



1.1 Size of the economy

	Population	Land area	Population density	GNP			GNP per capita			GNP PPP ^a		
	millions 1996	thousand sq. km 1995	people per sq. km 1996	\$ billions 1996 ^b	rank 1996	average annual growth % 1995-96	\$ 1996 ^c	rank 1996	average annual growth % 1995-96	\$ billions 1996	per capita \$ 1996	rank 1996
Albania	3	27	120	2.7	105	..	820	80	..	..	..	..
Algeria	29	2,382	10	43.7	48	4.1	1,520	63	1.8	132.7 ^c	4,620 ^c	56
Angola	11	1,247	9	3.0	104	1.3	270	113	-1.7	11.4	1,030	113
Argentina	35	2,737	10	295.1	18	4.0	8,380	27	2.7	335.6	9,530	32
Armenia	4	28	130	2.4	110	7.8	630	87	7.4	8.2	2,160	86
Australia	18	7,682	2	367.8	13	4.0	20,090	15	2.6	363.9	19,870	16
Austria	8	83	100	226.5	21	1.2	28,110	7	1.0	174.5	21,650	9
Azerbaijan	8	87	90	3.6	99	-0.4	480	94	-1.3	11.3	1,490	103
Bangladesh	122	130	930	31.2	51	5.5	260	114	3.8	122.9	1,010	116
Belarus	10	207	50	22.5	54	2.6	2,070	55	2.9	45.1	4,380	62
Belgium	10	33	310	268.6	19	1.6	26,440	9	1.4	227.5	22,390	7
Benin	8	111	50	2.0	112	6.2	350	104	3.2	6.9	1,230	109
Bolivia	8	1,084	7	6.3	79	5.0	830	79	2.6	21.7	2,860	77
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	1	567	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.9	7,390	40
Brazil	161	8,457	20	709.6	8	8.2	4,400	31	6.7	1,023.1	6,340	46
Bulgaria	8	111	80	9.9	68	-9.2	1,190	69	-8.8	35.8	4,280	64
Burkina Faso	11	274	40	2.4	109	6.2	230	119	3.3	10.1 ^c	950 ^c	117
Burundi	6	26	250	1.1	125	-8.9	170	125	-11.1	3.8	590	129
Cambodia	10	177	60	3.1	103	6.5	300	109	3.9	..	..	..
Cameroon	14	465	30	8.4	75	7.6	610	88	4.5	24.1	1,760	94
Canada	30	9,221	3	569.9	9	1.7	19,020	18	0.5	640.6	21,380	11
Central African Republic	3	623	5	1.0	127	-3.0	310	107	-5.0	4.8 ^c	1,430 ^c	105
Chad	7	1,259	5	1.0	126	3.0	160	127	0.5	5.8	880	121
Chile	14	749	20	70.1	38	10.1	4,860	29	8.5	168.7	11,700	28
China	1,215	9,326	130	906.1	7	10.0	750	81	8.9	4,047.3	3,330	72
Hong Kong, China ^f	6	1	6,370	153.3	26	4.7	24,290	13	2.2	153.1	24,260	4
Colombia	37	1,039	40	80.2	37	1.2	2,140	54	-0.5	251.7	6,720	43
Congo, Dem. Rep.	45	2,267	20	5.7	85	3.1	130	128	-0.1	35.7 ^c	790	124
Congo, Rep.	3	342	8	1.8	118	7.6	670	83	4.7	3.8	1,410	106
Costa Rica	3	51	70	9.1	72	-0.1	2,640	48	-2.0	22.3	6,470	45
Côte d'Ivoire	14	318	50	9.4	70	7.3	660	84	4.6	22.7	1,580	100
Croatia	5	56	90	18.1	60	4.6	3,800	36	4.7	20.5	4,290	63
Cuba	11	110	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	10	77	130	48.9	46	4.4	4,740	30	4.6	112.1	10,870	29
Denmark	5	42	120	168.9	25	2.5	32,100	4	1.8	116.4	22,120	8
Dominican Republic	8	48	160	12.8	66	7.6	1,600	60	5.7	35.0	4,390	60
Ecuador	12	277	40	17.5	62	3.3	1,500	64	1.2	55.3	4,730	54
Egypt, Arab Rep.	59	995	60	64.3	40	5.4	1,080	73	3.5	169.5	2,860	78
El Salvador	6	21	280	9.9	69	2.6	1,700	58	0.0	16.2	2,790	80
Eritrea	4	101	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	1	42	30	4.5	92	4.0	3,080	42	5.2	6.8	4,660	55
Ethiopia	58	1,000	60	6.0	81	10.7	100	129	7.2	29.1	500	131
Finland	5	305	20	119.1	31	3.8	23,240	14	3.5	93.6	18,260	18
France	58	550	110	1,533.6	4	1.4	26,270	10	1.0	1,255.6	21,510	10
Gabon	1	258	4	4.4	93	1.2	3,950	34	-1.2	7.1	6,300	47
Gambia, The	1	10	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5 ^c	1,280 ^c	107
Georgia	5	70	80	4.6	91	..	850	78	..	9.8	1,810	91
Germany	82	349	230	2,364.6	3	1.3	28,870	6	0.9	1,729.2	21,110	12
Ghana	18	228	80	6.2	80	5.0	360	101	2.3	31.4 ^c	1,790 ^c	93
Greece	10	129	80	120.0	30	2.4	11,460	23	2.2	133.3	12,730	26
Guatemala	11	108	100	16.0	64	11.7	1,470	65	8.6	41.7	3,820	66
Guinea	7	246	30	3.8	98	4.4	560	92	1.8	11.6	1,720	96
Guinea-Bissau	1	28	40	0.3	130	6.1	250	115	3.7	1.1	1,030	114
Haiti	7	28	270	2.3	111	2.4	310	108	0.0	8.3 ^c	1,130 ^c	110
Honduras	6	112	50	4.0	97	2.7	660	85	-0.3	13.0	2,130	87



	Population	Land area	Population density	GNP			GNP per capita			GNP PPP ^a		
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ billions	rank	average annual growth %	\$	rank	average annual growth %	\$ billions	\$	rank
	1996	1995	1996	1996 ^b	1996	1995-96	1996 ^b	1996	1995-96	1996	1996	1996
Hungary	10	92	110	44.3	47	2.2	4,340	33	2.6	68.6	6,730	42
India	945	2,973	320	357.8	14	6.9	380	98	5.1	1,493.3	1,580	101
Indonesia	197	1,812	110	213.4	22	7.5	1,080	74	5.8	652.3	3,310	74
Iran, Islamic Rep.	63	1,622	40	..	..	2.8	e	..	0.6	335.0	5,360	53
Iraq	21	437	50	..	..	..	e	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4	69	50	62.0	42	9.9	17,110	19	8.7	60.7	16,750	21
Israel	6	21	280	90.3	34	..	15,870	20	..	103.0	18,100	19
Italy	57	294	200	1,140.5	6	1.0	19,880	16	0.7	1,141.3	19,890	15
Jamaica	3	11	240	4.1	96	-1.0	1,600	61	-1.9	8.8	3,450	71
Japan	126	377	330	5,149.2	2	3.9	40,940	2	3.6	2,945.3	23,420	5
Jordan	4	89	50	7.1	77	5.7	1,650	59	2.8	15.4	3,570	68
Kazakhstan	16	2,671	6	22.2	55	0.9	1,350	66	1.8	53.2	3,230	75
Kenya	27	569	50	8.7	73	5.7	320	106	3.1	30.9	1,130	111
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22	120	190	..	..	..	e	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	46	99	460	483.1	11	6.9	10,610	24	5.6	595.7	13,080	25
Kuwait	2	18	90	..	..	..	g	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	5	192	20	2.5	107	5.5	550	93	4.1	9.0	1,970	89
Lao PDR	5	231	20	1.9	115	6.8	400	97	4.0	5.9	1,250	108
Latvia	2	62	40	5.7	84	2.4	2,300	51	3.5	9.1	3,650	67
Lebanon	4	10	400	12.1	67	2.4	2,970	45	0.6	24.7	6,060	49
Lesotho	2	30	70	1.3	121	9.0	660	86	6.7	4.8 ^c	2,380 ^c	82
Libya	5	1,760	3	..	..	..	h	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	4	65	60	8.5	74	2.6	2,280	52	2.7	16.3	4,390	61
Macedonia, FYR	2	25	80	2.0	114	1.3	990	76	0.6	..	..	..
Madagascar	14	582	20	3.4	101	3.5	250	116	0.5	12.3	900	119
Malawi	10	94	110	1.8	117	16.0	180	124	13.0	6.9	690	127
Malaysia	21	329	60	89.8	35	8.3	4,370	32	5.8	213.7	10,390	30
Mali	10	1,220	8	2.4	108	4.3	240	117	1.2	7.1	710	126
Mauritania	2	1,025	2	1.1	124	4.4	470	96	1.8	4.2	1,810	92
Mauritius	1	2	560	4.2	95	5.6	3,710	37	4.5	10.2	9,000	33
Mexico	93	1,909	50	341.7	16	6.6	3,670	38	4.7	713.8	7,660	37
Moldova	4	33	130	2.5	106	-10.0	590	90	-9.7	6.2	1,440	104
Mongolia	3	1,567	2	0.9	129	2.0	360	102	-0.1	4.6	1,820	90
Morocco	27	446	60	34.9	50	12.4	1,290	67	10.4	89.7	3,320	73
Mozambique	18	784	20	1.5	120	8.7	80	130	5.0	9.0 ^c	500 ^c	132
Myanmar	46	658	70	..	..	..	d	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	2	823	2	3.6	100	2.8	2,250	53	0.3	8.5 ^c	5,390 ^c	52
Nepal	22	143	150	4.7	90	4.6	210	120	1.8	24.0	1,090	112
Netherlands	16	34	460	402.6	12	4.2	25,940	11	3.9	323.5	20,850	13
New Zealand	4	268	10	57.1	45	0.6	15,720	21	-0.6	60.0	16,500	22
Nicaragua	5	121	40	1.7	119	7.3	380	99	4.2	7.9 ^c	1,760 ^c	95
Niger	9	1,267	7	1.9	116	3.3	200	121	-0.1	8.6 ^c	920 ^c	118
Nigeria	115	911	130	27.6	52	5.0	240	118	1.9	99.7	870	122
Norway	4	307	10	151.2	27	5.1	34,510	3	4.6	101.7	23,220	6
Oman	2	212	10	..	..	..	h	..	..	18.9	8,680	34
Pakistan	134	771	170	63.6	41	3.1	480	95	0.3	213.6	1,600	99
Panama	3	74	40	8.2	76	5.8	3,080	43	4.1	18.9	7,060	41
Papua New Guinea	4	453	10	5.0	87	-0.1	1,150	72	-2.4	12.4 ^c	2,820 ^c	79
Paraguay	5	397	10	9.2	71	1.1	1,850	57	-1.5	17.2	3,480	70
Peru	24	1,280	20	58.7	44	2.0	2,420	49	0.0	107.1	4,410	59
Philippines	72	298	240	83.3	36	6.9	1,160	70	4.5	255.2	3,550	69
Poland	39	304	130	124.7	29	6.3	3,230	41	6.2	231.7	6,000	51
Portugal	10	92	110	100.9	32	2.4	10,160	25	2.4	133.6	13,450	24
Puerto Rico	4	9	430	..	..	..	h	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	23	230	100	36.2	49	4.4	1,600	62	4.7	103.5	4,580	57
Russian Federation	148	16,889	9	356.0	15	-5.3	2,410	50	-5.0	619.0	4,190	65



	Population	Land area	Population density	GNP			GNP per capita			GNP PPP ^a		
	millions 1996	thousand sq. km 1995	people per sq. km 1996	\$ billions 1996 ^b	rank 1996	average annual growth % 1995-96	\$ 1996 ^b	rank 1996	average annual growth % 1995-96	\$ billions 1996	per capita \$ 1996	rank 1996
Rwanda	7	25	270	1.3	123	13.3	190	123	7.8	4.2	630	128
Saudi Arabia	19	2,150	9	..	..	..	h	..	..	188.3	9,700	31
Senegal	9	193	40	4.9	89	5.9	570	91	3.2	14.1	1,650	97
Sierra Leone	5	72	60	0.9	128	10.4	200	122	7.6	2.4	510	130
Singapore	3	1	4,990	93.0	33	7.6	30,550	5	5.6	81.9	26,910	2
Slovak Republic	5	48	110	18.2	59	6.6	3,410	40	6.3	39.9	7,460	38
Slovenia	2	20	100	18.4	58	3.2	9,240	26	3.2	24.1	12,110	27
South Africa	38	1,221	30	132.5	28	2.9	3,520	39	1.0	280.4 ^c	7,450 ^c	39
Spain	39	499	80	563.2	10	1.7	14,350	22	1.6	600.3	15,290	23
Sri Lanka	18	65	280	13.5	65	1.6	740	82	0.5	41.9	2,290	83
Sudan	27	2,376	10	..	..	..	d	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	9	412	20	227.3	20	1.0	25,710	12	0.8	166.0	18,770	17
Switzerland	7	40	180	313.7	17	-0.8	44,350	1	-1.2	186.3	26,340	3
Syrian Arab Republic	15	184	80	16.8	63	3.4	1,160	71	0.6	43.8	3,020	76
Tajikistan	6	141	40	2.0	113	-7.0	340	105	-8.4	5.3	900	120
Tanzania	30	884	30	5.2	86	4.6	170	126	1.7	..	..	..
Thailand	60	511	120	177.5	24	5.4	2,960	46	4.4	402.0	6,700	44
Togo	4	54	80	1.3	122	7.4	300	110	4.3	7.0	1,650	98
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	250	5.0	88	3.8	3,870	35	3.0	7.9	6,100	48
Tunisia	9	155	60	17.6	61	1.3	1,930	56	-0.4	41.5	4,550	58
Turkey	63	770	80	177.5	23	6.8	2,830	47	5.0	379.9	6,060	50
Turkmenistan	5	470	10	4.3	94	-2.4	940	77	-4.3	9.2	2,010	88
Uganda	20	200	100	5.8	83	9.4	300	111	6.2	20.3 ^c	1,030 ^c	115
Ukraine	51	579	90	60.9	43	-9.9	1,200	68	-8.5	113.1	2,230	84
United Arab Emirates	3	84	30	..	..	..	e	..	..	43.0 ^c	17,000 ^c	20
United Kingdom	59	242	240	1,152.1	5	2.6	19,600	17	2.3	1,173.3	19,960	14
United States	265	9,159	30	7,433.5	1	2.3	28,020	8	1.4	7,433.3	28,020	1
Uruguay	3	175	20	18.5	57	7.5	5,760	28	6.8	24.9	7,760	36
Uzbekistan	23	414	60	23.5	53	1.1	1,010	75	-0.8	56.9	2,450	81
Venezuela	22	882	30	67.3	39	-1.6	3,020	44	-3.7	181.4	8,130	35
Vietnam	75	325	230	21.9	56	9.3	290	112	7.3	118.3	1,570	102
West Bank and Gaza	2	..	..	..	..	..	e	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	16	528	30	6.0	82	-4.7	380	100	-7.8	12.5	790	125
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	11	102	100	..	..	..	e	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	9	743	10	3.4	102	6.1	360	103	3.4	7.9	860	123
Zimbabwe	11	387	30	6.8	78	8.1	610	89	5.8	24.7	2,200	85
World	5,754 s	130,129 s	44 w	29,510 t		3.2 w	5,130 w		1.7 w	35,688 t	6,200 w	
Low income	3,236	39,294	82	1,597		8.0	490		6.2	6,809	2,100	
Excl. China & India	1,076	26,994	40	333		5.1	310		2.5	1,268	1,180	
Middle income	1,599	59,884	27	4,141		3.7	2,590		2.4	8,305	5,200	
Lower middle income	1,125	39,310	29	1,963		1.9	1,740		0.6	4,699	4,180	
Upper middle income	473	20,574	23	2,178		6.4	4,600		5.0	3,606	7,620	
Low & middle income	4,835	99,178	49	5,738		5.2	1,190		3.6	15,114	3,130	
East Asia & Pacific	1,722	11,869	109	1,540		5.5	1,200		..	1,614	..	
Europe & Central Asia	478	23,864	20	1,050		-0.4	2,200		-0.4	2,059	4,310	
Latin America & Carib.	486	20,064	24	1,804		5.8	3,710		4.1	3,174	6,530	
Middle East & N. Africa	276	10,972	25	572		..	2,070		..	1,251	4,530	
South Asia	1,266	4,781	265	478		6.3	380		4.4	1,924	1,520	
Sub-Saharan Africa	596	23,628	25	295		4.8	490		1.9	867	1,450	
High income	919	30,951	30	13,772		1.7	17,440		1.0	10,574	11,370	

a. Purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. c. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. d. Estimated to be low income (\$785 or less), e. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$785 to \$3,115), f. GNP data are GDP. g. Estimated to be high income (\$9,636 or more). h. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,116 to \$9,635). i. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.



About the data

Population, land area, and output are important measurements of economy size. They also provide a broad indication of actual and potential resources. Therefore, population, land area, and output—as measured by gross national product (GNP) or gross domestic product (GDP)—are used throughout the *World Development Indicators* to normalize other indicators.

Population estimates are generally based on extrapolations from the most recent national census. See *About the data* for tables 2.1 and 2.2 for further discussion on the measurement of population and population growth.

Land area is particularly important for understanding the agricultural capacity of an economy and the effects of human activity on the environment. See tables 3.1-3.4 for other measures of land area, rural population density, land use, and productivity. Land area differs from other measures of geographic size such as surface area, which includes inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways, and gross area which may include offshore territorial waters. Recent innovations in satellite mapping techniques and computer databases have resulted in more precise measurements of land and water areas.

GNP, the broadest measure of national income, measures the total domestic and foreign value added claimed by residents. GNP comprises GDP plus net receipts of primary income from nonresident sources. The World Bank uses GNP per capita in U.S. dollars to classify countries for analytical purposes

and to determine borrowing eligibility. See the *Users guide* for definitions of the income groups used in this book. Also see *About the data* for tables 4.1 and 4.2 for further discussion of the usefulness of national income as a measure of productivity or welfare.

When calculating GNP in U.S. dollars from GNP reported in national currencies, the World Bank follows its Atlas conversion method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. See Statistical methods for further discussion of the Atlas method. Note that growth rates are calculated from data in constant prices and national currency units, not from the Atlas estimates.

Because exchange rates do not always reflect international differences in relative prices, this table also shows GNP and GNP per capita estimates that are converted into international dollars using purchasing power parities (PPPs). PPPs provide a standard measure of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes calculate real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from the most recent round of price surveys—covering 118 countries—conducted by the International Comparison Programme (ICP). The surveys, completed in 1996, are based on a 1993 reference year. Estimates for countries not included in the survey are derived from statistical models using available data. See *About the data* for tables 4.10 and 4.11 for more information on the ICP and the calculation of PPPs.

Definitions

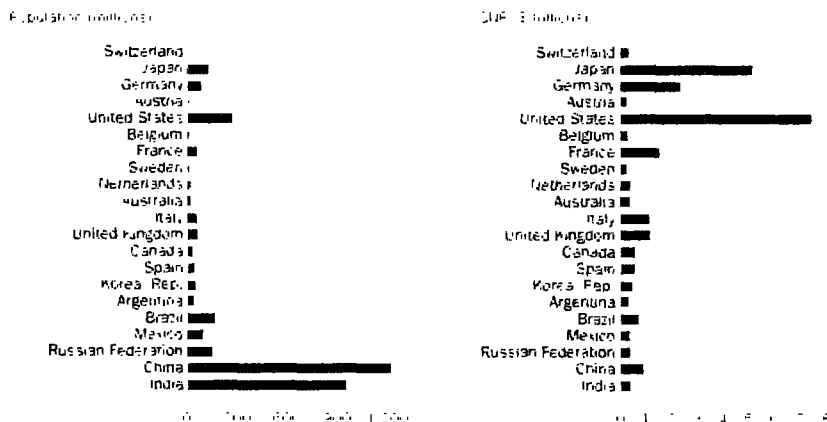
- **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 1996. See also table 2.1.
- **Land area** is a country's total area, excluding areas under inland bodies of water.
- **Population density** is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers.
- **Gross national product (GNP)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any taxes (less subsidies) that are not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and property income) from nonresident sources. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the World Bank Atlas method (see *Statistical methods*). Growth is calculated from constant price GNP in national currency units.
- **GNP per capita** is gross national product divided by midyear population. GNP per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method. Growth is calculated from constant price GNP per capita in national currency units.
- **GNP PPP** is gross national product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNP as the U.S. dollar in the United States. All ranks are calculated for economies reporting data.

Data sources

Population estimates are prepared by World Bank staff from a variety of sources (see *Data sources* for table 2.1). Data on land area are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (see *Data sources* for table 3.1). GNP per capita is estimated by World Bank staff based on national accounts data collected by World Bank staff during economic missions or reported by national statistical offices to other international organizations such as the OECD. Data for high-income OECD economies come from the OECD. Purchasing power parity conversion factors are estimates by World Bank staff based on data collected by the International Comparison Programme.

Figure 1.1a

Population and GNP in selected countries, 1996



Note: Population in millions; GNP per capita in U.S. dollars.

Source: World Bank staff estimates.



1.2 Quality of life

	Life expectancy at birth		Prevalence of child malnutrition	Sanitation	Safe water	Adult illiteracy rate		Commercial energy use
	Male years	Female years	% of children under 5	% of population with access	% of population with access	% of people 15 and above Male	% of people 15 and above Female	kg of oil equivalent per capita
	1996	1996	1990-96	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995
Albania	69	75	..	..	..	..	..	314
Algeria	68	72	10	..	..	26	51	866
Angola	45	48	35	16	32	..	..	89
Argentina	69	77	2	89	64	4	4	1,525
Armenia	69	76	..	..	..	..	..	444
Australia	75	81	..	90	95	..	..	5,215
Austria	74	80	..	100	..	..	..	3,279
Azerbaijan	65	74	10	..	..	..	..	1,735
Bangladesh	57	59	68	35	79	51	74	67
Belarus	63	74	..	100	..	..	..	2,305
Belgium	73	80	..	100	..	..	..	5,167
Benin	52	57	24	20	50	51	74	20
Bolivia	59	63	16	44	60	10	24	396
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364
Botswana	50	53	27	55	70	20	40	383
Brazil	63	71	7	41	72	17	17	772
Bulgaria	67	75	..	99	..	..	..	2,724
Burkina Faso	45	47	33	18	78	71	91	16
Burundi	45	48	38	..	..	51	78	23
Cambodia	52	55	38	..	13	20	47	52
Cameroon	55	58	15	40	41	25	48	117
Canada	76	82	..	85	100	..	..	7,879
Central African Republic	46	51	23	..	18	32	48	29
Chad	47	50	..	21	24	38	65	16
Chile	72	78	1	83	..	5	5	1,065
China	68	71	16	21	90	10	27	707
Hong Kong, China	76	81	..	..	..	4	12	2,212
Colombia	67	73	8	63	76	9	9	655
Congo, Dem. Rep.	51	54	34	..	..	13	32	47
Congo, Rep.	49	54	24	9	47	17	33	139
Costa Rica	75	79	2	..	..	5	5	584
Côte d'Ivoire	53	55	24	54	72	50	70	97
Croatia	68	77	..	68	96	..	..	1,435
Cuba	74	78	8	66	93	4	5	949
Czech Republic	70	77	1	..	..	..	..	3,776
Denmark	73	78	..	100	100	..	..	3,918
Dominican Republic	69	73	6	78	71	18	18	486
Ecuador	67	73	17	64	70	8	12	553
Egypt, Arab Rep.	64	67	9	11	64	36	61	596
El Salvador	66	72	11	68	55	27	30	410
Eritrea	54	56	41	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	63	76	..	..	..	..	..	3,454
Ethiopia	48	51	48	10	27	55	75	21
Finland	73	81	..	100	100	..	..	5,613
France	74	82	..	96	100	..	..	4,150
Gabon	53	57	15	76	67	26	47	587
Gambia, The	51	55	17	37	76	47	75	55
Georgia	69	77	..	..	..	..	..	342
Germany	73	80	..	100	..	..	..	4,156
Ghana	57	61	27	27	56	24	47	92
Greece	75	81	..	96	..	..	..	2,266
Guatemala	64	69	33	66	60	38	51	206
Guinea	46	47	24	70	62	50	78	64
Guinea-Bissau	42	45	23	20	23	32	58	37
Haiti	54	57	28	24	28	52	58	50
Honduras	65	69	18	62	65	27	27	236



	Life expectancy at birth		Prevalence of child malnutrition	Sanitation	Safe water	Adult illiteracy rate		Commercial energy use
	Male years 1996	Female years 1996	% of children under 5 1990-96	% of population with access 1995	% of population with access 1995	% of people 15 and above Male 1995	% of people 15 and above Female 1995	kg of oil equivalent per capita 1995
Hungary	65	75	..	94	..	..	..	2,454
India	62	63	66	29	81	35	62	260
Indonesia	63	67	40	51	62	10	22	442
Iran, Islamic Rep.	69	70	16	..	..	22	34	1,374
Iraq	60	63	12	87	44	29	55	1,206
Ireland	74	79	..	100	..	..	..	3,196
Israel	75	79	..	70	99	..	..	3,003
Italy	75	81	..	100	..	..	..	2,821
Jamaica	72	77	10	74	70	19	11	1,191
Japan	77	83	3	85	..	..	..	3,964
Jordan	69	72	10	100	89	7	21	1,031
Kazakhstan	60	70	1	..	..	..	..	3,337
Kenya	57	60	23	77	53	14	30	109
Korea, Dem. Rep.	61	65	..	100	100	1	3	1,113
Korea, Rep.	69	76	..	100	89	1	3	3,225
Kuwait	74	79	6	100	..	18	25	9,381
Kyrgyz Republic	62	71	..	53	75	..	..	513
Lao PDR	52	54	40	19	39	31	56	40
Latvia	63	76	..	..	..	..	..	1,471
Lebanon	68	71	9	..	..	10	20	1,120
Lesotho	57	60	21	6	52	19	38	..
Libya	66	70	5	..	90	12	37	3,129
Lithuania	65	76	..	..	..	..	..	2,291
Macedonia, FYR	70	74	..	..	..	..	..	1,308
Madagascar	57	60	32	3	29	..	..	36
Malawi	43	43	28	53	45	28	58	38
Malaysia	70	74	23	91	88	11	22	1,655
Mali	48	52	31	31	37	61	77	21
Mauritania	52	55	48	..	..	50	74	102
Mauritius	68	75	15	100	98	13	21	388
Mexico	69	75	14	66	83	8	13	1,456
Moldova	64	71	..	50	..	..	..	963
Mongolia	64	67	12	..	..	..	..	1,045
Morocco	64	68	10	40	52	43	69	311
Mozambique	44	46	47	21	32	42	77	38
Myanmar	58	61	31	41	38	11	22	50
Namibia	55	57	26	34	..	..	..	..
Nepal	57	57	49	20	48	59	86	33
Netherlands	75	80	..	100	100	..	..	4,741
New Zealand	73	79	..	..	..	..	..	4,290
Nicaragua	65	70	24	31	61	35	33	265
Niger	44	49	43	15	53	79	93	37
Nigeria	51	55	35	16	32	33	33	165
Norway	75	81	..	100	..	..	..	5,439
Oman	69	73	14	79	..	..	..	1,880
Pakistan	62	65	40	30	60	50	76	243
Panama	72	76	7	87	83	9	10	678
Papua New Guinea	57	58	30	22	28	19	37	232
Paraguay	68	74	4	30	..	7	9	308
Peru	66	71	11	44	60	6	17	421
Philippines	64	68	30	..	..	5	6	307
Poland	68	77	..	100	..	..	..	2,448
Portugal	72	79	..	100	..	..	..	1,939
Puerto Rico	71	80	..	..	..	..	..	1,993
Romania	65	73	6	49	..	..	..	1,941
Russian Federation	60	73	3	..	..	..	..	4,079



1.2

	Life expectancy at birth		Prevalence of child malnutrition	Sanitation	Safe water	Adult illiteracy rate		Commercial energy use
	Male years	Female years	% of children under 5	% of population with access	% of population with access	% of people 15 and above Male	% of people 15 and above Female	kg of oil equivalent per capita
	1996	1996	1990-96	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995
Rwanda	39	42	29	..	..	30	48	33
Saudi Arabia	69	71	..	86	93	29	50	4,360
Senegal	49	52	22	58	50	57	77	104
Sierra Leone	35	38	29	11	34	55	82	72
Singapore	74	79	14	97	100	4	14	7,162
Slovak Republic	69	77	..	51	..	..	..	3,272
Slovenia	71	78	..	90	..	..	..	2,806
South Africa	62	68	9	46	70	18	18	2,405
Spain	73	81	..	100	99	..	..	2,639
Sri Lanka	71	75	38	..	..	7	13	136
Sudan	53	56	34	22	50	42	65	65
Sweden	76	82	..	100	..	..	..	5,736
Switzerland	75	82	..	100	100	..	..	3,571
Syrian Arab Republic	66	71	..	78	85	14	44	1,001
Tajikistan	66	72	..	62	..	..	..	563
Tanzania	49	52	29	86	49	21	43	32
Thailand	67	72	13	70	81	4	8	878
Togo	49	52	25	22	..	33	63	45
Trinidad and Tobago	70	75	7	56	82	1	3	5,381
Tunisia	69	71	9	..	..	21	45	591
Turkey	66	71	10	94	92	8	28	1,009
Turkmenistan	62	69	..	60	85	..	..	3,047
Uganda	43	43	26	57	34	26	50	22
Ukraine	62	73	..	49	97	..	..	3,136
United Arab Emirates	74	76	7	95	98	21	20	11,567
United Kingdom	74	80	..	96	100	..	..	3,786
United States	74	80	..	85	90	..	..	7,905
Uruguay	70	77	4	82	83	3	2	639
Uzbekistan	66	72	4	18	..	..	..	2,043
Venezuela	70	76	5	58	79	8	10	2,158
Vietnam	66	70	45	21	36	4	9	104
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	54	54	30	51	52	..	..	192
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	70	75	..	100	..	..	..	1,125
Zambia	44	45	29	23	43	14	29	145
Zimbabwe	55	57	16	58	74	10	20	424
World	65 w	69 w	..	47 w	78 w	21 w	38 w	1,474 w
Low income	62	64	..	28	76	24	45	393
Excl. China & India	55	58	..	36	51	36	55	132
Middle income	65	71	..	60	..	14	22	1,488
Lower middle income	64	70	..	58	..	14	25	1,426
Upper middle income	66	73	..	64	76	13	16	1,633
Low & middle income	63	67	..	37	76	21	39	762
East Asia & Pacific	67	70	..	29	84	9	24	657
Europe & Central Asia	64	73	..	..	..	..	..	2,690
Latin America & Carib.	66	73	..	57	73	12	15	969
Middle East & N. Africa	66	68	..	..	..	28	50	1,178
South Asia	61	63	..	30	78	38	64	231
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	54	..	37	45	34	53	238
High income	74	81	..	92	..	..^a	.. ^a	5,123

a. UNESCO estimates illiteracy to be less than 5 percent.



About the data

The indicators in this table provide an overview of the conditions in which more than 5 billion of the world's people live. Although not perfectly correlated with income or consumption per capita, they tend to tell a common story: on average, the residents of poor countries enjoy fewer amenities, lack basic skills, and suffer higher rates of illness and, consequently, live shorter lives. These indicators complement those in table 1.3, which measure progress toward international goals for social and economic development.

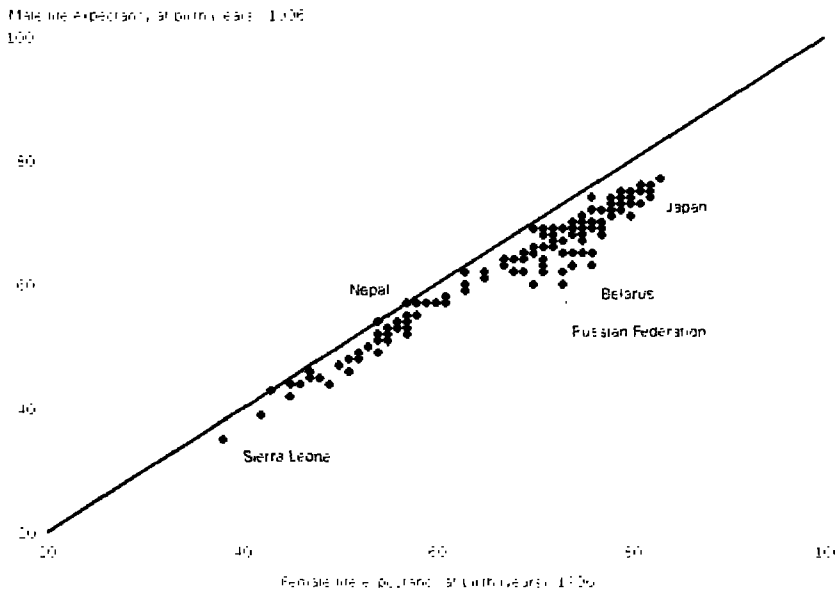
Except for the adult illiteracy rate, all of the indicators shown here appear elsewhere in the *World Development Indicators*. For more information about them, see *About the data* for tables 2.14

(access to safe water and sanitation), 2.16 (child malnutrition), 2.17 (life expectancy), and 3.7 (commercial energy use).

Literacy is difficult to define and to measure. The definition here is based on the concept of functional literacy—the ability to use reading and writing skills effectively in the context of the society. To measure literacy using such a definition requires census or sample survey measurements under controlled conditions. In practice, many countries estimate the number of illiterate adults from self-reported data or from estimates of school completion. Because of these problems, comparisons across countries—and even over time within countries—should be made with caution.

Figure 1.2a

Women tend to live longer than men



Source: World Bank (1997 estimates)

This figure plots male against female life expectancy for 148 economies. Most observations lie below the 45 degree line, reflecting women's longer life expectancies. Observations near the line may indicate that women in these countries lack access to adequate health care or receive less than an equitable share of other resources. In the Russian Federation and other states of the former Soviet Union, however, the large gap between men and women is the result of a recent drop in male life expectancy.

Definitions

- **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.
- **Prevalence of child malnutrition** is the percentage of children under 5 whose weight by age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
- **Access to sanitation** is the percentage of the population with excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Suitable facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with sewerage. To be effective, all facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.
- **Access to safe water** is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of safe water (including treated surface water and untreated but uncontaminated water, such as from springs, sanitary wells, and protected boreholes). In urban areas the source may be a public fountain or standpipe located not more than 200 meters away. In rural areas the definition implies that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day fetching water. An adequate amount of safe water is that needed to satisfy metabolic, hygienic, and domestic requirements—usually about 20 liters a person a day. The definition of safe water has changed over time.
- **Adult illiteracy rate** is the percentage of adults aged 15 and above who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
- **Commercial energy use** is measured by indigenous energy production (from all commercial sources) plus imports and stock changes less exports and international marine bunkers, stated in kilograms of oil equivalents per capita.

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. For most of the indicators shown in the tables in this section, the sources are cited in the notes to the tables referred to in *About the data*. Data on illiteracy are supplied by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and published in its *Statistical Yearbook* (see *Data sources* for table 2.9).



1.3 Development progress

	Private consumption per capita		Net primary enrollment ratio				Infant mortality rate		Under-5 mortality rate		Maternal mortality ratio	Health care
	annual average growth 1980-96		% of relevant age group		% of relevant age group		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000		per 100,000 live births	% of population with access
	uncorrected	corrected	1980	1995	1980	1995	1970	1996	1970	1996	1990-96	1993
Albania	..	..	..	95	..	97	66	37	..	40	28	..
Algeria	-1.9	-1.2	91	99	71	91	139	32	192	39	140	..
Angola	-7.4	..	..	..	..	..	178	124	..	209	1,500	24
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	22	71	25	100	..
Armenia	-5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	20	21	..
Australia	1.6	1.1	100	98	100	98	18	6	..	7	9	100
Austria	2.0	1.5	99	100	98	100	26	5	..	6	10	100
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	23	44	..
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	..	66	..	58	140	77	237	112	850	74
Belarus	-4.5	-3.5	..	97	..	94	..	13	..	17	22	100
Belgium	1.7	1.3	97	98	98	98	21	7	..	7	10	100
Benin	-0.8	..	..	74	..	43	148	87	256	140	500	42
Bolivia	-0.7	-0.4	84	95	74	87	153	67	243	102	370	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	19	..	..	..	..
Botswana	5.9	..	69	94	82	99	95	56	146	85	250	86
Brazil	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	95	36	135	42	160	..
Bulgaria	-0.7	-0.5	96	98	96	96	27	16	..	20	20	100
Burkina Faso	0.0	..	18	37	11	24	141	98	278	158	930	..
Burundi	-0.8	..	23	56	16	48	138	97	233	176	1,300	80
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	105	..	170	900	..
Cameroon	-2.5	..	..	..	..	..	126	54	215	102	550	15
Canada	1.3	0.9	..	96	..	94	19	6	..	7	6	99
Central African Republic	-2.4	..	73	65	41	43	139	96	238	164	700	13
Chad	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..	171	115	..	189	900	26
Chile	3.2	1.4	..	87	..	85	77	12	97	13	180	95
China	7.7	4.5	..	99	..	98	69	33	115	39	115	..
Hong Kong, China	5.3	..	95	90	96	92	19	4	23	6	7	..
Colombia	1.3	0.6	..	..	..	..	74	25	113	31	100	87
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-4.2	..	..	71	..	50	131	90	245	144	..	59
Congo, Rep.	-0.4	..	99	..	93	..	101	90	..	145	890	..
Costa Rica	0.7	0.4	89	86	90	87	62	12	85	15	55	97
Côte d'Ivoire	-2.6	-1.6	..	..	..	..	135	84	237	150	600	60
Croatia	..	..	..	83	..	82	..	9	..	10	12	..
Cuba	..	..	95	99	95	99	39	8	43	10	36	100
Czech Republic	..	..	..	98	..	98	21	6	..	7	7	..
Denmark	1.6	1.2	96	98	95	99	14	6	..	6	9	100
Dominican Republic	0.6	0.3	..	79	..	83	98	40	127	47	110	..
Ecuador	-0.2	-0.1	..	91	..	92	100	34	140	40	150	80
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.0	1.3	..	95	..	82	158	53	235	66	170	99
El Salvador	2.8	1.4	..	78	..	80	103	34	161	40	300	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	33	..	30	..	64	..	120	1,400	..
Estonia	7.8	4.7	..	93	..	94	20	10	..	16	52	..
Ethiopia	-1.7	..	..	28	..	19	158	109	239	177	1,400	55
Finland	1.4	1.1	..	99	..	99	13	4	..	5	11	100
France	1.7	1.1	..	99	..	99	18	5	..	6	15	..
Gabon	-4.9	..	..	..	..	..	138	87	..	145	500	87
Gambia, The	0.5	..	66	64	34	46	185	79	..	107	1,100	..
Georgia	..	..	..	81	..	82	..	17	..	19	19	..
Germany	..	..	..	100	..	100	23	5	..	6	22	..
Ghana	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	111	71	187	110	740	25
Greece	1.9	..	103	98	103	98	30	8	..	9	10	..
Guatemala	-0.4	-0.1	..	..	..	..	106	41	168	56	190	60
Guinea	0.9	0.5	..	..	..	..	181	122	..	210	880	45
Guinea-Bissau	-1.0	-0.4	63	..	31	..	185	134	..	223	910	..
Haiti	-0.8	..	38	25	37	26	141	72	221	130	600	45
Honduras	-0.3	-0.1	78	89	78	91	110	44	170	50	220	62



	Private consumption per capita		Net primary enrollment ratio				Infant mortality rate		Under-5 mortality rate		Maternal mortality ratio	Health care
	annual average growth 1980-96 distribution		% of relevant age group Male		% of relevant age group Female		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000		per 100,000 live births	% of population with access
	uncorrected	corrected	1980	1995	1980	1995	1970	1996	1970	1996	1990-96	1993
Hungary	1.4	1.0	94	92	95	94	36	11	..	13	14	..
India	2.3	1.6	..	..	..	..	137	65	202	85	437	..
Indonesia	4.3	2.8	93	99	83	95	118	49	172	60	390	43
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	131	36	191	37	120	73
Iraq	..	..	100	83	94	74	102	101	123	136	310	98
Ireland	2.8	1.8	100	100	100	100	20	5	..	7	10	..
Israel	3.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	25	6	28	9	7	100
Italy	2.2	1.5	..	..	..	..	30	6	..	7	12	..
Jamaica	3.8	2.2	95	100	97	100	43	12	64	14	120	..
Japan	2.9	..	100	100	100	100	13	4	..	6	8	100
Jordan	-1.2	-0.7	94	89	91	89	..	30	107	35	150	90
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	30	53	..
Kenya	0.9	0.4	92	..	89	..	102	57	156	90	650	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	56	..	45	..	100
Korea, Rep.	7.1	..	100	98	100	99	46	9	55	11	30	100
Kuwait	-5.5	..	89	65	80	65	48	11	54	14	18	100
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	..	99	..	95	..	26	..	36	32	..
Lao PDR	..	..	..	75	..	61	146	101	..	140	650	..
Latvia	..	..	..	86	..	82	21	16	..	18	15	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	31	..	36	300	..
Lesotho	-2.8	-1.2	54	60	78	71	134	74	190	113	610	80
Libya	..	..	100	98	100	96	122	25	..	30	220	100
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	10	..	13	13	..
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	86	..	84	..	16	..	18	22	..
Madagascar	-2.7	-0.2	..	..	..	..	181	88	..	135	660	65
Malawi	-0.6	..	48	100	38	100	193	133	347	217	620	80
Malaysia	3.3	1.7	..	91	..	92	45	11	..	14	34	88
Mali	-1.1	..	..	30	..	19	204	120	..	220	580	..
Mauritania	-0.4	-0.2	..	64	..	55	148	94	..	155	800	..
Mauritius	5.4	..	80	96	79	96	60	17	83	20	112	99
Mexico	-0.3	-0.1	..	..	..	..	72	32	111	36	110	91
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	24	33	..
Mongolia	..	..	..	78	..	81	102	53	..	71	65	100
Morocco	1.7	1.0	75	81	47	62	128	53	187	67	372	62
Mozambique	-1.7	..	39	45	33	35	171	123	281	214	1,500	30
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	80	179	109	580	..
Namibia	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..	118	61	..	92	220	..
Nepal	5.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	166	85	232	116	1,500	..
Netherlands	1.5	1.1	91	99	94	99	13	5	..	6	12	100
New Zealand	0.9	..	100	100	100	100	17	6	..	7	25	100
Nicaragua	-2.7	-1.3	96	82	100	85	106	44	165	57	160	..
Niger	-6.3	-4.0	..	32	..	18	170	118	..	..	593	30
Nigeria	-3.0	-1.7	..	..	..	..	139	78	..	130	1,000	67
Norway	1.5	1.1	98	99	98	99	13	4	..	6	6	100
Oman	..	..	54	72	31	70	119	18	..	20	..	89
Pakistan	1.5	1.1	..	..	..	..	142	88	183	123	340	85
Panama	1.9	0.8	88	91	89	92	47	22	68	25	55	82
Papua New Guinea	-0.4	-0.2	..	..	..	..	112	62	..	85	930	96
Paraguay	2.0	0.8	90	89	88	89	55	24	76	45	190	..
Peru	-0.9	-0.5	..	91	..	90	108	42	178	58	280	..
Philippines	0.8	0.4	95	..	92	..	66	37	82	44	208	..
Poland	0.6	0.4	98	97	98	96	33	12	..	15	10	100
Portugal	2.9	..	97	100	100	100	56	7	..	8	15	..
Puerto Rico	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	34	14	..	..
Romania	0.0	0.0	..	92	..	92	49	22	..	28	41	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	100	..	100	..	17	..	25	53	..



1.3

	Private consumption per capita		Net primary enrollment ratio				Infant mortality rate		Under-5 mortality rate		Maternal mortality ratio	Health care
	annual average growth 1980-96		% of relevant age group		% of relevant age group		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000		per 100 000 live births 1990-96	% of population with access 1993
	uncorrected	corrected	1980	1995	1980	1995	1970	1996	1970	1996		
Rwanda	-1.8	-1.3	62	76	57	76	142	129	209	205	1,300	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	60	63	37	61	119	22	..	28	18	98
Senegal	-1.0	-0.5	44	60	30	48	135	60	279	88	510	40
Sierra Leone	-2.4	-0.9	..	..	..	..	197	174	360	284	1,800	..
Singapore	4.9	..	100	..	99	..	20	4	25	5	10	100
Slovak Republic	-3.2	-2.5	..	..	..	..	25	11	..	13	8	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	100	..	99	24	5	..	6	5	..
South Africa	-0.1	0.0	..	95	..	96	79	49	..	66	230	..
Spain	2.3	1.6	100	100	100	100	28	5	..	6	7	..
Sri Lanka	2.6	1.8	..	..	..	..	53	15	100	19	30	90
Sudan	-1.9	..	..	..	..	..	118	74	176	116	370	70
Sweden	0.7	0.5	..	100	..	100	11	4	..	5	7	100
Switzerland	0.6	0.4	..	100	..	100	15	5	..	6	6	100
Syrian Arab Republic	0.4	..	99	95	80	87	96	31	128	36	179	99
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	38	74	..
Tanzania	..	..	..	47	..	48	129	86	218	144	530	93
Thailand	5.6	3.0	..	..	..	..	73	34	102	38	200	59
Togo	-0.9	..	..	98	..	72	134	87	..	138	640	..
Trinidad and Tobago	-1.2	..	89	83	91	94	52	13	55	15	90	99
Tunisia	0.8	0.5	92	98	72	95	121	30	201	35	..	90
Turkey	-1.3	..	..	98	..	94	144	42	201	47	180	100
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	50	44	..
Uganda	1.7	1.0	..	..	..	..	109	99	..	141	550	71
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	14	..	17	30	100
United Arab Emirates	-0.5	..	72	84	75	82	87	15	83	17	..	90
United Kingdom	2.6	1.7	100	100	100	100	19	6	..	7	9	..
United States	1.8	1.1	95	96	96	97	20	7	..	8	12	..
Uruguay	3.1	..	..	95	..	95	46	18	56	22	85	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	35	24	..
Venezuela	-0.7	-0.4	..	87	..	90	53	22	62	28	200	..
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	40	..	48	105	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	98	..	130	1,400	..
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	..	..	..	69	..	70	54	14	..	19	12	..
Zambia	-4.0	-2.1	81	78	73	76	106	112	181	202	230	75
Zimbabwe	0.6	..	100	..	100	..	96	56	137	86	280	..
World	2.9 w	2.0 w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	98 w	54 w	..	73 w	..	..
Low income	3.6	2.6	..	..	..	..	113	68	..	94	..	..
Excl. China & India	-0.8	..	..	..	..	..	139	88	..	131	..	..
Middle income	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	94	37	..	45	..	..
Lower middle income	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	102	40	..	49	..	..
Upper middle income	0.3	0.1	..	..	..	..	76	30	..	36	..	..
Low & middle income	2.9	2.1	..	..	..	..	107	59	..	80	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	6.8	4.0	..	99	..	98	79	39	..	47	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..	97	..	96	..	24	..	30	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	84	33	..	41	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	134	50	..	63	..	..
South Asia	2.1	1.5	..	..	..	..	139	73	..	93	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	-1.8	..	..	..	..	..	137	91	..	147	..	..
High income	2.4	..	98	98	98	98	22	6	..	7	..	..



About the data

The indicators in this table are intended to measure progress toward the development goals for the 21st century proposed by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee and discussed in the introduction to this section. The net enrollment ratio, infant and child mortality rates, and the maternal mortality rate are included in the set of monitoring indicators identified in Strategy 21. For further discussion of the monitoring indicators, see the introduction to section 2 and *About the data* for the tables in which the indicators appear.

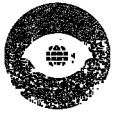
Estimates of the number of people living in poverty appear in table 2.7. The growth of private consumption per capita is included here as an indicator of the effect of economic development has on the welfare of individuals. Positive growth rates are generally associated with a reduction in poverty, but where the distribution of income or consumption is highly unequal, the poor may not share in the improvement. The relationship between the rate of poverty reduction and the distribution of income or consumption, as measured by an index such as the Gini index, is complicated. But Ravallion (1997) has found that the rate of poverty reduction is directly proportional to the "distribution-corrected rate of growth" of private consumption. The distribution-corrected rate of growth is calculated as $(1-G)r$, where G is the Gini index (0 = perfect equality, 1 = perfect inequality) and r is the rate of growth in mean private consumption. In empirical tests covering 23 developing countries, Ravallion estimated that factor of proportionality to be 4.4, implying a growth elasticity of poverty reduction of between 3.3 for a low Gini index of 0.25 and 1.8 for a high Gini index of 0.60.

Definitions

- **Growth of private consumption per capita** is the average annual rate of change in private consumption divided by the midyear population. See the definition of private consumption in table 4.9.
- **Distribution-corrected growth of private consumption per capita** is 1 minus the Gini index multiplied by the annual rate of growth in private consumption.
- **Net enrollment ratio** is the ratio of the number of children of official school age enrolled in school to the number of children of official school age in the population.
- **Infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the indicated year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
- **Under-5 mortality rate** is the probability of a child born in the indicated year dying before reaching the age of 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1000.
- **Maternal mortality ratio** is the number of women who die during pregnancy and child-birth, per 100,000 live births.

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. More information about the indicators and their sources can be found in the *About the data*, *Definitions*, and *Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.



1.4 Trends in long-term economic development

	Gross national product		Population		Value added			Private consumption	Gross domestic investment	Exports of goods and services
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth
	Total 1965-96	per capita 1965-96	Total 1965-96	Labor force 1965-96	Agriculture 1965-96	Industry 1965-96	Services 1965-96	1965-96	1965-96	1965-96
Albania	..	..	1.8	2.2	2.9	-6.1	-1.5	..	..	..
Algeria	3.9	0.9	2.7	3.5	5.0	2.6	5.0	5.5	2.7	2.2
Angola	..	..	2.4	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	1.2	-0.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	2.4	..	..	4.8
Armenia	2.0	0.3	1.7	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3.2	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.5	3.4	2.5	5.6
Austria	2.9	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.9	6.3
Azerbaijan	..	..	1.6	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	3.5	1.0	2.3	3.7	1.9	4.1	5.2	2.9	4.4	7.2
Belarus	..	..	0.6	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	2.5	2.3	0.2	0.5	2.7	..	..	2.6	1.7	5.2
Benin	3.1	0.1	2.8	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.6	..	3.7
Bolivia	1.8	-0.5	2.2	2.3	2.6	0.0	3.0	2.6	-3.1	0.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	0.7	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	13.0	9.2	3.1	2.8	3.6	14.9	10.8	..	..	..
Brazil	4.6	2.4	2.0	3.1	3.5	4.6	5.4	4.6	1.7	8.6
Bulgaria	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-2.1	-0.4	1.5	-1.1	-4.9	-12.1
Burkina Faso	3.9	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.4	6.3	3.0	5.5	3.5
Burundi	4.0	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.9	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.6	2.6
Cambodia	..	..	1.6	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	4.3	1.4	2.7	2.2	3.2	7.2	3.8	3.4	1.0	7.1
Canada	3.3	2.0	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.4	4.1	3.5	4.3	6.0
Central African Republic	1.5	-0.8	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.0
Chad	1.6	-0.6	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.4	2.9	..	..	1.4
Chile	3.3	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.8	3.8	8.0
China	8.5	6.7	1.7	2.0	4.3	11.0	11.1	7.6	10.5	11.1
Hong Kong, China	7.5 ^a	5.6 ^a	1.7	2.7	..	..	..	7.6	8.2	11.3
Colombia	4.4	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-0.5	-3.5	3.0	2.5	1.9	-2.3	-1.4	0.2	0.1	2.9
Congo, Rep.	4.9	1.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	7.4	5.0	3.8	..	6.5
Costa Rica	4.0	1.2	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.8	4.1	3.2	4.8	6.9
Côte d'Ivoire	3.9	0.0	3.6	3.0	2.2	6.3	3.3	2.8	-0.4	5.3
Croatia	..	..	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	1.1	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	0.2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	2.1	1.8	0.3	0.8	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.7	0.4	4.5
Dominican Republic	4.7	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.1	5.8	5.2	4.7	6.5	5.9
Equador	4.9	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	6.5	4.9	4.4	3.2	7.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.4	4.0	2.2	3.0	2.8	6.8	9.2	5.3	6.2	5.5
El Salvador	1.3	-0.6	2.1	2.6	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.7	2.3	0.7
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	..	..	2.6	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	2.8	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1	4.8
France	2.7	2.1	0.6	0.7	1.9	0.9	2.7	2.9	2.0	5.6
Gabon	3.0	0.0	2.6	2.0	0.3	1.8	0.2	2.8	-3.1	5.7
Gambia, The	3.9	0.4	3.3	2.9	2.2	4.2	4.2	1.2	..	3.6
Georgia	..	..	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	0.2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	1.7	-0.9	2.5	2.5	1.2	0.4	3.6	1.3	0.6	-1.5
Greece	3.2	2.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	3.3	3.8	3.5	1.4	7.8
Guatemala	3.2	0.4	2.7	3.1	..	..	..	3.3	2.2	2.1
Guinea	..	..	2.0	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	2.8	0.0	2.3	1.9	1.2	2.5	9.2	0.8	..	2.2
Haiti	0.9	-0.9	1.8	1.1	..	..	..	1.7	..	3.6
Honduras	3.8	0.5	3.1	3.6	2.5	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.8	2.7



	Gross national product		Population		Value added			Private consumption	Gross domestic fixed investment	Exports of goods and services
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth
	Total	per capita	Total	Labor force	Agriculture	Industry	Services			
	1965-96	1965-96	1965-96	1965-96	1965-96	1965-96	1965-96	1965-96	1965-96	1965-96
Hungary	0.9	1.1	0.0	-0.3	..	..	..	1.8	2.6	3.9
India	4.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.8	5.4	5.5	4.0	5.4	6.1
Indonesia	6.7	4.6	2.0	2.5	3.9	9.1	7.5	7.1	8.9	5.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.1	-2.0	2.9	3.0	4.6	-0.2	0.3	3.6	-1.4	-2.2
Iraq	-0.3	-3.5	3.1	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	3.6	2.7	0.7	0.8	..	..	..	3.1	2.7	8.4
Israel	3.8	1.3	2.5	2.9	..	..	..	5.5	3.1	7.2
Italy	2.8	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	..	..	3.4	1.6	5.5
Jamaica	0.7	-0.5	1.2	2.0	0.9	-0.2	2.2	2.0	-2.7	1.7
Japan	4.5	3.6	0.8	1.0	-0.1	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.7	7.7
Jordan	4.0	-0.3	4.2	4.3	7.0	5.9	4.3	5.2	5.4	8.6
Kazakhstan	..	..	1.0	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	5.0	1.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	5.8	5.7	4.2	1.0	3.0
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	1.9	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	8.9	7.3	1.5	2.5	2.0	13.8	9.0	7.5	12.1	16.1
Kuwait	0.7	-3.4	3.8	4.7	9.8	-4.2	1.2	7.8	8.5	-3.0
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	1.8	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	..	..	2.1	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	-3.6	-5.6	0.3	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	1.8	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	5.9	3.3	2.3	2.0	-1.7	13.2	6.9	3.8	11.2	5.5
Libya	1.2	-2.9	3.6	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	0.7	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	0.7	-2.0	2.6	2.4	1.5	-0.3	0.2	0.1	..	-0.7
Malawi	3.5	0.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.8	4.6	2.7	-2.7	3.6
Malaysia	6.8	4.1	2.4	2.9	3.7	8.5	7.0	6.1	9.9	9.5
Mali	2.9	0.5	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.6	6.2	7.1
Mauritania	1.9	-0.6	2.4	2.0	0.9	2.1	2.4	3.4	1.2	2.8
Mauritius	5.2	3.9	1.3	2.4	-0.3	7.6	7.0	5.0	4.1	5.6
Mexico	4.1	1.5	2.4	3.3	2.3	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.8	7.9
Moldova	..	..	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	..	2.6	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	4.4	2.1	2.2	3.3	2.8	4.1	5.7	4.0	4.6	5.0
Mozambique	..	..	2.4	2.0	..	..	..	0.4	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	2.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	3.3	0.5	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.3
Nepal	3.6	1.0	2.4	2.0	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.5	4.1	1.3	2.5	2.7	1.3	5.0
New Zealand	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.8	3.5	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.3	4.0
Nicaragua	-1.3	-4.2	2.9	3.4	0.2	0.1	-0.7	-1.0	0.2	-0.4
Niger	0.2	-2.8	2.9	2.7	-0.1	5.0	-0.4	0.3	..	-0.6
Nigeria	3.1	0.1	2.8	2.6	1.4	4.3	6.0	3.4	-2.5	2.2
Norway	3.5	3.0	0.5	1.2	1.2	3.6	2.5	2.8	1.9	5.3
Oman	9.5	5.0	3.9	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	5.9	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.0	6.8	6.3	5.2	4.5	6.4
Panama	3.1	0.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.9	2.8	2.6
Papua New Guinea	2.9	0.6	2.2	2.0	2.7	6.3	2.4	3.0	1.3	7.4
Paraguay	5.1	2.1	2.8	3.3	4.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	4.9	8.6
Peru	2.1	-0.4	2.3	2.9	..	..	..	1.9	2.0	1.7
Philippines	3.5	0.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.5	6.3
Poland	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	..	..	..	1.1	1.5	6.0
Portugal	3.5	3.1	0.3	1.1	..	..	..	3.4	2.9	5.4
Puerto Rico	2.5	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.7	4.3	3.2	2.8	1.4	4.4
Romania	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	3.3	1.7	0.5	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..



1.4

	Gross national product		Population		Value added			Private consumption	Gross domestic fixed investment	Exports of goods and services
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth
	Total 1965-96	per capita 1965-96	Total 1965-96	Labor force 1965-96	Agriculture 1965-96	Industry 1965-96	Services 1965-96	1965-96	1965-96	1965-96
Rwanda	2.9	0.1	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.1	4.4	3.2	6.9	3.5
Saudi Arabia	2.0	-3.0	4.4	4.9	7.6	3.4	4.9	..	..	..
Senegal	2.3	-0.5	2.7	2.4	1.3	3.9	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.2
Sierra Leone	0.7	-1.4	2.0	1.6	3.2	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-7.5	-5.0
Singapore	8.3	6.3	1.8	3.0	-1.4	8.6	8.3	6.6	9.6	12.2
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.6	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2.4	0.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.7	3.1	3.2	1.6	1.4
Spain	3.0	2.4	0.6	1.1	..	..	..	2.9	2.7	7.2
Sri Lanka	4.7	3.1	1.5	2.1	2.8	4.8	5.3	4.0	7.9	..
Sudan	2.4	-0.4	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.1	4.2	..	-3.0
Sweden	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.0	4.4
Switzerland	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.0	..	..	..	1.8	2.3	3.8
Syrian Arab Republic	5.8	2.4	3.1	3.3	4.4	8.4	6.7	3.8	-2.2	2.1
Tajikistan	..	..	2.7	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	..	..	3.0	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	7.3	5.0	2.1	2.6	4.1	9.7	7.4	6.3	9.1	11.2
Togo	2.3	-0.7	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.9	1.5	2.8	-0.4	3.8
Trinidad and Tobago	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.8	-2.3	0.1	1.7	3.8	..	3.3
Tunisia	5.1	2.7	2.1	3.1	3.9	6.2	5.0	5.9	4.5	6.9
Turkey	3.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.3	5.6	4.9	4.5	..	11.0
Turkmenistan	..	..	2.8	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	..	2.8	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	..	..	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	3.8	-4.0	9.5	9.9	11.5	1.2	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	2.1	1.9	0.2	0.5	..	..	..	2.5	1.7	4.0
United States	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.6	4.0	1.7	2.5	3.0	2.3	5.5
Uruguay	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.7	0.2	5.6
Uzbekistan	..	..	2.5	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	2.2	-0.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	1.4	2.7	2.6	1.8	1.2
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	3.1	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	..	..	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	1.0	-2.0	2.9	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.3	-7.4	-1.0
Zimbabwe	3.5	0.4	3.0	2.9	1.5	1.3	4.3	7.1	0.7	4.4
World	3.1 w	1.2 w	1.7w	2.0 w	2.5 w	2.7 w	3.1 w	3.4 w	3.1 w	5.8 w
Low income	5.3	3.1	2.0	2.2	3.1	7.5	6.1	4.6	6.9	5.9
Excl. China & India	3.1	0.4	2.5	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	3.0
Middle income	3.3	0.9	1.8	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower middle income	3.4	0.8	1.7	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle income	3.2	1.2	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.2	4.1	..	1.2	6.1
Low & middle income	3.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	3.1	..	3.9	..	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	7.4	5.5	1.8	2.1	4.1	9.7	8.3	6.7	9.4	8.8
Europe & Central Asia	-0.6	-1.3	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	3.3	1.1	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.0	2.0	5.2
Middle East & N. Africa	1.1	-1.8	2.7	3.2	4.4	0.0	2.0	..	..	..
South Asia	4.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.8	5.5	5.6	4.1	5.3	6.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.7	-0.2	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.6	3.3	2.9	-1.1	2.1
High income	3.0	2.2	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.9	5.9

a. Data are for GDP.



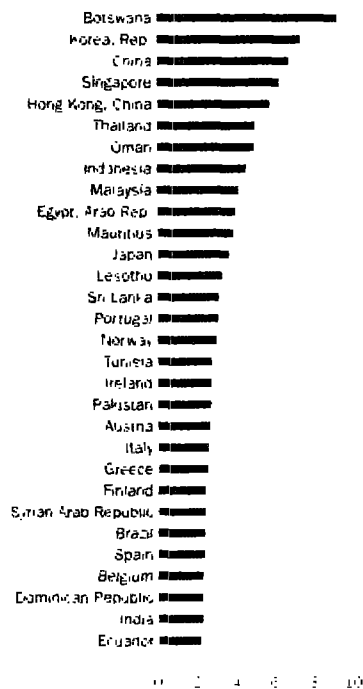
About the data

The long-term trends shown in this table provide a view of the relative rates of change of key social and economic indicators over the past 31 years. Like all averages, they reflect the general tendency but may disguise considerable year-to-year variation, especially in economic indicators. In viewing these growth rates, it may be helpful to keep in mind that a quantity growing at 2.3 percent a year will double in 30 years, while a quantity growing at 7 percent a year will double in 10 years.

Figure 1.4a

The world's 30 fastest-growing economies . . .

Average annual % growth of GNP per capita, 1965-96



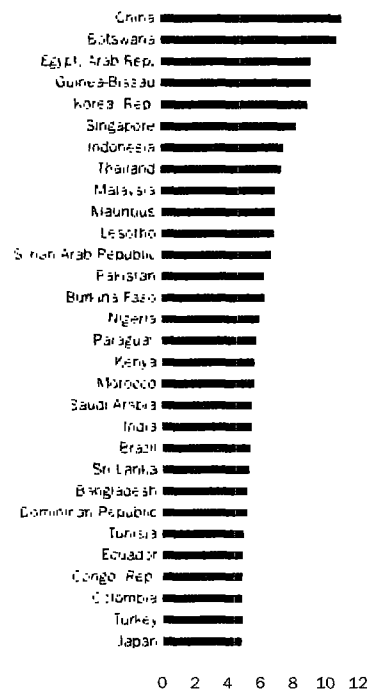
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

All the indicators shown here appear elsewhere in the *World Development Indicators*. For more information about them, see *About the data* for tables 1.1 (gross national product and GNP per capita), 2.1 (population), 2.3 (labor force), 4.1 (value added by industrial origin), 4.8 (exports of goods and services), and 4.9 (private consumption).

Figure 1.4b

. . . include many of the fastest-growing service sectors

Average annual % growth of value added in service sectors, 1965-96



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Definitions

- **Average annual growth rates of gross national product, value added, private consumption, gross domestic fixed investment, and exports of goods and services** are calculated from data in 1987 constant prices using the least-squares method. See Statistical methods for more information on the calculation of growth rates.
- **Gross national product** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any taxes (less subsidies) that are not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and property income) from nonresident sources. Growth is calculated from constant price GNP in national currency units.
- **GNP per capita** is gross national product divided by midyear population.
- **Average annual growth of total population and labor force** is calculated using the exponential endpoint method.
- **Labor force** comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.
- **Value added** is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2.
- **Agriculture** is the value added of ISIC major divisions 1-5.
- **Industry** is the value added of ISIC division 10-15.
- **Services** is the value added in ISIC divisions 15-37.
- **Private consumption** is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products, purchased or received as income in kind by households and nonprofit institutions. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings.
- **Exports of goods and services** is the value of all goods and market services provided to the rest of the world.

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. More information about the indicators and their sources can be found in the *About the data*, *Definitions*, and *Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.



1.5 Long-term structural change

	Agriculture value added		Labor force in agriculture		Urban population		Trade		Central government revenue		Money and quasi money	
	% of GDP		% of total labor force		% of total population		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1970	1996	1970	1990	1970	1996	1970	1996	1970	1996	1970	1996
Albania	..	55	66	55	32	38	..	52	..	21	..	47
Algeria	11	13	47	26	40	56	51	56	..	..	51	22
Angola	..	7	78	75	15	32	..	118	..	..	..	..
Argentina	10	6	16	12	78	88	10	19	0	13	21	19
Armenia	..	44	27	18	59	69	..	86	..	..	..	6
Australia	6	4	8	6	85	85	29	42	21	25	44	63
Austria	..	2	15	8	65	64	60	78	28	36	53	91
Azerbaijan	..	23	35	31	50	56	..	62	..	..	..	9
Bangladesh	55	30	81	65	8	19	21	38	..	..	..	36
Belarus	..	16	35	20	44	72	..	96	..	..	..	13
Belgium	3	1	5	3	94	97	101	140	35	45	44	82
Benin	36	38	81	64	17	39	50	57	..	..	10	23
Bolivia	20	..	55	47	41	61	49	47	..	18	15	45
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	50	11	27	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	28	4	82	46	8	63	71	84	20	43	..	25
Brazil	12	14	45	23	56	79	14	15	0	..	17	26
Bulgaria	..	10	35	13	52	69	..	127	..	34	..	54
Burkina Faso	35	35	92	92	6	16	23	41	..	..	8	22
Burundi	71	57	94	92	2	8	22	19	..	13	9	18
Cambodia	..	51	79	74	12	21	14	69	..	..	..	10
Cameroon	31	40	85	70	20	46	51	32	..	13	14	13
Canada	..	..	8	3	76	77	43	73	19	21	37	62
Central African Republic	35	56	89	80	30	40	74	41	..	..	15	23
Chad	47	46	92	83	12	23	54	72	11	..	9	18
Chile	7	..	24	19	75	84	29	55	29	22	12	36
China	34	21	78	72	17	31	5	40	..	6	..	101
Hong Kong, China	..	0	4	1	88	95	181	285	..	..	..	166
Colombia	25	16	41	27	57	73	30	37	11	16	18	20
Congo, Dem. Rep.	15	64	75	68	30	29	35	68	11	5	8	2
Congo, Rep.	18	10	66	49	33	59	93	164	22	..	17	14
Costa Rica	23	16	43	26	40	50	63	91	15	26	19	36
Côte d'Ivoire	32	28	76	60	27	44	65	83	..	..	25	27
Croatia	..	12	50	16	40	56	..	95	..	45	..	29
Cuba	..	..	30	18	60	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	6	17	11	52	66	..	117	..	36	..	75
Denmark	..	..	11	6	80	85	59	63	35	41	45	59
Dominican Republic	23	13	48	25	40	63	42	63	18	16	17	24
Ecuador	24	12	51	33	40	60	33	57	..	16	20	28
Egypt, Arab Rep.	29	17	52	40	42	45	33	46	..	37	34	75
El Salvador	40	13	57	36	39	45	49	54	10	11	20	37
Eritrea	..	10	86	80	..	17	..	117	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	7	18	14	65	73	..	159	..	33	..	23
Ethiopia ^a	..	55	91	86	9	16	..	41	..	..	..	40
Finland	..	..	20	8	50	64	53	68	26	33	40	55
France	..	2	14	5	71	75	31	45	33	41	41	67
Gabon	19	7	79	52	25	51	88	96	..	..	15	13
Gambia, The	33	28	87	82	15	30	66	132	16	..	16	25
Georgia	..	35	37	26	48	59	..	44	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	1	9	4	80	87	..	46	..	31	..	64
Ghana	47	44	60	59	29	36	44	65	15	..	18	15
Greece	..	..	42	23	53	59	23	43	22	22	34	45
Guatemala	..	24	62	52	36	39	36	40	9	8	17	24
Guinea	..	26	92	87	14	30	..	41	..	..	..	9
Guinea-Bissau	47	54	89	85	15	22	34	42	..	..	..	0
Haiti	..	42	74	68	20	32	31	35	..	..	12	35
Honduras	32	22	65	41	29	44	62	100	12	..	19	27



	Agriculture value added		Labor force in agriculture		Urban population		Trade		Central government revenue		Money and quasi money	
	% of GDP		% of total labor force		% of total population		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1970	1996	1970	1990	1970	1996	1970	1996	1970	1996	1970	1996
Hungary	..	7	25	15	49	65	63	79	..	..	..	39
India	45	28	71	64	20	27	8	27	..	14	22	45
Indonesia	45	16	66	55	17	36	28	51	13	17	8	47
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	25	44	39	42	60	..	36	..	24	..	35
Iraq	..	..	47	16	56	75	..	..	..	..	22	..
Ireland	..	..	26	14	52	58	79	134	30	37	54	50
Israel	..	..	10	4	84	91	70	69	31	39	44	67
Italy	8	3	19	9	64	67	33	51	..	44	73	60
Jamaica	7	8	33	25	42	54	71	123	..	..	30	45
Japan	6	2	20	7	71	78	20	17	11	..	69	111
Jordan	12	5	28	15	51	72	..	125	..	29	54	93
Kazakhstan	..	13	27	22	50	60	..	65	..	..	..	..
Kenya	33	29	86	80	10	30	60	70	17	24	27	41
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	55	38	54	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	25	6	49	18	41	82	37	69	15	21	29	43
Kuwait	0	0	2	1	78	97	84	104	42	..	36	89
Kyrgyz Republic	..	52	36	32	37	39	..	86	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	..	52	81	78	10	21	..	65	..	..	..	13
Latvia	..	9	19	16	62	73	..	102	..	30	..	22
Lebanon	..	12	20	7	59	88	..	69	..	17	82	127
Lesotho	35	11	43	40	9	25	65	136	20	..	..	32
Libya	2	..	29	11	45	86	89	..	..	..	20	..
Lithuania	..	13	31	18	50	73	..	115	..	23	..	18
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	50	22	47	60	..	86	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	24	35	84	78	14	27	41	42	14	8	17	17
Malawi	44	40	91	87	6	14	63	49	16	..	18	15
Malaysia	29	13	54	27	34	54	80	183	20	25	30	85
Mali	66	48	93	86	14	27	33	56	..	..	14	21
Mauritania	29	25	84	55	14	53	74	115	..	..	9	17
Mauritius	16	10	34	17	42	41	85	126	..	19	35	73
Mexico	12	5	44	28	59	74	15	42	10	15	14	25
Moldova	..	50	54	33	32	52	..	118	..	..	..	16
Mongolia	..	31	48	32	45	61	..	89	..	24	..	21
Morocco	20	20	58	45	35	53	39	55	19	..	28	60
Mozambique	..	37	86	83	6	35	..	84	..	..	..	32
Myanmar	38	60	78	73	23	26	14	3	..	6	24	..
Namibia	..	14	64	49	19	37	..	107	..	..	..	39
Nepal	67	42	94	94	4	11	13	60	5	12	11	36
Netherlands	..	3	7	5	86	89	89	100	..	46	55	83
New Zealand	12	..	12	10	81	86	48	59	28	36	20	79
Nicaragua	25	34	50	28	47	63	55	106	12	25	14	35
Niger	65	39	93	90	9	19	29	37	..	..	5	13
Nigeria	41	43	71	43	20	40	20	28	10	..	9	17
Norway	..	2	12	6	65	73	74	72	32	41	49	53
Oman	16	..	57	45	11	77	93	89	38	32	..	31
Pakistan	37	26	59	52	25	35	22	37	..	19	41	41
Panama	..	8	42	26	48	56	..	185	..	26	22	65
Papua New Guinea	37	26	86	79	10	16	72	101	..	22	..	32
Paraguay	32	24	53	39	37	53	31	46	11	..	17	27
Peru	19	7	48	36	57	71	34	29	14	16	18	20
Philippines	30	21	58	46	33	55	43	94	13	18	23	49
Poland	..	6	39	27	52	64	..	49	..	40	..	33
Portugal	..	..	32	18	26	36	50	74	..	36	76	81
Puerto Rico	3	..	14	4	58	74	107	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	21	49	24	42	56	..	60	..	30	..	22
Russian Federation	..	7	19	14	63	76	..	42	..	18	..	14



	Agriculture value added		Labor force in agriculture		Urban population		Trade		Central government revenue		Money and quasi money	
	% of GDP		% of total labor force		% of total population		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1970	1996	1970	1990	1970	1996	1970	1996	1970	1996	1970	1996
Rwanda	66	40	94	92	3	6	27	28	..	..	11	17
Saudi Arabia	4	..	64	19	49	83	89	72	..	..	13	50
Senegal	21	18	83	77	33	44	59	67	16	..	14	20
Sierra Leone	30	44	76	67	18	34	62	43	..	8	13	9
Singapore	2	0	3	0	100	100	232	356	21	26	62	81
Slovak Republic	..	5	17	12	41	59	..	126	..	..	..	66
Slovenia	..	5	50	6	37	52	..	111	..	..	..	35
South Africa	8	5	31	14	48	50	48	52	21	28	60	54
Spain	..	3	26	12	66	77	27	47	18	31	69	78
Sri Lanka	28	22	55	48	22	22	54	79	20	19	22	31
Sudan	43	..	77	69	16	32	31	..	18	..	17	20
Sweden	..	..	..	0	81	83	48	73	29	42	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	8	6	55	61	67	68	15	23	104	133
Syrian Arab Republic	20	..	50	33	43	53	39	..	25	23	35	51
Tajikistan	..	..	46	41	37	32	..	228	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	..	48 ^a	90	84	7	25	..	58 ^b	..	..	..	23
Thailand	26	11	80	64	13	20	34	83	12	19	27	75
Togo	34	35	74	66	13	31	88	69	..	..	17	27
Trinidad and Tobago	5	2	19	11	63	72	84	95	..	28	27	40
Tunisia	17	14	42	28	45	63	47	86	23	30	32	44
Turkey	40	17	71	53	38	70	10	49	14	18	20	27
Turkmenistan	..	..	38	37	48	45	..	..	..	..	..	7
Uganda	54	46	90	85	8	13	43	34	14	..	17	10
Ukraine	..	13	31	20	55	71	..	93	..	..	..	10
United Arab Emirates	..	..	9	8	57	84	..	139	..	2	..	54
United Kingdom	..	..	3	2	89	89	45	58	37	36	..	..
United States	..	..	4	3	74	76	11	24	18	21	63	60
Uruguay	20	9	19	14	82	91	40	38	23	31	21	36
Uzbekistan	..	26	44	35	37	41	..	69	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	6	4	26	12	72	86	38	61	17	21	19	17
Vietnam	..	27	77	71	18	19	..	97	..	..	..	18
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	18	70	61	13	34	..	91	..	20	..	39
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	..	..	50	30	39	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	11	18	79	75	30	43	90	84	22	18	25	16
Zimbabwe	15	14	77	68	17	33	..	82	..	..	..	26

World	.. w	.. w	58 w	49 w	35 w	46 w	25 w	43 w	19 w	26 w	..	..
Low income	41	27	78	69	17	29	16	43	..	10	..	..
Excl. China & India	42	34	79	67	15	29	39	57	..	..	..	..
Middle income	..	11	48	32	43	61	..	55	..	..	..	..
Lower middle income	..	12	50	36	39	56	..	60	..	20	..	..
Upper middle income	15	9	41	22	52	73	35	45	7	..	..	..
Low & middle income	..	15	69	58	26	40	..	52	..	19	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	39	20	79	69	18	32	17	58	..	11	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	..	11	39	23	48	66	..	64	..	25	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	17	10	44	26	53	74	24	33	6	..	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	54	35	37	57	..	54	..	..	..	..
South Asia	44	28	73	64	18	27	14	30	..	14	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	24	80	68	16	32	48	56	17	..	..	..
High income	..	..	16	6	68	76	24	40	20	28	..	..

a. Data prior to 1992 include Entrea. b. GNP and its components refer to mainland Tanzania only.



About the data

Over a period of 25 years or longer, cumulative processes of change reshape an economy and the social order built on that economy. This table highlights some of the notable trends that have been at work for much of the 20th century: the shift of production from agriculture to manufacturing and services; the reduction of the agricultural labor force and the growth of urban centers; the expansion of trade; the increasing size of the central government in most countries—and the reversal of this trend in some; and the monetization of economies that have achieved stable macroeconomic management.

All the indicators shown here appear elsewhere in the *World Development Indicators*. For more information about them, see tables 2.5 (labor force in agriculture), 3.10 (urban population), 4.2 (agriculture value added), 4.12 (central government revenues), 4.15 (money and quasi money), and 6.1 (trade).

Definitions

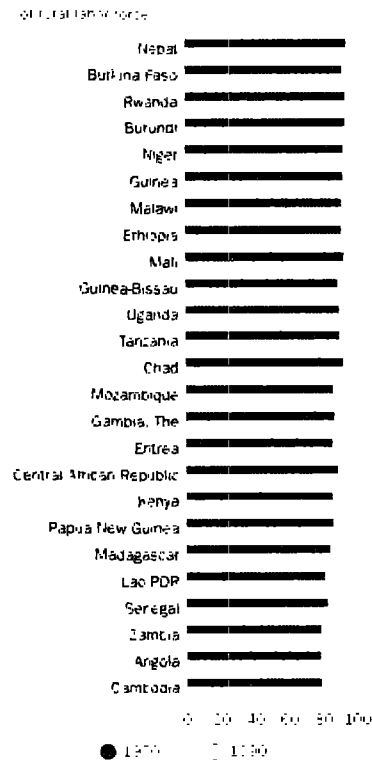
- **Agriculture value added** is the sum of outputs of the agricultural sector (International Standard Industrial Classification major divisions 1–5) less the cost of intermediate inputs measured as a share of gross domestic product (GDP).
- **Labor force in agriculture** is the percentage of the total labor force recorded as working in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing (ISIC major divisions 1–5).
- **Urban population** is the share of the total population living in areas defined as urban in each country.
- **Trade** is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of GDP.
- **Central government revenue** includes all revenue to the central government from taxes and nonrepayable receipts (other than grants) measured as a share of GDP.
- **Money and quasi money** is the sum of currency outside banks and demand deposits other than those of the central government, plus the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government. This measure of the money supply is commonly called M2.

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. More information about the indicators and their sources can be found in the *About the data*, *Definitions*, and *Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.

Figure 1.5a

Agriculture employs a large share of the workforce in many developing countries



Source: International Labour Organization



1.6 Key indicators for other economies

	Population	Land area	Population density	Gross national product						Life expectancy at birth	Adult illiteracy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ millions	Per capita		PPP \$ millions	PPP per capita \$	years	% of people 15 and above	thousand tons	
					average annual growth %	average annual growth %						
	1996	1995	1996	1996 ^a	1995-96	1996 ^a	1995-96	1996 ^a	1996 ^b	1996	1995	1995
Afghanistan	24,167	652.1	40	..	..	c	..	..	..	45	69	1,238
American Samoa	60	0.2	300	..	..	d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	71	0.2	160	..	..	e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	66	0.4	150	482	6.5	7,330	5.5	569	8,660	75	..	..
Aruba	77	0.2	400	..	..	e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahamas, The	284	10.0	30	..	..	e	..	2,891	10,180	73	2	1,707
Bahrain	599	0.7	870	..	..	d	..	8,368	13,970	73	15	14,832
Barbados	264	0.4	610	..	..	u	..	2,778	10,510	76	3	824
Belize	222	22.8	10	600	4.4	2,700	1.9	927	4,170	75	..	414
Bermuda	62	0.1	1,240	..	..	e	..	..	..	75	..	..
Bhutan	715	47.0	20	282	7.3	390	2.6	..	..	53	58	238
Brunei	290	5.3	50	..	..	e	..	..	..	75	12	8,233
Cape Verde	389	4.0	100	393	3.1	1,010	1.0	1,028 ^f	2,640 ^f	66	28	114
Cayman Islands	32	0.3	130	..	..	e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channel Islands	148	..	..	..	..	e	..	..	..	78	..	..
Comoros	505	2.2	230	228	-4.7	450	-8.2	893 ^f	1,770 ^f	59	43	66
Cyprus	740	9.2	80	..	..	e	..	15,163 ^f	20,490 ^f	77	..	5,177
Djibouti	619	23.2	30	..	..	g	..	..	..	50	54	370
Dominica	74	0.8	100	228	3.3	3,090	2.3	323	4,390	74	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	410	28.1	10	217	24.1	530	20.5	1,104	2,690	50	..	132
Faerøe Islands	47	1.4	30	..	..	e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	803	18.3	40	1,983	6.8	2,470	5.6	3,268	4,070	72	8	737
French Guiana	153	88.2	2	..	..	e	..	..	..	..	..	872
French Polynesia	220	3.7	60	..	..	e	..	..	..	72	..	..
Greenland	58	341.7	0	..	..	e	..	..	..	68	..	..
Grenada	99	0.3	290	285	5.2	2,880	1.1	430	4,340	..	..	..
Guadeloupe	422	1.7	250	..	..	d	..	..	..	75	..	..
Guam	153	0.6	280	..	..	e	..	..	..	74	..	..
Guyana	839	196.9	4	582	13.5	690	11.3	1,912	2,280	64	2	934
Iceland	270	100.3	3	7,175	7.9	26,580	7.1	5,862	21,710	79	..	1,803
Isle of Man	72	0.6	120	..	..	d	..	..	..	..	..	..

About the data

This table shows data for 62 economies—small economies with populations between 30,000 and 1 million, smaller economies if they are members of the World Bank, and larger economies for which data are not regularly reported. Where data on GNP per capita are not available, the estimated range is given.

Definitions

- **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 1996. See also table 2.1.
- **Land area** is a country's total area, excluding areas under inland bodies of water.
- **Population density** is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers.
- **Gross national product (GNP)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any taxes (less subsidies) that are not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and property income) from nonresident



	Population		Population density	Gross national product						Life expectancy at birth	Adult illiteracy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
	thousands	thousand sq. km		people per sq. km	average annual growth		Per capita average annual growth		PPP				PPP
			1996		1995	1996	\$ millions	%	\$	%	\$ millions	per capita \$	years	% of people 15 and above	thousand tons
Kiribati	82	0.7	110	75	6.0	920	4.5	..	..	60	..	..
Liberia	2,810	96.3	30	..	..	c	..	..	..	49	62	319
Liechtenstein	31	0.2	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	416	2.6	160	18,850	9.3	45,360	7.7	14,328	34,480	77	..	9,263
Macao	461	0.0	23,070	..	..	e	..	..	..	77	..	1,231
Maldives	256	0.3	850	277	10.4	1,080	6.9	802	3,140	64	7	183
Malta	373	0.3	1,170	..	..	d	..	5,174	13,870	77	..	1,726
Marshall Islands	57	0.2	290	108	4.3	1,890	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
Martinique	384	1.1	360	..	..	e	..	..	..	77	..	2,037
Mayotte	108	0.3	340	..	..	d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	109	0.7	160	225	4.3	2,070	2.5	..	..	66	..	..
Monaco	32	0.0	16,840	..	..	e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	202	0.8	250	..	..	e	..	..	..	76	..	..
New Caledonia	197	18.6	10	..	..	e	..	..	..	74	..	1,715
Northern Mariana Islands	63	0.5	110	..	..	e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	17	0.5	40	..	..	d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	658	11.0	60	..	..	e	..	10,745	16,330	72	21	29,019
Reunion	664	2.5	270	..	..	e	..	..	..	75	..	1,554
Samoa	172	2.8	60	200	6.9	1,170	6.4	..	..	69	..	132
São Tomé and Príncipe	135	1.0	140	45	6.9	330	3.1	..	..	64	25	77
Seychelles	77	0.5	170	526	3.3	6,850	1.3	..	..	71	21	..
Solomon Islands	389	28.0	10	349	2.2	900	0.0	876 ^f	2,250 ^f	63	..	161
Somalia	9,805	627.3	20	..	..	c	..	..	..	49	..	11
St. Kitts and Nevis	41	0.4	110	240	8.0	5,870	8.3	299	7,310	70	..	..
St. Lucia	158	0.6	260	553	4.6	3,500	3.2	777	4,920	70	..	..
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	112	0.4	290	264	4.7	2,370	4.4	465	4,160	73	..	..
Suriname	432	156.0	3	433	20.5	1,000	19.0	1,136	2,630	71	7	2,151
Swaziland	926	17.2	50	1,122	1.4	1,210	-1.6	3,075	3,320	57	23	454
Tonga	97	0.7	140	175	3.4	1,790	2.9	..	..	72	..	..
Vanuatu	173	12.2	10	224	8.7	1,290	5.7	522 ^f	3,020 ^f	64	..	62
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	98	0.3	290	..	..	e	..	..	..	76	..	..

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. Purchasing power parity. See the notes following these tables. c. Estimated to be low income (\$785 or less). d. Estimated to be upper middle income \$3,116 to \$9,635). e. Estimated to be high income (\$9,636 or more). f. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. g. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$786 to \$3,115).

Data sources

sources. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the World Bank Atlas method (see Statistical methods). Rank is calculated for economies reporting data. Growth is calculated from constant price GNP in national currency units. • **GNP per capita** is gross national product divided by midyear population. GNP per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method. Rank is calculated for economies reporting data. Growth is calculated from constant price GNP per capita in national currency units. • **GNP in PPP terms** is gross national product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNP as the U.S. dollar in the United States. Rank is calculated for

economies reporting data. • **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. • **Adult illiteracy rate** is the percentage of adults aged 15 and above who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. • **Carbon dioxide emissions** are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid fuels, liquid fuels, gas fuels, and gas flaring.

The indicators here and throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. More information about the indicators and their sources can be found in the *About the data, Definitions, and Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.