

# 2003 | WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

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If you have questions or comments about this product, please contact:

Development Data Group  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street NW, Room MC2-812, Washington, DC 20433, USA  
Hotline: 800 590 1906 or 202 473 7824; fax 202 522 1498  
Email: [data@worldbank.org](mailto:data@worldbank.org)  
Web site: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) or [www.worldbank.org/data](http://www.worldbank.org/data)

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# 2003 | WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS



The World Bank



# FOREWORD

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When the world's nations adopted the Millennium Declaration in September 2000, they made a commitment to quicken the pace of development and ensure that its benefits reach all people. We at the World Bank share that commitment. The challenge now is to scale up our efforts to meet the goals that we have set for ourselves.

The Millennium Development Goals set specific targets for achieving development progress. We know what this effort will require. First, good development outcomes require good policies and institutions that are country owned and driven. Second, the global economic environment, including trade and financial systems, must be open, fair, and supportive. Third, when these conditions are met, development assistance can be highly effective. But the poorest countries will need substantial increases in assistance if they are to reach the Millennium Development Goals.

In the past three years our partners—developing countries, high-income countries, and international agencies—have shaped an unprecedented consensus on how to achieve progress. In Doha, Qatar, in November 2001 the members of the World Trade Organization declared that the next round of trade negotiations would place the interests of the developing countries at the top of the agenda. In Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002 developing countries committed to improving their governance, institutions, and policies, and rich countries committed to increasing aid, opening trade, and supporting capacity building. And in Johannesburg, South Africa, in August 2002 the international community addressed the challenges of achieving sustainable development and protecting the environment. Together, these agreements provide the foundations for a global partnership for development.

Over the past 40 years the developing world has seen tangible but uneven growth and poverty reduction. The *World Development Indicators* documents much of that story. In 1962 the list of the 20 poorest countries in the world included the Republic of Korea, Botswana, China, and India. Today Korea has joined the ranks of the high-income economies. Botswana's average real income has doubled almost four times, placing it among upper-middle-income countries. China, where poverty is falling rapidly, is now the sixth largest economy in the world. And India, after opening its economy and accelerating growth, has moved well above the 20 poorest.

Still, the *World Development Indicators* reminds us that growth alone will not be enough to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Hundreds of millions of people suffer illnesses and early deaths that could be prevented if basic health services were widely available. Each year more than 10 million children die before their fifth birthday. More than 100 million children do not attend primary school. And more than a billion people lack access to a safe source of water. These figures pose enormous challenges. Speaking plainly, many of the poorest countries will not reach the Millennium Development Goals unless all development partners take decisive action without further delay.

One more thing we need to do: continue to measure our efforts using the best statistics available and to use that information wisely to set policies, guide programs, and monitor outcomes. The *World Development Indicators* is the result of a worldwide effort shared by many people and agencies. It is another example of development partnership, something very important to us. Our focus is on scaling up support for capacity building in statistics and working with our partners to improve the internationally comparable data set that is needed to monitor development policies, actions, and outcomes. Statistics are not the most glamorous work. But without them we would not know how far we have come—or how far we have to go.



James D. Wolfensohn  
President  
The World Bank Group

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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# PREFACE

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When launched more than a quarter century ago, the *World Development Indicators* presented a statistical snapshot of the world as seen by development economists. As our understanding of the development process has grown, so has the *World Development Indicators*. It now encompasses more than 500 indicators covering 152 countries, selected from a database spanning 40 years with more than 800 indicators for 208 countries. It provides a larger picture of poverty trends and social welfare, the use of environmental resources, the performance of the public sector, and the integration of the global economy.

The availability of internationally comparable statistics has encouraged a new focus on measuring development outcomes. The Millennium Development Goals, adopted by all members of the United Nations, set specific, quantified targets for reducing poverty and achieving progress in health, education, and the use of environmental resources. (The *World view* section reports on these goals and on the commitments by richer countries to help poorer countries achieve them.) These goals and the growing emphasis on results-focused development strategies have in turn increased the demand for timely, reliable, and relevant data.

But many countries still lack the capacity to produce and use reliable statistical information. A shortage of skills, resources, and technology has often led to incomplete or erroneous data. And the unreliability of data has meant less demand from potential users and fewer resources for statistical agencies. The result: a long history of underinvestment in the most public of all goods—information.

In the past several years the World Bank has expanded its efforts to help developing countries break out of this vicious cycle. Working in partnership with national agencies and international donors, we are helping to build the capacity of statistical systems to collect, compile, and disseminate reliable statistics. We also support training programs to increase the use of statistics to inform public choices. And by participating in the international statistical system, we help to provide frameworks and standards to guide practitioners.

Improving statistics requires real resources. The World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, supported by contributions from bilateral aid agencies, provides grants to support planning of statistical systems. For larger, long-term projects a new lending facility will provide funding for reforming and expanding statistical services.

But making long-term improvements in statistics requires more than money. We work closely with the International Monetary Fund on the implementation of the General Data Dissemination System and Data Quality Assessment Framework, both of which encourage countries to improve the quality of official statistics. The World Bank is an active member of the Partnership in Statistics for the 21st Century—the PARIS21 consortium—which helps to build awareness of statistics and provides a forum where statisticians, policymakers, and other users of data can interact and articulate needs. And we are leading the work of the International Comparison Programme in non-OECD countries to produce a new set of international price data.

The *World Development Indicators* reflects the efforts of many people and organizations. We have tried to acknowledge our debts in the *Partners* section and the *About the data* pages that accompany each table. Our purpose is to serve you, the user of statistics, whether a policymaker, researcher, commentator, or interested citizen. We hope that the *World Development Indicators* goes some way toward meeting your needs. You can find out more about our products at <http://www.worldbank.org/data>. And you can send queries and comments to [data@worldbank.org](mailto:data@worldbank.org).

Shaida Badiee  
Director  
Development Data Group

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# PARTNERS

Defining, gathering, and disseminating international statistics is a collective effort of many people and organizations. The indicators presented in the *World Development Indicators* are the fruit of decades of work at many levels, from the field workers who administer censuses and household surveys to the committees and working parties of the national and international statistical agencies that develop the nomenclature, classifications, and standards fundamental to an international statistical system. Nongovernmental organizations and the private sector have also made important contributions, both in gathering primary data and in organizing and publishing their results. And academic researchers have played a crucial role in developing statistical methods and carrying on a continuing dialogue about the quality and interpretation of statistical indicators. All these contributors have a strong belief that available, accurate data will improve the quality of public and private decisionmaking.

The organizations listed here have made the *World Development Indicators* possible by sharing their data and their expertise with us. More important, their collaboration contributes to the World Bank's efforts, and to those of many others, to improve the quality of life of the world's people. We acknowledge our debt and gratitude to all who have helped to build a base of comprehensive, quantitative information about the world and its people.

For your easy reference we have included URLs (Web addresses) for organizations that maintain Web sites. The addresses shown were active on 1 March 2003. Information about the World Bank is also provided.

## International and government agencies

### **Bureau of Verification and Compliance, U.S. Department of State**

The Bureau of Verification and Compliance, U.S. Department of State, is responsible for international agreements on conventional, chemical, and biological weapons and on strategic forces; treaty verification and compliance; and support to ongoing negotiations, policymaking, and interagency implementation efforts.

For information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Bureau of Verification and Compliance, U.S. Department of State, 2201 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20520, USA; telephone: 202 647 6946; Web site: [www.state.gov/t/vc](http://www.state.gov/t/vc).

### **Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center**

The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) is the primary global change data and information analysis center of the U.S. Department of Energy. The CDIAC's scope includes potentially anything that would be of value to those concerned with the greenhouse effect and global climate change, including concentrations of carbon dioxide and other radiatively active gases in the atmosphere; the role of the terrestrial biosphere and the oceans in the biogeochemical cycles of greenhouse gases; emissions of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere; long-term climate trends; the effects of elevated carbon dioxide on vegetation; and the vulnerability of coastal areas to rising sea levels.

For information, contact the CDIAC, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, PO Box 2008, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6335, USA; telephone: 865 574 0390; fax: 865 574 2232; email: [cdiac@ornl.gov](mailto:cdiac@ornl.gov); Web site: [cdiac.esd.ornl.gov](http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov).

### **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit**

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH is a German government-owned corporation for international cooperation with worldwide operations. GTZ's aim is to positively shape the political, economic, ecological and social development in partner countries, thereby improving people's living conditions and prospects.

The organization has more than 10,000 employees in some 130 countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe.

For publications, contact Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH Corporate Communications, Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5, 65760 Eschborn, Germany; telephone: + 49 (0) 6196 79 1174, fax: + 49 (0) 6196 79 6196, email: [presse@gtz.de](mailto:presse@gtz.de), Web site: [www.gtz.de](http://www.gtz.de)



### **Food and Agriculture Organization**

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was founded in October 1945 with a mandate to raise nutrition levels and living standards, to increase agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. The organization provides direct development assistance; collects, analyzes, and disseminates information; offers policy and planning advice to governments; and serves as an international forum for debate on food and agricultural issues.

Statistical publications of the FAO include the *Production Yearbook*, *Trade Yearbook*, and *Fertilizer Yearbook*. The FAO makes much of its data available online through its FAOSTAT and AQUASTAT systems.

FAO publications can be ordered from national sales agents or directly from the FAO Sales and Marketing Group, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; telephone: 39 06 5705 5727; fax: 39 06 5705 3360; email: [Publications-sales@fao.org](mailto:Publications-sales@fao.org); Web site: [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org).



### **International Civil Aviation Organization**

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was founded on December 7, 1944. It is responsible for establishing international standards and recommended practices and procedures for the technical, economic, and legal aspects of international civil aviation operations. The ICAO works to achieve the highest practicable degree of uniformity worldwide in civil aviation issues whenever this will facilitate and improve air safety, efficiency, and regularity.

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### **International Labour Organization**

The International Labour Organization (ILO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights. Founded in 1919, it is the only surviving major creation of the Treaty of Versailles, which brought the League of Nations into being. It became the first specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946. Unique within the United Nations system, the ILO's tripartite structure has workers and employers participating as equal partners with governments in the work of its governing organs.

As part of its mandate, the ILO maintains an extensive statistical publication program. The *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* is its most comprehensive collection of labor force data.

Publications can be ordered from the International Labour Organization Publications, 4 route des



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### **International Monetary Fund**

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established at a conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, on July 1–22, 1944. (The conference also established the World Bank.) The IMF came into official existence on December 27, 1945, and commenced financial operations on March 1, 1947. It currently has 184 member countries.

The statutory purposes of the IMF are to promote international monetary cooperation, facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, promote exchange rate stability, help to establish a multilateral payments system, make the general resources of the IMF temporarily available to its members under adequate safeguards, and shorten the duration and lessen the degree of disequilibrium in the international balances of payments of members.

The IMF maintains an extensive program for the development and compilation of international statistics and is responsible for collecting and reporting statistics on international financial transactions and the balance of payments. In April 1996 it undertook an important initiative to improve the quality of international statistics, establishing the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) to guide members that have, or seek, access to international capital markets in providing economic and financial data to the public. In 1997 the IMF established the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) to guide countries in providing the public with comprehensive, timely, accessible, and reliable economic, financial, and sociodemographic data. Building on this work, the IMF established the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) to assess data quality in subject areas such as debt and poverty. The DQAF comprises dimensions of data quality such as methodological soundness, accuracy, serviceability, and accessibility. In 1999 work began on Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC), which summarize the extent to which countries observe certain internationally recognized standards and codes in areas including data, monetary and financial policy transparency, fiscal transparency, banking supervision, securities, insurance, payments systems, corporate governance, accounting, auditing, and insolvency and creditor rights.

The IMF's major statistical publications include *International Financial Statistics*, *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*, *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*, and *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*.

For more information on IMF statistical publications, contact the International Monetary Fund, Publications Services, Catalog Orders, 700 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20431, USA; telephone: 202 623 7430; fax: 202 623 7201; telex: RCA 248331 IMF UR; email: [pub-web@imf.org](mailto:pub-web@imf.org); Web site: [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org); SDDS and GDDS bulletin board: [dsbb.imf.org](mailto:dsbb.imf.org).

### **International Telecommunication Union**

Founded in Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) took its current name in 1934 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1947. The ITU is an intergovernmental organization in which the public and private sectors cooperate for the development of telecommunications. The ITU adopts international regulations and treaties governing all terrestrial and space uses of the frequency spectrum and the use of the geostationary satellite orbit. It also develops standards for the interconnection of telecommunications systems worldwide.

The ITU fosters the development of telecommunications in developing countries by establishing medium-



term development policies and strategies in consultation with other partners in the sector and providing specialized technical assistance in management, telecommunications policy, human resource management, research and development, technology choice and transfer, network installation and maintenance, and investment financing and resource mobilization. The ITU's main statistical publication is the *ITU Yearbook of Statistics*.

Publications can be ordered from ITU Sales and Marketing Service, Web site: [www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/index.htm](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/index.htm); telephone: 41 22 730 6141 (English), 41 22 730 6142 (French), and 41 22 730 6143 (Spanish); fax: 41 22 730 5194; email: [sales@itu.int](mailto:sales@itu.int); telex: 421 000 uit ch; telegram: ITU GENEVE; Web site: [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int).

### **National Science Foundation**

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent U.S. government agency whose mission is to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; and to secure the national defense. It is responsible for promoting science and engineering through almost 20,000 research and education projects. In addition, the NSF fosters the exchange of scientific information among scientists and engineers in the United States and other countries, supports programs to strengthen scientific and engineering research potential, and evaluates the impact of research on industrial development and general welfare.

As part of its mandate, the NSF biennially publishes *Science and Engineering Indicators*, which tracks national and international trends in science and engineering research and education.

Electronic copies of NSF documents can be obtained from the NSF's online document system ([www.nsf.gov/pubsys/ods/index.html](http://www.nsf.gov/pubsys/ods/index.html)) or requested by email from its automated mailserver ([getpub@nsf.gov](mailto:getpub@nsf.gov)). Documents can also be requested from the NSF Publications Clearinghouse by mail, at PO Box 218, Jessup, MD 20794-0218, USA, or by telephone, at 301 947 2722.

For more information, contact the National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230, USA; telephone: 703 292 5111; Web site: [www.nsf.gov](http://www.nsf.gov).

### **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was set up in 1948 as the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) to administer Marshall Plan funding in Europe. In 1960, when the Marshall Plan had completed its task, the OEEC's member countries agreed to bring in Canada and the United States to form an organization to coordinate policy among industrial countries. The OECD is the international organization of the industrialized, market economy countries.

Representatives of member countries meet at the OECD to exchange information and harmonize policy with a view to maximizing economic growth in member countries and helping nonmember countries develop more rapidly. The OECD has set up a number of specialized committees to further its aims. One of these is the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), whose members have agreed to coordinate their policies on assistance to developing and transition economies.

Also associated with the OECD are several agencies or bodies that have their own governing statutes, including the International Energy Agency and the Centre for Co-operation with Economies in Transition.

The OECD's main statistical publications include *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*, *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, *Labour Force Statistics*, *Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries*, *International Direct Investment Statistics Yearbook*, *Basic Science and Technology*





*Statistics, Industrial Structure Statistics, and Services: Statistics on International Transactions.*

For information on OECD publications, contact the OECD, 2, rue André Pascal, F-75775 Paris Cedex 16, France; telephone: 33 1 45 24 81 67; fax: 33 1 45 24 19 50; email: sales@oecd.org; Web sites: www.oecd.org and www.oecd.org/bookshop.

### **United Nations**

The United Nations and its specialized agencies maintain a number of programs for the collection of international statistics, some of which are described elsewhere in this book. At United Nations headquarters the Statistics Division provides a wide range of statistical outputs and services for producers and users of statistics worldwide.

The Statistics Division publishes statistics on international trade, national accounts, demography and population, gender, industry, energy, environment, human settlements, and disability.

Its major statistical publications include the *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, *Yearbook of National Accounts*, and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, along with general statistics compendiums such as the *Statistical Yearbook* and *World Statistics Pocketbook*.

For publications, contact United Nations Publications, Room DC2-853, Department I004, 2 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA; telephone: 212 963 8302 or 800 253 9646 (toll free); fax: 212 963 3489; email: publications@un.org; Web site: www.un.org.

### **United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Global Urban Observatory**

The Urban Indicators Programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) was established to address the urgent global need to improve the urban knowledge base by helping countries and cities design, collect, and apply policy-oriented indicators related to urban development at the city level. In 1997 the Urban Indicators Programme was integrated into the Global Urban Observatory, the principal United Nations program for monitoring urban conditions and trends and for tracking progress in implementing the goals of the Habitat Agenda. With the Urban Indicators and Best Practices programs, the Global Urban Observatory is establishing a worldwide information, assessment, and capacity building network to help governments, local authorities, the private sector, and nongovernmental and other civil society organizations.

Contact the Co-ordinator, Global Urban Observatory and Statistics, Urban Secretariat, UN-HABITAT, PO Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya; telephone: 254 2 623119; fax: 254 2 623080; email: habitat.publications@unhabitat.org or guo@unhabitat.org; Web site: www.unhabitat.org.

### **United Nations Children's Fund**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the only organization of the United Nations dedicated exclusively to children, works with other United Nations bodies and with governments and non-governmental organizations to improve children's lives in more than 140 developing countries through community-based services in primary health care, basic education, and safe water and sanitation.

UNICEF's major publications include *The State of the World's Children* and *The Progress of Nations*.

For information on UNICEF publications, contact the Chief, EPS, Division of Communication, UNICEF, 3 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA; telephone: 212 326 7000; fax: 212 303 7985; email: pubdoc@unicef.org; Web site: www.unicef.org and www.un.org/Publications.



**unicef**



### **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is the principal organ of the United Nations General Assembly in the field of trade and development. It was established as a permanent intergovernmental body in 1964 in Geneva with a view to accelerating economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries. UNCTAD discharges its mandate through policy analysis; intergovernmental deliberations, consensus building, and negotiation; monitoring, implementation, and follow-up; and technical cooperation.

UNCTAD produces a number of publications containing trade and economic statistics, including the *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics*.

For information, contact UNCTAD, Palais des Nations, 8-14, Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; telephone: 41 22 907 1234; fax: 41 22 907 0043; email: [info@unctad.org](mailto:info@unctad.org); Web site: [www.unctad.org](http://www.unctad.org).



### **United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics (UIS)**

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations established in 1945 to promote “collaboration among nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms . . . for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion.”

UNESCO’s principal statistical publications are the *World Education Report* (biennial) and *Basic Education and Literacy: World Statistical Indicators*. They are produced by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

For publications, contact the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, C.P. 6128, Succursale Centre-ville, Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3J7, Canada; telephone: 1 514 343 6880; fax: 1 514 343 6882; email: [uis@unesco.org](mailto:uis@unesco.org); Web site: [www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org); and for the Institute for Statistics: [www.uis.unesco.org/](http://www.uis.unesco.org/).



### **United Nations Environment Programme**

The mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

UNEP publications include *Global Environment Outlook* and *Our Planet* (a bimonthly magazine).

For information, contact the UNEP, PO Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya; telephone: 254 2 621234; fax: 254 2 624489/90; email: [eisinfo@unep.org](mailto:eisinfo@unep.org); Web site: [www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org).



### **United Nations Industrial Development Organization**

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established in 1966 to act as the central coordinating body for industrial activities and to promote industrial development and cooperation at the global, regional, national, and sectoral levels. In 1985 UNIDO became the 16th specialized agency of the United Nations, with a mandate to help develop scientific and technological plans and programs for industrialization in the public, cooperative, and private sectors.

UNIDO’s databases and information services include the Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT), Commodity Balance Statistics Database (COMBAL), Industrial Development Abstracts (IDA), and the International Referral System on Sources of Information. Among its publications is the *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

For information, contact UNIDO Public Information Section, Vienna International Centre, PO Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria; telephone: 43 1 26026 5031; fax: 43 1 21346 5031 or 26026 6843; email: [publications@unido.org](mailto:publications@unido.org); Web site: [www.unido.org](http://www.unido.org).



### **World Bank Group**

The World Bank Group is made up of five organizations: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Established in 1944 at a conference of world leaders in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, the World Bank is the world's largest source of development assistance, providing \$19.5 billion in loans to its client countries. It uses its financial resources, trained staff, and extensive knowledge base to help each developing country onto a path of stable, sustainable, and equitable growth in the fight against poverty. The World Bank Group has 184 member countries.

For information about the World Bank, visit its Web site at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org). For more information about development data, contact the Development Data Group, World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; telephone: 800 590 1906 or 202 473 7824; fax: 202 522 1498; email: [data@worldbank.org](mailto:data@worldbank.org); Web site: [www.worldbank.org/data](http://www.worldbank.org/data).



### **World Health Organization**

The constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO) was adopted on July 22, 1946, by the International Health Conference, convened in New York by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The objective of the WHO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, is the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health.

The WHO carries out a wide range of functions, including coordinating international health work; helping governments strengthen health services; providing technical assistance and emergency aid; working for the prevention and control of disease; promoting improved nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, and economic and working conditions; promoting and coordinating biomedical and health services research; promoting improved standards of teaching and training in health and medical professions; establishing international standards for biological, pharmaceutical, and similar products; and standardizing diagnostic procedures.

The WHO publishes the *World Health Statistics Annual* and many other technical and statistical publications.

For publications, contact the World Health Organization, Marketing and Dissemination, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland; telephone: 41 22 791 2476; fax: 41 22 791 4857; email: [publications@who.int](mailto:publications@who.int); Web site: [www.who.int](http://www.who.int).



### **World Intellectual Property Organization**

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations based in Geneva, Switzerland. The objectives of WIPO are to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through cooperation among states and, where appropriate, in collaboration with other international organizations and to ensure administrative cooperation among the intellectual property unions—that is, the “unions” created by the Paris and Berne Conventions and several subtreaties concluded by members of the Paris Union. WIPO is responsible for administering various multilateral treaties dealing with the legal and administrative aspects of intellectual property. A substantial part of its activities and resources is devoted to development cooperation with developing countries.

For information, contact the World Intellectual Property Organization, 34, chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; telephone: 41 22 338 9734; fax: 41 22 740 1812; email: [ebookshop@wipo.int](mailto:ebookshop@wipo.int); Web site: [www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int).



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### **World Tourism Organization**

The World Tourism Organization is an intergovernmental body entrusted by the United Nations with promoting and developing tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a source of tourism know-how. The organization began as the International Union of Official Tourist Publicity Organizations, set up in 1925 in The Hague. Renamed the World Tourism Organization, it held its first general assembly in Madrid in May 1975. Its membership includes 139 countries and territories and more than 350 affiliate members representing local governments, tourism associations, and private companies, including airlines, hotel groups, and tour operators.

The World Tourism Organization publishes the *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics*, *Compendium of Tourism Statistics*, and *Travel and Tourism Barometer* (triannual).

For information, contact the World Tourism Organization, Calle Capitán Haya, 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain; telephone: 34 91 567 8100; fax: 34 91 571 3733; email: [infoshop@world-tourism.org](mailto:infoshop@world-tourism.org); Web site: [www.world-tourism.org](http://www.world-tourism.org).

### **World Trade Organization**

The World Trade Organization (WTO), established on January 1, 1995, is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The WTO has 144 member countries, and is the only international organization dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. It does this by administering trade agreements, acting as a forum for trade negotiations, settling trade disputes, reviewing national trade policies, assisting developing countries in trade policy issues—through technical assistance and training programs—and cooperating with other international organizations. At the heart of the system—known as the multilateral trading system—are WTO's agreements, negotiated and signed by a large majority of the world's trading nations and ratified by their parliaments.

The WTO's *International Trade Statistics* is its main statistical publication, providing comprehensive, comparable, and up-to-date statistics on trade.

For publications, contact the World Trade Organization, Publications Services, Centre William Rappard, rue de Lausanne 154, CH-1211, Geneva 21, Switzerland; telephone: 41 22 739 5208 or 5308; fax: 41 22 739 5792; email: [publications@wto.org](mailto:publications@wto.org); Web site: [www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org).

### **Private and nongovernmental organizations**

#### **Containerisation International**

*Containerisation International Yearbook* is the most concise, yet comprehensive, single reference source on the container transport industry. Now in its 34th year, the *Yearbook* is known worldwide as “the bible of the industry.” It has more than 850 pages of data, including detailed information on more than 560 container ports in more than 150 countries and a review section that features two-year rankings for 350 ports. The information can be accessed on the Web at [www.ci-online.co.uk](http://www.ci-online.co.uk), which also provides a comprehensive online daily business news and information service for the container industry.

For more information, contact Informa UK at 69-77 Paul Street, London, EC2A 4LQ, UK; telephone: 44 1206 772061; fax: 44 1206 772563; email: [webtechhelp@informa.com](mailto:webtechhelp@informa.com).



### **Euromoney Publications PLC**

Euromoney Publications PLC provides a wide range of financial, legal, and general business information. The monthly magazine *Euromoney* carries a semiannual rating of country creditworthiness.

For information, contact Euromoney Publications PLC, Nestor House, Playhouse Yard, London EC4V 5EX, UK; telephone: 44 870 90 62 600; email: [customerservice@euromoney.com](mailto:customerservice@euromoney.com); Web site: [www.euromoney.com](http://www.euromoney.com).

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### **Institutional Investor, Inc.**

Institutional Investor, Inc., develops country credit ratings every six months based on information provided by leading international banks. It publishes the magazine *Institutional Investor* monthly.

For information, contact Institutional Investor, Inc., 225 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003, USA; telephone: 212 224 3800; email: [info@iiplatinum.com](mailto:info@iiplatinum.com); Web site: [www.institutionalinvestor.com](http://www.institutionalinvestor.com).

### **International Road Federation**

The International Road Federation (IRF) is a not-for-profit, nonpolitical service organization. Its purpose is to encourage better road and transport systems worldwide and to help apply technology and management practices that will maximize economic and social returns from national road investments.

The IRF has led global road infrastructure developments and is the international point of affiliation for about 600 member companies, associations, and governments.

The IRF's mission is to promote road development as a key factor in social and economic growth, to provide governments and financial institutions with professional ideas and expertise, to facilitate business exchange among members, to establish links between members and external institutions and agencies, to support national road federations, and to give information to professional groups.

The IRF publishes *World Road Statistics*.

Contact the Geneva office at chemin de Blandonnet 2, CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland; telephone: 41 22 306 0260; fax: 41 22 306 0270; or the Washington, DC, office at 1010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 410, Washington, DC 20001, USA; telephone: 202 371 5544; fax: 202 371 5565; email: [info@irfnet.com](mailto:info@irfnet.com); Web site: [www.irfnet.org](http://www.irfnet.org).



### **Moody's Investors Service**

Moody's Investors Service is a global credit analysis and financial opinion firm. It provides the international investment community with globally consistent credit ratings on debt and other securities issued by North American state and regional government entities, by corporations worldwide, and by some sovereign issuers. It also publishes extensive financial data in both print and electronic form. Its clients include investment banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies, public utilities, research libraries, manufacturers, and government agencies and departments.

Moody's publishes *Sovereign, Subnational and Sovereign-Guaranteed Issuers*. For information, contact Moody's Investors Service, 99 Church Street, New York, NY 10007, USA; telephone: 212 553 0377; fax: 212 553 0882; Web site: [www.moody.com](http://www.moody.com).



### **Netcraft**

Netcraft is an Internet consultancy based in Bath, England. Most of its work relates to the development of Internet services for its clients or for itself acting as principal.

For information, visit its Web site: [www.netcraft.com](http://www.netcraft.com).

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### **PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Drawing on the talents of 125,000 people in more than 142 countries, PricewaterhouseCoopers provides a full range of business advisory services to leading global, national, and local companies and public institutions. Its service offerings have been organized into four lines of service, each staffed with highly qualified, experienced professionals and leaders. These services include audit, assurance, and business advisory services; business process outsourcing; corporate finance and recovery services; and global tax services.

PricewaterhouseCoopers publishes *Corporate Taxes: Worldwide Summaries* and *Individual Taxes: Worldwide Summaries*.

For information, contact PricewaterhouseCoopers, 1177 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036, USA; telephone: 646 471 4000; fax: 646 471 3188; Web site: [www.pwcglobal.com](http://www.pwcglobal.com).

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### **The PRS Group, Inc.**

The PRS Group, Inc., is a global leader in political and economic risk forecasting and market analysis and has served international companies large and small for over 20 years. The data it contributed to this year's *World Development Indicators* come from the *International Country Risk Guide* monthly publication that monitors and rates political, financial, and economic risk in 140 countries.

The guide's data series and commitment to independent and unbiased analysis make it the standard for any organization practicing effective risk management.

For information, contact The PRS Group, Inc., 6320 Fly Road, Suite 102, PO Box 248, East Syracuse, NY 13057-0248, USA; telephone: 315 431 0511; fax: 315 431 0200; email: [custserv@PRSGroup.com](mailto:custserv@PRSGroup.com); Web site: [www.prsgroup.com](http://www.prsgroup.com) or [www.ICRGOnline.com](http://www.ICRGOnline.com).



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### **Standard & Poor's Equity Indexes and Rating Services**

Standard & Poor's, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, has provided independent and objective financial information, analysis, and research for more than 140 years. The S&P 500 index, one of its most popular products, is calculated and maintained by Standard & Poor's Index Services, a leading provider of equity indexes. Standard & Poor's indexes are used by investors around the world for measuring investment performance and as the basis for a wide range of financial instruments.

Standard & Poor's *Sovereign Ratings* provides issuer and local and foreign currency debt ratings for sovereign governments and for sovereign-supported and supranational issuers worldwide. Standard & Poor's Rating Services monitors the credit quality of \$1.5 trillion worth of bonds and other financial instruments and offers investors global coverage of debt issuers. Standard & Poor's also has ratings on commercial paper, mutual funds, and the financial condition of insurance companies worldwide.

For information on equity indexes, contact Standard & Poor's Index Services, 22 Water Street, New York, NY 10041, USA; telephone: 212 438 7280; fax: 212 438 3523; email: [index\\_services@sandp.com](mailto:index_services@sandp.com); Web site: [www.spglobal.com](http://www.spglobal.com).

For information on ratings contact the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., Executive Offices, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA; telephone: 212 512 4105 or 800 352 3566 (toll free); fax: 212 512 4105; email: [ratingsdirect@standardandpoors.com](mailto:ratingsdirect@standardandpoors.com); Web site: <http://www.ratingsdirect.com>.

### **World Conservation Monitoring Centre**

The World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) provides information on the conservation and sustainable use of the world's living resources and helps others to develop information systems of their own. It works in close collaboration with a wide range of people and organizations to increase access to the information needed for wise management of the world's living resources. Committed to the principle of data exchange with other centers and noncommercial users, the WCMC, whenever possible, places the data it manages in the public domain.

For information, contact the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219 Huntington Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL, UK; telephone: 44 12 2327 7314; fax: 44 12 2327 7136; email: [info@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:info@unep-wcmc.org); Web site: [www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org).

### **World Information Technology and Services Alliance**

The World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA) is a consortium of 41 information technology industry associations from around the world. WITSA members represent more than 97 percent of the world information technology market. As the global voice of the information technology industry, WITSA is dedicated to advocating policies that advance the industry's growth and development; facilitating international trade and investment in information technology products and services; strengthening WITSA's national industry associations by sharing knowledge, experience, and information; providing members with a network of contacts in nearly every region; and hosting the World Congress on Information Technology.

WITSA's publication, *Digital Planet 2002: The Global Information Economy*, uses data provided by the International Data Corporation.

For information, contact WITSA, 1401 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1100, Arlington, VA 22209, USA; telephone: 703 284 5333; fax: 617 687 6590; email: [ahalvorsen@itaa.org](mailto:ahalvorsen@itaa.org); Web site: [www.witsa.org](http://www.witsa.org).

### **World Resources Institute**

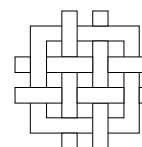
The World Resources Institute is an independent center for policy research and technical assistance on global environmental and development issues. The institute provides—and helps other institutions provide—objective information and practical proposals for policy and institutional change that will foster environmentally sound, socially equitable development. The institute's current areas of work include trade, forests, energy, economics, technology, biodiversity, human health, climate change, sustainable agriculture, resource and environmental information, and national strategies for environmental and resource management.

For information, contact the World Resources Institute, Suite 800, 10 G Street NE, Washington, DC 20002, USA; telephone: 202 729 7600; fax: 202 729 7610; email: [front@wri.org](mailto:front@wri.org); Web site: [www.wri.org](http://www.wri.org).



WORLD CONSERVATION  
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# USERS GUIDE

## Tables

The tables are numbered by section and display the identifying icon of the section. Countries and economies are listed alphabetically (except for Hong Kong, China, which appears after China). Data are shown for 152 economies with populations of more than 1 million, as well as for Taiwan, China, in selected tables. Selected indicators for 56 other economies—small economies with populations between 30,000 and 1 million and smaller economies if they are members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or, as it is commonly known, the World Bank—are shown in table 1.6. The term *country*, used interchangeably with *economy*, does not imply political independence, 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.

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 (usually 1990 in this edition). Time-series data are available on the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM.

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.

## Aggregate measures for income groups

The aggregate measures for income groups include 208 economies (the economies listed in the main tables plus those 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. The aggregates are totals (designated by a *t* if the aggregates include gap-filled estimates for missing data and by an *s*, for simple totals, where they do not), 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. For

further discussion of aggregation methods, see *Statistical 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. For further discussion of aggregation methods, see *Statistical methods*.

## Statistics

Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2001, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Exceptions are noted throughout the tables.

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.

## Data consistency and reliability

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Many factors affect data availability, comparability, and reliability: statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak; statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely; and cross-country and inter-temporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be unequivocally resolved. Data coverage may not be complete for economies experiencing problems (such as those stemming from internal or external conflicts) affecting the collection and reporting of data. For these reasons, although data are drawn from the sources thought to be most authoritative, they should

be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among economies rather than offering precise quantitative measures of those differences. 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 1960–2001 are available on the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM.

Except where otherwise 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*.

## China

On July 1, 1997, China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, and on December 20, 1999, it 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.

## Democratic Republic of Congo

Data for the Democratic Republic of Congo (Congo, Dem. Rep., in the table listings) refer to the former Zaire. The Republic of Congo is referred to as Congo, Rep., in the table listings.

## Czech Republic and Slovak Republic

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

## Eritrea

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



### Germany

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

### Jordan

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

### Timor-Leste

On May 20, 2002, Timor-Leste became an independent country. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999 unless otherwise noted.

### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

In 1991 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics came to an end. Available data are shown for the individual countries now existing on its former territory (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan). External debt data presented for the Russian Federation prior to 1992 are for the former Soviet Union. The debt of the former Soviet Union is included in the Russian Federation data after 1992 on the assumption that 100 percent of all outstanding external debt as of December 1991 has become a liability of the Russian Federation. Beginning in 1993, the data for the Russian Federation have been revised to include obligations to members of the former Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and other countries in the form of trade-related credits amounting to \$15.4 billion as of the end of 1996.

### República Bolivariana de Venezuela

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

### Republic of Yemen

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.

### Former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Available 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. Note that on February 4, 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia changed its name to Serbia and Montenegro.

### Changes in the System of National Accounts

The *World Development Indicators* uses terminology in line with the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). For example, in the 1993 SNA *gross national income* replaces *gross national product*. See *About the data* for tables 1.1 and 4.9.

Most countries continue to compile their national accounts according to the 1968 SNA, but more and more are adopting the 1993 SNA. Countries that use the 1993 SNA are identified in *Primary data documentation*. A few low-income countries still use concepts from older SNA guidelines, including valuations such as factor cost, in describing major economic aggregates.

### Classification of economies

For operational and analytical purposes the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) 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. Low- and middle-income economies are sometimes referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Note that classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status. Because GNI 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, based on GNI per capita in the most recent year for which data are available (2001 in this edition), all historical data presented are based on the same country grouping.

Low-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$745 or less in 2001. Middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of more than \$745 but less than \$9,206. Lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies are separated at a GNI per capita of \$2,975. High-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$9,206 or more. The 12 participating member countries of the European Monetary Union (EMU) are presented as a subgroup under high-income economies.

### 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, for an aggregate, not analytically meaningful.
- A billion is 1,000 million.
- A trillion is 1,000 billion.
- Figures in italics refer to 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 February 1, 2003.