

Negative Adjusted Savings



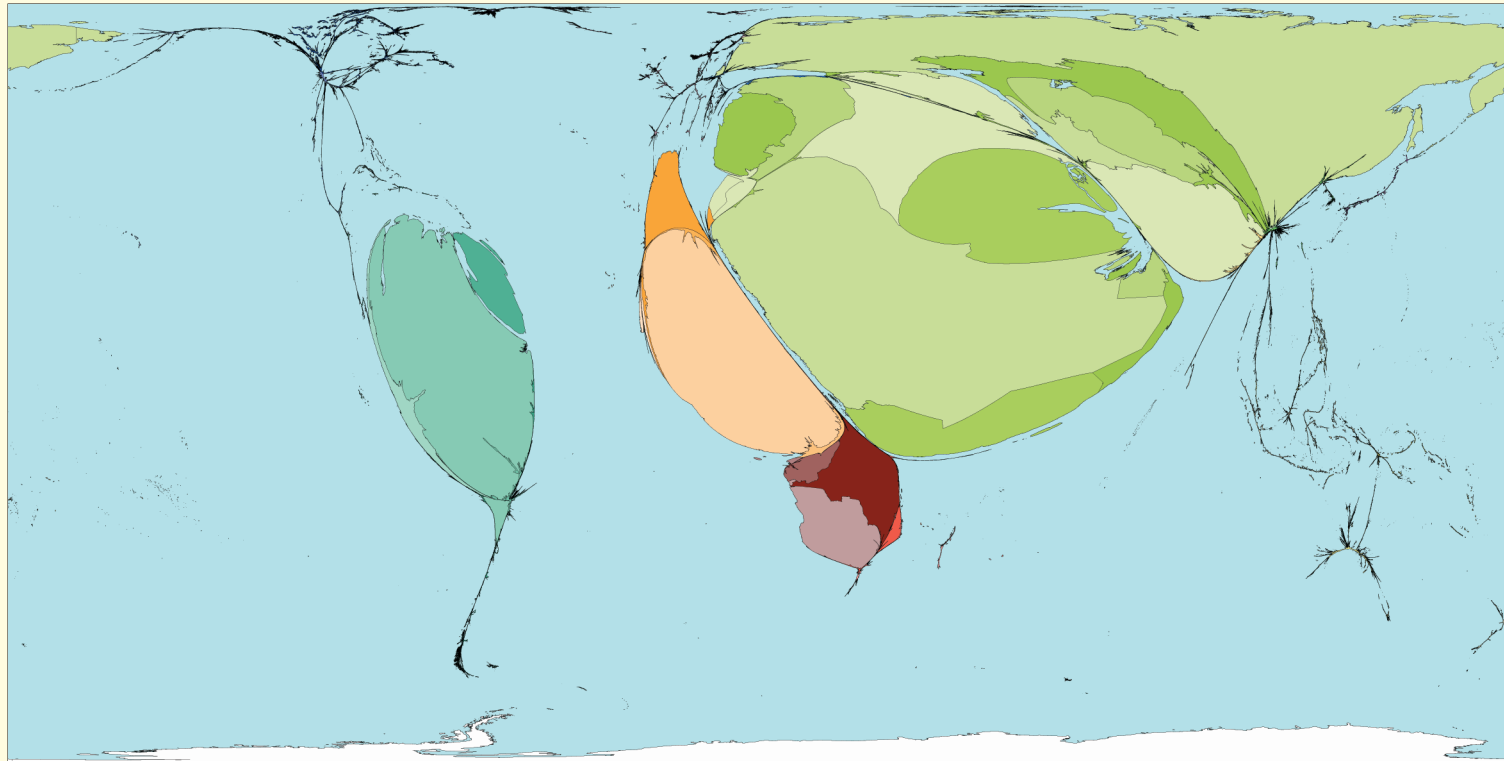
The University of Sheffield



The Leverhulme Trust



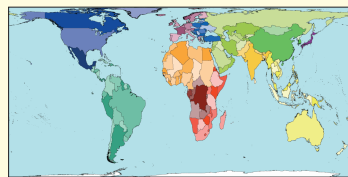
Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



This map shows negative adjusted savings, which is when spending is greater than resources available. Here the World Bank has measured savings by adjusting for educational spending as an investment in the future. Pollution and environmental damage are counted as costs. Long term negative adjusted savings suggest an economy is on an unsustainable path. Poor territories are visible only if they are getting very much poorer.

75% of negative savings in 2003 were recorded in Middle Eastern territories; followed by 10% in South American territories; and 9% in Northern Africa. The largest negative savings were built up in the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.

Territory size shows the proportion of all negative adjusted savings that worldwide that are saved there.



Land area

Technical notes

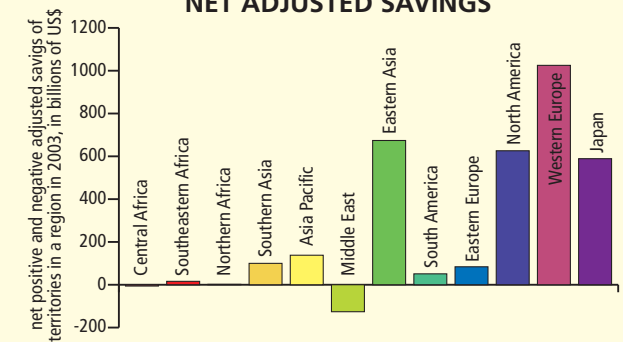
- Data are from the World Bank's 2005 World Development Indicators.
- *Territories with estimated data are not in the table.
- For low negative adjusted savings see map 317, 'Adjusted Savings.'
- See website for further information.

HIGH NEGATIVE NET ADJUSTED SAVINGS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Kuwait	5.54	20	Congo	0.175
2	Trinidad & Tobago	1.79	21	Syrian Arab Republic	0.161
3	Saudi Arabia	1.66	22	Nigeria	0.123
4	Lebanon	0.92	26	Algeria	0.057
5	Venezuela	0.70	27	Tajikistan	0.036
6	Kazakhstan	0.38	28	Bolivia	0.035
7	Azerbaijan	0.33	29	Togo	0.022
17	Russian Federation	0.28	30	Colombia	0.020
18	Angola	0.22	31	Malawi	0.018
19	Uzbekistan	0.19	32	Sierra Leone	0.013

net negative savings in thousand US\$ per person per year, 2003*

NET ADJUSTED SAVINGS



“Many people no longer view debt as a repayable, finite concept but as a permanent condition akin to indentured servitude.”

Lezak Shallat, 2006