Global Economic Indicators

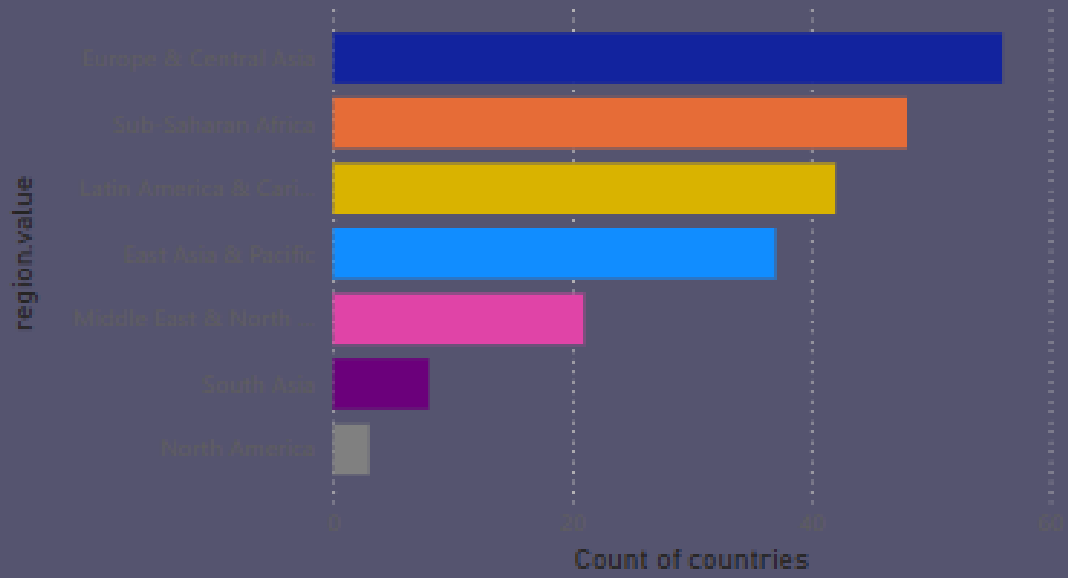
Use yearly data from World Bank (worldbank.org) to analyze world countries by their population and economic output.

Overview | Metadata | Temp change vs. GDP

name	2020 Population	2020 GDP	2020 Pop.Density	2020 Population Per Capita	GDP by Year	GDP Annual Year
Macao SAR, China	0.68M	$23.37bn	20,555.71	$34.562K		
Monaco	0.04M	$6.16bn	18,215.10	$166.910K		
Singapore	5.69M	$335.36bn	7,918.95	$58.982K		
Hong Kong SAR, China	7.48M	$310.08bn	7,124.76	$41.448K		
Gibraltar	0.03M		3,270.90			
Bahrain	1.48M	$33.26bn	1,882.13	$22.510K		
Maldives	0.51M	$3.61bn	1,714.79	$7.014K		
Malta	0.52M	$13.11bn	1,610.41	$25.444K		
Bangladesh	167.42M	$266.76bn	1,286.17	$1.593K		
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	0.04M		1,244.41			
Bermuda	0.06M	$6.37bn	1,183.20	$99.745K		
West Bank and Gaza	4.80M	$14.04bn	797.89	$2.922K		
Barbados	0.28M	$4.17bn	652.77	$14.856K		
St. Martin (French part)	0.03M		651.06			
Mauritius	1.27M	$11.85bn	623.52	$9.359K		
Nauru	0.01M	$0.09bn	615.75	$7.361K		
Aruba	0.11M	$2.75bn	592.14	$25.824K		
San Marino	0.03M	$1.41bn	566.78	$41.416K		
Lebanon	5.66M	$36.66bn	553.56	$6.473K		
Rwanda	13.15M	$10.81bn	532.89	$0.822K		
Korea, Rep.	51.84M	$1,626.23bn	531.11	$31.372K		
Netherlands	17.44M	$807.60bn	518.01	$46.303K		
Burundi	12.22M	$3.22bn	475.87	$0.263K		
India	1396.39M	$2,508.59bn	469.66	$1.796K		
Comoros	0.81M	$1.09bn	433.19	$1.353K		
Israel	9.22M	$351.80bn	425.84	$38.177K		
Haiti	11.31M	$14.96bn	410.26	$1.323K		
Belgium	11.54M	$468.61bn	381.06	$40.612K		
Total	**7797.40M**	**$80,982.82bn**	**60.01**	**$10.386K**		

Countries

Countries by region



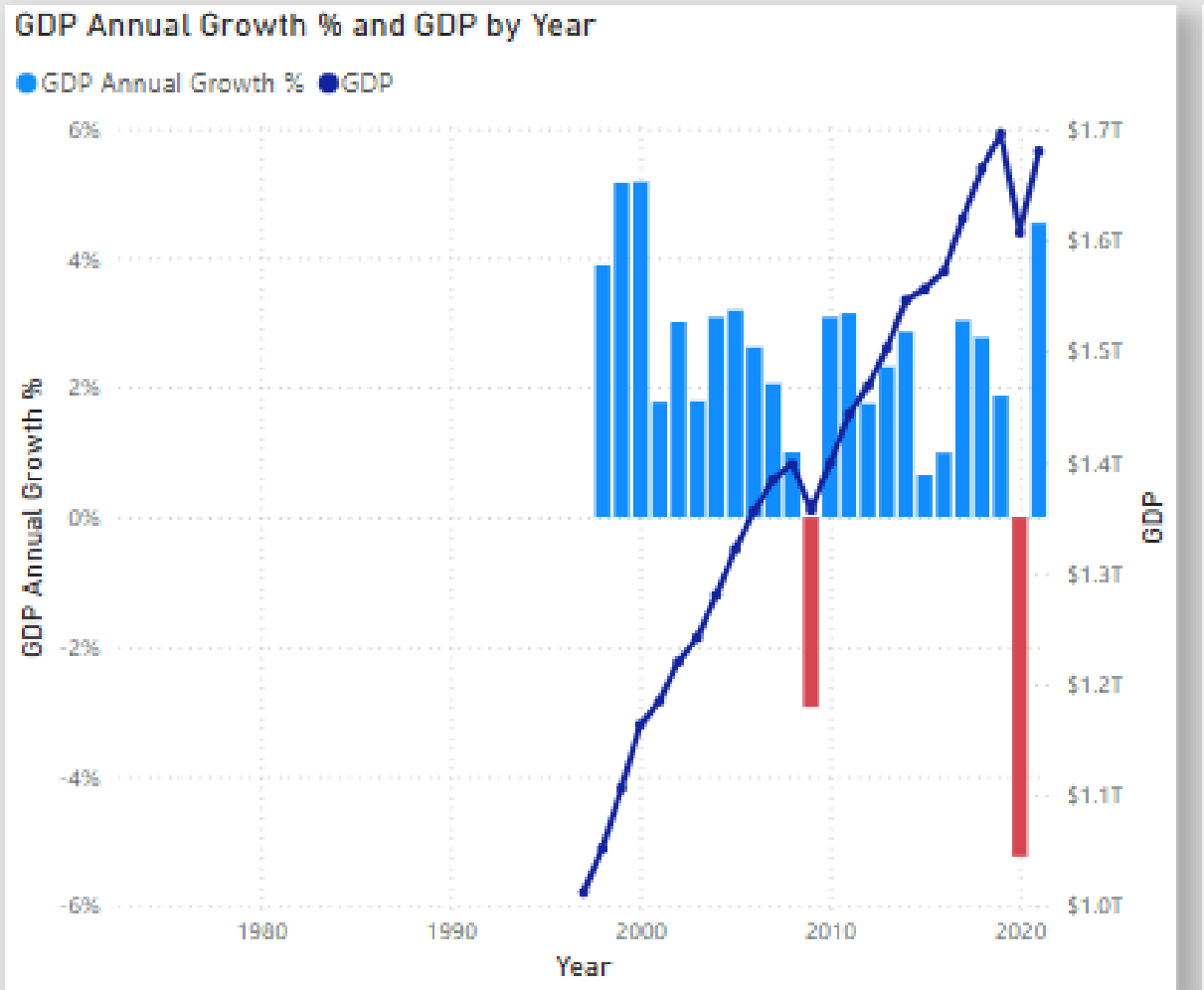
Canada

38M
2020 Population

$2T
2020 GDP

4.24
2020 Pop.Density

$24K
GDP_Per_Capita

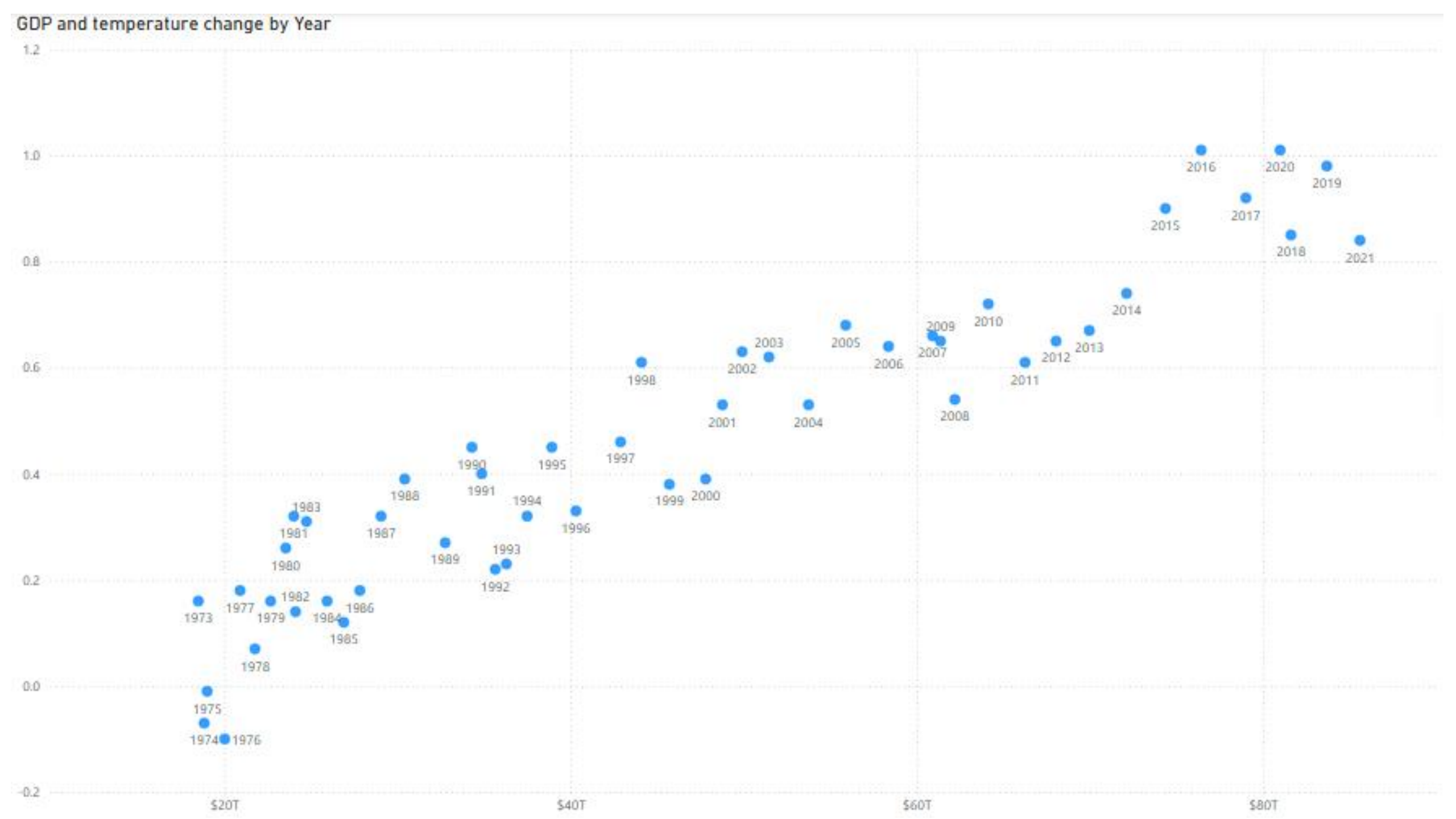


Year	GDP		GDP Annual Growth %	Population	GDP_Per_Capita
2021	▲	$1,680,390,000,000	4.54%	38,246,108	$43,936
2020	▼	$1,607,400,000,000	-5.23%	38,037,204	$42,259
2019	▲	$1,696,160,000,000	1.88%	37,601,230	$45,109
2018	▲	$1,664,870,000,000	2.78%	37,065,084	$44,917
2017	▲	$1,619,890,000,000	3.04%	36,545,236	$44,326
2016	▲	$1,572,100,000,000	1.00%	36,109,487	$43,537
2015	▲	$1,556,510,000,000	0.66%	35,702,908	$43,596
2014	▲	$1,546,320,000,000	2.87%	35,437,435	$43,635
2013	▲	$1,503,170,000,000	2.33%	35,082,954	$42,846
2012	▲	$1,468,960,000,000	1.76%	34,714,222	$42,316
2011	▲	$1,443,520,000,000	3.15%	34,339,328	$42,037
2010	▲	$1,399,480,000,000	3.09%	34,004,889	$41,155
2009	▼	$1,357,540,000,000	-2.93%	33,628,895	$40,368
2008	▲	$1,398,490,000,000	1.01%	33,247,118	$42,063
2007	▲	$1,384,540,000,000	2.07%	32,889,025	$42,097
2006	▲	$1,356,470,000,000	2.63%	32,571,174	$41,646
2005	▲	$1,321,660,000,000	3.20%	32,243,753	$40,990
2004	▲	$1,280,620,000,000	3.09%	31,940,655	$40,094
2003	▲	$1,242,270,000,000	1.80%	31,644,028	$39,258
2002	▲	$1,220,290,000,000	3.02%	31,360,079	$38,912
2001	▲	$1,184,540,000,000	1.79%	31,020,902	$38,185
2000	▲	$1,163,710,000,000	5.18%	30,685,730	$37,923
Total		**$34,840,070,000,000**		**1,466,944,599**	**$23,750**

Metadata

Use this page to explore metadata about the resorces used to build this report.
Data sources: https://databank.worldbank.org

metadata	NY.GDP.MKTP.KD	NY.GDP.PCAP.KD	SP.POP.TOTL
Aggregationmethod	Gap-filled total	Weighted average	Sum
BasePeriod	2015	2015	
Developmentrelevance	An economy's growth is measured by the change in the volume of its output or in the real incomes of its residents. The 2008 United Nations System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) offers three plausible indicators for calculating growth: the volume of gross domestic product (GDP), real gross domestic income, and real gross national income. The volume of GDP is the sum of value added, measured at constant prices, by households, government, and industries operating in the economy. GDP accounts for all domestic production, regardless of whether the income accrues to domestic or foreign institutions.		Increases in human population, whether as a result of immigration or more births than deaths, can impact natural resources and social infrastructure. This can place pressure on a country's sustainability. A significant growth in population will negatively impact the availability of land for agricultural production, and will aggravate demand for food, energy, water, social services, and infrastructure. On the other hand, decreasing population size - a result of fewer births than deaths, and people moving out of a country - can impact a government's commitment to maintain services and infrastructure.
Generalcomments			Relevance to gender indicator: disaggregating the population composition by gender will help a country in projecting its demand for social services on a gender basis.
IndicatorName	GDP (constant 2015 US$)	GDP per capita (constant 2015 US$)	Population, total
License_Type	CC BY-4.0	CC BY-4.0	CC BY-4.0
License_URL	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/public-licenses#cc-by	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/public-licenses#cc-by	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/public-licenses#cc-by
Limitationsandexceptions	Each industry's contribution to growth in the economy's		Current population estimates for developing countries that lack
Total	**2015**	**2015**	**(1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2022 Revision; (2) Statistical databases and publications from national statistical offices; (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics; (4) United Nations Statistics Division. Population and Vital Statistics Reprot (various years).**


GDP and temperature change by Year
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
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$20T
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