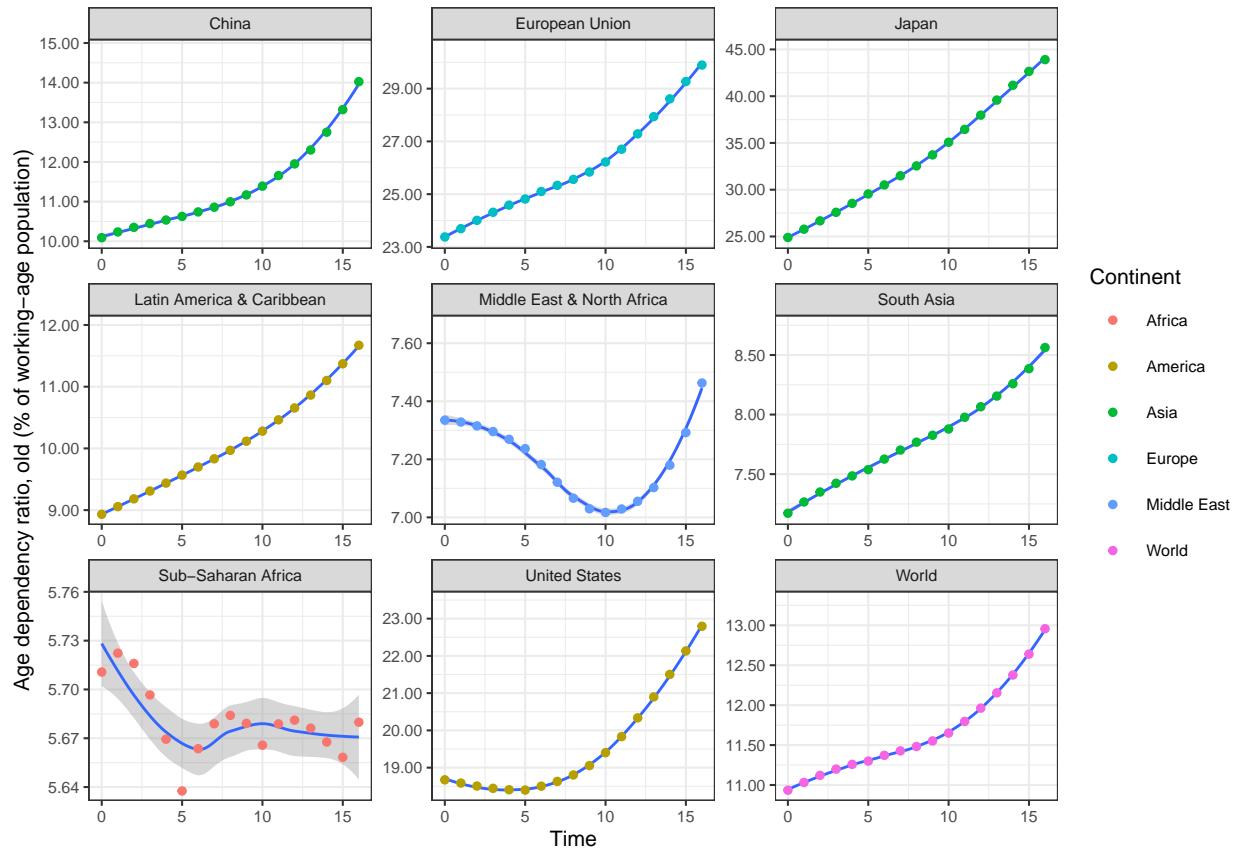
Dependency ratios capture variations in the proportions of children, elderly people, and working-age people in the population that imply the dependency burden that the working-age population bears in relation to children and the elderly. But dependency ratios show only the age composition of a population, not economic dependency. Some children and elderly people are part of the labor force, and many working-age people are not.

Table 54: Age dependency ratio, old (% of working-age population)

| Country Name               | Mean | SD    |
|----------------------------|------|-------|
| Austria                    | 26   | 2.1   |
| Belgium                    | 27   | 0.89  |
| Brazil                     | 9.7  | 1.3   |
| Chile                      | 13   | 1.5   |
| China                      | 12   | 1.4   |
| Czech Republic             | 22   | 3.2   |
| Denmark                    | 25   | 3     |
| Estonia                    | 26   | 2.3   |
| European Union             | 26   | 2.2   |
| Finland                    | 27   | 3.8   |
| France                     | 27   | 2.3   |
| Germany                    | 30   | 2.7   |
| Greece                     | 28   | 2.1   |
| Hungary                    | 24   | 1.6   |
| Iceland                    | 19   | 1.4   |
| Ireland                    | 17   | 2.2   |
| Israel                     | 17   | 1.1   |
| Italy                      | 31   | 2.9   |
| Japan                      | 34   | 6.5   |
| Korea, Rep.                | 14   | 2.8   |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 10   | 0.92  |
| Latvia                     | 26   | 2.5   |
| Lithuania                  | 25   | 2.3   |
| Luxembourg                 | 21   | 0.52  |
| Mexico                     | 9.1  | 0.6   |
| Middle East & North Africa | 7.2  | 0.17  |
| Netherlands                | 23   | 3     |
| New Zealand                | 20   | 1.9   |
| Norway                     | 23   | 1.1   |
| Poland                     | 20   | 2     |
| Portugal                   | 28   | 2.9   |
| Slovak Republic            | 18   | 1.7   |
| Slovenia                   | 24   | 2.5   |
| South Asia                 | 7.8  | 0.45  |
| Spain                      | 26   | 1.8   |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 5.7  | 0.021 |
| Sweden                     | 28   | 1.9   |
| Turkey                     | 11   | 0.75  |
| United Kingdom             | 26   | 1.7   |
| United States              | 20   | 1.7   |

| Country Name | Mean | SD   |
|--------------|------|------|
| World        | 12   | 0.68 |





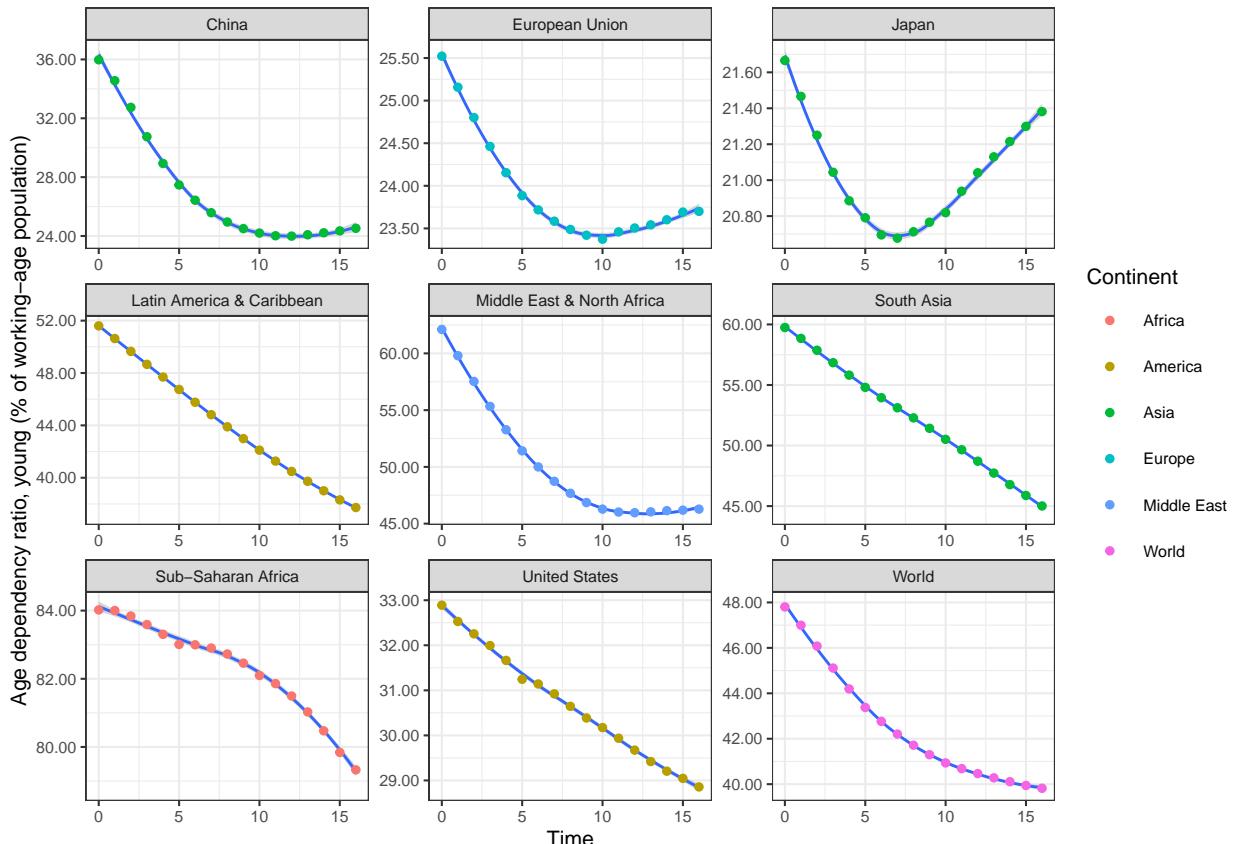
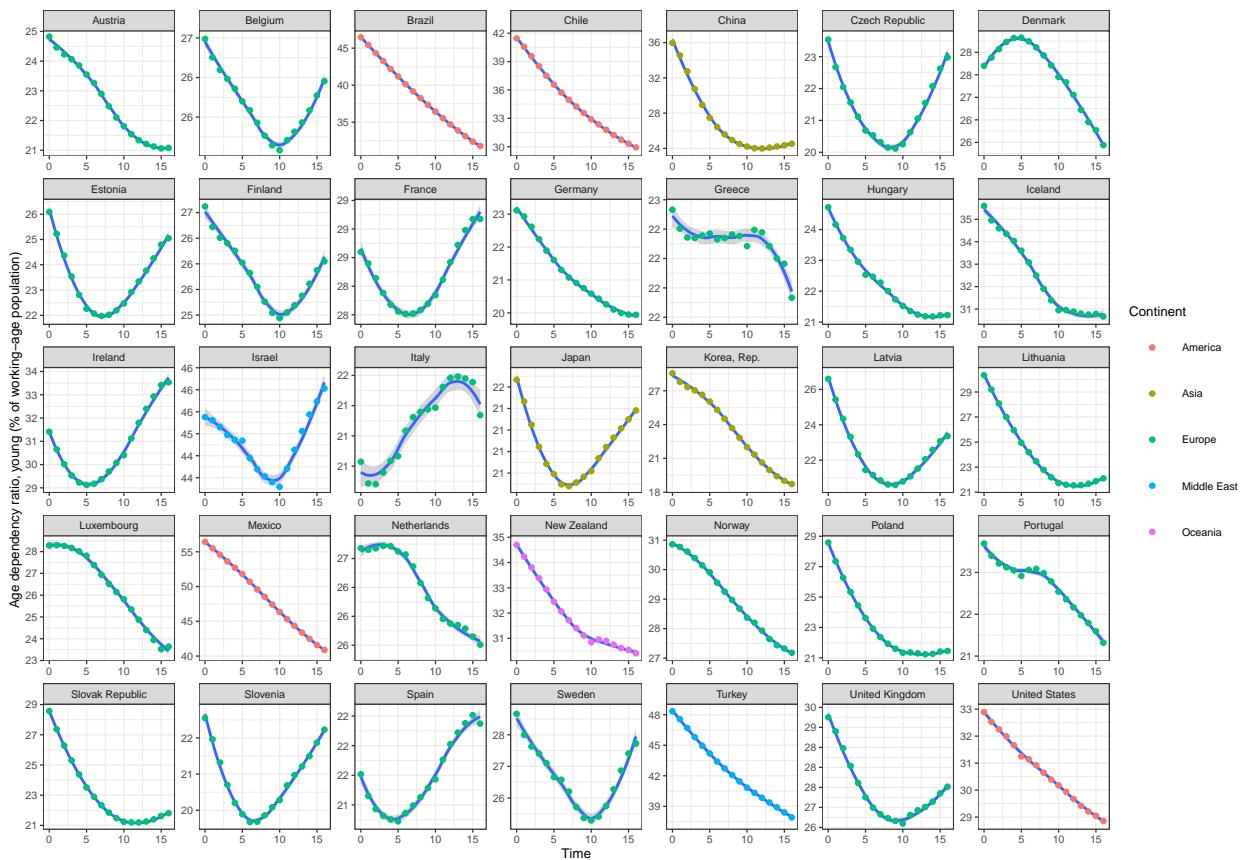
### Age dependency ratio, young (% of working-age population)

Age dependency ratio, young, is the ratio of younger dependents—people younger than 15—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

Table 55: Age dependency ratio, young (% of working-age population)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD   |
|----------------|------|------|
| Austria        | 23   | 1.3  |
| Belgium        | 26   | 0.33 |
| Brazil         | 38   | 4.9  |
| Chile          | 35   | 3.8  |
| China          | 27   | 3.9  |
| Czech Republic | 22   | 1.2  |
| Denmark        | 27   | 0.84 |
| Estonia        | 24   | 1.3  |
| European Union | 24   | 0.64 |
| Finland        | 26   | 0.63 |
| France         | 29   | 0.31 |
| Germany        | 21   | 1.1  |
| Greece         | 22   | 0.22 |
| Hungary        | 22   | 1.1  |
| Iceland        | 32   | 1.7  |
| Ireland        | 31   | 1.6  |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD   |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Israel                     | 45   | 0.71 |
| Italy                      | 21   | 0.12 |
| Japan                      | 21   | 0.3  |
| Korea, Rep.                | 23   | 3.5  |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 44   | 4.6  |
| Latvia                     | 22   | 1.7  |
| Lithuania                  | 24   | 2.9  |
| Luxembourg                 | 26   | 1.8  |
| Mexico                     | 48   | 5.3  |
| Middle East & North Africa | 50   | 5.3  |
| Netherlands                | 26   | 0.69 |
| New Zealand                | 32   | 1.4  |
| Norway                     | 29   | 1.3  |
| Poland                     | 23   | 2.3  |
| Portugal                   | 23   | 0.76 |
| Slovak Republic            | 23   | 2.3  |
| Slovenia                   | 21   | 1    |
| South Asia                 | 52   | 4.9  |
| Spain                      | 22   | 0.64 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 82   | 1.6  |
| Sweden                     | 27   | 1    |
| Turkey                     | 42   | 3.4  |
| United Kingdom             | 27   | 0.78 |
| United States              | 31   | 1.3  |
| World                      | 42   | 2.6  |



## Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)

National poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Poverty headcount ratio among the population is measured based on national (i.e. country-specific) poverty lines. A country may have a unique national poverty line or separate poverty lines for rural and urban areas, or for different geographic areas to reflect differences in the cost of living or sometimes to reflect differences in diets and consumption baskets.

Poverty estimates at national poverty lines are computed from household survey data collected from nationally representative samples of households. These data must contain sufficiently detailed information to compute a comprehensive estimate of total household income or consumption (including consumption or income from own production), from which it is possible to construct a correctly weighted distribution of per capita consumption or income.

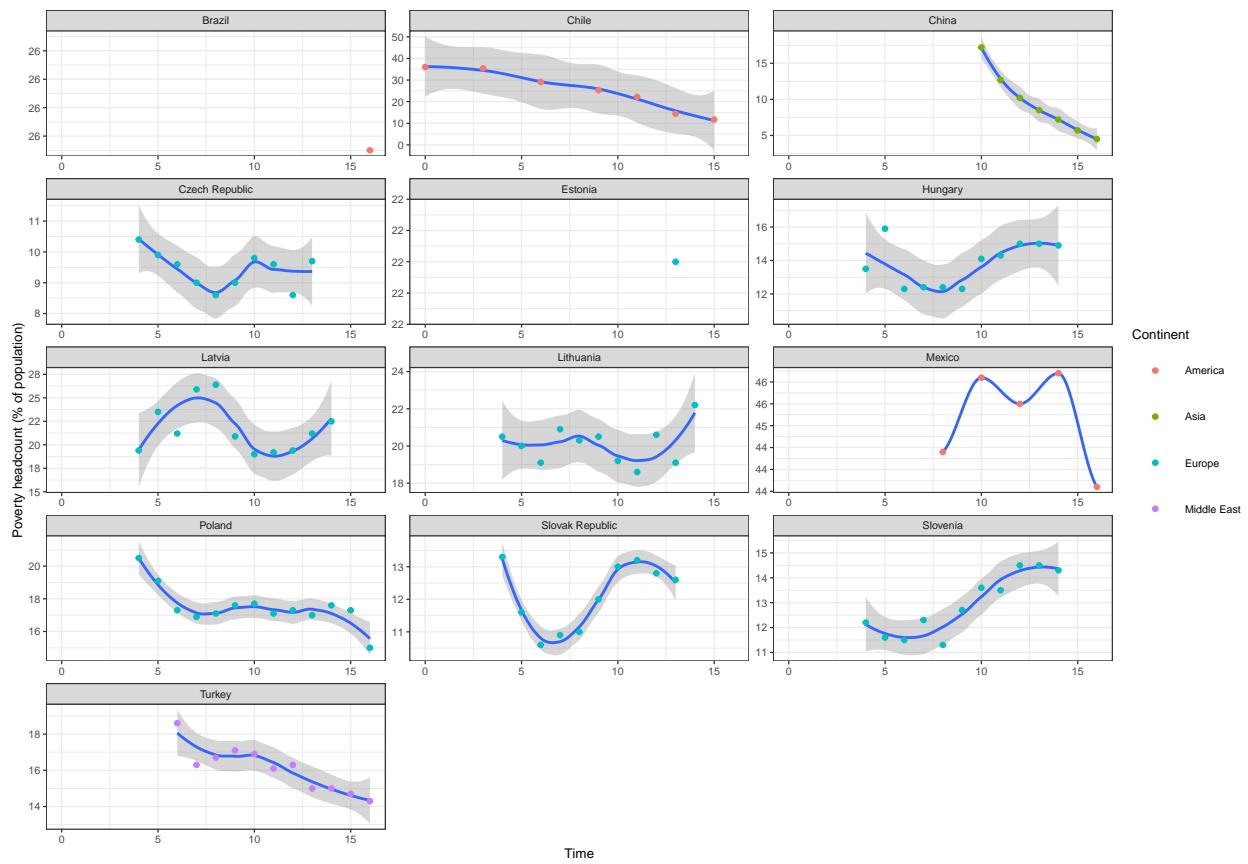
National poverty lines are the benchmark for estimating poverty indicators that are consistent with the country's specific economic and social circumstances. National poverty lines reflect local perceptions of the level and composition of consumption or income needed to be non-poor. The perceived boundary between poor and non-poor typically rises with the average income of a country and thus does not provide a uniform measure for comparing poverty rates across countries. While poverty rates at national poverty lines should not be used for comparing poverty rates across countries, they are appropriate for guiding and monitoring the results of country-specific national poverty reduction strategies.

Almost all national poverty lines are anchored to the cost of a food bundle - based on the prevailing national diet of the poor - that provides adequate nutrition for good health and normal activity, plus an allowance for nonfood spending. National poverty lines must be adjusted for inflation between survey years to remain constant in real terms and thus allow for meaningful comparisons of poverty over time. Because diets and consumption baskets change over time, countries periodically recalculate the poverty line based on new survey data. In such cases the new poverty lines should be deflated to obtain comparable poverty estimates from earlier years. The data is based on the two most recent years for which survey data are available.

Survey year is the year in which the underlying household survey data were collected or, when the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the year in which most of the data were collected.

Table 56: Poverty (% of population)

| Country Name    | Mean | SD   |
|-----------------|------|------|
| Brazil          | 26   | 0.57 |
| Chile           | 23   | 11   |
| China           | 8.6  | 4.6  |
| Czech Republic  | 9.4  | 0.59 |
| Estonia         | 22   | NA   |
| Hungary         | 14   | 1.3  |
| Latvia          | 22   | 2.6  |
| Lithuania       | 20   | 1    |
| Mexico          | 45   | 1.1  |
| Poland          | 18   | 1.3  |
| Slovak Republic | 12   | 1    |
| Slovenia        | 13   | 1.2  |
| Turkey          | 16   | 1.4  |



## Access to electricity (% of population)

Table 57: Access to electricity (% of population)

| Country Name   | Mean | SD   |
|----------------|------|------|
| Austria        | 100  | 0    |
| Belgium        | 100  | 0    |
| Brazil         | 98   | 1.6  |
| Chile          | 99   | 0.92 |
| China          | 99   | 1.4  |
| Czech Republic | 100  | 0    |
| Denmark        | 100  | 0    |
| Estonia        | 100  | 0    |
| European Union | 100  | 0    |
| Finland        | 100  | 0    |
| France         | 100  | 0    |
| Germany        | 100  | 0    |
| Greece         | 100  | 0    |
| Hungary        | 100  | 0    |
| Iceland        | 100  | 0    |
| Ireland        | 100  | 0    |
| Israel         | 100  | 0    |
| Italy          | 100  | 0    |
| Japan          | 100  | 0    |

| Country Name               | Mean | SD   |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Korea, Rep.                | 100  | 0    |
| Latin America & Caribbean  | 95   | 2    |
| Latvia                     | 100  | 0    |
| Lithuania                  | 100  | 0    |
| Luxembourg                 | 100  | 0    |
| Mexico                     | 99   | 0.76 |
| Middle East & North Africa | 95   | 2.1  |
| Netherlands                | 100  | 0    |
| New Zealand                | 100  | 0    |
| Norway                     | 100  | 0    |
| Poland                     | 100  | 0    |
| Portugal                   | 100  | 0    |
| Slovak Republic            | 100  | 0    |
| Slovenia                   | 100  | 0    |
| South Asia                 | 71   | 9.7  |
| Spain                      | 100  | 0    |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 32   | 4.8  |
| Sweden                     | 100  | 0    |
| Turkey                     | 98   | 1.9  |
| United Kingdom             | 100  | 0    |
| United States              | 100  | 0    |
| World                      | 82   | 3.1  |

