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from the data files of the World Bank

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The publication of the 1980 edition of *World Tables* is in continuation of the World Bank's policy of periodically making available the products of its ongoing collection, analysis, and updating of economic, demographic, and social data relating to practically all countries in the world.

Over the years the World Bank has been compiling a comprehensive, consistent, and internationally comparable set of statistics as a basis for its analysis of the economic and social conditions and progress in the developing countries. A substantial number of economic missions to member countries generate a flow of economic data that is systematically analyzed, refined, updated, and stored. These data are complemented from other official sources, notably the statistical offices and publications of other international agencies. Economic missions also gather social data that are used to supplement information from official sources.

The 1980 edition, like its predecessor in 1976, presents time series for a number of basic economic variables for each country, and for countries and country groups it presents derived economic indicators for selected periods of years and demographic and social data for selected years.

Considerable assistance and data for the 1980 edition have been provided by the International Monetary Fund; these contributions are gratefully acknowledged. Suggestions and comments received from users of the 1976 edition of *World Tables* are appreciated and have been of assistance in the preparation of this new edition. Comments and suggestions about the 1980 edition will be welcome.

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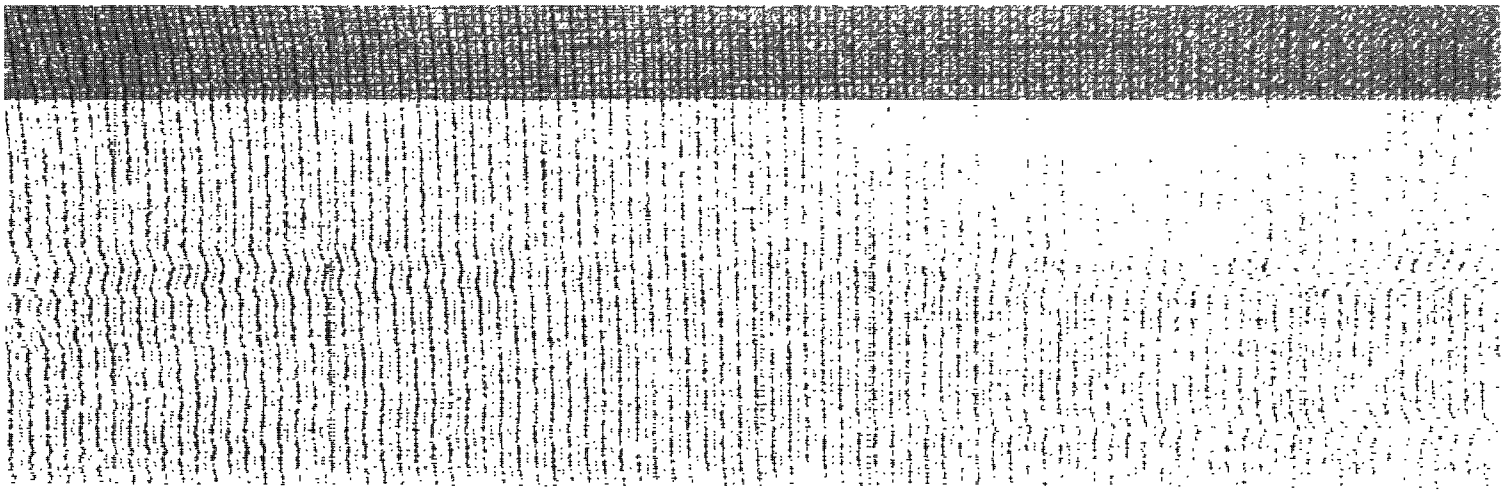
WORLD TABLES

The Second Edition (1991)

from the data files of the World Bank



This edition of *World Tables* provides historical time series for individual countries in absolute numbers for most of the basic economic variables. It also includes derived economic indicators for periods of years and social indicators for selected years in a form suitable for making comparisons among countries and country groups.

The World Bank produces these tables as a by-product of its statistical and analytical work. Over time, it has developed its own standard data formats and definitions for operational use, and its data bank has become increasingly geared to the provision of statistical input for internal information and decision papers. The broad range of internationally comparable statistical information available in the *World Tables 1980* is intended to be particularly suitable for cross-country analysis.

Most of the data collected by the World Bank are for its developing member countries. Since comparable data for countries with developed market economies are readily available, these are also included in the tables. Data for countries with centrally planned economies, few of which are members of the World Bank, are included only in the comparative tables.

Since the publication of the *World Tables 1976*, considerable progress has been made, through the use of more uniform definitions and concepts, toward making the individual country data more comparable internationally. Particular attention has been given to the statistics on population, using the information supplied by the U.N. Statistical Office and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The International Monetary Fund has contributed substantially toward the improvement of statistics on balance of payments and central government finance. Although the number of social indicators included in this edition is fewer than in the 1976 edition, it is believed that the quality of the data has been substantially improved.

Every effort has been made to standardize concepts, definitions, coverage, timing, and evaluation of the basic data for all countries to ensure the greatest possible degree of cross-country comparability.

The closing date for the inclusion of data in *World Tables 1980* was August 31, 1979. For technical reasons, no later additions to, or revisions of, data shown in these tables were feasible, and the data shown here therefore reflect the status of the Bank's statistical information as of that date.

The data presented in the tables are stored on computer tapes. Information about these tapes, and copies of them, are available from the Economic and Social Data Division, Economic Analysis and Projections Department, The World Bank, Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

NOTES ON THE ORGANIZATION AND CONTENT OF TABLES

Data are generally shown for calendar years, although in some instances they relate to fiscal years. If the fiscal year ends after June 30, such data are shown for the calendar year in which the fiscal year ends. In order to preserve continuity and comparability, time series have been adjusted whenever changes in definitions or other changes have created discontinuities in the original data series.

The data are organized into four series of tables. In Series I there is a single table for each country; each table includes historical data series in absolute values for population, items of the national accounts, and prices. In Series II there is a single table for each of the developing countries; each table includes historical data in absolute values for items of balance of payments, external public debt, and central government finances. In addition, there are derived indicators such as growth rates, shares, and ratios suitable for making comparisons among countries for the periods 1950–60, 1960–70, and 1970–77. Each table in Series III and IV covers a number of related economic, demographic, or social topics for individual countries and country groups.

Brief definitions of data and explanations of adjustments and computational procedures for each of the series of tables are given below.[1] More detailed definitions are available from the sources identified in footnotes throughout these notes.

SERIES I.

Economic Data Sheet 1: Population, National Accounts, and Prices

Data are shown for the headings listed below for the years 1950, 1955, and 1960 (where available) and annually for the years 1965–77. Average annual rates of growth[2] or relative shares[3] are shown for the periods 1950–60, 1960–70, and 1970–77. For 1950–60 end-period growth rates are used because data are not available for all the intervening years. These average annual rates of growth may not, however, give trend values if the 1950 or 1960 values have been unduly influenced by cyclical or exceptional factors. The method of least squares has been used to obtain growth rates for 1960–70 and 1970–77, and because this method does use all the annual data within the relevant time period, the resulting growth rates are better indicators of general trends.

Each country table includes gross national product per capita for 1977 measured in U.S. dollars. It is computed by the method used and described in the *World Bank Atlas*[4]. Gross national product (GNP), defined below, is converted first from the national currency into average 1976–78 U.S. dollars on the basis of the weighted average of 1976–78 prices and exchange rates and then into 1977 U.S. dollars by means of the implicit U.S. GNP deflator for 1977 (base period 1976–78).

Population

Population figures are midyear estimates prepared by the World Bank to provide a consistent set of data from material obtained from the Population Division of the U.N. Statistical Office, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the World Bank's own data files. In addition to historical data, the average annual rates of growth of population for 1950–60, 1960–70, and 1970–77[5] are included.

1. Exceptions to the general definitions provided here are identified and explained in footnotes throughout the tables.
2. The end-period growth rate used for 1950–60 is a geometric mean of the annual growth ratios and is calculated from the 1950 and 1960 values of the series. The least squares growth rate used for 1960–70 and 1970–77 is calculated by regressing the annual values of the variable for each year of the relevant period using the following logarithmic form:

$$\log X_t = a + b\,t + e_t,$$

where X_t is the value of variable in year t, t is time measured in years, and e is the error term. Then the average annual rate of growth of X is [antilog b] -1.
3. Relative share for a "component series" in a "total series" is computed by cumulating annual current values of the component series for each year of the relevant period and expressing the total as a percentage of the total obtained by cumulating the annual current values of the total series for each year of the period.
4. For a more detailed description of this method and its underlying rationale, see World Bank, *World Bank Atlas, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1979).
5. The method for computing the average annual rate of growth is described in note 2, above.

National Accounts

Several different systems of national accounts are now in use around the world. Some countries adhere to the principles of the French national accounting system. Countries with centrally planned economies use the "material product" system (MPS). Most countries, however, follow the U.N. system of national accounts (SNA) adopted in 1953.[6] To facilitate international comparability, most data presented in this compendium—with the exception of the MPS data compiled in the centrally planned economies—have been adjusted to conform to the SNA.

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the total final output of a country's economy—that is, all goods produced and services rendered within its territory by residents and nonresidents—without regard to its allocation among domestic and foreign claims. Its value is calculated before deductions are made for depreciation and other capital consumption allowances.

Gross national product (GNP) is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. The difference between GDP and GNP is the net factor income from abroad, defined below.

GDP can be measured and presented in three standard ways: first, by industrial origin, as the total value added by all industries (that is, gross output minus input) to the final output of the economy; second, by final expenditure, as the aggregate of final demand expenditures; and, third, by the disposition of income, as the sum of the remuneration accruing to the factors of production (usually net of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital). In the tables of Series I, the categories under *GDP by industrial origin* present data using the first of these methods, whereas those under *Resources and expenditures* use the second. The third method is not used because the relevant data are more difficult to obtain, and the World Bank has no suitable data files. Statistical discrepancies may arise when reconciling the GDP compiled by these different methods.

GDP (or GNP) can be valued either at factor cost or at market prices. At factor cost it comprises compensation of employees, operating surplus, and provision for the consumption of fixed capital. This valuation is used for *GDP by industrial origin* because it provides a more accurate measure of sectoral value added, free of the possible distorting effects of a country's tax and subsidy system. At market prices, GDP (or GNP) includes, in addition to factor cost components, indirect taxes less subsidies to producers; it is used for the *Resources and expenditures.*

GDP by industrial origin at factor cost and *Resources and expenditures* at market prices are first measured in current values of the national currency. They vary from year to year because of change in the volume of production and changes in prices. The effects of inflation are removed by deflating the current value series by appropriate price indexes to obtain constant value series. This has been done for both *GDP by industrial origin* at factor cost and *Resources and expenditures* at market prices. The constant value series are suitable for measuring the changes in the components of GDP in real, or quantitative, terms.

GDP by industrial origin is presented at both current factor cost and constant factor cost and shows the value added in each of the following sectors of the economy:[7]

—*Agriculture* corresponds to ISIC division 0 and includes agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.

—*Mining* corresponds to ISIC division 1 and includes coal and metal mining, petroleum and natural gas production, and quarrying.

—*Manufacturing* corresponds to ISIC divisions 2 and 3.

—*Construction* corresponds to ISIC division 4.

—*Electricity, gas, and water* corresponds to ISIC division 5.

—*Transportation and communications* corresponds to ISIC division 7.

—*Trade and finance* corresponds to ISIC division 6.

—*Public administration and defense* corresponds to ISIC division 8.

—*Other branches* corresponds to ISIC Divisions 9 and 11 and includes ownership of dwellings and private services, together with any statistical discrepancy that may arise from the use of alternative methods of calculating GDP.

—*GDP at factor cost* is the total value added by the various sectors.

—*Net indirect taxes* are indirect taxes less subsidies. Indirect taxes are taxes chargeable to the costs of production of industries, producers of government services, and producers of private nonprofit services to households in respect of the production, sale, purchase, or use of goods and services. Subsidies are grants on current account by the public authorities to private industries and public corporations and to government enterprises to compensate for losses that are clearly the consequence of the price policies of the public authorities. Excluded are current grants to producers of private nonprofit services to households.

—*GDP at market prices* is *GDP at factor cost* plus *Net indirect taxes.*

Historical data are presented for each of these components at both current and constant factor costs. When the components are given at current factor cost, they are also expressed as a percentage of GDP at factor cost for 1950–60, 1960–70, and 1970–77[8] to indicate their relative importance, and when the components are given at constant factor cost, their average annual rates of growth for 1950–60, 1960–70, and 1970–77[9] have been included to indicate rates of growth in real, or quantitative, terms.

Resources and expenditures is presented at both current market prices and constant market prices and includes the following components:

—*GNP.*

—*Factor payments to abroad (net)* comprises payments abroad for factor services rendered by nonresidents less the income received from abroad by residents as compensation for factor services rendered.

—*GDP* is GNP less *net factor income from abroad.*

—*Imports of goods and N.F.S.* comprises the value of goods and nonfactor services purchased from the rest of the world. Included in goods and nonfactor services are merchandise, transport, travel, insurance, and other nonfactor services. Gifts in kind and imports by means of international transfers are included, but the value of military equipment transferred between governments is generally excluded.

—*Exports of goods and N.F.S.* comprises the value of goods and nonfactor services sold to the rest of the world.

—*Total resources* is defined as GDP plus imports minus exports of goods and nonfactor services. These are the resources from all domestic and external sources, excluding unrequited transfers of resources among countries, and are available for private consumption, general government consumption, and gross domestic investment.

—*Private consumption* comprises the market value of all goods and services purchased or received as income in kind by

6. U.N. Statistical Office, *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*, "Studies in Methods," series F, no. 2 (New York: United Nations, 1953). See also *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*, "Studies in Methods," series F, no. 2, rev. 2 (New York: United Nations, 1964), and *A System of National Accounts*, "Studies in Methods," series F, no. 2, rev. 3 (New York: United Nations, 1968). For an analytical description of the MPS, see U.N. Statistical Office, *Basic Principles of the System of Balances of the National Economy*, "Studies in Methods," series F, no. 17 (New York: United Nations, 1971).
7. As defined in U.N. Statistical Office, *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC), Statistical Papers, series M, no. 4, rev. 1, (New York: United Nations, 1958).
8. The method for computing percentages of GDP is described in note 3, above.
9. The method for computing annual average rate of growth is described in note 2, above.

households and nonprofit institutions, including the imputed rent for owner-occupied houses.[10]

—*General government consumption* comprises all current expenditure for purchase of goods and services by government bodies: that is, central, regional, and local governments; separately operated social security funds; and international authorities that exercise tax or governmental expenditure functions within the national territory. It excludes outlays of public nonfinancial enterprises and public financial institutions. The current expenditure of general government covers outlays for compensation of employees, purchases of goods (excluding the acquisition of land and depreciable assets) and services from other sectors of the economy, military equipment, and other purchases from abroad. Capital expenditure on national defense (except for civil defense) is treated as consumption, whereas all expenditure on capital formation (including civil defense) is included in gross domestic investment.

—*Gross domestic investment*, or *gross domestic capital formation*, measures the outlays for the addition of reproducible capital goods to the fixed assets of private and public enterprises, private nonprofit institutions, and general government (reduced by their net sales of used or scrapped capital goods) and the value of the net increase or decrease in inventories. This category includes all new items produced domestically or purchased from abroad, as well as all imported secondhand goods. It also covers all new dwellings (including those acquired by owner-occupants), expenditures on the improvement of durable goods and nonreproducible tangible assets (such as land, mineral deposits, plantations, orchards, vineyards, and the like), and additions to livestock herds. Dealers' margins and other transfer costs arising from sales or purchases of land and other nonreproducible tangible assets and of used equipment are included. Government outlays for construction and durable goods for military purposes are excluded (see *General government consumption*, above).

Historical data are presented for each of these components at both current and constant market prices. When the components are given at current market prices, they are expressed as a percentage of GDP at factor cost for 1950–60, 1960–70, and 1970–77[11] to indicate their relative importance, and when the components are given at constant market prices, their average annual rates of growth for 1950–60, 1960–70, and 1970–77[12] have been included to indicate rates of growth in real, or quantitative, terms.

Investment financing shows how:

—*Gross domestic investment* at market prices, defined above, is financed from:

—*Gross national saving (excluding net current transfers from abroad)*, which shows the amount of gross domestic capital formation financed from national output. It is *gross domestic investment* plus the net exports of goods and services (factor and nonfactor).

—*Net balance of goods and services* is the net income from exports of goods and services (factor and nonfactor).

—*Gross national saving (including net current transfers from abroad)* shows the total resources available for investment from 1967 onwards (net current transfers from abroad are not available before 1967). It is *gross national savings (excluding net current transfers from abroad)* with net current transfers from abroad added. The data source, which is the International Monetary Fund's *Balance of Payments Yearbook*, does not, however, distinguish between current and capital transfers, so all transfers are included. *Net current transfers from abroad* are named "net unrequited transfers," and data are included in the balance of payments section of the Series II tables. They comprise net transfer payments—between private persons, nonofficial organizations, and governments of the compiling country and the rest of the world—that carry no provision for repayment. Included are transfers by migrants; gifts, dowries, and inheritances; alimony and other support remittances; and government grants of real resources and financial items such as subsidies to current budgets (including defense budgets), grants of technical assistance, and government contributions to international organizations for administrative expenses.

Historical data are presented for each of these components; each one is also expressed as a percentage of *Gross domestic investment* at market prices for 1960–70 and 1970–77.

Prices

Prices include various domestic price indexes from 1960 to 1977, using 1970 as the base year, and their average annual rates of growth for 1960–70 and 1970–77,[13] and the foreign exchange rate for 1950, 1955 and 1960 and annually from 1965 to 1977. Each of the price indexes is described below.

—*Consumer price index*, or retail price index, is included as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. The index measures the change in the cost, relative to a specific base period, of a typical basket of goods and services purchased by a representative group of consumers. It does not allow for improvements to the cost of living that consumers can obtain by substitution of relatively cheaper for relatively more expensive commodities. Where a retail price index is included, the typical basket of goods and services includes not only consumer goods and services but also a broader range at the retail stage of distribution. Both the coverage and method of constructing this index vary from country to country, and in developing countries this index frequently reflects price movements in principal cities or covers a limited number of items only.

—*Wholesale price index* measures average changes in the level of commodity prices at a nonretail stage of distribution. In practice, the point at which prices are obtained may vary, and the wholesale price index may pertain to prices charged by producers to wholesalers, by wholesalers to retailers, or to a combination of both. The commodity coverage of the index also varies widely among countries. It may refer only to goods consumed in the domestic market, which includes imports but excludes exports, or to domestically produced goods, thus including exports but not imports; alternatively, it may reflect all goods sold at the nonretail level, which would include both imports and exports.

—*Implicit GDP deflator* is the index of the annual ratios of GDP at current market prices to GDP at constant market prices. It provides a comprehensive measure of the aggregate price movement of all goods and services making up GDP.

—*Foreign exchange rate* is, with few exceptions, the average annual value of national currency units per U.S. dollar and generally represents the "trade conversion factor" calculated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Typically, the conversion factor is the parity or the official rate. In the case of floating currencies (or currencies linked to floating currencies) the conversion factor is calculated from the daily averages of market quotations. Where a multiple exchange-rate system is in effect, the trade conversion factor is the implicit rate obtained from trade data in national currency units and in U.S. dollars.[14] Where a change of currency has occurred during the period covered, the trade conversion factor for the years preceding the change has been adjusted, and the entire time series is expressed in the units of the new currency per U.S. dollar.

10. In some cases, this item may include a statistical discrepancy as well.
11. The method for computing percentages of GDP is described in note 3, above.
12. The method for computing average annual rate of growth is described in note 2, above.
13. The method for computing average annual rate of growth is described in note 2, above.
14. For a more detailed explanation of exchange rate and trade conversion factor computations, see International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, vol. 28, no. 5 (Washington, D.C., May 1975), p. 9.

SERIES II.

Economic Data Sheet II: Balance of Payments, External Public Debt, Foreign Trade Indexes, and Central Government Finances

A table is presented for each of the developing countries. Tables include annual data for each of the items for 1970–77, average annual rates of growth for 1970–77 for the foreign trade indexes, and relative shares for 1970 and 1977 for all other items.

Balance of Payments

This broad category contains a systematic record of the economic transactions between a nation's residents and nonresidents during a given period, generally one calendar or fiscal year. It covers the flows of real resources (including factor services) across the boundaries of the domestic economy, changes in foreign assets and liabilities resulting from economic transactions, and transfer payments to and from the rest of the world. It does not, however, record changes in foreign assets or liabilities that arise from valuation changes, from changes in the territory of the compiling country, or from any other changes in coverage.

Information is taken from the balance of payments files of the IMF and in general is comparable to that published in the *Balance of Payments Yearbooks* of the IMF. It is expressed in U.S. dollars, converted from data in national currencies using the "foreign exchange rate" described above.[15]

The components of the balance of payments are shown annually for 1970–77, and for 1970 and 1977 the current account items are expressed as a percentage of *exports of goods and N.F.S.* and the capital account items as a percentage of *net capital inflow* (a total of *direct investment (net)*, *long-term capital (net)*, and *other capital (net)*). The components of the balance of payments are defined below.

—*Exports of goods and N.F.S.* comprises the value of goods and nonfactor services sold to the rest of the world. Included as goods and nonfactor services are merchandise, transport, travel, insurance, and other nonfactor services. Gifts in kind and exports financed by means of international transfers are included, but the value of military equipment transferred between governments is generally excluded. In the tables of Series I this item is valued at current market prices in the national currency.

—*Merchandise exports*, a component of *exports of goods and N.F.S.*, is the market value of movable goods the ownership of which changes from a resident to a foreigner (includes nonmonetary gold). The valuation is free on board (f.o.b.) at the customs frontier of the exporting country.

—*Imports of goods and N.F.S.* comprises the value of goods and nonfactor services purchased from the rest of the world. In the tables of Series I this item is valued at current market prices in the national currency.

—*Merchandise imports*, a component of *Imports of goods and* N.F.S., is the market value of movable goods the ownership of which changes from a foreigner to a resident (includes nonmonetary gold). The valuation is f.o.b. at the customs frontier of the exporting country.

—*Net exports of goods and N.F.S.* is the difference between *Exports of goods and nonfactor services* and *Imports of goods and nonfactor services.*

—*Net factor service income from abroad* represents the net value of transactions between residents and nonresidents in payment for factor services rendered. Factor services include services of labor and capital; factor service income thus comprises income from direct investment abroad, interest, dividends, workers' remittances, and so forth. All property incomes are measured net of taxes levied by the country in which the property is located. Net factor service income from abroad is subdivided into the components *Direct investment income (net)*, *Workers' remittances (net)*, and *Other investment income (net)*, each of which is defined below.

—*Direct investment income (net)* comprises the difference between income accruing to residents (including governments) from direct investment enterprises abroad and income accruing to nonresidents from direct investment within the compiling country. It covers remitted and unremitted earnings of branches, dividends, and interest. Undistributed earnings of direct investment corporations or foreign subsidiaries should also be included, but for many countries the data are not available. Data are net of taxes paid in the country in which the investment is located.

—*Workers' remittances (net)* comprises net transfers by migrant workers. Although technically they may be considered residents, their general center of interest does not rest in the country where they are employed. Hence, workers' remittances are treated as factor income. Also included are remitted earnings of residents temporarily working abroad or serving foreign governments or international organizations, net of nonresidents' earnings remitted to the rest of the world.

—*Other investment income (net)* comprises official income receivable or payable by the compiling country's general government or central bank, by a foreign general government or central bank, or by an international organization, except where the income results from a government being a direct investor in a direct investment enterprise abroad. It includes interest earned on deposits, debt securities and other loans, and any dividends on equity securities, as well as all income payable to, by, or through the IMF. Also included is private investment income from abroad, such as dividends on equity securities and interest earned on bank deposits, debt securities, and loans.

—*Net unrequited transfers*, which is net of *Workers' remittances (net)*, comprises net transfer payments between private persons, nonofficial organizations, and governments of the compiling country and the rest of the world that carry no provision for repayment. Included are transfers by migrants; gifts, dowries, and inheritances; alimony and other support remittances; and government grants of real resources and financial items, such as subsidies to current budgets (including defense budgets), grants of technical assistance, and government contributions to international organizations for administrative expenses, other than those items which are already included in *workers' remittances (net)*.

—*Current account balance* comprises the sum of *Net exports of goods and nonfactor services*, *Net factor service income from abroad*, and *Net unrequited transfers.*

—*Direct investment (net)* comprises the amount invested by nonresidents where the investment is sufficient to give the nonresident a lasting interest and an effective voice in the management of the enterprise, minus the direct investment made by residents in the rest of the world. It includes reinvestment of direct investment income for countries where the necessary information is available (see *Direct investment income*, above).

—*Long-term capital (net)* comprises the excess of long-term liabilities over long-term assets and thus covers the net value of capital provided by nonresidents to the country.

—*Liabilities* comprises long-term investment of foreign central and deposit banks, foreign general governments, and nonresidents in bonds, debentures, and the like (with an original contractual maturity of more than one year) and in the corporate equities (with no stated maturity) of the compiling country. These include reserves that, from the viewpoint of the foreign creditor, constitute part of its reserve assets.

15. A comprehensive discussion of these transactions and their treatment may be found in International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Manual*, 4th ed. (Washington, D.C., 1977).

—*Assets* comprises long-term investment of central and deposit banks, general governments, and residents of the compiling country in bonds, debentures, and the like (with an original contractual maturity of more than one year) and in the corporate equities (with no stated maturity) of countries in the rest of the world.

—*Other capital (net)* is the sum of the components *Short-term capital (net)* and *Other (net)*, which are described below.

—*Short-term capital (net)* comprises capital (including currency) of central and deposit banks, general governments, and other residents, payable on demand or with an original contractual maturity of one year or less.

—*Other (net)* comprises allocation and cancellation of special drawing rights, monetary gold, and net errors and omissions.

—*Change in reserves* comprises the excess of *Assets (net)* over *Liabilities (net)*, below. It indicates the net change in a country's holdings of international reserves resulting from transactions on current and capital accounts.

—*Assets (net)* comprises changes in a country's assets that include its holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights with the IMF, the reserve position of IMF members in the Fund, foreign exchange held by monetary authorities, and other claims on nonresidents.

—*Liabilities (net)* comprises changes in a country's liabilities that include use of IMF credit, reserve assets of foreigners, and other reserve liabilities.

External Public Debt

As defined in the World Bank's debtor reporting system (DRS), external public debt is debt with an original or extended maturity of over one year owed to nonresidents by public debtors—that is, governments, government agencies, and autonomous public bodies—or by private debtors whose obligations are guaranteed for repayment by a public body. Only debts repayable in foreign currency or in goods and services are shown here, although the DRS covers debts repayable in local currency.

The components of external public debt are expressed in U.S. dollars annually for 1970–77, and for 1970 and 1977 the components are expressed as a percentage of the total *Debt outstanding, including undisbursed.* The components of external public debt are described below.

—*Debt outstanding—undisbursed* comprises the total commitment of public and publicly guaranteed loans, disbursed and undisbursed (portions not yet drawn by the recipient), net of commitment cancellations and principal repayments. Data refer to December 31 of the year indicated.

—*Debt outstanding—disbursed* comprises the total amount drawn on public and publicly guaranteed loans, net of commitment cancellations and principal repayments. Data refer to December 31 of the year indicated.

—*Principal repayment* comprises repayments (amortization) of the principal of public and publicly guaranteed loans.

—*Interest payment* comprises the payment of interest on the disbursed portion of outstanding debt; it may include commitment charges on undisbursed debt. Where it has not been possible to separate interest from principal payments, interest is included with principal repayment.

—*Total debt service* comprises the sum of *Principal repayment* and *Interest payment.*

Foreign Trade Indexes (1970 = 100)

These are import and export price indexes for 1970–77 and the derived terms of trade index. For each index the average annual rate of growth for 1970–77 is included.[16]

—*Import price index* is an index designed to measure changes in the aggregate price level of a country's merchandise imports over time. It is the unit value index of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Whereas for countries with developed market economies it is from U.N. sources, for the developing countries it is prepared by the secretariat of UNCTAD.[17] In the UNCTAD estimates freight costs are explicitly included.

—*Export price index* is an index designed to measure changes in the aggregate price level of a country's merchandise exports over time. Like the import price index, it is also the unit value index of UNCTAD.

—*Terms of trade index* is an index designed to measure the relative level of export prices as compared with import prices. Calculated as the ratio of the *Export price index* to the *Import price index*, it shows changes over time in the level of export prices as a percentage of import prices.

Central Government Finances

This section covers both the current and capital accounts of the central government and includes data from the *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* data files of the IMF[18] on the sources of revenue and types of expenditure classified according to economic type and function.

The central government covers all government departments, offices, establishments, and other bodies that are agencies or instruments of the central authority of a country and includes decentralized agencies, departmental enterprises, and relevant nonprofit institutions attached to the central authority. Also included are social security funds, if operating on a national level, even when organized separately from the central government. Operations of public nonfinancial enterprises and financial institutions are excluded from government; only payments to the government out of profits (determined after their provision both for operating expenses and for capital costs and retained reserves) or subsidies from the government are recorded in the central government statistics.

The statistics record outlays during the current period and differ from the SNA system of national accounts, which seeks to measure all output arising during the current period whether from current, past, or future outlays. Government lending and acquisition of equities for public policy purposes are grouped with other expenditures and not offset against borrowing. The performance of the monetary authority in its functions, such as foreign exchange and monetary management, and the acceptance of deposits from the public are not included in government.

Statistics are generally on a cash or payments basis. They are recorded as close to the payments stage as possible, so that tax revenue records tax receipts, not tax accrued, and expenditures are recorded at the payments stage.

The components of central government finances are expressed in prices in the country's national currency annually for 1972-77; for 1972 and 1977[19] current revenue sources are expressed as a percentage of total current revenue, and current expenditure types as a percentage of total current expenditure. Appropriate percentages show the relative importance of components of the capital account. The components of Central Government Finances are defined below.

—*Current revenue* is the sum of *Tax revenue* and *Nontax revenue.*

—*Tax revenue* is defined as all government revenue from compulsory, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes, including interest collected on tax arrears and penalties collected on nonpayment or late payment of taxes. Tax revenue is shown net of refunds and other corrective transactions. Compo-

16. The method for computing average annual rate of growth is described in note 2, above.
17. The method used by UNCTAD is described in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Supplement 1977: Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics* (New York: United Nations, 1978), explanatory notes to table 7.2, p. 306.
18. Concepts and definitions are based primarily on these in *A Manual on Government Finance Statistics* which has been discussed in draft form with government officials and is to be published in revised form by the IMF.
19. Data availability varies. In the Tables appropriate footnotes are given for the years to which percentage shares refer.

nents of tax revenue, which are identified and shown as a percentage of *Current revenue* for 1972 and 1977, are as follows:

——*Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains.*

——*Social security contributions* includes employers' and employees' social security contributions, and those of self-employed and unemployed persons.

——*Domestic taxes on goods and services* includes general sales, turnover, or value-added taxes, selective excises on goods, taxes on profits of fiscal monopolies, selective taxes on services, and taxes on the use of goods or property.

——*Profits of fiscal monopolies* is a component of, and included in, *Domestic taxes on goods and services.*

——*Taxes on international trade and transactions* includes import duties, export duties, profits of export or import marketing boards, exchange profits, and exchange taxes.

——*Other taxes* includes employers' payroll or manpower taxes, taxes on property, and other taxes.

—*Nontax revenue* comprises all government revenue that is not a compulsory payment for public purposes. Proceeds of grants and borrowing, funds arising from the repayment of previous lending by governments, or incurrence of liabilities are not included. Nontax revenue is shown also as a percentage of *Current revenue* for 1972 and 1977, as is its component:

——*Departmental and public enterprises* comprises the total of net revenue of the government from the operation of industries or commercial activities. This includes the operating surpluses of all departmental enterprises that yield an operating surplus (operating deficits are not offset, but regarded as subsidies) and property income from nonfinancial public enterprises and public financial institutions (not including fiscal monopolies and import or marketing boards). Included are dividends, interest, profit sharing, and royalties; taxes paid or repayments of loans to governments are excluded.

– *Current grants* comprises all nonrepayable unrequited transfers received from governments or international organizations in the rest of the world, supranational authorities, and other levels of national government for the purpose of current expenditure. These are shown as a percentage of *Current revenue* for 1972 and 1977.

– *Current expenditure by economic type* comprises expenditure other than for capital transfers or the acquisition of land, intangible assets, stocks, or durable goods. Four economic types are distinguished and shown as a percentage of total *Current expenditure* for 1972 and 1977. They are as follows:

—*Goods and services* comprises payments of wages and salaries in cash to employees (including the armed forces) before deduction of withholding taxes and employees' contributions to social security and pension funds, as well as employers' contributions to superannuation schemes outside government.

—*Interest payments* comprises payments to other levels of government and payment of interest on debt due to sectors outside the general government sector.

—*Transfers to other levels of governments* comprises transfers designated for current purposes or for general or diverse purposes. Transfers of the proceeds of taxes levied by one level of government and transferred to other levels of government are also included, as are block grants, all-purpose grants, or matching grants not for the purpose of capital formation.

—*Other transfers and subsidies* comprises those (in cash, but not in kind) made to nonfinancial enterprises, to nonprofit institutions, to households, supranational authorities, or foreign governments; and operating deficits of departmental enterprises. Included are payments on current account to compensate for operating losses that result from government policy to maintain prices at a level below costs and for other losses.

– *Current surplus (including current grants)* is the sum of *Current revenue* and *Current grants* less *Current expenditure.*

– *Capital revenue (sales)* comprises revenue from the sale of fixed capital assets, stocks, land, and intangible assets.

– *Capital grants* are nonrepayable and unrequited transfers to enable the recipient to finance the acquisition of fixed capital assets, to be compensated for damage or destruction of fixed capital assets, or to increase financial capital. They comprise capital grants from governments or international organizations in the rest of the world, supranational authorities, and other levels of national government.

– *Total resources for capital* is the sum of *Current surplus, Capital revenue (sales),* and *Capital grants.* Each of these components is expressed as a percentage of *Total resources for capital* for 1972 and 1977.

– *Capital expenditure by economic type* is expenditure for acquisition of land, intangible assets, stocks, and nonmilitary, nonfinancial assets of more than a minimum value and to be used for more than one year for productive purposes, and also for capital transfers. The two economic types included are shown as a percentage of total *Capital expenditure* for 1972 and 1977.

—*Fixed assets, stocks, and the like* comprises acquisition of new and existing durable goods to be used for nonmilitary productive purposes, goods and services incorporated into existing fixed capital goods for the purpose of improving them, strategic and emergency stocks, land, and intangible assets.

—*Capital transfers* are nonrepayable and unrequited transfers to enable the recipients to finance the acquisition of fixed capital assets, to compensate them for the damage or destruction of fixed capital assets, or to increase their financial capital. They comprise domestic capital transfers to other levels of national government, to nonfinancial public enterprises, and to financial institutions and households, as well as transfers to the rest of the world, to supranational authorities, and in cash to all other nonresident institutions and persons.

– *Lending minus repayments* comprises domestic and overseas loans made and equities acquired by the central government, except for purposes of liquidity management, less loan repayments received and equities sold.

– *Overall surplus* is derived as *Total resources for capital* less *Capital expenditure* and *Lending minus repayments.* For a few countries a "cash adjustment" item in expenditure has also been deducted (see *Total expenditure* below). *Overall surplus* is shown according to methods of financing, and the financing components are expressed as a percentage of *Overall surplus* for 1972 and 1977. The financing components are:

—*Domestic financing* is financing from other general government, monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other domestic sources.

—*Financing abroad* is financing from international development institutions, foreign governments, and other foreign sources, and includes changes in cash, deposits, and negotiable securities.

– *Total expenditure by function* comprises *Current expenditure* and *Capital expenditure.* Functional components are distinguished, and each one is shown as a percentage of *Total expenditure* for 1972 and 1977. For a few countries *Total expenditure* also includes a cash adjustment item that was necessary to arrive at the total but could not be allocated to its components; hence, components do not add to total. The functional components of *Total expenditure* are:

—*Defense* comprises expenditure intended mainly for military purposes by all departments for ordinary operations, construction works, and equipment.

—*Education* comprises provision, management, inspection, and support of preprimary, primary, and secondary schools, universities and colleges, and technical, vocational, and other training institutions. Also included is expenditure on the general administration and regulation of the education system, on research into its objectives, organization, administration, and methodology, and on subsidiary services such as transport of students, school meals, medical and dental services in schools, and so on.

—*Health* comprises expenditure on hospitals, medical and dental centers, and clinics (but not criminal asylums) with a major medical component; provision of national health and medical insurance schemes for individual health services outside hospitals; family planning; and preventative care such as immunization, inoculation, cancer tests, and other field programs. Also included is expenditure on the general administration and regulation of relevant government departments, hospitals and clinics, health and sanitation, and the national health and medical insurance schemes.

—*Social security and welfare* comprises expenditure to compensate for temporary loss of income of the sick and temporarily disabled; to cover payments to the elderly, the permanently disabled, and the unemployed; payments of family, maternity, and child allowances; and so on. It includes the costs of welfare services such as care of the aged and the disabled and child care. Also included is expenditure on general administration, regulation, and research on social security and welfare services.

—*Housing and community amenities* comprises expenditure on housing, such as income-related schemes; on provision, assistance, or support of housing and slum clearance activities; on community development; and on sanitary services.

—*Economic services* comprises expenditure that is shown separately for the following components:

——*Agriculture* includes forestry, fishing, and hunting.

——*Industry* includes mining, manufacturing, and construction.

——*Electricity, gas, and water.*

——*Transport and communications* includes roads; inland and coastal waterways; sea and air transport (including construction and maintenance of airports and navigational facilities); research on transportation; and government support for public enterprises operating railway, post office, telephone, and telegraph services.

——*Other economic services* includes tourism, trade and commerce (promotion, regulation, and provision of services), retailing and consumer interests (promotion and regulation of retail trade), multipurpose flood control, power, irrigation, and land conservation projects.

—*Other* comprises expenditure on the general administration of government not included elsewhere; contributions to the administrative costs of international organizations; international development aid; maintenance of internal order and fire protection; expenditure on, and transfers for, basic and general research in the biological, physical, and social sciences; provision of recreational and related social services; support for broadcasting and the press; interest and commission payments on public debt; transfers of a general character to other levels of government; and outlays in connection with disasters and other calamities.

SERIES III.
Comparative Economic Data

These eleven tables contain a variety of derived economic indicators that have been standardized to the extent possible. They are arranged in a format suitable for comparison among country groups and between individual countries. Data for the developing countries (excluding the capital-surplus oil-exporting countries) are presented by income group, by geographic regions, and by individual countries within the geographic regions. The remaining countries are grouped into capital-surplus oil-exporting countries, industrialized countries, and centrally planned economies; data are given separately for the groups and for the individual countries within them. The classification of individual countries into each of these groups is shown in the section Classification of Countries.

Apart from availability of basic data, illustrative and analytical relevance was the essential criterion for the selection of indicators and for the decision to express them as ratios or growth rates.

Although considerable effort has been made to standardize the basic data for all countries—their definitions, coverage, timing, valuation, and so on—this has not always been possible. This should be taken into account whenever direct comparisons among countries are made; in particular, most of the data for the centrally planned economies are not suitable for direct comparison with other countries.

All rates of growth have been calculated from data in constant prices. Average annual growth rates for 1950-60 have been calculated from data for the initial and terminal years only, but for the later periods 1960-65, 1965-70, and 1970-77 least squares regression analysis has been employed, making use of all available data.[20]

Group data are obtained by cumulating the data for each country in the group for each year. If the required data are unavailable for a particular country in the group, the composition of the group—and the internal weightings of the countries in the group—change over time and from one indicator to the next. As a result, the country group and world totals may not be strictly comparable or reconcilable from one indicator or table to the next. Real or apparent discrepancies between data shown in different tables may arise from accounting differences between national accounts and balance of payments and use of calendar or fiscal years.

For aggregation of country data, values in national currencies have been converted to U.S. dollars. All conversions into current or constant U.S. dollars have been made in accordance with the methodology used in the *World Bank Atlas*, 1979 edition. Under this procedure GNP is converted from the national currency into average 1976-78 U.S. dollars on the basis of the weighted average of 1976-78 prices and exchange rates. Conversion into the GNP series in current U.S. dollars for any specific year is achieved by linking the implicit U.S. deflators between the base period (1976-78) and the specific year in question. The GNP series in constant U.S. dollars are derived by applying the growth rates of the constant GNP series in national currency to the 1977 GNP in current U.S. dollars calculated above. Thus, the difference between the current and constant dollar series in the Atlas methodology is nothing but the year-to-year change in U.S. inflation expressed as U.S. deflator.

Additional and more detailed explanations of indicator definitions and calculation procedures are provided in the following paragraphs.

Table 1. Selected Economic Development Indicators: Population and Production

This table presents the average annual real rates of growth of the indicators described below for 1950-60, 1960-65, 1965-70, and 1970-77:

Population growth rates are based on midyear estimates of population for individual countries. For country groups, total population in a given year is the sum of the midyear estimates for the individual countries within the group.

Gross domestic product growth rates are based on GDP at constant market prices in U.S. dollars. For country groups, total GDP in a given year is the sum of the GDP at market prices in constant 1977 U.S. dollars for the individual countries within the group.

20. For a detailed description of the computational method used for average annual rate of growth, see note 2, above.

GDP per capita growth rates are the growth rates computed from the group aggregates for GDP and midyear population.

Gross production in agriculture growth rates for individual countries are based on agricultural production indexes obtained generally from the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and rebased in 1976. They reflect growth rates for production of both crops and livestock. Growth rates for country groups are based on a composite index (base year, 1976) for countries within the group, which is a weighted average of the indexes for the individual countries. The weights are the percentage contributions of countries' agricultural production to the aggregate agricultural production of the group measured by each country's agricultural value added in 1976, expressed in 1976 U.S. dollars.

Gross production in manufacturing growth rates for individual countries are based on their manufacturing production indexes rebased in 1976. Growth rates for country groups are based on a composite index (base year, 1976) for countries within the groups, which is a weighted index of those for the individual countries. The weights are the percentage contributions of countries' manufacturing production to the aggregate manufacturing production of the group, measured by each country's value added in manufacturing in 1976, expressed in 1976 U.S. dollars.

Table 2. Selected Economic Development Indicators: Expenditure

This table presents the average annual real rates of growth for *Private consumption, General government consumption, Gross domestic investment, Exports of goods and N.F.S.*, and *Imports of goods and N.F.S.* for 1950-60, 1960-65, 1965-70, and 1970-77. Definitions of these indicators and data for computing the growth rates for individual countries are presented as components of *Resources and expenditures* at constant market prices in Series I tables. For a country group, the growth rates are computed from annual aggregates obtained by adding the data for individual countries after conversion from national currencies to constant 1977 U.S. dollars.

Table 3. Economic Structure Indicators: Expenditure

This table presents structure indicators as percentages of the expenditures on GDP at current market prices for 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1977. The data for a country group in a given year are the aggregate for the countries in the group of the expenditures on GDP at market prices after conversion to current U.S. dollars. Definitions of *Gross domestic investment, General government consumption, Exports of goods and N.F.S.*, and *Imports of goods and N.F.S.*, and data for computing the percentages for the individual countries are presented in Series I tables as components of *Resources and expenditures* at current market prices.

Table 4. Economic Structure Indicators: Product

This table presents details on the contribution of the major economic sectors to total GDP at current factor cost for 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1977. The data for the industrial origins of the country group in a given year are the aggregate for the countries in the group after conversion to current U.S. dollars. *Agriculture and Manufacturing* are defined as for Series I tables, but *Other industries* combines the components *Mining, Construction*, and *Electricity, gas, and water*, and *Services* combines the components *Transport and communications, Trade and finance, Public administration and defense*, and *Other branches*.

Table 5. Foreign Trade Structure: Export Composition

This table presents the five commodity groups of exports as percentages of total exports of merchandise expressed in current U.S. dollars for 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1977. It uses information from the files of the U.N. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The commodity groups are defined below in terms of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC):[21]

Food and beverages includes (0) food, (1) beverages and tobacco, (22) oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels, and (4) animals and vegetable oils and fats.

Nonfood agriculture includes (2) crude materials, inedible, except fuels (excluding [22] oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels, [27] crude fertilizers and crude minerals, and [28] metalliferous ores and metal scrap).

Fuels, minerals, and metals includes (3) mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials, (27) crude fertilizers and crude minerals, (28) metalliferous ores and metal scrap, and (68) nonferrous metals.

Machinery and equipment includes (7) machinery and transport equipment.

Other manufactures includes (5) chemicals, (6) manufactured goods, classified chiefly by material (excluding [68] nonferrous metals), (8) miscellaneous manufactured articles, and (9) commodities and transactions not classified according to kind.

Table 6. Foreign Trade Structure: Import Composition

This table presents the six commodity groups of imports as percentages of total imports of merchandise expressed in current U.S. dollars for 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1977. It uses information from the files of the U.N. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Total imports of merchandise are divided into the same commodity groups as *Exports* in Table 5, except that in this table nonfuel minerals and metals are identified as a separate category from fuels, minerals, and metals. *Nonfuel minerals and metals* includes (27) crude fertilizers and crude minerals, (28) metalliferous ores and metal scrap, and (68) nonferrous metals.

Table 7: Capital Flows

This table presents indicators, some of which are included in Series II tables for individual countries from 1970 onwards, for 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1977. The indicators in this table have been obtained from IMF, *International Financial Statistics*, so that data for 1960 and 1965 can be included for comparison. *Current account balance, Direct investment (net), Long-term capital (net)*, and *Short-term capital (net)* are defined as for Series II tables.

Table 8. Selected Economic Indicators – I

This table presents the indicators described below for 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1977:

Commodity concentration ratios are shown for the exports of individual developing countries only and are intended to indicate the degree of export specialization. The ratio expresses the current value of the three major commodities in the exports of a country as a percentage of the total current value of merchandise exports; it is compiled from the World Bank's commodity trade data file. The commodities used for these computations are taken from the following list.[22]

Commodity	*SITC code*	*Commodity*	*SITC code*
Bananas	051.3	Maize	044
Bauxite	283.3	Manganese ore	283.7
Beef	011.1	Palm oil	422.2
Cocoa	072.1	Petroleum	331
Coconut oil	422.3	Phosphate rock	271.3
Coffee	071.1	Rice	042
Copper	283.1/682.1	Rubber	231.1
Copra	221.2	Sisal	265.4
Cotton	263.1	Sugar	061.1/061.2
Fish meal	081.4	Tea	074.1
Groundnut oil	421.4	Timber	241/242/243
Groundnuts	221.1	Tin	283.6/687.1
Hides and skins	211	Tobacco	121
Iron ore	281	Wheat and meslin	041
Jute	264		
Lead	283.4/685.1	Wool	262.1/262.4
Linseed oil	422.1	Zinc	283.5/686.1

21. U.N. Statistical Office, *Standard International Trade Classification*, Statistical Papers, series M, no. 34 (New York: United Nations, 1961, rev. ed.).
22. U.N. Statistical Office, *Standard International Trade Classification*.

International reserves as months of imports of goods and N.F.S. is an indicator of the adequacy of a country's international reserves and measures the number of months for which the country's international reserves could finance its "average monthly imports." It is expressed as the ratio of international reserves over the value of the average monthly imports as expressed in imports of goods and N.F.S. International reserves are measured in U.S. dollars and taken from the IMF. International reserves include: holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights with the IMF, the reserve position with IMF if a Fund member, foreign exchange held by monetary authorities, and other claims on nonresidents. Imports of goods and N.F.S. are expressed in U.S. dollars and presented in the balance of payments section of the Series II tables.

External public debt service ratio is an indicator of the cost of servicing external public debt from the country's export earnings. It expresses the *Total debt service* (from the external public debt section of the Series II tables) as a percentage of *Exports of goods and services* (from the balance of payments section of the Series II tables).

Deficit or surplus on current account as a percentage of GDP expresses the *Current account balance* (from the balance of payments data in the Series II tables) as a percentage of *GDP at current market prices* (from the national accounts section of the Series I tables) converted to U.S. dollars using the *Foreign exchange rate* (from the Series I tables).

Table 9. Selected Economic Indicators – II

This table presents the indicators described below for 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1977:

Total per capital consumption index (1970 = 100) indicates changes over time in the real level of total private and government consumption of goods and services on a per capita basis. It is the ratio of *Private consumption* and *General government consumption* at constant market prices (from the national accounts section of the Series I tables) to *Population* (from the Series I tables), converted to an index with a base year of 1970. For country groups, consumption at constant market prices has been obtained by converting consumption at constant market prices for each country into U.S. dollars and aggregating across countries in the group.

Food consumption per capita (calories per day) represents the estimated nutritive value, measured in calories, which are also called kilocalories (or large calories). The indicator measures the energy-producing value of food when oxidized in the body, as calculated by the FAO, and expresses net food supplies available per day at the retail level divided by population. For country groups, total calories consumed by countries within the group are aggregated and divided by total population for the whole group.

Energy consumption per capita (kilograms of coal equivalent) expresses the annual consumption of commercial energy (coal and lignite, petroleum, natural gas, and hydro, nuclear, and geothermal electricity) in kilograms of coal equivalent per capita.[23]

Average national saving rate is *Gross national saving (excluding net current transfers from abroad)* (from the national accounts section of Series I tables), expressed as a percentage of *Gross national product* at current market prices (from the national accounts section of Series I tables). For country groups, gross national savings and GNP are aggregated after conversion from current market prices in national currency to current U.S. dollars.

Table 10. Rank Order by Country – I

This table presents six sets of country rankings based on growth rates and ratios. The countries are listed in descending order according to the magnitude of the average annual rates of growth in GDP from 1970-77. Average annual growth rate (1970-77) is the basis for ranking the countries in the table.

Average annual growth rates for GDP (also shown in Table 1), *Exports of goods and N.F.S.* (also shown in Table 2), *Gross domestic investment* (also shown in Table 2), and *GNP per capita* are computed by means of least squares regression analysis for 1970 through 1977.

In addition, countries are ranked according to the level of the following indicators:

Average marginal national saving rate (1972-77) is the change in gross national saving between 1972 and 1977 divided by the change in GNP at current market prices between 1972 and 1977 (all data are from the national accounts section in Series I tables).

Average national saving rate (1972-77) is the sum of gross national saving divided by the sum of GNP at current market prices (all data are from the national accounts section of Series I tables).

Table 11. Rank Order by Country – II

This table presents five sets of country rankings based on growth rates and ratios. The countries are listed in descending order according to the magnitude of GNP per capita for 1977.

GNP per capita is measured at current market prices in U.S. dollars.

Average national savings rate, 1972-77, is described under Table 10, above.

Commodity concentration, 1972-77, ratios are described under Table 8, above. For 1972-77, the current value of the three major exported commodities is aggregated over the six years and expressed as a percentage of the aggregated current value of merchandise exports.

Gross domestic product, 1970-77 (average annual growth rate), is described under Table 10, above.

Share of agricultural value added to GDP, 1972-77, is the ratio of the sum of value added in the agricultural sector for 1972-77 to the sum of GDP at factor cost for 1972-77 expressed as a percentage (all data are from the national accounts section of Series I tables).

SERIES IV.
Social Indicators

The compilation of social indicator data in the World Bank has been undertaken because, although the close relation between economic and social developments is widely recognized, relatively little progress has been made so far on an international scale in the collection and analysis of a broad range of socioeconomic data that could be used for policy planning and assessment purposes. Since no system of social indicators has as yet been developed specifically for these purposes, the social indicators shown here constitute a rather comprehensive collection of available comparative data. Work is continuing, however, on sharpening the focus, developing a coherent system, and updating the data.

Tables present social indicators for 1960, 1970, and the most recent estimate available. Current and annual data with adequate coverage for social indicators are difficult to obtain, since in many countries most of the relevant information is collected only through periodic censuses and surveys. Hence, unless otherwise noted, data for 1960 may refer to any year between 1959 and 1961; for 1970, between 1969 and 1971; and for the most recent estimate, between 1974 and 1977. But, since social conditions do not generally undergo rapid changes, these data do provide indications of long-term trends for a broad range of social phenomena.

The primary sources for data shown in these tables are the

23. For more details, see U. N. Statistical Office, *World Energy Supplies 1969-72*, Statistical Papers, series J, no. 17 (New York: United Nations, 1974), pp. viii-xiii.

publications of specialized international agencies such as UNESCO, FAO, WHO, ILO and the U.N. Statistical Office, and are supplemented by data from the World Bank data files. Because of the practical difficulties in adhering to standardized definitions and concepts during the collection of data, the country sources do not always provide internationally comparable data. The U.N. agencies attempt, however, to employ broadly standardized definitions and concepts, and, therefore, data provided by them have a greater degree of comparability. In spite of difficulties in achieving comparability in definitions and coverage, the indicators are useful to describe orders of magnitude, indicate trends, and characterize certain major differences between countries.

Data are presented in six tables that cover population, demographic characteristics, health and nutrition, housing and consumption, education, and employment and income. Definitions and calculation procedures are explained in the following paragraphs.

Each table shows the indicators for individual countries classified into four groups: Developing countries by region and country, capital-surplus oil-exporting countries, Industrialized countries, and Centrally planned economies. The classification of individual countries into groups is shown in the chapter, "Classification of Countries." Also included are adjusted group averages for the country groups mentioned above, for the regions within the Developing countries group, and for low- and middle-income groups of Developing countries. Low-income countries are those with a per capita income of US$300 or less in 1977; middle-income countries are those with a per capita income above US$300 in 1977.

The *adjusted group average* for an indicator is the population-weighted geometric mean of its values for each of the countries in the group, after excluding the one with the largest population and the two with the extreme values of the indicator. Because of a lack of data, group averages of all indicators for the capital-surplus oil-exporting group, and of the indicators *Access to water* in Table 3 and *Income received by lowest 20 percent* and *Income received by highest 5 percent* in Table 5, for all country groups are computed without the exclusion of the country with the largest population and those with the extreme values of the indicator. Since the coverage of countries among the indicators depends on availability of data and is not uniform, caution must be exercised in relating averages of one indicator to another. These averages are most useful as approximations of "expected" values when comparing the values of one indicator for a country with the adjusted average for the reference group.

Table 1. Population

Total population is the midyear data included in Series I tables and prepared by the World Bank to provide a consistent set of population and demographic data from materials obtained from the Population Division of the U.N. Statistical Office, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the data files of the World Bank. The primary sources of data for *Age structure* and *Population growth rate* are the above. Data for land area have been obtained from the U.N. *Statistical Yearbook*, and for urban population, from the U.N. *Demographic Yearbook* and World Bank data files. The indicators included in this table are described below.

Age structure: 0—14 years expresses the number of children aged 0–14 years as a percentage of the total population; data presented are for 1960, 1970, and 1977.

Age structure: 15—64 years expresses the population aged 15–64 years as a percentage of the total population of all ages and is a measure of the population who are of working age; data are for 1960, 1970, and 1977.

Age structure: 65 years and over expresses the older population aged 65 years and over as a percentage of total population; data are for 1960, 1970, and 1977.

Population growth rate: total shows the compound annual rates of growth for 1950-60, 1960-70, and 1970-77, based on the end-period midyear population numbers.[24]

Population growth rate: urban shows the compound annual rates of growth for 1950-60, 1960-70, and 1970-77, based on the end-period midyear urban population numbers. Urban population is usually defined as inhabitants of cities and towns, but because of differing definitions of urban areas among countries these rates are not strictly comparable across countries.

Population density per square kilometer of total land measures the density of population per square kilometer (100 hectares) of total land.

Urban population (percentage of total) indicates urban population as a percentage of total population.

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics

The primary sources of data in this table are the World Bank consistent set of population and demographic data for demographic indicators and, for the family planning indicators, the Population Council report *Population and Family Planning Programs: A Factbook*. The indicators included in the table are described below:

Crude birth rate is the number of live births in a year per thousand of midyear population; data are presented for 1960, 1970, and 1977.

Crude death rate is the number of deaths in a year per thousand of the midyear population; data are presented for 1960, 1970, and 1977.

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years of life remaining to a newborn child if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for a cross section of the population at the time of birth. Data are presented for 1960, 1970 and 1977.

Total fertility rate is the number of children that hypothetically would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates. Data are presented for 1977.

Family planning: number of acceptors is the annual number of acceptors of birth-control devices under the auspices of the national family planning program.

Family planning: percentage of married women users expresses the number of married women of childbearing age (15–44 years) who use birth-control devices as a percentage of all married women in the same age group.

Table 3. Health and Nutrition

The primary source of data on health indicators, including *Access to water*, is the WHO, *World Health Statistics*, and other publications; on nutrition indicators, the FAO, *Production Yearbook*; and on mortality rate indicators, the U.N. *Demographic Yearbook*, U.N. Population Division, and World Bank data files. The indicators included in this table are described below.

Population per physician is the total population divided by the number of practicing physicians qualified from medical school at university level.

Population per nursing person is the total population divided by the number of practicing male and female graduate nurses, practical nurses, and assistant nurses. Definitions of nursing personnel may differ between countries.

Population per hospital bed is total population divided by the number of hospital beds available in public and private general and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. Hospitals included are establishments permanently staffed by at least one physician, except in rural areas where health and medical centers are permanently staffed by a medical assistant, nurse, or midwife —but not a physician—and that offer in-patient accommodation and a limited range of medical facilities. Establishments providing principally custodial or preventive care are not included.

24. For 1960-70 and 1970-77, there may be a slight difference in average annual growth rates from those in Series I tables, which are computed using least squares (see note 2). Population growth rates are repeated here for comparison with average annual rates of growth of urban population, which cannot be computed using least squares because adequate annual data are not available.

Access to water is the percentage of total population who have reasonable access to a safe water supply, including treated surface waters or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected bore holes, springs, and sanitary wells. In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas reasonable access would imply that the housewife or members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day in fetching the family's water needs.

Calorie supply per capita is expressed as a percentage of requirements. This has been computed from the energy equivalent of per capita net food supplies available in the country per day and expressed as a percentage of the estimated requirement. Available supplies comprise domestic production, imports less exports, and changes in stocks. Net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in food processing, and losses in distribution. The FAO has estimated the requirements on the basis of physiological needs for normal activity and health, taking into consideration environmental temperature, body weights, and age and sex distributions of the population in the various countries, and allowing for waste at the household level.

Infant mortality rate is the annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per thousand live births.

Child (1–4 years) mortality rate is the annual deaths per thousand children in the 1–4 year age group. For countries with unreliable data, the rates have been derived from appropriate Coale-Demeny Model life tables. Data shown are for 1960, 1970, and 1977.

Table 4. Education

The primary source for the indicators in this table is the Unesco *Statistical Yearbook*, supplemented by World Bank data. The indicators are described below.

Adjusted school enrollment ratio: primary (total) expresses enrollment of all ages in primary schools as a percentage of the population of primary school age, which normally covers all children aged 6–11 years. For countries with universal education, the enrollment ratio may exceed 100 percent (especially at the primary level) because some pupils are below or above the official school age. The school age population on which the ratio is based may thus be smaller than the actual enrollment.

Adjusted school enrollment ratio: primary (female) expresses enrollment of females of all ages in primary schools as a percentage of the population of females of primary school age.

Adjusted school enrollment ratio: secondary (total) expresses enrollment of all ages in secondary schools as a percentage of the population of secondary school age. Secondary education requires at least four years of approved primary instruction, and typically it provides general or vocational instruction for those in the 12–17 age group.

Adjusted school enrollment ratio: secondary (female) expresses enrollment of females of all ages in secondary schools as a percentage of the population of females of secondary school age.

Vocational enrollment expresses enrollment in vocational institutions as a percentage of secondary school enrollment. Vocational institutions include technical, industrial, or other programs that operate independently or as departments of secondary institutions.

Pupil-teacher ratio: primary is the total number of students enrolled in primary schools divided by the total number of teachers employed in these schools.

Pupil-teacher ratio: secondary is the total number of students enrolled in secondary schools divided by the total number of teachers employed in these schools.

Adult literacy rate is the number of adults with the ability to both read and write expressed as a percentage of the total adult population aged 15 years and over.

Table 5. Employment and Income

The primary sources of data for the labor force indicators in this table are the ILO *Yearbook of Labor Statistics*, supplemented by information from World Bank data files. Labor force projections are World Bank estimates based on ILO and World Bank data. Information on income distribution is derived from a variety of sources. That for industrialized countries is taken from Malcolm Sawyer, *Income Distribution in OECD Countries*, OECD Occasional Studies (Paris: OECD, July 1976). Estimates for most of the Latin American countries come from the preliminary results of a project on Measurement and Analysis of Income Distribution in Latin American Countries, a joint study conducted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the World Bank. Those for other countries are derived from Shail Jain, *Size Distribution of Income* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1975) and country estimates. The income distribution estimates given are considered the best available; nevertheless, given the measurement and conceptual problems involved, they should be interpreted with caution.

Total labor force, measured in thousands, includes all economically active persons, including those in the armed forces and unemployed, but excluding housewives, students, and other inactive groups. Definitions of the labor force differ between countries.

Women in total labor force expresses the number of females in the labor force as a percentage of the total labor force.

Labor force in agriculture expresses the number in the labor force for agricultural activities, including farming, forestry, hunting, and fishing, as a percentage of the total labor force.

Labor force in industry expresses the number in the labor force for industry as a percentage of the number in the total labor force. Industrial activities include mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services).

Income received by lowest 20 percent indicates the income received by the poorest 20 percent of households as a percentage of total income of all households. Income is defined, typically, as private income received by households in cash or in kind.

Income received by highest 5 percent indicates the income received by the richest 5 percent of households as a percentage of total income of all households. Income is defined, typically, as private income received by households in cash or in kind.

Labor force growth rate, 1977–2000, is a projection obtained by applying activity rates to the population projections of the World Bank.[25] The activity rates used are from ILO, *Labour Force: Estimates 1950–1970 and Projections 1975–2000* (Geneva, 1977; 2nd ed.). Their use may be inappropriate for some countries where there have been important changes in levels of unemployment and underemployment or in international and internal migration; hence, the labor force growth rate 1977–2000 should be treated with caution.

Table 6. Housing and Consumption

The primary source of data for energy consumption is the U.N. *World Energy Supplies*, and for the other indicators in the table the U.N. *Statistical Yearbook*. All indicators included are described below.

Access to electricity expresses the number of conventional dwellings with electricity in living quarters as a percentage of total dwellings.

Radio receivers per thousand population expresses the number of all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the general public (including speakers connected to a redistribution system, but excluding unlicensed receivers in countries and years when registration of radio sets was in effect) per thousand of the population.

Passenger cars per thousand population expresses the number of motor cars seating less than eight persons (including taxis,

25. The population projection for a country starts with information on its total population, age-sex distributions, fertility, and mortality rates in 1975 (from U.N. *Demographic Estimates and Projections for the World, Regions, and Countries as Assessed in 1978: Provisional Report*, 1979, the World Bank, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the Population Council) and is projected for five-year intervals on the basis of generalized assumptions.

jeeps, and station wagons, but excluding ambulances, hearses, and military vehicles) per thousand population.

Energy consumption expresses the annual consumption of commercial energy (coal and lignite, petroleum, natural gas, and hydro, nuclear, and geothermal electricity) in kilograms of coal equivalent per capita for 1960, 1970, and 1976.

DRS **Debtor Reporting System of the World Bank**
Système de Notification de la dette extérieure de la Banque mondiale
Sistema de notificación de la deuda externa del Banco Mundial

FAO **United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization**
FAO Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture
Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación

f.o.b. **Free on board**
f.o.b. franco a' bord
f.o.b. *libre a bordo*

GATT **United Nations General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade**
Accord général sur les tarifs douaniers et le commerce
GATT *Acuerdo General sobre Aranceles Aduaneros y Comercio*

GDI **Gross domestic investment (or gross domestic capital formation)**
FBC Formation brute de capital
FBC *Formación bruta de capital*

GDP **Gross domestic product**
PIB Produit intérieur brut
PIB *Producto interno bruto*

GNP **Gross national product**
PNB Produit national brut
PNB *Producto nacional bruto*

ILO **International Labour Organization**
OIT Organisation internationale du travail
OIT *Organización Internacional del Trabajo*

IMF **International Monetary Fund**
FMI Fonds monétaire international
FMI *Fondo Monetario Internacional*

ISIC **International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities, adopted by the U.N. Statistical Office**
CITI Classification internationale type, par industrie, de toutes les branches d'activité économique, adoptée par le Bureau de Statistique des Nations Unies
CIIU *Clasificación industrial internacional uniforme de todas las actividades económicas, adoptada por la Oficina Estadística de las Naciones Unidas*

OECD **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**
OCDE Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques
OCDE *Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Económicos*

MPS **"Material Product System" of national accounting (System of Balances of the National Economy), used in the centrally planned economies**
CPM Système de comptabilité du produit matériel (système de balances de l'économie nationale), utilisé dans les économies planifiées
SPM *"Sistema de producto material" de la contabilidad nacional (sistema de balances de la economía nacional utilizado en las economías planificadas)*

n.e.i. **Not elsewhere included**
n.i.a. Non inclus ailleurs
n.i.s. *No incluído separadamente*

N.F.S. **Nonfactor services**
SNF Services non facteurs
SNF *Servicios no atribuibles a factores*

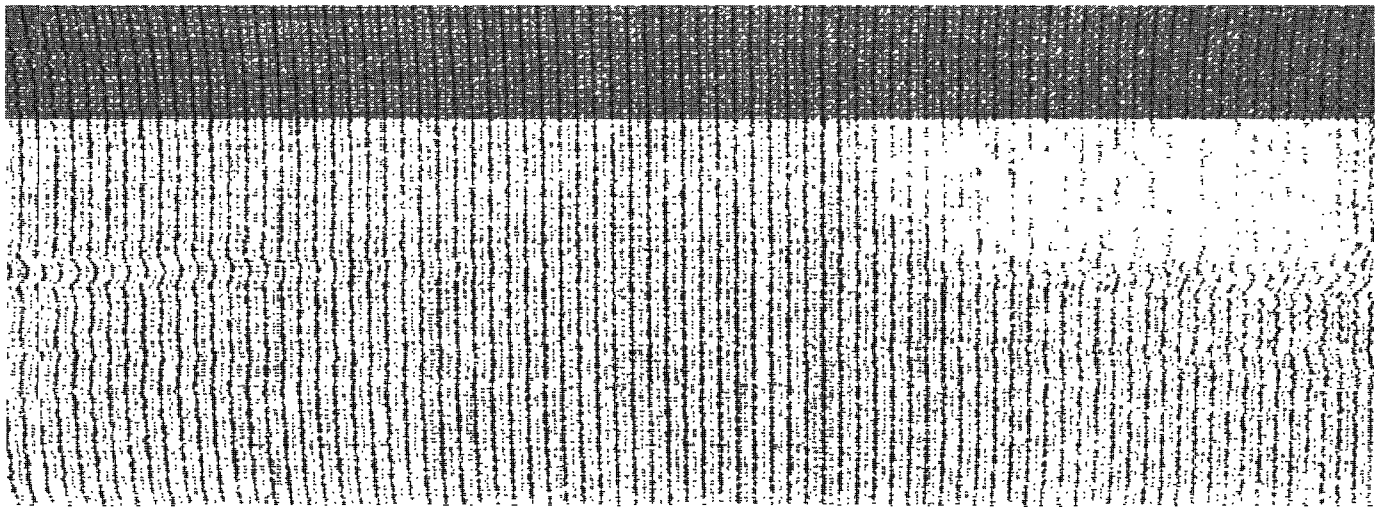
NMP **Net material product, the national income concept in the MPS**
PMN Produit matériel net, concept de revenu national dans le CPM
PMN *Producto material neto, concepto de ingreso nacional en la SPM*

o/w **Of which**
dt dont
d/c *del cual; de los cuales*

English
Français
Español

SITC	**Standard International Trade Classification, adopted by the U.N. Statistical Office**
CTCI	Classification type pour le commerce international, adoptée par le Bureau de Statistique des Nations Unies
CUCI	*Clasificación uniforme para el comercio internacional, adoptada por la Oficina de Estadística de las Naciones Unidas*
SNA	**System of National Accounts, adopted by the U.N. Statistical Office**
SCN	Système de comptabilité nationale, adopté par le Bureau de Statistique des Nations Unies
SCN	*Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales, adoptado por la Oficina de Estadística de las Naciones Unidas*
UNCTAD	**United Nations Conference on Trade & Development**
CNUCED	Conférence des Nations Unies sur le commerce et le développement
UNCTAD	*Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Comercio y Desarrollo*
UNESCO	**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**
UNESCO	Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture
UNESCO	*Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura*

WHO	**World Health Organization**
OMS	Organisation mondiale de la santé
OMS	*Organización Mundial de la Salud*
..	**Not available**
..	Non connu
..	*No disponible*
*****	**Too small to be shown**
*	Trop petit pour être indiqué
*	*Demasiado pequeño para ser expresado*
.	**Not applicable**
.	Sans objet
.	*No aplicable*
0.0	**Minimal growth**
0.0	Croissance minimum
0.0	*Crecimiento mínimo*
–0.0	**Minimal decline**
–0.0	Baisse minimum
–0.0	*Decrecimiento mínimo*



The following pages contain translations into French and Spanish of the various row and column headings in Series I and II and of the table titles and column headings in Series III and IV. The row headings in Series III and IV—mainly the names of the individual countries covered in the tables—would appear in a somewhat different order in French and Spanish, but it is felt that the entries in English are known widely enough to make translation unnecessary.

Series I. Population, National Accounts, and Prices
Série I. Population, comptabilité nationale et prix
Serie I. Población, Cuentas nacionales y Precios

GNP per capita—1977 (US$)	PNB par habitant—1977 ($EU)	*PNB per cápita—1977 (US$)*
Population	Population	*Población*
(Total, midyear, thousands)	(Total, en milieu d'année, milliers)	*(Total, a mediados de año, en miles)*
GDP by industrial origin	PIB, par secteur d'origine	*PIB según origen industrial*
(current factor cost)	(coût des facteurs, prix courants)	*(Costo constante de los factores)*
Agriculture	Agriculture	*Agricultura*
Mining	Mines	*Minería*
Manufacturing	Ind. manufacturières	*Ind. manufactureras*
Construction	Construction	*Construcción*
Electricity, gas, and water	Electricité, gaz et eau	*Electricidad, gas y agua*
Transport and communications	Transports et communications	*Transportes y comunicaciones*
Trade and finance	Commerce et finances	*Comercio y finanzas*
Public administration and defense	Administration publique et défense nationale	*Administración pública y defensa*
Other branches	Autres branches	*Otras ramas*
GDP at factor cost	PIB au coût des facteurs	*PIB al costo de los factores*
Net indirect taxes	Impôts indirects nets	*Impuestos indirectos netos*
GDP at market prices	PIB aux prix du marché	*PIB a precios de mercado*
GDP by industrial origin	PIB par secteur d'origine	*PIB según origen industrial*
(constant factor cost)	(coût des facteurs, prix courants)	*(Costo constante de los factores)*
Agriculture	Agriculture	*Agricultura*
Mining	Mines	*Minería*
Manufacturing	Ind. manufacturières	*Ind. manufactureras*
Construction	Construction	*Construcción*
Electricity, gas, and water	Electricité, gaz et eau	*Electricidad, gas y agua*
Transport and communications	Transports et communications	*Transportes y comunicaciones*
Trade and finance	Commerce et finances	*Comercio y finanzas*
Public administration and defense	Administration publique et défense nationale	*Administración pública y defensa*
Other branches	Autres branches	*Otras ramas*
GDP at factor cost	PIB au coût des facteurs	*PIB al costo de los factores*
Net indirect taxes	Impôts indirects nets	*Impuestos indirectos netos*
GDP at market prices	PIB aux prix du marché	*PIB a precios de mercado*
Resources and expenditures	Ressources et emplois	*Recursos y gastos*
(current market prices)	(prix courants du marché)	*(Precios corrientes de mercado)*
GNP	PNB	*PNB*
Factor payments to abroad (net)	Paiements de facteurs vers l'extérieur (nets)	*Pagos por factores al exterior (netos)*
GDP	PIB	*PIB*
Imports of goods and N.F.S.	Importations de biens et de services non facteurs	*Importaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*
Exports of goods and N.F.S.	Exportations de biens et de services non facteurs	*Exportaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*
Total resources	Ressources totales	*Recursos totales*
Private consumption	Consommation privée	*Consumo del sector privado*
General government consumption	Consommation des administrations publiques	*Consumo del gobierno general*
Gross domestic investment	Formation brute de capital	*Formación bruta de capital*
Resources and expenditures	Ressources et emplois	*Recursos y gastos*
(constant market prices)	(prix constants du marché)	*(Precios constantes de mercado)*
GNP	PNB	*PNB*
Factor payments to abroad (net)	Paiements de facteurs vers l'extérieur (nets)	*Pagos por factores al exterior (netos)*
GDP	PIB	*PIB*
Imports of goods and N.F.S.	Importations de biens et de services non facteurs	*Importaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*
Exports of goods and N.F.S.	Exportations de biens et de services non facteurs	*Exportaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*
Total resources	Ressources totales	*Recursos totales*
Private consumption	Consommation privée	*Consumo del sector privado*
General government consumption	Consommation des administrations publiques	*Consumo del gobierno general*
Gross domestic investment	Formation brute de capital	*Formación bruta de capital*
Investment financing	Financement des investissements	*Financiamiento de la inversión*
Gross domestic investment	Formation brute de capital	*Formación bruta de capital*
Gross national saving (excluding net current transfers from abroad)	Epargne nationale brute (non compris les transferts courants nets reçus de l'extérieur)	*Ahorro nacional bruto (sin incluir las transferencias corrientes netas del exterior)*
Net balance of goods and services	Balance nette des biens et des services	*Saldo neto de bienes y servicios*
Gross national saving (including net current transfers from abroad)	Epargne nationale brute (y compris les transferts courants nets reçus de l'extérieur)	*Ahorro nacional bruto (incluyendo las transferencias corrientes netas del exterior)*

Domestic price indexes	Indices des prix intérieurs	*Indices de precios internos*
Consumer price (or retail price) index	Indice des prix à la consommation (ou des prix de détail)	*Indice de precios al consumidor (o de precios al por menor)*
Wholesale price index	Indice des prix de gros	*Indice de precios al por mayor*
Implicit GDP deflator	Indice d'ajustement implicite du PIB	*Deflactor del PIB*
Foreign exchange rate (annual average)	Taux de change (moyenne annuelle)	*Tipo de cambio (promedio anual)*

Headings over columns

Average annual growth rate	Taux moyen de croissance annuelle	*Tasa media anual de crecimiento*
At current factor cost (millions of national currency)	Au coût des facteurs, prix courants (millions d'unités de monnaie nationale)	*Al costo corriente de los factores (millones de unidades de la moneda nacional)*
As percent of GDP	En pourcentage du PIB	*Como porcentaje del PIB*
At constant factor cost (millions of national currency)	Au coût des facteurs, prix constants (millions d'unités de monnaie nationale)	*Al costo constante de los factores (millones de unidades de la moneda nacional)*
At current market prices (millions of national currency)	Aux prix courants du marché (millions d'unités de monnaie nationale)	*A precios corrientes de mercado (millones de unidades de la moneda nacional)*
At constant market prices (millions of national currency)	Aux prix constants du marché (millions d'unités de monnaie nationale)	*A precios constantes de mercado (millones de unidades de la moneda nacional)*
As percent of gross domestic investment	En pourcentage de la formation brute de capital	*Como porcentaje de la formación bruta de capital*
National currencies per U.S. dollar (annual average)	Nombre d'unités de monnaie nationale par dollar EU (moyenne annuelle)	*Unidades de la moneda nacional por dólar EE.UU. (promedio anual)*

Series II. Balance of Payments, External Public Debt, Foreign Trade Indexes, and Central Government Finances

Série II. Balance des paiements, dette publique extérieure, indices du commerce extérieur et finances de l'administration centrale

Serie II. Balanza de pagos, Deuda pública externa, Indices de comercio exterior y Finanzas de la administración central

Balance of payments	Balance des paiements	*Balanza de pagos*
Exports of goods and N.F.S.	Exportations de biens et de services non facteurs	*Exportaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*
Merchandise exports	Exportations de marchandises	*Exportaciones de mercancías*
Imports of goods and N.F.S.	Importations de biens et de services non facteurs	*Importaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*
Merchandise imports	Importations de marchandises	*Importaciones de mercancías*
Net exports of goods and N.F.S.	Exportations nettes de biens et de services non facteurs	*Exportaciones netas de bienes y servicios no atribuibles a factores*
Net factor service income from abroad	Revenu net du service facteur reçu de l'extérieur	*Ingresos netos de servicios por factores del exterior*
Direct investment income (net)	Revenu des investissements directs (net)	*Ingresos por inversiones directas (netos)*
Workers' remittances (net)	Envois de revenu des travailleurs à l'étranger (net)	*Remesas de trabajadores (netas)*
Others (net)	Autres (nets)	*Otros ingresos (netos)*
Net unrequited transfers	Transferts nets sans contrepartie	*Transferencias unilaterales netas*
Current account balance	Solde du compte courant	*Balanza en cuenta corriente*
Direct investment (net)	Investissement direct (net)	*Inversiones directas (netas)*
Long-term capital (net)	Capitaux à long terme (nets)	*Capital a largo plazo (neto)*
Liabilities	Engagements	*Pasivo*
Assets	Avoirs	*Activo*
Other capital (net)	Autres capitaux (nets)	*Otras partidas de capital (neto)*
Short-term capital (net)	Capitaux à court terme (nets)	*Capital a corto plazo (neto)*
Other (net)	Autres (nets)	*Otros (valor neto)*
Change in reserves	Variation des réserves	*Variación en reservas*
Assets (net)	Avoirs (nets)	*Activo (neto)*
Liabilities (net)	Engagements (nets)	*Pasivo (neto)*
External public debt	Dette publique extérieure	*Deuda pública externa*
Debt outstanding – undisbursed	Total de l'encours de la dette non decaissée	*Deuda pendiente – no desembolsada*
Debt outstanding – disbursed	Total de l'encours de la dette decaissée	*Deuda pendiente – desembolsada*
Principal repayment	Remboursement du principal	*Reembolso de principal*
Interest payment	Paiement de l'intérêt	*Pago de intereses*
Total debt service	Total du service de la dette	*Total del servicio de la deuda*
Foreign trade indexes	Indices de commerce extérieur	*Indices de comercio exterior*
Import price index	Indice des prix à l'importation	*Indice de precios de importación*
Export price index	Indice des prix à l'exportation	*Indice de precios de exportación*
Terms of trade index	Indice des termes de l'échange	*Indice de la relación de intercambio*
Central government finances	Finances de l'administration centrale	*Finanzas de la administración central*
Current revenue	Recettes courantes	*Ingresos corrientes*
Tax revenue	Recettes fiscales	*Ingresos tributarios*
Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	Impôts sur le revenu, les bénéfices et les gains de capital	*Impuestos sobre la renta, las utilidades y la ganancia de capital*

Social security contributions	Cotisations de sécurité sociale	*Aportaciones para el seguro social*
Domestic taxes on goods and services	Impôts intérieurs sur les biens et les services	*Impuestos internos sobre bienes y servicios*
o/w profits of fiscal monopolies	dt bénéfices des monopoles fiscaux	*d/c: Utilidades de monopolios fiscales*
Taxes on international trade and transactions	Impôts sur le commerce et les transactions internationales	*Impuestos sobre el comercio y las transacciones internacionales*
Other taxes	Autres impôts	*Otros impuestos*
Nontax revenue	Recettes non fiscales	*Ingresos no tributarios*
o/w departmental and public enterprises	dt administration et entreprises publiques	*d/c: Empresas públicas y departamentales*
Current grants	Dons courants	*Donaciones corrientes*
Current expenditures by economic type	Classification économique des dépenses courantes	*Gastos corrientes por tipos económicos*
Goods and services	Biens et services	*Bienes y servicios*
Interest payments	Paiements d'intérêts	*Pagos de intereses*
Transfers to other levels of government	Transferts aux autres niveaux d'administration	*Transferencias a otros niveles de gobierno*
Other transfers and subsidies	Autres transferts et subventions	*Otras transferencias y subsidios*
Current surplus	Excédent courant	*Superávit en cuenta corriente*
plus capital revenue (sales)	plus recettes en capital (ventes)	*más ingreso de capital (ventas)*
plus capital grants	plus dons en capital	*más donaciones de capital*
Total resources for capital	Ressources totales pour capital	*Recursos totales para capital*
Capital expenditures by economic type	Classification économique de dépenses d'équipement	*Gastos de capital por tipos económicos*
Fixed assets, stocks, etc.	Immobilisations, stocks, etc.	*Activos fijos, existencias, etc.*
Capital transfers	Transferts en capital	*Transferencias de capital*
Lending minus repayments	Prêts moins remboursements	*Préstamos menos reembolsos*
Overall surplus	Excédent global	*Superávit global*
Domestic financing	Financement intérieur	*Financiamiento interno*
Financing abroad	Financement extérieur	*Financiamiento externo*
Total expenditure by function	Classification fonctionnelle des dépenses totales	*Gastos totales por funciones*
Defense	Défense	*Defensa*
Education	Education	*Educación*
Health	Santé	*Salud*
Social security and welfare	Sécurité sociale et oeuvres sociales	*Seguridad y bienestar sociales*
Housing and community amenities	Logement et aménagements collectifs	*Vivienda y servicios comunitarios*
Economic services	Services économiques	*Servicios económicos*
Agriculture	Agriculture	*Agricultura*
Industry	Industrie	*Industria*
Electricity, gas, and water	Electricité, gaz et eau	*Electricidad, gas y agua*
Transport and communications	Transport et communications	*Transportes y comunicaciones*
Other economic services	Autres services économiques	*Otros servicios económicos*
Other	Divers	*Otros*

Headings over columns

At current prices (millions of U.S. dollars)	Aux prix courants (millions de dollars EU)	*A precios corrientes (en millones de dólares EE.UU.)*
As percentage of exports (goods and N.F.S.)	En pourcentage des exportations (biens et services non facteurs)	*Como porcentaje de las exportaciones (bienes y servicios no atribuibles a factores)*
As percentage of net capital inflow	En pourcentage de l'entrée nette de capitaux	*Como porcentaje de la entrada neta de capital*
As percentage of debt outstanding (total)	En pourcentage de l'encours de la dette (total)	*Como porcentaje de la deuda pendiente (total)*
Average annual growth rates (percent)	Taux de croissance annuels moyens (%)	*Tasas medias de crecimiento anual (porcentaje)*
At current prices (millions of national currency)	Aux prix courants (millions d'unités de monnaie nationale)	*A precios corrientes (millones de unidades de la moneda nacional)*
As percentage of total current revenue	En pourcentage des recettes courantes totales	*Como porcentaje del total de ingresos corrientes*
As percentage of current expenditures	En pourcentage des dépenses courantes	*Como porcentaje de gastos corrientes*
As percentage of capital resources	En pourcentage des ressources de capital	*Como porcentaje de los recursos de capital*
As percentage of capital expenditure	En pourcentage des dépenses d'équipement	*Como porcentaje de gastos de capital*
As percentage of overall surplus	En pourcentage de l'excédent global	*Como porcentaje del superávit global*
As percentage of total expenditure	En pourcentage des dépenses totales	*Como porcentaje de gastos totales*

Series III. Comparative Economic Data
Série III. Données économiques composées
Serie III. Datos económicos comparativos

Table 1. Selected Economic Development Indicators: Population and production (average annual real growth rates)
Tableau 1. Indicateurs du développement économique: Population et production (taux annuels moyens de croissance réelle)
Cuadro 1. Indicadores seleccionados del desarrollo económico: Población y produccion (tasas medias anuales de crecimiento real)

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Population	Population	*Población*
Gross domestic product	Produit intérieur brut	*Producto interno bruto*
GDP per capita	PIB par habitant	*PIB per cápita*
Gross production	Production brute	*Producción bruta*
Agriculture	Agriculture	*Agricultura*
Manufacturing	Industrie manufacturière	*Industria manufacturera*

Table 2. Selected Economic Development Indicators: Expenditure (average annual growth rates)
Tableau 2. Indicateurs du développement économique: Emplois du PIB (taux annuels moyens de croissance réelle)
Cuadro 2. Indicadores seleccionados del desarrollo económico: Gastos (tasas medias anuales de crecimiento real)

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Consumption	Consommation	*Consumo*
Private	Privée	*Sector privado*
General government	Administrations publiques	*Gobierno general*
Gross domestic investment	Formation brute de capital	*Formación bruta de capital*
Exports of goods and N.F.S.	Exportations de biens et de services non facteurs	*Exportaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*
Import of goods and N.F.S.	Importation de biens et de services non facteurs	*Importaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*

Table 3. Economic Structure Indicators: Expenditure (percent of gross domestic product at current market prices)
Tableau 3. Indicateurs de la structure économique: Emplois du PIB (pourcentage du produit intérieur brut aux prix courants du marché)
Cuadro 3. Indicadores de la estructura económica: Gastos (porcentaje del producto interno bruto a precios corrientes de mercado)

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Gross domestic investment	Formation brute de capital	*Formación bruta de capital*
General government consumption	Consommation des administrations publiques	*Consumo del gobierno general*
Exports of goods and N.F.S.	Exportation de biens et de services non facteurs	*Exportaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*
Imports of goods and N.F.S.	Importations de biens et de services non facteurs	*Importaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*

Table 4. Economic Structure Indicators: Product (percent of gross domestic product at current factor cost)

Tableau 4. Indicateurs de la structure économique: Produit (pourcentage du produit intérieur brut au coût des facteurs, prix courants)

Cuadro 4. Indicadores de la estructura económica: Producto (porcentaje del producto interno bruto al costo corriente de los factores)

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Agriculture	Agriculture	*Agricultura*
Manufacturing	Industrie manufacturière	*Industria manufacturera*
Other industry	Autres industries	*Otras industrias*
Services	Services	*Servicios*

Table 5. Foreign Trade Structure: Export Composition (percent of total merchandise exports)

Tableau 5. Structure du commerce extérieur: Composition des exportations (pourcentage des exportations de marchandises)

Cuadro 5. Estructura del comercio exterior: Composición de las exportaciones (porcentaje del total de exportaciones de mercancías)

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Food and beverages	Produits alimentaires et boissons	*Alimentos y bebidas*
Nonfood agriculture	Agriculture non alimentaires	*Productos agrícolas no alimentarios*
Fuels, minerals, and metals	Combustibles, minéraux et métaux	*Combustibles, minerales y metales*
Machinery and equipment	Machines et équipement	*Maquinaria y equipos*
Other manufactures	Autres produits manufacturés	*Otros bienes manufacturados*

Table 6. Foreign Trade Structure: Import Composition (percent of total merchandise imports)

Tableau 6. Structure du commerce extérieur: Composition des importations (pourcentage des importations de marchandises)

Cuadro 6: Estructura del comercio exterior: Composición de las importaciones (porcentaje del total de importaciones de mercancías)

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Food and beverages	Produits alimentaires et boissons	*Alimentos y bebidas*
Nonfood agriculture	Agriculture non alimentaires	*Productos agrícolas no alimentarios*
Fuel and lubricants	Carburants et lubrifiants	*Combustibles y lubricantes*
Nonfuel mineral and metals	Métaux et minéraux non combustibles	*Metales y minerales no combustibles*
Machinery and equipment	Machines et équipement	*Maquinaria y equipos*
Other manufactures	Autres produits manufacturés	*Otros productos manufacturados*

Table 7. Capital Flows
Tableau 7. Flux de capitaux
Cuadro 7. Corrientes de capital

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Current account balance (– indicates deficit)	Solde du compte courant (– indique un déficit)	*Balanza en cuenta corriente (– indica déficit)*
Current account balance as percentage of exports of goods and N.F.S.	Solde du compte courant en % des exportations de biens et de services non facteurs	*Balanza en cuenta corriente como porcentaje de las exportaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*
Financing of current surplus/deficit	Financement de l'excédent ou du déficit courant	*Financiamiento del superávit/déficit corriente*
Direct investment (net)	Investissement direct (net)	*Inversiones directas (neto)*
Long-term capital (net)	Capitaux à long terme (nets)	*Capital a largo plazo (neto)*
Short-term capital (net)	Capitaux à court terme (nets)	*Capital a corto plazo (neto)*

Table 8. Selected Economic Indicators: I
Tableau 8. Indicateurs économiques: I
Cuadro 8. Indicadores económicos seleccionados: I

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Commodity concentration	Concentration des produits de base	*Grado de concentración en diversos productos*
International reserves as months of imports of goods and N.F.S.	Réserves internationales exprimées en mois d'importations de biens et de services non facteurs	Reservas internacionales en meses de importaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores
External public debt service ratio	Ratio du service de la dette publique extérieure	*Relación del servicio de la deuda pública externa*
Deficit or surplus on current account as percent of GDP (– indicates deficit)	Déficit/excédent du compte courant en % du PIB (– indique un déficit)	*Déficit/superávit en cuenta corriente como porcentaje del PIB (– indica déficit)*

Table 9. Selected Economic Indicators: II
Tableau 9. Indicateurs économiques: II
Cuadro 9. Indicadores económicos seleccionados: II

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Total per capita consumption index	Indice de la consommation totale par habitant	*Indice del consumo total per cápita*
Food consumption per capita (calories per day)	Consommation de denrées alimentaires par habitant (calories par jour)	*Consumo de alimentos per cápita (calorías diarias)*
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms of coal equivalent)	Consommation d'énergie par habitant (kg d'équivalent charbon)	*Consumo de energía per cápita (equivalente en kilogramos de carbón)*
Average national savings rate (percent)	Taux moyen d'épargne nationale (pourcentage)	*Tasa media de ahorro nacional (porcentaje)*

Table 10. Rank Order by Country – I
Tableau 10. Classement des pays – I
Cuadro 10. Clasificación de países según diversos indicadores – I

Country	Pays	*País*
Average annual growth rate (1970-77)	Taux moyen de croissance annuelle (1970-77)	*Tasa media anual de crecimiento (1970-77)*
Gross domestic product	Produit intérieur brut	*Producto interno bruto*
Exports of goods and N.F.S.	Exportations de biens et de services non facteurs	*Exportaciones de bienes y de servicios no atribuibles a factores*
Gross domestic investment	Formation brute de capital	*Formación bruta de capital*
GNP per capita	PNB par habitant	*PNB per cápita*
Average marginal national saving rate (1972-77)	Taux marginal moyen d'épargne nationale (1972-77)	*Tasa media de ahorro marginal nacional (1972-77)*
Average national saving rate (1972-77)	Taux moyen d'épargne nationale (1972-77)	*Tasa media de ahorro nacional (1972-77)*
Rank	Rang	*Clasificación*
Value	Valeur	*Valor*

Table 11. Rank Order by Country – II
Tableau 11. Classement des pays – II
Cuadro 11. Clasificación de países según diversos indicadores – II

Country	Pays	*País*
GNP per capita (1977)	PNB par habitant (1977)	*PNB per cápita (1977)*
Average national savings rate (1972-77)	Taux moyen d'épargne nationale (1972-77)	*Tasa media de ahorro nacional (1972-77)*
Commodity concentration (1972-77)	Concentration des produits de base (1972-77)	*Grado de concentración en diversos productos (1972-77)*
Gross domestic product 1970-77 (average annual growth rate)	Produit intérieur brut (taux moyen de croissance annuelle 1970-77)	*Producto interno bruto (tasa media anual de crecimiento 1970-77)*
Shares of agricultural value added to GDP (1972-77)	Part de la valeur ajoutée agricole dans le PIB (1972-77)	*Proporción del valor agregado agropecuario en el PIB (1972-77)*
Rank	Rang	*Clasificación*
Value	Valeur	*Valor*

Series IV. Social Indicators
Série IV. Indicateurs sociaux
Serie IV. Indicadores sociales

Table 1. Population
Tableau 1. Population
Cuadro 1. Población

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Age structure (percent)	Structure par âge (pourcentage)	*Estructura por edades (porcentaje)*
0-14 years	0-14 ans	*0-14 años*
15-64 years	15-64 ans	*15-64 años*
65 years and over	65 ans et plus	*65 años y más*
Population growth rate	Taux de croissance de la population	*Tasa de crecimiento de la población*
Total	Total	*Total*
Urban	Urbaine	*Urbana*
Population density per square kilometer of total land	Densité de la population par kilomètre carré	*Densidad de población por kilómetro cuadrado*
Urban population (percent of total)	Population urbaine (pourcentage du total)	*Población urbana (porcentaje del total)*
MRE (=most recent estimate)	EPR (=Estimation la plus récente)	*EMR (=Estimación mas reciente)*

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics
Tableau 2. Caractéristiques démographiques
Cuadro 2. Características demográficas

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Crude birth rate (per thousand)	Taux de natalité brute (pour mille)	*Tasa bruta de natalidad (por mil)*
Crude death rate (per thousand)	Taux de mortalité brute (pour mille)	*Tasa bruta de mortalidad (por mil)*
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Espérance de vie à la naissance (années)	*Esperanza de vida al nacer (años)*
Total fertility rate	Taux de fécondité	*Tasa de fecundidad total*
Family planning	Planification familiale	*Planificación de la familia*
Number of acceptors annual (thousands)	Nombre d'acceptances par an (milliers)	*Número anual de aceptadores (miles)*
Number of users (percent of married women)	Nombre d'utilisatrices (pourcentage de femmes mariées)	*Número de usuarias (porcentaje de mujeres casadas)*
MRE (=most recent estimate)	EPR (=Estimation la plus récente)	*EMR (=Estimación mas reciente)*

Table 3. Health and Nutrition
Tableau 3. Santé et nutrition
Cuadro 3. Salud y nutrición

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Population per physician	Habitants par médecin	*Habitantes por médico*
Population per nursing person	Habitants par infirmière	*Habitantes por profesional de enfermería*
Population per hospital bed	Habitants par lit d'hôpital	*Habitantes por cama de hospital*
Access to water (percent of total population)	Accès à l'eau (pourcentage de la population totale)	*Acceso a agua potable (porcentaje de la población total)*
Calorie supply per capita (percent of requirements)	Apport calorique par habitant (pourcentage des besoins)	*Suministro de calorías per cápita (porcentaje de las necesidades)*
Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births)	Taux de mortalité infantile (pour mille naissances vivantes)	*Tasa de mortalidad infantil (por cada mil nacidos vivos)*
Child (1-4 years) mortality rate (per thousand)	Taux de mortalité puérile (pour mille) (1-4 ans)	*Tasa de mortalidad de ninos de 1 a 4 años (por mil)*
MRE (=most recent estimate)	EPR (=Estimation la plus récente)	*EMR (=Estimación mas reciente)*

Table 4. Education
Tableau 4. Education
Cuadro 4. Educación

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Adjusted school enrollment ratio	Ratio de scolarisation ajusté	*Coeficiente ajustado de matrícula escolar*
Primary	Primaire	*Educación primaria*
Total	Total	*Total*
Female	Filles	*Mujeres*
Secondary	Secondaire	*Educación secundaria*
Total	Total	*Total*
Female	Filles	*Mujeres*
Vocational enrollment (percent of secondary school enrollment)	Inscriptions dans des établissements de formation professionnelle (en pourcentage des inscriptions dans l'enseignement secondaire)	*Matrícula en la capacitación profesional (como porcentaje de la matrícula en la educación secundaria)*
Pupil-teacher ratio	Nombre d'élèves par enseignant	*Relación alumnos-profesor*
Primary	Primaire	*Educación primaria*
Secondary	Secondaire	*Educación secundaria*
Adult literacy rate (percent)	Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes (pourcentage)	*Tasa de alfabetización de adultos (porcentaje)*
MRE (=most recent estimate)	EPR (= Estimation la plus récente)	*EMR (= Estimación mas reciente)*

Table 5. Employment and Income
Tableau 5. Emploi et revenu
Cuadro 5. Empleo e ingreso

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Total labor force (thousands)	Population active totale (milliers)	*Fuerza laboral total (miles)*
Percentage of women in total labor force	Pourcentage de femmes dans la population active	*Porcentaje de mujeres en la fuerza laboral total*
Percentage of labor force in agriculture	Pourcentage de la population active dans l'agriculture	*Porcentaje de la fuerza laboral en la agricultura*
Percentage of labor force in industry	Pourcentage de la population active dans l'industrie	*Porcentaje de la fuerza laboral en la industria*
Percentage of income received by lowest 20 percent	Pourcentage du revenu reçu par les 20% du bas de l'échelle	*Porcentaje del ingreso que percibe el 20% más bajo*
Percentage of income received by highest 5 percent	Pourcentage du revenu reçu par les 5% du haut de l'échelle	*Porcentaje del ingreso que percibe el 5% más alto*
Labor force growth rate, 1977-2000	Taux de croissance de la population active, 1977-2000	*Tasa de crecimiento de la fuerza de trabajo, 1977-2000*
MRE (=most recent estimate)	EPR (= Estimation la plus récente)	*EMR (=Estimacion mas reciente)*

Table 6. Housing and Consumption
Tableau 6. Logement et consommation
Cuadro 6. Vivienda y consumo

Income group/region/country	Groupe de revenu/région/pays	*Grupos de ingreso/región/país*
Access to electricity (percent of total dwellings)	Accès à l'électricité (pourcentage de logements)	*Acceso a la electricidad (% del total de viviendas)*
Radio receivers per thousand population	Nombre de récepteurs radio pour mille habitants	*Receptores de radio por mil habitantes*
Passenger cars per thousand population	Nombre de voitures de tourisme pour mille habitants	*Automóviles por mil habitantes*
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms of coal equivalent)	Consommation d'énergie par habitant (kg d'équivalent charbon)	*Consumo de energía per cápita (equivalente en kilogramos de carbón)*
MRE (=most recent estimate)	EPR (=Estimation la plus récente)	*EMR (=Estimación mas reciente)*