

## 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 for Taiwan, China, in selected tables. Selected indicators for 58 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.

## 2.4 Employment by economic activity

	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	% of male labor force	% of female labor force	% of male labor force	% of female labor force	% of male labor force	% of female labor force	% of male labor force	% of female labor force	% of male labor force	% of female labor force	% of male labor force	% of female labor force
	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*
Albania	54	22	62	27	28	45	17	45	18	34	21	28
Algeria	27	..	69	..	33	..	6	..	40	..	25	..
Angola	67	..	87	..	13	..	1	..	20	..	11	..
Argentina	17	2	3	0	40	33	18	2	44	65	79	88
Armenia	21	..	21	..	48	..	38	..	31	..	41	..
Australia	8	6	4	4	39	31	16	11	53	63	80	85
Austria	..	6	..	8	..	42	..	14	..	52	..	78
Azerbaijan	28	..	42	..	36	..	20	..	36	..	38	..
Bangladesh	67	54	81	78	5	11	14	8	29	34	5	11
Belarus	29	..	23	..	44	..	33	..	28	..	44	..
Belgium	..	3	..	2	..	41	..	16	..	56	..	81
Benin	66	..	69	..	10	..	4	..	24	..	27	..
Bolivia	52	2	28	2	21	40	19	16	27	58	53	82
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	..	38	..	45	..	24	..	30	..	39	..
Botswana	6	3	3	2	41	38	8	18	53	60	89	80
Brazil	34	28	20	23	30	26	13	9	36	45	67	68
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	92	..	93	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	5	..
Burundi	88	..	98	..	4	..	1	..	9	..	1	..
Cambodia	70	71	80	79	7	6	7	3	23	23	14	18
Cameroon	65	..	87	..	11	..	2	..	24	..	11	..
Canada	7	5	3	2	38	32	16	12	58	63	84	86
Central African Republic	79	..	90	..	5	..	1	..	15	..	9	..
Chad	82	..	95	..	6	..	0	..	12	..	4	..
Chile	22	19	3	4	27	34	16	14	51	47	81	81
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong, China	2	0	1	0	47	31	56	15	52	69	43	85
Colombia	2	1	1	0	39	32	26	21	59	66	74	76
Congo, Dem. Rep.	62	..	84	..	18	..	4	..	20	..	12	..
Congo, Rep.	42	..	81	..	20	..	2	..	38	..	17	..
Costa Rica	34	27	6	6	25	26	20	17	40	46	74	76
Côte d'Ivoire	60	..	75	..	10	..	5	..	30	..	20	..
Croatia	..	7	..	3	..	50	..	34	..	43	..	63
Cuba	30	..	10	..	32	..	22	..	39	..	68	..
Czech Republic	13	7	11	4	57	50	39	29	30	43	50	66
Denmark	11	5	4	2	41	36	16	15	48	58	80	83
Dominican Republic	40	..	11	..	26	..	16	..	34	..	73	..
Ecuador	44	10	22	2	21	27	15	16	34	64	63	83
Egypt, Arab Rep.	46	32	10	43	21	25	14	9	34	43	76	48
El Salvador	51	38	10	7	21	25	21	21	28	37	69	72
Eritrea	79	..	88	..	7	..	2	..	14	..	11	..
Estonia	19	16	12	8	50	39	36	27	31	44	52	65
Ethiopia	90	89	89	88	2	2	2	2	8	9	10	11
Finland	15	9	12	5	45	39	23	14	39	52	63	81
France	9	6	7	4	44	37	22	15	47	57	71	81
Gabon	59	..	74	..	18	..	6	..	24	..	21	..
Gambia, The	78	..	93	..	10	..	3	..	13	..	5	..
Georgia	31	..	34	..	33	..	21	..	37	..	45	..
Germany	..	3	..	3	..	46	..	19	..	51	..	79
Ghana	66	..	57	..	12	..	14	..	22	..	29	..
Greece	..	18	..	23	..	28	..	13	..	54	..	64
Guatemala	64	..	17	..	17	..	27	..	19	..	56	..
Guinea	86	..	97	..	2	..	1	..	12	..	3	..
Guinea-Bissau	81	..	98	..	3	..	0	..	17	..	3	..
Haiti	81	..	53	..	8	..	8	..	11	..	39	..
Honduras	63	53	40	7	17	19	9	27	20	28	51	66

55 2000 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 on the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM.

## Employment by economic activity 2.4

PEOPLE



	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	% of male labor force	% of female labor force	% of male labor force	% of female labor force	% of male labor force	% of female labor force	% of male labor force	% of female labor force	% of male labor force	% of female labor force	% of male labor force	% of female labor force
	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*
Hungary	24	11	19	5	45	40	36	25	31	50	45	71
India	63	..	83	..	15	..	9	..	22	..	8	..
Indonesia	57	41	53	42	13	21	13	16	29	39	32	42
Iran, Islamic Rep.	36	..	50	..	28	..	17	..	35	..	33	..
Iraq	21	..	62	..	24	..	11	..	55	..	28	..
Ireland	..	15	..	3	..	34	..	15	..	49	..	79
Israel	8	3	4	1	39	38	16	14	52	58	80	84
Italy	13	7	16	7	43	38	28	22	44	55	56	72
Jamaica	47	31	23	11	20	27	8	12	33	42	69	77
Japan	9	5	13	6	40	39	28	24	51	55	58	69
Jordan	..	6	..	4	24	27	7	10	76	66	93	87
Kazakhstan	28	..	20	..	38	..	25	..	34	..	55	..
Kenya	23	19	25	20	24	23	9	9	53	58	65	71
Korea, Dem. Rep.	39	..	52	..	37	..	20	..	24	..	28	..
Korea, Rep.	31	10	39	13	32	38	24	21	37	52	37	66
Kuwait	2	..	0	..	36	..	3	..	62	..	97	..
Kyrgyz Republic	35	48	33	49	34	12	23	7	32	31	44	38
Laos PDR	77	..	82	..	7	..	4	..	16	..	13	..
Latvia	18	23	14	18	49	33	35	20	32	44	50	62
Lebanon	13	..	20	..	29	..	21	..	58	..	59	..
Lesotho	26	..	64	..	52	..	5	..	22	..	31	..
Libya	16	..	63	..	29	..	3	..	55	..	34	..
Lithuania	26	23	29	18	47	35	30	21	27	42	41	61
Macedonia, FYR	30	10	47	6	38	53	23	41	32	32	30	51
Madagascar	73	..	93	..	9	..	2	..	19	..	5	..
Malawi	78	50	96	73	10	25	1	7	12	25	3	20
Malaysia	34	19	43	14	26	36	21	30	40	46	36	56
Mali	86	..	92	..	2	..	1	..	12	..	7	..
Mauritania	65	..	79	..	11	..	2	..	24	..	19	..
Mauritius	29	15	30	13	19	39	40	43	47	46	31	45
Mexico	..	30	..	13	..	24	..	19	..	46	..	68
Moldova	49	..	38	..	32	..	21	..	19	..	41	..
Mongolia	43	..	36	..	21	..	21	..	36	..	43	..
Morocco	48	4	72	3	23	33	14	46	29	63	14	51
Mozambique	72	..	97	..	14	..	1	..	14	..	2	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	52	..	42	..	22	..	10	..	27	..	47	..
Nepal	91	..	98	..	1	..	0	..	8	..	2	..
Netherlands	..	4	..	3	..	32	..	10	..	62	..	85
New Zealand	..	11	..	6	..	33	..	13	..	56	..	81
Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	7	8	6	5	69	51	29	24	25	41	66	71
Nigeria	52	..	57	..	10	..	5	..	38	..	38	..
Norway	10	7	6	3	40	35	14	10	50	59	80	87
Oman	52	..	24	..	21	..	33	..	27	..	43	..
Pakistan	..	..	67	..	20	..	11	..	36	..	22	..
Panama	37	..	6	3	24	21	12	11	39	50	81	86
Papua New Guinea	76	..	92	..	8	..	2	..	16	..	6	..
Paraguay	58	6	9	1	20	37	22	13	22	57	70	87
Peru	45	10	25	5	20	27	14	12	35	63	61	83
Philippines	60	48	37	28	16	19	15	13	25	33	48	59
Poland	..	21	..	20	..	41	..	21	..	38	..	59
Portugal	22	12	35	16	44	40	25	21	34	48	40	64
Puerto Rico	8	12	1	0	24	26	29	15	67	70	70	84
Romania	..	35	..	43	..	36	..	24	..	29	..	33
Russian Federation	19	..	13	..	50	..	37	..	31	..	50	..

2000 World Development Indicators 56

## Statistics

Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 1998, 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. On 20 December 1999 China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Macao. Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong, China; Taiwan, China; or Macao, China.

Data for the Democratic Republic of the 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.

On 25 October 1999 the United Nations Transitional Administration for East Timor (UNTAET) assumed responsibility for the administration of East Timor. Data for Indonesia include East Timor.

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 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 for the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the former Yemen Arab Republic unless otherwise noted.

In December 1999 the official name of Venezuela was changed to República Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela, RB, in the table listings).

Whenever possible, data are shown for the individual countries formed from the former Socialist Federal Republic of 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) unless otherwise noted.

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. *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 1960–98 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*.

**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 edition of the *World Development Indicators* to the next. Once the classification is fixed for an edition, using the most recent year for which GNP per capita data are available (1998 in this edition), all historical data presented are based on the same country grouping.

Low-income economies are those with a GNP per capita of \$760 or less in 1998. Middle-income economies are those with a GNP per capita of more than \$760 but less than \$9,360. Lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies are separated at a GNP per capita of \$3,030. High-income economies are those with a GNP per capita of \$9,361 or more. The 11 participating member countries of the European Monetary Union (EMU) are presented as a subgroup under high-income economies.

**Aggregate measures for income groups**

The aggregate measures for income groups include 206 economies (the economies listed in the main tables plus those in table 1.6) wherever data are available. Note that in this edition table 1.6 does not include France's overseas departments—French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion—which are now included in the national accounts (GNP and other economic measures) of France. 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.



2.4 Employment by economic activity

	Agriculture		Industry		Services							
	Male % of male labor force	Female % of female labor force	Male % of male labor force	Female % of female labor force	Male % of male labor force	Female % of female labor force						
	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*	1980	1992-97*						
Rwanda	88	..	98	..	5	..	1	..	7	..	1	..
Saudi Arabia	45	..	25	..	17	..	5	..	39	..	70	..
Senegal	74	..	90	..	9	..	5	..	17	..	8	..
Sierra Leone	63	..	82	..	20	..	4	..	17	..	14	..
Singapore	2	0	..	0	33	34	40	25	65	66	59	75
Slovak Republic	15	11	13	6	38	49	34	28	48	41	54	67
Slovenia	14	12	17	13	49	49	37	31	38	38	46	57
South Africa	18	..	16	..	45	..	16	..	37	..	68	..
Spain	20	10	18	6	42	99	21	14	39	52	60	80
Sri Lanka	44	33	51	40	19	22	18	24	30	41	28	34
Sudan	66	..	88	..	9	..	4	..	24	..	8	..
Sweden	8	4	3	1	45	39	16	12	47	57	81	87
Switzerland	8	5	5	4	47	35	23	15	46	59	72	82
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	23	..	54	..	28	..	16	..	49	..
Tajikistan	36	..	54	..	54	..	29	..	16	..	35	..
Tanzania	80	..	92	..	7	..	2	..	13	..	7	..
Thailand	68	49	74	52	13	22	8	17	20	29	18	32
Togo	70	..	67	..	12	..	7	..	19	..	26	..
Trinidad and Tobago	11	14	9	5	44	33	21	13	45	54	70	82
Tunisia	33	22	53	20	30	32	32	40	37	44	16	38
Turkey	45	30	88	65	22	29	5	13	33	41	8	21
Turkmenistan	33	..	46	..	32	..	16	..	36	..	38	..
Uganda	84	..	91	..	6	..	2	..	10	..	8	..
Ukraine	26	..	24	..	40	..	33	..	28	..	44	..
United Arab Emirates	5	..	0	..	40	..	7	..	55	..	93	..
United Kingdom	4	3	3	1	48	38	23	13	49	59	76	86
United States	5	4	2	2	40	34	19	13	55	63	80	85
Uruguay	..	..	7	..	2	..	34	..	17	..	59	..
Uzbekistan	35	..	46	..	34	..	19	..	32	..	36	..
Venezuela, RB	20	19	2	2	31	28	18	14	49	53	79	84
Vietnam	71	70	75	71	16	12	10	9	13	18	15	20
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	60	..	98	..	19	..	1	..	21	..	1	..
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	..	..	49	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	32	..
Zambia	69	..	85	..	13	..	3	..	19	..	13	..
Zimbabwe	29	23	50	38	31	32	8	10	40	46	42	52
Low income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excl. China & India	64	..	73	..	12	..	8	..	24	..	19	..
Middle income	33	..	31	..	33	..	25	..	34	..	45	..
Lower middle income	34	..	29	..	34	..	26	..	32	..	45	..
Upper middle income	..	24	..	22	..	30	..	15	..	46	..	62
Low & middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	26	..	26	..	43	..	31	..	31	..	43	..
Latin America & Carib.	..	22	..	13	..	28	..	13	..	50	..	74
Middle East & N. Africa	39	..	47	..	25	..	14	..	37	..	40	..
South Asia	64	..	83	..	14	..	10	..	23	..	8	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	62	..	74	..	14	..	5	..	24	..	22	..
High income	8	5	7	3	41	37	22	16	51	58	71	81

a. Data are for the most recent year available.

**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

PEOPLE

## Employment by economic activity 2.4

**About the data**

The International Labour Organization (ILO) classifies economic activity on the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities. Because this classification is based on where work is performed (industry) rather than on the type of work performed (occupation), all of an enterprise's employees are classified under the same industry, regardless of their trade or occupation. The categories should add up to 100 percent. Where they do not, the differences arise because of people who are not classifiable by economic activity.

Data on employment are drawn from labor force surveys, establishment censuses and surveys, administrative records of social insurance schemes, and official national estimates. The concept of employment generally refers to people above a certain age who worked, or who held a job, during a reference period. Employment data include both full-time and part-time workers. There are however, many differences in how countries define and measure employment, particularly for part-time workers, students, members of the armed forces, and household, or contributing family, workers. Where data are obtained from establishment surveys, they cover only employees; thus self-employed and contributing family members are excluded. In such cases the employment share of the agricultural sector is underreported. Countries also take very different approaches to the treatment of unemployed people. In most countries unemployed people with previous job experience are classified according to their last job. But in some countries the unemployed and people seeking their first job are not classifiable by economic activity. Because of these differences, the size and distribution of employment by economic activity may not be fully comparable across countries (ILO, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* 1996, p. 64).

The ILO's *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* reports data by major divisions of the ISIC revision 2 or ISIC revision 3. In this table the reported divisions or categories are aggregated into three broad groups: agriculture, industry, and services. An increasing number of countries report economic activity according to the ISIC. Where data are supplied according to national classifications, however, industry definitions and descriptions may differ. In addition, classification into broad groups may obscure fundamental differences in countries' industrial patterns. The distribution of economic activity by gender reveals some interesting patterns. Agriculture accounts for the largest share of female employment in much of Africa and Asia. Services account for much of the increase in women's labor force participation in North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and high-income economies. Worldwide, women are underrepresented in industry.

**Definitions**

- **Agriculture** includes hunting, forestry, and fishing, corresponding to major division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3).
- **Industry** includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction, corresponding to major divisions 2–5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C–F (ISIC revision 3).
- **Services** include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services; corresponding to major divisions 6–9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G–P (ISIC revision 3).

**Data sources**

The employment data are from the ILO's database indicators of the *Labour Market* (1999 issue).

**Figure 2.4**

**The informal sector is a vital source of employment**

Country	Total	Male	Female
Slovak Rep.	~20	~20	~20
Pakistan	~65	~65	~65
Myanmar	~45	~45	~45
Jamaica	~25	~25	~25
Tanzania	~80	~80	~80

Note: Data for Pakistan refer to 1992 and those for Tanzania to 1995.  
Source: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market.

**Informal sector employment is an essential survival strategy in countries lacking social safety nets such as unemployment insurance or where pensions are absent—especially in the public sector—are low-income informal sector is a vital part of the economy and of the labor market in many developing countries, especially in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.**

2000 World Development Indicators 58

### Notes about data

*About the data* provides a general discussion of international data standards, data collection methods, and sources of potential errors and inconsistencies. Readers are urged to read these notes to gain an understanding of the reliability and limitations of the data presented. For a full discussion of data collection methods and definitions readers should consult the technical documentation provided by the original compilers cited in *Data sources*.

### Definitions

*Definitions* provide short descriptions of the main indicators in each table.

### Sources

Partners are identified in the *Data sources* section following each table, and key publications of the partners drawn on for the table are identified. For a description of our partners and information on their data publications see the *Partners* section.

### Figures

When appropriate, tables are accompanied by figures highlighting particular trends or issues.

### Symbols

- .. means that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data in the years shown.
- 0 or 0.0 means zero or less than half the unit shown.
- / in dates, as in 1990/91, means that the period of time, usually 12 months, straddles two calendar years and refers to a crop year, a survey year, or a fiscal year.
- \$ means current U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
- > means more than.
- < means less than.

### Data presentation conventions

- A blank means not applicable or that an aggregate is not analytically meaningful.
- A billion is 1,000 million.
- A trillion is 1,000 billion.
- Figures in italics indicate data that are for years or periods other than those specified.
- Data for years that are more than three years from the range shown are footnoted.

*The cutoff date for data is 1 February 2000.*