

Annex A. Statistical annex

Data used in this edition of *Africa's Development Dynamics* have been compiled and presented in tables available for free download on the Development Centre's website (<https://oe.cd/AFDD-2023>) along with some additional social and economic indicators that add context to the report's analysis.

All indicators that were chosen for the annex provide national data figures for all or nearly all African countries, as well as most countries in the rest of the world. These choices were made in order to allow for both comparisons between African countries and comparisons with groups of similar countries outside of Africa that could serve as benchmarks. These data give context to the analyses presented in the report and allow readers to investigate the underlying data in more depth.

Data were obtained from various sources, including harmonised data sets of annual national data from reputable international institutions, as well as some indicators that were calculated by researchers working on the publication. Figures will get updated as new data come available so that readers can always track the latest versions of key indicators. Therefore some differences between figures in the statistical annex and figures reported in the publication may reflect changes to the data tables made after the publication of the written report.

Access the online Africa's Development Dynamics statistical annex here: <https://oe.cd/AFDD-2023>.

Data tables available for free download on line

		Download it here
Table 1	Indicators of growth, employment and inequality	https://rb.gy/nbvyy
Table 2	Annual real GDP growth rate, 1990-2028	https://rb.gy/ad0nb
Table 3	Annual population growth rate, 1990-2028	https://rb.gy/n7u22
Table 4	Annual real GDP growth per capita, 1990-2028	https://rb.gy/cxevh
Table 5	Demographic estimates	https://rb.gy/r0s5x
Table 6	Basic education indicators	https://rb.gy/4z5zj
Table 7	Labour force characteristics	https://rb.gy/f5cnh
Table 8	Sectoral breakdown of the economy	https://rb.gy/tnc5g
Table 9	Indicators of inequality and poverty	https://rb.gy/vyu71
Table 10	Gender indicators	https://rb.gy/wbkc4
Table 11	Communications infrastructure	https://rb.gy/rmtpq
Table 12	Digitalisation	https://rb.gy/oqxy6
Table 13	Basic health indicators	https://rb.gy/23en6
Table 14	Subjective well-being	https://rb.gy/mn6ha
Table 15	Growth decomposition by expenditure	https://rb.gy/kuagg
Table 16	Public finances	https://rb.gy/panoi
Table 17	Trade by manufacturing intensity	https://rb.gy/yuwlh
Table 18	Export diversification	https://rb.gy/2k574
Table 19	Global and regional trade	https://rb.gy/t077o
Table 20	External financial inflows	https://rb.gy/l0hvf
Table 21	Investment and capital stock	https://rb.gy/aiee9
Table 22	Returns on direct investments	https://rb.gy/nm68y
Table 23	Ecological sustainability	https://rb.gy/22ykf
Table 24	Sustainable public investments and adjusted net savings	https://rb.gy/9c0yq
Table 25	GHG emissions by sector	https://rb.gy/hel4e
Table 26	Electricity and sustainable energy	https://rb.gy/g3ztg
Table 27	Origin and destination of added value	https://rb.gy/68ta7
Table 28	International trade costs	https://rb.gy/et3vg
Table 29	National wealth	https://rb.gy/r4iq4
Table 30	Environmental causes of premature deaths	https://rb.gy/lf2h9
Table 31	Informal economies and informal employment	https://rb.gy/71rhy
Download a table of country groupings here: https://rb.gy/pr8ji (see below).		
Download the data dictionary for the variables in these tables here: https://rb.gy/3ujvj .		
Download all annex tables in a single Excel file here: https://rb.gy/g87k4.		

More extensive data, including time series for all variables back to 2000, are also available on line

The figures presented in these statistical tables, with the exception of Tables 2-4, represent the most recent years for which data are available. However, a complete dataset containing all these indicators for the years 2000-present in one Excel file can be downloaded from the following link: <https://rb.gy/1m1n8>. Otherwise, the same indicators can be found online through the OECD's online statistical portal at <https://stats.oecd.org/> and clicking on "Development", followed by "Africa's Development Dynamics" on the menu.

The online statistical annex includes interactive data analysis

In addition to allowing users to download all data listed above, the online statistical annex at the *Africa's Development Dynamics 2023* web page (<https://oe.cd/AFDD-2023>) features the interactive *Compare Your Country* data analysis tool. Users can use this tool to create visualisations of the full time series of certain key variables interactively, selecting which countries can be placed in comparison, the type of chart, and other parameters.

The data in the statistical annex are also available for key country groupings

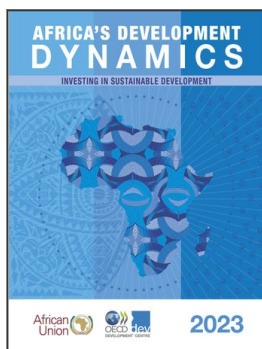
The statistical annex reports statistics for nearly all world countries, and also aggregations of indicators over country groups developed for benchmarking and analysis. The table (<https://rb.gy/pr8ji>) indicating the countries that belong to each group is among the files available in the statistical annex. The country groups featured in the analysis are the following:

- **The five regions of the African Union** (Central Africa, East Africa, North Africa, Southern Africa, and West Africa, as defined by the Abuja Treaty).
- **Africa and benchmark country groupings** (Africa, Asian countries excluding high-income countries, Latin America and Caribbean countries, 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. In this report, countries are identified as resource-rich based on whether, over the previous decade, the estimated contribution of the extraction of hydrocarbons, coal and minerals to economic output exceeds 10% of GDP in at least five years.
- **Income level.** The World Bank divides the countries of the world into four categories based on GNI per capita, 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-OHRLS).²

- **Least developed countries.**³ The UN-OHRLS classifies some countries as “Least Developed Countries (LDC)”. 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.
- **Fragile states.**⁴ The OECD studies fragility as a multi-dimensional concept of risks that could pose a critical challenge to the ability of countries to achieve their development aspirations, in particular the goals outlined by the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Based on the results of this research, presented in the OECD *States of Fragility* report, countries are categorised as being “fragile” or “extremely fragile”.
- **Regional Economic Communities and other intergovernmental organisations.** Partnerships of countries formed for the purposes of regional integration or co-operation that have economic or political significance and that are particularly relevant to an analysis of African economic performance are included here. This includes the 8 Regional Economic Communities (REC) recognised by the African Union, as well as other regional and international organisations, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR), the European Union (EU) and the OECD that serve as benchmarks. Aggregate figures for PALOP (Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa, the Portuguese-speaking African countries) were included in response to a request from members of this country grouping.

Notes

1. Please see <http://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/378832-what-is-the-world-bank-atlas-method>.
2. Please see www.un.org/ohrls/.
3. Please see www.un.org/ohrls/content/least-developed-countries.
4. Please see www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/listofstateoffragilityreports.htm.



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