

Statistical annex

Data used in this edition of *Africa's Development Dynamics* has been compiled and presented in tables available for free download on the Development Centre's website (<https://oe.cd/afdd2019>) 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.

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 as well as comparisons with groups of similar countries outside of Africa that could serve as benchmarks. These data will serve to give context to the analyses presented in the report and allow readers to investigate the underlying data in more depth, and as time passes, for readers to investigate data that is more current than what is found in the report.

Data was 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. The statistical annex will be updated regularly in order to incorporate the addition of more recent figures, updates and corrections in external data sources, and as changes are made to the various classifications of countries used in the data. 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.

The following tables are available for download in Excel format:

Table 1 Indicators of growth, employment and inequality	Table 12 Export diversification
Table 2 Annual real GDP growth rates, 2000-23	Table 13 Global and regional trade
Table 3 Annual population growth rates, 2000-23	Table 14 External financial inflows
Table 4 Annual real GDP growth rates per capita, 2000-23	Table 15 Demographic estimates and projections
Table 5 Sectoral breakdown of the economy	Table 16 Subjective well-being
Table 6 Growth decomposition by expenditure	Table 17 Basic health indicators
Table 7 Public finances	Table 18 Basic education indicators
Table 8 Indicators of inequality and poverty	Table 19 Infrastructure
Table 9 Gender indicators	Table 20 Ecological sustainability
Table 10 Labour force characteristics	Table 21 Entrepreneurship and business environment
Table 11 Trade by manufacturing intensity	

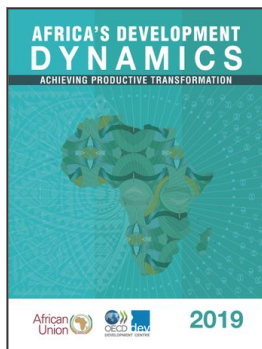
The figures presented in these statistical tables, with the exception of Tables 2-4 represent the most recent years for which data is available. However, a complete dataset containing all these indicators for the years 2000-present is available on the same website. There, data can also be visualised online using the interactive Compare Your Country data analysis tool. 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.

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. In this report, countries are identified as resource-rich based on how often over the previous few years, the value of hydrocarbons, coal and minerals extracted was above a certain percentage of GDP.
- **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-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)”. 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 states⁴**
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 (RECs) recognised by the African Union, as well as other regional and international organisations, such the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR), the European Union (EU) and the OECD that serve as benchmarks.

Notes

1. Please see <http://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/378832-what-is-the-world-bank-atlas-method>.
2. Please see <http://unohrlls.org>.
3. Please see unohrlls.org/about-ldcs/criteria-for-ldcs.
4. Please see <http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/listofstateoffragilityreports.htm>.



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