

# INTRODUCTION

Every time you watch news on Ukrainian television, listen to Ukrainian radio or read Ukrainian press, you get the impression that Ukraine is almost a single country in the whole world. You hardly learn anything about international events or relations, different regions or continents. Usually, news about Ukrainian everyday political skirmishes and intrigues seems to be more important than international politics, developments in the neighboring states or global trends' explanations.

In actual fact, Ukraine is an open country. Ukrainian economy benefits from its exports. Ukraine is a member and partner in many economic, political, social, regional and international organizations. A positive future development of the country depends first and foremost on its economic and political openness, on free movements of capital, goods, innovations, ideas, and people.

Ukraine also seeks for a politically equal partnership with members of the European Union and other states. To be appreciated by the modern world is very important to the Ukrainian citizens and its high living standards serve as a positive orientation mark for them. The well known so-called "euroremont" is only one example.


The achievement of these standards, the transformation of Ukraine into a modern European democratic and social welfare state under the rule of law can be understood as a huge modernization project. And this project should begin by comparing itself with the standards of living in other states and regions of the world and the attempt to achieve them. One needs to compare itself with the best ones and try to attain their higher level of living. It is absolutely worthwhile to think outside one's own box to learn how other states are developing, what steps they have taken, what reforms they have successfully carried out and what problems they had to face on their way to become what they are now.

In Ukraine, politicians and citizens often argue that one cannot compare Ukraine with any other country. "It is an example of its own," they say. Everything here is said to be very different, special and exceptional. The criteria of other states could not work here. However, external perspective and knowledge about those states that have experienced transformation processes themselves prove otherwise. And the comparison should encourage the Ukrainians! The political, social and economic problems Ukraine is being confronted with today have been successfully overcome by other states and regions of the world.

If Ukraine is an open and modern state that claims to be willing to achieve the European standards of living, Ukrainians are called upon to ask themselves: where do we stand? where do we need to go? how good are our standards of living in comparison to other countries? who are the best ones – in our region, in our neighborhood, worldwide? which countries are to take as an example?

This publication gives some answers to these questions. The chosen combination of popular and less known statistics and indicators serves to demonstrate Ukraine's ranking with reference to the different areas of life. To make these figures more understandable for the reader they are supplemented with short comments and explanations. From now on we will annually renew the stats and by this record the new state of the modernization project "Ukraine".

I wish you an inspiring and advantageous reading!



Nico Lange  
Director of Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Ukraine

*Kiev, January 2010*

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)



The gross domestic product (GDP) is a basic measure of a country's overall economic output. It is the market value of all final goods and services made within the borders of a country in a year. It is often positively correlated with the standard of living.

### Gross domestic product, current prices, USD

COUNTRY	2007	2008
USA	14 077 650 000 000	14 441 425 000 000
China	3 382 445 000 000	4 327 448 000 000
Germany	3 328 177 000 000	3 673 105 000 000
Great Britain	2 800 113 000 000	2 680 000 000 000
Russia	1 294 383 000 000	1 676 586 000 000
India	1 100 986 000 000	1 206 684 000 000
Poland	425 321 000 000	527 866 000 000
Argentina	260 402 000 000	324 767 000 000
South Africa	283 381 000 000	276 764 000 000
Romania	169 286 000 000	200 074 000 000
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>143 190 000 000</b>	<b>179 604 000 000</b>
Hungary	138 757 000 000	155 930 000 000
Slovak Republic	75 206 000 000	95 404 000 000
Belarus	45 276 000 000	60 302 000 000
Bulgaria	39 551 000 000	49 904 000 000
Georgia	10 224 000 000	12 864 000 000
Moldova	4 395 000 000	6 047 000 000

## GDP PER CAPITA

The gross domestic product per capita (GDP per capita) indicator gives us understanding of the share of each person in goods and services produced in the country during a year. Per capita income is often used as a measure of wealth of population of the country, particularly for comparison of countries with each other.

### Gross domestic product per capita, current prices, USD

COUNTRY	2007	2008
USA	46 674	47 440
Germany	40 480	44 729
Great Britain	45 922	43 734
Slovak Republic	13 924	17 646
Hungary	13 785	15 523
Poland	11 157	13 846
Russia	9 103	11 807
Romania	7 850	9 310
Argentina	6 617	8 171
Bulgaria	5 302	6 561
Belarus	4 672	6 235
South Africa	5 922	5 685
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>3 100</b>	<b>3 910</b>
China	2 560	3 259
Georgia	2 324	2 924
Moldova	1 227	1 693
India	942	1 017



## GDP PPP

The gross domestic product (GDP) on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis is more useful when comparing differences in living standards on the whole between nations because PPP takes into account the relative cost of living and the inflation rates of different countries, rather than just a nominal gross domestic product (GDP) comparison.

### GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates in 2009, USD

COUNTRY	Rank	GDP PPP
EU	1	14 940 000
USA	2	14 440 000
China	3	7 992 000
Japan	4	4 340 000
India	5	3 304 000
Germany	6	2 925 000
Russia	7	2 271 000
Great Britain	8	2 236 000
Poland	22	670 700
Argentina	24	575 200
South Africa	26	492 200
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>338 600</b>
Romania	42	272 000
Hungary	54	196 700
Slovakia	60	119 800
Belarus	62	114 300
Georgia	119	21 560
Moldova	146	10 800
Liechtenstein	165	4 160



## GDP PPP PER CAPITA

The gross domestic product (GDP) on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis per capita allows us to consider the relative cost of living by measuring the individual wealth of the population of a nation.

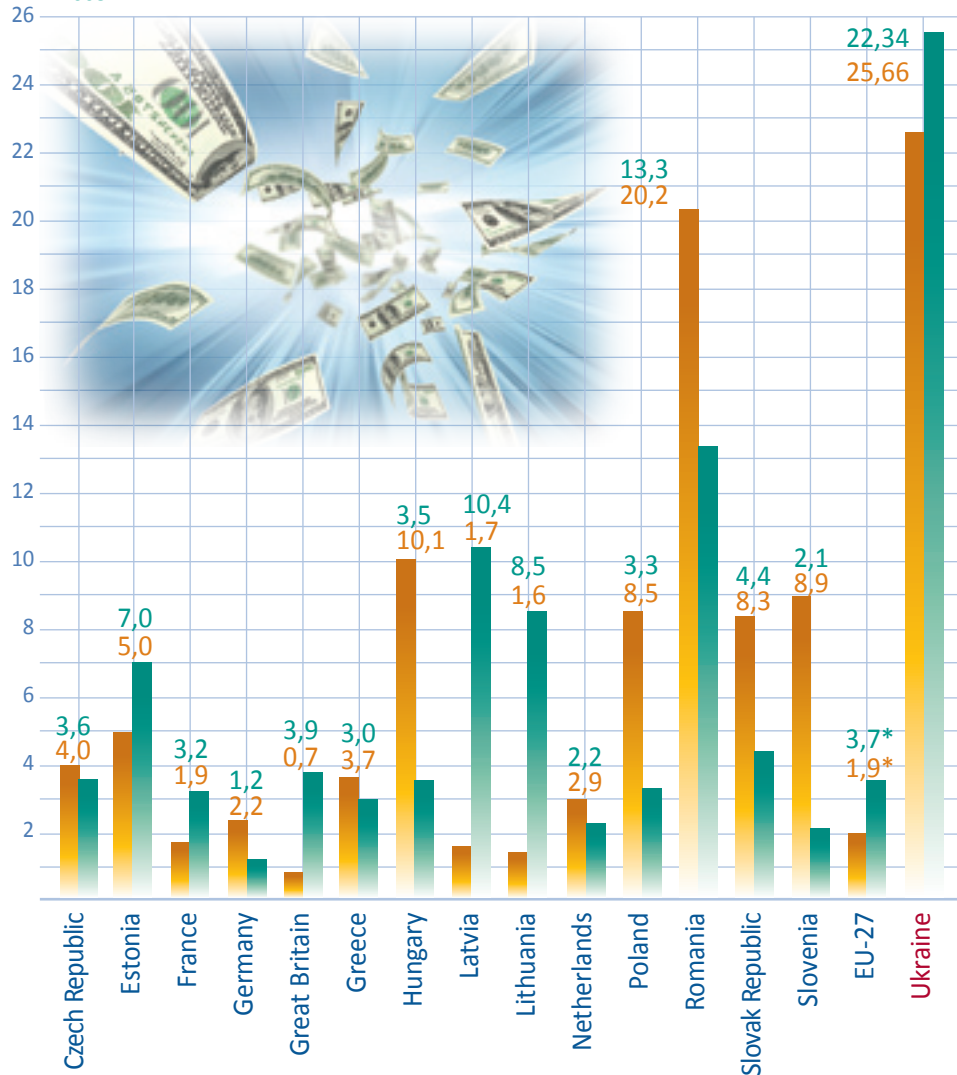
### GDP on a purchasing power parity basis per capita in 2009, USD

COUNTRY	RANK	GDP PPP per capita
Liechtenstein	1	118000
USA	10	47500
Great Britain	32	36700
Germany	33	35500
Japan	37	34100
EU	38	33700
Slovakia	55	22000
Hungary	63	19800
Poland	71	17400
Russia	73	16100
Argentina	80	14200
Romania	90	12200
Belarus	93	11800
World	101	10500
South Africa	105	10100
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>7400</b>
China	133	6000
Georgia	142	4700
India	167	2900
Moldova	172	2500



In economics, inflation is a rise in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. When the price level rises, each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services; consequently, inflation is also an erosion in the purchasing power of money – a loss of real value in the internal medium of exchange and unit of account in the economy.

2000  
2008  
**Inflation Rate, %**



\* Data of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, only for orientation.

International trade is exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories. In most countries, it represents a significant share of gross domestic product (GDP). Industrialization, advanced transportation, globalization, multinational corporations, and outsourcing are all having a major impact on the international trade system. Increasing international trade is crucial to the continuance of globalization. Without international trade, nations would be limited to the goods and services produced within their own borders.

**International Trade 2008, Bio. Euro**

Country	Import	Export	Saldo
Austria	27,54	34,24	6,70
Belgium	95,46	74,21	-21,25
Bulgaria	10,87	6,09	-4,78
Cyprus	2,32	0,34	-1,98
Czech Republic	22,31	15,04	-7,27
Denmark	21,07	23,98	2,91
Estonia	2,20	2,54	0,34
Finland	23,69	28,91	5,22
France	155,15	149,21	-5,94
Germany	292,96	360,69	67,73
Great Britain	201,09	134,47	-66,62
Greece	27,34	6,23	-21,11
Hungary	23,55	16,10	-7,45
Ireland	17,19	31,78	14,59
Italy	173,31	151,89	-21,42
Latvia	2,69	2,17	-0,52
Lithuania	8,98	6,38	-2,60
Luxembourg	5,46	1,91	-3,55
Malta	0,84	1,04	0,20
Netherlands	204,95	91,37	-113,58
Poland	39,96	25,72	-14,24
Portugal	16,19	9,94	-6,25
Romania	17,32	9,92	-7,40
Slovak Republic	13,54	7,09	-6,45
Slovenia	7,24	7,40	0,16
Spain	116,51	58,23	-58,28
Sweden	35,33	49,76	14,43
EU-27	1565,03	1306,55	-258,48
Ukraine	58,16	45,52	-12,63

Foreign direct investment is investment of foreign assets into domestic structures, equipment, and organizations. It does not include foreign investment into the stock markets. Foreign direct investment is thought to be more useful to a country than investments in the equity of its companies because equity investments are potentially "hot money" which can leave at the first sign of trouble, whereas FDI is durable and generally useful whether things go well or badly.



**Foreign Direct Investment, Bio. USD**

COUNTRY	1990-2000	2008
Argentina	7,1	8,9
Chile	3,4	16,8
Georgia	0,1	1,6
Germany	28,4	24,8
Kazakhstan	0,9	14,5
Poland	3,7	16,5
Russia	1,9	70,3
South Africa	0,9	9,0
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>10,7</b>
Africa	6,9	87,6
CIS States	3,9	103,5
EU	207,0	503,5
Europe	215,8	518,3
World	490,2	1 697,35

Doing Business records all procedures that are officially required for an entrepreneur to start up and formally operate an industrial or commercial business. These include obtaining all necessary licenses and permits and completing any required notifications, verifications or inscriptions for the company and employees with relevant authorities. To make the data comparable across countries, several assumptions about the business and the procedures are used. Time is recorded in calendar days. The measure captures the median duration that incorporation lawyers indicate is necessary to complete a procedure with minimum follow-up with government agencies and no extra payments.

**Time required to start a business, days**

COUNTRY	2008	2009
Georgia	3,00	5,00
Hungary	5,00	39,00
USA	6,00	8,00
France	7,00	22,00
Azerbaijan	10,00	17,00
Romania	10,00	42,00
Great Britain	13,00	8,00
Moldova	15,00	77,00
Slovak Republic	16,00	66,00
Eurozone	16,33	
Armenia	18,00	21,00
Germany	18,00	50,00
Kazakhstan	21,00	82,00
South Africa	22,00	67,00
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>27,00</b>	<b>134,00</b>
Russia	30,00	106,00
Belarus	31,00	7,00
Poland	31,00	117,00
Argentina	32,00	138,00
China	40,00	151,00



Doing Business provides a quantitative measure of regulations for starting a business, dealing with construction permits, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and closing a business—as they apply to domestic small and medium-size enterprises.

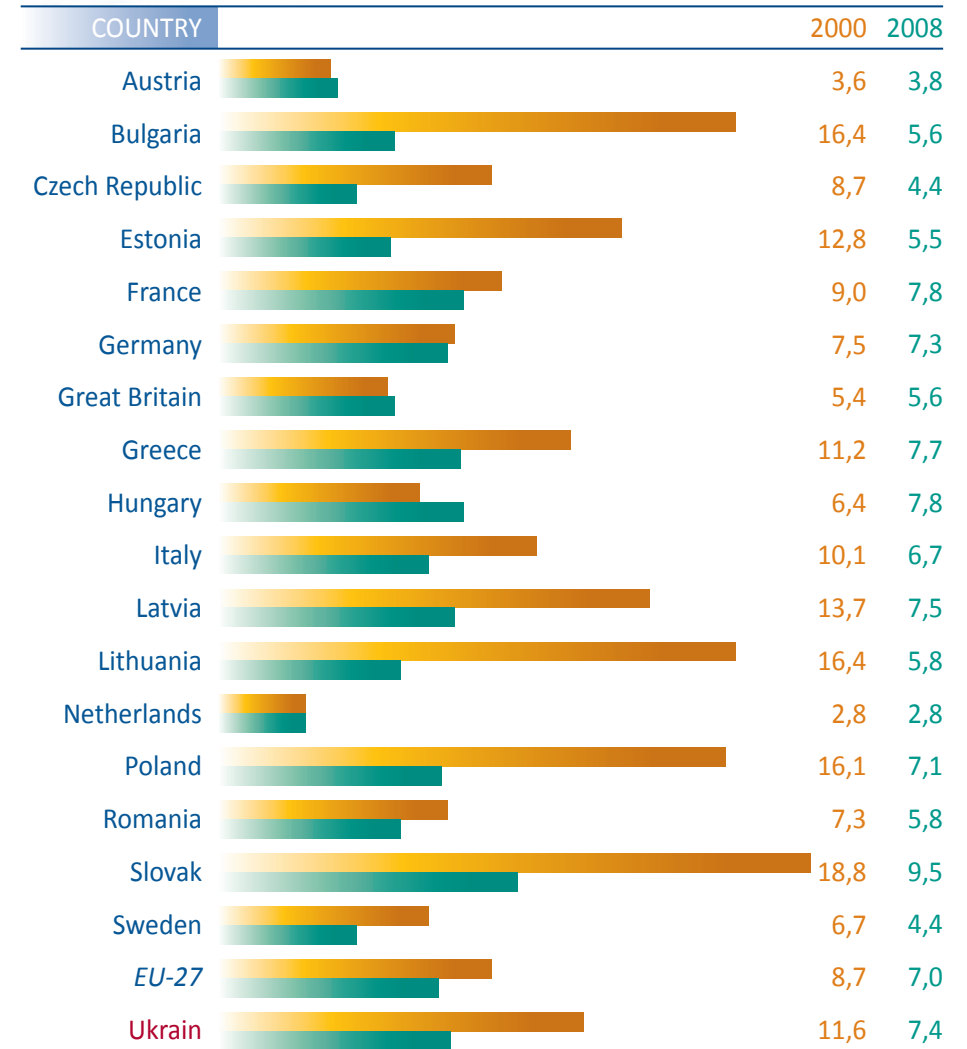
**Doing Business, 2009**

Economy	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Starting a Business	Dealing with Construction Permits	Employing Workers	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading Across Borders	Enforcing Contracts	Closing a Business
Georgia	11	5	7	9	2	30	41	64	30	41	95
Germany	25	84	18	158	57	15	93	71	14	7	35
France	31	22	17	155	159	43	73	59	25	6	42
Azerbaijan	38	17	158	33	9	15	20	108	177	26	84
Kyrgyzstan	41	14	40	47	19	15	12	156	154	54	140
Slovak	42	66	56	81	11	15	109	119	113	61	39
Armenia	43	21	72	62	5	43	93	153	102	62	49
Bulgaria	44	50	119	53	56	4	41	95	106	87	78
Slovenia	47	39	88	77	61	30	119	122	70	14	58
Romania	55	42	91	113	92	15	41	149	46	55	91
Belarus	58	7	44	32	10	113	109	183	129	12	74
Kazakhstan	63	82	143	38	31	43	57	52	182	34	54
Poland	72	117	164	76	88	15	41	151	42	75	85
China	89	151	180	140	32	61	93	125	44	18	65
Moldova	94	77	161	141	17	87	109	101	140	22	90
Russia	120	106	182	109	45	87	93	103	162	19	92
Nepal	123	87	131	148	26	113	73	124	161	122	105
Nigeria	125	108	162	37	178	87	57	132	146	94	94
Honduras	141	144	74	168	91	30	165	145	114	175	118
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>145</b>
Uzbekistan	150	92	142	95	133	135	119	178	174	44	125
Tajikistan	152	143	177	143	78	167	73	162	179	39	100



Unemployment describes the state of a worker who is able and willing to take work but cannot find it. As indicated by the unemployment rate and other yardsticks, unemployment is an important measure of the economy's strength. A high unemployment rate generally indicates an economy in recession with few job opportunities, while a low unemployment rate points to an economy running at or near full throttle.

**Unemployment, %**



The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) measures the perceived level of public-sector corruption in 180 countries and territories around the world. The CPI is a “survey of surveys”, based on 13 different expert and business surveys.

## Corruption Perceptions Index

COUNTRY	Rank	Corruption Perception Index
Germany	14	8,0
Great Britain	17	7,7
USA	19	7,5
France	24	6,9
Hungary	46	5,1
Poland	49	5,0
South Africa	55	4,7
Slovakia	56	4,5
Turkey	61	4,4
Georgia	66	4,1
Bulgaria	71	3,8
Romania	71	3,8
Brazil	75	3,7
China	79	3,6
Moldova	89	3,3
Argentina	106	2,9
Kazakhstan	120	2,7
Belarus	139	2,4
Russia	146	2,2
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2,2</b>



An annual Freedom House survey monitors the progress and decline of political rights and civil liberties in 193 countries and 15 select related and disputed territories. The survey rates each country and territory on a seven-point scale for both political rights and civil liberties, with 1 representing the most free and 7 the least free, and then assigns each country and territory a broad category status of Free (for countries whose ratings average 1.0 to 2.5), Partly Free (3.0 to 5.0), or Not Free (5.5 to 7.0).

## Table of Independent Countries, 2009

COUNTRY	PR	CL	Freedom Rating	COUNTRY	PR	CL	Freedom Rating
Argentina*	2	2	Free	Armenia	6	4	Partly Free
Brazil*	2	2	Free	Georgia	4	4	Partly Free
Bulgaria*	2	2	Free	Kyrgyzstan	5	4	Partly Free
France*	1	1	Free	Moldova*	4	4	Partly Free
Germany*	1	1	Free	Azerbaijan	6	5	Not Free
Great Britain*	1	1	Free	Belarus	7	6	Not Free
Hungary*	1	1	Free	China	7	6	Not Free
Poland*	1	1	Free	Kazakhstan	6	5	Not Free
Romania*	2	2	Free	Russia	6	5	Not Free
Slovakia*	1	1	Free	Tajikistan	6	5	Not Free
<b>Ukraine*</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Free</b>	Turkmenistan	7	7	Not Free
USA*	1	1	Free	Uzbekistan	7	7	Not Free

PR - Political Rights, CL - Civil Liberties.

1 represents the most free and 7 the least free rating. The ratings reflect an overall judgment based on survey results.

\*indicates a country's status as an electoral democracy.

## TOTAL NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

### Total natural gas consumption in 2009, cubic meters (cu m).

COUNTRY	RANK	cu m
USA	1	657 200 000 000
EU	2	516 900 000 000
Russia	3	475 700 000 000
Iran	4	119 000 000 000
Japan	5	101 100 000 000
Great Britain	6	95 940 000 000
Germany	7	95 790 000 000
Italy	8	84 880 000 000
Ukraine	9	84 000 000 000
Canada	10	82 930 000 000



## GDP PER GAS CUBIC METER

GDP per gas cubic meter is generated from IMF GDP Data and CIA Factbook gas consumption data. It is an indicator for efficiency of energy use.

### GDP per gas cubic meter in 2009, USD/cu m

COUNTRY	USD/cu m
USA	21,97
EU	35,57
Russia	3,52
Iran	2,82
Japan	48,57
Great Britain	27,93
Germany	38,35
Italy	27,26
Ukraine	2,14
Canada	18,08





## ENERGY USE

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

### Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita), 2006

COUNTRY	kg of oil equivalent per capital
USA	7 778,10
Russia	4 745,24
France	4 444,25
Germany	4 231,29
Kazakhstan	4 012,45
<i>Eurozone</i>	3 936,36
Great Britain	3 813,65
Turkmenistan	3 524,47
Slovak	3 464,59
Belarus	2 939,12
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>2 937,24</b>
Bulgaria	2 688,26
Poland	2 561,98
Romania	1 859,81
<i>World</i>	1 817,84
China	1 433,04
Moldova	913,22
Armenia	842,76
Georgia	754,35



## ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.

### Electric power consumption in 2007, kWh per capita

COUNTRY	kWh per capita
USA	13 581,58
Germany	7 174,14
<i>Eurozone</i>	6 955,86
Great Britain	6 185,08
Russia	6 122,06
Kazakhstan	4 292,56
Hungary	3 882,49
Poland	3 584,96
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>3 399,52</b>
Belarus	3 321,86
<i>World</i>	2 749,94
Azerbaijan	2 513,63
Tajikistan	2 244,88
Turkmenistan	2 123,30
China	2 040,89
Kyrgyzstan	2 015,37
Uzbekistan	1 694,27
Armenia	1 580,92
Moldova	1 566,79
Georgia	1 548,62



## BIG-MAC-INDEX

The Big Mac Index is published by The Economist as an informal way of measuring the purchasing power parity between two currencies and provides a test of the extent to which market exchange rates result in goods costing the same in different countries. It “seeks to make exchange-rate theory a bit more digestible”. The index takes its name from the Big Mac, a hamburger sold at McDonald’s restaurants.

### Big-Mac-Index, 2009

COUNTRY	Big-Mac-Price, USD
Norway	6,15
Eurozone	4,62
Great Britain	3,69
Russia	3,69
USA	3,57
Hungary	3,52
Poland	2,41
South Afrika	2,17
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>1,83</b>
China	1,83



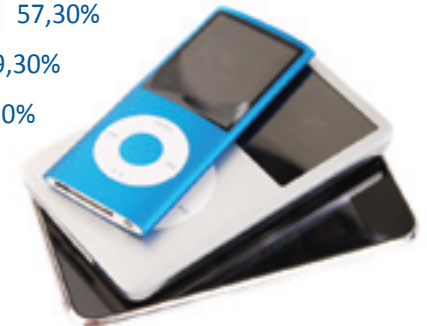
## IPOD-INDEX

The iPod index is similar to the concept used for The Economist’s Big Mac index. Comparing the cost of an iPod in one economy against the price in another should indicate whether a currency is over- or undervalued. The theory is that since the iPod is manufactured at a single place, the value of iPods should be more consistent globally. However, this theory can be criticized for ignoring shipping costs, which will vary depending on how far the product is delivered from its “single place” of manufacture.

### iPod-Index, 2009

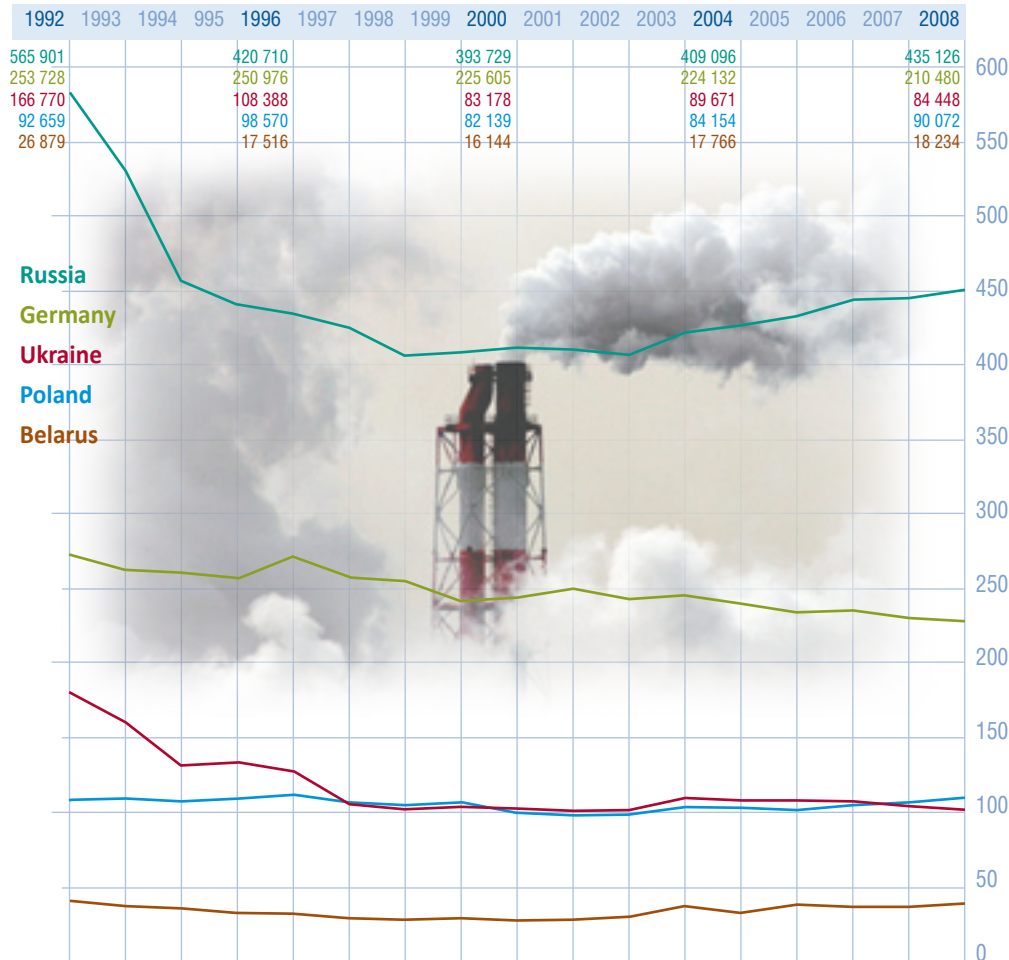
COUNTRY	iPod Price, USD
Hungary	278,42
Czech	253,29
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>248,00</b>
Bulgaria	234,34
Norway	222,45
Russia	218,26
Poland	208,22
Germany	207,15
Great Britain	188,03
USA	149,00

COUNTRY	Price Difference To U.S. Price of iPod, %
Hungary	86,90%
Czech	70,00%
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>66,40%</b>
Bulgaria	57,30%
Norway	49,30%
Russia	46,50%
Poland	39,70%
Germany	39,00%
Great Britain	26,20%
USA	0%



72% of the totally emitted greenhouse gases is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 18% Methane and 9% Nitrous oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>). Carbon dioxide emissions therefore are the most important cause of global warming. CO<sub>2</sub> is inevitably created by burning fuels like e.g. oil, natural gas, diesel, organic-diesel, petrol, organic-petrol, and ethanol.

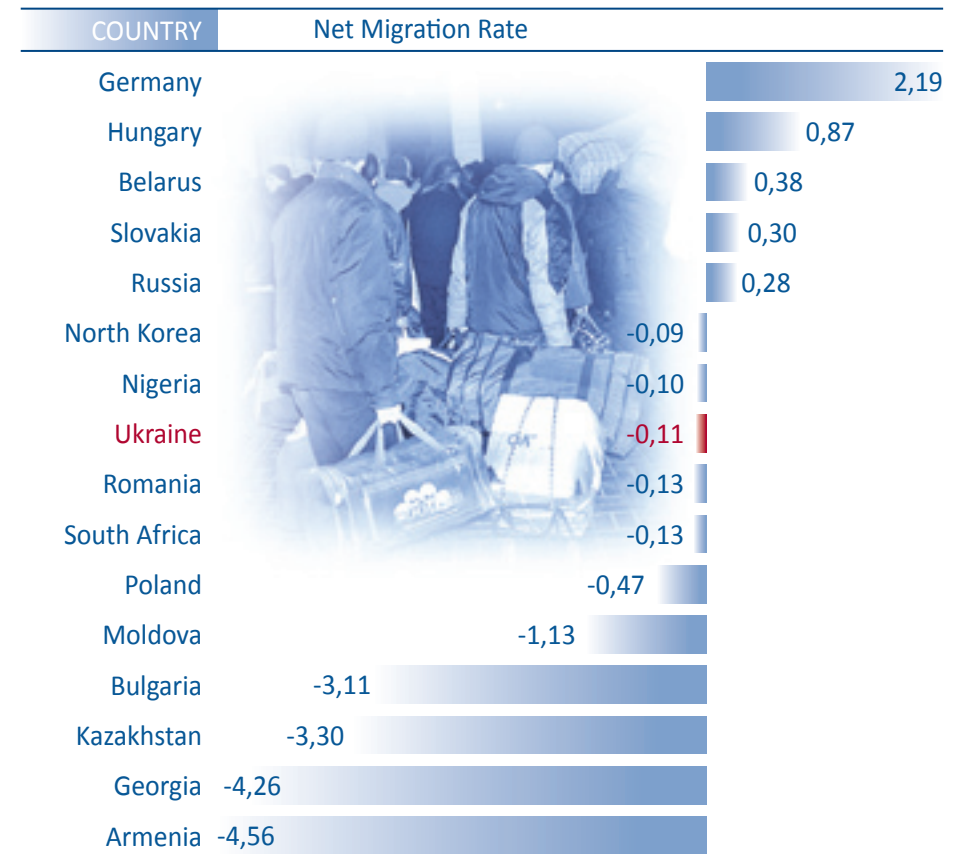
## Preliminary 2007-08 Global & National Estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> Emission, thousand metric tons of carbon



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, 2009

Net Migration Index shows the difference between the number of persons entering and leaving a country during the year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). An excess of persons entering the country is referred to as net immigration (e.g., 3.56 migrants/1,000 population); an excess of persons leaving the country as net emigration (e.g., -9.26 migrants/1,000 population). The net migration rate indicates the contribution of migration to the overall level of population change. High levels of migration can cause problems such as increasing unemployment and potential ethnic strife (if people are coming in) or a reduction in the labour force, perhaps in certain key sectors (if people are leaving).

## Net Migration Rate, 2009



Source: CIA Factbook, 2009

The growth of number of mobile cellular subscriptions is an indirect indicator of the rapidness of economic development. The data should be interpreted carefully because cellular subscriptions rate does not mean in reality that every other person is using a mobile phone. The statistics reflect the number of subscriptions, not people. Double counting could occur if people have multiple cellular subscriptions, while some could be sharing their phone with others.

### Number of Mobile Cellular Subscriptions in 2008 (per 100 people)

COUNTRY	Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)
Uzbekistan	46,31
China	47,83
Georgia (in 2007)	59,00
Moldova	66,60
Azerbaijan	75,45
Brazil	78,47
USA	88,96
South Africa	92,43
France	93,43
Kazakhstan	95,12
Slovak	102,00
Poland (in 2007)	109,00
Romania	114,00
Argentina	116,63
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>120,40</b>
Eurozone	121,59
Hungary	121,78
Great Britain	123,07
Germany	130,56
Russia	132,23
Bulgaria	139,48



Over the last years, the revolution in information technology has resulted in innovations that are having increasingly visible effects on the life of people. These developments affect not only how people work, but where they work, how much they work, or with whom they interact face to face or electronically. These same IT innovations are revolutionizing information and entertainment delivery, affecting their production and consumption, transforming our social life and behaviour, even our political institutions and the role of citizens within them. Internet usage is one of the key success factors for development of the Information Society.

### Number of Internet Users in 2007 (per 100 people)

COUNTRY	Internet users (per 100 people)
Georgia	8,18
South Africa	8,29
Kazakhstan	12,27
China	16,13
Moldova	19,09
Russia	21,11
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>21,50</b>
Argentina	25,94
Turkey	28,96
Belarus	28,96
Bulgaria	30,92
Brazil	35,51
Poland	43,96
France	51,16
Hungary	51,86
Eurozone	59,00
Great Britain	71,73
Germany	72,29
USA	73,59





The work of Bertelsmann Stiftung (Foundation) is based on the conviction that competition and civic engagement are fundamental for ensuring social change. The Foundation developed the Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) – an international comparative study of 128 developing and transition countries. The Status Index explores the state of development achieved by 128 countries on their way to democracy under the rule of law and a market economy flanked by socio-political safeguards. In contrast to minimalist definitions of electoral democracy, the BTI's understanding of democracy includes the rule of law and representativeness.

COUNTRY	RANK	Bertelsmann Transformation Index - Status Index, 2008
Czech Republic	1	9,65
Slovakia	6	9,14
Hungary	8	9,00
Chile	9	8,99
Poland	10	8,86
Bulgaria	14	8,36
Brazil	17	8,05
Turkey	20	7,54
Argentina	29	7,25
South Africa	31	7,16
Peru	36	6,74
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6,55</b>
Kosovo	38	6,48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39	6,43
Indonesia	40	6,39
Paraguay	41	6,34
Georgia	52	6,03
Moldova	61	5,79
Armenia	62	5,75
Russia	65	5,70
Azerbaijan	86	4,85
Belarus	96	4,52



The Management-Index reviews and evaluates the reform activities of political decision makers, thus providing valuable information on the key factors of success and failure for states on their way to democracy and a market economy. Governments must be determined in pursuing their goals, they must be prudent and effective in using their resources, and they must combine the capacity to govern with consensus-building while cooperating reliably with neighbouring states and external support organizations. The BTI is the only ranking worldwide to focus so thoroughly on political leaders' management performance with self-collected data.

COUNTRY	Місце	Bertelsmann Transformation Index - Management Index, 2008
Uruguay	1	9,65
Brazil	6	9,14
Slovakia	8	9,00
Bulgaria	9	8,99
Poland	10	8,86
Hungary	14	8,36
Turkey	17	8,05
Romania	20	7,54
South Africa	29	7,25
Georgia	31	7,16
Argentina	36	6,74
Kosovo	37	6,55
China	38	6,48
Papua N. Guinea	39	6,43
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6,39</b>
Vietnam	41	6,34
Moldova	61	5,79
Armenia	62	5,75
Azerbaijan	65	5,70
Russia	86	4,85
Belarus	96	4,52
North Korea	128	1,34

Global consumption of cigarettes has been rising steadily since manufactured cigarettes were introduced at the beginning of the 20th century. Scientific evidence has shown conclusively that all forms of tobacco cause health problems throughout life, frequently resulting in death or disability. Tobacco's cost to governments, to employers and to the environment includes social, welfare and health care spending, loss of foreign exchange in importing cigarettes; loss of and that could grow food; costs of fires and damage to buildings caused by careless smoking; environmental costs ranging from deforestation to collection of smokers' litter, absenteeism, decreased productivity, higher numbers of accidents and higher insurance premiums.

**Top-10 Cigarettes consumers (per adult per year), 2007**

COUNTRY	RANK	Number of cigarettes per adult per year
Greece	1	3017
Slovenia	2	2537
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2526</b>
Bulgaria	4	2437
Czech Republic	5	2368
Macedonia	6	2336
Russia	7	2319
Moldova	8	2239
Spain	9	2225
Bosnia	10	2145
USA	39	1196
Germany	42	1125



Harmful use of alcohol is related to many diseases and health conditions, including chronic diseases such as alcohol dependence, cancer and liver cirrhosis, and acute health problems such as injuries. The level of per capita consumption of alcohol across the population aged 15 years and older is one of the key indicators for monitoring the magnitude of alcohol consumption in the population and likely trends in alcohol-related problems.

**Total recorded alcohol per capita consumption (15+) in 2004, litres of pure alcohol**

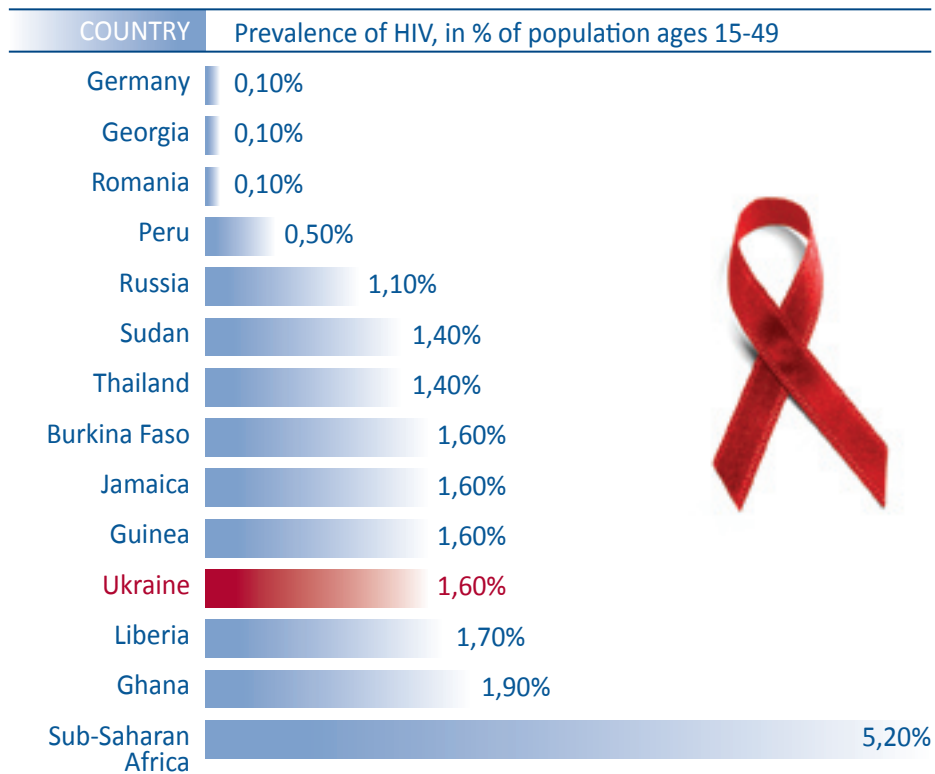
COUNTRY	Litres of pure alcohol
Armenia	1,23
Georgia	2,41
Kazakhstan	2,89
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>4,04</b>
China	4,45
Azerbaijan	6,94
Bulgaria	7,13
Romania	7,63
South Africa	7,81
Belarus	8,12
USA	8,51
Argentina	8,55
Poland	8,68
Great Britain	10,39
Russia	10,58
Hungary	11,92
Slovak Republic	12,41
Germany	12,89
France	13,54
Moldova	13,88



## PREVALENCE OF HIV

The HIV infection rate indicates the state of the health system of a country and also the rate of education concerning the disease. A high HIV infection rate can impact on economic growth and can increase poverty.

### Prevalence of HIV, 2008



## SUICIDE RATE

Suicide is among the top 20 leading causes of death globally for all ages. Every year, nearly one million people die from suicide. Mental illness, primarily depression and alcohol use disorders, abuse, violence, loss, cultural and social background, represent major risk factors for suicide.

### Suicide rate per 100 000 by country, year and sex

RANK	Country	Most recent year available	Males	Females
1	Belarus	2003	63,3	10,3
2	Lithuania	2007	53,9	9,8
3	Russia	2006	53,9	9,5
4	Kazakhstan	2007	46,2	9,0
5	Hungary	2005	42,3	11,2
6	<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>40,9</b>	<b>7,0</b>
7	Japan	2007	35,8	13,7
8	Estonia	2005	35,5	7,3
9	Latvia	2007	34,1	7,7
10	Guayana	2005	33,8	11,6



Sex ratio at birth has recently emerged as an indicator of certain kinds of sex discrimination in some countries. For instance, high sex ratios at birth in some Asian countries are now attributed to sex-selective abortion and infanticide due to a strong preference for sons. This will affect future marriage patterns and fertility patterns. Eventually, it could cause unrest among young adult males who are unable to find partners.

**Number of males for each female for the total population, 2009**

COUNTRY	Sex Ratio
Armenia	0,89
Azerbaijan	0,97
Belarus	0,87
China	1,06
EU	0,92
France	0,96
Georgia	0,91
Germany	0,97
Great Britain	0,98
Kazakhstan	0,93
Moldova	0,91
Poland	0,94
Russia	0,86
Tajikistan	0,99
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>0,86</b>
USA	0,97
Uzbekistan	0,99



Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, which are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

**Annual population growth rate, 2008**

COUNTRY	Population growth (annual %)
Armenia	0,15
Azerbaijan	1,13
Belarus	-0,22
China	0,55
Eurozone	0,55
France	0,55
Georgia	-0,78
Germany	-0,16
Great Britain	0,65
Kazakhstan	1,22
Moldova	-0,93
Poland	0,01
Russia	-0,21
South Africa	1,73
Tajikistan	1,60
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>-0,54</b>
USA	0,92
Uzbekistan	1,65



## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years to be lived by a group of people born in the same year, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future. The entry includes total population as well as the male and female components. Life expectancy at birth is also a measure of overall quality of life in a country and summarizes the mortality at all ages. It can also be thought of as indicating the potential return on investment in human capital and is necessary for the calculation of various actuarial measures.

### Life expectancy at birth, 2009

COUNTRY	Life expectancy at birth, years
Macau	84,36
Japan	82,12
Canada	81,23
France	80,98
Germany	79,26
EU	78,67
USA	78,11
Georgia	76,72
Poland	75,63
China	73,47
Belarus	70,63
Kyrgyzstan	69,43
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>68,25</b>
Kazakhstan	67,87
Turkmenistan	67,87
Azerbaijan	66,66
World	66,57
Russia	66,03

## AGEING INDEX

Number of people aged 60 or over for every 100 people under 15 in 2007.



### Ageing Index, 2007

COUNTRY	Ageing Index
Japan	201,0
Italy	189,8
Germany	182,3
Bulgaria	172,5
Greece	166,0
Latvia	164,4
Austria	156,1
Slovenia	155,9
Czech Republic	150,7
Croatia	150,0
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>149,5</b>
Spain	149,2
Hungary	140,1
Romania	130,3
Belarus	126,9
Russia	114,0
Poland	112,3
Canada	110,3
Georgia	101,2
USA	83,9

The Global Innovation Index is a global index measuring the level of innovation of a country, produced jointly by The Boston Consulting Group (BCG), the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), and The Manufacturing Institute (MI), the NAM's nonpartisan research affiliate. NAM describes it as the "largest and most comprehensive global index of its kind". The International Innovation Index is part of a large research study that looked at both the business outcomes of innovation and government's ability to encourage and support innovation through public policy.

## Global Innovation Index, 2009

COUNTRY	Ranking
Singapore	1
South Korea	2
Switzerland	3
Iceland	4
Ireland	5
Hong Kong	6
Finland	7
USA	8
Japan	9
Sweden	10
Germany	19
Estonia	23
China	27
Lithuania	40
Russia	49
Poland	52
Kazakhstan	60
Romania	61
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>64</b>
Georgia	77

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