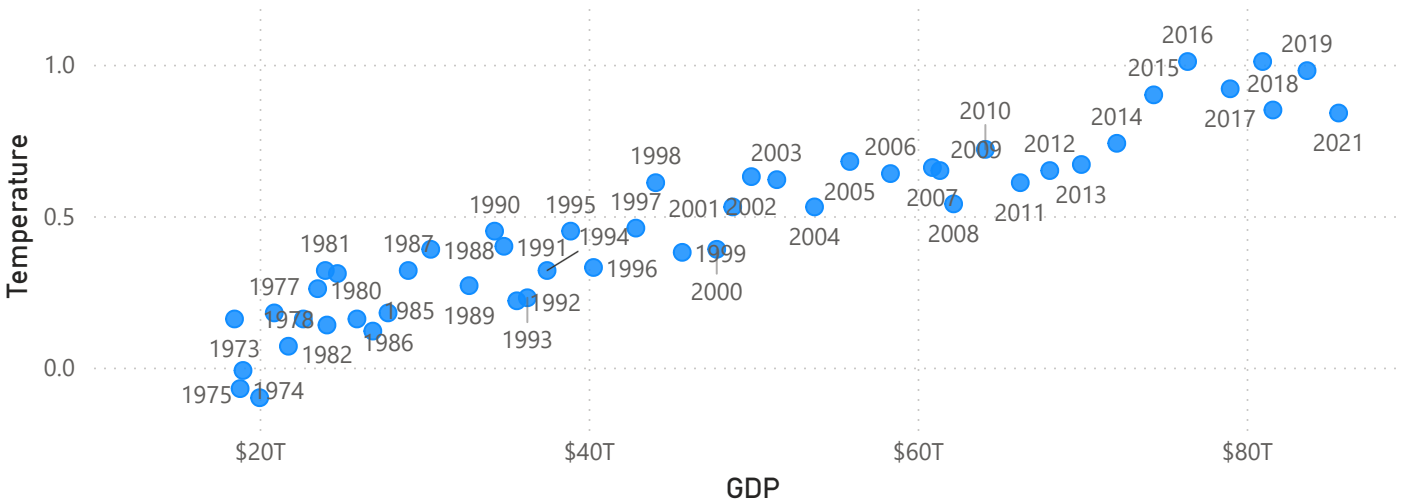# Global Economic Indicators

Use yearly data from the World Bank (worldback.org) to analyze world countries by their population and economic output. Right-click on a visual and use the Drillthrough feature to see detailed data about a country.

Relationship between GDP (in constant 2015 $USD) and Global Temperature Change (relative to 1951-80 avg, C)


World Map

Countries

Name	2020 Population	2020 GDP	2020 Pop Density	2020 GDP Per Capita	GDP by Year
China	1,411.10M	$14,616.50bn	149.7	$10,358	
India	1,396.39M	$2,508.59bn	469.7	$1,796	
United States	331.50M	$19,377.40bn	36.2	$58,454	
Indonesia	271.86M	$1,027.66bn	144.8	$3,780	
Pakistan	227.20M	$320.28bn	294.7	$1,410	
Brazil	213.20M	$1,749.11bn	25.5	$8,204	
Nigeria	208.33M	$500.23bn	228.7	$2,401	
Bangladesh	167.42M	$266.76bn	1286.2	$1,593	
Russian Federation	144.07M	$1,422.62bn	8.8	$9,874	
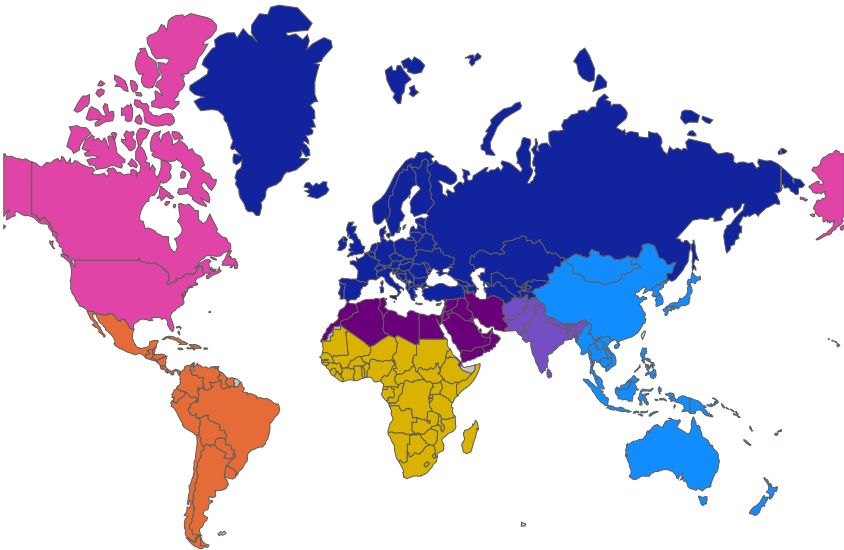
Total Countries by Region
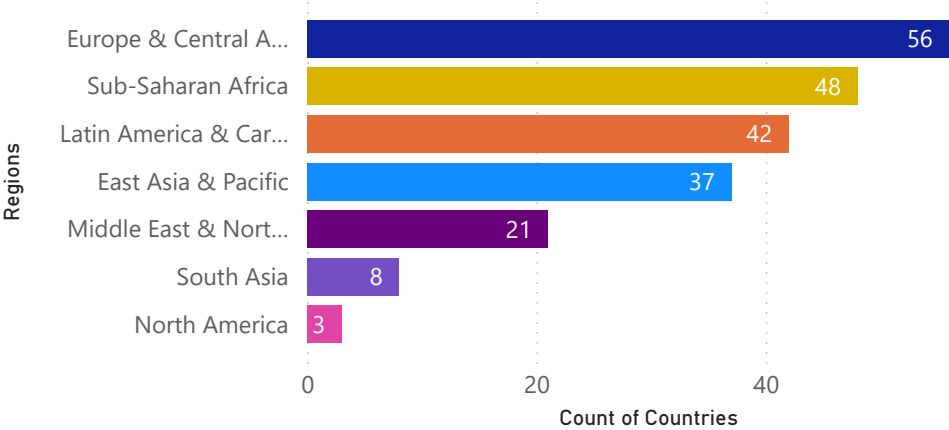
United States

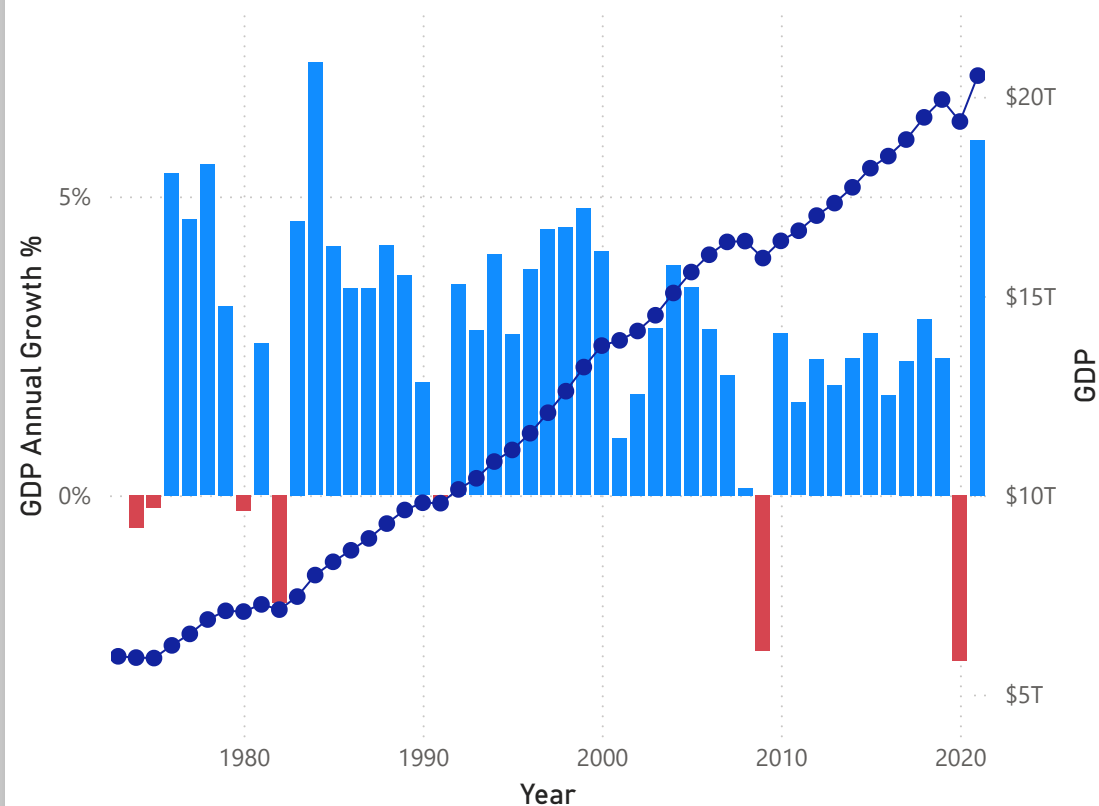| 332M	$19T	36.2	$58K
2020 Population	2020 GDP	2020 Pop Density	2020 GDP Per Capita

GDP Annual Growth % and GDP by Year

● GDP Annual Growth % ● GDP

Year	GDP	GDP Annual Growth %	Population	GDP Per Capita
2021	$20,529,500,000,000	▲ 5.95%	331,893,745	$61,856
2020	$19,377,400,000,000	▼ -2.77%	331,501,080	$58,454
2019	$19,929,000,000,000	▲ 2.29%	328,329,953	$60,698
2018	$19,482,000,000,000	▲ 2.95%	326,838,199	$59,607
2017	$18,924,600,000,000	▲ 2.24%	325,122,128	$58,208
2016	$18,509,600,000,000	▲ 1.67%	323,071,755	$57,293
2015	$18,206,000,000,000	▲ 2.71%	320,738,994	$56,763
2014	$17,726,300,000,000	▲ 2.29%	318,386,329	$55,675
2013	$17,329,800,000,000	▲ 1.84%	316,059,947	$54,831
2012	$17,016,400,000,000	▲ 2.28%	313,877,662	$54,213
2011	$16,637,000,000,000	▲ 1.55%	311,583,481	$53,395
2010	$16,383,000,000,000	▲ 2.71%	309,327,143	$52,963
2009	$15,950,900,000,000	▼ -2.60%	306,771,529	$51,996
2008	$16,376,700,000,000	▲ 0.12%	304,093,966	$53,854
2007	$16,356,700,000,000	▲ 2.01%	301,231,207	$54,299
2006	$16,034,400,000,000	▲ 2.78%	298,379,912	$53,738
2005	$15,600,200,000,000	▲ 3.48%	295,516,599	$52,790
2004	$15,075,100,000,000	▲ 3.85%	292,805,298	$51,485
2003	$14,515,900,000,000	▲ 2.80%	290,107,933	$50,036
2002	$14,121,100,000,000	▲ 1.70%	287,625,193	$49,095
Total	**$609,569,620,000,000**		**13,343,065,419**	**$45,684**

Metadata

Use this page to explore meta data about the resources used to build this report.

Data Sources

All data in this report comes from the World Bank's World Economic Development database at https://databank.worldbank/org.

Specific API data sources:

- https://api,worldbank.org/v2/country/all?format=JSON&per_page=500
- https://api.worldbank.org/v2/sources/2/series/SP.POP.TOTL/metadata
- https://api.worldbank.org/v2/sources/2/series/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD/metadata
- https://api.worldbank.org/v2/sources/2/series/NY.GDP.PCAP.KD/metadata

Report Author

Vincent Nguyen (email)

To view the meta data in a larger format, use the Focus mode button on the matrix visual below.

Report Metadata

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 output		Current population estimates for developing countries that lack (i)