



STATISTICAL TABLES

ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES - 2015



Contents

1. Development indicators	1
2. Real GDP growth: 2002–2015, selected years	2
3. Real GDP per capita growth: 2002–2015, selected years	3
4. Gross fixed capital formation, gross domestic savings and external resource gap, selected years.....	4
5. Share of value added in main economic sectors: 1991, 2000 and 2013.....	5
6. Foreign direct investment inflows: 2000–2014, selected years	6
7. Migrant remittance inflows: 2000–2014, selected years.....	7
8. Selected indicators on foreign debt burden: 2000–2013, selected years.....	8
9. Indicators on area and population, 2013	9
10. Selected indicators on education, 2014*	10
11. Total merchandise exports: Levels and annual average growth rates, 2000–2014, selected years	11
12. Total merchandise imports: Levels and annual average growth rates, 2000–2014, selected years	12
13. Product composition of merchandise exports, 2012–2014	13
14. Product composition of merchandise imports, 2012–2014	14
15. Main markets for merchandise exports, 2012–2014.....	15
16. Main sources of merchandise imports, 2012–2014	16
17. Total services exports: Levels and annual average growth rates: 2005–2014, selected years.....	17
18. Total services imports: Levels and annual average growth rates: 2005–2014, selected years	18
19. Employment by sector: 1991, 2000 and 2014	19
20. Labour force, agricultural labour force and female share: 1980–2014, selected years	20
21. Share of male and female employment, by sector: 2000 and 2014	21
22. Total economically active population in agriculture: 1980–2013, selected years	22
23. Agricultural labour productivity: 1980–2013, selected years	23
24. Agricultural land productivity: 1980–2012, selected years	24
25. Land/labour ratio:1980–2012, selected years.....	25
26. Growth rate of agricultural total factor productivity: 1960–2011	26

Foreword

The Statistical Tables on the Least Developed Countries – 2015 provides a collection of statistics and indicators relevant to the analysis of development in the least developed countries (LDCs). Reliable statistical information is indispensable for formulating sound economic policies and recommendations. The tables provide policymakers, researchers, academics, officials from national governments or international organizations, journalists, executive managers and members of non-governmental organizations access to cross-comparable sets of data. The tables are available online in document and spreadsheet format.

To help us provide better and more relevant statistics to users, you are invited to send your comments to **LDCR@unctad.org**.

Country groups and product classifications used in these tables

Least developed countries

Forty-eight countries are currently designated by the United Nations as “least developed countries” (LDCs). These are: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

Unless otherwise specified, in these tables the least developed countries (LDCs) are classified according to a combination of geographical and structural criteria. The small island LDCs which are geographically in Africa or Asia are thus grouped with the Pacific islands, due to their structural similarities. Haiti and Madagascar, which are regarded as large island States, are grouped with the African LDCs. South Sudan declared its independence on 9 July 2011, and became both an independent State and a United Nations Member State on 14 July 2011. Accordingly, starting with 2011, data for South Sudan and Sudan (officially the Republic of the Sudan), where available, are shown under the respective country name. For periods prior to the independence of South Sudan, data for Sudan (former) include those for South Sudan unless otherwise indicated. The resulting groups are as follows:

African LDCs and Haiti: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan (former) or South Sudan and Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

Asian LDCs: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Yemen.

Island LDCs: Comoros, Kiribati, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

Other groups of countries and territories

Developed countries: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Other developing countries (ODCs): All developing countries (as classified by the United Nations) which are not LDCs.

Product classification

Goods: The figures provided below are the codes of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 3.

Primary commodities: sections 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, division 68 and groups 667 and 971.

Agriculture and food: sections 0, 1, 2, and 4, excluding divisions 27 and 28.

Minerals: divisions 27, 28, 68, and groups 667 and 971.

Fuels: section 3.

Manufactures: sections 5, 6 (excluding division 68 and group 667), 7 and 8.

Labour-intensive and resource-intensive manufactures: divisions 61, 63, 64, 65, 82, 83, 84, 85, 66 (excluding group 667).

Low-skill and technology-intensive manufactures: divisions 67, 69 and groups 785, 786, 791, 793, 895, 899

Medium-skill and technology-intensive manufactures: divisions 62, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77 (excluding group 776), 81, and groups 781 to 784, 893, 894.

High-skill and technology-intensive manufactures: section 5, divisions 75, 76, 87, 88 and groups 776, 792, 891, 892, 896, 897.

Section 9 (Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC) has been included only in the total of exports of goods and services, but not in the goods classification above, except for group 971 (Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)), which has been included in Minerals.

Services: Total services cover the following main categories: transport, travel, communications, construction, insurance, financial services, computer and information services, royalties and licence fees, other business services, personal, cultural, recreational and government services.

Explanatory notes

The term “dollars” (\$) refers to United States dollars unless otherwise stated. The term “billion” signifies 1,000 million.

Annual rates of growth and changes refer to compound rates. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board) and imports c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) unless otherwise specified.

Use of a dash (–) between dates representing years, e.g. 1981–1990, signifies the full period involved, including the initial and final years. An oblique stroke (/) between two years, e.g. 1991/92, signifies a fiscal or crop year.

Two dots (..) indicate that the data are not available, or are not separately reported.

A hyphen (-) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible.

Details and percentages do not necessarily add up to totals, because of rounding.

1. Development indicators							
country	GNI per capita (current \$) ^a	Economic Vulnerability Index ^b (EVI)	Human Assets Index ^c (HAI)	Income level	Human Development Index (HDI)		Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) ^d
	2014	CDP 2015 review			value	rank	value
					2013		2013
Afghanistan	680	35.1	43.1	Low income	0.47	169	0.29
Angola	5 300	39.7	41.9	Upper middle income	0.53	149	..
Bangladesh	1 080	25.1	63.8	Lower middle income	0.56	142	0.24
Benin	810	31.2	50.1	Low income	0.48	165	0.40
Bhutan	2 390	40.2	67.9	Lower middle income	0.58	136	0.13
Burkina Faso	710	39.5	36.5	Low income	0.39	181	0.51
Burundi	270	49.9	41	Low income	0.39	180	0.44
Cambodia	1 010	38.3	67.2	Low income	0.58	136	0.21
Central African Republic	330	33.5	22.9	Low income	0.34	185	0.42
Chad	1 010	46	24.4	Low income	0.37	184	..
Comoros	840	45.8	54.2	Low income	0.49	159	..
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	410	30.3	29.9	Low income	0.34	186	0.40
Djibouti	1 675 ^e	37.7	54.6	Lower middle income	0.47	170	0.13
Equatorial Guinea	13 340	39.3	54.8	High income Non-OECD	0.56	144	..
Eritrea	530	56.8	41.2	Low income	0.38	182	..
Ethiopia	550	31.8	39.2	Low income	0.44	173	0.54
Gambia	450	70.7	62.1	Low income	0.44	172	0.33
Guinea	480	24.9	38.7	Low income	0.39	179	0.55
Guinea-Bissau	570	53.6	44.8	Low income	0.40	177	0.49
Haiti	830	34.1	39.3	Low income	0.47	168	0.24
Kiribati	2 280	71.5	86.3	Lower middle income	0.61	133	..
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1 600	36.2	60.8	Lower middle income	0.57	139	0.19
Lesotho	1 350	42.9	62.9	Lower middle income	0.49	162	0.23
Liberia	400	57.9	46.2	Low income	0.41	175	0.46
Madagascar	440	36.7	53.5	Low income	0.50	155	0.42
Malawi	250	41.1	53.7	Low income	0.41	174	0.33
Mali	720	33.3	45.5	Low income	0.41	176	0.53
Mauritania	1 260	41.2	49.5	Lower middle income	0.49	161	0.36
Mozambique	630	38.1	41.7	Low income	0.39	178	0.39
Myanmar	1 270	33.7	72.7	Lower middle income	0.52	150	..
Nepal	730	26.8	68.7	Low income	0.54	145	0.20
Niger	430	37.6	34.7	Low income	0.34	187	0.58
Rwanda	650	40.7	51.5	Low income	0.51	151	0.35
Sao Tome and Principe	1 570	39.2	77.4	Lower middle income	0.56	142	0.22
Senegal	1 050	33	55.9	Lower middle income	0.49	163	0.39
Sierra Leone	720	48.9	34.8	Low income	0.37	183	0.41
Solomon Islands	1 830	50.8	71.7	Lower middle income	0.49	157	..
Somalia	118 ^e	36.3	7.8	Low income	..		0.50
South Sudan	960	56	29.1	Low income
Sudan	1 740	49.9	56.6	Lower middle income	0.47	166	..
Timor-Leste	3 120	55	57.4	Lower middle income	0.62	128	0.32
Togo	580	33.6	58.7	Low income	0.47	166	0.26
Tuvalu	5 840 ^f	54	88.8	Upper middle income
Uganda	660	31.8	53.6	Low income	0.48	164	0.36
United Republic of Tanzania	930	28.8	52	Low income	0.49	159	0.33
Vanuatu	3 090 ^f	47.7	81.3	Lower middle income	0.62	131	0.13
Yemen	1 370 ^f	35.4	59.8	Lower middle income	0.50	154	0.19
Zambia	1 760	45.6	40.8	Lower middle income	0.56	141	0.32
Source:	United Nations Committee for Development Policy (CDP) database, 2015 review ; World Bank, <i>World Development Indicators</i> database (accessed August 2015); United Nations, <i>Undata</i> database (accessed August 2015); UNDP, <i>Human development Report 2014</i> (accessed August 2015); World Bank Economies Income classification (accessed August 2015).						
Notes:	<i>a</i> GNI current dollars Atlas method, World Bank, WDI database (accessed August 2015);						
	<i>b</i> EVI: higher values indicate higher vulnerability. See explanatory notes at http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/cdp_publications/2008cdphandbook.pdf ;						
	<i>c</i> HAI: lower values indicate weaker human asset development. See explanatory notes at http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/cdp_publications/2008cdphandbook.pdf ;						
	<i>d</i> MPI: higher values indicate population multidimensionally poor. See explanatory notes for HDR composite indices at http://hdrstats.undp.org/images/explanations/PSE.pdf ;						
	<i>e</i> Average 2011–2013 for Djibouti, Myanmar and Somalia. Source Undata, National accounts main aggregates database (accessed August 2015);						
	<i>f</i> 2013 data for Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen.						

2. Real GDP growth, 2002–2015, selected years

(Annual average growth rates, per cent)

	2002–2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^a	2015 ^a
Afghanistan	7.4	8.4	6.5	14.0	3.9	1.3	2.0
Angola	16.2	3.4	3.9	5.2	6.8	4.8	3.5
Bangladesh	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.5
Benin	3.8	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5
Bhutan	8.4	9.3	10.1	6.4	4.9	6.4	7.7
Burkina Faso	6.2	8.4	6.6	6.5	6.6	4.0	5.0
Burundi	4.2	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.7	-7.2
Cambodia	10.4	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.0
Central African Republic	2.3	3.0	3.3	4.1	-36.0	1.0	5.5
Chad	9.8	13.5	0.1	8.9	5.7	6.9	6.9
Comoros	1.6	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.0	1.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.0	7.1	6.9	7.1	8.5	9.2	8.4
Djibouti	4.0	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.5
Equatorial Guinea	11.8	-3.8	1.9	5.8	-6.5	-0.3	-10.2
Eritrea	-0.9	2.2	8.7	7.0	1.3	1.7	0.2
Ethiopia	10.3	10.6	11.4	8.7	9.8	10.3	8.7
The Gambia	3.3	6.5	-4.3	5.6	4.8	-0.2	4.7
Guinea	2.6	1.9	3.9	3.8	2.3	1.1	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	2.9	4.4	9.4	-1.8	0.8	2.5	4.7
Haiti	0.9	-5.5	5.5	2.9	4.2	2.8	2.5
Kiribati	1.1	-0.9	-0.2	3.4	2.4	3.7	3.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7.5	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.4	7.5
Lesotho	3.9	6.9	4.5	5.3	3.6	3.4	2.6
Liberia	2.8	6.1	7.4	8.2	8.7	0.7	0.9
Madagascar	6.1	0.3	1.5	3.0	2.3	3.3	3.4
Malawi	5.8	6.9	4.9	1.9	5.2	5.7	4.0
Mali	4.9	5.8	2.7	0.0	1.7	7.2	5.0
Mauritania	8.1	4.8	4.4	6.0	5.5	6.9	4.1
Mozambique	7.8	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.0
Myanmar	12.1	5.3	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.5	8.5
Nepal	4.0	4.8	3.4	4.8	4.1	5.4	3.4
Niger	5.2	8.4	2.2	11.8	4.6	6.9	4.3
Rwanda	8.1	6.3	7.5	8.8	4.7	6.9	6.5
Sao Tome and Principe	5.8	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Senegal	4.8	4.2	1.8	4.4	3.6	4.7	5.1
Sierra Leone	6.0	5.3	6.0	15.2	20.1	7.1	-23.9
Solomon Islands	7.6	6.9	12.9	4.7	3.0	1.5	3.3
Somalia
Sudan ^b	5.9	3.0	-1.3	-3.4	3.9	3.6	3.5
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	29.3	2.9	-5.3

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