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Economist**

# **POCKET WORLD<sub>IN</sub> FIGURES**

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## Introduction

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This 2018 edition of *The Economist Pocket World in Figures* presents and analyses data about the world in two sections:

The **world rankings** consider and rank the performance of 185 countries against a range of indicators in six sections: geography and demographics, economics, business, politics and society, health and welfare, and culture and entertainment. The countries included are those which had (in 2015) a population of at least 1m or a GDP of at least \$3bn; they are listed on pages 250–53. New rankings this year include topics as diverse as the average number of births, biggest destination countries for migrants, largest merchant fleets by flags of convenience, terrorist attacks, dams, reservoirs and countries with most urban population living in slums. Some of the rankings data are shown as charts and graphs.

The **country profiles** look in detail at 64 major countries, listed on page 109, plus profiles of the euro area and the world.

Test your *Pocket World in Figures* knowledge with our **World Rankings Quiz** on pages 242–7. Answers can be found in the corresponding world rankings section.

## Notes

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The extent and quality of the statistics available vary from country to country. Every care has been taken to specify the broad definitions on which the data are based and to indicate cases where data quality or technical difficulties are such that interpretation of the figures is likely to be seriously affected. Nevertheless, figures from individual countries may differ from standard international statistical definitions. The term “country” can also refer to territories or economic entities.

Definitions of the statistics shown are given on the relevant page or in the glossary on pages 248–9. Figures may not add exactly to totals, or percentages to 100, because of rounding or, in the case of GDP, statistical adjustment. Sums of money have generally been converted to US dollars at the official exchange rate ruling at the time to which the figures refer.

### **Some country definitions**

Macedonia is officially known as the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Data for Cyprus normally refer to Greek Cyprus only. Data for China do not include Hong Kong or Macau. For countries such as Morocco they exclude disputed areas. Congo-Kinshasa refers to the Democratic Republic of Congo, formerly known as Zaire. Congo-Brazzaville refers to the other Congo. Euro area data normally refer to the 19 members that had adopted the euro as at December 31 2016: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. Euro area (18) excludes Lithuania, which adopted the euro on January 1 2015. Euro area (15) refers to the 15 countries in the euro area that are members of the OECD. Data referring to the European Union include the UK, which in June 2016 voted in a referendum to leave the EU. Negotiations over the country’s departure will take some time. For more information about the EU, euro area and OECD see the glossary on pages 248–9.

### **Statistical basis**

The all-important factor in a book of this kind is to be able to make reliable comparisons between countries. Although this is never quite possible for the reasons stated above, the best route, which this book takes, is



to compare data for the same year or period and to use actual, not estimated, figures wherever possible. In some cases, only OECD members are considered. Where a country's data are excessively out of date, they are excluded. The research for this edition was carried out in 2017 using the latest available sources that present data on an internationally comparable basis.

Data in the country profiles, unless otherwise indicated, refer to the year ending December 31 2015. Life expectancy, crude birth, death and fertility rates are based on 2015–20 estimated averages; energy data are for 2014 and religion data for 2010; marriage and divorce, employment, health and education, consumer goods and services data refer to the latest year for which figures are available.

### Other definitions

Data shown in country profiles may not always be consistent with those shown in the world rankings because the definitions or years covered can differ.

Statistics for principal exports and principal imports are normally based on customs statistics. These are generally compiled on different definitions to the visible exports and imports figures shown in the balance of payments section.

Energy-consumption data are not always reliable, particularly for the major oil-producing countries; consumption per person data may therefore be higher than in reality. Energy exports can exceed production and imports can exceed consumption if transit operations distort trade data or oil is imported for refining and re-exported.

### Abbreviations and conventions

(see also glossary on pages 248–9)

bn	billion (one thousand million)	km	kilometre
EU	European Union	m	million
GDP	gross domestic product	PPP	purchasing power parity
GNI	gross national income	TOE	tonnes of oil equivalent
ha	hectare	trn	trillion (one thousand billion)
kg	kilogram	...	not available

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# World rankings

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## Countries: natural facts

### Countries: the largest<sup>a</sup>

'000 sq km

1	Russia	17,098	36	Turkey	785
2	Canada	9,985	37	Chile	756
3	United States	9,832	38	Zambia	753
4	China	9,563	39	Myanmar	677
5	Brazil	8,516	40	Afghanistan	653
6	Australia	7,741	41	South Sudan	644
7	India	3,287	42	Somalia	638
8	Argentina	2,780	43	Central African Rep.	623
9	Kazakhstan	2,725	44	Ukraine	604
10	Algeria	2,382	45	Madagascar	587
11	Congo-Kinshasa	2,345	46	Botswana	582
12	Saudi Arabia	2,150	47	Kenya	580
13	Mexico	1,964	48	France	549
14	Indonesia	1,911	49	Yemen	528
15	Sudan	1,879	50	Thailand	513
16	Libya	1,760	51	Spain	506
17	Iran	1,745	52	Turkmenistan	488
18	Mongolia	1,564	53	Cameroon	475
19	Peru	1,285	54	Papua New Guinea	463
20	Chad	1,284	55	Morocco	447
21	Niger	1,267		Sweden	447
22	Angola	1,247		Uzbekistan	447
23	Mali	1,240	58	Iraq	435
24	South Africa	1,219	59	Paraguay	407
25	Colombia	1,142	60	Zimbabwe	391
26	Ethiopia	1,104	61	Norway	385
27	Bolivia	1,099	62	Japan	378
28	Mauritania	1,031	63	Germany	357
29	Egypt	1,001	64	Congo-Brazzaville	342
30	Tanzania	947	65	Finland	338
31	Nigeria	924	66	Malaysia	331
32	Venezuela	912		Vietnam	331
33	Namibia	824	68	Ivory Coast	322
34	Mozambique	799			
35	Pakistan	796			

### Largest exclusive economic zones<sup>b</sup>

Million sq km

		Marine territory	Land area		Marine territory	Land area	
1	United States	11.4	9.832	10	Brazil	3.7	8.516
2	France	11.0	0.549		Chile	3.7	0.756
3	Australia	8.5	7.741	12	Mexico	3.2	1.964
4	Russia	7.6	17.098	13	Denmark	2.5	0.043
5	United Kingdom	6.8	0.244	14	Norway	2.4	0.385
6	New Zealand	6.7	0.268		Papua New Guinea	2.4	0.463
7	Indonesia	6.2	1.911	16	India	2.3	3.287
8	Canada	5.6	9.985	17	Portugal	1.7	0.092
9	Japan	4.5	0.378				

**Mountains: the highest<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>
1 Everest	China–Nepal	8,848
2 K2 (Godwin Austen)	China–Pakistan	8,611
3 Kangchenjunga	India–Nepal	8,586
4 Lhotse	China–Nepal	8,516
5 Makalu	China–Nepal	8,463
6 Cho Oyu	China–Nepal	8,201
7 Dhaulagiri	Nepal	8,167
8 Manaslu	Nepal	8,163
9 Nanga Parbat	Pakistan	8,126
10 Annapurna I	Nepal	8,091

**Rivers: the longest**

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Length (km)</i>
1 Nile	Africa	6,695
2 Amazon	South America	6,516
3 Yangtze (Chang Jiang)	Asia	6,380
4 Mississippi–Missouri system	North America	5,959
5 Ob'–Irtysh	Asia	5,568
6 Yenisey–Angara–Selanga	Asia	5,550
7 Yellow (Huang He)	Asia	5,464
8 Congo	Africa	4,667

**Deserts: the largest non-polar**

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Area ('000 sq km)</i>
1 Sahara	Northern Africa	8,600
2 Arabian	South-western Asia	2,300
3 Gobi	Mongolia/China	1,300
4 Patagonian	Argentina	673
5 Syrian	Middle East	520
6 Great Basin	South-western United States	490
7 Great Victoria	Western and Southern Australia	419
8 Great Sandy	Western Australia	395

**Lakes: the largest**

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Area ('000 sq km)</i>
1 Caspian Sea	Central Asia	371
2 Superior	Canada/United States	82
3 Victoria	East Africa	69
4 Huron	Canada/United States	60
5 Michigan	United States	58
6 Tanganyika	East Africa	33
7 Baikal	Russia	31
Great Bear	Canada	31

<sup>a</sup> Includes separate peaks which are part of the same massif.

**Notes:** Estimates of the lengths of rivers vary widely depending on, eg, the path to take through a delta. The definition of a desert is normally a mean annual precipitation value equal to 250ml or less.

## Population: size and growth

### Largest populations

*m, 2015*

<b>1</b> China	1,376.0	<b>37</b> Iraq	36.4
<b>2</b> India	1,311.1	<b>38</b> Canada	35.9
<b>3</b> United States	321.8	<b>39</b> Morocco	34.4
<b>4</b> Indonesia	257.6	<b>40</b> Afghanistan	32.5
<b>5</b> Brazil	207.8	<b>41</b> Saudi Arabia	31.5
<b>6</b> Pakistan	188.9	<b>42</b> Peru	31.4
<b>7</b> Nigeria	182.2	<b>43</b> Venezuela	31.1
<b>8</b> Bangladesh	161.0	<b>44</b> Malaysia	30.3
<b>9</b> Russia	143.5	<b>45</b> Uzbekistan	29.9
<b>10</b> Mexico	127.0	<b>46</b> Nepal	28.5
<b>11</b> Japan	126.6	<b>47</b> Mozambique	28.0
<b>12</b> Philippines	100.7	<b>48</b> Ghana	27.4
<b>13</b> Ethiopia	99.4	<b>49</b> Yemen	26.8
<b>14</b> Vietnam	93.4	<b>50</b> North Korea	25.2
<b>15</b> Egypt	91.5	<b>51</b> Angola	25.0
<b>16</b> Germany	80.7	<b>52</b> Madagascar	24.2
<b>17</b> Iran	79.1	<b>53</b> Australia	24.0
<b>18</b> Turkey	78.7	<b>54</b> Taiwan	23.4
<b>19</b> Congo-Kinshasa	77.3	<b>55</b> Cameroon	23.3
<b>20</b> Thailand	68.0	<b>56</b> Ivory Coast	22.7
<b>21</b> United Kingdom	64.7	<b>57</b> Sri Lanka	20.7
<b>22</b> France	64.4	<b>58</b> Niger	19.9
<b>23</b> Italy	59.8	<b>59</b> Romania	19.5
<b>24</b> South Africa	54.5	<b>60</b> Syria	18.5
<b>25</b> Myanmar	53.9	<b>61</b> Burkina Faso	18.1
<b>26</b> Tanzania	53.5	<b>62</b> Chile	17.9
<b>27</b> South Korea	50.3	<b>63</b> Kazakhstan	17.6
<b>28</b> Colombia	48.2	Mali	17.6
<b>29</b> Kenya	46.1	<b>65</b> Malawi	17.2
Spain	46.1	<b>66</b> Netherlands	16.9
<b>31</b> Ukraine	44.8	<b>67</b> Guatemala	16.3
<b>32</b> Argentina	43.4	<b>68</b> Zambia	16.2
<b>33</b> Sudan	40.2	<b>69</b> Ecuador	16.1
<b>34</b> Algeria	39.7	<b>70</b> Cambodia	15.6
<b>35</b> Uganda	39.0	Zimbabwe	15.6
<b>36</b> Poland	38.6	<b>72</b> Senegal	15.1

### Largest populations

*m, 2030*

<b>1</b> India	1,527.7	<b>11</b> Ethiopia	138.3
<b>2</b> China	1,415.5	<b>12</b> Philippines	123.6
<b>3</b> United States	355.8	<b>13</b> Congo-Kinshasa	120.3
<b>4</b> Indonesia	295.5	<b>14</b> Japan	120.1
<b>5</b> Nigeria	262.6	<b>15</b> Egypt	117.1
<b>6</b> Pakistan	244.9	<b>16</b> Vietnam	105.2
<b>7</b> Brazil	228.7	<b>17</b> Iran	88.5
<b>8</b> Bangladesh	186.5	<b>18</b> Turkey	87.7
<b>9</b> Mexico	148.1	<b>19</b> Tanzania	82.9
<b>10</b> Russia	138.7	<b>20</b> Germany	79.3

**Note:** Populations include migrant workers.

## Fastest-growing populations

Total % change, 2010–20

1	Oman	63.6	24	Guinea	30.4
2	Niger	49.2	25	Afghanistan	30.3
3	Kuwait	41.1	26	Benin	30.0
4	South Sudan	40.4	27	French Guiana	29.9
5	Qatar	38.8	28	Togo	29.8
6	Burundi	38.7	29	Nigeria	29.7
7	Uganda	38.3	30	Somalia	29.6
8	Chad	38.1	31	Congo-Brazzaville	29.4
9	Angola	37.8		Kenya	29.4
10	Gambia, The	37.4	33	Liberia	28.6
11	Congo-Kinshasa	36.7	34	Cameroon	27.9
12	Tanzania	36.4		Ethiopia	27.9
13	Iraq	36.0	36	Mauritania	27.3
14	Lebanon	35.8		Yemen	27.3
15	Zambia	35.7	38	Ivory Coast	27.0
16	Malawi	35.6	39	Guinea-Bissau	26.6
17	Senegal	35.0	40	Rwanda	26.3
18	Mali	34.9	41	Eritrea	25.6
19	Burkina Faso	33.5	42	Ghana	25.5
20	Equatorial Guinea	33.2		Sudan	25.5
21	Madagascar	31.9	44	Jordan	25.3
22	Mozambique	31.5	45	Zimbabwe	25.0
23	West Bank & Gaza	31.1	46	Namibia	24.5

## Slowest-growing populations

Total % change, 2010–20

1	Andorra	-16.7	26	Cuba	0.5
2	Lithuania	-10.5		Slovakia	0.5
3	Latvia	-8.2	28	Czech Republic	0.6
4	Bulgaria	-7.1		Montenegro	0.6
	Romania	-7.1	30	Virgin Islands (US)	0.9
6	Georgia	-6.4	31	Albania	1.1
7	Bermuda	-4.7		Slovenia	1.1
8	Ukraine	-4.3	33	Macedonia	1.3
9	Serbia	-4.2		Syria	1.3
10	Portugal	-4.0	35	Taiwan	2.1
11	Croatia	-3.6	36	Armenia	2.5
12	Hungary	-3.3	37	Malta	2.7
13	Greece	-3.2		Monaco	2.7
14	Estonia	-2.8	39	Thailand	2.8
15	Bosnia & Herz.	-2.0	40	Barbados	2.9
16	Japan	-1.8	41	Austria	3.1
17	Moldova	-1.5	42	El Salvador	3.2
18	Belarus	-1.3	43	Netherlands	3.3
19	Puerto Rico	-0.9	44	Mauritius	3.4
	Spain	-0.9	45	Jamaica	3.6
21	Poland	-0.4		Uruguay	3.6
22	Russia	-0.2	47	Trinidad & Tobago	3.8
23	Germany	-0.1	48	Finland	4.0
24	Martinique	0.0	49	Denmark	4.1
25	Italy	0.3			

## Population: matters of breeding and sex

### Total births

Average annual number, m, 2015–20



### Teenage births

Births per 1,000 women aged 15–19, 2015–20

Highest

1	Niger	196.3
2	Mali	170.3
3	Angola	152.6
4	Ivory Coast	136.0
5	Guinea	135.4
6	Malawi	132.1
7	Mozambique	125.7
8	Congo-Kinshasa	120.9
9	Chad	114.9
10	Tanzania	114.4
11	Sierra Leone	111.0
12	Gambia, The	110.2
13	Congo-Brazzaville	109.9
14	Madagascar	109.5
15	Zimbabwe	106.0
16	Nigeria	104.1
17	Equatorial Guinea	103.0
18	Burkina Faso	101.6

Lowest

1	North Korea	0.4
2	South Korea	1.4
3	Switzerland	2.4
4	Hong Kong	2.9
	Macau	2.9
6	Slovenia	3.1
7	Netherlands	3.5
8	Denmark	3.6
	Japan	3.6
10	Singapore	3.7
11	Iceland	4.0
12	Maldives	4.1
13	Cyprus	4.5
14	Luxembourg	4.9
15	Germany	5.4
16	Oman	5.5
17	Austria	5.6
	Italy	5.6

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# Country profiles

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122	Brazil	188	Peru
124	Bulgaria	190	Philippines
126	Cameroon	192	Poland
128	Canada	194	Portugal
130	Chile	196	Romania
132	China	198	Russia
134	Colombia	200	Saudi Arabia
136	Czech Republic	202	Singapore
138	Denmark	204	Slovakia
140	Egypt	206	Slovenia
142	Finland	208	South Africa
144	France	210	South Korea
146	Germany	212	Spain
148	Greece	214	Sweden
150	Hong Kong	216	Switzerland
152	Hungary	218	Taiwan
154	India	220	Thailand
156	Indonesia	222	Turkey
158	Iran	224	Ukraine
160	Ireland	226	United Arab Emirates
162	Israel	228	United Kingdom
164	Italy	230	United States
166	Ivory Coast	232	Venezuela
168	Japan	234	Vietnam
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172	Malaysia	238	Euro area
174	Mexico	240	World





## Trade

### Principal exports

	<i>\$bn fob</i>
Hydrocarbons	32.7
Semi-finished goods	1.7
Raw materials	0.1
Total incl. others	<b>34.7</b>

### Main export destinations

	<i>% of total</i>
Spain	17.4
Italy	16.3
France	13.0
United Kingdom	7.6

### Principal imports

	<i>\$bn cif</i>
Capital goods	17.7
Intermediate goods	16.0
Food	9.3
Consumer goods	8.7
Total	<b>51.7</b>

### Main origins of imports

	<i>% of total</i>
China	16.0
France	10.5
Italy	9.4
Spain	7.6

## Balance of payments, reserves and debt, \$bn

Visible exports fob	34.3	Change in reserves	-35.8
Visible imports fob	-52.2	Level of reserves	
Trade balance	-17.8	end Dec.	150.6
Invisibles inflows	5.6	No. months of import cover	25.9
Invisibles outflows	-17.6	Official gold holdings, m oz	5.6
Net transfers	2.5	Foreign debt	4.7
Current account balance	-27.2	– as % of GDP	2.8
– as % of GDP	-16.5	– as % of total exports	11.5
Capital balance	0.2	Debt service ratio	1.7
Overall balance	-27.4		

## Health and education

Health spending, % of GDP	7.2	Education spending, % of GDP	...
Doctors per 1,000 pop.	1.2	Enrolment, %: primary	116
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	...	secondary	100
Improved-water source access, % of pop.	83.6	tertiary	37

## Society

No. of households, m	7.3	Cost of living, Dec. 2016	
Av. no. per household	5.4	New York = 100	45
Marriages per 1,000 pop.	...	Cars per 1,000 pop.	87
Divorces per 1,000 pop.	...	Colour TV households, % with:	
Religion, % of pop.		cable	...
Muslim	97.9	satellite	93.1
Non-religious	1.8	Telephone lines per 100 pop.	8.0
Christian	0.2	Mobile telephone subscribers	
Hindu	<0.1	per 100 pop.	106.4
Jewish	<0.1	Broadband subs per 100 pop.	5.6
Other	<0.1	Internet users, % of pop.	38.1

**ARGENTINA**

Area, sq km	2,780,400	Capital	Buenos Aires
Arable as % of total land	14.3	Currency	Peso (P)

**People**

Population, m	43.4	Life expectancy: men	73.2 yrs
Pop. per sq km	15.6	women	80.6 yrs
Average annual growth		Adult literacy	98.1
in pop. 2015–20, %	0.9	Fertility rate (per woman)	2.2
Pop. aged 0–24, %	41.1	Urban population, 2020, %	92.4
Pop. aged 70 and over, %	7.4	<i>per 1,000 pop.</i>	
No. of men per 100 women	95.8	Crude birth rate	16.9
Human Development Index	82.7	Crude death rate	7.5

**The economy**

GDP	\$632bn	GDP per head	\$14,553
GDP	P5,854bn	GDP per head in purchasing	
Av. ann. growth in real		power parity (USA=100)	36.3
GDP 2010–15	1.4%	Economic freedom index	50.4

**Origins of GDP**

	<i>% of total</i>
Agriculture	6
Industry, of which:	28
manufacturing	17
Services	66

**Components of GDP**

	<i>% of total</i>
Private consumption	65
Public consumption	18
Investment	17
Exports	11
Imports	-12

**Structure of employment**

	<i>% of total</i>		<i>% of labour force</i>
Agriculture	2.0	Unemployed 2015	6.6
Industry	24.6	Av. ann. rate 2005–15	8.1
Services	72.8		

**Energy**

	<i>m TOE</i>		
Total output	67.1	Net energy imports as %	
Total consumption	94.0	of energy use	13
Consumption per head			
kg oil equivalent	2,179		

**Inflation and finance**

			<i>av. ann. increase 2011–16</i>
Consumer price		Narrow money (M1)	29.1%
inflation 2016	10.6%	Broad money	32.0%
Av. ann. inflation 2011–16	10.8%		
Money market rate, Dec. 2016	24.66%		

**Exchange rates**

	<i>end 2016</i>		<i>December 2016</i>
P per \$	15.9	Effective rates	2010 = 100
P per sdr	21.4	– nominal	...
P per €	16.7	– real	...

## Trade

### Principal exports

	<i>\$bn fob</i>
Processed agricultural products	23.3
Manufactures	18.0
Primary products	13.3
Fuels & energy	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.8</b>

### Principal imports

	<i>\$bn cif</i>
Intermediate goods	18.1
Capital goods	11.8
Consumer goods	6.8
Fuels	6.8
<b>Total incl. others</b>	<b>59.8</b>

### Main export destinations

	<i>% of total</i>
Brazil	17.8
China	9.0
United States	6.0
Chile	4.2

### Main origins of imports

	<i>% of total</i>
Brazil	21.9
China	19.7
United States	12.9
Germany	5.2

## Balance of payments, reserves and debt, \$bn

Visible exports fob	56.8	Change in reserves	-5.9
Visible imports fob	-57.2	Level of reserves	
Trade balance	-0.4	end Dec.	25.5
Invisibles inflows	16.3	No. months of import cover	3.4
Invisibles outflows	-32.3	Official gold holdings, m oz	2.0
Net transfers	-0.4	Foreign debt	159.7
Current account balance	-16.8	– as % of GDP	25.2
– as % of GDP	-2.7	– as % of total exports	217.2
Capital balance	9.6	Debt service ratio	24.4
Overall balance	-8.4		

## Health and education

Health spending, % of GDP	4.8	Education spending, % of GDP	5.5
Doctors per 1,000 pop.	3.9	Enrolment, %: primary	110
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	4.7	secondary	107
Improved-water source access, % of pop.	99.1	tertiary	83

## Society

No. of households, m	13.5	Cost of living, Dec. 2016	
Av. no. per household	3.2	New York = 100	66
Marriages per 1,000 pop.	2.8	Cars per 1,000 pop.	243
Divorces per 1,000 pop.	...	Colour TV households, % with:	
Religion, % of pop.		cable	64.8
Christian	85.2	satellite	14.4
Non-religious	12.2	Telephone lines per 100 pop.	23.9
Other	1.1	Mobile telephone subscribers	
Muslim	1.0	per 100 pop.	147.0
Jewish	0.5	Broadband subs per 100 pop.	16.3
Hindu	<0.1	Internet users, % of pop.	69.4