Users guide

1

Principal sections
Are signposted by these icons:

Section 1 World view

Section 2 People

Section 3 Environment

Section 4 Economy

Section 5 States and markets

Section 6 Global links

The tables
Tables are numbered by section and display the identifying icons of each section. Countries and economies are listed alphabetically (except for Hong Kong, China, which appears after China). Data are shown for 148 economies with populations of more than 1 million people and for which data are regularly reported by the relevant authority, as well as Taiwan, China, in selected tables. Selected indicators for 62 other 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— are shown in table 1.6. The term *country*, used interchangeably with *economy*, does not imply political independence or official recognition by the World Bank, but refers to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. When available, aggregate measures for income and regional groups appear at the end of each table.

3.1 Land use and deforestation

	Land area	Rural population density	Land use						Forest area	Annual deforestation	
			Cropland		Permanent pasture		Other land				
			% of land area		% of land area		% of land area				
	thousand sq km	people per sq km							thousand sq km	sq km	average % change
	1995	1995	1980	1995	1980	1994	1980	1994	1995	1980–95	1990–95
Albania	27	354	26	26	15	15	59	59	10	0	0.0
Algeria	2,382	165	3	3	15	13	82	83	19	234	1.2
Angola	1,247	248	3	3	43	43	54	54	222	2,370	1.0
Argentina	2,737	17	10	10	52	52	38	38	339	894	0.3
Armenia	28	198		25		24			54	3	–84	–2.7
Australia	7,682	6	6	6	57	54	37	40	409	–170	0.0
Austria	83	202	20	18	25	24	56	57	39	0	0.0
Azerbaijan	87	208	.	23	.	25		52	10	0	0.0
Bangladesh	130	1,157	70	67	5	5	25	28	10	88	0.8
Belarus	207	49		30		14		56	74	–688	–1.0
Belgium¹	33	39	24	23	23	21	53	55	7	0	0.0
Benin	111	236	16	17	4	4	80	79	46	596	1.2
Bolivia	1,084	137	2	2	25	24	73	73	483	5,814	1.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51	516		13		24		61	27	0	0.0
Botswana	567	68	1	1	45	45	54	54	139	708	0.5
Brazil	8,457	65	6	6	20	22	74	71	5,511	25,544	0.5
Bulgaria	111	67	38	38	18	16	44	46	32	–6	0.0
Burkina Faso	274	255	10	13	22	22	68	66	43	320	0.7
Burundi	26	623	46	43	39	42	15	14	3	14	0.4
Cambodia	177	209	12	22	3	8	85	70	98	1,638	1.6
Cameroon	465	123	15	15	4	4	81	81	196	1,292	0.6
Canada	9,221	15	5	5	3	3	92	92	2,446	–1,764	–0.1
Central African Republic	623	103	3	3	5	5	92	92	299	1,282	0.4
Chad	1,259	154	3	3	36	36	62	62	110	942	0.6
Chile	749	57	6	6	17	17	77	77	79	292	0.4
China	9,326	913	11	10	36	43	53	47	1,333	866	0.1
Hong Kong, China	1	5,130	7	7	1	1	92	92			
Colombia	1,039	419	5	6	39	39	56	55	530	2,622	0.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2,267	129	3	3	7	7	90	90		.	.
Congo, Rep.	342	755	0	0	29	29	70	70	195	416	0.2
Costa Rica	51	600	10	10	39	46	51	44	12	414	3.0
Côte d'Ivoire	318	272	10	13	41	41	49	46	55	308	0.6
Croatia	56	189		22		20		59	18	0	0.0
Cuba	110	71	30	41	24	20	46	39	18	238	1.2
Czech Republic	77	114		44		12		45	26	–2	0.0
Denmark	42	33	63	55	6	7	31	37	4	0	0.0
Dominican Republic	48	221	29	39	43	43	27	19	16	264	1.6
Ecuador	277	299	9	11	15	18	77	71	111	1,890	1.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	995	1,144	2	3				.	0	0	0.0
El Salvador	21	572	35	37	29	28	36	35	1	38	3.3
Eritrea	101	673		5	.	69		26	3	0	0.0
Estonia	42	36		27		7		66	20	–196	–1.0
Ethiopia	1,000	421		12		20		69	136	624	0.5
Finland	305	74	.		1	0		200	168	0.1
France	550	80	34	35	23	19	42	45	150	–1,608	–1.1
Gabon	258	163	2	2	18	18	80	80	179	910	0.5
Gambia, The	10	452			19	20			1	9	0.9
Georgia	70	290		16		27		57	30	0	0.0
Germany	349	93	30	36	17	15	53	50	107	0	0.0
Ghana	228	391	16	20	37	37	47	43	90	1,172	1.3
Greece	129	178	30	27	41	41	29	32	65	–1,408	–2.3
Guatemala	108	479	16	18	12	24	72	58	38	824	2.1
Guinea	246	667	3	4	44	44	54	53	64	748	1.1
Guinea-Bissau	28	279	10	12	38	38	51	50	23	104	0.4
Haiti	28	973	32	33	18	18	49	49	0	8	3.4
Honduras	112	196	16	18	13	14	71	68	41	1,022	2.3

118 1998 World Development Indicators

Indicators
Indicators are shown for the most recent year or period for which data are available and, in most tables, for an earlier year or period. Time-series data are available in the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM.

2

3.1

	Land area	Rural population density	Land use						Forest area	Annual deforestation	
			Cropland % of land area		Permanent pasture % of land area		Other land % of land area				
	thousand sq km 1996	people per sq km 1995	1980	1995	1980	1994	1980	1994	thousand sq km 1995	sq km 1990-95	average % change 1990-95
Hungary	92	75	58	54	14	12	28	34	17	-88	-0.5
India	2,973	410	57	57	4	4	39	39	650	-72	0.0
Indonesia	1,812	732	14	17	7	7	79	77	1,098	10,844	1.0
Iran, Islamic Rep	1,622	148	8	11	27	27	64	61	15	284	1.7
Iraq	437	96	12	13	9	9	78	78	1	0	0.0
Ireland	69	115	16	19	67	45	17	36	6	-140	-2.7
Israel	21	147	20	21	6	7	74	72	1	0	0.0
Italy	294	236	42	37	17	16	40	47	65	-58	-0.1
	11	.		22	24	24	.	.			7.2
				12	2	2	,				0.1
Jordan	89	375	4	5	9	9	87	87	0	12	2.5
Kazakhstan	2,671	21	.	12	.	70		17	105	-1,928	-1.9
Kenya	569	476	8	8	37	37	55	55	13	34	0.3
	. .	. .	16	17	0	0	84	83	62	0	0.0
		.	22	20	1	1	77	78	76	130	0.2
Kuwait	18	927	0	0	8	8	92	92	0	0	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	192	336	..	7		47		46	7	0	0.0
Lao PDR	231	417	3	4	3	3	94	93	.		.
Latvia	62	40	.	28		13		59	29	-250	-0.9
Lebanon	10	. .	30	30	1	1	69	69	1	52	7.8
Lesotho	30			.	66	66			0	0	0.0
Libya	1,760	41	1	1	7	8	91	91	4	0	0.0
				46		8	.	46	20	-112	-0.6
				26		26	.	49	10	2	0.0
Madagascar	. . .	. . .	5	5	41	41	54	53	151	1,300	0.8
Malawi	.	.	14	15	20	20	66	62	33	546	1.6
	. . .	.	: -		1	1	85	76	155	4,002	2.4
					5	25	74	73	116	1,136	1.0
			.		8	38	62	62	6	0	0.0
					3	3	44	44	0	0	0.0
Mexico	. . .	-			39	42	48	45	554	5,080	0.9
Moldova						11		22	.4	0	0.0
Mongolia	1,567	73	1	1	79	75	20	24	94	0	0.0
Morocco	-		18	21	47	47	35	32	38	118	0.3
	-		4	4	56	56	40	40	169	1,162	0.7
	658	351	15	16	1	1	84	84	272	3,874	1.4
Namibia	823	121	1	1	46	46	53	53	124	420	0.3
Nepal	143	659	16	21	13	12	71	69	48	548	1.1
Netherlands	-	1	24	27	35	31	41	42	3	0	0.0
New Zealand			13	12	53	51	34	38	79	-434	-0.6
Nicaragua	121	67	11	23	40	40	49	39	56	1,508	2.5
Niger	1,267	148	.	.	8	8			26	0	0.0
Nigeria	911	222	33	36	44	44	23	20	139	1,214	0.9
Norway	307	118	3	3	0	0	97	97	81	-180	-0.2
Oman	212	3,256	0	0	5	5	95	95	0	0	0.0
Pakistan	771	405	26	28	6	6	67	66	17	550	2.9
	-	.		9	17	20	75	71	28	636	2.1
	.	.	1	1	0	0	99	99	369	1,332	0.4
Paraguay	397		4	6	40	55	56	40	115	3,266	2.6
Peru	1,280		3	3	21	21	- -	.		. . .	.
Philippines	298	586	29	32	3	4		.		. .	
Poland	304	99	49	48	13	13					
Portugal	92	278	34	33	9	10	57	57	29	-240	-0.9
Puerto Rico	9	3,022	11	9	39	26	-	. .		24	0.9
Romania			46	43	19	21				12	0.0
Russian Federation				8		5			87	7,636	0	0.0

Statistics

Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 1996, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Exceptions are noted throughout the tables.

On 1 July 1997 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Data for China do not include data for Hong Kong, China, or Taiwan, China, unless otherwise noted.

Data for the Democratic Republic of Congo (Congo, Dem. Rep. in the table listings) refer to the former Zaire. For clarity, this edition also uses the formal name of the Republic of Congo (Congo, Rep. in the table listings).

Data are shown whenever possible for the individual countries formed from the former Czechoslovakia—the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

Data are shown for Eritrea whenever possible, but in most cases before 1992 Eritrea is included in the data for Ethiopia.

Data for Germany refer to the unified Germany unless otherwise noted.

Data for Jordan refer to the East Bank only unless otherwise noted.

In 1991 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) was dissolved into 15 countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan). Whenever possible, data are shown for the individual countries.

Data for the Republic of Yemen refer to that country from 1990 onward; data for previous years refer to aggregated data of the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the former Yemen Arab Republic unless otherwise noted.

Whenever possible, data are shown for the individual countries formed from the former Yugoslavia—Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. All references to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the tables are to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro).

Additional information about the data is provided in *Primary data documentation*. That section summarizes national and international efforts to improve basic data collection and gives information on primary sources, census years, fiscal years, and other background information. *Statistical methods* provides technical information on some of the general calculations and formulas used throughout the book.

Discrepancies in data presented in different editions of the *World Development Indicators* reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus readers are advised not to compare data series between editions of the *World Development Indicators* or between different World Bank publications. Consistent time-series data for 1960–96 are available on the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM. Except where noted, growth rates are in real terms. (See *Statistical methods* for information on the methods used to calculate growth rates.) Data for some economic indicators for some economies are presented in fiscal years rather than calendar years; see *Primary data documentation*. All dollar figures are current U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The methods used for converting national currencies are described in *Statistical methods*.

3

The World Bank's classification of economies

For operational and analytical purposes the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national product (GNP) per capita. Every economy is classified as low income, middle income (subdivided into lower middle and upper middle), or high income. For income classifications see the map on the inside front cover and the list on the front cover flap. Note that classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status. Because GNP per capita changes over time, the country composition of income groups may change from one *World Development Indicators* to the next. Once the classification is fixed for an edition, all historical data presented are based on the same country grouping using the most recent year for which GNP per capita data are available (1996 in this edition). Low-income economies are those with a GNP per capita of $785 or less in 1996. Middle-income economies are those with GNP per capita of more than $785 but less than $9,636. Lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies are separated at GNP per capita of $3,115. High-income economies are those with a GNP per capita of $9,636 or more.

Aggregate measures for income groups

The aggregate measures for income groups include 210 economies (economies presented in the main tables plus the economies listed in table 1.6) wherever data are available. To maintain consistency in the aggregate measures over time and between tables, missing data are imputed where possible. Most aggregates are totals (designated by a *t* if the aggregates include gap-filled estimates for missing data; otherwise totals are designated by an *s* for simple totals), median values (*m*), or weighted averages (*w*). Gap filling of amounts not allocated to countries may result in discrepancies between subgroup aggregates and overall totals. See *Statistical methods* for further discussion of aggregation methods.

Aggregate measures for regions

The aggregate measures for regions include only low- and middle-income economies (note that these measures include developing economies with populations of less than 1 million, including those listed in table 1.6). The country composition of regions is based on the World Bank's analytical regions and may differ from common geographic usage. For regional classifications see the map on the inside back cover and the list on the back cover flap. See *Statistical methods* for further discussion of aggregation methods.

3.1

	Land area	Rural population density	Land use						Forest area	Annual deforestation	
			Arable land		Permanent pasture		Other land area				average
	thousand sq km 1996	people per sq km 1995	% of land area 1980	% of land area 1995	% of land area 1980	% of land area 1994	% of land area 1980	% of land area 1994	thousand sq km 1995	sq km 1990–95	% change 1990–95
Rwanda	25	710	41	47	28	28	10	25	3	4	0.2
Saudi Arabia	2,150	88	1	2	40	56	60	4	2	18	0.8
Senegal	193	298	12	12	30	30	56	54	74	496	0.7
Sierra Leone	72	639	7	9	31	21	62	62	13	426	3.0
Singapore	1	0	13	2					0	0	0.0
Slovak Republic	48	148		35		17		49	20	-24	-0.1
Slovenia	20	414		14		25		61	11	0	0.0
South Africa	1,221	125	11	13	67	67	20	21	85	150	0.2
Spain	499	60	41	40	22	21	37	34	54	0	0.0
Sri Lanka	65	1,549	29	29	7	7	64	64	18	202	1.1
Sudan	2,376	142	5	5	41	46	54	48	416	3,526	0.8
Sweden	412	54	7	7	2	1	91	91	244	24	0.0
Switzerland	40	688	10	11	41	29	48	60	11	0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	184	134	31	32	46	45	23	22	2	52	2.2
Tajikistan	141	489		6		25		69	4	0	0.0
Tanzania	884	748	3	4	40	40	57	56	325	3,226	1.0
Thailand	511	278	36	40	1	2	63	58	116	3,294	2.6
Togo	54	138	43	45	4	4	53	51	12	186	1.4
Trinidad and Tobago	5	496	23	24	2	2	74	74	2	26	1.5
Tunisia	155	120	30	31	22	20	48	48	6	30	0.5
Turkey	770	77	37	36	13	16	50	48	89	0	0.0
Turkmenistan	470	177		3		64		33	38	0	0.0
Uganda	200	341	28	34	9	9	63	57	61	592	0.9
Ukraine	579	46		58		13		28	92	-54	-0.1
United Arab Emirates	84	1,172	0	1	2	3	97	96	1	0	0.0
United Kingdom	242	107	29	25	47	46	24	29	24	-126	-0.5
United States	9,159	54	21	21	26	26	53	53	2,125	-5,886	-0.3
Uruguay	175	15	8	7	78	77	14	15	8	4	0.0
Uzbekistan	414	327		11		50		39	91	-2,280	-2.7
Venezuela	882	115	4	4	20	21	76	75	440	5,034	1.1
Vietnam	325	1,062	20	21	1	1	79	79	91	1,352	1.4
West Bank and Gaza											
Yemen, Rep.	528	702	3	3	30	30	67	67	0	0	0.0
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	102	123		40		21		39	18	0	0.0
Zambia	743	97	7	7	40	40	53	53	314	2,644	0.8
Zimbabwe	387	244	7	8	44	44	49	48	87	500	0.8
World	**130,129 s**	**559 w**	**11 w**	**11 w**	**27 w**	**26 w**	**61 w**	**62 w**	**32,712 w**	**101,724 w**	**0.3 w**
Low income	38,294	634	12	13	31	32	58	54	6,227	38,690	0.6
Excl. China & India	26,994	515	8	9	32	32	59	59	4,243	37,896	0.9
Middle income	59,864	401	9	10	26	23	65	67	19,395	74,598	0.4
Lower middle income	39,310	462	10	11	21	18	68	71	12,934	37,888	0.3
	20,574	170	7	9	30	32	63	59	7,100	36,710	0.5
	99,178	583	10	11	28	27	61	61	26,211	113,288	0.4
	15,869	841	11	12	30	34	59	54	3,756	29,826	0.8
Europe & Central Asia	23,864	134		13		16		71	8,590	-5,798	-0.1
Latin America & Carib.	20,064	230	7	6	28	29	65	6	9,064	57,766	0.6
Middle East & N. Africa	10,972	193	5	6	23	26	72	68	89	800	0.9
	4,781	609	44	45	11	10	46	45	744	1,316	0.2
	23,628	356	6	7	54	34	58	57	3,969	29,378	0.7
High income	30,951	215			25	24			6,501	-11,564	-0.2

a. Includes Luxembourg

Footnotes

Known deviations from standard definitions or breaks in comparability over time or across countries are either footnoted in the tables or noted in *About the data*. When available data are deemed to be too weak to provide reliable measures of levels and trends or do not adequately adhere to international standards, the data are not shown.

4

About the data

The data in the table show that land use patterns are changing. They also indicate major differences in resource endowments and uses among countries. True comparability is limited, however, by variations in definitions, statistical methods, and the quality of data collection. For example, countries use different definitions of land use. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the primary compiler of these data, occasionally adjusts its definitions of land use categories and sometimes revises earlier data. Because the data reflect changes in data reporting procedures as well as actual changes in land use, apparent trends should be interpreted with caution.

Satellite images show land use different from that given by ground-based measures in terms of both area under cultivation and type of land use. Furthermore, land use data in countries such as India are based on reporting systems that were geared to the collection of land revenue. Because taxes on land are no longer a major source of government revenue, the quality and coverage of land use data (except for cropland) have declined. Data on forest area may be particularly unreliable because of different definitions and irregular surveys.

Estimates of forest area are from the FAO's *State of the World's Forests 1997*, which provides information on forest cover as of 1995 and a revised estimate of forest cover in 1990. Forest cover data for developing countries are based on country assessments that were prepared at different times and that, for reporting purposes, had to be adapted to the standard reference years of 1990 and 1995. This adjustment was made with a deforestation model that was designed to correlate forest cover change over time with ancillary variables, including population change and density, initial forest cover, and ecological zone of the forest area under consideration. Although the same model was used to estimate forest cover for the 1990 forest assessment, the inputs to *State of the World's Forests 1997* had more recent and accurate information on boundaries of ecological zones and, in some countries, new national forest cover assessments. Specifically, for the calculation of the forest cover area for 1995 and recalculation of the 1990 estimates, new forest inventory information was used for Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Sierra Leone. The new information on global totals raised estimates of forest cover. For industrial countries, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the FAO use a detailed questionnaire to survey the forest cover in each country.

Definitions

• **Land area** is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes. • **Rural population density** is the rural population divided by the arable land area. Rural population is the difference between total and urban population (see definitions in tables 2.1 and 3.10). • **Land use** is broken into three categories. **Cropland** includes land under temporary and permanent crops, temporary meadows, market and kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Permanent crops are those that do not need to be replanted after each harvest, excluding trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild. **Other land** includes forest and woodland as well as logged-over areas to be forested in the near future. Also included are uncultivated land, grassland not used for pasture, wetlands, wastelands, and built-up areas—residential, recreational, and industrial lands and areas covered by roads and other fabricated infrastructure. • **Forest area** is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not (see *About the data*). • **Annual deforestation** refers to the permanent conversion of natural forest area to other uses, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure development. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuelwood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. Negative numbers indicate an increase in forest area.

Data sources

Arable land per capita in selected countries, 1995