

Statistical annex

Data used in this first edition of *Africa's Development Dynamics* has been compiled and presented in tables on the Development Centre's website (www.oecd.org/development/africa-s-development-dynamics-2018-9789264302501-en.htm) along with some additional social and economic indicators that add context to the report's analysis. Figures are presented on a national basis for African countries for which data is available. The following are the names of the tables available for download in Excel format:

Table 1	Indicators of growth, employment and inequality	Table 10	Export diversification
Table 2	Annual GDP growth	Table 11	Global and regional trade
Table 3	Sectoral breakdown of the economy	Table 12	External financial inflows
Table 4	Growth decomposition by expenditure	Table 13	Population projections
Table 5	Public finances	Table 14	Subjective well-being
Table 6	Indicators of inequality and poverty	Table 15	Basic health indicators
Table 7	Gender indicators	Table 16	Basic education indicators
Table 8	Labour force characteristics	Table 17	Infrastructure
Table 9	Trade by manufacturing intensity	Table 18	Ecological sustainability

In addition to country-level data, statistics are used to calculate aggregates for the following groups:

- The five African Union regions (as defined by the Abuja Treaty)
- Africa, Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, and the World

- **Resource-rich countries**

Countries that obtain a significant fraction of their GDP from underground natural-resource extraction are referred to as “resource-rich”. These resource endowments can have major implications for economic, political, and social development. Countries defined as resource-rich in this report were identified as those for whom over 10% of GDP came from underground natural resources for at least 5 of the previous 10 years.

- **Income level**

The World Bank divides the countries of the world into four categories based on GNI per capita in 2016, using their Atlas Method:¹ low-income countries, lower middle-income countries, upper middle-income countries, and high-income countries.

- **Geographic access**

The report provides a breakdown between countries that are landlocked, countries that have a portion of coastline, and island nations. Gaining access to world trade can be complicated by a country's access to the ocean or lack thereof, while island nations have been shown to have different development patterns than other coastal nations. In addition to this three-way breakdown of countries, this report provides data on countries deemed “Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDC)” and “Small Island Developing States (SIDS)” by the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS).²

- **Least Developed Countries³**

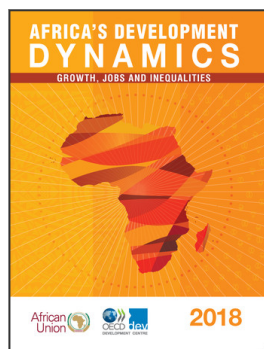
In addition to defining countries as LLDC and SIDS, the UN-OHRLLS also classifies some countries as “Least Developed Countries (LDC)” as of 1 July 2018. This categorisation of countries was officially established in 1971, by the UN General Assembly, and represents countries that face low levels of socio-economic

development. Countries are designated as LDC countries based on income criteria, the health and education of their populations, and their economic vulnerability.

These tables present the most recent year of data, but a complete dataset containing data going back as far as 2000 is also available for download.

Notes

1. Please see <http://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/378832-what-is-the-world-bank-atlas-method>.
2. Please see <http://unohrlls.org> for more information.
3. Please see <http://unohrlls.org/about-ldcs/criteria-for-ldcs/>.



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