



1.1

Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income ^a			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ billions	rank	\$	rank	\$ billions	Per capita \$	rank	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2002	2002	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002	2002	2002	2001-02	2001-02
Afghanistan	28 ^c	652	43	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	3	29	115	4.6	120	1,450	120	16	4,960	112	4.7	4.1
Algeria	31	2,382	13	53.8	48	1,720	114	173 ^e	5,530 ^e	103	4.1	2.5
Angola	13	1,247	11	9.3	89	710	146	24 ^e	1,840 ^e	163	15.3	12.0
Argentina	36	2,780	13	154.0	27	4,220	74	387	10,190	72	-10.9	-12.0
Armenia	3	30	109	2.4	145	790	144	10	3,230	139	12.9	13.6
Australia	20	7,741	3	384.1	14	19,530	29	539	27,440	19	2.7	1.4
Austria	8	84	97	192.1	20	23,860	18	233	28,910	12	1.0	0.8
Azerbaijan	8	87	94	5.8	108	710	146	25	3,010	142	10.6	9.8
Bangladesh	136	144	1,042	51.1	51	380	171	241	1,770	165	4.4	2.6
Belarus	10	208	48	13.5	80	1,360	124	55	5,500	105	4.7	5.2
Belgium	10	31	315	237.1	18	22,940	21	291	28,130	16	0.7	0.2
Benin	7	113	59	2.5	144	380	171	7	1,060	185	6.0	3.3
Bolivia	9	1,099	8	7.9	96	900	140	21	2,390	149	2.8	0.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	51	81	5.4	112	1,310	125	..	..	..	3.9	2.5
Botswana	2	582	3	5.1	114	3,010	88	13	7,740	84	3.1	2.1
Brazil	174	8,547	21	494.5	12	2,830	91	1,300	7,450	86	1.5	0.3
Bulgaria	8	111	72	14.1	78	1,770	111	56	7,030	87	4.8	5.5
Burkina Faso	12	274	43	2.9	139	250	187	13 ^e	1,090 ^e	184	4.6	2.1
Burundi	7	28	275	0.7	179	100	206	4 ^e	630 ^e	204	3.6	1.7
Cambodia	12	181	71	3.8	126	300	178	25 ^e	1,970 ^e	159	5.5	3.6
Cameroon	16	475	34	8.7	94	550	156	30	1,910	162	4.4	2.3
Canada	31	9,971	3	702.0	8	22,390	23	907	28,930	11	3.3	2.3
Central African Republic	4	623	6	1.0	171	250	187	4 ^e	1,170 ^e	183	-0.8	-2.2
Chad	8	1,284	7	1.8	151	210	194	8	1,010	187	9.9	6.7
Chile	16	757	21	66.3	43	4,250	73	147	9,420	76	2.1	0.9
China	1,280	9,598 ^f	137	1,234.2	6	960	136	5,792 ^g	4,520 ^g	125	8.0	7.3
Hong Kong, China	7	..	..	167.6	25	24,690	16	187	27,490	18	2.3	1.3
Colombia	44	1,139	42	79.6	42	1,820	109	269 ^e	6,150 ^e	98	1.6	0.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	52	2,345	23	5.0	115	100	206	32 ^e	630 ^e	204	3.0	0.0
Congo, Rep.	4	342	11	2.2	147	610	153	3	710	202	3.5	0.6
Costa Rica	4	51	77	16.1	75	4,070	77	34 ^e	8,560 ^e	81	3.0	1.2
Côte d'Ivoire	17	322	52	10.2	87	620	152	24	1,450	177	-1.8	-3.8
Croatia	4	57	80	20.3	66	4,540	71	45	10,000	74	5.2	5.2
Cuba	11	111	103	..	..	..^h	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	10	79	132	56.0	46	5,480	68	152	14,920	55	2.0	2.1
Denmark	5	43	127	162.6	26	30,260	9	164	30,600	8	2.1	1.8
Dominican Republic	9	49	178	..	..	..^h	..	54 ^e	6,270 ^e	97	4.1	2.5
Ecuador	13	284	46	19.1	70	1,490	118	43	3,340	138	3.4	1.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	66	1,001	67	97.6	37	1,470	119	253	3,810	132	3.0	1.1
El Salvador	6	21	310	13.6	79	2,110	101	31 ^e	4,790 ^e	120	2.1	0.4
Eritrea	4	118	43	0.8	173	190	196	4 ^e	1,040 ^e	186	1.8	-0.5
Estonia	1	45	32	5.7	109	4,190	75	16	11,630	63	6.0	6.5
Ethiopia	67	1,104	67	6.5	102	100	206	52 ^e	780 ^e	200	2.7	0.5
Finland	5	338	17	124.2	29	23,890	17	136	26,160	25	1.6	1.4
France	59	552	108	1,362.1 ⁱ	5	22,240 ⁱ	24	1,609	27,040	21	1.2	0.7
Gabon	1	268	5	4.0	123	3,060	87	7	5,530	103	3.0	0.8
Gambia, The	1	11	139	0.4	193	270	184	2 ^e	1,660 ^e	169	-3.1	-5.7
Georgia	5	70	74	3.4	135	650	151	12 ^e	2,270 ^e	152	5.6	6.6
Germany	82	357	236	1,876.3	3	22,740	22	2,226	26,980	22	0.2	0.0
Ghana	20	239	89	5.5	111	270	184	42 ^e	2,080 ^e	156	4.5	2.7
Greece	11	132	82	123.9	30	11,660	48	200	18,770	43	4.0	3.6
Guatemala	12	109	111	21.0	64	1,760	112	48 ^e	4,030 ^e	129	2.2	-0.4
Guinea	8	246	32	3.2	137	410	169	16	2,060	157	4.2	2.0
Guinea-Bissau	1	36	51	0.2	203	130	205	1 ^e	680 ^e	203	-7.2	-9.8
Haiti	8	28	301	3.6	129	440	165	13 ^e	1,610 ^e	172	-0.9	-2.7

Size of the economy

1.1

WORLD VIEW

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income ^a			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ billions	rank	\$	rank	\$ billions	Per capita \$	rank	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2002	2002	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002	2002	2002	2001-02	2001-02
Honduras	7	112	61	6.3	105	930	138	17 ^e	2,540 ^e	147	2.5	0.0
Hungary	10	93	110	53.7	49	5,290	69	133	13,070	58	3.3	3.6
India	1,049	3,287	353	494.8	11	470	161	2,778 ^e	2,650 ^e	146	4.6	3.0
Indonesia	212	1,905	117	149.9	28	710	146	650	3,070	141	3.7	2.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	66	1,648	40	112.9	33	1,720	114	438	6,690	91	6.7	5.1
Iraq	24	438	55	..	..	..^h	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4	70	57	90.3	38	23,030	20	116	29,570	9	6.9	5.4
Israel	7	21	318	105.2	35	16,020	37	125	19,000	41	-0.8	-2.7
Italy	58	301	196	1,100.7	7	19,080	30	1,510	26,170	24	0.4	0.4
Jamaica	3	11	242	7.0	100	2,690	93	10	3,680	134	1.1	0.3
Japan	127	378	349	4,323.9	2	34,010	7	3,481	27,380	20	0.3	0.2
Jordan	5	89	58	9.1	92	1,760	112	22	4,180	127	4.9	2.0
Kazakhstan	15	2,725	6	22.6	62	1,520	117	84	5,630	101	9.8	10.1
Kenya	31	580	55	11.2	85	360	174	32	1,010	187	1.0	-0.9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22	121	187	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	48	99	483	473.0	13	9,930	53	808	16,960	51	6.3	5.7
Kuwait	2	18	131	38.0	55	16,340	36	41 ^e	17,780 ^e	47	-1.0	-3.3
Kyrgyz Republic	5	200	26	1.4	158	290	181	8	1,560	175	-0.5	-1.5
Lao PDR	6	237	24	1.7	153	310	176	9	1,660	169	5.0	2.6
Latvia	2	65	38	8.1	95	3,480	86	21	9,190	77	6.1	7.0
Lebanon	4	10	434	17.7	72	3,990	79	20	4,600	123	1.0	-0.3
Lesotho	2	30	59	1.0	170	550	156	5 ^e	2,970 ^e	143	3.8	2.8
Liberia	3	111	34	0.5	190	140	201	..	..	..	3.3	0.8
Libya	5	1,760	3	..	..	..^j	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	3	65	54	12.7	81	3,670	83	35	10,190	72	6.7	7.1
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	80	3.5	132	1,710	116	13	6,420	95	0.7	0.6
Madagascar	16	587	28	3.8	124	230	191	12	730	201	-12.7	-15.2
Malawi	11	118	114	1.7	154	160	200	6	570	207	1.8	-0.2
Malaysia	24	330	74	86.1	40	3,540	84	207	8,500	82	4.1	1.9
Mali	11	1,240	9	2.7	142	240	189	10	860	192	4.4	1.9
Mauritania	3	1,026	3	0.8	175	280	183	5 ^e	1,790 ^e	164	3.3	0.8
Mauritius	1	2	597	4.7	118	3,860	81	13	10,820	67	4.4	3.4
Mexico	101	1,958	53	597.0	9	5,920	66	887	8,800	80	0.9	-0.5
Moldova	4	34	129	1.7	155	460	164	7	1,600	173	7.2	7.6
Mongolia	2	1,567	2	1.1	167	430	166	4	1,710	167	4.0	2.8
Morocco	30	447	66	34.7	58	1,170	128	111	3,730	133	3.2	1.6
Mozambique	18	802	24	3.6	128	200	195	18 ^e	990 ^e	189	7.7	5.6
Myanmar	49	677	74	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	2	824	2	3.5	131	1,790	110	14 ^e	6,880 ^e	89	2.7	0.6
Nepal	24	147	169	5.5	110	230	191	33	1,370	179	-0.5	-2.7
Netherlands	16	42	477	377.6	15	23,390	19	458	28,350	15	0.2	-0.4
New Zealand	4	271	15	52.2	50	13,260	44	81	20,550	39	4.3	2.8
Nicaragua	5	130	44	3.8	125	710	146	13 ^e	2,350 ^e	150	1.0	-1.6
Niger	11	1,267	9	2.0	149	180	197	9 ^e	800 ^e	195	3.0	-0.1
Nigeria	133	924	146	39.5	54	300	178	106	800	195	-0.9	-3.1
Norway	5	324	15	175.8	23	38,730	3	166	36,690	3	1.0	0.4
Oman	3	310	8	19.9	67	7,830	59	33	13,000	59	0.0	-2.3
Pakistan	145	796	188	60.9	45	420	168	284	1,960	160	2.8	0.4
Panama	3	76	40	11.8	83	4,020	78	18 ^e	6,060 ^e	99	0.8	-0.7
Papua New Guinea	5	463	12	2.8	140	530	158	12 ^e	2,180 ^e	153	-0.5	-2.8
Paraguay	6	407	14	6.4	103	1,170	128	25 ^e	4,590 ^e	124	-2.3	-4.4
Peru	27	1,285	21	54.0	47	2,020	103	130	4,880	117	4.9	3.3
Philippines	80	300	268	82.4	41	1,030	134	356	4,450	126	4.4	2.3
Poland	39	313	127	176.6	22	4,570	70	404	10,450	70	1.4	1.4
Portugal	10	92	111	109.1	34	10,720	50	181	17,820	46	0.4	0.2
Puerto Rico	4	9	436	..	..	..^k	..	..	..	..	..	..



1.1 Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income ^a			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ billions	rank	\$	rank	\$ billions	Per capita \$	rank	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2002	2002	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002	2002	2002	2001-02	2001-02
Romania	22	238	97	41.7	53	1,870	108	145	6,490	93	4.3	4.8
Russian Federation	144	17,075	9	306.6	16	2,130	99	1,165	8,080	83	4.3	4.8
Rwanda	8	26	331	1.8	150	230	191	10 ^e	1,260 ^e	182	9.4	6.3
Saudi Arabia	22	2,150	10	186.8	21	8,530	57	277 ^e	12,660 ^e	60	1.0	-1.8
Senegal	10	197	52	4.6	119	470	161	15 ^e	1,540 ^e	176	1.1	-1.2
Serbia and Montenegro	8 ^l	102	..	11.6 ^l	84	1,400 ^l	123	..	..	..	4.0	35.7
Sierra Leone	5	72	73	0.7	177	140	201	3	500	208	6.3	4.2
Singapore	4	1	6,826	86.1	39	20,690	27	99	23,730	31	2.2	1.4
Slovak Republic	5	49	..	21.3	63	3,970	80	68	12,590	61	4.4	4.4
Slovenia	2	20	98	20.4	65	10,370	52	36	18,480	45	2.9	3.6
Somalia	9	638	15	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	45	1,221	37	113.4	32	2,500	94	445 ^e	9,810 ^e	75	3.0	1.8
Spain	41	506	82	596.5	10	14,580	40	868	21,210	36	2.0	1.6
Sri Lanka	19	66	293	16.1	74	850	142	67	3,510	135	4.0	2.7
Sudan	33	2,506	14	12.2	82	370	173	57 ^e	1,740 ^e	166	5.5	3.3
Swaziland	1	17	63	1.4	159	1,240	127	5	4,730	122	3.6	1.7
Sweden	9	450	22	231.8	19	25,970	12	230	25,820	26	1.9	1.5
Switzerland	7	41	184	263.7	17	36,170	4	232	31,840	7	0.1	-0.7
Syrian Arab Republic	17	185	92	19.1	69	1,130	130	59	3,470	136	2.7	0.3
Tajikistan	6	143	45	1.1	164	180	197	6	930	191	9.1	8.5
Tanzania	35	945	40	9.7 ^m	88	290 ^m	181	20	580	206	6.3	4.1
Thailand	62	513	121	123.3	31	2,000	104	425	6,890	88	5.4	4.7
Togo	5	57	88	1.3	161	270	184	7 ^e	1,450 ^e	177	4.6	2.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	254	8.8	93	6,750	63	12	9,000	79	2.7	2.1
Tunisia	10	164	63	19.5	68	1,990	105	63	6,440	94	1.7	0.6
Turkey	70	775	90	173.3	24	2,490	95	438	6,300	96	7.8	6.1
Turkmenistan	5	488	10	..	..	..^h	..	23	4,780	121	14.9	13.1
Uganda	25	241	125	5.9	107	240	189	33 ^e	1,360 ^e	180	6.7	3.8
Ukraine	49	604	84	37.9	56	780	145	234	4,800	119	4.8	5.6
United Arab Emirates	3	84	38	..	..	..^k	..	77 ^e	24,030 ^e	30	1.8	-5.0
United Kingdom	59	243	246	1,510.8	4	25,510	13	1,574	26,580	23	1.8	1.5
United States	288	9,629	31	10,207.0	1	35,400	6	10,414	36,110	4	2.4	1.4
Uruguay	3	176	19	14.6	77	4,340	72	26	7,710	85	-10.8	-11.3
Uzbekistan	25	447	61	7.8	98	310	176	41	1,640	171	4.2	2.9
Venezuela, RB	25	912	28	102.3	36	4,080	76	131	5,220	110	-8.9	-10.5
Vietnam	80	332	247	34.8	57	430	166	185	2,300	151	7.0	5.8
West Bank and Gaza	3	..	..	3.6	130	1,110	131	..	..	..	-19.1	-22.5
Yemen, Rep.	19	528	35	9.1	91	490	160	15	800	195	3.6	0.5
Zambia	10	753	14	3.5	133	340	175	8	800	195	3.3	1.6
Zimbabwe	13	391	34	..	..	..^d	..	28	2,180	153	-5.6	-6.7
World	6,199^s	133,895^s	48^w	31,720^t		5,120^w		48,462^t	7,820^w		1.9^w	0.7^w
Low income	2,495	33,612	77	1,070		430		5,269	2,110		4.0	2.1
Middle income	2,738	67,886	41	5,056		1,850		15,884	5,800		3.1	2.3
Lower middle income	2,408	54,969	45	3,372		1,400		12,749	5,290		4.9	4.1
Upper middle income	329	12,917	26	1,682		5,110		3,145	9,550		-1.2	-2.4
Low & middle income	5,232	101,498	53	6,123		1,170		21,105	4,030		3.3	2.0
East Asia & Pacific	1,838	16,301	116	1,768		960		7,874	4,280		6.7	5.8
Europe & Central Asia	473	24,206	20	1,023		2,160		3,263	6,900		4.6	5.1
Latin America & Carib.	525	20,450	26	1,721		3,280		3,650	6,950		-0.8	-2.2
Middle East & N. Africa	306	11,135	28	685		2,240		1,733	5,670		3.0	1.0
South Asia	1,401	5,140	293	638		460		3,453	2,460		4.3	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	689	24,267	29	311		450		1,174	1,700		2.8	0.5
High income	966	32,397	31	25,596		26,490		27,516	28,480		1.6	1.0
Europe EMU	305	2,474	125	6,207		20,320		7,850	25,700		0.8	0.5

a. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the World Bank *Atlas* method. c. Estimate does not account for recent refugee flows. d. Estimated to be low income (\$735 or less). e. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. f. Includes Taiwan, China; Macao, China; and Hong Kong, China. g. Estimate based on bilateral comparison between China and the United States (Rouen and Kai, 1995). h. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$736-\$2,935). i. GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. j. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$2,936-\$9,075). k. Estimated to be high income (\$9,076 or more). l. Excludes data for Kosovo. m. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

About the data

Population, land area, income, and output are basic measures of the size of an economy. They also provide a broad indication of actual and potential resources. Population, land area, income—as measured by gross national income (GNI)—and output—as measured by gross domestic product (GDP)—are therefore used throughout *World Development Indicators* to normalize other indicators.

Population estimates are generally based on extrapolations from the most recent national census. For further discussion of the measurement of population and population growth, see *About the data* for table 2.1 and *Statistical methods*.

The surface area of a country or economy includes inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways. Surface area thus differs from land area, which excludes bodies of water, and from gross area, which may include offshore territorial waters. Land area is particularly important for understanding the agricultural capacity of an economy and the effects of human activity on the environment. (For measures of land area and data on rural population density, land use, and agricultural productivity, see tables 3.1–3.3.) Recent innovations in satellite mapping techniques and computer databases have resulted in more precise measurements of land and water areas.

GNI (or gross national product in the terminology of the 1968 United Nations System of National Accounts) measures the total domestic and foreign value added claimed by residents. GNI comprises GDP plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from non-resident sources.

The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify countries for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility. See the *Users guide* for definitions of the income groups used in *World Development Indicators*. For further discussion of the usefulness of national income as a measure of productivity or welfare, see *About the data* for tables 4.1 and 4.2.

When calculating GNI in U.S. dollars from GNI reported in national currencies, the World Bank follows its *Atlas* conversion method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. (For further discussion of the *Atlas* method, see *Statistical methods*.) Note that growth rates are calculated from data in constant prices and national currency units, not from the *Atlas* estimates.

Because exchange rates do not always reflect international differences in relative prices, this table also

shows GNI and GNI per capita estimates converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. PPP rates provide a standard measure allowing comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from price surveys covering 118 countries conducted by the International Comparison Program. For Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 1999; the rest are either from the 1996 survey, or data from the 1993 or earlier round and extrapolated to the 1996 benchmark. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data.

All economies shown in *World Development Indicators* are ranked by size, including those that appear in table 1.6. The ranks are shown only in table 1.1. (*World Bank Atlas* includes a table comparing the GNI per capita rankings based on the *Atlas* method with those based on the PPP method for all economies with available data.) No rank is shown for economies for which numerical estimates of GNI per capita are not published. Economies with missing data are included in the ranking process at their approximate level, so that the relative order of other economies remains consistent. Where available, rankings for small economies are shown in *World Bank Atlas*.

Growth in GDP and growth in GDP per capita are based on GDP measured in constant prices. Growth in GDP is considered a broad measure of the growth of an economy, as GDP in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the total 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. For further discussion of the measurement of economic growth, see *About the data* for table 4.1.

Definitions

- **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 2002. See also table 2.1.
- **Surface area** is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.
- **Population density** is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers.
- **Gross national income (GNI)** 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 current U.S. dollars converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method (see *Statistical methods*).
- **GNI per capita** is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method.
- **PPP GNI** is gross national income converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.
- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.
- **GDP per capita** is gross domestic product divided by midyear population.

Data sources

Population estimates are prepared by World Bank staff from a variety of sources (see *Data sources* for table 2.1). The data on surface and land area are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (see *Data sources* for table 3.1). GNI, GNI per capita, GDP growth, and GDP per capita growth are estimated by World Bank staff based on national accounts data collected by Bank staff during economic missions or reported by national statistical offices to other international organizations such as the OECD. Purchasing power parity conversion factors are estimates by World Bank staff based on data collected by the International Comparison Program.