

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 splited 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/>

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 growth.

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
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

Country Name	Mean	SD
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

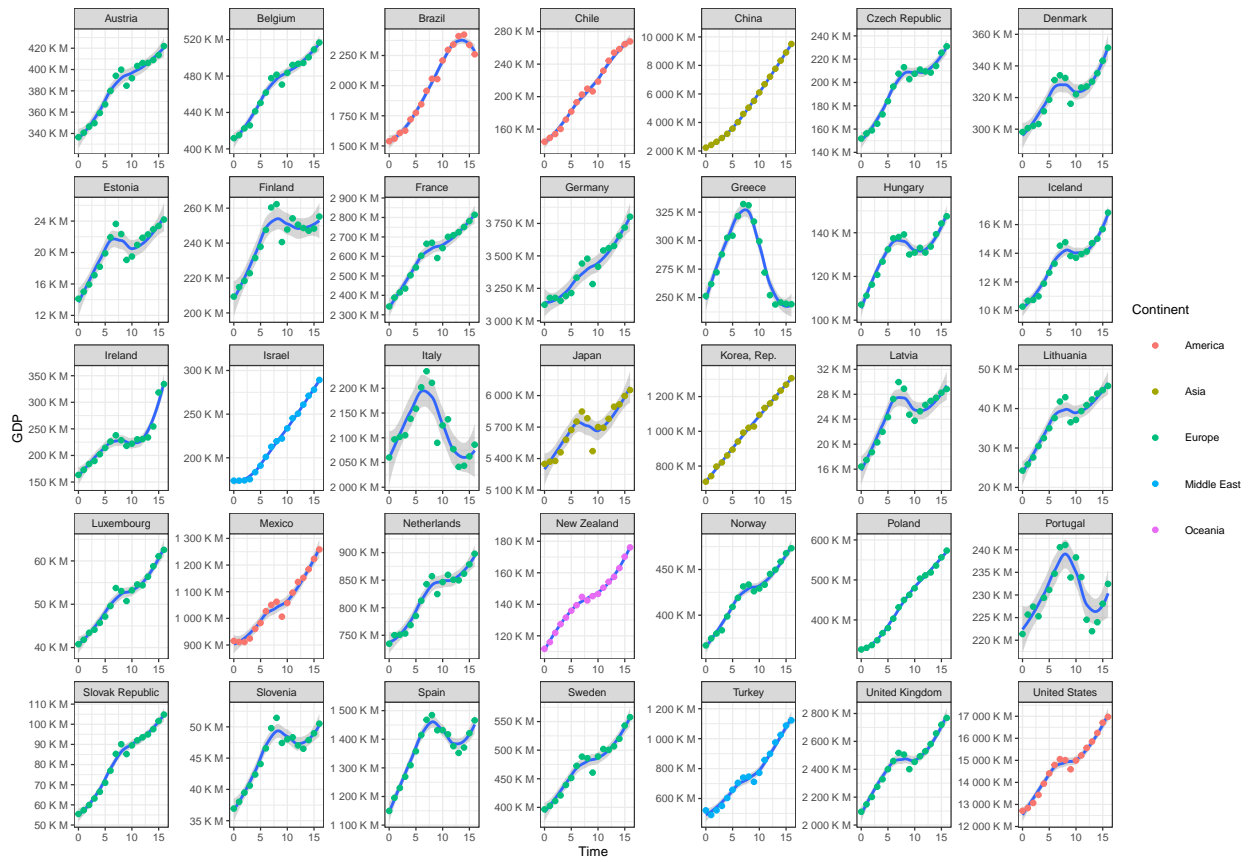


Figure 1: GDP (constant 2010 US\$)

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

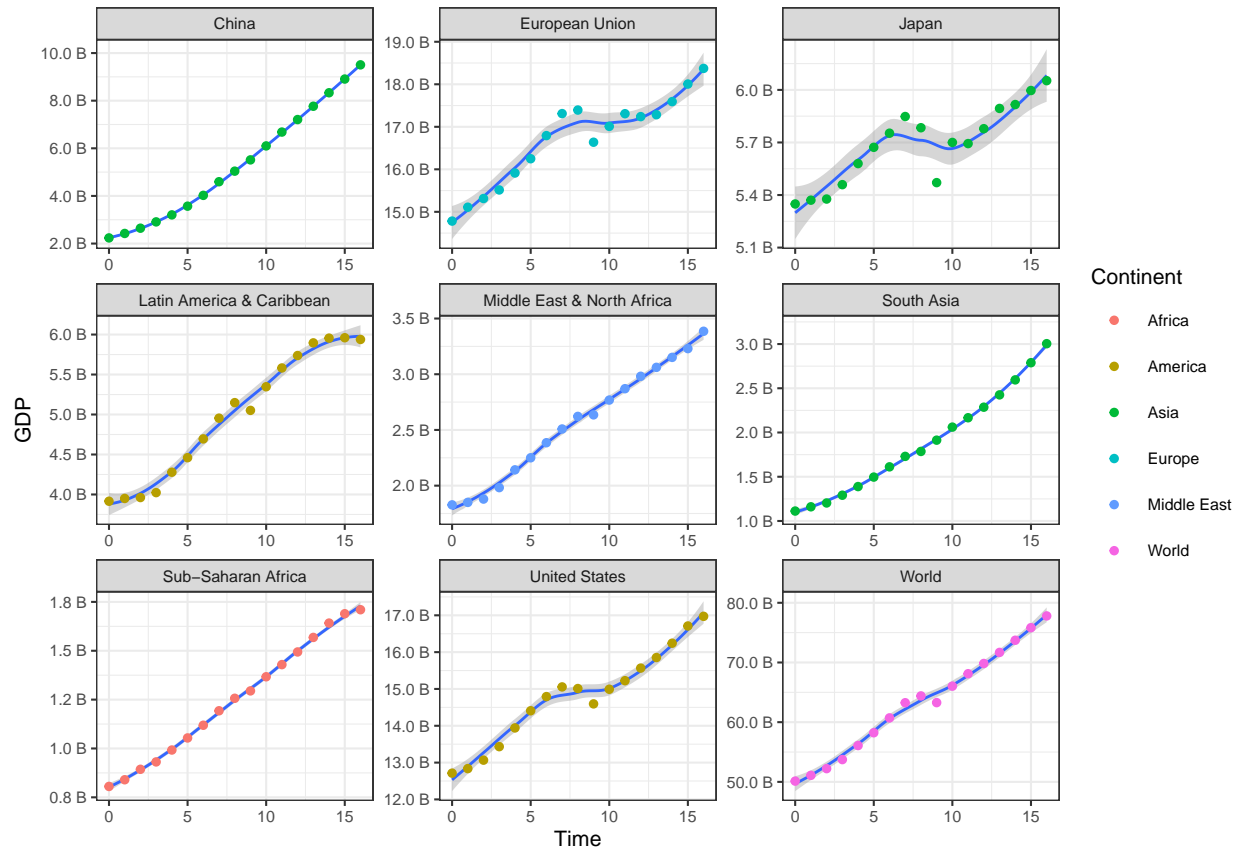
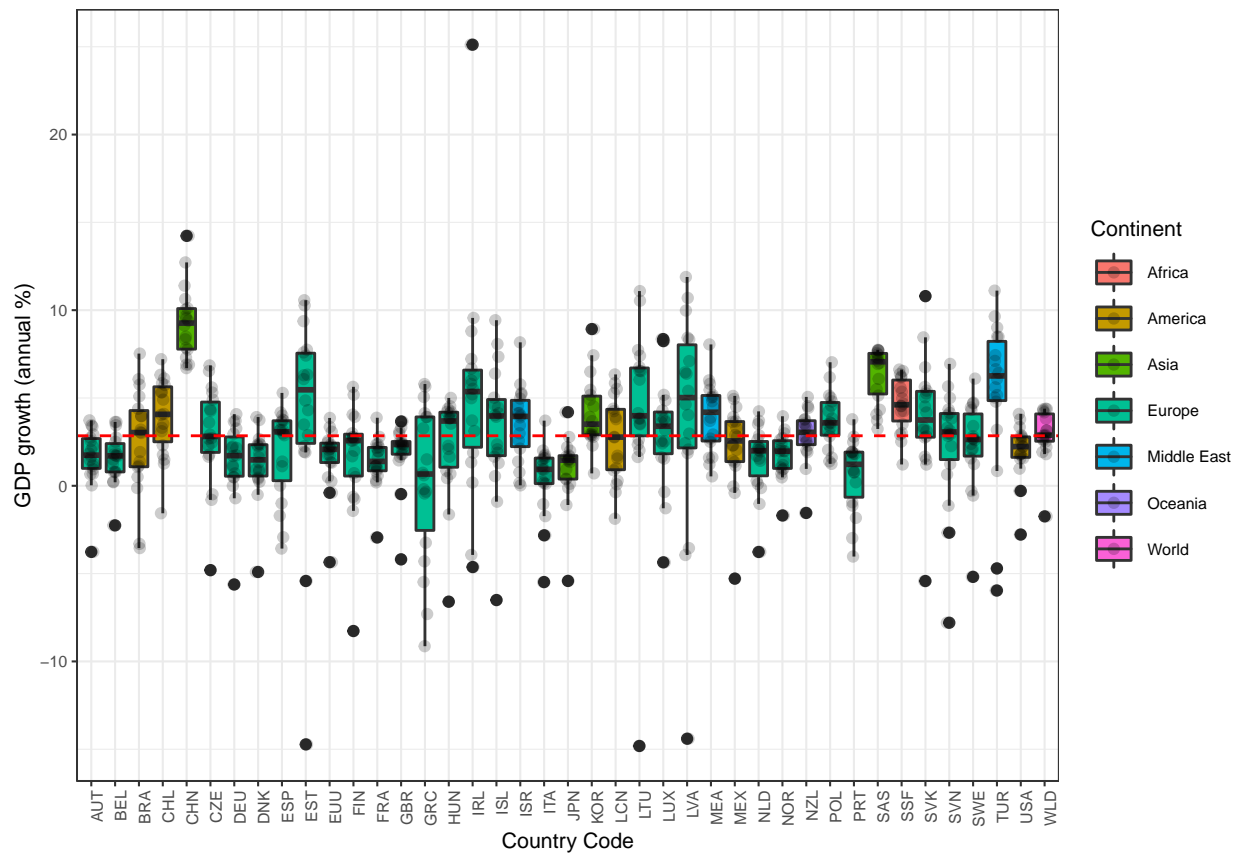


Figure 2: GDP (constant 2010 US\$) Regions and Biggest Countries

GDP growth (annual %)

Table 2: GDP growth (annual %)

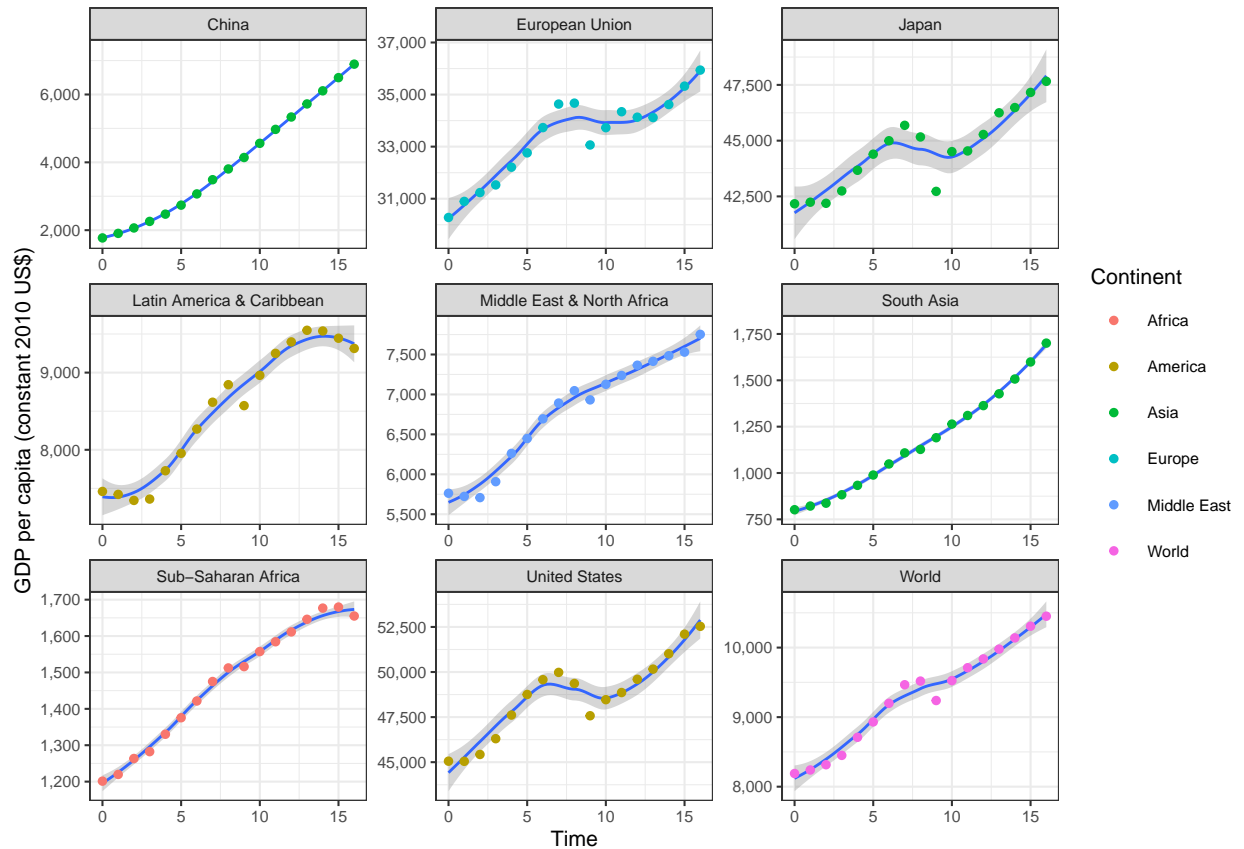
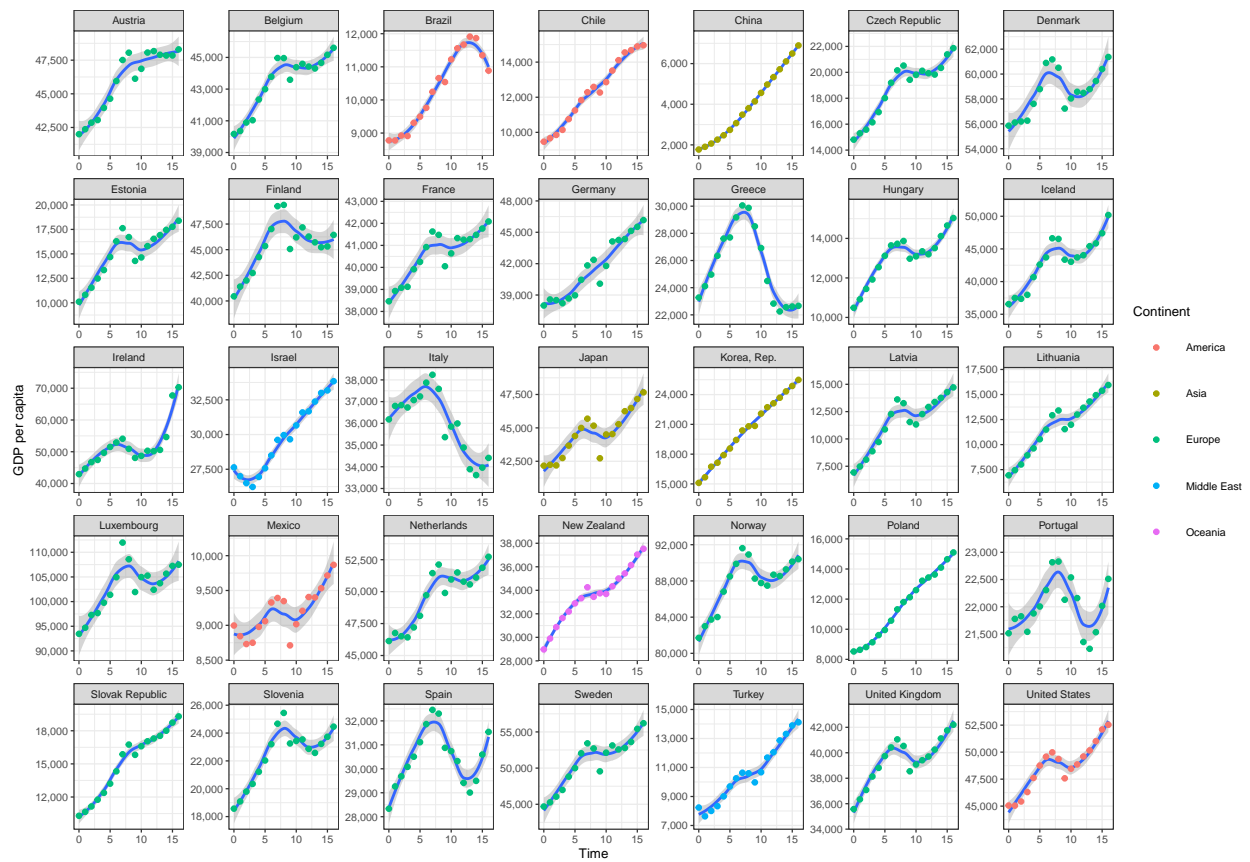
Country Name	Mean	SD
Austria	1.6	1.7
Belgium	1.6	1.4
Brazil	2.5	3
Chile	3.9	2.2
China	9.3	2.1
Czech Republic	2.9	2.9
Denmark	1.3	1.9
Estonia	4.1	6
European Union	1.6	1.8
Finland	1.6	3.1
France	1.4	1.4
Germany	1.4	2.2
Greece	0.23	4.5
Hungary	2.3	2.9
Iceland	3.3	3.6
Ireland	5.2	6.3
Israel	3.5	2.1
Italy	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\$)

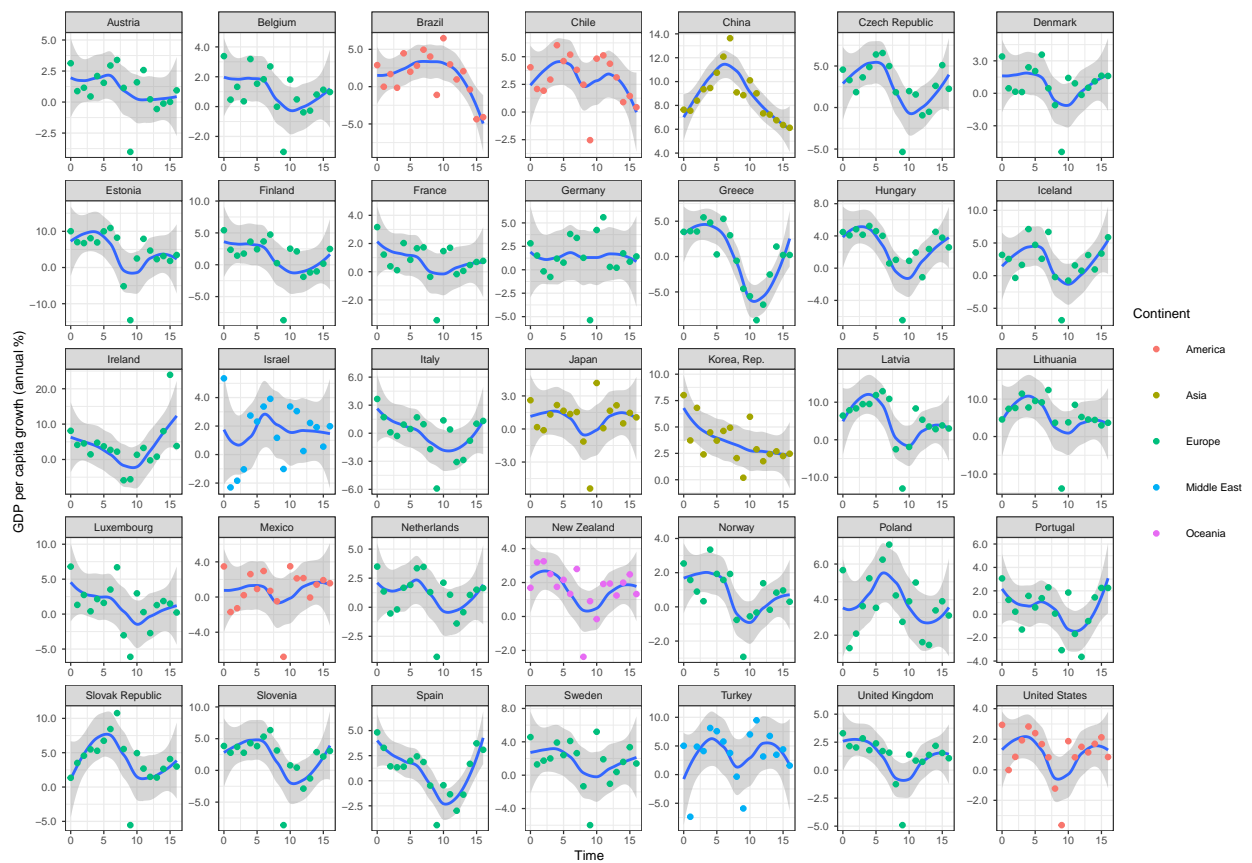
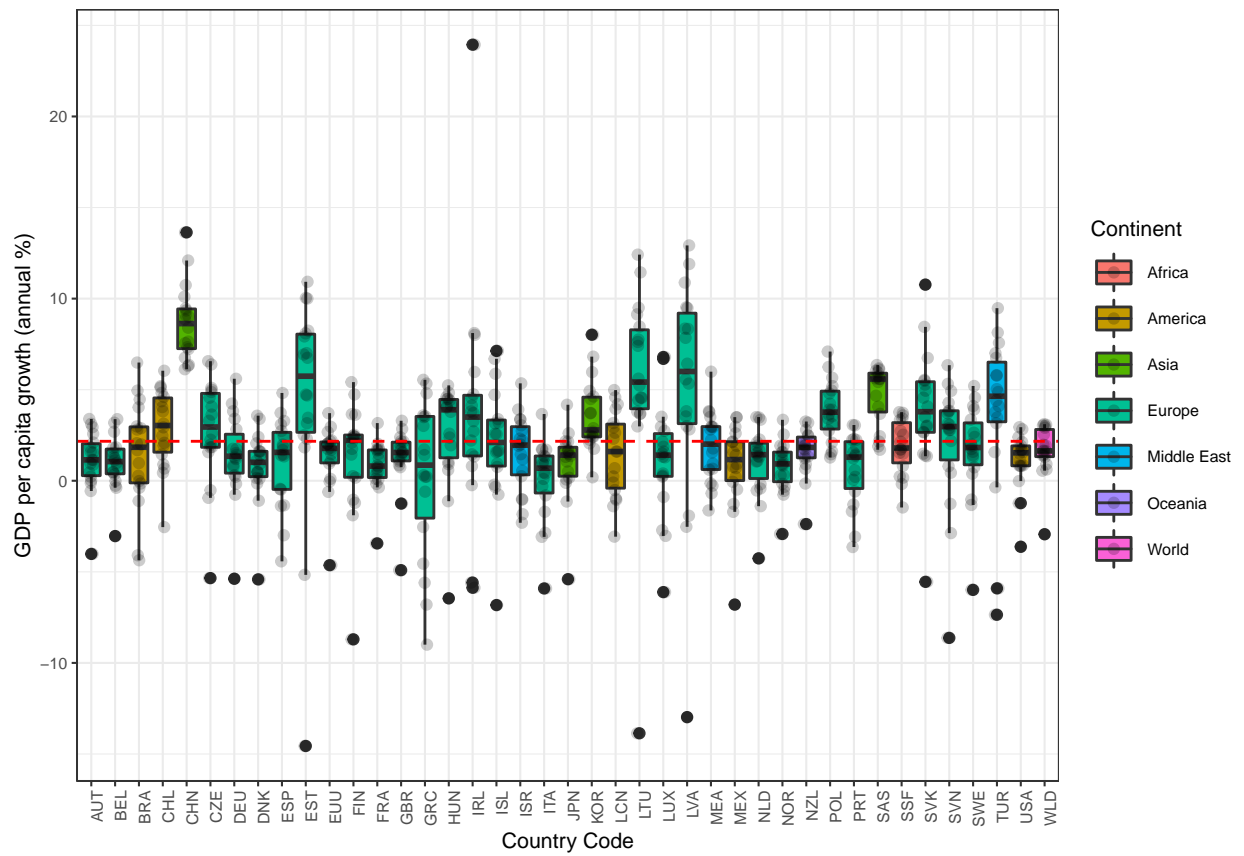
Country Name	Mean	SD
Austria	46,150	2,370
Belgium	43,577	1,860
Brazil	10,377	1,129
Chile	12,486	1,970
China	4,174	1,828
Czech Republic	19,004	2,346
Denmark	58,782	2,014
Estonia	15,259	2,695
European Union	33,553	1,778
Finland	45,378	2,474
France	40,695	1,220
Germany	41,889	3,067
Greece	25,502	2,779
Hungary	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

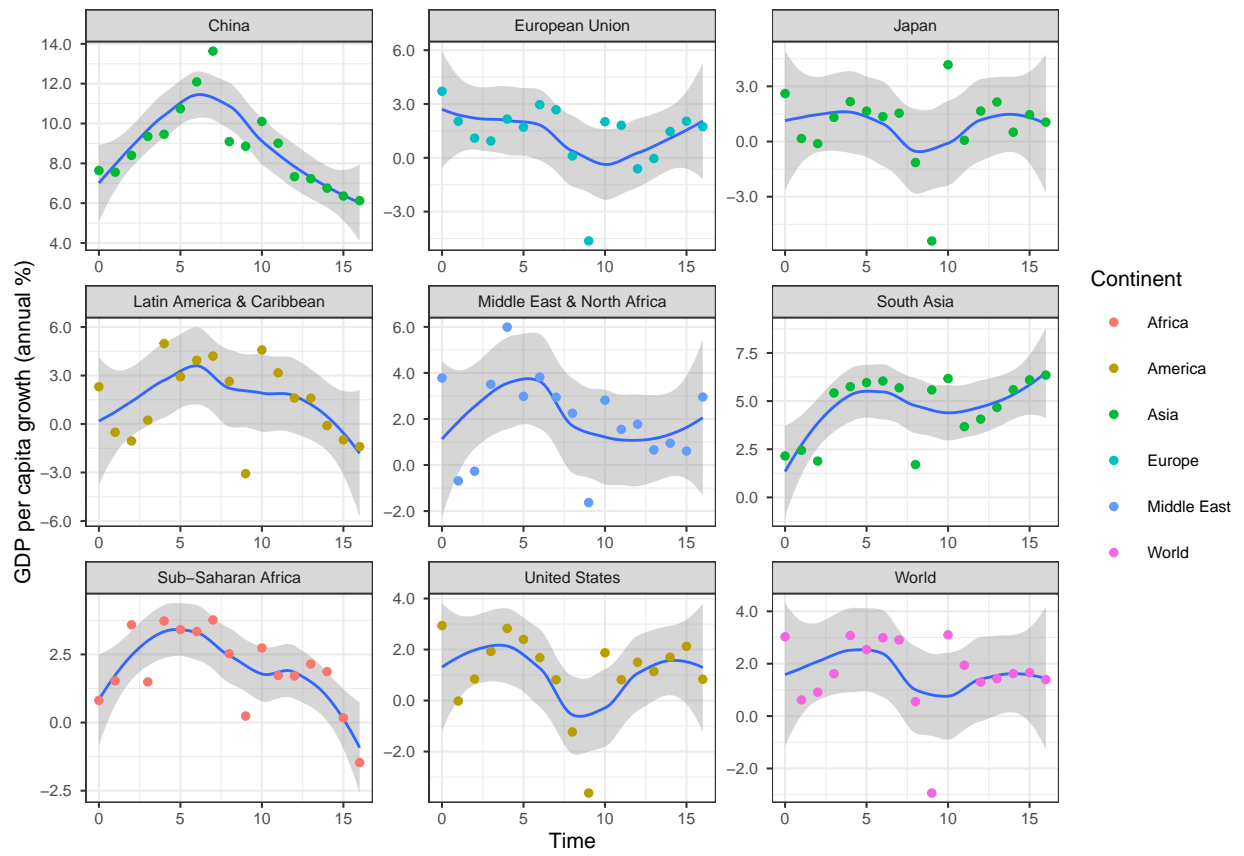


GDP per capita growth (annual %)

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 \$)

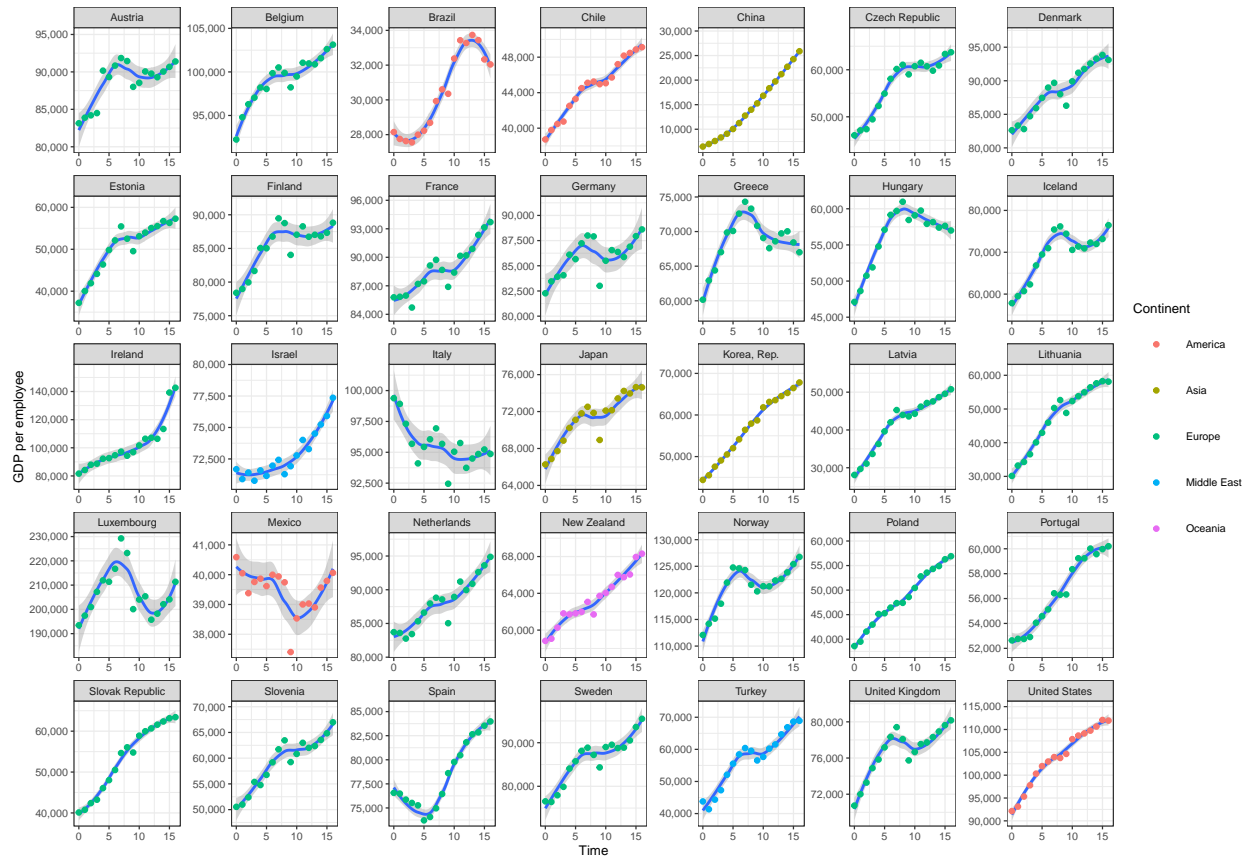
GDP per person employed is gross domestic product (GDP) divided by total employment in the economy. Purchasing power parity (PPP) GDP is GDP converted to 2011 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP that a U.S. dollar has in the United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

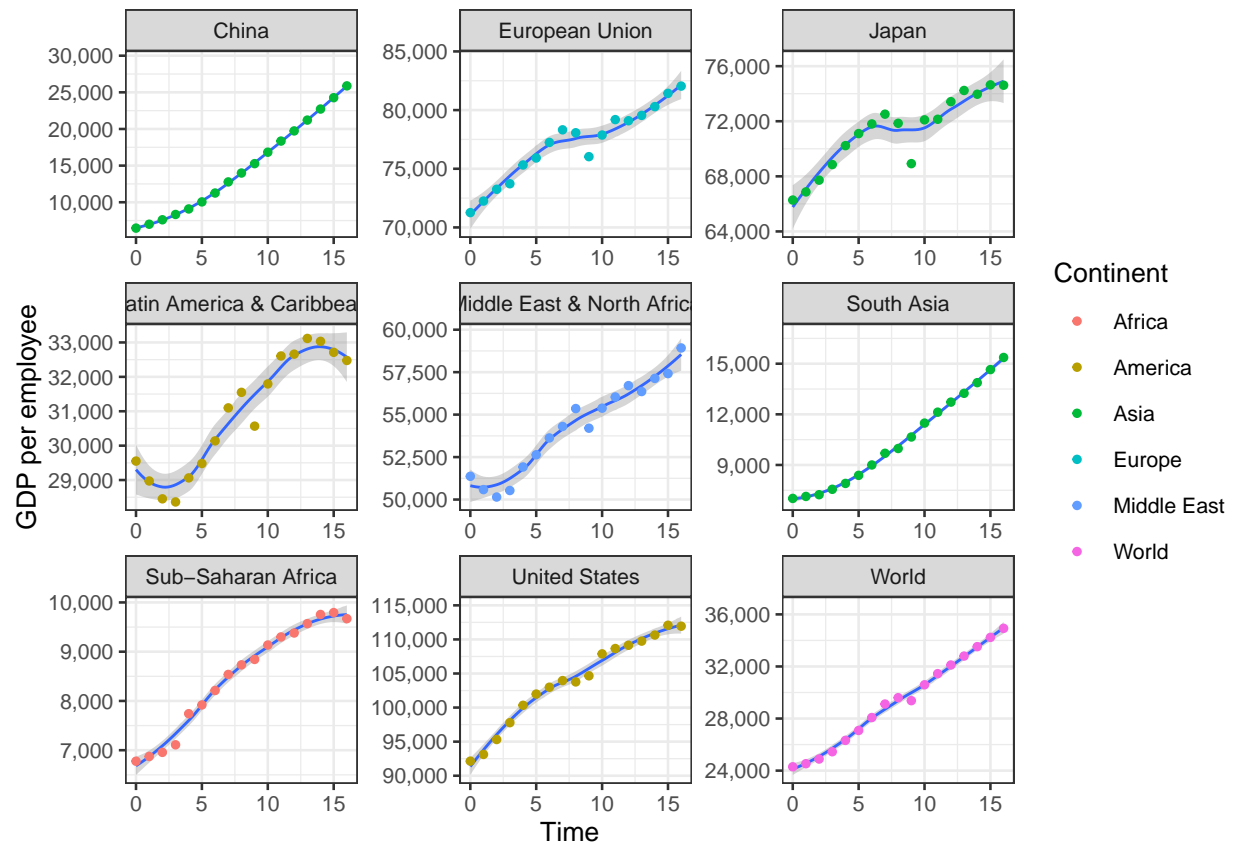
GDP per person employed represents labor productivity — output per unit of labor input. To compare labor productivity levels across countries, GDP is converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates which take account of differences in relative prices between countries.

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





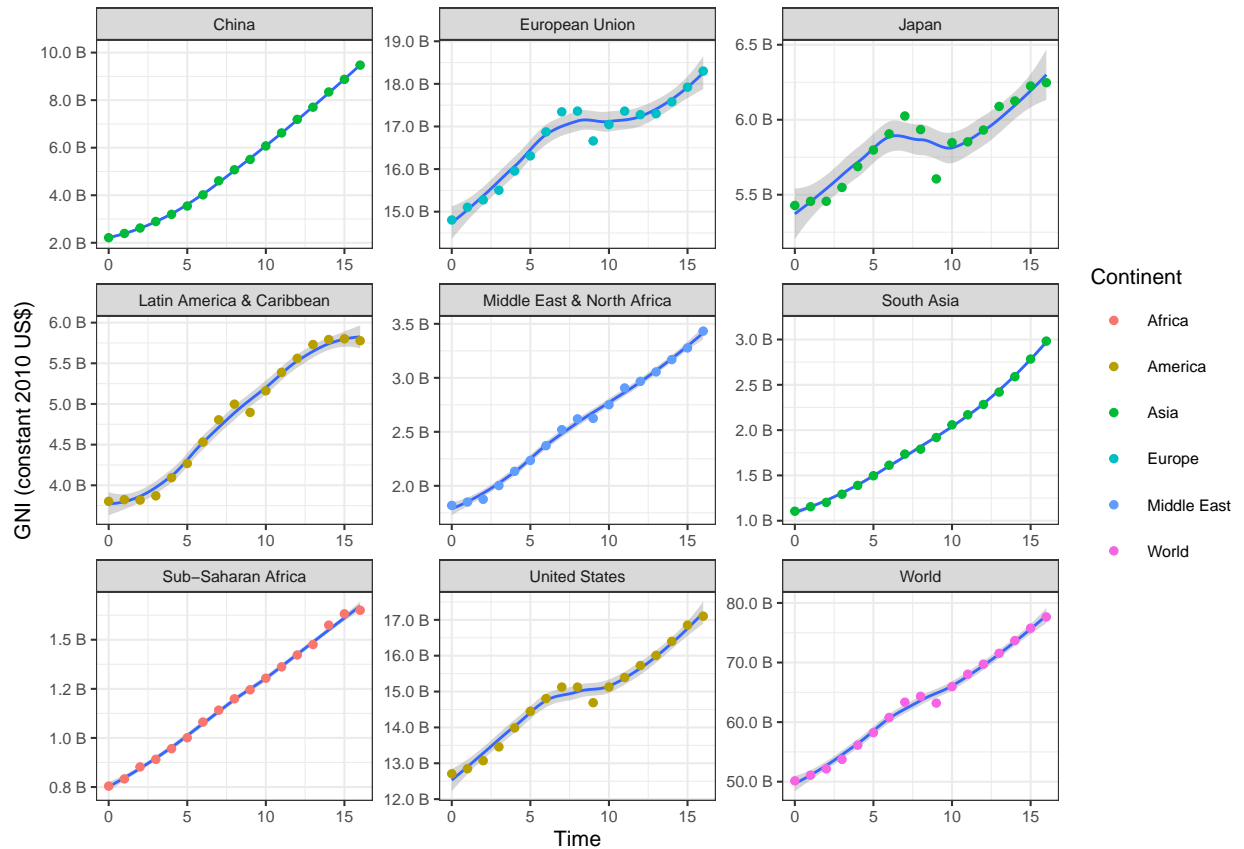
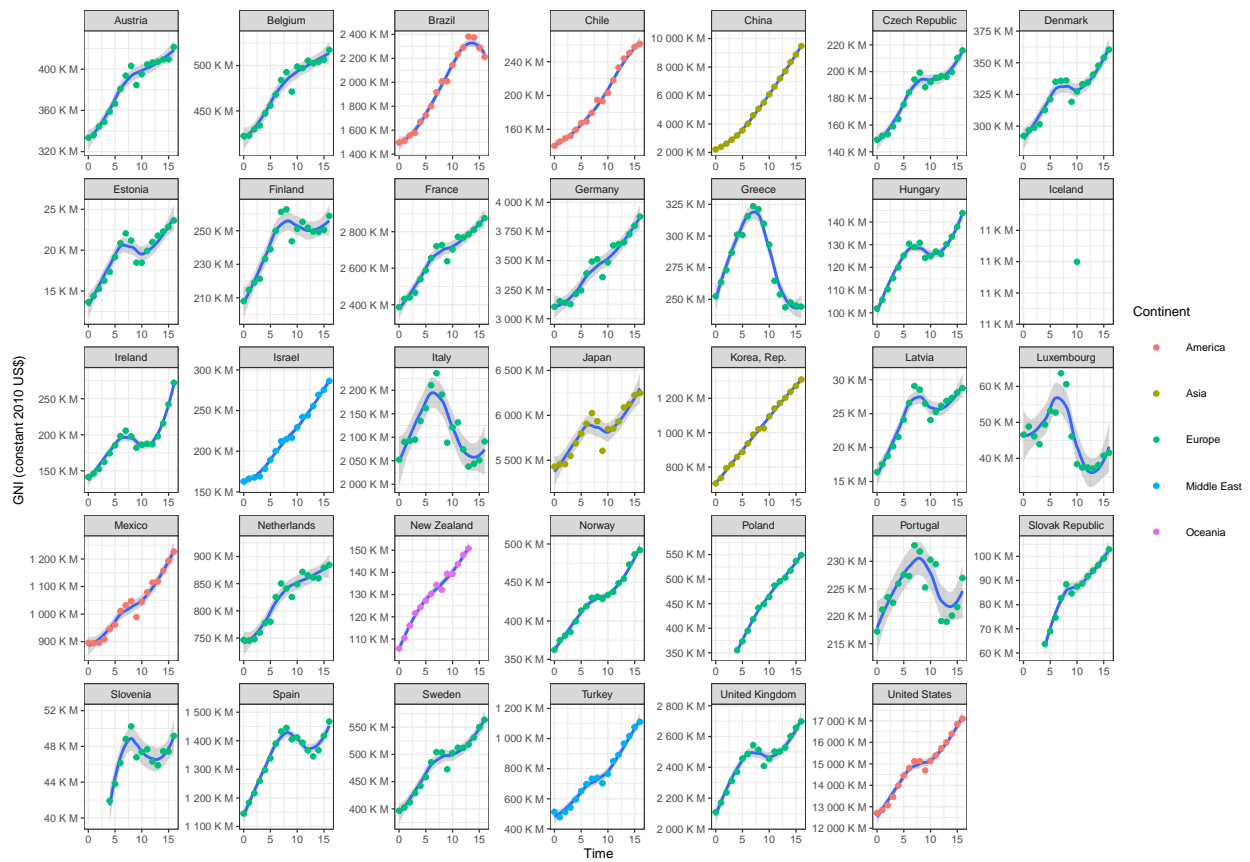
GNI (constant 2010 US\$)

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)

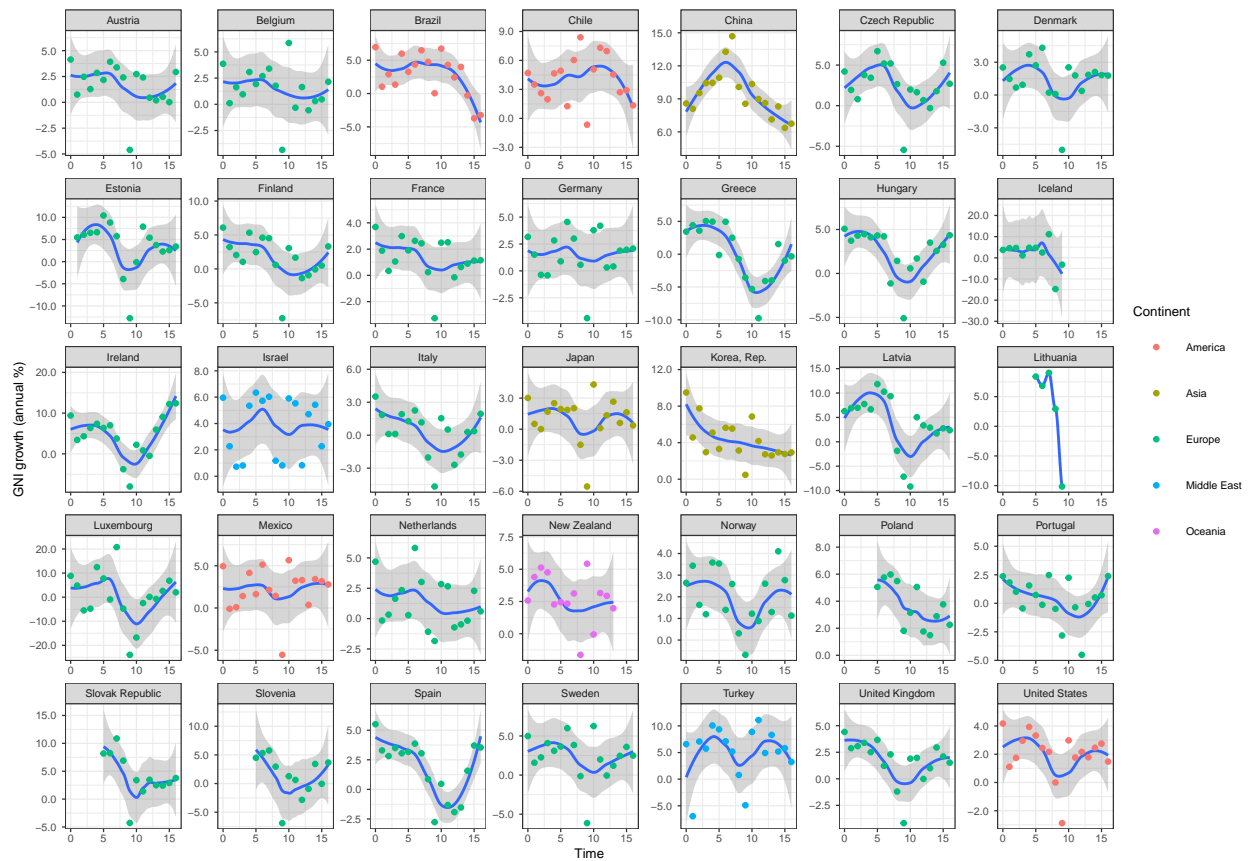
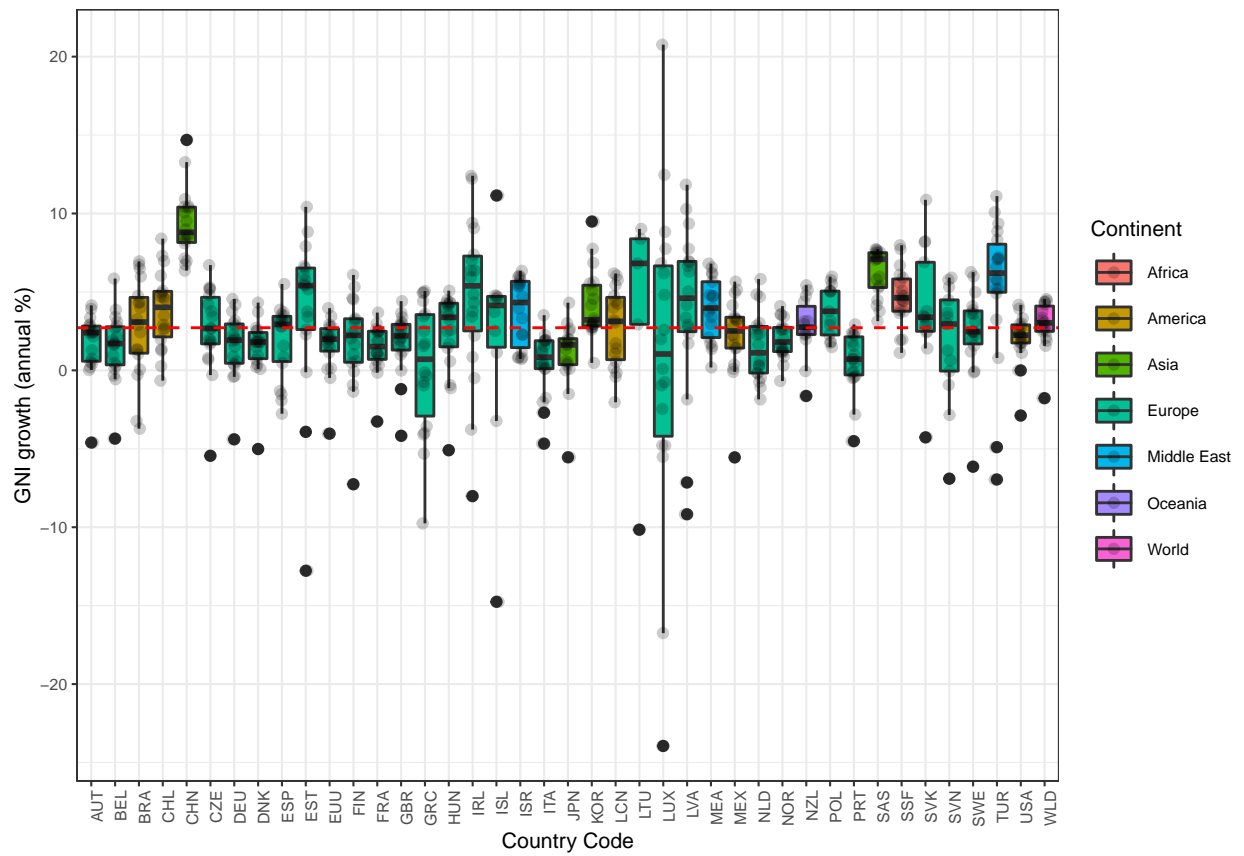
Country Name	Mean	SD
Austria	385	30
Belgium	477	35
Brazil	1,969	318
Chile	199	44
China	5,582	2,587
Czech Republic	186	23
Denmark	329	22
Estonia	20	3
European Union	16,821	1,123
Finland	244	17
France	2,672	165
Germany	3,473	275
Greece	277	29
Hungary	126	12
Iceland	11	NA
Ireland	196	39
Israel	221	44
Italy	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

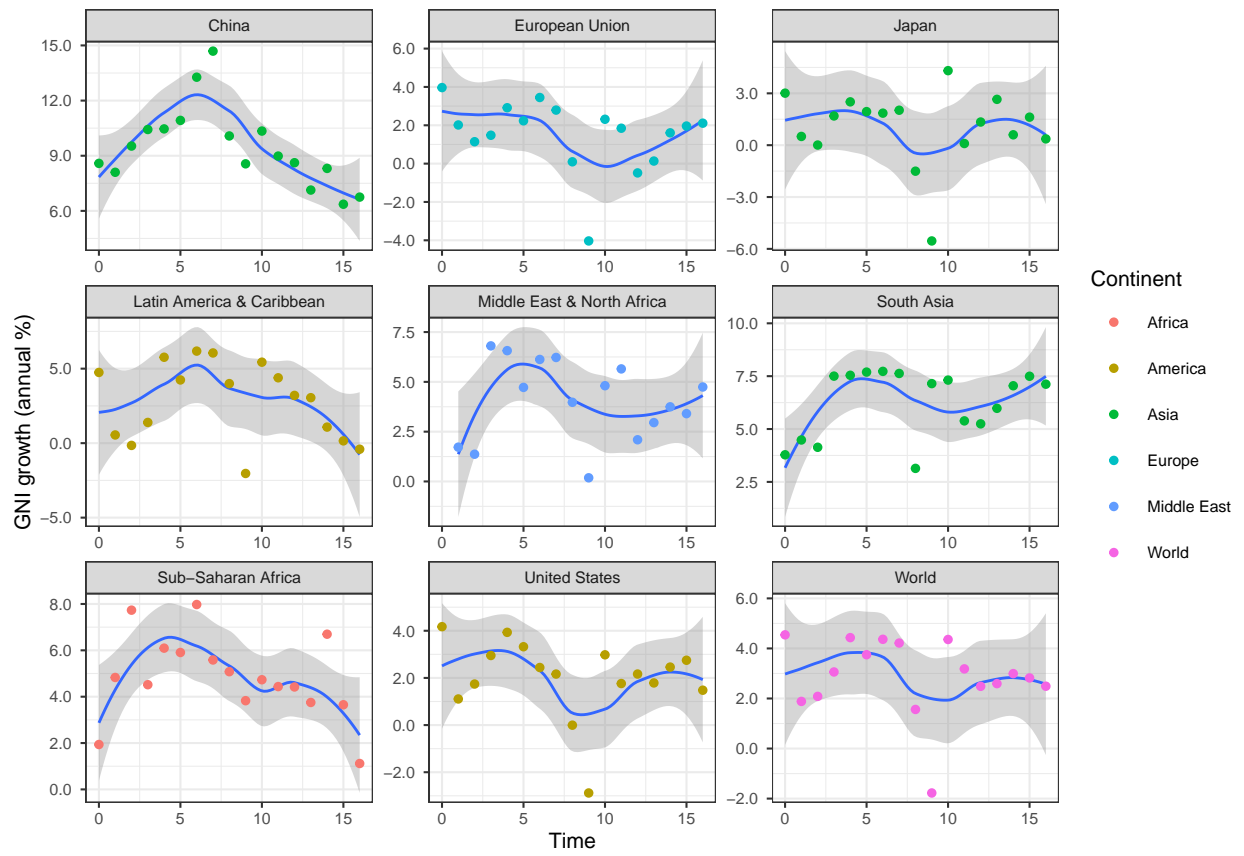


GNI growth (annual %)

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.

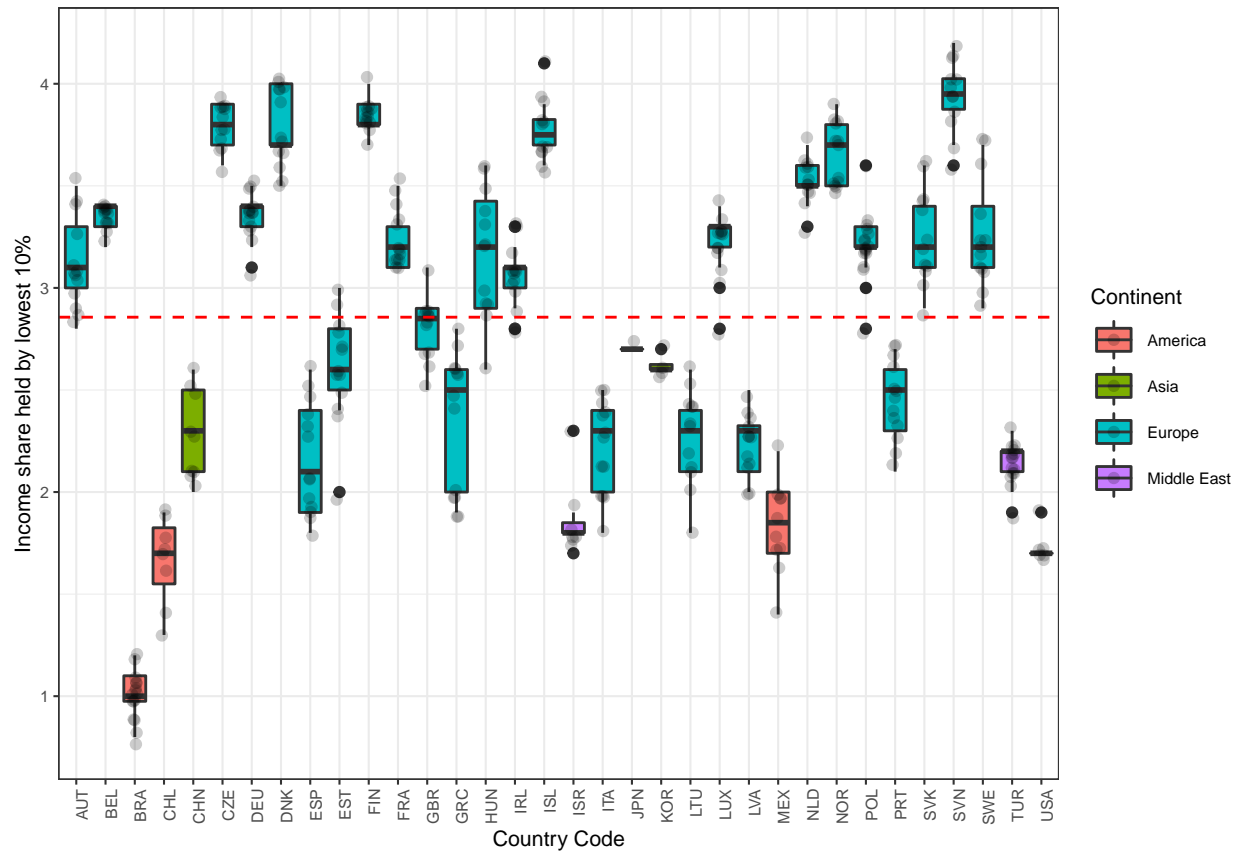
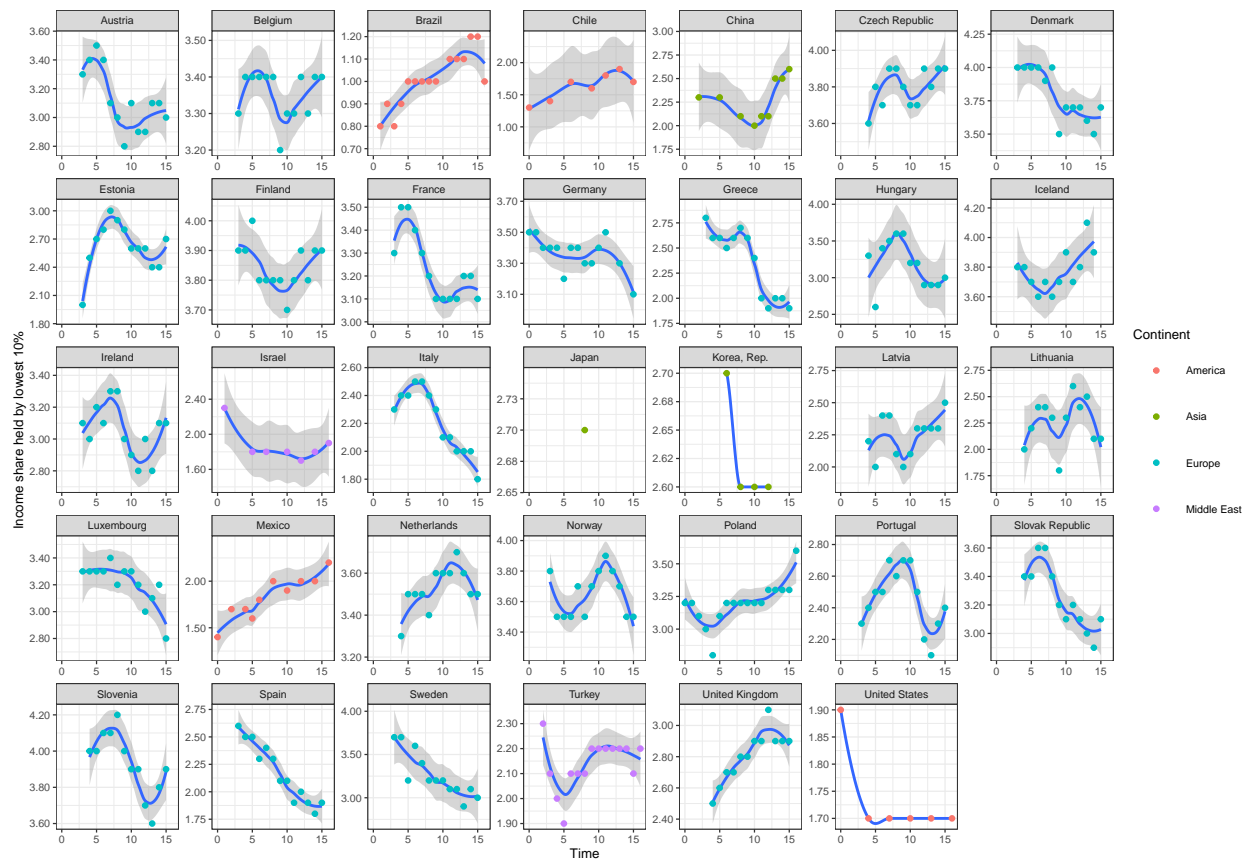
Survey year is the year in which the underlying household survey data were collected or, when the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the year in which most of the data were collected.

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%

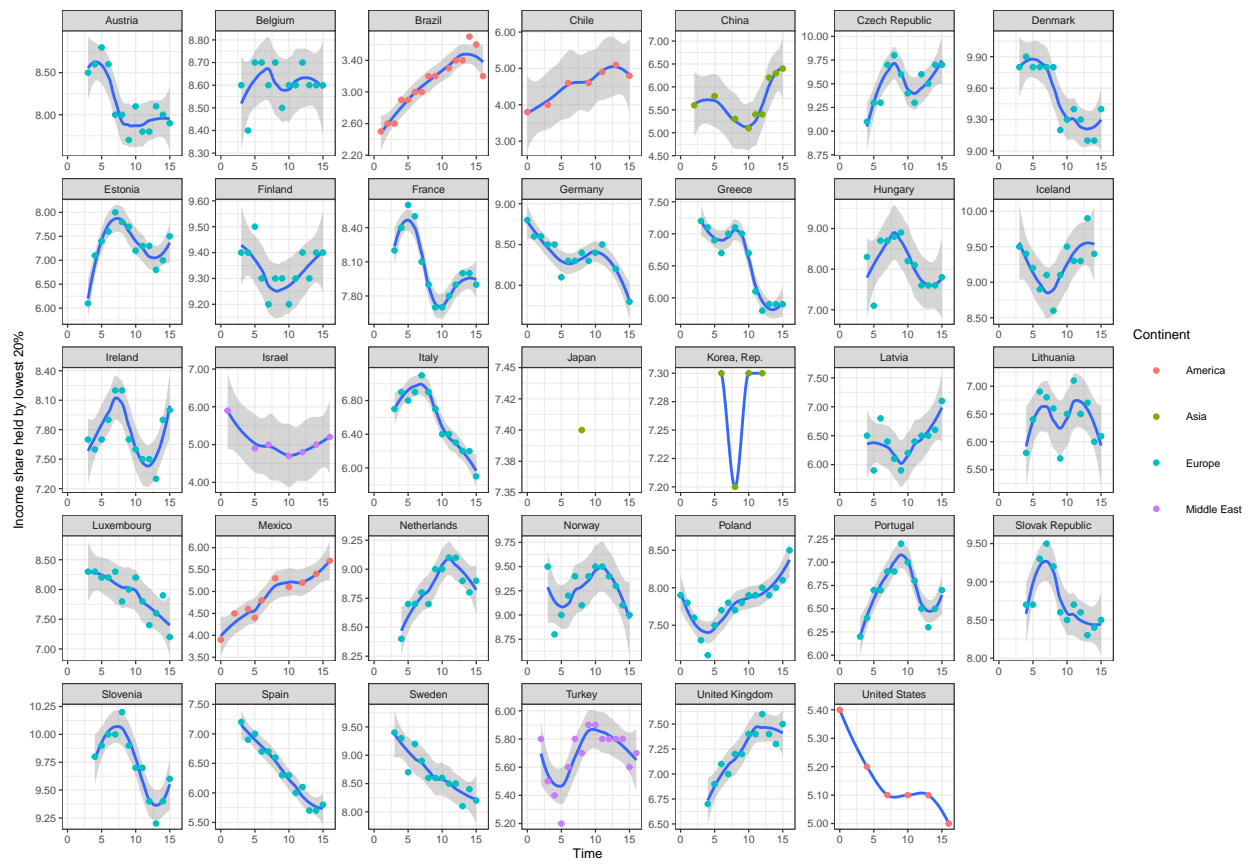
Country Name	Mean	SD
Austria	3.1	0.22
Belgium	3.4	0.066
Brazil	1	0.12
Chile	1.7	0.22
China	2.3	0.22
Czech Republic	3.8	0.1
Denmark	3.8	0.2
Estonia	2.6	0.26
Finland	3.8	0.078
France	3.2	0.15
Germany	3.4	0.12
Greece	2.4	0.34
Hungary	3.2	0.32
Iceland	3.8	0.14
Ireland	3.1	0.16
Israel	1.9	0.2
Italy	2.2	0.23
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%

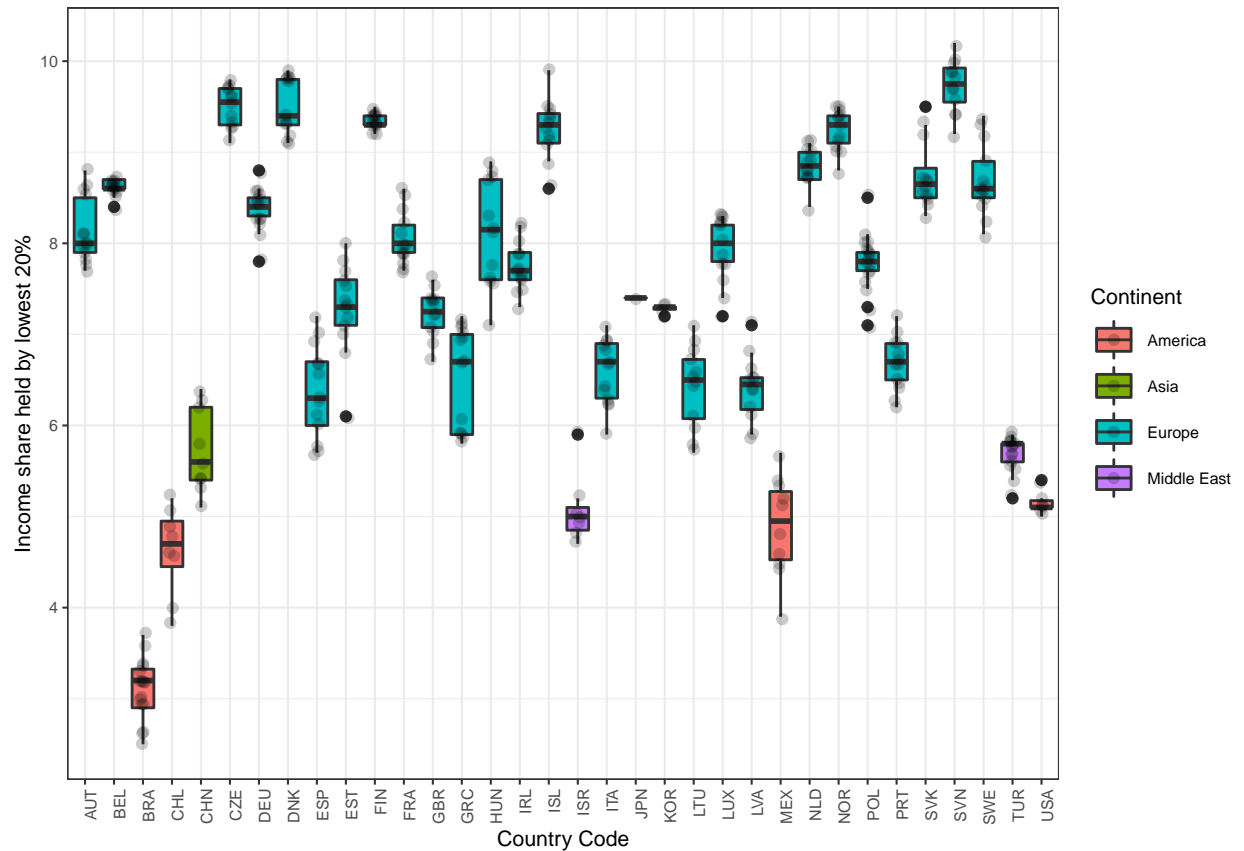
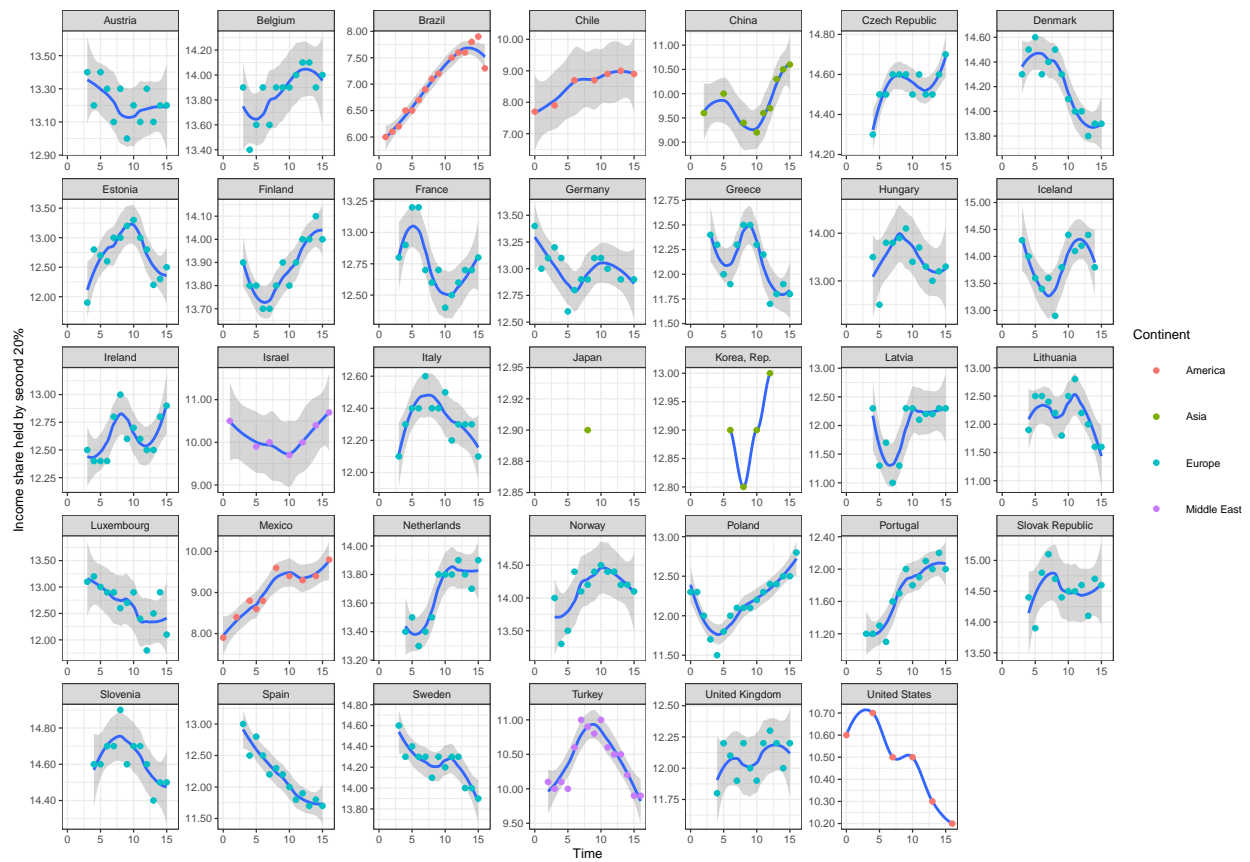
Country Name	Mean	SD
Austria	8.1	0.36
Belgium	8.6	0.086
Brazil	3.1	0.35
Chile	4.6	0.5
China	5.7	0.48
Czech Republic	9.5	0.22
Denmark	9.5	0.31
Estonia	7.3	0.49
Finland	9.3	0.087
France	8.1	0.29
Germany	8.4	0.25
Greece	6.6	0.55
Hungary	8.1	0.58
Iceland	9.3	0.33
Ireland	7.8	0.27
Israel	5.1	0.4
Italy	6.6	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%

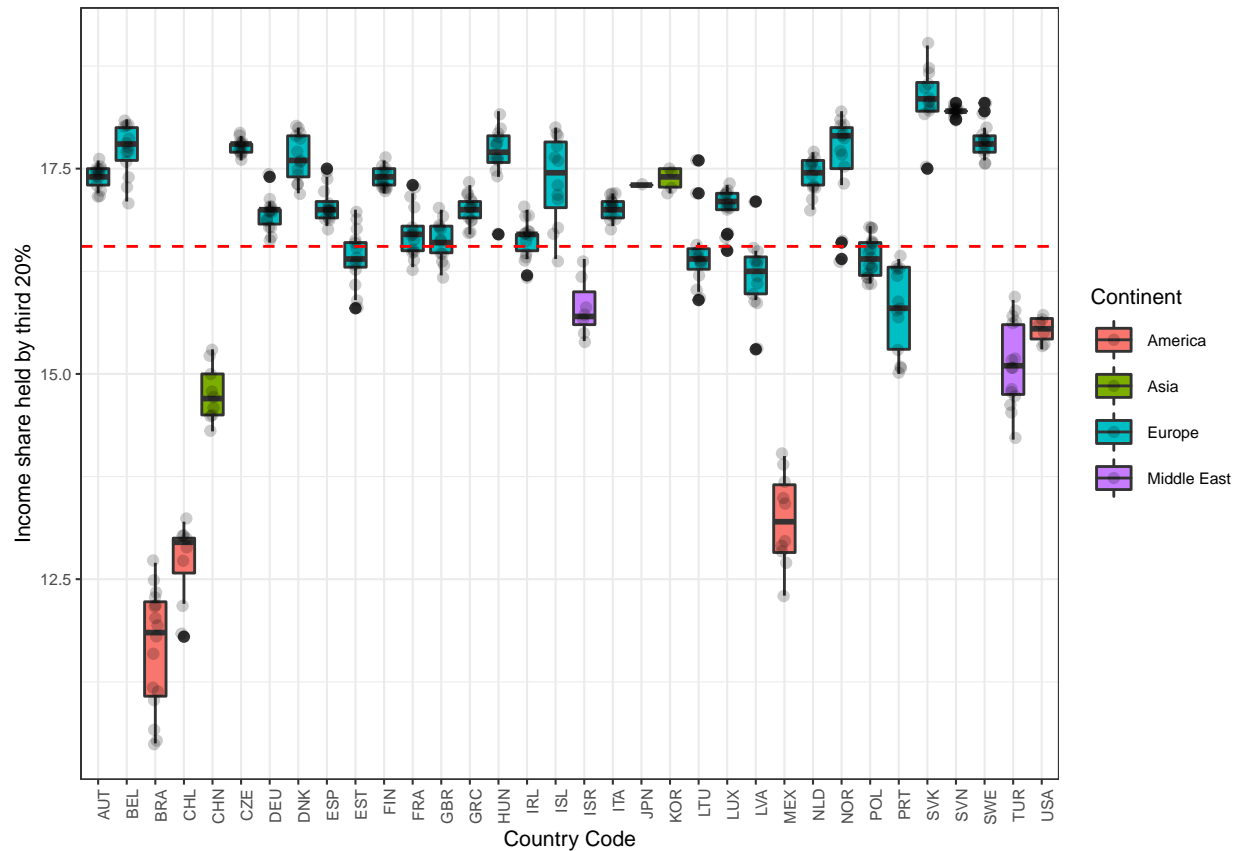
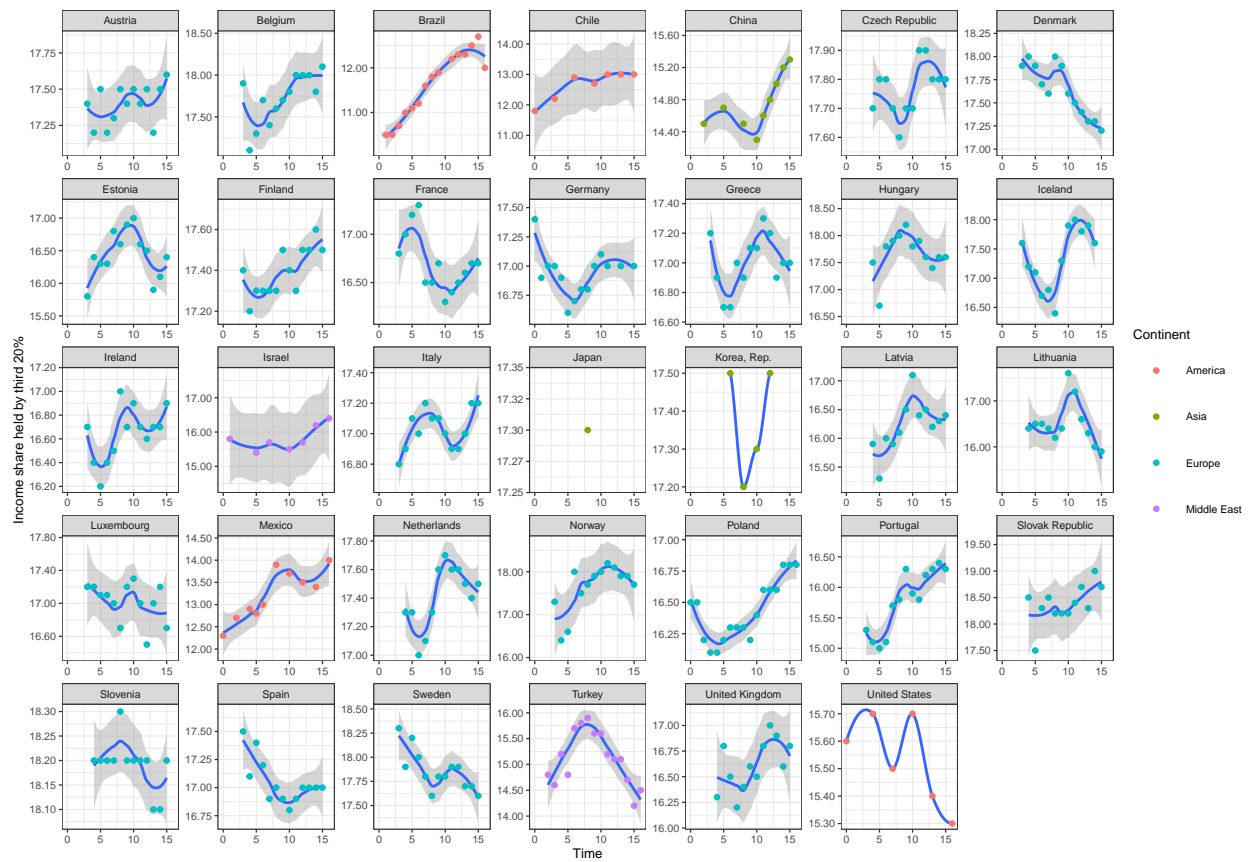
Country Name	Mean	SD
Austria	13	0.12
Belgium	14	0.21
Brazil	7	0.62
Chile	8.6	0.54
China	9.9	0.5
Czech Republic	15	0.1
Denmark	14	0.26
Estonia	13	0.41
Finland	14	0.12
France	13	0.24
Germany	13	0.19
Greece	12	0.28
Hungary	13	0.44
Iceland	14	0.45
Ireland	13	0.2
Israel	10	0.36
Italy	12	0.14
Japan	13	NA
Korea, 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%

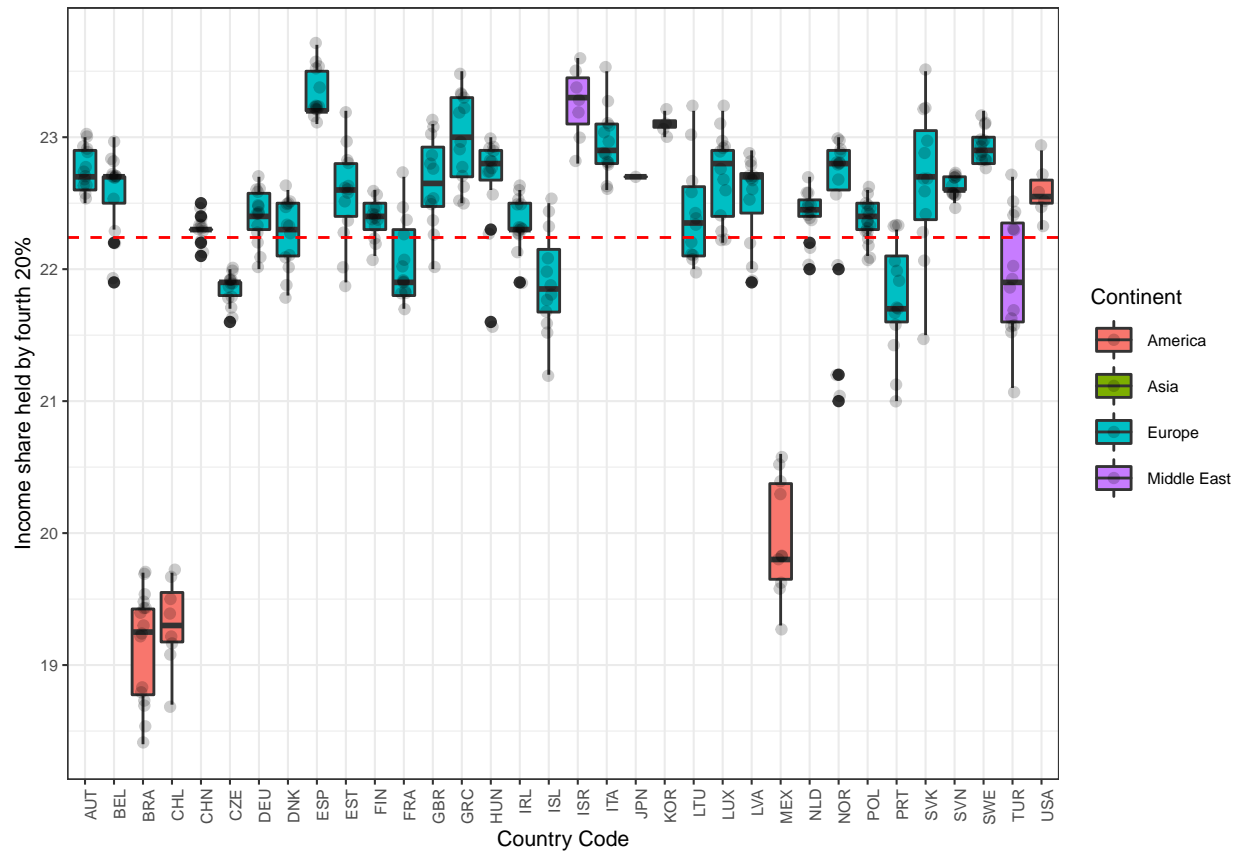
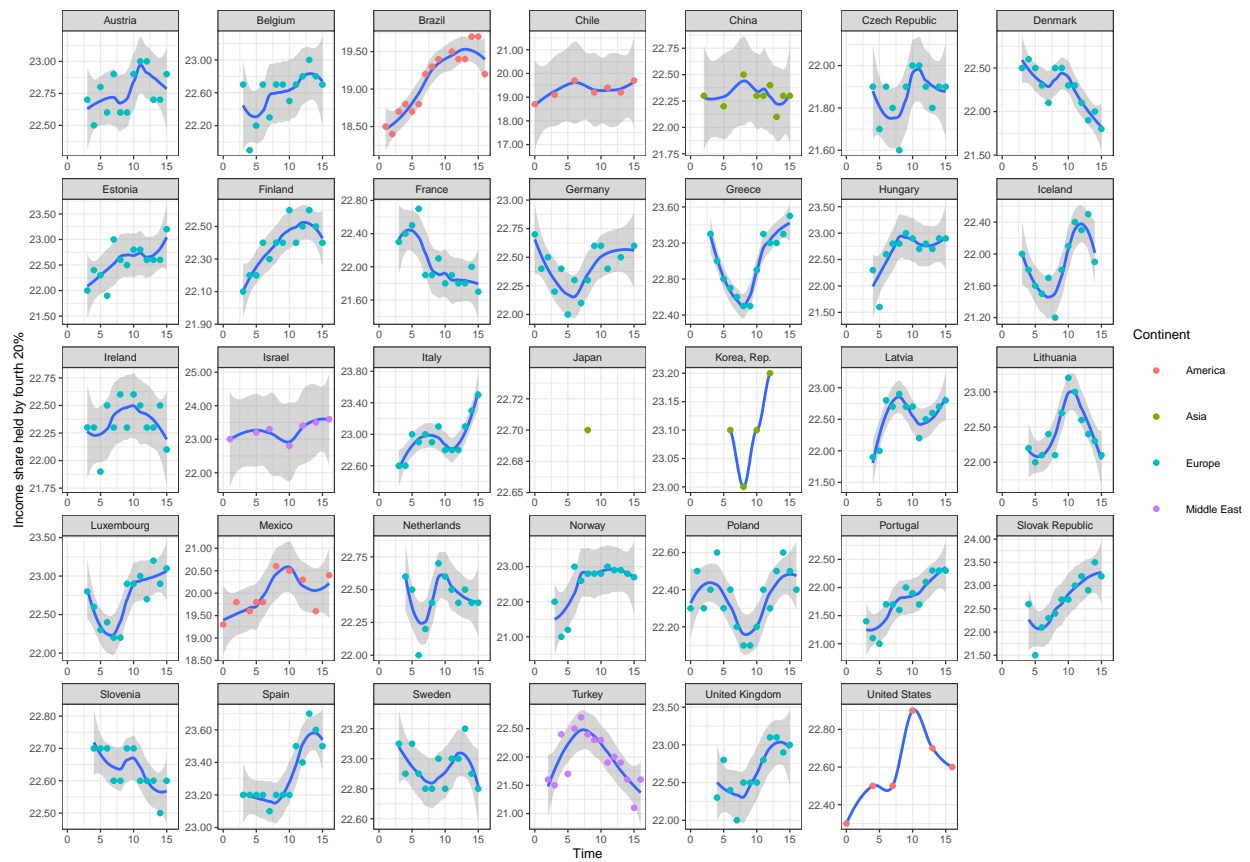
Country Name	Mean	SD
Austria	17	0.14
Belgium	18	0.3
Brazil	12	0.73
Chile	13	0.48
China	15	0.34
Czech Republic	18	0.089
Denmark	18	0.28
Estonia	16	0.36
Finland	17	0.12
France	17	0.3
Germany	17	0.19
Greece	17	0.18
Hungary	18	0.38
Iceland	17	0.53
Ireland	17	0.23
Israel	16	0.36
Italy	17	0.13
Japan	17	NA
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%

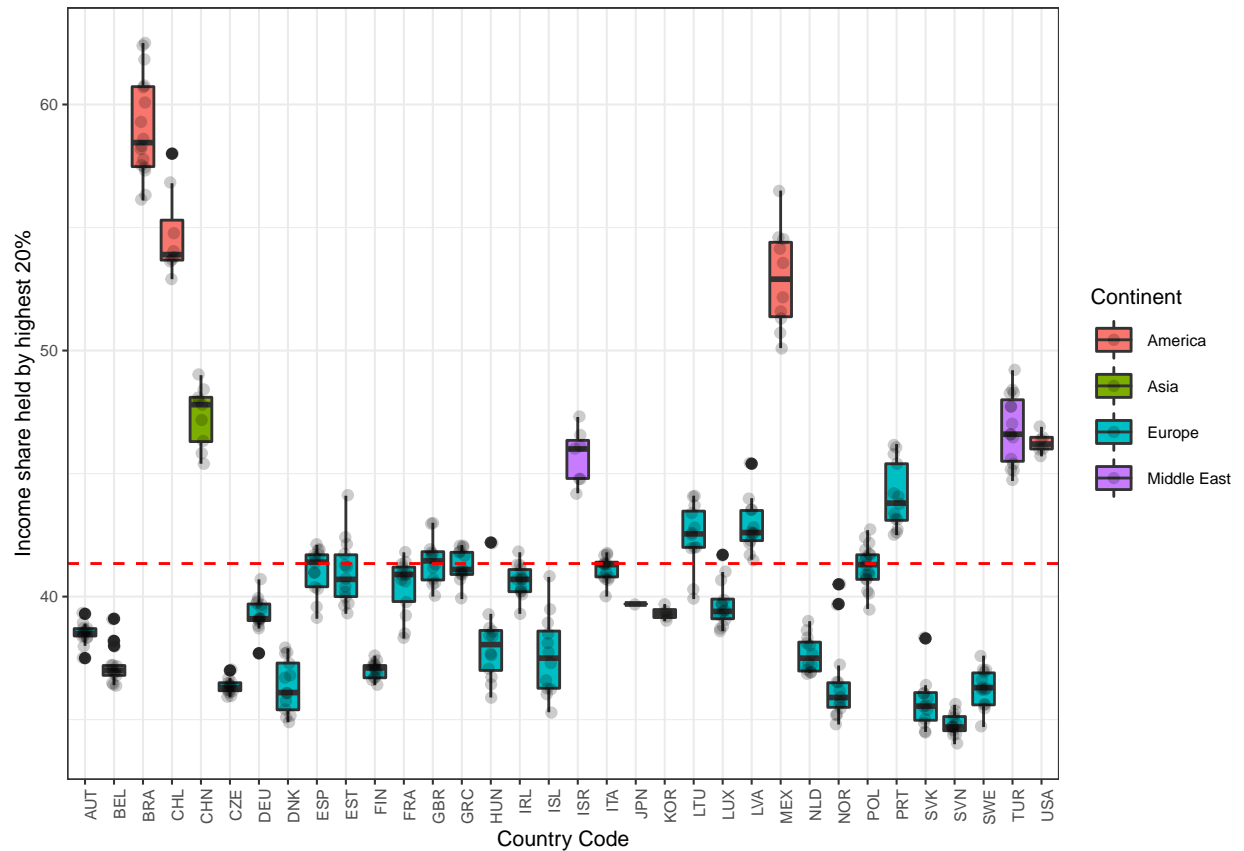
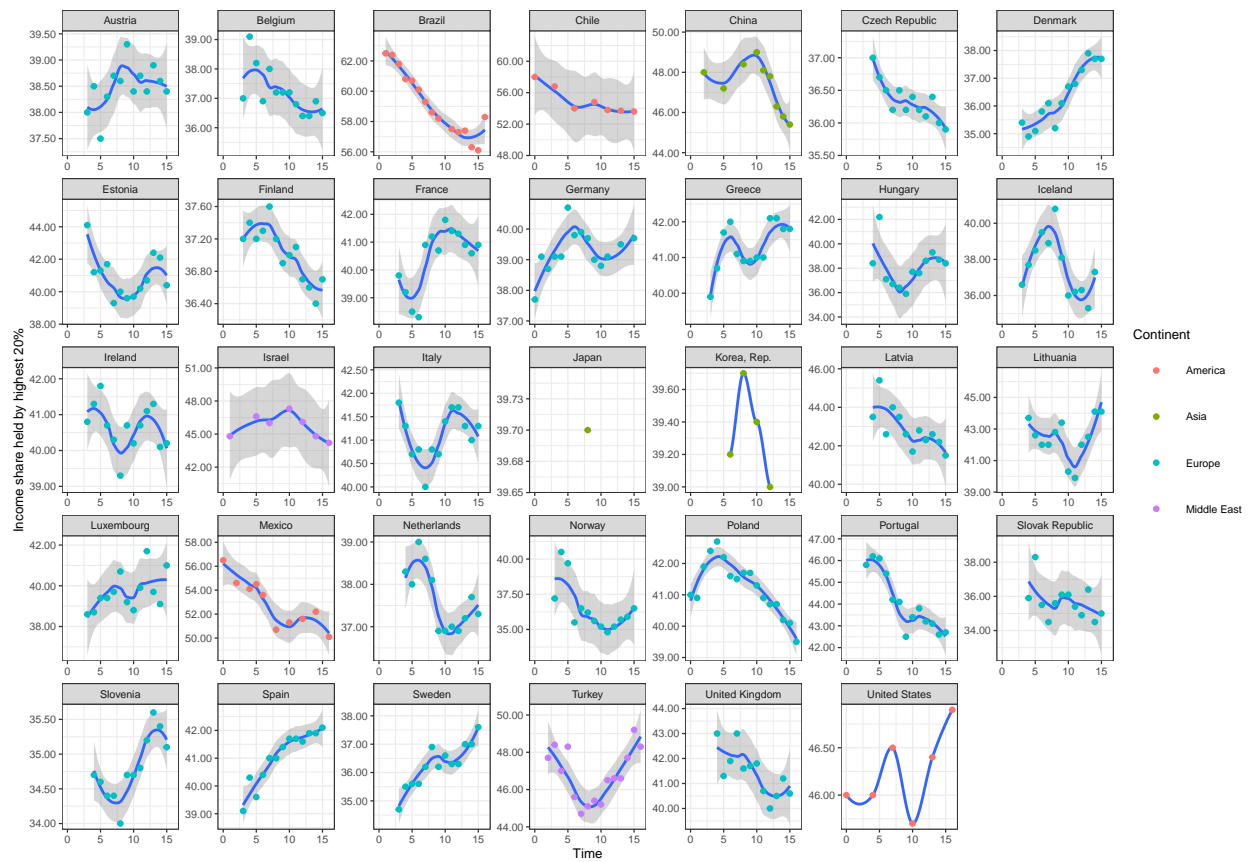
Country Name	Mean	SD
Austria	23	0.17
Belgium	23	0.3
Brazil	19	0.42
Chile	19	0.34
China	22	0.11
Czech Republic	22	0.12
Denmark	22	0.26
Estonia	23	0.36
Finland	22	0.15
France	22	0.32
Germany	22	0.2
Greece	23	0.34
Hungary	23	0.38
Iceland	22	0.38
Ireland	22	0.2
Israel	23	0.28
Italy	23	0.26
Japan	23	NA
Korea, 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%

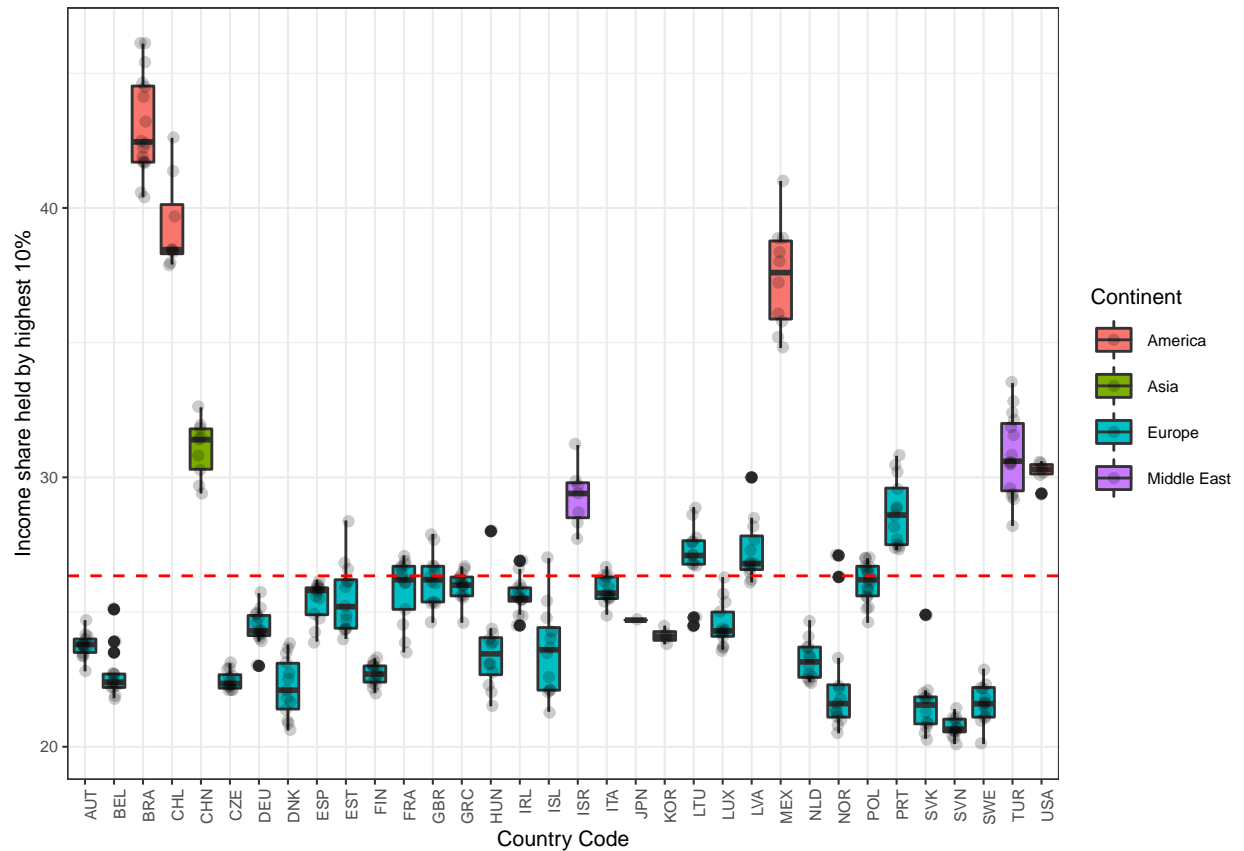
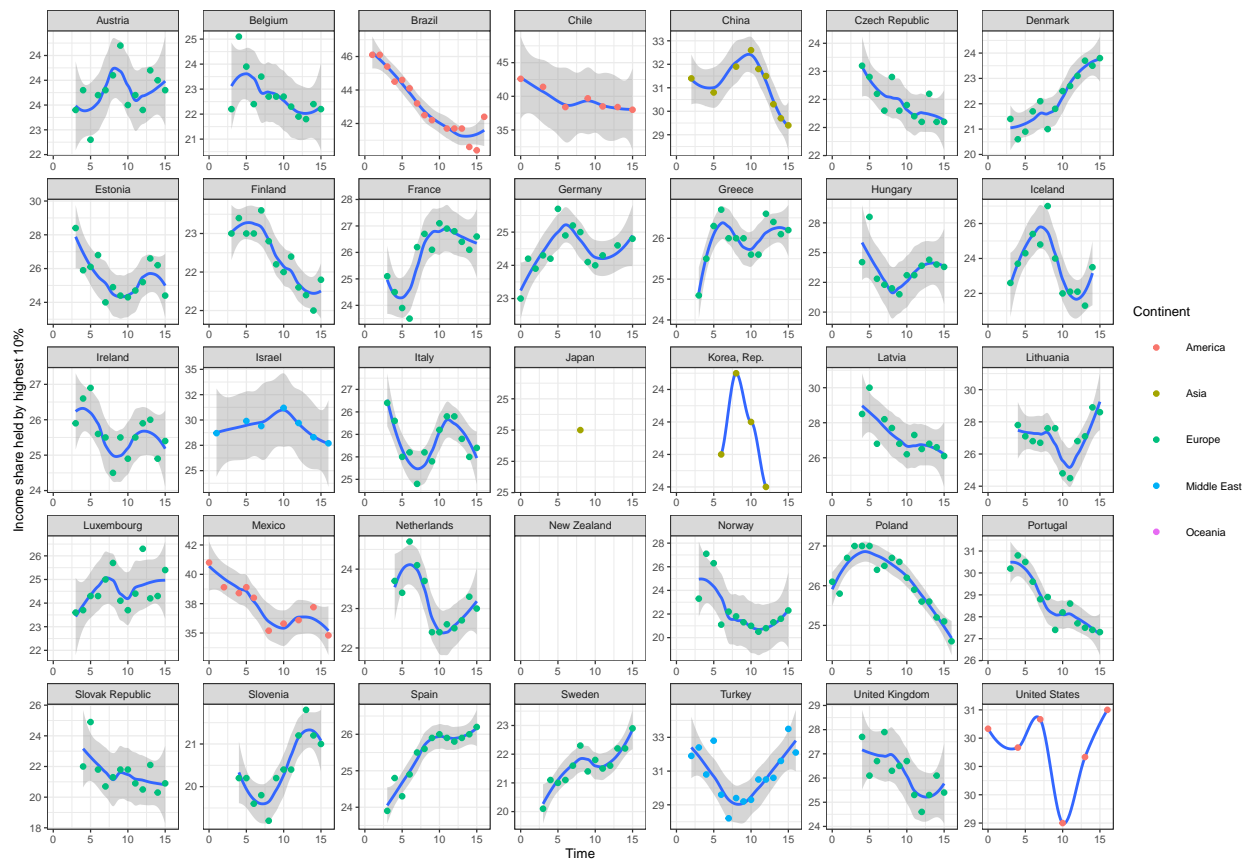
Country Name	Mean	SD
Austria	38	0.43
Belgium	37	0.79
Brazil	59	2.1
Chile	55	1.8
China	47	1.2
Czech Republic	36	0.31
Denmark	36	1.1
Estonia	41	1.4
Finland	37	0.35
France	40	1.1
Germany	39	0.7
Greece	41	0.66
Hungary	38	1.7
Iceland	38	1.6
Ireland	41	0.65
Israel	46	1.1
Italy	41	0.51
Japan	40	NA
Korea, Rep.	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%

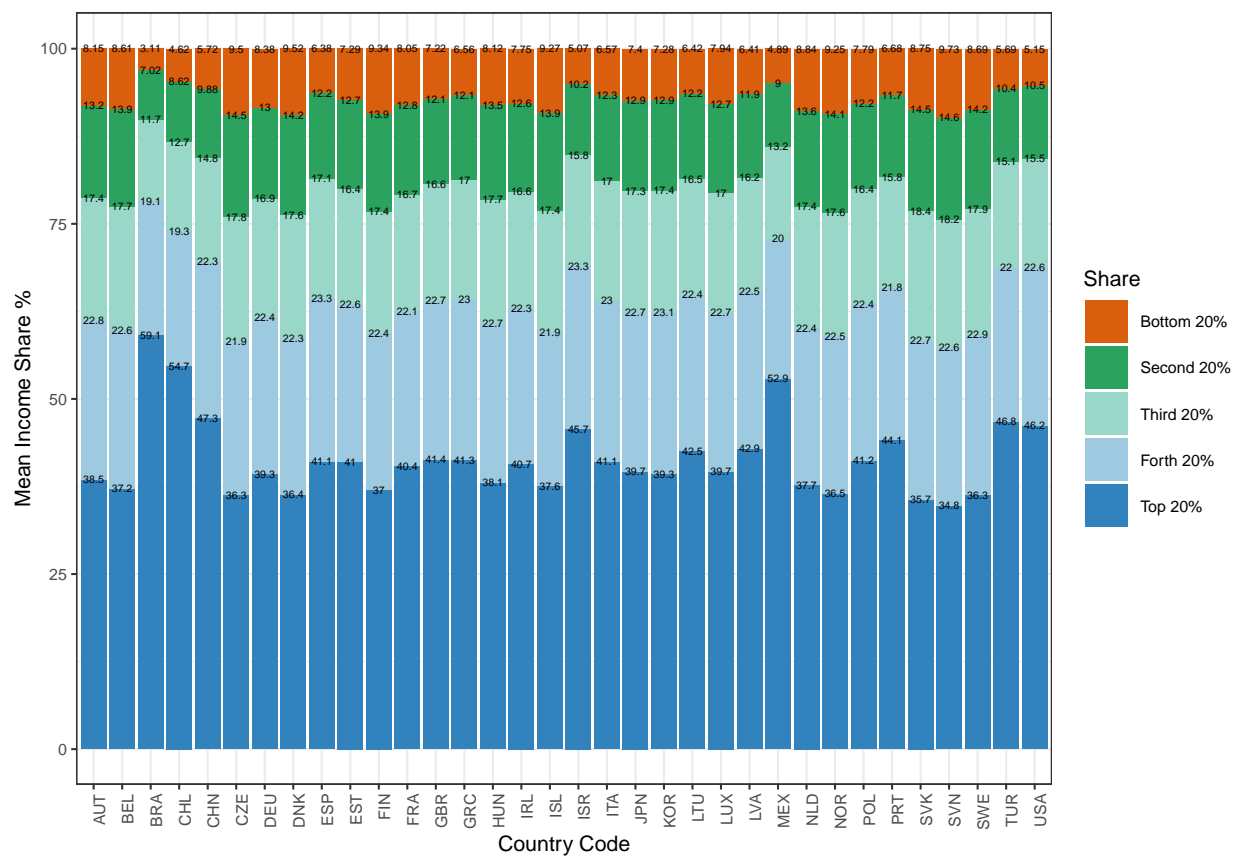
Country Name	Mean	SD
Austria	24	0.46
Belgium	23	0.92
Brazil	43	1.8
Chile	39	1.7
China	31	1.1
Czech Republic	22	0.35
Denmark	22	1.1
Estonia	26	1.3
Finland	23	0.4
France	26	1.2
Germany	24	0.66
Greece	26	0.55
Hungary	24	1.7
Iceland	24	1.7
Ireland	26	0.66
Israel	29	1.2
Italy	26	0.51
Japan	25	NA
Korea, Rep.	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 developoment - measure by the **GDP per capita** - similar to the more develop ones. From that based scenario I will perform simulations based on different **GDP annual growth rates** and see how the dinamycs 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, eventhough 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 captia** of his northern neighbour, United States.

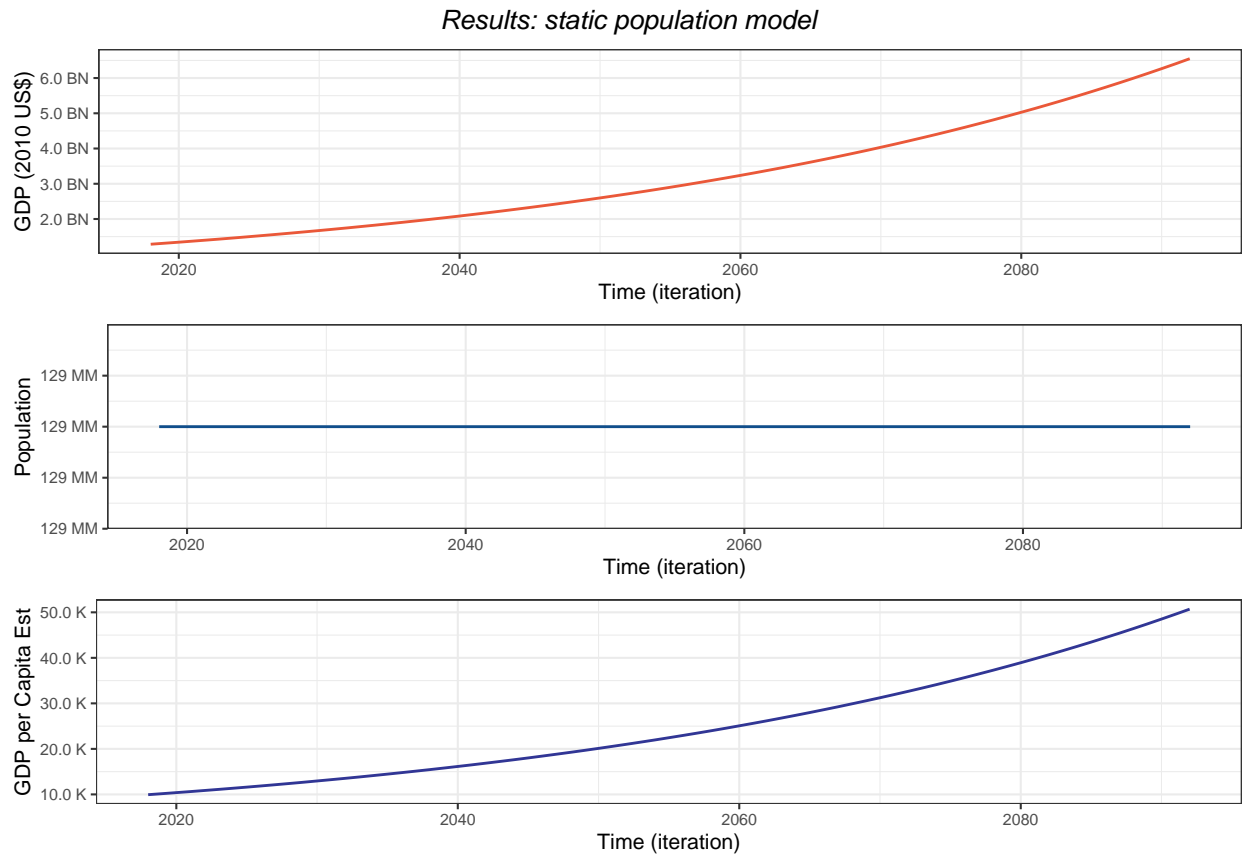
What will need to be Mexico's Gross Domestic Product?

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:

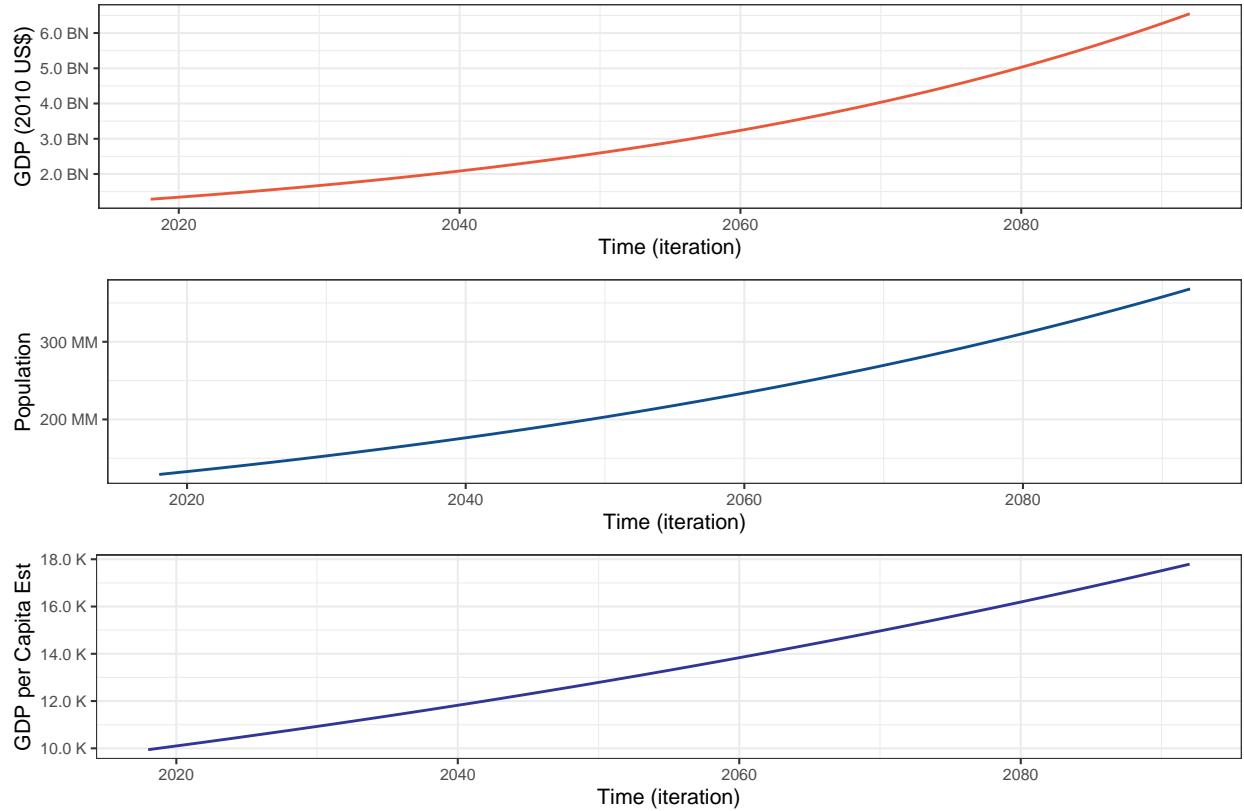
Table 24: Static population model for Mexico. Starting year: 2017,
GDP Actual: 1.1 BN

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

Results: 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

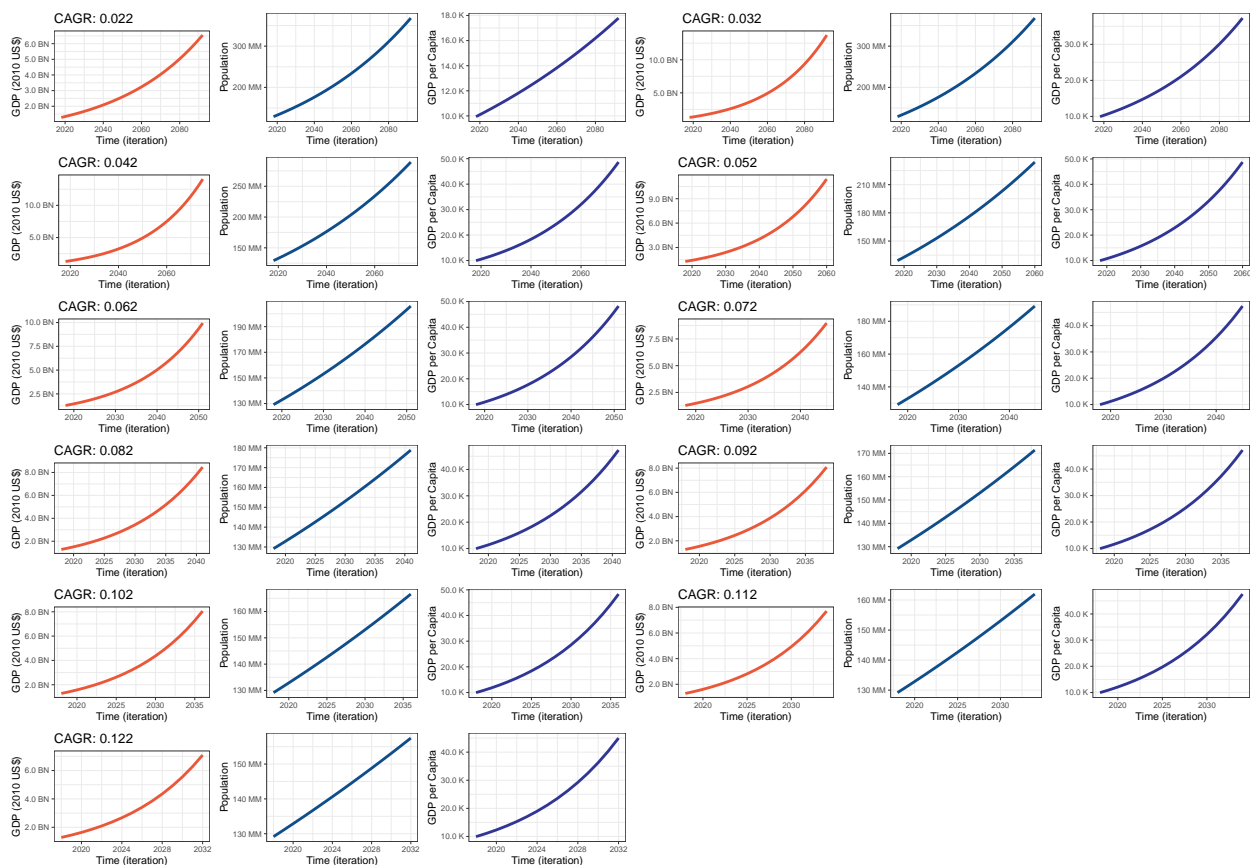
Dynamic growth on population and GDP

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, %)

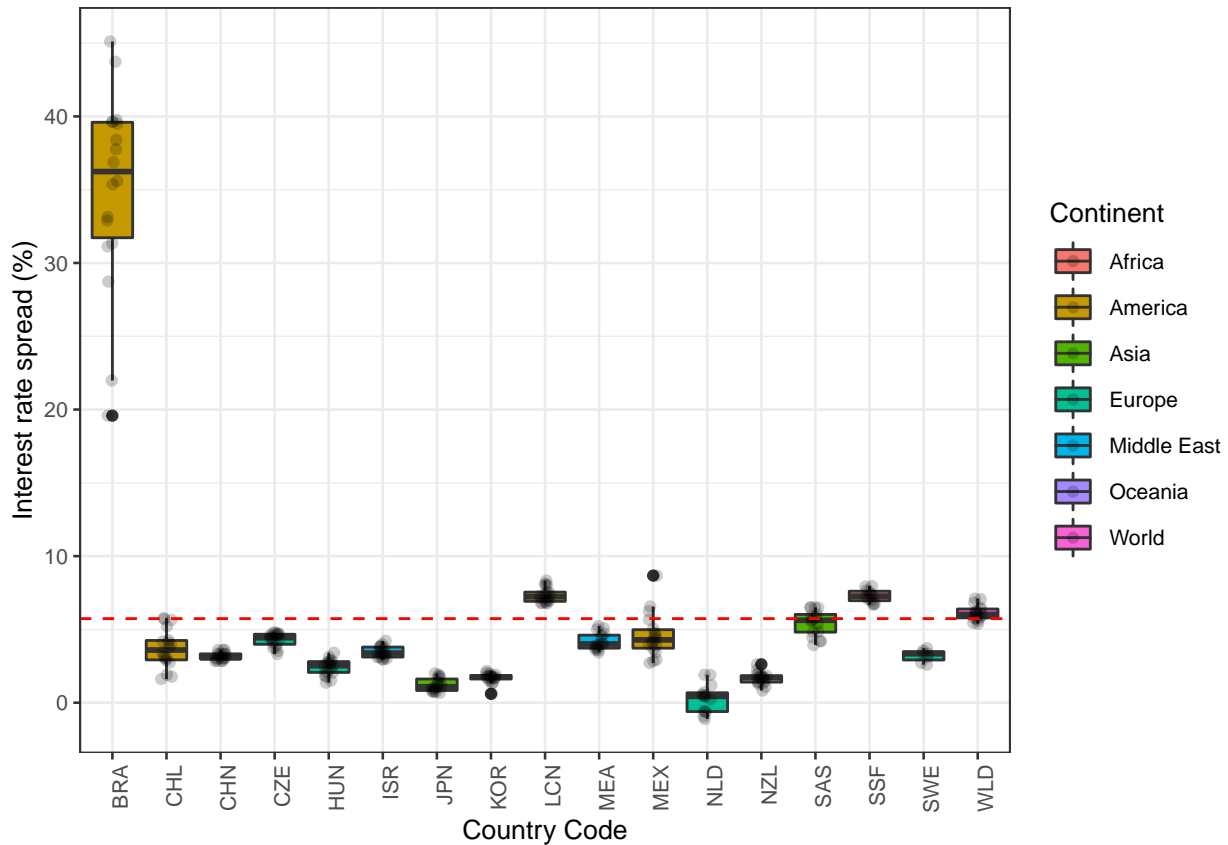
Interest rate spread is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to private sector customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

Statistical concept and methodology

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.

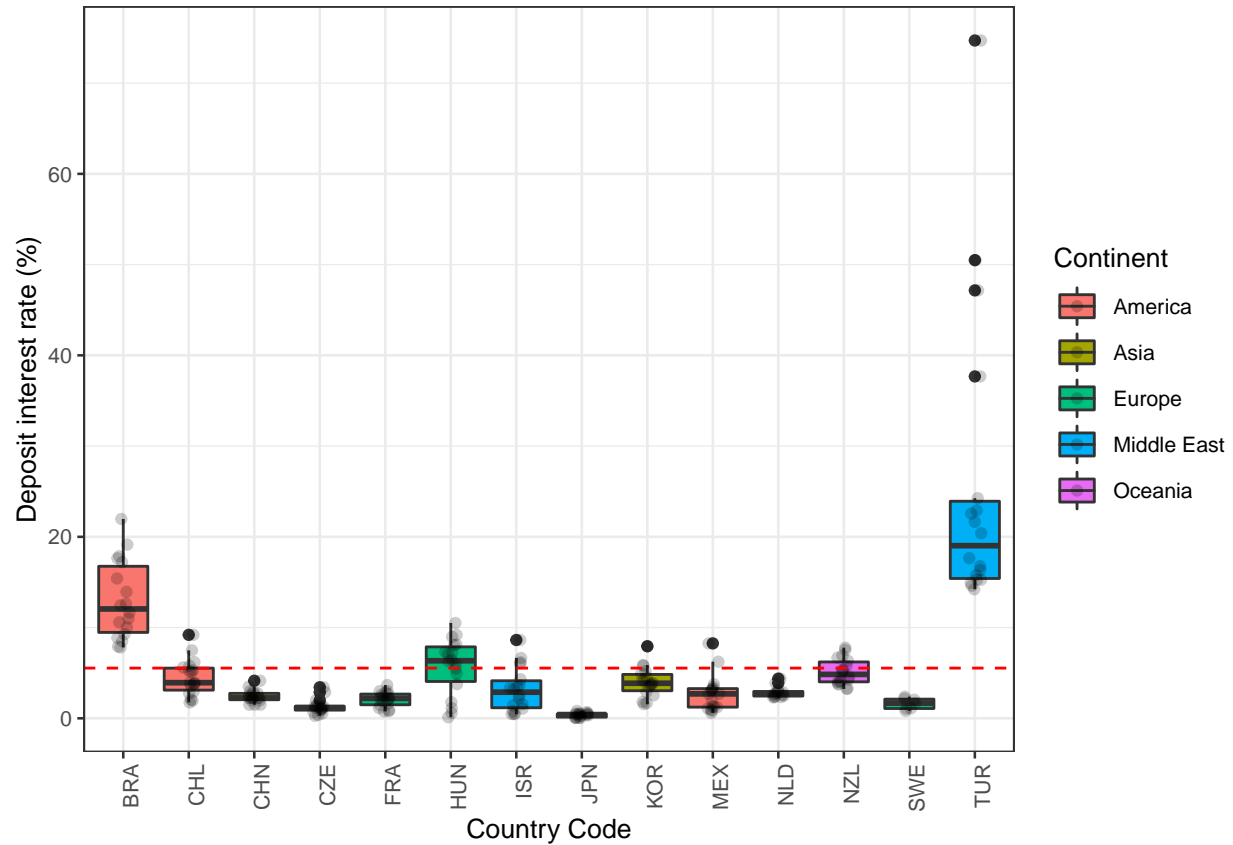
Statistical concept and methodology

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

Country Name	Mean	SD
Israel	3.1	2.4
Japan	0.36	0.23
Korea, Rep.	4	1.6
Mexico	2.7	2
Netherlands	2.8	0.6
New Zealand	5.1	1.4
Sweden	1.6	0.62
Turkey	26	16

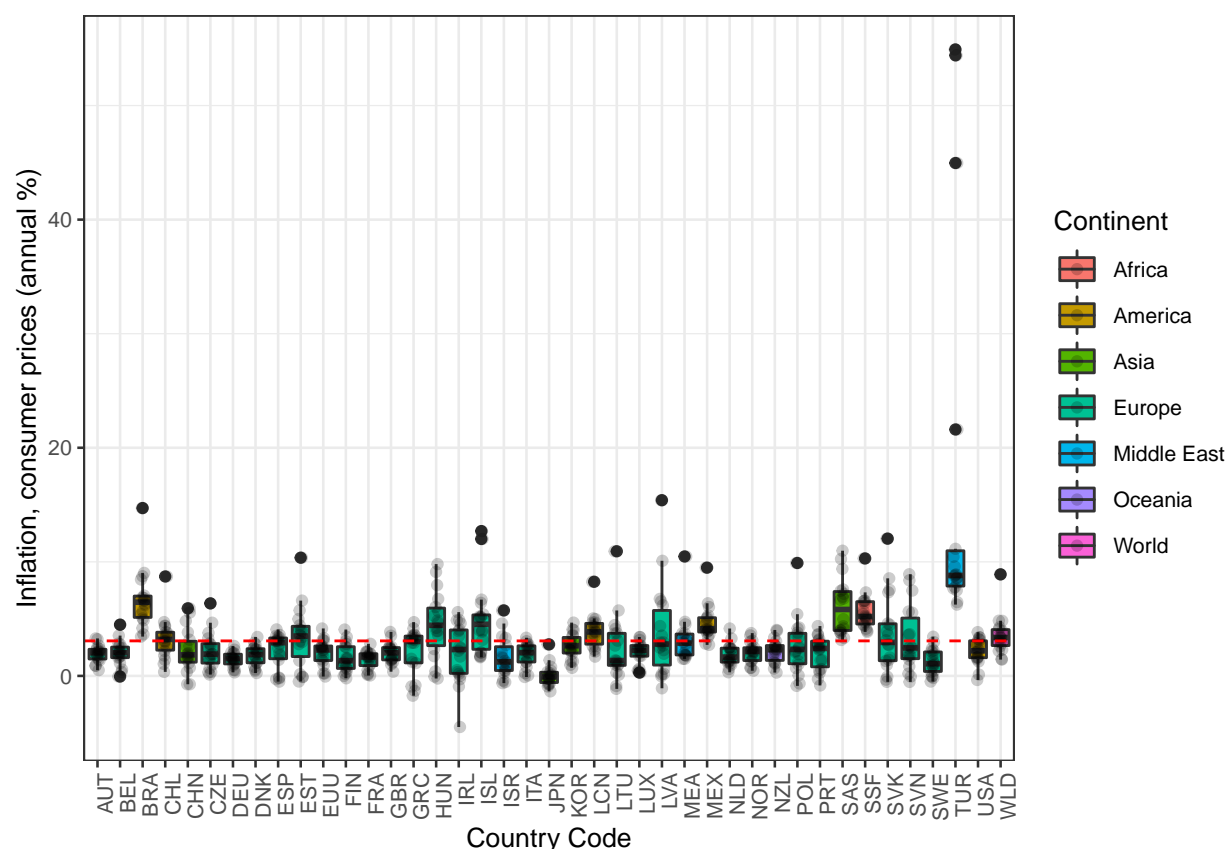


Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

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

Country Name	Mean	SD
European Union	2	1.2
Finland	1.5	1.3
France	1.4	0.8
Germany	1.4	0.63
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 (%)

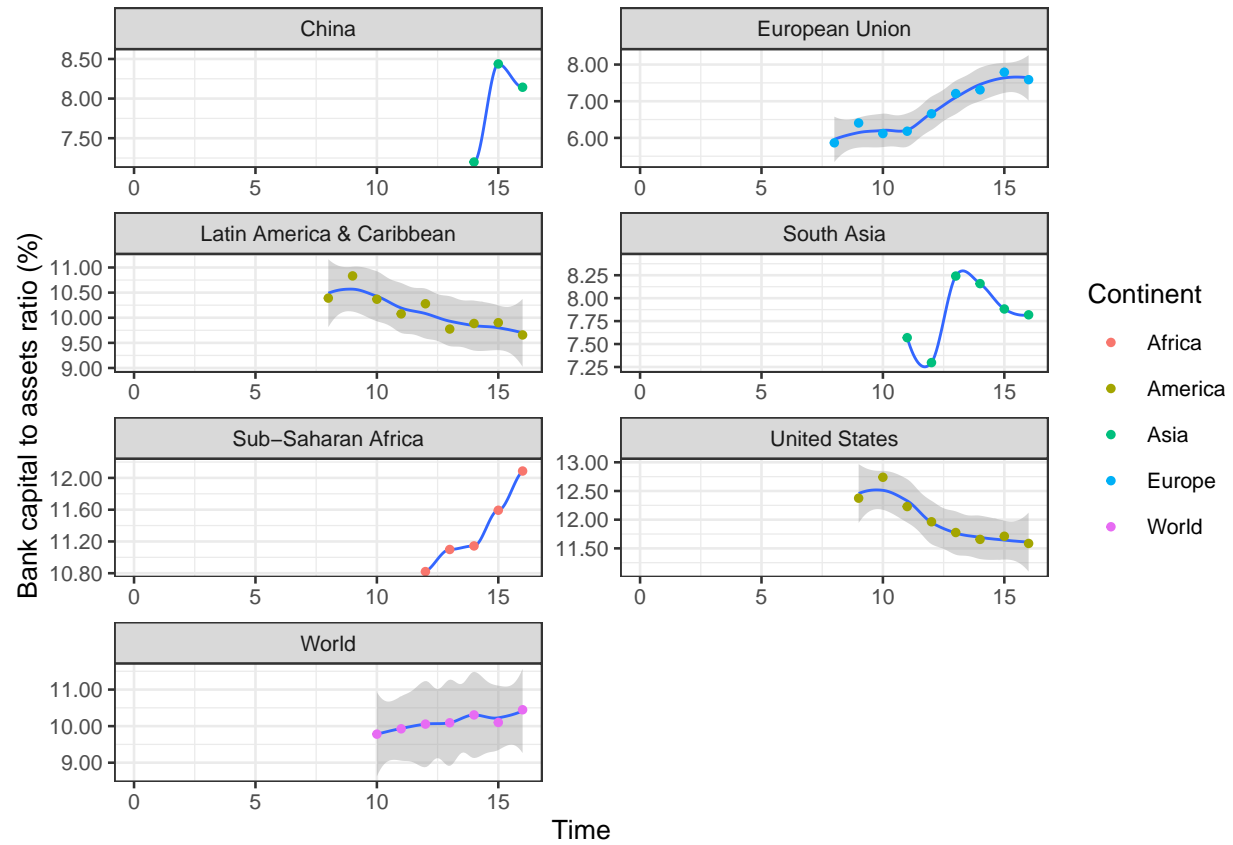
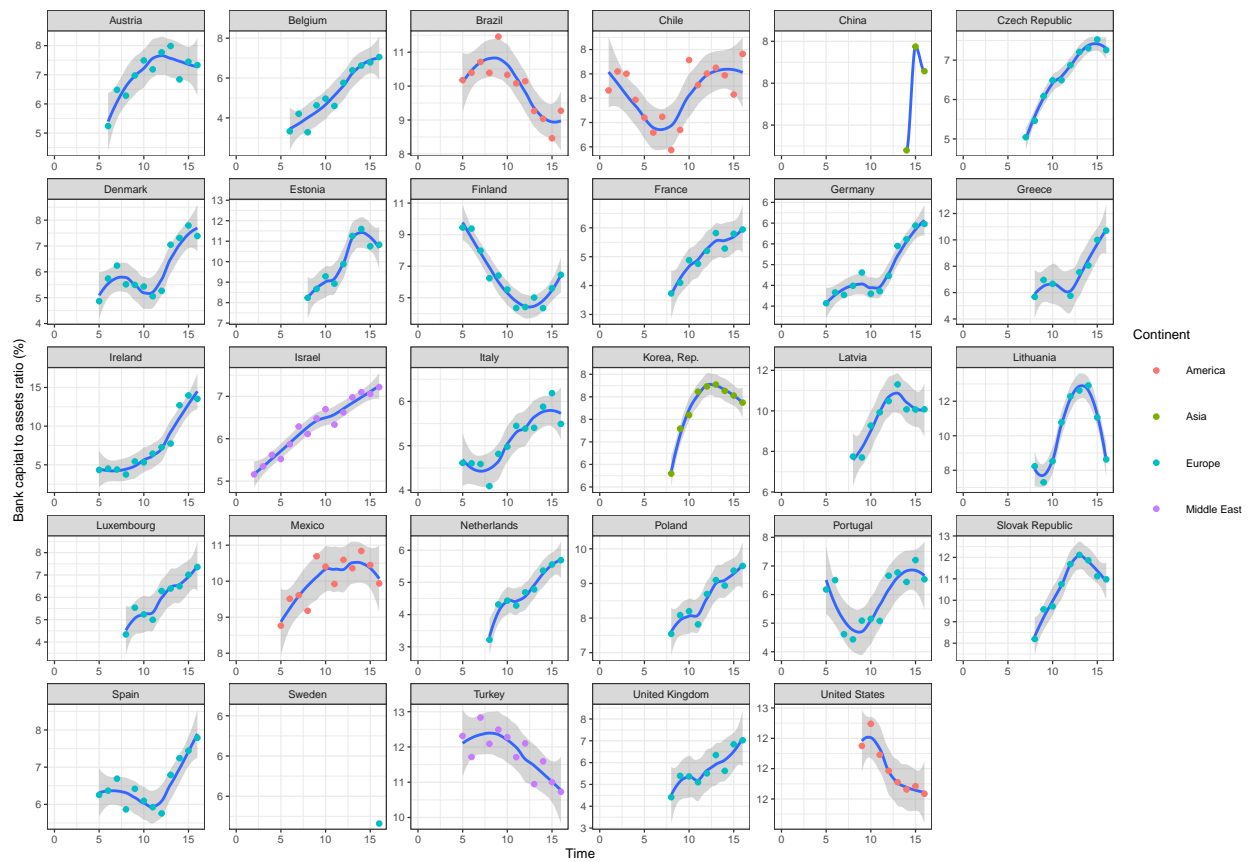
Bank capital to assets is the ratio of bank capital and reserves to total assets. Capital and reserves include funds contributed by owners, retained earnings, general and special reserves, provisions, and valuation adjustments. Capital includes tier 1 capital (paid-up shares and common stock), which 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.

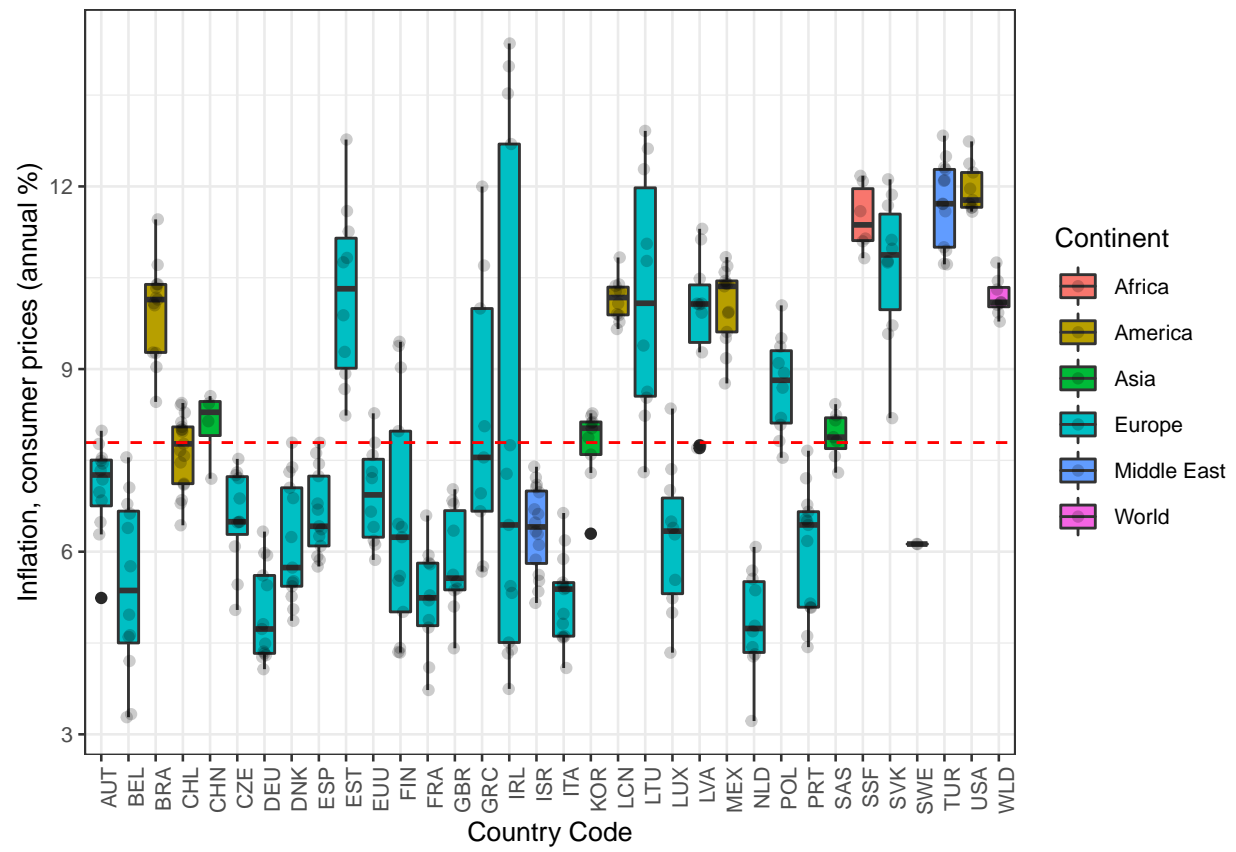
The ratio of capital to total assets, without the latter being risk weighted. Capital is measured as total capital and reserves as reported in the sectoral balance sheet; for cross-border consolidated data, Tier 1 capital can also be used. It indicates the extent to which assets are funded by other than 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





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.

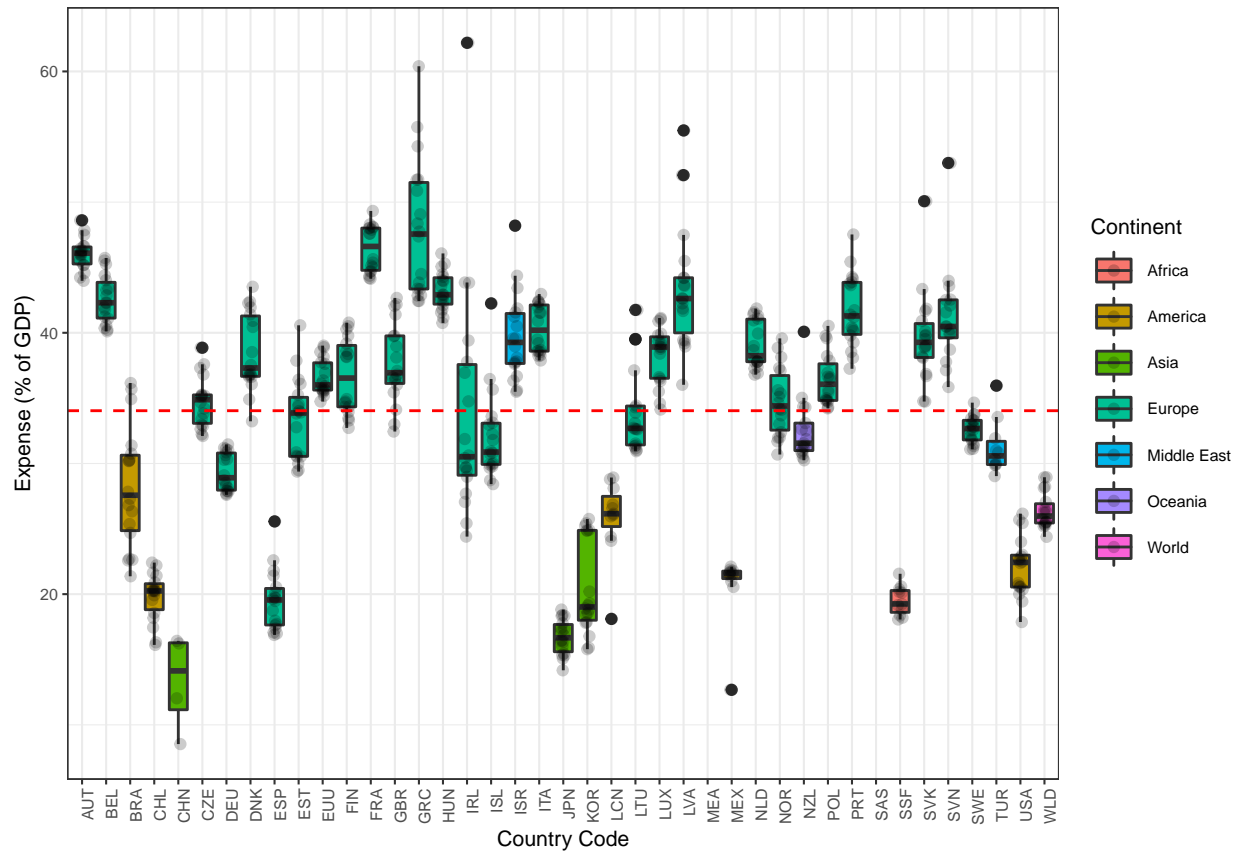
Limitations and exceptions

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 31: 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



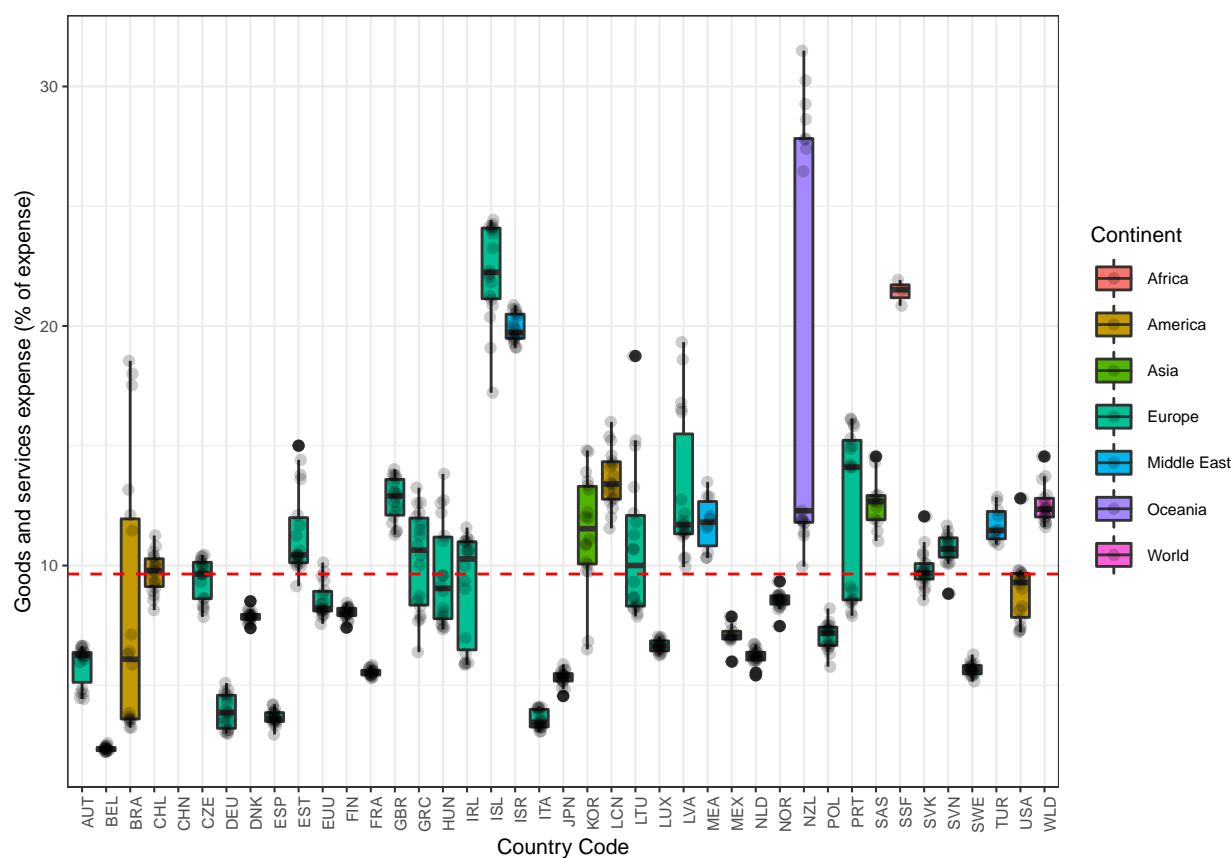
Goods and services expense (% of expense)

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 32: 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



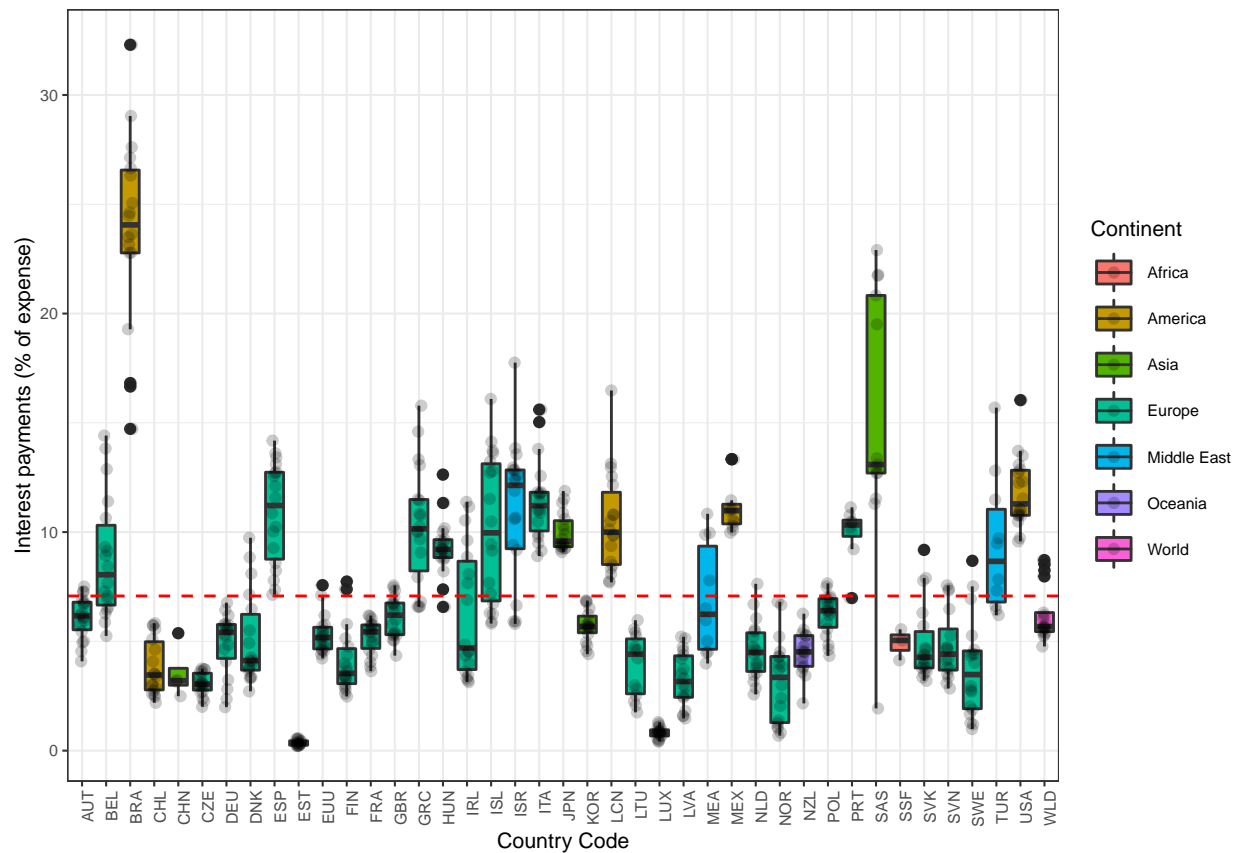
Interest payments (% of expense)

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 33: 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



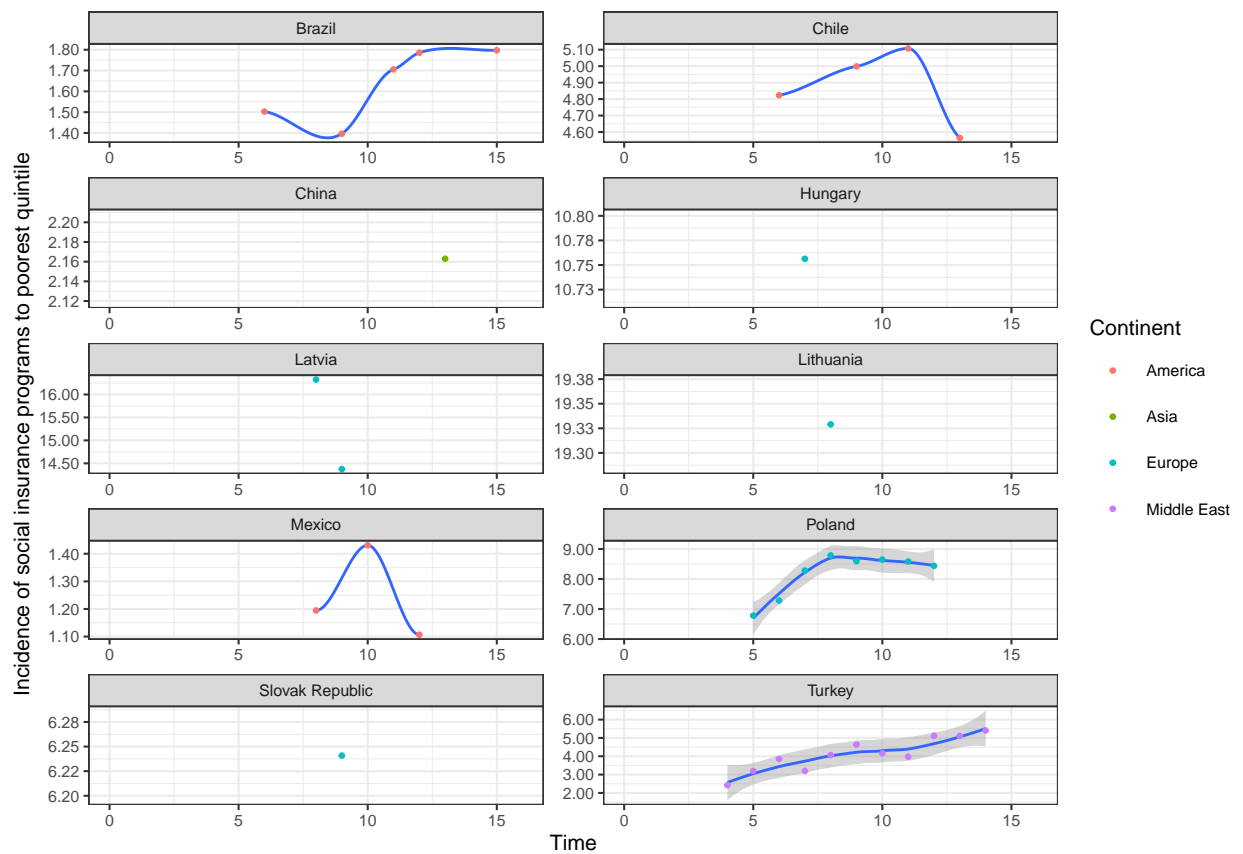
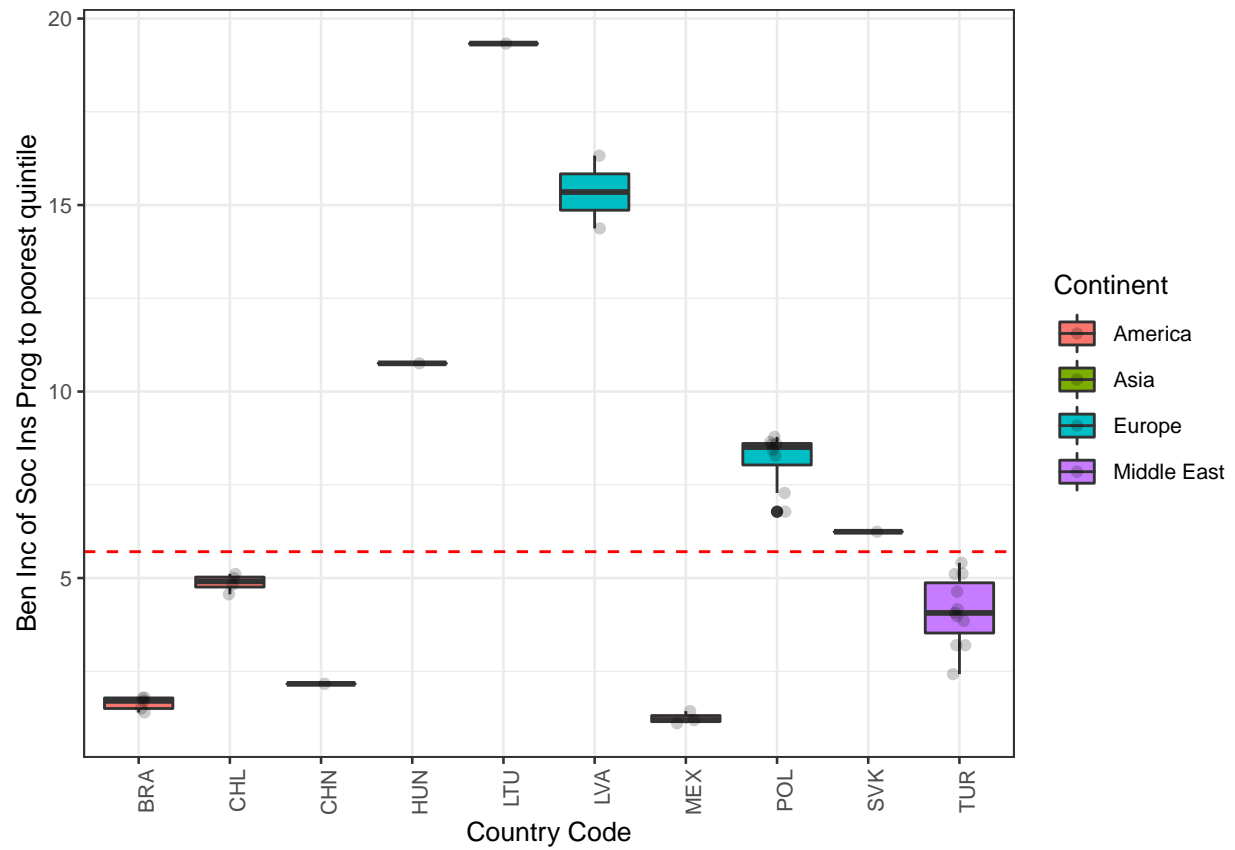
Benefit incidence of social insurance programs to poorest quintile (% of total social insurance benefits)

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 34: 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



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.

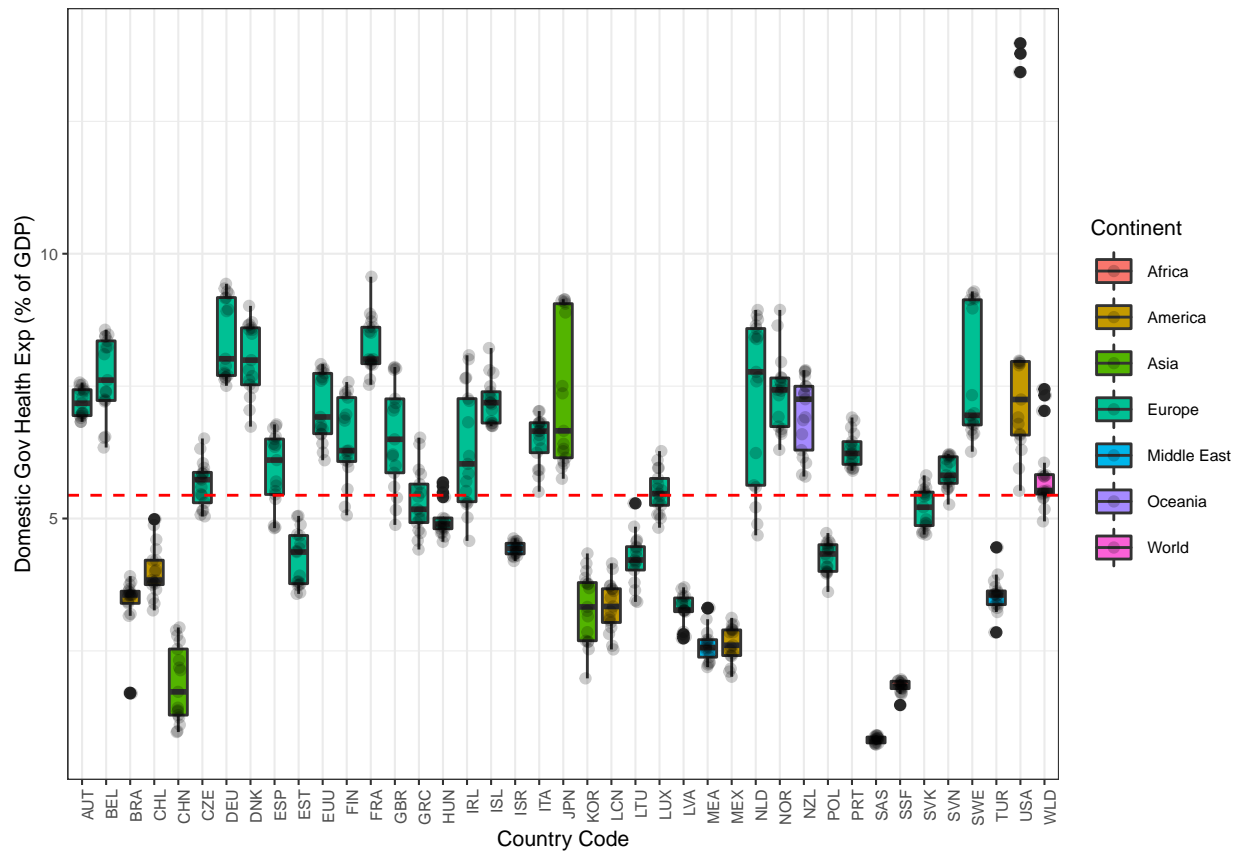
Statistical concept and methodology

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 35: 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
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

Country Name	Mean	SD
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)

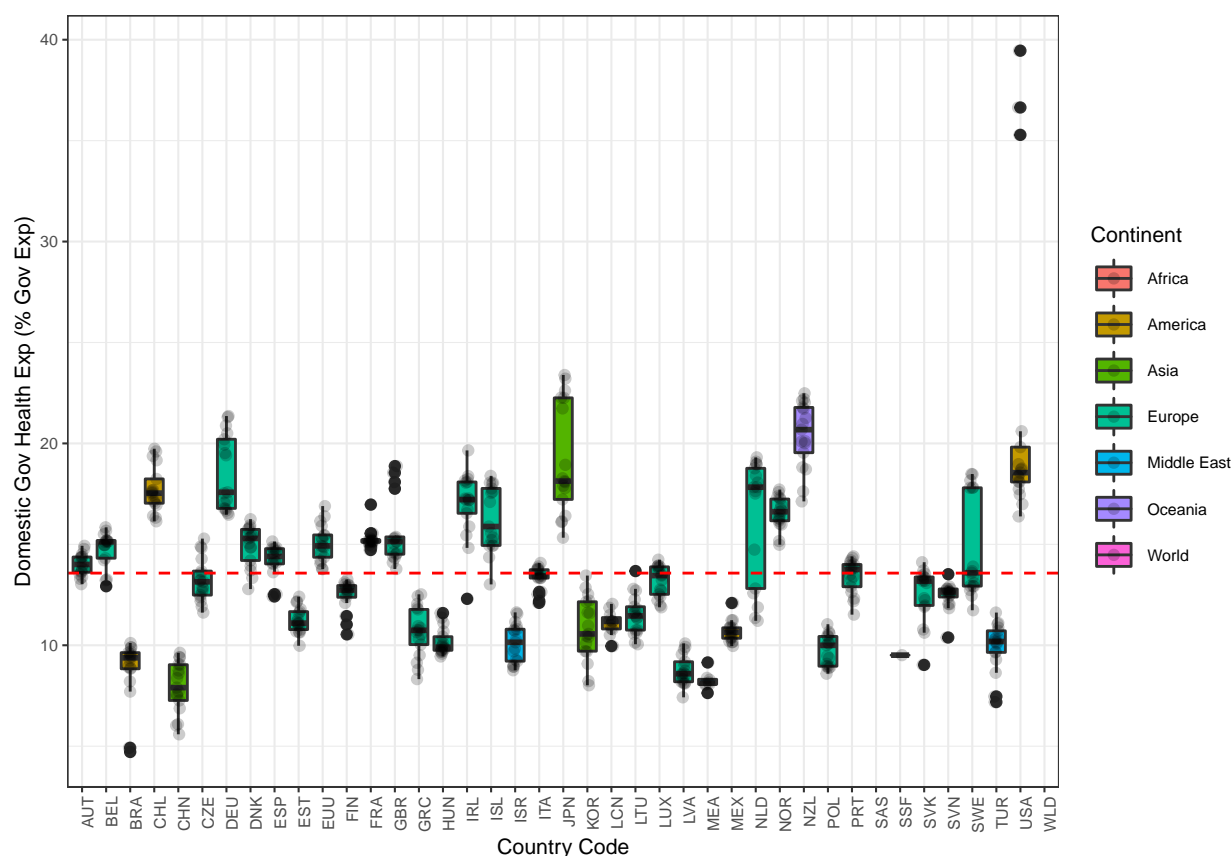
Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic public sources for health. Domestic public sources include domestic revenue as internal transfers and grants, transfers, subsidies to voluntary health insurance beneficiaries, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) or enterprise financing 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 36: 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
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)

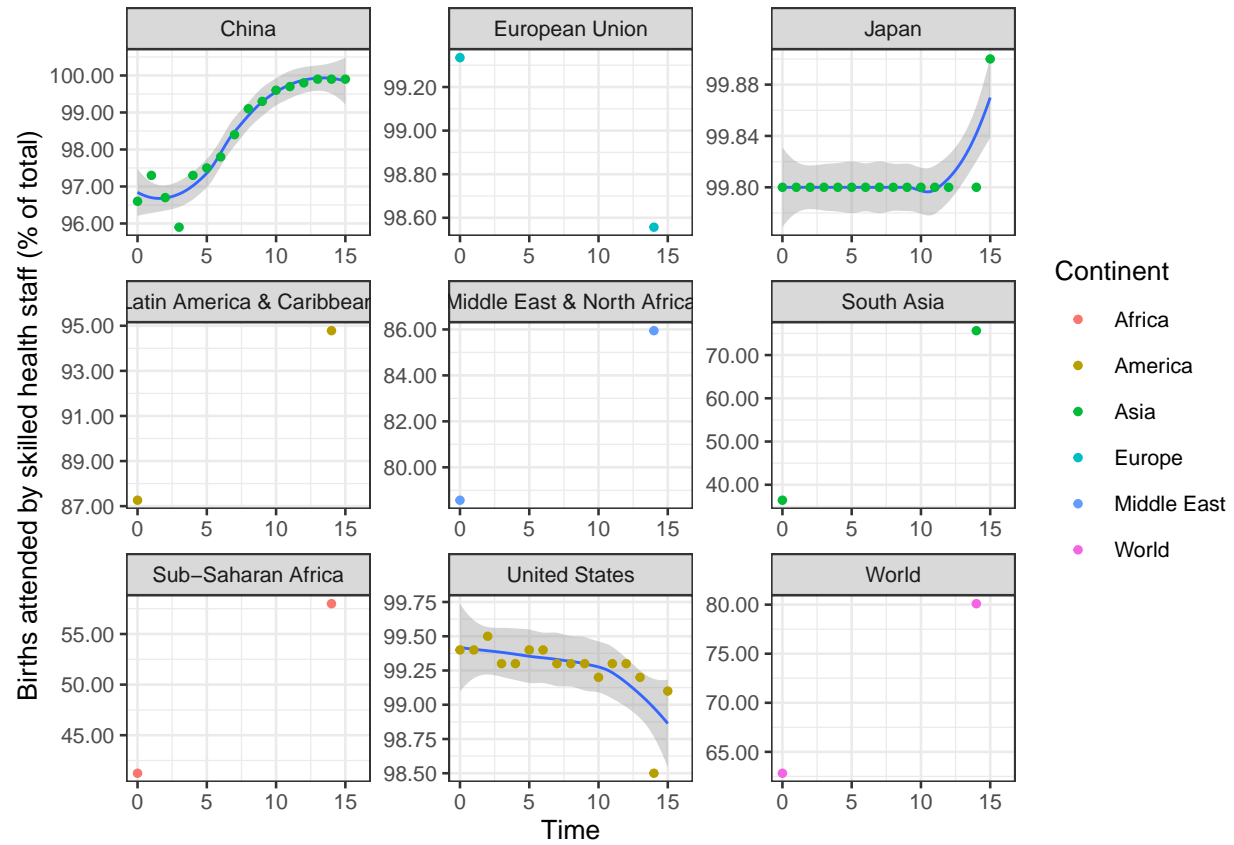
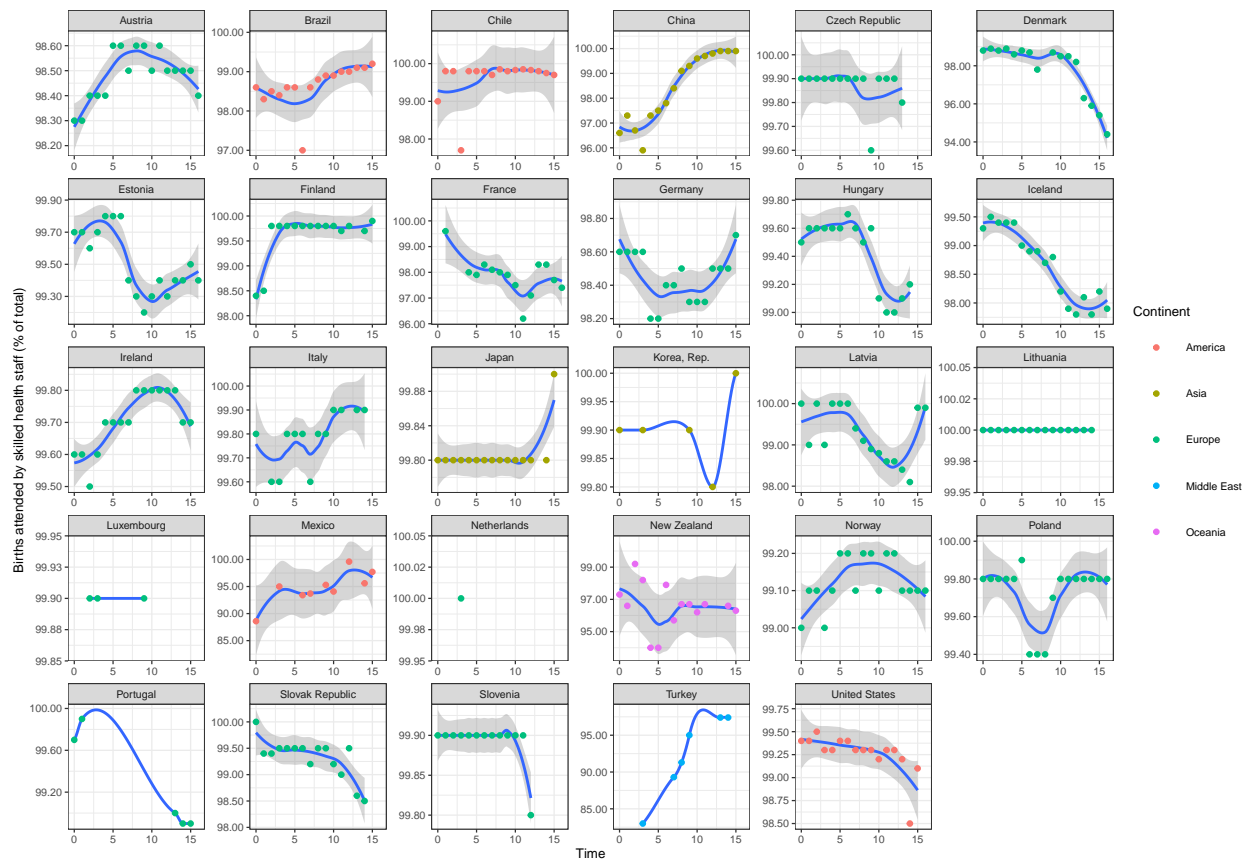
Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

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 37: 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

Country Name	Mean	SD
Germany	98	0.15
Hungary	99	0.26
Iceland	99	0.63
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

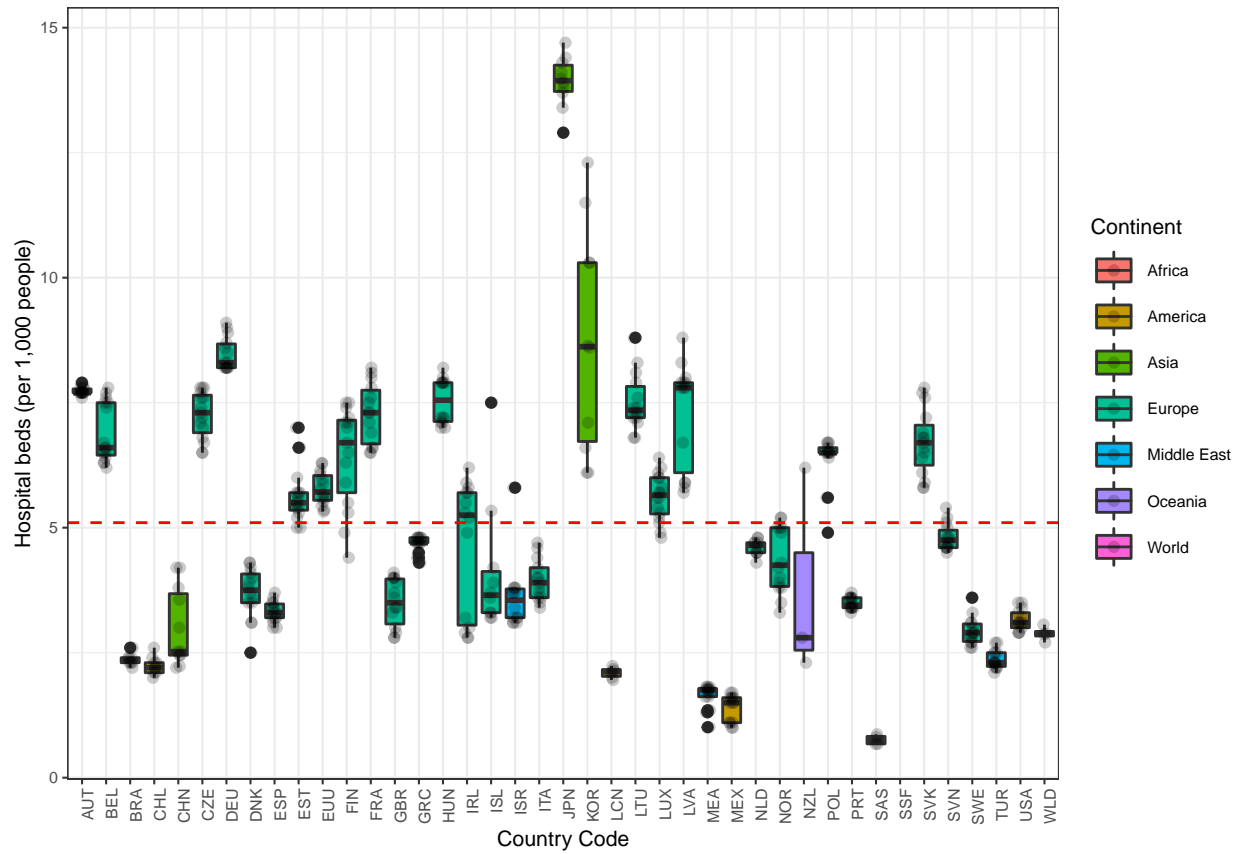


Hospital beds (per 1,000 people)

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 38: 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
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



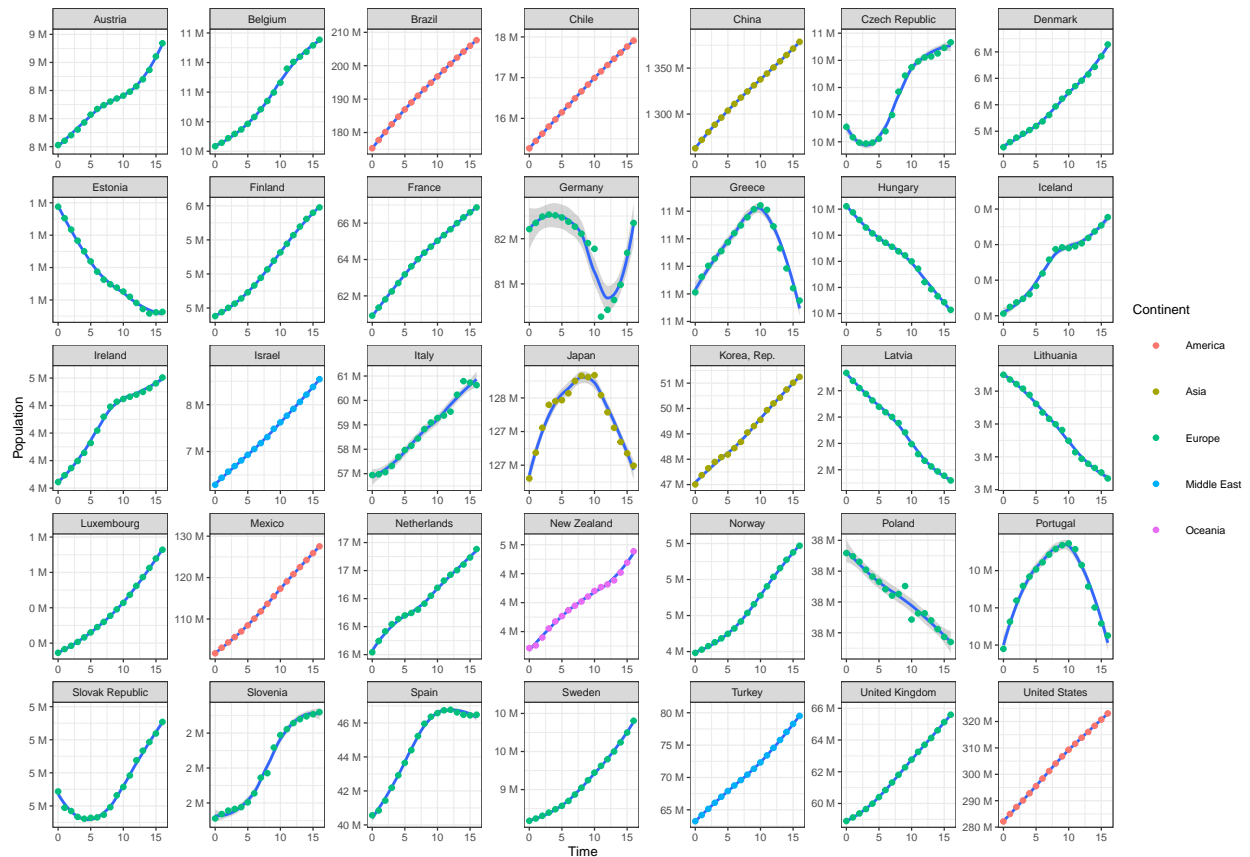
Demographics

Population, total

Table 39: 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

Country Name	Mean	SD
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



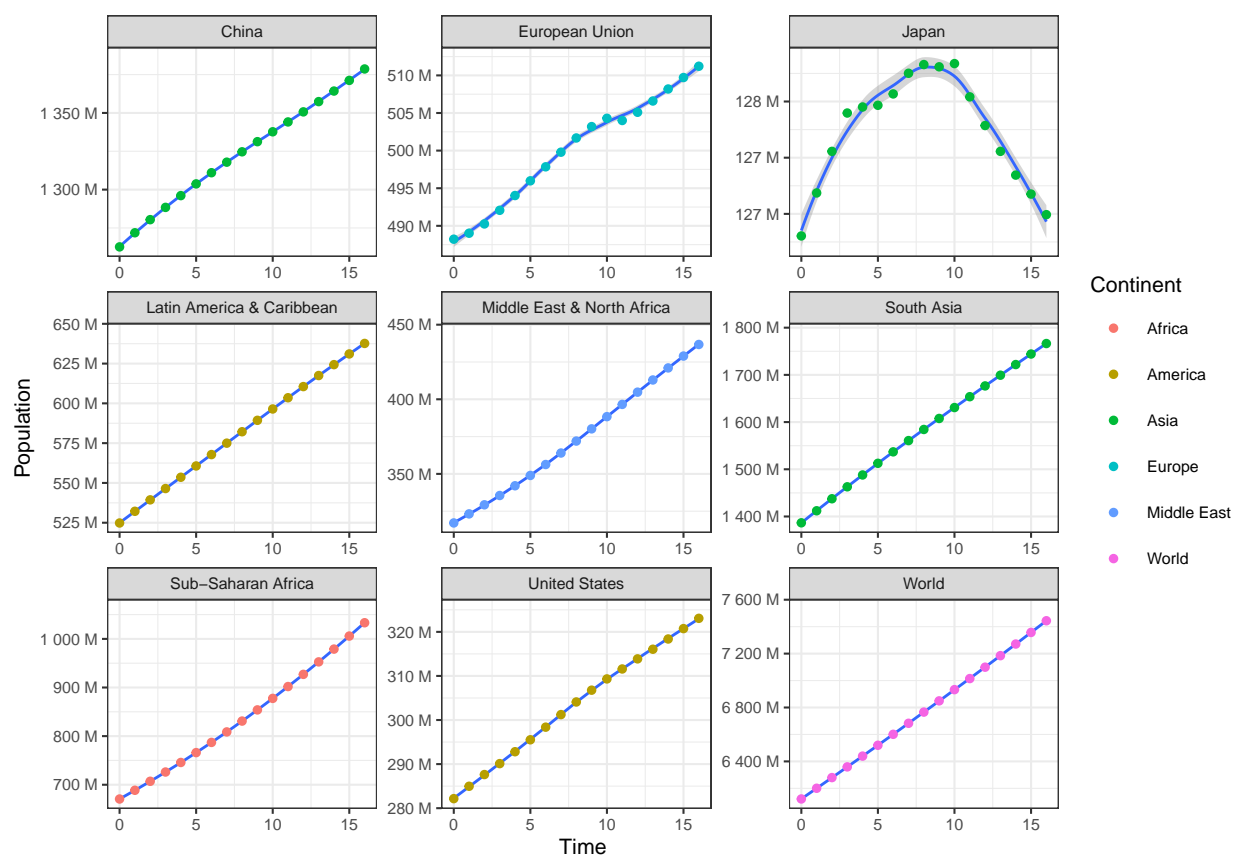


Table 40: Male and Female, %

Country Name	Male Mean	Fenale 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

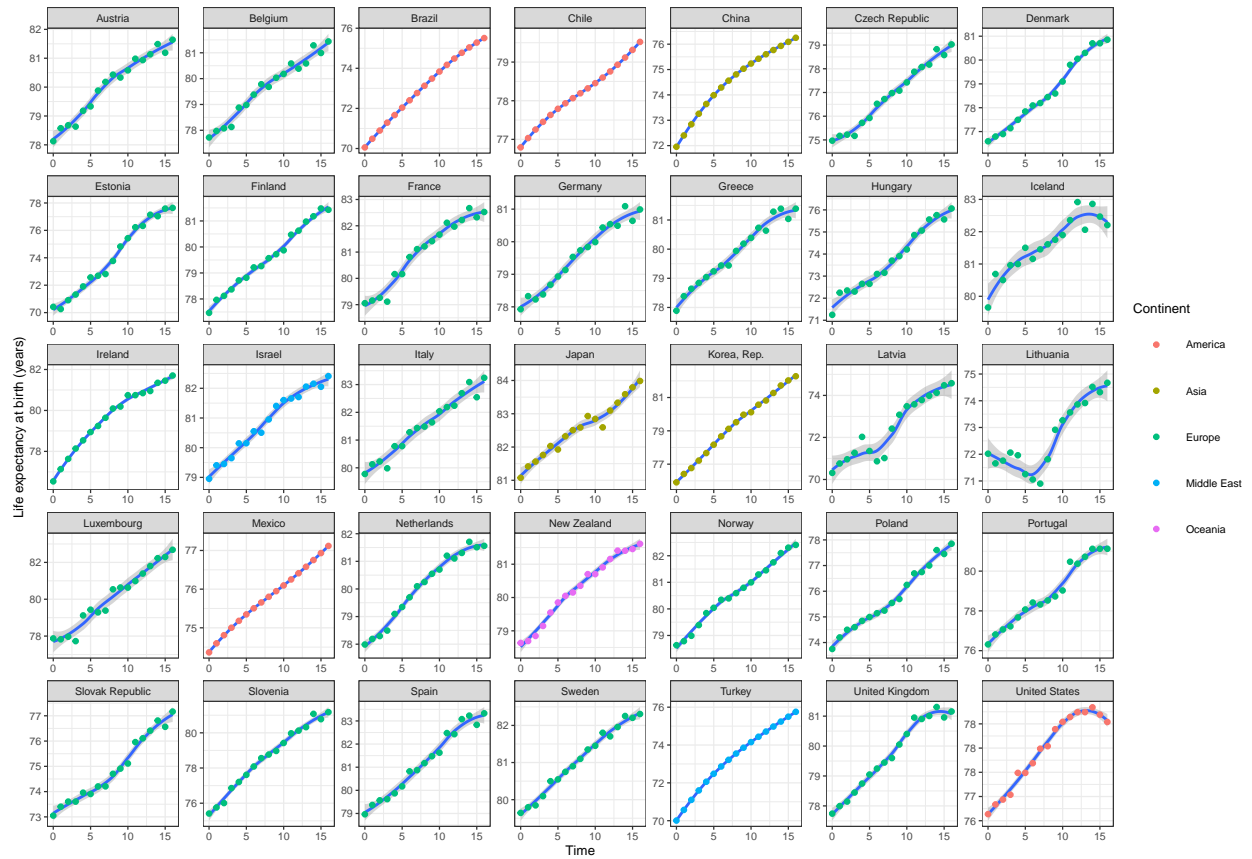
Country Name	Male Mean	Fenale Mean
Luxembourg	50	50
Mexico	50	50
Middle East & North Africa	51	49
Netherlands	50	50
New Zealand	49	51
Norway	50	50
Poland	48	52
Portugal	48	52
Slovak Republic	49	51
Slovenia	49	51
South Asia	52	48
Spain	49	51
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	50
Sweden	50	50
Turkey	49	51
United Kingdom	49	51
United States	49	51
World	50	50

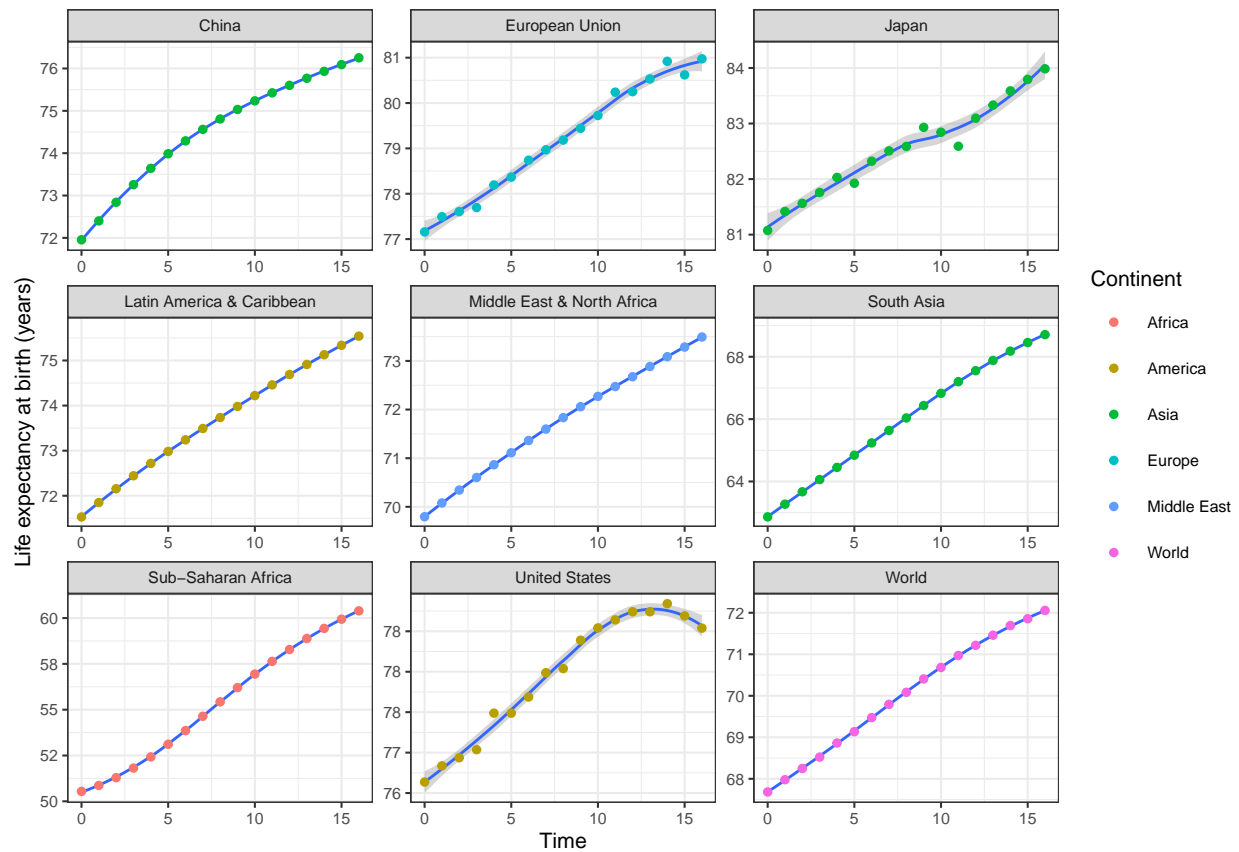
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Table 41: Life expectancy at birth (years)

Country Name	Mean	SD
Austria	80	1
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

Country Name	Mean	SD
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



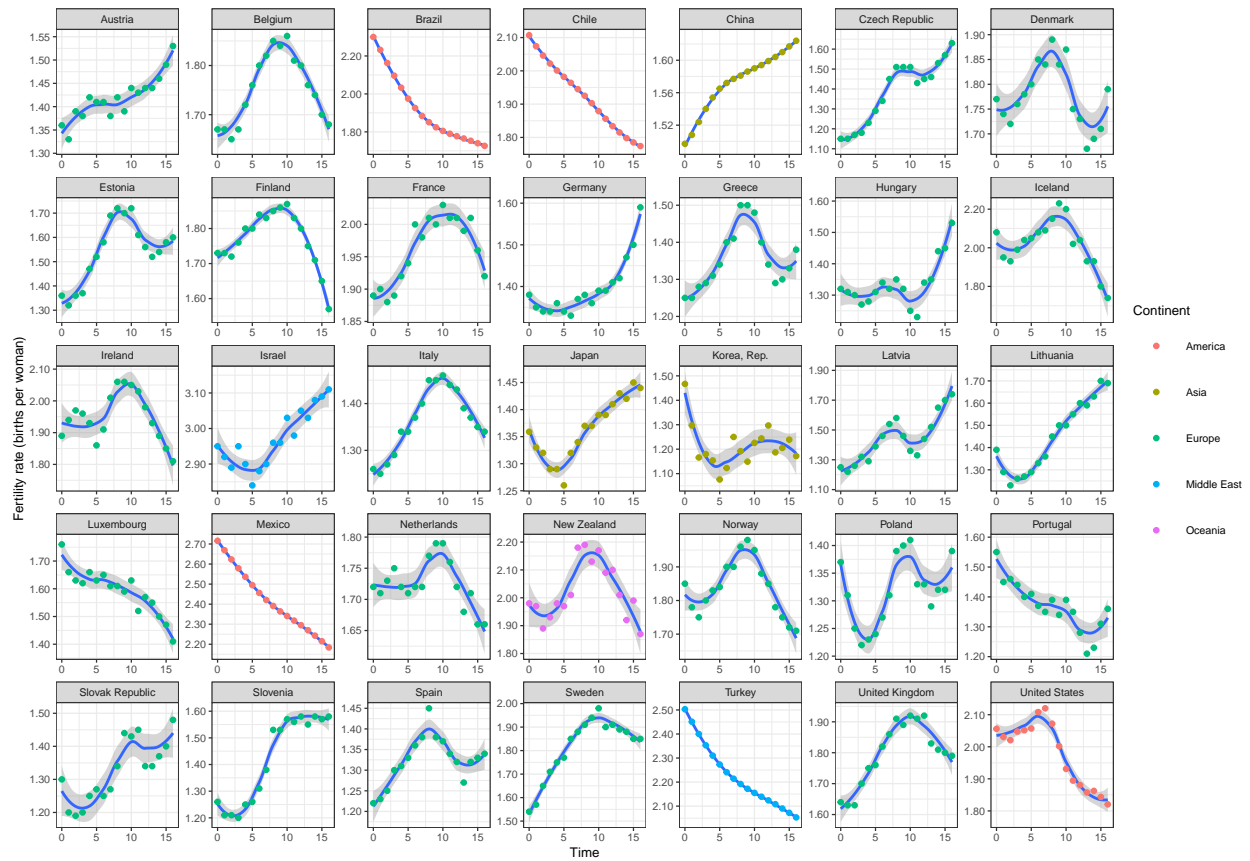


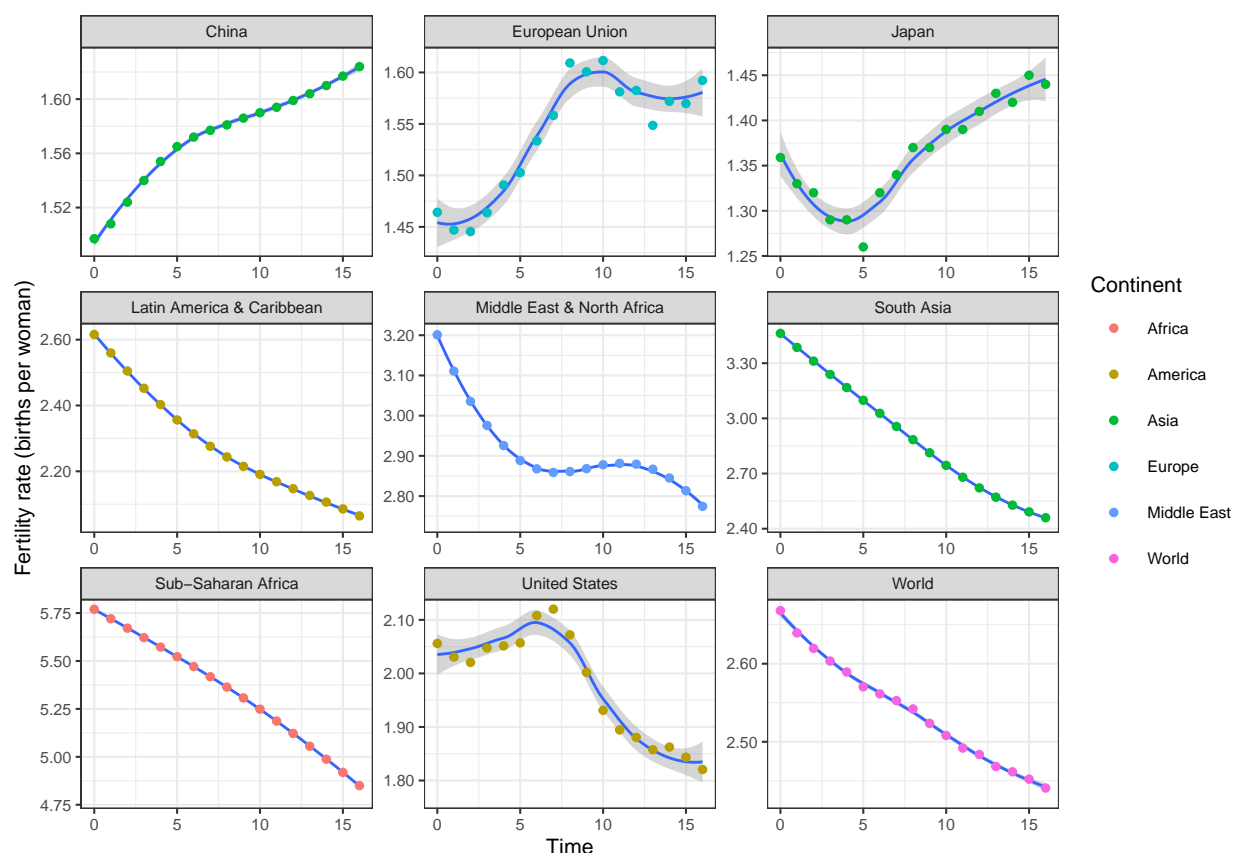
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Table 42: 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

Country Name	Mean	SD
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)

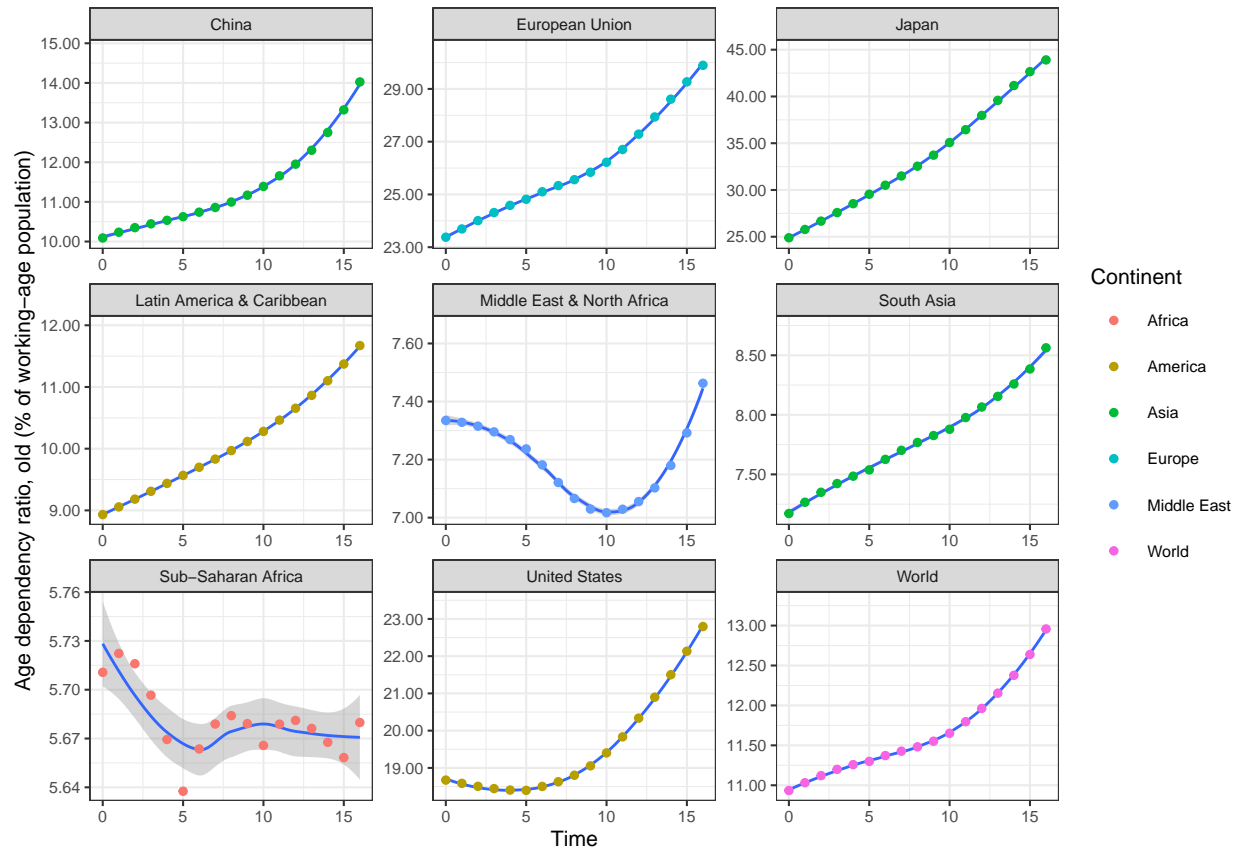
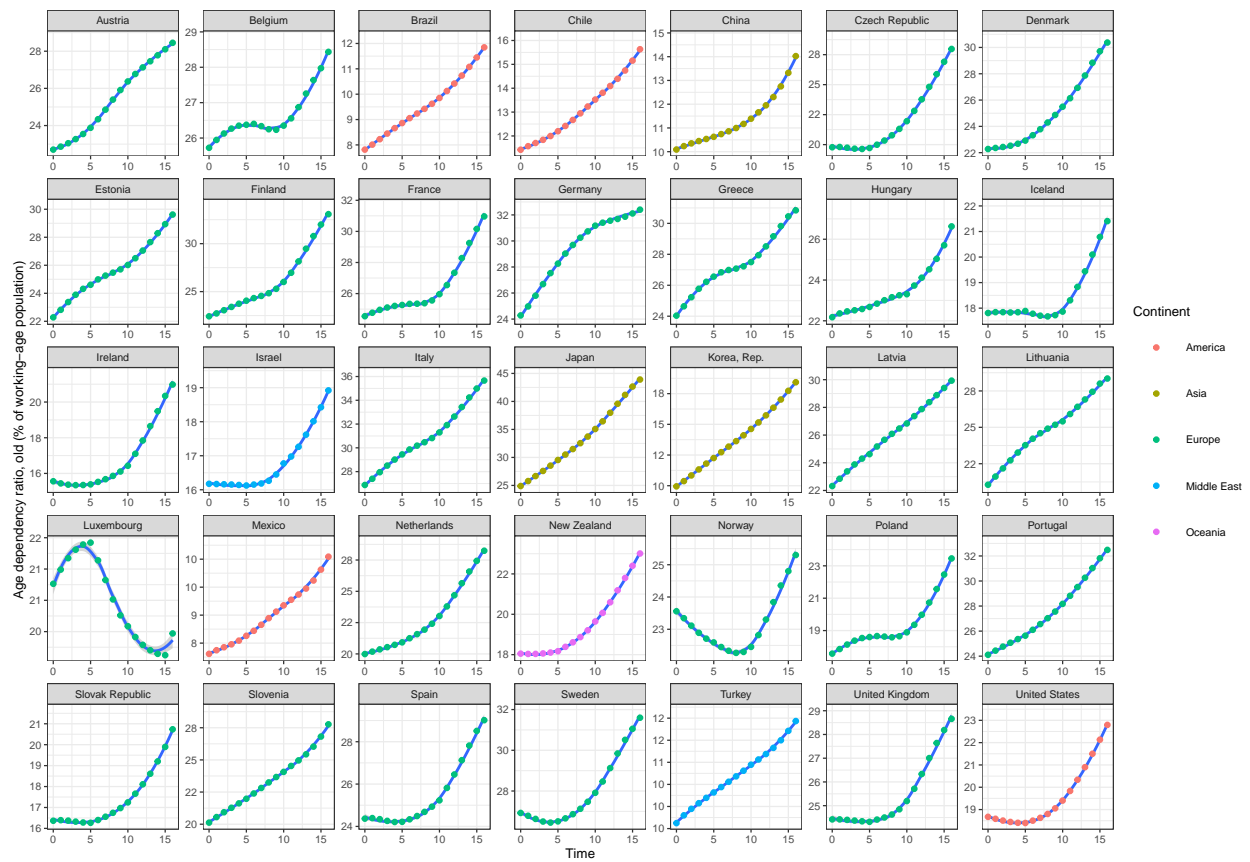
Age dependency ratio, old, is the ratio of older dependents—people older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

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 43: 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

Country Name	Mean	SD
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
World	12	0.68

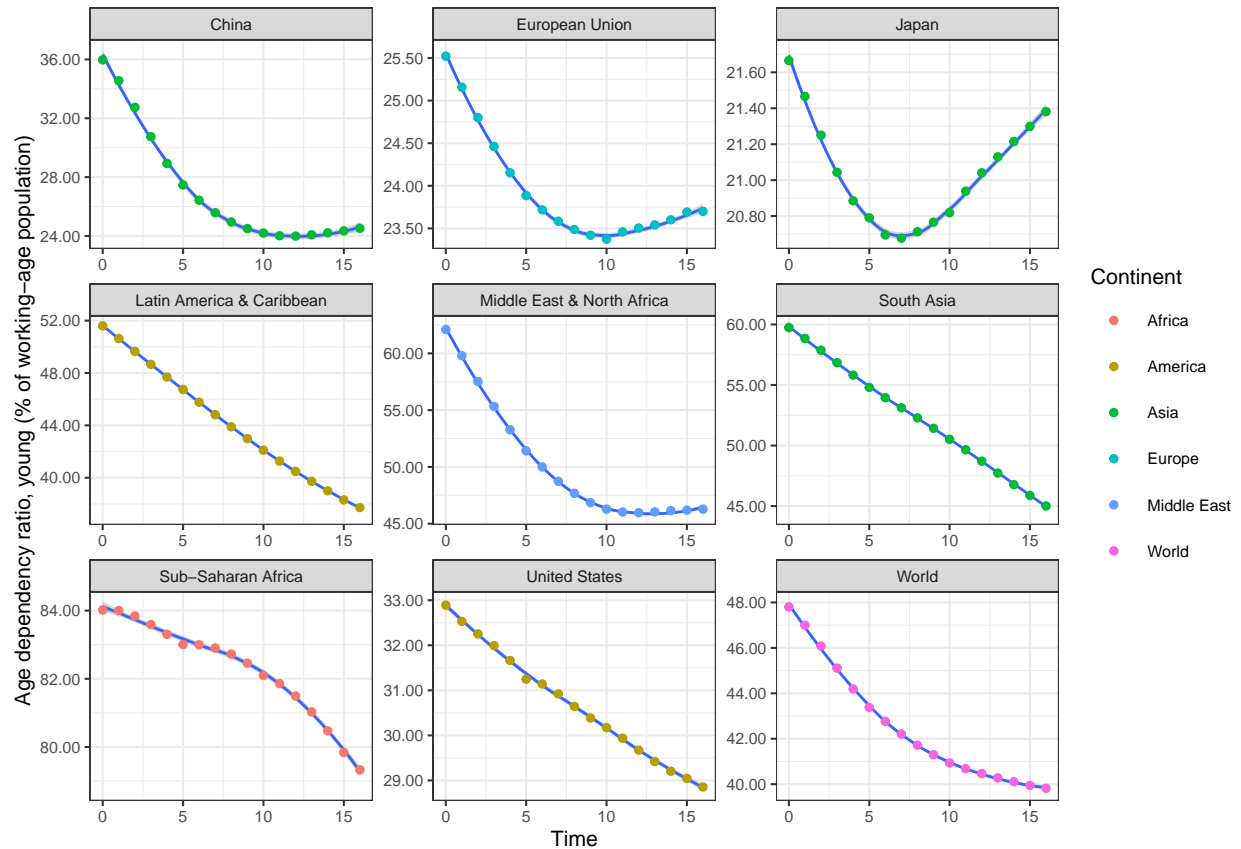
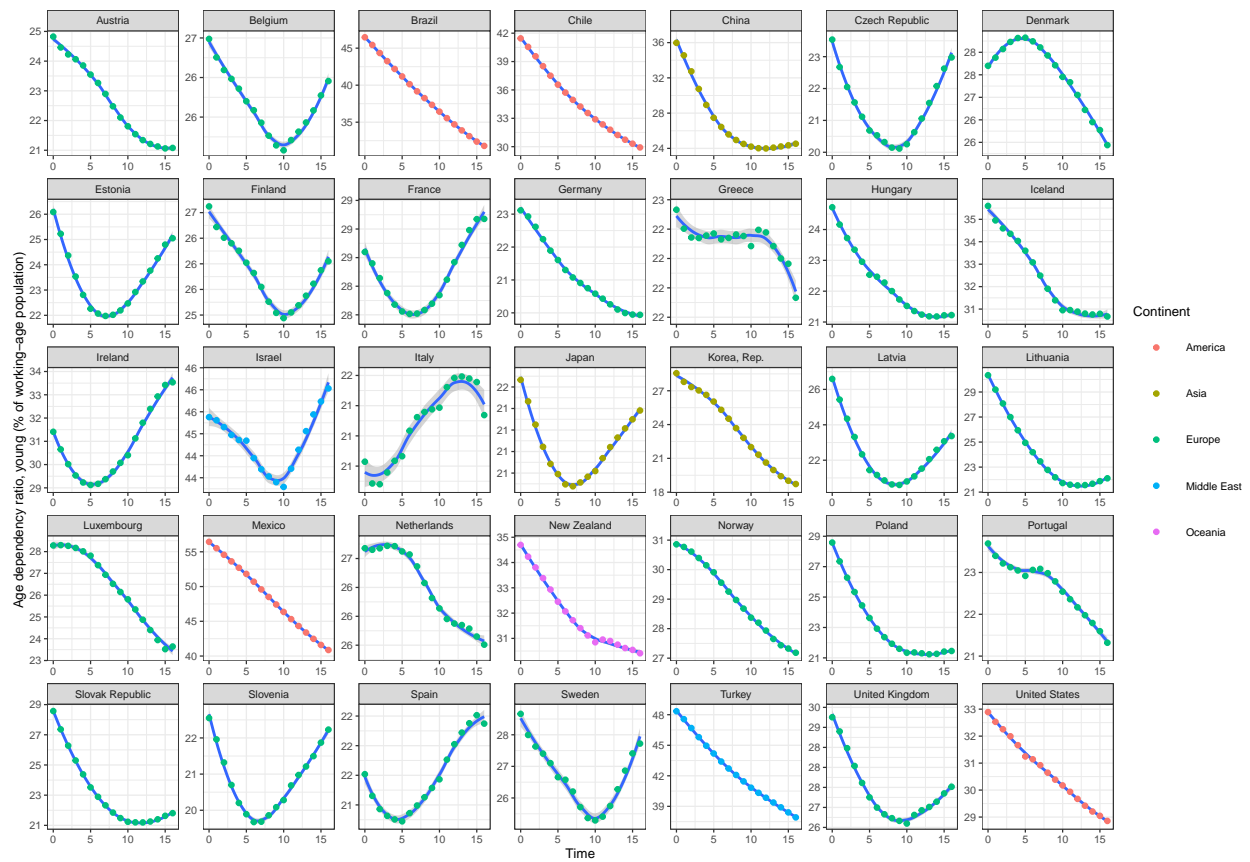


Age dependency ratio, young (% of working-age population)

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 44: 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
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.

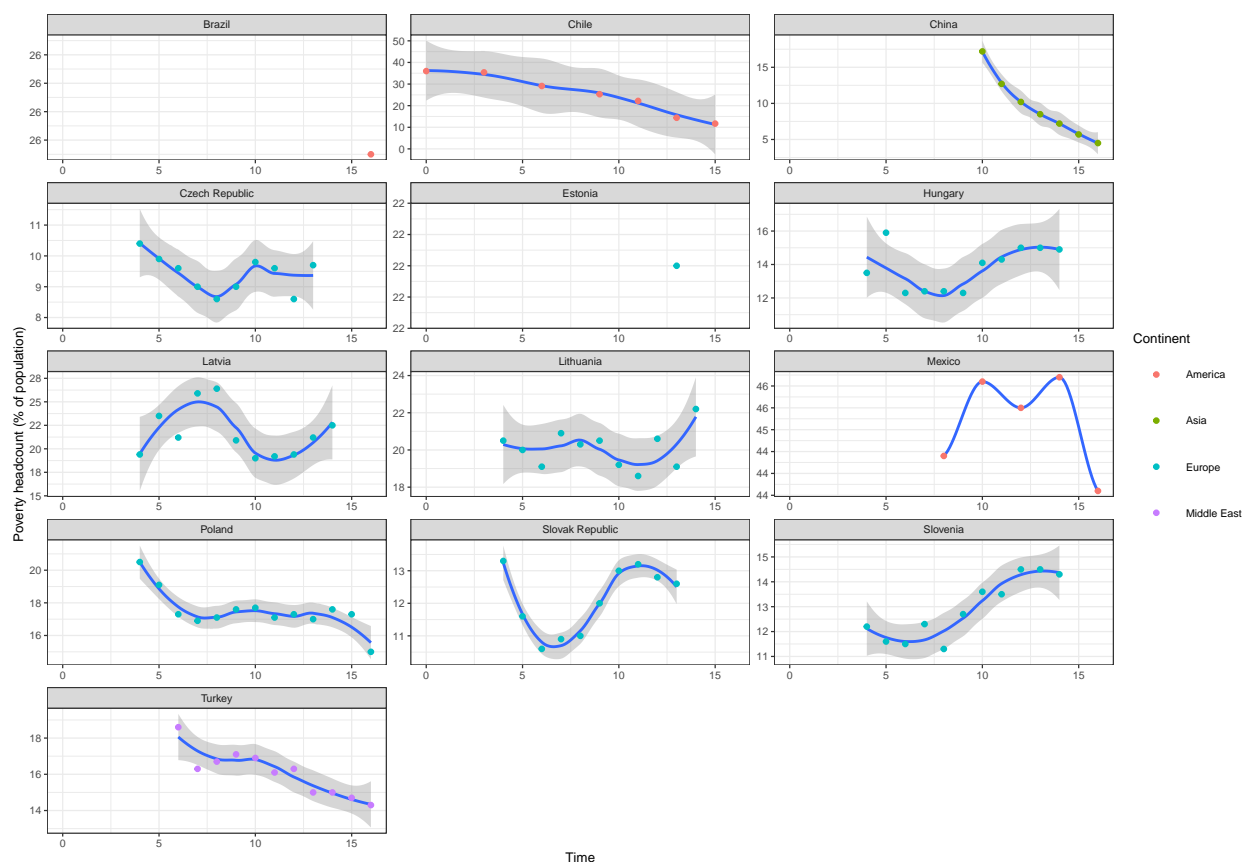
National poverty lines are the benchmark for estimating poverty indicators that are consistent with the country's specific economic and social circumstances. National poverty lines reflect local perceptions of the level and composition of consumption or income needed to be non-poor. The perceived boundary 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 45: 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 46: 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

