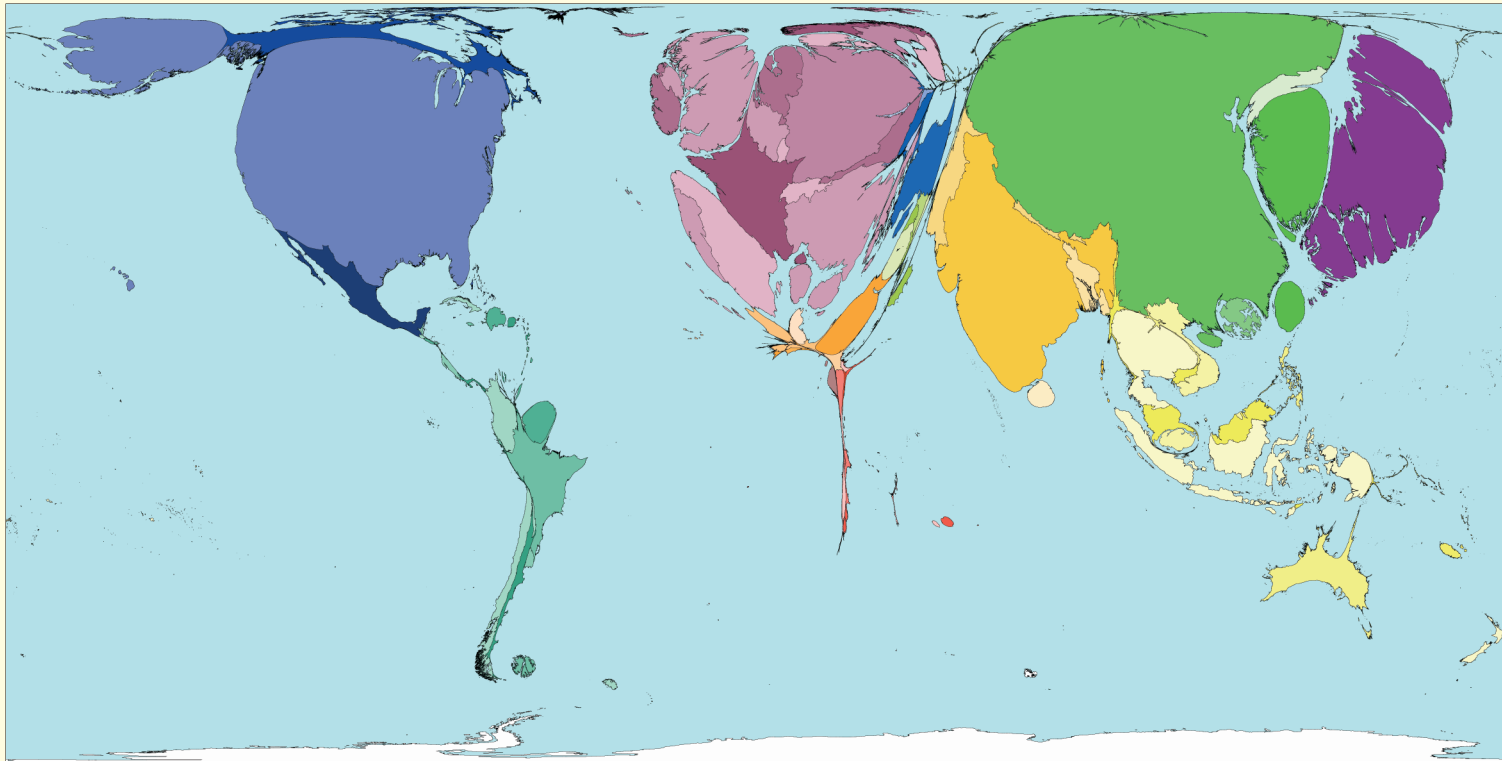


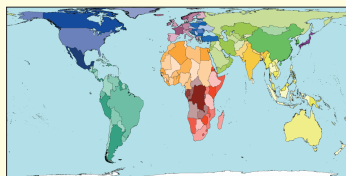
# Wealth Growth



Two thirds of the territories in the world have experienced a growth in their wealth from 1975 to 2002. The biggest absolute wealth increase has been in China. Eastern Asia has experienced the largest proportional increases in wealth, averaging a growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 8% a year.

Unfortunately those territories with the smallest GDPs have, at best, only experienced a very small proportion of worldwide increases in wealth. Although distributions of wealth do change, the map shows wealth growth in places that are already relatively wealthy. The territories with the largest increases in GDP, when taking local prices into account, were China, the United States, Japan, India and Germany.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide growth in wealth that occurred there between 1975 and 2002.



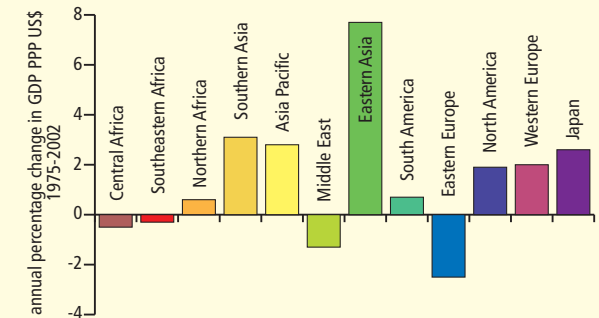
Land area

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST INCREASES IN RELATIVE WEALTH

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Luxembourg	39968	124	Chad	161
2	Equatorial Guinea	28600	125	Benin	160
3	Ireland	24991	126	Vanuatu	152
4	Norway	19235	127	Guatemala	109
5	Hong Kong (China)	18496	128	Ecuador	95
6	Singapore	17601	129	United Republic of Tanzania	87
7	United States	14805	130	Kenya	79
8	Republic of Korea	13523	131	Honduras	69
9	Japan	13468	132	Ethiopia	41
10	Cyprus	12898	133	Malawi	30

rise in Gross Domestic Product in US\$ adjusted for purchasing power parity per person, between 1975 and 2002\*

## ANNUAL CHANGE IN WEALTH



### Technical notes

- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
- \*Those territories where there was no rise in wealth are not shown in the table. Only the Democratic Republic of Congo had no change in wealth.
- The quote refers to Equatorial Guinea.
- See website for further information.

*“This rapid growth, coupled with the country’s miniscule population of less than 500 000, has brought GDP per capita estimates (PPP) to an astounding \$50 240, the second highest in the world after Luxembourg.”* Brendan McSherry, 2006