

Selected World Development Indicators 2003

	Page
Introduction	2
Table 1. Size of the economy	5
Table 2. Quality of life	7
Table 3. Population and labor force	9
Table 4. Poverty	11
Table 5. Distribution of income or consumption	13
Table 6. Education	15
Table 7. Health	17
Table 8. Land use and agricultural productivity	19
Table 9. Water use, deforestation, and protected areas	21
Table 10. Energy use and emissions	23
Table 11. Growth of the economy	25
Table 12. Structure of output	27
Table 13. Structure of demand	29
Table 14. Central government finances	31
Table 15. Balance of payments current account and international reserves	33
Table 16. Private sector finance	35
Table 17. Role of government in the economy	37
Table 18. Power and transportation	39
Table 19. Communications, information, and science technology	41
Table 20. Global trade	43
Table 21. Aid and financial flows	45
Table 1a. Key indicators for other economies	47
Technical notes	48

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Introduction

The Selected World Development Indicators website edition provides a core set of standard indicators drawn from the World Bank's development databases. The 21 tables present comparative socioeconomic data for more than 130 economies for the most recent year for which data are available, and for some indicators, for an earlier year. An additional table presents basic indicators for 75 economies with sparse data or with populations of less than 1.5 million.

The indicators presented here are a selection from more than 500 included in *World Development Indicators 2002*. Published annually, *World Development Indicators* reflects a comprehensive view of the development process. Its opening chapter reports on the Millennium Development Goals which grew out of agreements and resolutions of world conferences organized by the United Nations (UN) in the past decade, and reaffirmed at the Millennium Summit in September 2000 by member countries of the UN. The other five main sections recognize the contribution of a wide range of factors: human capital development, environmental sustainability, macroeconomic performance, private sector development, and the global links that influence the external environment for development. *World Development Indicators* is complemented by a separately published CD-ROM database that gives access to over 1,000 data tables and 500 time-series indicators for 225 economies and regions.

Data sources and methodology

Socioeconomic and environmental data presented here are drawn from several sources: primary data collection by the World Bank, member country statistical publications, research institutes and international organizations such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the OECD (see the *Data Sources* following the *Technical notes* for a complete listing). Although international standards of coverage, definition, and classification apply to most statistics reported by countries and international agencies, there are inevitably differences in timeliness and reliability arising from differences in the capabilities and resources devoted to basic data collection and compilation. For some topics, competing sources of data require review by World Bank staff to ensure that the most reliable data available are presented. In some instances, where available data are deemed too weak to provide reliable measures of levels and trends or do not adequately adhere to international standards, the data are not shown.

The World Bank supports national and international efforts to improve statistics. We are working closely with our development partners through the Partnership in Statistics for the 21st Century—PARIS21. The goals are to raise awareness of the need for and value of good statistics and to strengthen international coordination and governance. We have established a trust fund to support statistical capacity-building in countries preparing poverty reduction strategies, drawing on the generous support of several donors. We are working through the International Comparison Programme to improve the measurement of living standards around the world. And we are participating in the International Monetary Fund's General Data Dissemination System initiative to help interested countries document their current statistical practices

and develop plans to improve them.

The data presented are generally consistent with those in World Development Indicators 2002. However, data have been revised and updated wherever new information has become available. Differences may also reflect revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus data of different vintages may be published in different editions of World Bank publications. Readers are advised not to compile data series from different publications or different editions of the same publication. Consistent time-series data are available on *World Development Indicators 2002 CD-ROM*.

All dollar figures are in current U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The various methods used to convert from national currency figures are described in the Technical notes.

Because the World Bank's primary business is providing lending and policy advice to its low-and middle-income members, the issues covered in these tables focus mainly on these economies. Where available, information on the high-income economies is also provided for comparison. Readers may wish to refer to national statistical publications and publications of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the European Union for more information on the high-income economies.

Changes in the System of National Accounts

This edition of the Selected World Development Indicators, as in last year's print edition, 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*.

Most countries continue to compile their national accounts according to the 1968 SNA, but more and more are adopting the 1993 SNA. 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 and summary measures

The summary measures at the bottom of each table include economies classified by income per capita and by region. GNI per capita is used to determine the following income classifications: low-income, \$745 or less in 2001; middle-income, \$746 to \$9,205; and high-income, \$9,206 and above. A further division at GNI per capita \$2,975 is made between lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies. See the table on classification of economies at the end of this volume for a list of economies in each group (including those with populations of less than 1.5 million).

Summary measures are either totals (indicated by **t** if the aggregates include estimates for missing data and nonreporting countries, or by an **s** for simple sums of the data available), weighted averages (**w**), or median values (**m**) calculated for groups of economies. Data for the countries excluded from the main tables (those presented in Table 1a) have been included in the summary measures, where data are available, or by assuming that they follow the trend of reporting countries. This gives a more consistent aggregated measure by standardizing country coverage for each period shown. Where missing information accounts for a third or more of the overall estimate, however, the group measure is reported as not available. Exceptions to the rules occur in some tables. Depending on the judgment of World Bank analysts, the

aggregates may be based on as little as 50 percent of the available data. In other cases, where missing or excluded values are judged to be small or irrelevant, aggregates are based only on the data shown in the tables. The section on Statistical methods in the Technical notes provides further information on aggregation methods. Weights used to construct the aggregates are listed in the technical notes for each table. From time to time an economy's classification is revised because of changes in the above cutoff values or in the economy's measured level of GNI per capita. When such changes occur, aggregates based on those classifications are recalculated for the past period so that a consistent time series is maintained.

Terminology and country coverage

The term *country* does not imply political independence but may refer to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2000, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Throughout the tables, exceptions are noted.

Technical notes

Because data quality and intercountry comparisons are often problematic, readers are encouraged to consult the *Technical notes*, the table on Classification of Economies by Region and Income, and the footnotes to the tables. For more extensive documentation see *World Development Indicators 2002*.

Readers may find more information on the WDI 2002, and orders can be made online, by phone, or fax as follows:

For more information and to order online: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2002/index.htm>.

To order by phone or fax:
1-800-645-7247 or 703-661-1580;
Fax 703-661-1501

To order by mail: The World Bank, P.O. Box 960, Herndon, VA 20172-0960, U.S.A.

Table 1. Size of the economy

Economy	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		GNI per capita		GNI measured at PPP ^a			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	
	Millions 2001	Thousands of sq. km 2001	people per sq. km 2001	Billions of dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Billions of dollars 2001	Per capita		2000-2001	per capita 2000-2001
				2001 ^b	2001	2001 ^b	2001		Dollars 2001	Rank 2001		
Albania	3	29	126	4.2	120	1,230	127	13.3	3,880	125	6.5	5.6
Algeria	31	2,382	13	50.4	48	1,630	114	159.1 ^c	5,150 ^c	106	1.9	0.3
Angola	14	1,247	11	6.7	102	500	157	20.9 ^c	1,550 ^c	171	3.2	0.3
Argentina	37	2,780	14	261.0	17	6,960	61	438.0	11,690	60	-3.7	-4.8
Armenia	4	30	135	2.1	145	560	154	11.0	2,880	142	9.6	9.4
Australia	19	7,741	3	383.3	15	19,770	29	499.9	25,780	19	2.4	1.3
Austria	8	84	98	194.5	21	23,940	18	220.0	27,080	14	1.0	0.9
Azerbaijan	8	87	94	5.3	111	650	147	24.5	3,020	139	9.0	8.2
Bangladesh	133	144	1,025	49.9	49	370	170	223.9	1,680	163	5.2	3.3
Belarus	10	208	48	11.9	81	1,190	128	80.1	8,030	83	4.1	4.4
Belgium	10	33	313	239.8	19	23,340	22	289.8	28,210	9	1.0	0.8
Benin	6	113	58	2.3	141	360	171	6.6	1,030	184	5.8	3.1
Bolivia	9	1,099	8	8.0	96	940	135	20.2	2,380	152	1.0	-1.2
Botswana	2	582	3	5.9	109	3,630	84	14.2	8,810	76	5.7	4.8
Brazil	173	8,547	20	528.5	11	3,060	89	1,286.3	7,450	86	1.5	0.2
Bulgaria	8	111	73	12.6	80	1,560	115	48.3	5,950	96	4.5	5.1
Burkina Faso	12	274	42	2.4	140	210	191	11.7 ^c	1,020 ^c	185	5.7	3.2
Burundi	7	28	270	0.7	179	100	205	4.1 ^c	590 ^c	204	3.2	1.3
Cambodia	12	181	69	3.3	132	270	184	18.6	1,520	173	5.3	3.2
Cameroon	15	475	33	8.7	91	570	153	25.4	1,670	166	5.3	3.1
Canada	31	9,971	3	661.9	8	21,340	26	864.2	27,870	11	1.5	0.6
Central African Republic	4	623	6	1.0	168	270	184	4.5 ^c	1,180 ^c	181	1.5	0.0
Chad	8	1,284	6	1.6	155	200	194	7.4	930	190	8.9	5.8
Chile	15	757	21	66.9	43	4,350	74	145.1	9,420	73	2.9	1.7
China	1,272	9,598 ^d	136	1,131.0	6	890	138	5,414.7	4,260	121	7.3	6.5
Hong Kong, China	7	..	..	176.2 ^e	22	25,920 ^e	12	179.0	26,050	17	1.0	-0.1
Colombia	43	1,139	41	82.0	41	1,910	106	257.5	5,980	95	1.6	-0.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	52	2,345	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	3	342	9	2.2	144	700	144	1.8	580	205	2.9	0.1
Costa Rica	4	51	76	15.3	76	3,950	78	31.4	8,080	82	0.9	-1.0
Côte d'Ivoire	16	322	52	10.3	85	630	149	24.2	1,470	174	-0.9	-3.3
Croatia	4	57	78	19.9	64	4,550	73	37.0	8,440	80	4.1	4.1
Czech Republic	10	79	133	54.1	45	5,270	70	149.3	14,550	54	3.5	3.6
Denmark	5	43	126	166.3	24	31,090	8	149.5	27,950	10	0.9	0.7
Dominican Republic	9	49	176	19.0	68	2,230	96	49.9	5,870	98	2.7	1.1
Ecuador	13	284	47	16.0	75	1,240	125	39.5	3,070	138	5.2	3.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	65	1,001	65	99.4	38	1,530	116	247.1	3,790	128	3.3	1.4
El Salvador	6	21	309	13.1	79	2,050	101	28.8	4,500	118	2.0	0.0
Eritrea	4	118	42	0.8	174	190	196	4.1	970	189	5.1	2.5
Estonia	1	45	32	5.2	112	3,810	79	13.6	10,020	70	4.2	5.3
Ethiopia	66	1,104	66	6.8	101	100	205	46.8	710	200	7.9	5.4
Finland	5	338	17	124.2	31	23,940	18	130.6	25,180	22	0.7	0.5
France	59	552	108	1,377.4 ^g	5	22,690 ^g	24	1,495.4	25,280	21	2.0	1.6
Georgia	5	70	72	3.1	135	620	150	14.3	2,860	143	4.5	4.6
Germany	82	357	230	1,948.0	3	23,700	20	2,098.1	25,530	20	0.6	0.5
Ghana	20	239	87	5.7	110	290	178	39.0 ^c	1,980 ^c	157	4.0	1.9
Greece	11	132	82	124.6	30	11,780	47	188.9	17,860	46	4.1	3.9
Guatemala	12	109	108	19.6	65	1,670	113	45.0	3,850	126	2.1	-0.6
Guinea	8	246	31	3.0	136	400	165	15.0	1,980	157	2.9	0.7
Haiti	8	28	294	3.9	126	480	158	11.7 ^c	1,450 ^c	175	-1.6	-3.5
Honduras	7	112	59	5.9	107	900	137	16.1	2,450	149	2.6	0.1
Hungary	10	93	110	48.9	50	4,800	71	128.1	12,570	57	3.8	4.0
India	1,033	3,287	348	474.3	12	460	161	2,529.9	2,450	149	4.5	2.7
Indonesia	214	1,905	118	144.7	28	680	146	628.1	2,940	141	3.3	1.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	65	1,633	40	112.9	34	1,750	107	402.8	6,230	94	4.6	3.0
Ireland	4	70	56	88.4	39	23,060	23	105.3	27,460	12	6.7	5.6
Israel	6	21	309	104.1	36	16,710	36	120.5	19,330	38	..	..
Italy	58	301	196	1,123.5	7	19,470	30	1,404.4	24,340	27	1.8	1.8
Jamaica	3	11	246	7.3	99	2,720	93	9.7	3,650	132	1.7	0.4
Japan	127	378	349	4,574.2	2	35,990	4	3,486.9	27,430	13	-0.4	-0.6
Jordan	5	89	57	8.8	90	1,750	107	20.5	4,080	124	4.2	1.2
Kazakhstan	15	2,725	5	20.1	61	1,360	120	94.4	6,370	93	13.2	13.5
Kenya	31	580	54	10.3	84	340	173	31.3	1,020	185	1.1	-1.0
Korea, Rep.	48	99	483	447.7	13	9,400	51	862.9	18,110	45	3.0	2.3
Kuwait	2	18	115	35.8	54	18,030	31	37.1	18,690	41	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	5	200	26	1.4	158	280	181	13.5	2,710	144	5.3	4.2
Lao PDR	5	237	23	1.6	154	310	177	8.7 ^c	1,610 ^c	167	5.3	2.9
Latvia	2	65	38	7.6	97	3,260	85	18.4	7,870	84	7.6	9.0
Lebanon	4	10	429	17.6	70	4,010	76	20.3	4,640	115	1.3	0.0
Lesotho	2	30	68	1.1	164	550	155	5.5 ^c	2,670 ^c	146	3.0	1.7
Lithuania	3	65	54	11.4	82	3,270	87	26.5	7,610	85	3.8	4.3
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	80	3.4	130	1,690	111	9.9	4,860	111	-4.1	-4.7
Madagascar	16	587	27	4.2	122	260	188	13.9	870	191	6.7	3.7
Malawi	11	118	112	1.8	151	170	197	6.5	620	203	2.8	0.7
Malaysia	24	330	72	86.5	40	3,640	83	198.4	8,340	81	0.4	-1.8

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 1. Size of the economy

6

Economy	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		GNI per capita		GNI measured at PPP ^a			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	
	Millions 2001	Thousands of sq. km 2001	people per sq. km 2001	Billions of dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Billions of dollars 2001	Per capita		2000-2001	per capita 2000-2001
				2001	2001	2001	2001		Dollars 2001	Rank 2001		
Mali	11	1,240	9	2.3	142	210	191	9.0	810	195	1.4	-0.9
Mauritania	3	1,026	3	1.0	170	350	172	4.6	1,680	163	4.6	1.4
Mexico	99	1,958	52	550.5	10	5,540	68	872.2	8,770	77	-0.3	-1.8
Moldova	4	34	130	1.4	156	380	168	10.3	2,420	151	6.1	6.3
Mongolia	2	1,567	2	1.0	171	400	165	4.4	1,800	161	1.4	0.4
Morocco	29	447	65	34.6	56	1,180	129	107.6	3,690	131	6.5	4.8
Mozambique	18	802	23	3.7	127	210	191	18.1 ^c	1,000 ^c	187	9.0	6.7
Myanmar	48	677	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	2	824	2	3.5	129	1,960	105	12.0 ^c	6,700 ^c	89	4.6	2.6
Nepal	24	147	165	5.9	108	250	189	34.1	1,450	175	5.9	3.4
Netherlands	16	42	473	385.4	14	24,040	17	423.9	26,440	16	1.1	0.4
New Zealand	4	271	14	47.6	51	12,380	45	73.6	19,130	39	1.8	1.3
Nicaragua	5	130	43	..	147	..	167	..	..	160	..	..
Niger	11	1,267	9	2.0	148	170	197	8.6 ^c	770 ^c	198	5.1	1.7
Nigeria	130	924	143	37.1	53	290	178	107.7	830	193	4.0	1.6
Norway	5	324	15	160.6	26	35,530	5	137.6	30,440	6	1.4	0.8
Pakistan	141	796	183	59.6	44	420	163	271.3	1,920	159	3.4	0.9
Panama	3	76	39	9.5	87	3,290	86	16.6 ^c	5,720 ^c	99	0.3	-1.3
Papua New Guinea	5	463	12	3.0	137	580	151	11.3 ^c	2,150 ^c	154	-3.5	-5.8
Paraguay	6	407	14	7.3	98	1,300	123	24.8 ^c	4,400 ^c	119	-0.5	-3.0
Peru	26	1,285	20	52.1	47	2,000	103	122.1	4,680	114	0.2	-1.4
Philippines	77	300	258	80.8	42	1,050	130	335.7	4,360	120	3.4	1.5
Poland	39	323	127	163.9	25	4,240	75	358.7	9,280	74	1.2	1.2
Portugal	10	92	112	109.2	35	10,670	49	176.7	17,270	48	1.9	-0.3
Romania	22	238	97	38.4	52	1,710	110	156.3	6,980	87	5.3	5.5
Russian Federation	145	17,075	9	253.4	18	1,750	107	1,255.0	8,660	79	5.0	5.5
Rwanda	9	26	353	1.9	149	220	190	8.7	1,000	187	6.7	4.3
Saudi Arabia	21	2,150	10	149.9	27	7,230	59	236.1	11,390	62	..	..
Senegal	10	197	51	4.7	116	480	158	15.2	1,560	170	5.7	3.2
Sierra Leone	5	72	72	0.7	176	140	203	2.5	480	207	5.4	3.1
Singapore	4	1	6,726	99.4	37	24,740	15	100.1	24,910	23	..	..
Slovak Republic	5	49	112	20.0	63	3,700	82	62.8	11,610	61	3.3	3.2
Slovenia	2	20	99	19.4	66	9,780	50	36.1	18,160	44	3.0	2.9
South Africa	43	1,221	35	125.5	29	2,900	92	411.4 ^c	9,510 ^c	72	2.2	1.2
Spain	40	506	79	586.9	9	14,860	39	795.9	20,150	35	2.8	2.7
Sri Lanka	20	66	304	16.3	73	830	141	70.0	3,560	134	2.5	1.0
Sweden	9	450	22	225.9	20	25,400	13	219.4	24,670	25	1.2	1.0
Switzerland	7	41	182	266.5	16	36,970	3	225.7	31,320	5	1.3	0.9
Syrian Arab Republic	17	185	90	16.6	72	1,000	132	57.1	3,440	135	3.5	1.0
Tajikistan	6	143	44	1.1	165	170	197	7.2	1,150	182	5.0	4.1
Tanzania	34	945	39	9.2 ^h	89	270 ^h	184	18.7	540	206	4.6	2.3
Thailand	61	513	120	120.9	32	1,970	104	401.1	6,550	91	1.8	0.9
Togo	5	57	86	1.3	159	270	184	6.6	1,420	177	2.7	-0.1
Tunisia	10	164	62	20.1	62	2,070	100	62.4	6,450	92	5.4	4.2
Turkey	66	775	86	168.3	23	2,540	95	440.1	6,640	90	-6.5	-7.8
Turkmenistan	5	488	11	5.0	113	950	133	24.2	4,580	116	20.5	18.4
Uganda	23	241	116	6.3	105	280	181	28.6 ^c	1,250 ^c	179	4.6	2.0
Ukraine	49	604	85	35.2	55	720	143	203.8	4,150	123	9.1	10.0
United Kingdom	60	243	249	1,451.4	4	24,230	16	1,465.5	24,460	26	2.2	1.9
United States	284	9,629	31	9,900.7	1	34,870	7	9,901.8	34,870	3	1.2	0.3
Uruguay	3	176	19	19.0	67	5,670	67	29.3	8,710	78	-3.1	-3.7
Uzbekistan	25	447	61	13.8	78	550	155	62.0	2,470	148	4.0	2.6
Venezuela	25	912	28	117.2	33	4,760	72	145.1	5,890	97	2.7	0.7
Vietnam	80	332	244	32.6	57	410	164	169.4	2,130	155	6.0	4.7
Yemen, Rep.	18	528	34	8.3	93	460	161	13.8	770	198	1.8	-1.0
Zambia	10	753	14	3.3	131	320	176	8.1	790	197	5.2	3.2
Zimbabwe	13	391	33	6.2	106	480	158	30.0	2,340	153	-8.4	-9.8
World	6,133 s	133,806 s	47 w	31,500.0 t		5,140 w		46,403 t	7,570 w		1.4 w	0.2 w
Low income	2,511	34,231	76	1,069.1		430		5,133.8	2,040		4.3	2.4
Middle income	2,667	67,161	40	4,922.0		1,850		15,235.4	5,710		2.7	1.7
Lower middle income	2,164	45,796	48	2,676.5		1,240		10,867.2	5,020		4.2	3.3
Upper middle income	504	21,365	24	2,247.7		4,460		4,397.1	8,730		0.7	-0.5
Low & middle income	5,178	101,392	52	5,990.3		1,160		20,338.5	3,930		3.0	1.5
East Asia & Pacific	1,825	16,286	115	1,649.4		900		7,382.7	4,040		5.5	4.5
Europe & Central Asia	475	24,217	20	930.5		1,960		3,319.1	6,990		2.5	2.4
Latin America & Carib.	524	20,460	26	1,861.8		3,560		3,704.3	7,070		0.4	-1.1
Middle East & N. Africa	301	11,023	27	601.3		2,000		1,543.5	5,230		..	..
South Asia	1,380	5,140	289	615.6		450		3,175.6	2,300		4.4	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	674	24,267	29	317.0		470		1,094.3	1,620		3.0	0.7
High income	955	32,414	31	25,506.4		26,710		26,431.4	27,680		1.1	0.6

a. Purchasing power parity; see the Technical notes. b. Preliminary World Bank estimates calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. c. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. d. Includes Taiwan, China. e. GNP data refer to GDP. f. Estimated to be low income (\$745 or less) g. GNP and GDP per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion. h. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

Table 2. Quality of life

7

Economy	Distribution of income or consumption inequality ratio		Prevalence of child malnutrition	Under-five mortality rate		Life expectancy at birth		Adult illiteracy rate		Urban population		Access to improved sanitation facilities
	Ratio of highest 20% to Lowest 20%		% of children under age 5	per 1,000		Years		% of people ages 15 and above		% of total		urban % of population
	Year	2000	1993-2000 ^a	1970	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	1970	2000	2000
						Males	Females	Males	Females			
Albania	..	..	8	82	..	72	76	8	23	33	42	..
Algeria	1995 ^{b,c}	6.1	6	192	39	69	73	24	43	40	57	90
Angola	..	..	41	301	208	45	48	..	..	18	34	70
Argentina	..	..	5	71	22	70	77	3	3	81	88	89
Armenia	1996 ^{b,c}	9.2	3	..	17	71	77	1	2	63	67	..
Australia	1994 ^{d,e}	7.0	0	20	7	76	82	..	..	86	91	100
Austria	1995 ^{d,e}	5.5	..	33	6	75	81	..	..	67	67	100
Azerbaijan	1995 ^{d,e}	6.3	17	..	21	68	75	..	..	51	52	..
Bangladesh	1995-96 ^{b,c}	4.9	48	239	83	61	62	48	70	10	25	82
Belarus	1998 ^{b,c}	2.9	..	..	14	62	74	0	1	50	69	..
Belgium	1996 ^{d,e}	4.5	..	29	7	75	81	..	..	95	97	..
Benin	..	..	29	..	143	51	55	48	76	22	42	46
Bolivia	1999 ^{b,c}	12.4	8	243	79	61	64	8	21	41	62	82
Botswana	..	..	17	139	99	39	39	25	20	13	49	..
Brazil	1998 ^{d,e}	29.7	6	135	39	64	72	15	15	62	81	85
Bulgaria	1997 ^{d,e}	3.6	..	32	16	68	75	1	2	58	67	..
Burkina Faso	1998 ^{b,c}	13.2	34	278	206	44	45	66	86	6	17	88
Burundi	1998 ^{b,c}	9.5	..	228	176	41	43	44	60	3	9	79
Cambodia	1997 ^{b,c}	6.9	45	244	120	52	55	20	43	10	17	58
Cameroon	1996 ^{b,c}	11.6	22	215	155	49	51	18	31	27	49	99
Canada	1994 ^{d,e}	5.2	..	23	7	76	82	..	..	76	79	100
Central African Republic	1993 ^{b,c}	32.7	23	248	152	43	44	40	65	34	41	43
Chad	..	..	39	252	188	47	50	48	66	16	24	81
Chile	1998 ^{d,e}	18.6	1	96	12	73	79	4	4	78	86	98
China	1998 ^{d,e}	8.0	10	120	39	69	72	8	24	17	36	68
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	77	82	3	10	90	100	..
Colombia	1996 ^{d,e}	20.3	7	113	23	68	75	8	8	60	75	97
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	34	245	163	45	46	27	50	30	30	53
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	160	106	49	53	13	26	35	65	14
Costa Rica	1997 ^{d,e}	11.5	5	77	13	75	80	4	4	42	59	98
Côte d'Ivoire	1995 ^{b,c}	6.2	24	240	180	45	46	46	61	32	44	..
Croatia	1998 ^{d,e}	4.3	1	..	9	69	78	1	3	45	58	..
Czech Republic	1996 ^{d,e}	3.5	..	24	7	72	78	..	..	64	75	..
Denmark	1992 ^{d,e}	3.6	..	19	6	74	79	..	..	82	85	..
Dominican Republic	1998 ^{d,e}	10.5	6	128	47	65	70	16	16	45	65	75
Ecuador	1995 ^{b,c}	9.2	14	140	34	68	71	7	10	42	63	70
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1995 ^{b,c}	4.0	4	235	52	66	69	33	56	43	43	98
El Salvador	1998 ^{d,e}	17.2	12	160	35	67	73	18	24	42	60	88
Eritrea	..	..	44	..	103	51	53	33	55	13	19	66
Estonia	1998 ^{d,e}	6.5	..	27	11	65	76	0	0	68	69	93
Ethiopia	1995 ^{b,c}	6.7	47	239	179	41	43	53	69	10	16	58
Finland	1991 ^{d,e}	3.6	..	16	5	74	81	..	..	58	59	100
France	1995 ^{d,e}	5.6	..	23	6	75	83	..	..	73	75	..
Georgia	1996 ^{d,e}	7.1	3	..	21	69	77	..	..	50	56	..
Germany	1994 ^{d,e}	4.7	..	26	6	74	81	..	..	81	88	..
Ghana	1999 ^{b,c}	8.4	25	186	112	56	58	20	37	30	36	62
Greece	1993 ^{d,e}	5.3	..	54	8	75	81	1	4	55	60	..
Guatemala	1998 ^{d,e}	15.8	24	168	49	62	68	24	39	37	40	98
Guinea	1994 ^{b,c}	7.3	33	345	161	46	47	..	..	16	27	94
Haiti	..	..	17	221	111	51	56	48	52	22	36	50
Honduras	1998 ^{d,e}	27.4	25	170	44	63	69	25	25	32	53	94
Hungary	1998 ^{b,c}	3.5	..	39	11	67	76	1	1	53	65	100
India	1997 ^{b,c}	5.7	47	206	88	62	63	32	55	21	28	73
Indonesia	1999 ^{b,c}	4.6	34	172	51	64	68	8	18	19	41	87
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	11	208	41	68	70	17	31	46	64	86
Ireland	1987 ^{d,e}	6.4	..	27	7	74	79	..	..	54	59	..
Israel	1997 ^{d,e}	7.3	..	27	7	76	80	3	8	87	92	..
Italy	1995 ^{d,e}	4.2	..	33	7	76	82	1	2	66	67	..
Jamaica	2000 ^{b,c}	6.9	4	62	24	73	77	17	9	44	56	98
Japan	1993 ^{d,e}	3.4	..	18	5	78	84	..	..	76	79	..
Jordan	1997 ^{b,c}	5.9	5	..	30	70	73	5	16	58	79	100
Kazakhstan	1996 ^{b,c}	6.3	4	..	28	60	71	..	..	52	56	100
Kenya	1997 ^{b,c}	9.1	22	156	120	47	47	11	24	13	33	96
Korea, Rep.	1993 ^{b,c}	5.3	..	54	10	70	77	1	4	48	82	76
Kuwait	..	..	2	59	13	75	79	16	20	84	96	..
Kyrgyz Republic	1999 ^{b,c}	5.6	11	..	35	63	72	..	..	38	34	100
Lao PDR	1997 ^{b,c}	6.0	40	218	..	53	55	36	67	11	19	84
Latvia	1998 ^{d,e}	5.3	..	27	17	65	76	0	0	65	60	..
Lebanon	..	..	3	50	30	69	72	8	20	67	90	100
Lesotho	1986-87 ^{b,c}	21.5	16	190	143	44	44	28	6	11	28	93
Lithuania	1996 ^{b,c}	5.2	..	30	11	68	78	0	1	56	69	..
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	6	..	17	71	75	..	..	51	59	..
Madagascar	1999 ^{b,c}	7.1	40	285	144	53	56	26	40	16	29	70
Malawi	..	..	25	330	193	39	39	26	53	8	15	96
Malaysia	1997 ^{d,e}	12.4	20	63	11	70	75	9	17	38	57	..

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 2. Quality of life

Economy	Distribution of income or consumption inequality ratio		Prevalence of child malnutrition	Under-five mortality rate		Life expectancy at birth		Adult illiteracy rate		Urban population		Access to improved sanitation facilities
	Ratio of highest 20% to Lowest 20%		% of children under age 5	per 1,000		Years		% of people ages 15 and above		% of total		urban % of population
	Year	2000	1993-2000 ^a	1970	2000	Males	Females	Males	Females	1970	2000	2000
Mali	1994 ^{b,c}	12.2	27	391	218	41	44	51	66	16	30	93
Mauritania	1995 ^{b,c}	6.9	23	250	164	50	53	49	70	20	58	44
Mexico	1998 ^{d,e}	16.5	8	110	36	70	76	7	10	63	74	87
Moldova	1997 ^{d,e}	8.3	..	..	22	64	72	0	2	36	42	100
Mongolia	1995 ^{b,c}	5.6	13	150	71	65	69	1	1	49	57	46
Morocco	1998-99 ^{b,c}	7.2	..	187	60	66	69	38	64	38	55	100
Mozambique	1996-97 ^{b,c}	7.2	26	281	200	41	44	40	71	9	32	69
Myanmar	..	..	28	179	126	54	59	11	19	24	28	65
Namibia	..	..	..	155	112	47	47	17	19	21	31	96
Nepal	1995-96 ^{b,c}	5.9	47	234	105	59	59	40	76	5	12	75
Netherlands	1994 ^{d,e}	5.5	..	15	7	75	81	..	..	88	89	100
New Zealand	..	..	..	20	7	76	81	..	..	83	86	..
Nicaragua	1998 ^{b,c}	27.9	12	168	41	67	71	34	33	49	56	96
Niger	1995 ^{b,c}	20.7	40	320	248	44	48	76	92	11	21	79
Nigeria	1996-97 ^{b,c}	12.8	27	201	153	46	48	28	44	23	44	85
Norway	1995 ^{d,e}	3.7	..	15	5	76	81	..	..	68	75	..
Pakistan	1996-97 ^{b,c}	4.3	38	181	110	62	64	43	72	26	33	94
Panama	1997 ^{b,c}	14.8	8	71	24	72	77	7	9	49	56	99
Papua New Guinea	1996 ^{b,c}	12.6	..	130	75	58	59	29	43	12	17	92
Paraguay	1998 ^{d,e}	31.8	..	76	28	68	73	6	8	39	56	95
Peru	1996 ^{d,e}	11.7	8	178	41	67	72	5	15	61	73	90
Philippines	1997 ^{b,c}	9.8	32	90	39	67	71	5	5	36	59	92
Poland	1998 ^{b,c}	5.1	..	36	11	69	78	0	0	55	62	..
Portugal	1994-95 ^{d,e}	5.9	..	62	8	72	79	5	10	28	64	..
Romania	1998 ^{b,c}	4.9	..	..	23	66	74	1	3	46	55	86
Russian Federation	1998 ^{b,c}	12.2	3	..	19	59	72	0	1	66	73	..
Rwanda	1983-85 ^{b,c}	4.0	27	210	203	39	40	26	40	4	6	12
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	185	23	71	74	17	33	58	86	100
Senegal	1995 ^{b,c}	7.5	13	279	129	51	54	53	72	34	47	94
Sierra Leone	1989 ^{b,c}	57.6	..	363	267	38	41	..	..	21	37	23
Singapore	..	..	..	27	6	76	80	4	12	100	100	100
Slovak Republic	1992 ^{d,e}	2.6	..	29	10	69	77	..	..	46	57	100
Slovenia	1998 ^{d,e}	4.1	..	29	7	72	79	0	0	42	49	..
South Africa	1993-94 ^{b,c}	22.6	9	108	79	47	49	14	15	48	57	99
Spain	1990 ^{d,e}	5.4	..	34	6	75	82	1	3	70	78	..
Sri Lanka	1995 ^{b,c}	5.3	33	100	18	71	76	6	11	22	23	91
Sweden	1992 ^{d,e}	3.6	..	13	4	77	82	..	..	83	83	100
Switzerland	1992 ^{d,e}	5.8	..	18	6	77	83	..	..	56	67	100
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	13	129	29	67	72	12	40	45	51	98
Tajikistan	1998 ^{b,c}	5.0	..	..	30	66	72	0	1	36	28	..
Tanzania	1993 ^{b,c}	6.7	29	218	149	44	45	16	33	10	32	98
Thailand	1998 ^{b,c}	7.6	18	102	33	67	71	3	6	15	20	97
Togo	..	..	25	216	142	48	50	28	58	16	33	69
Tunisia	1995 ^{b,c}	8.5	4	201	30	70	74	19	39	50	66	..
Turkey	1994 ^{b,c}	8.2	8	201	43	67	72	7	23	42	66	98
Turkmenistan	1998 ^{b,c}	7.7	12	..	43	63	70	..	..	48	45	..
Uganda	1996 ^{b,c}	6.4	23	185	161	42	42	22	43	8	14	96
Ukraine	1999 ^{b,c}	4.3	3	..	16	63	74	0	1	58	68	..
United Kingdom	1995 ^{d,e}	7.1	..	23	7	75	80	..	..	89	89	100
United States	1997 ^{d,e}	9.0	1	26	9	74	80	..	..	74	77	100
Uruguay	1989 ^{d,e}	8.9	4	57	17	71	78	3	2	83	92	96
Uzbekistan	1998 ^{b,c}	12.4	19	..	27	67	73	0	1	39	37	100
Venezuela	..	..	4	61	24	71	76	7	8	76	87	75
Vietnam	1998 ^{b,c}	5.6	34	157	34	67	72	4	9	19	24	86
Yemen, Rep.	1998 ^{b,c}	5.6	46	303	95	56	57	32	75	17	25	87
Zambia	1998 ^{b,c}	17.3	24	181	186	38	38	15	29	35	40	99
Zimbabwe	1995 ^{b,c}	11.9	13	138	116	40	40	7	15	20	35	99
World	..	..	w	152 w	78 w	65 w	69 w	17 w	30 w	38 w	47 w	84 w
Low income	..	..	..	208	115	58	60	28	47	22	31	79
Middle income	13	126	39	67	72	67	72	9	20	35	51	82
Lower middle income	11	131	42	67	71	67	71	9	21	29	45	79
Upper middle income	9	105	30	68	75	68	75	9	11	62	77	88
Low & middle income	..	..	..	168	85	63	66	18	32	29	41	81
East Asia & Pacific	12	128	45	67	71	67	71	8	21	19	36	73
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..	25	64	64	74	1	4	56	63	..
Latin America & Carib.	9	123	37	67	74	67	74	11	13	61	75	87
Middle East & N. Africa	15	200	54	66	69	66	69	25	46	45	57	94
South Asia	49	209	96	62	63	62	63	34	57	20	27	76
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	222	162	46	47	30	47	19	32	83
High income	..	..	..	28	7	75	81	..	..	72	77	..

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population. c. Ranked by per capita expenditure. d. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population. e. Ranked by per capita income.

Table 3. Population and labor force

9

Economy	Population						Labor force							
	Total		Average annual growth rate (%)		Ages 15-64		Total		Average annual growth rate (%)		Female % of labor force		Children ages 10-14	
	Millions				Millions		Millions						% of age group	
	1975	2001	1975-1990	1990-2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975-1990	1990-2001	1975	2001	1970	2000
Albania	2.4	3.4	2.2	0.5	1.3	2.2	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.0	39.5	41.4	4.8	0.3
Algeria	16.0	30.9	3.2	2.1	7.7	19.0	4.1	10.6	3.8	4.1	20.9	28.3	11.4	0.0
Angola	6.2	13.5	3.1	3.4	3.3	6.7	3.1	6.2	2.6	3.3	47.2	46.3	31.4	26.1
Argentina	26.0	37.5	1.6	1.4	16.5	23.6	10.0	15.4	1.4	2.3	26.3	33.8	8.9	2.4
Armenia	2.8	3.8	1.6	0.7	1.7	2.6	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.3	47.1	48.6	0.0	0.0
Australia	13.9	19.4	1.5	1.3	8.9	13.0	6.2	9.9	2.3	1.5	34.1	43.9	1.2	0.0
Austria	7.6	8.1	0.2	0.5	4.7	5.5	3.3	3.8	0.6	0.6	39.5	40.4	3.6	0.0
Azerbaijan	5.7	8.1	1.6	1.3	3.1	5.3	2.2	3.7	2.1	2.0	46.1	44.6	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh	75.6	133.4	2.7	1.9	38.7	79.1	36.5	70.8	2.4	3.3	41.3	42.4	40.8	27.7
Belarus	9.4	10.0	0.6	-0.2	6.0	6.8	4.7	5.3	0.8	0.0	50.5	49.0	0.0	0.0
Belgium	9.8	10.3	0.1	0.3	6.3	6.8	3.8	4.3	0.4	0.6	32.2	41.0	0.6	0.0
Benin	3.0	6.4	3.1	3.1	1.6	3.3	1.5	2.9	2.4	3.2	47.7	48.3	34.4	26.5
Bolivia	4.8	8.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	4.8	1.8	3.5	2.7	2.9	32.5	37.9	21.1	11.4
Botswana	0.8	1.6	3.7	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.7	3.6	2.6	51.8	45.2	32.3	14.4
Brazil	108.1	172.6	2.2	1.5	60.3	1,14.5	40.3	80.8	3.5	2.1	26.0	35.5	20.3	14.4
Bulgaria	8.7	8.1	0.0	-0.7	5.8	5.6	4.5	4.1	-0.1	-0.7	44.8	48.1	0.6	0.0
Burkina Faso	6.2	11.6	2.6	2.6	3.1	5.6	3.5	5.7	2.0	2.1	48.3	46.5	75.1	43.5
Burundi	3.7	6.9	2.8	2.4	1.9	3.5	2.0	3.8	2.6	2.6	50.3	48.6	50.8	48.5
Cambodia	7.1	12.3	1.8	2.9	3.9	6.7	3.7	6.5	1.7	3.1	52.3	51.6	27.5	23.7
Cameroon	7.5	15.2	3.1	2.7	4.0	8.1	3.3	6.2	2.5	2.8	37.0	38.1	38.9	23.0
Canada	23.2	31.0	1.3	1.1	15.2	21.2	10.5	16.7	2.4	1.2	36.0	45.9	1.6	0.0
Central African Republic	2.1	3.8	2.6	2.5	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	..	..	..	..
Chad	4.0	7.9	2.5	3.2	2.1	4.0	2.0	3.8	2.3	3.2	43.0	44.8	41.9	36.6
Chile	10.3	15.4	1.7	1.6	6.0	10.0	3.4	6.3	2.8	2.4	24.4	34.1	3.0	0.0
China	916.4	1,271.9	1.5	1.1	5,14.2	8,72.6	487.8	764.0	2.3	1.3	42.5	45.2	39.0	7.9
Hong Kong, China	4.4	6.9	1.9	1.9	2.8	5.0	2.0	3.6	2.7	2.3	34.5	37.2	6.5	0.0
Colombia	25.4	43.0	2.3	2.1	13.5	27.0	8.0	18.9	4.0	3.0	25.2	38.9	14.4	6.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	23.1	52.4	3.3	3.5	12.0	25.5	10.6	21.6	2.8	3.2	44.8	43.4	36.5	28.6
Congo, Rep.	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.3	3.0	3.2	41.8	43.5	28.3	25.4
Costa Rica	2.0	3.9	3.1	2.4	1.1	2.4	0.6	1.6	4.2	3.0	19.5	31.4	10.8	4.1
Côte d'Ivoire	6.8	16.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	9.0	2.8	6.6	3.4	3.9	32.6	33.5	34.6	18.6
Croatia	4.5	4.4	0.4	-0.9	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.1	0.4	-0.7	39.1	44.3	1.9	0.0
Czech Republic	10.1	10.3	0.2	-0.1	6.5	7.2	5.2	5.8	0.3	0.5	46.3	47.3	1.9	0.0
Denmark	5.1	5.4	0.1	0.4	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.9	0.9	0.1	40.0	46.4	0.8	0.0
Dominican Republic	5.0	8.5	2.4	1.9	2.6	5.3	1.8	3.8	3.3	2.8	23.5	31.1	31.6	13.2
Ecuador	6.9	12.9	2.8	2.3	3.6	8.0	2.2	5.1	3.5	3.4	19.3	28.4	15.8	4.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	36.3	65.2	2.6	2.2	20.2	39.9	12.7	25.2	2.6	3.2	26.2	30.7	23.6	9.3
El Salvador	4.1	6.4	1.5	2.2	2.1	3.8	1.4	2.8	2.4	3.8	23.5	36.9	17.8	13.7
Eritrea	2.1	4.2	2.9	2.9	1.1	2.2	1.1	2.1	2.8	2.9	47.5	47.4	46.1	38.4
Estonia	1.4	1.4	0.7	-1.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	-1.2	50.8	49.0	0.0	0.0
Ethiopia	33.0	65.8	3.1	2.5	17.3	34.1	15.0	28.3	3.0	2.1	42.3	40.9	48.5	41.1
Finland	4.7	5.2	0.4	0.4	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.6	0.7	0.1	45.1	48.1	0.6	0.0
France	52.7	59.2	0.5	0.4	33.0	38.7	22.9	26.8	0.5	0.8	38.2	45.2	2.6	0.0
Georgia	4.9	5.0	0.8	-0.8	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.5	0.9	-0.7	48.8	46.8	0.0	0.0
Germany	78.7	82.2	0.1	0.3	50.1	55.8	36.8	40.9	0.6	0.3	39.3	42.4	1.1	0.0
Ghana	9.8	19.7	3.1	2.6	5.1	11.0	4.6	9.4	3.0	2.9	50.8	50.4	16.3	12.0
Greece	9.0	10.6	0.8	0.4	5.8	7.1	3.5	4.6	1.3	0.9	26.8	38.0	10.0	0.0
Guatemala	6.0	11.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	6.3	2.1	4.4	2.7	3.7	20.6	29.5	24.2	14.2
Guinea	4.1	7.6	2.3	2.8	2.2	4.1	2.2	3.6	1.9	2.4	47.4	47.2	43.3	31.1
Haiti	4.9	8.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	4.6	2.5	3.6	1.2	2.1	45.5	42.9	41.5	22.8
Honduras	3.0	6.6	3.4	3.0	1.5	3.6	1.0	2.5	3.6	4.0	23.8	32.2	18.9	7.1
Hungary	10.5	10.2	-0.1	-0.2	7.1	6.8	5.3	4.8	-0.8	0.1	41.5	44.7	1.6	0.0
India	613.5	1,033.4	2.3	2.0	345.8	638.7	267.8	461.0	2.1	2.5	34.0	32.4	25.5	12.1
Indonesia	132.6	213.6	2.1	1.8	73.4	138.0	51.3	104.3	3.0	2.9	32.7	41.0	18.5	7.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	33.2	64.7	3.5	1.7	17.2	39.3	10.1	20.4	3.2	2.6	19.7	27.8	19.5	2.6
Ireland	3.2	3.8	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.6	1.2	1.6	0.7	2.2	27.1	34.8	2.3	0.0
Israel	3.5	6.4	2.1	3.1	2.1	4.0	1.3	2.8	2.6	4.1	31.9	41.5	1.3	0.0
Italy	55.4	57.7	0.2	0.2	35.3	38.9	21.9	25.7	0.7	0.5	30.7	38.6	4.1	0.3
Jamaica	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.4	2.5	1.7	44.7	46.2	0.6	0.0
Japan	111.9	127.1	0.7	0.3	75.9	86.0	56.0	68.2	1.0	0.6	38.5	41.6	1.9	0.0
Jordan	1.8	5.0	4.0	4.6	0.9	2.9	0.5	1.5	4.3	5.9	14.1	25.1	6.1	0.0
Kazakhstan	14.1	14.8	1.0	-0.9	8.4	9.9	6.3	7.3	1.4	-0.5	47.2	47.1	0.0	0.0
Kenya	13.7	30.7	3.8	2.7	6.5	16.7	6.6	15.9	3.8	3.5	45.6	46.1	45.0	39.2
Korea, Rep.	35.3	47.6	1.4	1.1	20.7	34.2	13.5	24.5	2.7	2.2	35.4	41.6	9.4	0.0
Kuwait	1.0	2.0	5.3	-0.4	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.8	6.7	-0.5	10.6	31.7	4.7	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	3.3	5.0	2.0	1.2	1.8	3.0	1.3	2.2	2.2	1.8	48.0	47.3	0.0	0.0
Lao PDR	3.0	5.4	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.6	1.9	2.3	..	..	33.0	25.4
Latvia	2.5	2.3	0.5	-1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.4	-1.3	50.8	50.5	0.0	0.0
Lebanon	2.9	4.4	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.8	0.8	1.6	2.4	3.2	20.6	29.9	6.2	0.0
Lesotho	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.8	2.3	38.7	37.0	30.9	20.7
Lithuania	3.3	3.5	0.8	-0.6	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.0	49.5	48.0	0.0	0.0
Macedonia, FYR	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.2	33.2	41.8	4.3	0.0
Madagascar	7.8	16.0	2.8	3.2	4.1	8.4	3.9	7.6	2.5	3.3	45.3	44.7	41.7	34.1
Malawi	5.2	10.5	3.5	2.1	2.7	5.4	2.7	5.1	3.2	1.9	50.6	48.5	50.7	31.5
Malaysia	12.3	23.8	2.8	2.7	6.6	14.7	4.5	9.9	3.3	3.3	32.3	38.1	8.4	2.3

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 3. Population and labor force

10

Economy	Population						Labor force							
	Total		Average annual growth rate (%)		Ages 15-64		Total		Average annual growth rate (%)		Female % of labor force		Children ages 10-14	
	Millions				Millions		Millions						% of age group	
	1975	2001	1975-1990	1990-2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975-1990	1990-2001	1975	2001	1970	2000
Mali	5.9	11.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	5.5	3.1	5.4	2.3	2.4	46.6	46.2	62.5	51.1
Mauritania	1.4	2.8	2.7	3.2	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	45.8	43.5	33.3	22.1
Mexico	59.1	99.4	2.4	1.8	29.3	62.3	18.4	41.3	3.7	3.0	23.0	33.5	10.3	4.9
Moldova	3.8	4.3	0.9	-0.2	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.1	51.0	48.5	5.1	0.0
Mongolia	1.4	2.4	2.7	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.2	2.6	2.4	45.7	47.1	4.2	1.4
Morocco	17.3	29.2	2.3	1.9	8.5	18.0	6.0	11.8	2.9	2.7	32.5	34.8	21.5	0.6
Mozambique	10.5	18.1	2.1	2.4	5.6	9.6	5.8	9.4	1.8	2.3	49.1	48.4	40.7	32.4
Myanmar	30.2	48.3	2.1	1.8	16.6	30.6	15.2	25.8	2.2	2.1	44.0	43.4	29.7	22.9
Namibia	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.6	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	2.5	2.6	39.9	40.9	40.2	17.4
Nepal	13.1	23.6	2.3	2.6	7.3	13.1	6.6	11.0	1.8	2.6	39.0	40.5	63.1	42.1
Netherlands	13.7	16.0	0.6	0.7	8.7	10.9	5.2	7.4	2.0	0.7	28.7	40.8	1.7	0.0
New Zealand	3.1	3.8	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.5	31.9	45.1	0.1	0.0
Nicaragua	2.5	5.2	3.0	3.1	1.2	2.9	0.8	2.1	3.7	4.3	25.4	36.3	22.9	12.0
Niger	4.8	11.2	3.4	3.7	2.4	5.4	2.4	5.3	3.1	3.4	44.8	44.3	48.8	43.6
Nigeria	61.2	129.9	3.2	3.0	31.8	67.7	25.6	51.6	2.9	2.9	36.5	36.6	30.8	23.9
Norway	4.0	4.5	0.4	0.6	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.0	34.8	46.5	0.1	0.0
Pakistan	71.0	141.5	3.0	2.7	38.8	78.0	24.9	53.5	3.1	3.3	22.1	29.0	25.2	15.4
Panama	1.7	2.9	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.2	3.2	2.8	27.5	35.5	8.0	2.5
Papua New Guinea	2.7	5.3	2.7	2.8	1.5	3.0	1.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	41.7	42.3	39.0	17.2
Paraguay	2.7	5.6	3.3	2.9	1.4	3.2	1.0	2.1	3.4	3.4	26.5	30.2	17.0	5.8
Peru	15.2	26.1	2.5	1.9	8.1	16.2	4.7	10.0	3.2	3.1	23.1	31.6	5.0	1.8
Philippines	42.0	77.0	2.7	2.3	22.2	45.8	16.0	32.7	3.0	2.9	34.0	37.9	17.6	5.4
Poland	34.0	38.7	0.8	0.1	22.6	26.7	17.9	19.9	0.3	0.6	45.3	46.4	0.6	0.0
Portugal	9.1	10.2	0.6	0.3	5.7	6.8	3.9	5.2	1.5	0.7	32.0	44.1	13.4	1.2
Romania	21.2	22.4	0.6	-0.4	13.8	15.4	11.0	10.7	-0.2	0.1	44.7	44.5	0.7	0.0
Russian Federation	134.2	144.8	0.7	-0.2	91.0	101.2	70.7	77.7	0.6	0.1	50.0	49.2	0.0	0.0
Rwanda	4.4	8.7	3.3	2.2	2.2	4.6	2.3	4.7	3.3	2.7	49.3	48.8	43.3	41.3
Saudi Arabia	7.3	21.4	5.6	3.0	3.8	11.7	2.1	7.1	6.7	2.8	6.3	16.9	9.3	0.0
Senegal	4.8	9.8	3.0	2.9	2.5	5.2	2.2	4.4	2.7	2.9	41.9	42.6	46.9	27.3
Sierra Leone	2.9	5.1	2.2	2.5	1.6	2.7	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.5	35.5	37.0	21.7	13.9
Singapore	2.3	4.1	2.1	3.0	1.4	2.9	0.9	2.0	3.8	2.6	30.3	39.2	3.4	0.0
Slovak Republic	4.7	5.4	0.8	0.2	3.0	3.8	2.2	3.0	1.3	0.9	43.0	47.7	1.9	0.0
Slovenia	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.2	41.0	46.5	4.3	0.0
South Africa	24.7	43.2	2.5	2.1	13.4	27.1	9.3	17.2	2.7	2.4	33.9	37.9	2.7	0.0
Spain	35.5	39.5	0.6	0.2	22.1	27.0	13.3	17.5	1.2	1.0	26.4	37.3	5.3	0.0
Sri Lanka	13.5	19.6	1.7	1.4	8.0	13.3	4.8	8.7	2.5	2.4	26.0	36.8	5.6	2.0
Sweden	8.2	8.9	0.3	0.4	5.3	5.7	4.0	4.8	1.1	0.4	39.8	48.0	0.5	0.0
Switzerland	6.4	7.2	0.3	0.7	4.2	4.8	3.0	3.9	1.1	0.9	35.3	40.6	0.2	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	7.4	16.6	3.5	3.1	3.6	9.4	2.1	5.4	3.3	4.6	23.1	27.3	16.1	2.3
Tajikistan	3.4	6.2	3.1	1.6	1.7	3.6	1.3	2.5	2.9	2.7	46.0	45.0	0.0	0.0
Tanzania	15.9	34.5	3.4	3.0	7.9	18.1	8.3	17.7	3.3	3.0	50.2	49.0	45.6	36.9
Thailand	41.4	61.2	2.1	1.0	22.4	42.1	20.8	37.2	3.0	1.6	47.8	46.3	30.2	12.2
Togo	2.3	4.7	3.0	3.0	1.2	2.4	1.0	1.9	2.6	2.9	39.2	40.0	40.4	26.8
Tunisia	5.6	9.7	2.7	1.7	3.0	6.3	1.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	26.3	31.9	12.2	0.0
Turkey	40.0	66.2	2.4	1.7	22.2	42.8	17.5	31.9	2.3	2.7	36.7	37.8	28.3	7.8
Turkmenistan	2.5	5.3	2.7	3.7	1.3	3.1	1.0	2.3	2.9	4.4	46.4	45.9	0.0	0.0
Uganda	11.2	22.8	2.7	3.3	5.6	11.1	5.9	11.2	2.5	3.0	48.0	47.6	50.4	43.8
Ukraine	49.0	49.1	0.4	-0.5	32.6	33.7	25.4	25.0	0.2	-0.4	50.3	48.8	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	56.2	59.9	0.2	0.4	35.3	39.1	26.4	30.0	0.6	0.5	37.3	44.2	0.0	0.0
United States	216.0	284.0	1.0	1.3	139.0	188.1	98.3	146.0	1.8	1.5	38.7	46.1	1.8	0.0
Uruguay	2.8	3.4	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	28.5	42.0	6.6	1.0
Uzbekistan	13.9	25.1	2.8	2.0	7.1	14.9	5.3	10.8	3.0	2.9	48.0	46.9	0.0	0.0
Venezuela	12.7	24.6	3.0	2.3	6.8	15.3	4.1	10.2	4.1	3.4	23.6	35.1	6.1	0.0
Vietnam	48.0	79.5	2.3	1.8	25.0	49.4	23.0	41.1	2.7	2.0	48.2	48.8	26.3	5.2
Yemen, Rep.	7.0	18.0	3.8	4.2	3.2	8.8	2.2	5.7	3.3	4.7	29.8	28.2	27.8	18.7
Zambia	4.8	10.3	3.4	2.8	2.4	5.3	2.1	4.4	2.9	3.2	45.0	44.7	21.1	15.6
Zimbabwe	6.1	12.8	3.7	2.2	3.0	6.8	2.8	5.9	3.9	2.2	44.4	44.5	41.1	27.0
World	4,058.0 s	6,132.8 s	1.8 w	1.5 w	2,326.9 s	3,871.2 s	1,838.9 s	2,988.9 s	2.1 w	1.9 w	38.4 t	40.7 t	22.2 w	11.3 w
Low income	1,431.7	2,510.6	2.5	2.2	786.9	1,481.5	632.4	1,143.7	2.4	2.6	37.7	37.9	27.5	18.3
Middle income	1,830.1	2,667.2	1.8	1.3	1,040.7	1,763.7	857.9	1,379.3	2.3	1.6	39.7	42.1	24.9	6.3
Lower middle income	1,503.1	2,163.5	1.7	1.2	853.3	1,439.0	731.9	1,156.6	2.2	1.5	41.2	43.2	28.0	6.2
Upper middle income	327.0	503.7	2.0	1.5	187.4	324.8	126.0	222.7	2.6	2.1	30.9	36.3	11.4	6.5
Low & middle income	3,261.7	5,177.8	2.1	1.7	1,827.5	3,245.3	1,490.2	2,522.9	2.3	2.0	38.8	40.2	26.1	12.6
East Asia & Pacific	1,254.3	1,825.2	1.7	1.3	698.1	1,223.6	633.0	1,040.1	2.4	1.6	41.8	44.5	33.7	8.2
Europe & Central Asia	405.7	474.6	1.0	0.2	260.4	320.0	201.2	239.1	0.8	0.6	46.8	46.3	3.6	1.1
Latin America & Carib.	320.6	523.7	2.2	1.8	174.3	331.9	111.6	226.9	3.2	2.6	25.6	35.0	14.6	8.2
Middle East & N. Africa	149.7	300.7	3.3	2.4	77.4	176.7	46.6	102.0	3.3	3.3	23.2	28.1	18.6	4.4
South Asia	801.3	1,379.8	2.4	2.1	446.5	837.3	346.9	616.9	2.2	2.7	33.9	33.5	27.3	15.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	330.0	673.9	3.1	2.8	170.9	355.7	150.9	297.9	2.8	2.8	42.0	42.0	36.7	29.0
High income	796.3	955.0	0.8	0.8	499.3	625.9	348.7	466.0	1.3	1.0	36.7	43.3	2.7	0.0

Economy	National poverty line								International poverty line				
	Survey year	Population below the poverty line (%)			Survey year	Population below the poverty line (%)			Survey year	Population below \$1 a day	Poverty gap at \$1 a day	Population below \$2 a day	Poverty gap at \$2 a day
		Rural	Urban	National		Rural	Urban	National					
Albania	1994	28.9	..	..	1996	..	15.0	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	1988	16.6	7.3	12.2	1995	30.3	14.7	22.6	1995	<2	<0.5	15.1	3.6
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	1991	..	..	25.5	1993	..	..	17.6	..	..	..	..
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996	7.8	1.7	34.0	11.3
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	1995	..	..	68.1	..	..	..	..	1995	<2	<0.5	9.6	2.3
Bangladesh	1991-92	46.0	23.3	42.7	1995-96	39.8	14.3	35.6	1996	29.1	5.9	77.8	31.8
Belarus	2000	..	..	41.9	..	..	..	..	1998	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	1995	..	..	33.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	1993	..	29.3	..	1995	79.1	..	..	1999	14.4	5.4	34.3	14.9
Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1985-86	33.3	12.5	61.4	30.7
Brazil	1990	32.6	13.1	17.4	..	..	..	..	1998	11.6	3.9	26.5	11.6
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1997	<2	<0.5	21.9	4.2
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1994	61.2	25.5	85.8	50.9
Burundi	1990	..	..	36.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	1993-94	43.1	24.8	39.0	1997	40.1	21.1	36.1	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	1984	32.4	44.4	40.0	..	..	..	..	1996	33.4	11.8	64.4	31.2
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1993	66.6	38.1	84.0	58.4
Chad	1995-96	67.0	63.0	64.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	1996	..	..	24.6	1998	..	..	21.2	1998	<2	<0.5	8.7	2.3
China	1996	7.9	<2	6.0	1998	4.6	<2	4.6	1999	18.8	4.4	52.6	20.9
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	1991	29.0	7.8	16.9	1992	31.2	8.0	17.7	1998	19.7	10.8	36.0	19.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1992	25.5	19.2	22.0	..	..	..	..	1997	6.9	2.0	23.3	8.5
Côte d'Ivoire	1993	..	..	32.3	1995	..	..	36.8	1995	12.3	2.4	49.4	16.8
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	1989	27.4	23.3	24.5	1992	29.8	10.9	20.6	1996	3.2	0.7	16.0	5.0
Ecuador	1994	47.0	25.0	35.0	..	..	..	..	1995	20.2	5.8	52.3	21.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1995-96	23.3	22.5	22.9	..	..	..	..	1995	3.1	<0.5	52.7	13.9
El Salvador	1992	55.7	43.1	48.3	..	..	..	..	1998	21.0	7.8	44.5	20.6
Eritrea	1993-94	..	..	53.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	1995	14.7	6.8	8.9	..	..	..	..	1998	<2	<0.5	5.2	0.8
Ethiopia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1995	31.3	8.0	76.4	32.9
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	1997	9.9	12.1	11.1	..	..	..	..	1996	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	1992	34.3	26.7	31.4	..	..	..	..	1999	44.8	17.3	78.5	40.8
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	1989	71.9	33.7	57.9	..	..	..	..	1998	10.0	2.2	33.8	11.8
Guinea	1994	..	..	40.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	1987	..	..	65.0	1995	66.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras	1992	46.0	56.0	50.0	1993	51.0	57.0	53.0	1998	24.3	11.9	45.1	23.5
Hungary	1989	..	..	1.6	1993	..	..	8.6	1998	<2	<0.5	7.3	1.7
India	1992	43.5	33.7	40.9	1994	36.7	30.5	35.0	1997	44.2	12.0	86.2	41.4
Indonesia	1996	..	..	15.7	1999	..	..	27.1	1999	12.9	1.9	65.5	21.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	1992	..	..	33.9	2000	..	..	18.7	1996	3.2	0.7	25.2	6.9
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	1991	..	..	15.0	1997	..	..	11.7	1997	<2	<0.5	7.4	1.4
Kazakhstan	1996	39.0	30.0	34.6	..	..	..	..	1996	<2	<0.5	15.3	3.9
Kenya	1992	46.4	29.3	42.0	..	..	..	..	1994	26.5	9.0	62.3	27.5
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1993	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	1993	48.1	28.7	40.0	1997	64.5	28.5	51.0	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	1993	53.0	24.0	46.1	..	..	..	..	1997	26.3	6.3	73.2	29.6
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998	<2	<0.5	8.3	2.0
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	1993	53.9	27.8	49.2	..	..	..	..	1993	43.1	20.3	65.7	38.1
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996	<2	<0.5	7.8	2.0
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	1993-94	77.0	47.0	70.0	..	..	..	..	1999	49.1	18.3	83.3	44.0
Malawi	1990-91	..	..	54.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	1989	..	..	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes.

Economy	National poverty line						International poverty line						
	Survey year	Population below the poverty line (%)			Survey year	Population below the poverty line (%)			Survey year	Population below \$1 a day	Poverty gap at \$1 a day	Population below \$2 a day	Poverty gap at \$2 a day
		Rural	Urban	National		Rural	Urban	National		%	%	%	%
Mali		..	..	..		..	..	..	1994	72.8	37.4	90.6	60.5
Mauritania	1989-90	..	..	57.0		..	..	..	1995	28.6	9.1	68.7	29.6
Mexico	1988	..	..	10.1		..	..	..	1998	15.9	5.2	37.7	16.0
Moldova	1997	26.7	..	23.3		..	..	..	1997	11.3	3.0	38.4	14.0
Mongolia	1995	33.1	38.5	36.3		..	..	..	1995	13.9	3.1	50.0	17.5
Morocco	1990-91	18.0	7.6	13.1	1998-99	27.2	12.0	19.0	1990-91	<2	<0.5	7.5	1.3
Mozambique		..	..	..		..	..	..	1996	37.9	12.0	78.4	36.8
Myanmar		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Namibia		..	..	..		..	..	..	1993	34.9	14.0	55.8	30.4
Nepal	1995-96	44.0	23.0	42.0		..	..	..	1995	37.7	9.7	82.5	37.5
Netherlands		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
New Zealand		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	1993	76.1	31.9	50.3		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Niger	1989-93	66.0	52.0	63.0		..	..	..	1995	61.4	33.9	85.3	54.8
Nigeria	1985	49.5	31.7	43.0	1992-93	36.4	30.4	34.1	1997	70.2	34.9	90.8	59.0
Norway		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Pakistan	1991	36.9	28.0	34.0		..	..	..	1996	31.0	6.2	84.7	35.0
Panama	1997	64.9	15.3	37.3		..	..	..	1998	14.0	5.9	29.0	13.8
Papua New Guinea		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Paraguay	1991	28.5	19.7	21.8		..	..	..	1998	19.5	9.8	49.3	26.3
Peru	1994	67.0	46.1	53.5	1997	64.7	40.4	49.0	1996	15.5	5.4	41.4	17.1
Philippines	1994	53.1	28.0	40.6	1997	50.7	21.5	36.8		..	..	..	..
Poland	1993	..	..	23.8		..	..	..	1998	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Portugal		..	..	..		..	..	..	1994	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Romania	1994	27.9	20.4	21.5		..	..	..	1994	2.8	0.8	27.5	6.9
Russian Federation	1994	..	..	30.9		..	..	..	1998	7.1	1.4	25.1	8.7
Rwanda	1993	..	..	51.2		..	..	..	1983-85	35.7	7.7	84.6	36.7
Saudi Arabia		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Senegal	1992	40.4	..	33.4		..	..	..	1995	26.3	7.0	67.8	28.2
Sierra Leone	1989	76.0	53.0	68.0		..	..	..	1989	57.0	39.5	74.5	51.8
Singapore		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic		..	..	..		..	..	..	1992	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Slovenia		..	..	..		..	..	..	1998	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
South Africa		..	..	..		..	..	..	1993	11.5	1.8	35.8	13.4
Spain		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	1990-1991	..	..	20.0	1995-96	..	..	25.0	1995	6.6	1.0	45.4	13.5
Sweden		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Switzerland		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Tajikistan		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Tanzania	1991	..	..	51.1	1993	49.7	24.4	41.6	1993	19.9	4.8	59.7	23.0
Thailand	1990	..	..	18.0	1992	15.5	10.2	13.1	1998	<2	<0.5	28.2	7.1
Togo	1987-89	..	..	32.3		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Tunisia	1985	29.2	12.0	19.9	1990	21.6	8.9	14.1	1995	<2	<0.5	10.0	2.3
Turkey		..	..	..		..	..	..	1994	2.4	0.5	18.0	5.0
Turkmenistan		..	..	..		..	..	..	1998	12.1	2.6	44.0	15.4
Uganda	1993	..	..	55.0		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Ukraine	1995	..	..	31.7		..	..	..	1999	2.9	0.6	31.0	8.0
United Kingdom		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
United States		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Uruguay		..	..	..		..	..	..	1989	<2	<0.5	6.6	1.9
Uzbekistan		..	..	..		..	..	..	1993	3.3	0.5	26.5	7.3
Venezuela	1989	..	..	31.3		..	..	..	1998	23.0	10.8	47.0	23.0
Vietnam	1993	57.2	25.9	50.9		..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1992	19.2	18.6	19.1		..	..	..	1998	15.7	4.5	45.2	15.0
Zambia	1991	88.0	46.0	68.0	1993	..	..	86.0	1998	63.7	32.7	87.4	55.4
Zimbabwe	1990-91	31.0	10.0	25.5		..	..	..	1990-91	36.0	9.6	64.2	29.4

Economy	Survey year	Gini index	Percentage share of income or consumption						
			Lowest 10%	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%	Highest 10%
Albania		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	1995 ^{a,b}	35.3	2.8	7.0	11.6	16.1	22.7	42.6	26.8
Angola		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1989 ^{c,d}	33.7	2.5	7.0	12.2	16.6	23.3	40.9	24.8
Austria	1987 ^{c,d}	23.1	4.4	10.4	14.8	18.5	22.9	33.3	19.3
Azerbaijan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	1992 ^{a,b}	28.3	4.1	9.4	13.5	17.2	22.0	37.9	23.7
Belarus	1995 ^{c,d}	28.8	3.4	8.5	13.5	17.7	23.1	37.2	22.6
Belgium	1992 ^{c,d}	25.0	3.7	9.5	14.6	18.4	23.0	34.5	20.2
Benin		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	1990 ^{c,d}	42.0	2.3	5.6	9.7	14.5	22.0	48.2	31.7
Botswana		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	1995 ^{c,d}	60.1	0.8	2.5	5.7	9.9	17.7	64.2	47.9
Bulgaria	1992 ^{c,d}	30.8	3.3	8.3	13.0	17.0	22.3	39.3	24.7
Burkina Faso	1994 ^{a,b}	48.2	2.2	5.5	8.7	12.0	18.7	55.0	39.5
Burundi		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	1994 ^{c,d}	31.5	2.8	7.5	12.9	17.2	23.0	39.3	23.8
Central African Republic		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	1994 ^{c,d}	56.5	1.4	3.5	6.6	10.9	18.1	61.0	46.1
China	1995 ^{c,d}	41.5	2.2	5.5	9.8	14.9	22.3	47.5	30.9
Hong Kong, China		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	1995 ^{c,d}	57.2	1.0	3.1	6.8	10.9	17.6	61.5	46.9
Congo, Dem. Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1996 ^{c,d}	47.0	1.3	4.0	8.8	13.7	21.7	51.8	34.7
Côte d'Ivoire	1988 ^{a,b}	36.9	2.8	6.8	11.2	15.8	22.2	44.1	28.5
Croatia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	1993 ^{c,d}	26.6	4.6	10.5	13.9	16.9	21.3	37.4	23.5
Denmark	1992 ^{c,d}	24.7	3.6	9.6	14.9	18.3	22.7	34.5	20.5
Dominican Republic	1989 ^{c,d}	50.5	1.6	4.2	7.9	12.5	19.7	55.7	39.6
Ecuador	1994 ^{a,b}	46.6	2.3	5.4	8.9	13.2	19.9	52.6	37.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1991 ^{a,b}	32.0	3.9	8.7	12.5	16.3	21.4	41.1	26.7
El Salvador	1995 ^{c,d}	49.9	1.2	3.7	8.3	13.1	20.5	54.4	38.3
Eritrea		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	1995 ^{c,d}	35.4	2.2	6.2	12.0	17.0	23.1	41.8	26.2
Ethiopia	1995 ^{a,b}	40.0	3.0	7.1	10.9	14.5	19.8	47.7	33.7
Finland	1991 ^{c,d}	25.6	4.2	10.0	14.2	17.6	22.3	35.8	21.6
France	1989 ^{c,d}	32.7	2.5	7.2	12.7	17.1	22.8	40.1	24.9
Georgia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	1989 ^{c,d}	28.1	3.7	9.0	13.5	17.5	22.9	37.1	22.6
Ghana	1997 ^{a,b}	32.7	3.6	8.4	12.2	15.8	21.9	41.7	26.1
Greece		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	1989 ^{c,d}	59.6	0.6	2.1	5.8	10.5	18.6	63.0	46.6
Guinea	1994 ^{a,b}	40.3	2.6	6.4	10.4	14.8	21.2	47.2	32.0
Haiti		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras	1996 ^{c,d}	53.7	1.2	3.4	7.1	11.7	19.7	58.0	42.1
Hungary	1993 ^{c,d}	27.9	4.1	9.7	13.9	16.9	21.4	38.1	24.0
India	1994 ^{a,b}	29.7	4.1	9.2	13.0	16.8	21.7	39.3	25.0
Indonesia	1996 ^{c,d}	36.5	3.6	8.0	11.3	15.1	20.8	44.9	30.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	1987 ^{c,d}	35.9	2.5	6.7	11.6	16.4	22.4	42.9	27.4
Israel	1992 ^{c,d}	35.5	2.8	6.9	11.4	16.3	22.9	42.5	26.9
Italy	1991 ^{c,d}	31.2	2.9	7.6	12.9	17.3	23.2	38.9	23.7
Jamaica	1991 ^{a,b}	41.1	2.4	5.8	10.2	14.9	21.6	47.5	31.9
Japan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	1991 ^{a,b}	43.4	2.4	5.9	9.8	13.9	20.3	50.1	34.7
Kazakhstan	1993 ^{c,d}	32.7	3.1	7.5	12.3	16.9	22.9	40.4	24.9
Kenya	1994 ^{a,b}	44.5	1.8	5.0	9.7	14.2	20.9	50.2	34.9
Korea, Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	1993 ^{c,d}	35.3	2.7	6.7	11.5	16.4	23.1	42.3	26.2
Lao PDR	1992 ^{a,b}	30.4	4.2	9.6	12.9	16.3	21.0	40.2	26.4
Latvia	1995 ^{c,d}	28.5	3.3	8.3	13.8	18.0	22.9	37.0	22.4
Lebanon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	1986-87 ^{a,b}	56.0	0.9	2.8	6.5	11.2	19.4	60.1	43.4
Lithuania	1993 ^{c,d}	33.6	3.4	8.1	12.3	16.2	21.3	42.1	28.0
Macedonia, FYR		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	1993 ^{a,b}	46.0	1.9	5.1	9.4	13.3	20.1	52.1	36.7
Malawi		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	1989 ^{c,d}	48.4	1.9	4.6	8.3	13.0	20.4	53.7	37.9

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes.

Economy	Survey year	Gini index	Percentage share of income or consumption						
			Lowest 10%	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%	Highest 10%
Mali	1994 ^{a,b}	50.5	1.8	4.6	8.0	11.9	19.3	56.2	40.4
Mauritania	1995 ^{a,b}	38.9	2.3	6.2	10.8	15.4	22.0	45.6	29.9
Mexico	1995 ^{c,d}	53.7	1.4	3.6	7.2	11.8	19.2	58.2	42.8
Moldova	1992 ^{c,d}	34.4	2.7	6.9	11.9	16.7	23.1	41.5	25.8
Mongolia	1995 ^{a,b}	33.2	2.9	7.3	12.2	16.6	23.0	40.9	24.5
Morocco	1990-91 ^{a,b}	39.2	2.8	6.6	10.5	15.0	21.7	46.3	30.5
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	1995-96 ^{a,b}	36.7	3.2	7.6	11.5	15.1	21.0	44.8	29.8
Netherlands	1991 ^{c,d}	31.5	2.9	8.0	13.0	16.7	22.5	39.9	24.7
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	1993 ^{a,b}	50.3	1.6	4.2	8.0	12.6	20.0	55.2	39.8
Niger	1995 ^{a,b}	50.5	0.8	2.6	7.1	13.9	23.1	53.3	35.4
Nigeria	1992-93 ^{a,b}	45.0	1.3	4.0	8.9	14.4	23.4	49.3	31.4
Norway	1991 ^{c,d}	25.2	4.1	10.0	14.3	17.9	22.4	35.3	21.2
Pakistan	1996 ^{a,b}	31.2	4.1	7.4	13.0	16.0	20.3	41.2	27.7
Panama	1995 ^{c,d}	57.1	0.7	2.3	6.2	11.3	19.8	60.4	43.8
Papua New Guinea	1996 ^{a,b}	50.9	1.7	4.5	7.9	11.9	19.2	56.5	40.5
Paraguay	1995 ^{c,d}	59.1	0.7	2.3	5.9	10.7	18.7	62.4	46.6
Peru	1996 ^{c,d}	46.2	1.6	4.4	9.1	14.1	21.3	51.2	35.4
Philippines	1994 ^{a,b}	42.9	2.4	5.9	9.6	13.9	21.1	49.6	33.5
Poland	1992 ^{a,b}	27.2	4.0	9.3	13.8	17.7	22.6	36.6	22.1
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	1994 ^{c,d}	28.2	3.7	8.9	13.6	17.6	22.6	37.3	22.7
Russian Federation	1996 ^{a,b}	48.0	1.4	4.2	8.8	13.6	20.7	52.8	37.4
Rwanda	1983-85 ^{a,b}	28.9	4.2	9.7	13.2	16.5	21.6	39.1	24.2
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	1991 ^{a,b}	53.8	1.0	3.1	7.4	12.1	19.5	57.9	42.3
Sierra Leone	1989 ^{a,b}	62.9	0.5	1.1	2.0	9.8	23.7	63.4	43.6
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	1992 ^{c,d}	19.5	5.1	11.9	15.8	18.8	22.2	31.4	18.2
Slovenia	1993 ^{c,d}	29.2	4.0	9.3	13.3	16.9	21.9	38.6	24.5
South Africa	1993-94 ^{a,b}	59.3	1.1	2.9	5.5	9.2	17.7	64.8	45.9
Spain	1990 ^{c,d}	32.5	2.8	7.5	12.6	17.0	22.6	40.3	25.2
Sri Lanka	1990 ^{a,b}	30.1	3.8	8.9	13.1	16.9	21.7	39.3	25.2
Sweden	1992 ^{c,d}	25.0	3.7	9.6	14.5	18.1	23.2	34.5	20.1
Switzerland	1982 ^{c,d}	36.1	2.9	7.4	11.6	15.6	21.9	43.5	28.6
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	1993 ^{a,b}	38.2	2.8	6.8	11.0	15.1	21.6	45.5	30.1
Thailand	1992 ^{a,b}	46.2	2.5	5.6	8.7	13.0	20.0	52.7	37.1
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	1990 ^{a,b}	40.2	2.3	5.9	10.4	15.3	22.1	46.3	30.7
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	1993 ^{c,d}	35.8	2.7	6.7	11.4	16.3	22.8	42.8	26.9
Uganda	1992-93 ^{a,b}	39.2	2.6	6.6	10.9	15.2	21.3	46.1	31.2
Ukraine	1995 ^{c,d}	47.3	1.4	4.3	9.0	13.8	20.8	52.2	36.8
United Kingdom	1986 ^{c,d}	32.6	2.4	7.1	12.8	17.2	23.1	39.8	24.7
United States	1994 ^{c,d}	40.1	1.5	4.8	10.5	16.0	23.5	45.2	28.5
Uruguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	1995 ^{c,d}	46.8	1.5	4.3	8.8	13.8	21.3	51.8	35.6
Vietnam	1993 ^{a,b}	35.7	3.5	7.8	11.4	15.4	21.4	44.0	29.0
Yemen, Rep.	1992 ^{a,b}	39.5	2.3	6.1	10.9	15.3	21.6	46.1	30.8
Zambia	1996 ^{a,b}	49.8	1.6	4.2	8.2	12.8	20.1	54.8	39.2
Zimbabwe	1990 ^{a,b}	56.8	1.8	4.0	6.3	10.0	17.4	62.3	46.9

a. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population. b. Ranked by per capita expenditure. c. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population. d. Ranked by per capita income.

Table 6. Education

Economy	Public expenditure on education ^a		Net enrollment ratio ^{a,b}				Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5				Expected years of schooling				
	% of GDP		% of relevant age group				Males		Females		Males		Females		
			Primary		Secondary										
	1975	1998	1975	1998	1975	1998	1975	1997	1975	1997	1975	1998	1975	1998	
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	83	..	..	..	..
Algeria	6.6	6.0	77	94	..	58	87	93	84	95	..	11	..	11	11
Angola	..	2.6	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5
Argentina	1.8	..	96	107	42	74	75	70	77	70	11	14	12	15	15
Armenia	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	5.7	4.8	96	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..
Austria	5.5	6.3	89	88	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	14
Azerbaijan	..	3.4	..	96	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	11
Bangladesh	0.8	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	8
Belarus	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	..	2.6	..	..	..	16	54	64	47	57	..	8	..	5	5
Bolivia	3.8	..	75	97	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	12	12
Botswana	5.7	9.1	57	81	11	57	..	87	..	93	6	12	7	12	12
Brazil	..	4.6	70	98	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	13
Bulgaria	..	3.4	96	93	68	81	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	13	13
Burkina Faso	..	3.0	..	34	..	9	66	74	61	77	..	4	..	3	3
Burundi	..	3.9	..	38	2	..	57	..	57	..	..	4	..	3	3
Cambodia	..	5.5	..	104	..	20	..	51	..	46	..	9	..	7	7
Cameroon	3.6	2.6	67	..	11	..	57	..	57	..	8	13	6	11	11
Canada	7.5	5.6	..	96	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	15
Central African Republic	4.8	1.9	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	3
Chad	..	1.7	..	55	..	7	37	62	26	53	..	7	..	3	3
Chile	3.9	3.7	94	88	33	70	72	100	76	100	12	13	12	13	13
China	1.7	..	..	91	..	50	..	93	..	94	..	..	..	9	9
Hong Kong, China	2.5	..	92	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	10	..	..
Colombia	2.2	..	..	87	..	..	..	70	..	76	..	11	..	11	11
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	32	..	12	61	..	55	..	..	5	..	4	4
Congo, Rep.	7.8	4.7	101	..	40	..	79	40	74	78	14	7	10	5	5
Costa Rica	6.6	6.1	92	..	35	..	78	86	85	89	..	11	..	11	11
Côte d'Ivoire	6.1	3.7	..	59	..	..	100	77	87	71	..	8	..	5	5
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	4.2	..	90	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	13
Denmark	7.5	8.2	..	101	..	89	..	100	..	99	..	15	..	16	16
Dominican Republic	..	..	..	87	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	12	12
Ecuador	3.1	..	82	97	28	46	59	84	60	86	..	11	..	11	11
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5.0	..	..	92	..	..	88	..	81	..	..	12	..	11	11
El Salvador	3.2	..	..	81	..	37	42	76	45	77	..	11	..	10	10
Eritrea	..	4.8	..	34	..	19	..	73	..	67	..	5	..	4	4
Estonia	..	6.8	..	96	..	77	..	96	..	97	..	12	..	13	13
Ethiopia ^a	..	4.3	..	35	..	16	..	51	..	50	..	5	..	3	3
Finland	6.1	..	..	99	..	95	..	100	..	100	..	16	..	17	17
France	5.1	5.9	98	100	76	94	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	16	16
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5
Germany	..	4.6	..	87	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	15
Ghana	5.8	4.0	..	..	..	..	82	..	74	..	..	3	..	2	2
Greece	1.7	..	97	95	64	86	98	..	99	..	13	14	11	14	14
Guatemala	1.5	1.8 ^c	53	83	10	..	35	52	36	47	5	10	4	8	8
Guinea	..	1.8	..	46	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	3
Haiti	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	12
Honduras	3.6	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9	9
Hungary	4.0	4.6	..	82	..	85	95	..	96	..	..	13	..	13	13
India	2.5	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	8	8
Indonesia	2.7	1.4	72	..	17	..	..	88	..	89	..	..	..	..	..
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	5.6	4.5	92	104	75	77	..	..	..	..	12	15	11	16	16
Israel	7.1	7.7	..	95	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	15	15
Italy	4.1	4.7	97	101	67	88	99	98	98	99	13	14	11	15	15
Jamaica	5.9	6.3	91	92	57	79	88	..	88	..	..	11	..	11	11
Japan	5.4	3.5	99	102	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	14	..	14	14
Jordan	3.8	..	79	64	44	60	92	..	90	..	9	9	8	9	9
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	10
Kenya	6.0	6.6	88	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	8
Korea, Rep.	2.2	4.1	99	..	52	..	94	98	94	99	11	..	9	..	..
Kuwait	3.2	6.5	69	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	9	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	5.4	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	10	10
Lao PDR	..	2.4	..	76	..	27	..	57	..	54	..	9	..	7	7
Latvia	..	6.8	..	94	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	14	14
Lebanon	..	2.1	..	78	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	14	14
Lesotho	6.9	13.0	..	60	..	14	40	55	63	71	..	9	..	10	10
Lithuania	..	6.4	..	94	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	14	14
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	96	..	79	..	95	..	95	..	12	..	12	12
Madagascar	2.5	1.9	..	63	..	13	..	49	..	33	..	6	..	6	6
Malawi	2.5	4.6	..	..	..	7	40	36	33	32	..	10	..	10	10
Malaysia	5.7	..	..	98	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	11	11

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 6. Education

16

Economy	Public expenditure on education ^a		Net enrollment ratio ^{a,b}				Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5				Expected years of schooling			
	% of GDP		% of relevant age group				Males		Females		Males		Females	
			Primary		Secondary									
	1975	1998	1975	1998	1975	1998	1975	1997	1975	1997	1975	1998	1975	1998
Mali	..	2.9	..	42	..	..	..	92	..	70	..	5	..	3
Mauritania	..	4.3	..	60	..	..	99	61	77	68	..	7	..	6
Mexico	3.7	..	..	102	..	56	64	85	73	86	..	12	..	11
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	..	..	85	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	9
Morocco	5.2	..	47	79	14	..	78	76	79	74	6	10	3	8
Mozambique	..	2.9	..	41	..	7	..	52	..	39	..	5	..	4
Myanmar	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	8
Namibia	..	8.1	..	86	..	31	..	76	..	82	..	13	..	13
Nepal	1.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	7
Netherlands	7.8	4.9	92	100	80	93	96	..	99	..	13	16	12	16
New Zealand	5.7	7.2	100	..	79	..	..	97	..	97	13	..	13	..
Nicaragua	..	4.2	63	..	..	..	..	43	..	52	..	10	..	10
Niger	2.3	2.7	..	26	2	6	72	72	67	73	..	3	..	2
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5
Norway	6.2	7.7	100	102	79	96	100	100	100	100	13	16	12	17
Pakistan	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3
Panama	5.6	..	89	..	40	..	75	..	82	..	12	12	12	12
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	85	..	22	..	59	..	60	..	7	..	6
Paraguay	1.6	4.5	86	92	16	42	55	77	54	80	..	10	..	11
Peru	3.3	3.2	..	103	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	11
Philippines	2.0	3.2	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Poland	..	5.4	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	3.4	5.7	90	108	29	88	..	..	..	..	11	14	10	15
Romania	3.5	4.4	..	94	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	12
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	2.3	..	..	91	..	..	58	..	58	..	..	8	..	8
Saudi Arabia	7.9	..	42	59	13	..	82	87	80	92	7	9	4	9
Senegal	..	3.5	..	59	..	..	..	89	..	85	..	6	..	5
Sierra Leone	3.5	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	2.9	..	101	..	..	..	96	..	97	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Slovenia	..	5.8	..	94	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	15
South Africa	..	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
Spain	1.7	4.5	103	105	63	92	..	..	..	..	12	15	11	15
Sri Lanka	2.7	..	..	102	..	..	..	83	..	84	..	11	..	11
Sweden	6.8	8.0	101	103	..	100	100	97	100	97	..	15	..	17
Switzerland	5.0	5.5	..	94	..	83	84	..	81	..	..	15	..	14
Syrian Arab Republic	3.9	..	87	93	37	38	89	93	80	94	11	9	7	9
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania ^b	..	2.1	..	48	..	4	88	78	82	84	..	5	..	5
Thailand	3.5	4.7	..	77	..	55	51	..	47	..	..	10	..	11
Togo	3.5	4.5	..	88	..	23	..	79	..	60	..	12	..	8
Tunisia	5.0	7.6	..	98	16	55	90	90	82	92	..	13	..	12
Turkey	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	9
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	2.7	1.6	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	10
Ukraine	0.6	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	6.7	4.7	97	102	77	94	..	..	..	..	13	16	13	17
United States	7.3	5.0	..	95	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	15
Uruguay	..	2.5	..	92	..	66	..	96	..	99	..	11	..	14
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	4.5	..	80	..	35	..	..	86	..	92	..	10	..	11
Vietnam	..	..	..	97	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Yemen, Rep.	..	6.6	..	61	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	5
Zambia	6.2	2.3	..	73	..	22	84	..	77	..	..	8	..	7
Zimbabwe	2.8	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	79	..	..	..	..
World	3.8m	4.5m	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w
Low income	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	3.8	..	..	92	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower middle income	3.5	..	..	91	..	51	..	91	..	92	..	..	..	..
Upper middle income	5.0	4.4	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	13
Low & middle income	3.5	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	2.3	4.0	..	91	..	51	..	92	..	93	..	..	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	..	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	3.6	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	13
Middle East & N. Africa	5.1	..	..	83	..	..	87	..	83	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia	2.2	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.5	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	5.6	5.5	..	97	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15

a. Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from ISCED76 to ISCED97. b. Net enrollment ratios exceeding 100 percent indicate discrepancies between estimates of the school-age population and reported enrollment data. c. Data refer to 1999.

Table 7. Health

	Public expenditure on health	Access to improved water source		Access to improved sanitation facilities		Infant mortality rate		Contraceptive prevalence rate	Total fertility rate		Maternal mortality ratio
	% of GDP	% of population		% of population		per 1,000 live births		% of women ages 15-49	births per woman		per 100,000 live births
	1995-99 ^a	1990	2000	1990	2000	1975	2000	1990-2000 ^a	1975	2000	1990-1998 ^a
Albania	2.0	..	..	..	..	53	20	..	4.4	2.1	..
Algeria	2.6	..	94	..	73	120	33	51	7.3	3.2	220
Angola	..	..	38	..	44	166	128	..	6.7	6.6	..
Argentina	2.4	..	79	..	85	43	17	..	3.3	2.5	38
Armenia	4.0	..	..	..	..	30	15	..	2.8	1.3	35
Australia	6.0	100	100	100	100	14	5	..	2.2	1.8	..
Austria	5.9	100	100	100	100	21	5	..	1.8	1.3	..
Azerbaijan	1.0	..	..	..	..	37	13	..	3.9	2.0	43
Bangladesh	1.7	91	97	37	53	138	60	54	6.6	3.1	440
Belarus	4.6	..	100	..	..	22	11	..	2.2	1.3	28
Belgium	6.3	..	..	..	..	16	5	..	1.7	1.6	..
Benin	1.6	..	63	20	23	125	87	16	7.0	5.5	500
Bolivia	4.1	74	79	55	66	139	57	49	6.1	3.9	390
Botswana	2.5	95	..	61	..	81	58	..	6.5	4.0	330
Brazil	2.9	82	87	72	77	84	32	77	4.5	2.2	160
Bulgaria	3.9	..	..	..	..	23	13	..	2.2	1.3	15
Burkina Faso	1.5	53	..	24	29	139	104	12	7.3	6.5	..
Burundi	0.6	65	..	89	..	131	102	..	6.8	6.0	..
Cambodia	0.6	..	30	..	18	230	88	24	5.0	4.0	470
Cameroon	1.0	52	62	87	92	109	76	19	6.4	4.8	430
Canada	6.6	100	100	100	100	14	5	..	1.8	1.5	..
Central African Republic	2.0	59	60	30	31	126	96	15	5.8	4.7	1,100
Chad	2.3	..	27	18	29	159	101	4	6.3	6.4	830
Chile	2.7	90	94	97	97	55	10	..	3.2	2.2	20
China	2.1	71	75	29	38	48	32	83	3.4	1.9	55
Hong Kong, China	2.1	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	2.5	1.0	..
Colombia	5.2	87	91	82	85	54	20	77	4.6	2.6	80
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	45	..	20	121	85	..	6.4	6.1	..
Congo, Rep.	2.0	..	51	..	..	93	68	..	6.3	6.0	..
Costa Rica	5.2	..	98	..	96	38	10	..	3.9	2.5	29
Côte d'Ivoire	1.2	65	77	49	..	119	111	15	7.4	4.8	600
Croatia	9.5	..	95	..	100	23	8	69	..	1.4	6
Czech Republic	6.6	..	..	..	..	19	4	69	2.4	1.2	9
Denmark	6.9	..	100	..	..	10	4	..	1.9	1.7	10
Dominican Republic	1.9	78	79	60	71	88	39	64	5.1	2.7	230
Ecuador	1.7	..	71	..	59	87	28	66	5.6	3.0	160
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.8	94	95	87	94	139	42	56	5.4	3.3	170
El Salvador	2.6	..	74	..	83	99	29	60	5.8	3.1	120
Eritrea	2.9	..	46	..	13	..	60	8	..	5.4	1,000
Estonia	5.1	..	..	..	..	19	8	..	2.1	1.2	50
Ethiopia	1.3	22	24	13	15	151	98	8	5.9	5.6	870
Finland	5.2	100	100	100	100	10	4	..	1.7	1.7	6
France	7.3	..	..	..	..	14	4	71	1.9	1.9	10
Georgia	0.8	..	76	..	99	33	17	41	2.5	1.1	70
Germany	7.9	..	..	..	..	19	4	..	1.5	1.4	8
Ghana	1.7	56	64	60	63	103	58	22	6.6	4.2	210
Greece	4.7	..	..	..	..	24	5	..	2.4	1.3	1
Guatemala	2.1	78	92	77	85	95	39	38	6.4	4.6	190
Guinea	2.3	45	48	55	58	164	95	6	5.9	5.2	670
Haiti	1.4	46	46	25	28	130	73	28	6.0	4.3	525
Honduras	3.9	84	90	..	77	90	35	50	6.8	3.9	110
Hungary	5.2	99	99	99	99	33	9	73	2.3	1.3	15
India	0.8	78	88	21	31	130	69	52	5.3	3.1	410
Indonesia	0.8	69	76	54	66	109	41	57	5.0	2.5	450
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.7	86	95	81	81	113	33	73	6.5	2.6	37
Ireland	5.2	..	..	..	..	18	6	60	3.4	1.9	6
Israel	6.0	..	..	..	..	23	6	..	3.6	2.8	5
Italy	5.6	..	..	..	..	21	5	..	2.2	1.2	7
Jamaica	3.0	..	71	..	84	40	20	65	4.4	2.5	120
Japan	5.7	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	1.9	1.4	8
Jordan	3.6	97	96	98	99	49	25	50	7.5	3.7	41
Kazakhstan	2.7	..	91	..	99	..	21	66	3.3	2.0	70
Kenya	2.4	40	49	84	86	92	78	39	8.0	4.4	590
Korea, Rep.	2.4	..	92	..	63	33	8	..	3.3	1.4	20
Kuwait	2.9	..	..	..	..	38	9	..	6.3	2.7	5
Kyrgyz Republic	2.2	..	77	..	100	..	23	60	4.9	2.6	65
Lao PDR	1.2	..	90	..	46	139	92	25	6.5	5.0	650
Latvia	4.0	..	..	..	..	22	10	..	2.0	1.2	45
Lebanon	2.2	..	100	..	99	48	26	61	4.5	2.3	100
Lesotho	3.4	..	91	..	92	125	91	23	5.7	4.4	..
Lithuania	4.7	..	67	..	67	22	9	..	2.2	1.3	18
Macedonia, FYR	5.3	..	99	..	99	..	14	..	2.7	1.8	3
Madagascar	1.1	44	47	36	42	138	88	19	6.6	5.4	490
Malawi	2.8	49	57	73	77	183	103	31	7.5	6.3	1,120
Malaysia	1.4	..	..	..	..	37	8	..	4.6	3.0	39

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 7. Health

	Public expenditure on health	Access to improved water source		Access to improved sanitation facilities		Infant mortality rate		Contraceptive prevalence rate	Total fertility rate		Maternal mortality ratio
	% of GDP	% of population		% of population		per 1,000 live births		% of women ages 15-49	births per woman		per 100,000 live births
	1990-2000 ^a	1990	2000	1990	2000	1975	2000	1990-2000 ^a	1975	2000	1990-1998 ^a
Economy	1990-2000 ^a	1990	2000	1990	2000	1975	2000	1990-2000 ^a	1975	2000	1990-1998 ^a
Mali	2.1	55	65	70	69	196	120	7	7.1	6.3	580
Mauritania	1.4	37	37	30	33	132	101	..	6.5	5.7	550
Mexico	2.6	83	86	69	73	62	29	65	5.8	2.6	55
Moldova	2.9	..	100	..	..	..	18	74	2.5	1.4	42
Mongolia	4.7	..	60	..	30	92	56	60	5.6	2.6	150
Morocco	1.2	75	82	62	75	115	47	59	6.3	2.9	230
Mozambique	2.8	..	60	..	43	166	129	6	6.5	5.1	1,100
Myanmar	0.2	64	68	45	46	119	89	..	5.5	3.0	230
Namibia	3.3	72	77	33	41	104	62	29	6.0	5.0	230
Nepal	1.3	66	81	21	27	0	74	29	6.2	4.3	..
Netherlands	6.0	100	100	100	100	11	5	75	1.7	1.7	7
New Zealand	6.3	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	2.3	2.0	15
Nicaragua	8.5	70	79	76	84	93	33	60	6.6	3.5	150
Niger	1.2	53	59	15	20	161	114	8	8.0	7.2	590
Nigeria	0.8	49	57	60	63	117	84	15	6.9	5.3	700
Norway	7.0	100	100	..	..	11	4	..	2.0	1.9	6
Pakistan	0.7	84	88	34	61	134	83	28	7.0	4.7	..
Panama	4.9	..	87	..	94	38	20	..	4.4	2.5	70
Papua New Guinea	2.5	42	42	82	82	90	56	26	6.0	4.4	370
Paraguay	1.7	63	79	89	95	52	23	57	5.4	4.0	190
Peru	2.4	72	77	64	76	96	32	69	5.3	2.8	265
Philippines	1.6	87	87	74	83	74	31	47	5.2	3.4	170
Poland	4.7	..	..	..	..	29	9	..	2.3	1.4	8
Portugal	5.1	..	..	..	..	39	6	..	2.5	1.5	8
Romania	3.8	..	58	..	53	35	19	48	2.6	1.3	41
Russian Federation	4.6	..	99	..	..	..	16	34	2.0	1.2	50
Rwanda	2.0	..	41	..	8	137	123	21	8.4	5.9	..
Saudi Arabia	6.4	..	95	..	100	87	18	21	7.3	5.5	..
Senegal	2.6	72	78	57	70	143	60	11	7.0	5.1	560
Sierra Leone	0.9	..	28	..	28	192	154	..	6.5	5.8	..
Singapore	1.1	100	100	100	100	14	3	..	2.1	1.5	6
Slovak Republic	5.7	..	100	..	100	23	8	..	2.6	1.3	9
Slovenia	6.7	100	100	..	..	19	5	..	2.2	1.2	11
South Africa	3.3	..	86	..	86	74	63	62	5.3	2.9	..
Spain	5.4	..	..	..	..	19	4	..	2.8	1.2	6
Sri Lanka	1.7	66	83	82	83	44	15	..	3.9	2.1	60
Sweden	6.6	100	100	100	100	9	3	..	1.8	1.6	5
Switzerland	7.6	100	100	100	100	11	4	..	1.6	1.5	5
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	..	80	..	90	75	24	45	7.5	3.6	110
Tajikistan	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	6.3	3.1	65
Tanzania	1.3	50	54	88	90	118	93	25	6.8	5.3	530
Thailand	1.9	71	80	86	96	60	28	72	4.5	1.9	44
Togo	1.3	51	54	37	34	122	75	24	6.6	5.0	480
Tunisia	2.2	80	..	76	..	94	26	60	5.9	2.1	70
Turkey	3.3	80	83	87	91	127	34	64	4.7	2.4	130
Turkmenistan	4.1	..	58	..	100	..	27	..	5.7	2.3	65
Uganda	1.9	44	50	84	75	111	83	15	7.1	6.2	510
Ukraine	2.9	..	..	..	..	23	13	68	2.0	1.2	27
United Kingdom	5.8	100	100	100	100	16	6	..	1.8	1.7	7
United States	5.7	100	100	100	100	16	7	64	1.8	2.1	8
Uruguay	1.9	..	98	..	95	44	14	..	2.9	2.2	26
Uzbekistan	3.4	..	85	..	100	..	22	56	5.7	2.6	21
Venezuela	2.6	..	84	..	74	43	19	..	4.7	2.8	60
Vietnam	0.8	48	56	73	73	73	27	75	5.7	2.2	160
Yemen, Rep.	2.4	66	69	39	45	167	76	21	7.9	6.2	350
Zambia	3.6	52	64	63	78	96	115	26	7.1	5.3	650
Zimbabwe	3.0	77	85	64	68	89	69	54	6.8	3.8	695
World	5.6 w	76 w	80 w	48 w	56 w	90 w	54 w	.. w	4.0 w	2.7 w	
Low income	1.2	70	76	36	45	126	76	..	5.6	3.6	
Middle income	2.7	75	81	47	59	65	31	..	3.8	2.2	
Lower middle income	2.5	74	80	43	54	65	33	80	3.7	2.1	
Upper middle income	2.9	..	87	..	81	63	24	..	4.1	2.4	
Low & middle income	2.6	73	79	42	52	98	58	..	4.6	2.8	
East Asia & Pacific	1.9	70	74	38	47	64	36	83	3.8	2.1	
Europe & Central Asia	4.1	..	90	..	..	..	20	..	2.6	1.6	
Latin America & Carib.	2.8	81	85	72	78	72	29	..	4.7	2.6	
Middle East & N. Africa	3.4	85	89	78	83	115	43	..	6.4	3.4	
South Asia	0.9	80	87	25	37	132	73	52	5.6	3.3	
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4	49	55	55	55	126	91	..	6.6	5.2	
High income	6.1	..	..	..	..	17	6	..	2.0	1.7	

a. Data are for most recent year available.

Table 8. Land use and agricultural productivity

19

Economy	Land under permanent crops		Irrigated land		Arable land		Agricultural machinery		Agricultural productivity		Food production index	
	% of land area		% of cropland		Hectares per capita		Tractors per thousand agricultural workers		Agricultural value added per agricultural worker 1995 dollars		1989-91 = 100	
	1975	1999	1974-76	1997-99	1974-76	1997-99	1974-76	1997-99	1974-76	1998-2000	1974-76	1998-2000
Albania	3.6	4.5	49.6	48.6	0.24	0.17	14	11	..	1,978	..	..
Algeria	0.3	0.2	3.3	6.8	0.43	0.26	22	38	975	1,962	69.8	130.9
Angola	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.1	0.47	0.24	4	3	..	121	96.9	144.1
Argentina	0.8	0.8	5.4	5.7	0.95	0.69	124	191	6,334	10,246	79.4	137.5
Armenia	..	2.3	..	51.3	..	0.13	..	73	..	5,477	..	75.5
Australia	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.6	3.04	2.69	740	707	18,991	33,765	83.7	140.8
Austria	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.20	0.17	713	1,672	8,471	28,523	86.4	105.3
Azerbaijan	..	3.0	..	74.1	..	0.21	..	35	..	708	..	65.8
Bangladesh	2.0	2.6	15.1	46.1	0.12	0.06	0	0	204	296	71.0	119.8
Belarus	..	0.6	..	1.8	..	0.61	..	111	..	1,985	..	61.9
Belgium ^a	0.5	0.6	1.0	4.6	0.10	0.08	674	1,222	15,957	55,874	83.7	114.5
Benin	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.45	0.29	0	0	258	586	52.4	151.3
Bolivia	0.2	0.2	6.2	5.9	0.36	0.24	3	4	..	1,039	61.2	137.4
Botswana	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.53	0.22	8	19	708	688	90.6	94.2
Brazil	1.0	1.4	2.7	4.4	0.29	0.32	18	59	1,632	4,356	54.9	137.9
Bulgaria	3.5	1.9	25.7	17.7	0.46	0.52	52	73	..	6,252	95.1	70.0
Burkina Faso	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.40	0.32	0	0	149	180	55.8	135.5
Burundi	9.3	12.9	3.3	6.7	0.26	0.12	0	0	174	141	78.1	90.3
Cambodia	0.4	0.6	4.7	7.1	0.26	0.32	0	0	..	403	51.4	141.3
Cameroon	1.8	2.6	0.1	0.5	0.74	0.42	0	0	668	1,104	80.0	129.6
Canada	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	1.90	1.51	842	1,717	14,912	36,597	69.4	128.9
Central African Republic	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.88	0.54	0	0	379	469	71.5	132.3
Chad	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.75	0.48	0	0	180	227	68.5	152.0
Chile	0.3	0.4	28.5	78.4	0.40	0.13	45	55	3,121	5,712	60.7	133.1
China	0.3 ^b	1.2 ^b	42.3	39.0	0.11	0.10	1	1	160	321	50.1	169.6
Hong Kong, China	1.0	1.0	56.7	33.3	0.00	0.00	0	0	..	..	115.5	49.5
Colombia	1.4	2.2	5.9	20.4	0.14	0.05	7	6	2,670	3,448	63.9	118.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.28	0.14	0	0	251	252	66.4	92.0
Congo, Rep.	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.09	0.06	2	1	356	475	75.7	117.1
Costa Rica	4.1	5.5	7.3	20.9	0.14	0.06	23	21	3,095	5,140	65.9	141.3
Côte d'Ivoire	6.0	13.8	0.9	1.0	0.27	0.19	1	1	956	1,097	55.6	130.5
Croatia	..	2.3	..	0.2	..	0.32	..	13	..	8,839	..	69.9
Czech Republic	..	3.1	..	0.7	..	0.30	..	171	..	5,637	..	81.9
Denmark	0.2	0.2	6.8	19.6	0.52	0.44	792	1,119	13,373	54,090	73.4	106.6
Dominican Republic	7.0	10.3	11.1	17.2	0.18	0.13	3	4	1,599	2,769	79.2	103.5
Ecuador	3.1	5.2	20.2	28.8	0.25	0.13	5	7	1,103	1,773	74.3	139.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.1	0.5	100.0	100.0	0.07	0.05	3	10	686	1,240	63.3	151.3
El Salvador	10.1	12.1	4.8	4.8	0.12	0.09	4	4	1,814	1,710	81.4	119.6
Eritrea	..	0.0	..	4.8	..	0.12	..	0	..	..	..	139.4
Estonia	..	0.4	..	0.4	..	0.80	..	538	..	3,698	..	43.0
Ethiopia	..	0.7	..	1.8	..	0.16	..	0	..	138	..	119.9
Finland	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.0	0.52	0.42	498	1,242	12,915	36,557	93.8	89.7
France	2.9	2.1	3.6	10.3	0.33	0.31	544	1,303	13,814	53,785	84.4	107.6
Georgia	..	3.8	..	44.2	..	0.15	..	21	..	..	..	80.3
Germany	1.3	0.6	3.6	4.0	0.15	0.14	548	959	8,022	29,553	82.8	94.8
Ghana	7.0	7.5	0.2	0.2	0.18	0.20	1	1	701	558	81.5	162.9
Greece	7.4	8.6	22.9	37.3	0.32	0.26	72	299	7,501	13,400	82.1	99.3
Guatemala	4.3	5.0	4.4	6.8	0.20	0.13	3	2	1,960	2,112	62.6	124.0
Guinea	1.7	2.4	4.5	6.4	0.17	0.12	0	0	..	292	91.0	143.9
Haiti	12.0	12.7	8.1	8.2	0.11	0.07	0	0	475	334	94.3	95.7
Honduras	1.7	3.2	4.3	4.1	0.48	0.25	5	7	613	979	67.6	111.9
Hungary	4.0	2.4	4.8	4.2	0.49	0.47	54	168	..	5,016	80.1	74.3
India	1.7	2.7	20.0	33.6	0.27	0.17	1	6	272	397	59.5	125.7
Indonesia	4.4	7.2	15.0	15.5	0.14	0.09	0	1	521	734	51.0	119.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.4	1.2	36.0	39.8	0.48	0.27	10	41	1,870	3,756	51.4	150.0
Ireland	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.39	0.29	425	1,048	..	..	72.8	111.3
Israel	4.2	4.3	42.8	45.3	0.10	0.06	198	327	..	..	80.4	112.2
Italy	10.1	9.8	19.5	24.1	0.17	0.15	239	1,115	8,585	24,827	90.7	105.0
Jamaica	9.7	9.2	9.6	9.1	0.07	0.07	9	11	1,061	1,559	85.1	120.9
Japan	1.7	1.0	56.9	54.6	0.04	0.04	83	690	14,229	30,086	88.4	92.5
Jordan	0.4	1.6	11.0	19.5	0.16	0.05	32	29	522	1,422	46.4	141.2
Kazakhstan	..	0.1	..	7.6	..	1.99	..	54	..	1,421	..	61.0
Kenya	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.27	0.14	1	1	245	225	60.2	105.3
Korea, Rep.	1.8	2.0	57.1	60.7	0.06	0.04	0	60	3,707	12,374	62.6	119.1
Kuwait	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.5	0.00	0.00	3	11	..	..	53.4	173.6
Kyrgyz Republic	..	0.3	..	75.0	..	0.28	..	46	..	1,583	..	115.9
Lao PDR	0.1	0.3	5.4	17.8	0.25	0.17	0	1	..	578	54.0	146.0
Latvia	..	0.5	..	1.1	..	0.75	..	328	..	2,499	..	44.3
Lebanon	9.9	12.5	25.7	38.6	0.08	0.04	23	120	..	29,241	54.3	143.1
Lesotho	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.16	5	6	812	540	83.9	98.6
Lithuania	..	0.9	..	0.3	..	0.83	..	381	..	3,129	..	63.6
Macedonia, FYR	..	1.9	..	8.6	..	0.29	..	416	..	4,095	..	95.6
Madagascar	0.8	0.9	17.4	35.1	0.29	0.18	1	1	226	181	82.4	109.4
Malawi	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.25	0.19	0	0	95	130	83.1	152.7
Malaysia	11.3	17.6	6.6	4.8	0.08	0.08	3	24	3,344	6,519	44.7	135.4

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 8. Land use and agricultural productivity
20

Economy	Land under permanent crops		Irrigated land		Arable land		Agricultural machinery		Agricultural productivity		Food production index	
	% of land area		% of cropland		Hectares per capita		Tractors per thousand agricultural workers		Agricultural value added per agricultural worker 1995 dollars		1989-91 = 100	
	1975	1999	1974-76	1997-99	1974-76	1997-99	1974-76	1997-99	1974-76	1998-2000	1974-76	1998-2000
Mali	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.0	0.32	0.32	0	1	183	285	63.9	125.7
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	15.1	9.8	0.14	0.14	0	1	271	480	67.1	105.7
Mexico	0.8	1.3	19.0	23.8	0.38	0.38	13	20	1,334	1,767	66.5	128.6
Moldova	..	11.3	..	14.1	..	..	..	82	..	1,299	..	44.1
Mongolia	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.4	0.59	0.59	27	21	..	1,300	86.9	89.5
Morocco	1.0	2.1	13.8	13.1	0.42	0.42	5	10	1,201	1,785	52.4	100.7
Mozambique	0.3	0.3	1.3	3.2	0.27	0.27	1	1	..	134	108.6	131.0
Myanmar	0.7	0.9	9.8	16.7	0.32	0.32	1	1	..	..	66.5	150.4
Namibia	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.72	0.72	10	11	..	1,468	103.3	97.0
Nepal	0.2	0.5	10.0	38.2	0.17	0.17	0	0	178	188	61.8	121.5
Netherlands	1.1	1.0	53.7	60.0	0.06	0.06	484	596	18,810	53,819	71.2	101.5
New Zealand	3.7	6.4	4.3	8.7	0.81	0.81	650	437	..	27,106	84.5	125.6
Nicaragua	1.4	2.4	5.3	3.2	0.42	0.42	3	7	1,859	1,813	116.0	140.9
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.52	0.52	0	0	232	214	67.3	141.7
Nigeria	2.7	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.45	0.45	1	2	462	672	59.4	152.3
Norway	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	601	1,266	15,611	33,305	85.7	95.9
Pakistan	0.3	0.8	69.0	81.7	0.27	0.27	2	12	374	630	56.2	144.4
Panama	1.5	2.1	4.2	5.3	0.25	0.25	19	20	..	2,632	79.5	107.3
Papua New Guinea	1.0	1.3	..	..	0.01	0.01	1	1	606	767	78.5	113.8
Paraguay	0.3	0.2	4.6	2.9	0.39	0.39	12	24	2,184	3,508	47.2	132.9
Peru	0.2	0.4	34.7	28.6	0.19	0.19	6	5	1,320	1,693	77.2	161.2
Philippines	11.7	15.1	12.4	15.5	0.12	0.12	1	1	1,179	1,328	70.8	121.3
Poland	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.43	0.43	65	291	..	1,874	89.9	88.0
Portugal	7.3	8.1	20.1	24.6	0.27	0.27	54	236	2,909	7,235	77.4	98.3
Romania	3.3	2.2	14.6	29.2	0.46	0.46	27	92	..	3,592	99.8	92.5
Russian Federation	..	0.1	..	3.7	..	..	..	97	..	2,249	..	61.8
Rwanda	9.2	10.1	0.4	0.4	0.16	0.16	0	0	298	235	67.2	91.6
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.1	22.5	42.8	0.22	0.22	1	12	1,693	..	30.3	86.8
Senegal	0.0	0.2	3.3	3.1	0.49	0.49	0	0	433	304	103.6	114.2
Sierra Leone	0.7	0.8	2.8	5.4	0.15	0.15	0	0	443	336	83.7	87.0
Singapore	9.8	0.0	..	..	0.00	0.00	1	22	11,605	49,905	147.6	40.8
Slovak Republic	..	2.8	..	10.9	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	1.5	..	1.0	..	..	..	4,231	..	31,539	..	100.0
South Africa	0.7	0.8	7.7	8.5	0.51	0.51	75	53	2,023	3,866	79.7	103.4
Spain	10.0	9.7	13.6	19.5	0.44	0.44	120	618	8,563	21,824	71.2	111.6
Sri Lanka	16.6	15.8	25.1	33.7	0.06	0.06	5	2	568	753	76.8	115.9
Sweden	..	..	..	..	0.37	0.37	654	1,064	17,418	34,556	95.9	100.8
Switzerland	0.5	0.6	6.4	5.7	0.06	0.06	392	648	..	..	86.9	97.0
Syrian Arab Republic	1.9	4.4	9.6	21.6	0.72	0.72	15	67	1,579	2,890	67.0	151.1
Tajikistan	..	0.9	..	82.4	..	..	..	37	..	1,236	..	53.8
Tanzania	1.0	1.0	1.8	3.3	0.14	0.14	2	1	..	189	63.1	106.0
Thailand	3.5	6.5	14.5	26.0	0.36	0.36	0	10	564	909	64.5	113.6
Togo	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.79	0.79	0	0	329	538	70.4	135.9
Tunisia	9.1	14.5	4.1	7.5	0.61	0.61	30	38	1,796	3,083	66.8	127.5
Turkey	3.6	3.3	7.9	15.8	0.62	0.62	21	62	1,755	1,878	64.5	112.5
Turkmenistan	..	0.1	..	106.2	..	..	..	80	..	1,229	..	134.0
Uganda	7.0	8.9	0.1	0.1	0.36	0.36	0	1	..	353	90.5	116.6
Ukraine	..	1.6	..	7.2	..	..	..	94	..	1,345	..	47.9
United Kingdom	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.12	0.12	673	914	16,724	34,938	79.9	98.9
United States	0.2	0.2	8.9	12.5	0.86	0.86	1,321	1,546	..	..	83.0	122.9
Uruguay	0.3	0.3	3.9	13.8	0.49	0.49	157	173	4,952	9,100	91.2	137.3
Uzbekistan	..	0.9	..	88.3	..	..	..	59	..	1,035	..	116.2
Venezuela	0.8	1.0	8.3	16.3	0.22	0.22	34	60	3,194	5,143	66.0	116.8
Vietnam	1.7	4.9	21.7	41.3	0.12	0.12	0	5	..	240	52.2	152.4
Yemen, Rep.	0.2	0.2	19.3	29.0	0.19	0.19	2	2	..	377	64.4	130.0
Zambia	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.03	1.03	3	2	211	217	82.8	100.8
Zimbabwe	0.3	0.3	2.8	3.5	0.40	0.40	8	7	357	366	88.9	105.2
World	0.8 w	1.0 w	16.2 w	19.8 w	0.26 w	0.26 w	17 w	20 w	.. w	885 w	68.8 w	127.9 w
Low income	1.0	1.4	17.9	25.8	0.24	0.24	1	5	..	414	62.5	126.5
Middle income	0.9	1.0	22.1	20.2	0.20	0.20	5	11	..	754	61.1	141.9
Lower middle income	1.0	0.9	28.1	23.2	0.16	0.16	3	7	..	579	58.0	149.4
Upper middle income	0.9	1.2	9.1	11.3	0.35	0.35	30	88	..	3,758	68.0	124.5
Low & middle income	0.9	1.2	20.0	22.6	0.22	0.22	3	8	..	593	61.6	136.6
East Asia & Pacific	1.4	2.6	34.1	37.8	0.13	0.13	1	2	..	..	52.0	157.6
Europe & Central Asia	3.0	0.4	8.7	10.4	0.16	0.16	39	101	..	2,042	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	0.9	1.3	11.2	13.9	0.34	0.34	19	36	1,848	3,175	65.3	131.2
Middle East & N. Africa	0.4	0.8	25.8	36.4	0.35	0.35	9	25	..	..	57.8	134.0
South Asia	1.4	2.1	25.6	40.9	0.25	0.25	1	5	..	401	60.8	125.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	0.9	3.7	4.2	0.36	0.36	3	1	..	362	73.2	124.7
High income	0.5	0.5	8.9	11.8	0.46	0.46	349	841	..	..	81.6	112.9

a. Includes Luxembourg. b. Includes Taiwan, China.

Table 9. Water use, deforestation, and protected areas

21

Economy	Freshwater resources cu. meters per capita	Annual freshwater withdrawals					Access to improved water source		Annual deforestation		Nationally protected areas	
		Billion cu. meters ^a	% of total resources ^a	% for agriculture ^b	% for industry ^b	% for domestic use ^b	% of population with access		1990-2000		1999	
							Urban	Rural	Square kilometers	Avg. annual % change	Thousand square km.	% of total land area
	2000											
Albania	12,489	1.4	3.3	71	0	29	..	..	78	0.8	0.8	3.1
Algeria	470	4.5	31.5	60 ^C	15 ^C	25 ^C	98	88	-266	-1.3	58.9	2.5
Angola	14,009	0.5	0.3	76 ^C	10 ^C	14 ^C	34	40	1,242	0.2	81.8	6.6
Argentina	26,545	28.6	2.9	75	9	16	85	30	2,851	0.8	49.1	1.8
Armenia	2,787	2.9	27.6	66	4	30	..	..	-42	-1.3	2.1	7.6
Australia	18,351	15.1	4.3	70	6	12	100	100	0	0.0	5425	7.1
Austria	10,357	2.3	2.7	9	60	31	100	100	-77	-0.2	24.5	29.6
Azerbaijan	3,615	16.5	56.8	70	25	5	..	..	-130	-1.3	4.8	5.5
Bangladesh	9,238	14.6	1.2	86	2	12	99	97	-165	-1.3	1.0	0.8
Belarus	5,797	2.7	4.7	35	43	22	100	100	-2,562	-3.2	13.0	6.3
Belgium	1,561	9.0	56.4	..	..	..	..	..	13	0.2	0.0	0.0
Benin	4,114	0.2	0.6	67 ^C	10 ^C	23 ^C	74	55	699	2.3	7.8	7.0
Bolivia	38,806	1.2	0.4	87 ^C	3	10	93	55	1,611	0.3	156.0	14.4
Botswana	9,176	0.1	0.7	46 ^C	19 ^C	30 ^C	100	..	1,184	0.9	105.0	18.5
Brazil	42,944	54.9	0.7	61	18	21	95	54	22,264	0.4	375.1	4.4
Bulgaria	2,228	13.9	76.4	22	77	3	..	98	-204	-0.6	5.0	4.5
Burkina Faso	1,730	0.4	1.9	81 ^C	0 ^C	19 ^C	84	..	152	0.2	28.6	10.4
Burundi	529	0.1	2.8	64 ^C	0 ^C	36 ^C	96	..	147	9.0	1.5	5.7
Cambodia	39,613	0.5	0.1	94	1	5	53	25	561	0.6	28.6	16.2
Cameroon	18,016	0.4	0.1	35 ^C	19 ^C	46 ^C	82	42	2,218	0.9	21.0	4.5
Canada	90,797	45.1	1.6	7	68	11	100	99	0	0.0	907.0	9.8
Central African Republic	37,934	0.1	0.0	73 ^C	6 ^C	21 ^C	80	46	300	0.1	51.1	8.2
Chad	5,589	0.2	0.4	82 ^C	2 ^C	16 ^C	31	26	817	0.6	114.9	9.1
Chile	61,007	20.3	2.2	84	11	5	99	66	203	0.1	141.4	18.9
China	2,241	5255	18.6	77	18	5	94	66	-18,063	-1.2	598.4	6.4
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
Colombia	50,426	8.9	0.4	37	4	59	98	73	1,905	0.4	93.6	9.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	24,496	0.4	0.0	23 ^C	16 ^C	61 ^C	89	26	5,324	0.4	101.9	4.5
Congo, Rep.	275,646	0.0	0.0	11 ^C	27 ^C	62 ^C	71	17	175	0.1	15.4	4.5
Costa Rica	29,494	5.8	5.1	80	7	13	98	98	158	0.8	7.2	14.2
Côte d'Ivoire	4,790	0.7	0.9	67 ^C	11 ^C	22 ^C	90	65	2,649	3.1	19.9	6.2
Croatia	16,301	0.8	1.1	0	50	50	..	..	-20	-0.1	4.2	7.5
Czech Republic	1,557	2.5	15.8	1	57	39	..	..	-5	0.0	12.5	16.1
Denmark	1,124	0.9	14.8	16	9	53	100	100	-10	-0.2	13.8	32.5
Dominican Republic	2,508	8.3	39.7	89	1	11	83	70	0	0.0	15.2	31.5
Ecuador	34,952	17.0	3.8	82	6	12	81	51	1,372	1.2	1208	43.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,071	55.1	80.4	86 ^C	8 ^C	6 ^C	96	94	-20	-3.4	7.9	0.8
El Salvador	2,820	0.7	4.1	46	20	34	88	61	72	4.6	0.1	0.3
Eritrea	2,148	..	..	..	..	..	63	42	54	0.3	5.0	5.0
Estonia	9,350	0.2	1.3	5	39	56	..	..	-125	-0.6	5.0	11.8
Ethiopia	1,711	2.2	2.0	86 ^C	3 ^C	11 ^C	77	13	403	0.8	55.2	5.5
Finland	21,248	2.4	2.2	..	82	17	100	100	-80	0.0	18.7	6.1
France	3,243	40.7	21.3	12	73	15	..	..	-616	-0.4	74.4	13.5
Georgia	13,236	3.5	5.2	59	20	21	..	..	0	0.0	2.0	2.8
Germany	2,167	46.3	26.0	0	86	14	..	..	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	2,756	0.3	0.6	52 ^C	13 ^C	35 ^C	87	49	1,200	1.7	11.0	4.9
Greece	6,534	7.0	10.2	81	3	16	..	..	-300	-0.9	4.7	3.6
Guatemala	11,805	1.2	0.9	74	17	9	97	88	537	1.7	18.3	16.8
Guinea	30,479	0.7	0.3	87 ^C	3 ^C	10 ^C	72	36	347	0.5	1.6	0.7
Haiti	1,520	1.0	8.1	94	1	5	49	45	70	5.7	0.1	0.4
Honduras	14,976	1.5	1.6	91	5	4	97	82	590	1.0	6.7	6.0
Hungary	11,754	6.3	5.2	5	70	14	100	98	-72	-0.4	6.5	7.0
India	1,878	500.0	26.2	92	3	5	92	86	-381	-0.1	143.1	4.8
Indonesia	13,487	74.3	2.6	93	1	6	91	65	13,124	1.2	1925	10.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2,018	70.0	54.5	92	2	6	99	89	0	0.0	83.0	5.1
Ireland	13,706	1.2	2.3	15	21	40	..	..	-170	-3.0	0.7	0.9
Israel	449	1.7	61.1	64 ^C	7 ^C	29 ^C	..	..	-50	-4.9	3.3	15.8
Italy	2,903	47.9	28.6	53	33	14	..	..	-295	-0.3	22.0	7.5
Jamaica	3,570	0.9	9.6	77	7	15	81	59	54	1.5	0.0	0.1
Japan	3,389	91.4	21.3	64	17	19	..	..	-34	0.0	25.6	6.8
Jordan	143	1.0	140.0	75	3	22	100	84	0	0.0	3.0	3.4
Kazakhstan	7,371	33.7	30.7	81	17	2	98	82	-2,390	-2.2	73.4	2.7
Kenya	1,004	2.0	6.8	76 ^C	4 ^C	20 ^C	87	31	931	0.5	35.1	6.2
Korea, Rep.	1,476	23.7	33.9	63	11	26	97	71	49	0.1	6.8	6.9
Kuwait	..	0.5	..	60	2	37	..	..	-2	-5.2	0.3	1.5
Kyrgyz Republic	9,461	10.1	21.7	94	3	3	98	66	-228	-2.6	6.9	3.6
Lao PDR	63,175	1.0	0.3	82	10	8	59	100	527	0.4	0.0	0.0
Latvia	14,924	0.3	0.8	13	32	55	..	..	-127	-0.4	8.1	13.0
Lebanon	1,109	1.3	26.9	68	4	28	100	100	1	0.3	0.0	0.5
Lesotho	2,555	0.1	1.0	56 ^C	22 ^C	22 ^C	98	88	0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Lithuania	7,102	0.3	1.0	3	16	81	..	..	-48	-0.2	6.5	10.0
Macedonia, FYR	3,447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0.0	1.8	7.1
Madagascar	21,710	19.7	5.8	99 ^C	0 ^C	1 ^C	85	31	1,174	0.9	11.2	1.9
Malawi	1,804	0.9	5.1	86 ^C	3 ^C	10 ^C	95	44	707	2.4	10.6	11.3
Malaysia	24,925	12.7	2.2	76	13	11	..	94	2,377	1.2	15.1	4.6

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 9. Water use, deforestation, and protected areas
22

Economy	Freshwater resources cu. meters per capita	Annual freshwater withdrawals					Access to improved water source		Annual deforestation		Nationally protected areas	
		Billion cu. meters ^a	% of total resources ^a	% for agriculture ^b	% for industry ^b	% for domestic use ^b	% of population with access		1990-2000		1999	
							2000		Urban	Rural	Square kilometers	Avg. annual % change	Thousand square km.	% of total land area
Mali	9,225	1.4	1.4	97 ^c	1 ^c	2 ^c	74	61	993	0.7	45.3	3.7
Mauritania	4,278	1.6	14.3	92	2	6	34	40	98	2.7	17.5	1.7
Mexico	4,675	77.8	17.0	78	5	17	94	63	6,306	1.1	66.4	3.5
Moldova	2,732	3.0	25.3	26	65	9	100	100	-7	-0.2	0.5	1.4
Mongolia	14,512	0.4	1.2	53	27	20	77	30	600	0.5	179.9	11.5
Morocco	1,045	11.1	36.8	92 ^c	3 ^c	5 ^c	100	58	12	0.0	3.2	0.7
Mozambique	11,927	0.6	0.3	89 ^c	2 ^c	9 ^c	86	43	637	0.2	47.8	6.1
Myanmar	21,898	4.0	0.4	90 ^c	3 ^c	7 ^c	88	60	5,169	1.4	1.7	0.3
Namibia	25,896	0.3	0.5	68	3	28	100	67	734	0.9	106.2	12.9
Nepal	9,122	29.0	13.8	99	0	1	85	80	783	1.8	11.1	7.8
Netherlands	5,716	7.8	8.6	..	68	16	100	100	-10	-0.3	2.3	6.8
New Zealand	85,361	2.0	0.6	55	13	9	100	..	-390	-0.5	63.3	23.6
Nicaragua	37,507	1.3	0.7	84	2	14	95	59	1,172	3.0	9.1	7.5
Niger	3,000	0.5	1.5	82 ^c	2 ^c	16 ^c	70	56	617	3.7	96.9	7.7
Nigeria	2,206	3.6	1.3	54 ^c	15 ^c	31 ^c	81	39	3,984	2.6	30.2	3.3
Norway	87,508	2.0	0.5	3	68	27	100	100	-310	-0.4	20.9	6.8
Pakistan	1,847	155.6	61.0	97	2	2	96	84	304	1.1	37.3	4.8
Panama	51,611	1.6	1.1	70	2	28	88	86	519	1.6	14.2	19.1
Papua New Guinea	156,140	0.1	0.0	49	22	29	88	32	1,129	0.4	0.1	0.0
Paraguay	17,103	0.4	0.5	78	7	15	95	58	1,230	0.5	14.0	3.5
Peru	73,653	19.0	1.0	86	7	7	87	51	2,688	0.4	34.6	2.7
Philippines	6,338	55.4	11.6	88	4	8	92	80	887	1.4	14.5	4.9
Poland	1,630	12.1	19.2	2	64	20	..	..	-110	-0.1	29.3	9.6
Portugal	7,194	7.3	10.1	53	40	8	..	..	-570	-1.7	6.0	6.6
Romania	9,762	19.6	9.0	..	..	..	91	16	-147	-0.2	10.9	4.7
Russian Federation	30,904	77.1	1.7	20	62	19	100	96	-1,353	0.0	529.1	3.1
Rwanda	740	0.8	12.2	94 ^c	2 ^c	5 ^c	60	40	150	3.9	3.6	14.7
Saudi Arabia	116	17.0	708.3	90	1	9	100	64	0	0.0	49.7	2.3
Senegal	4,134	1.4	3.5	92 ^c	3 ^c	5 ^c	92	65	450	0.7	21.8	11.3
Sierra Leone	31,803	0.4	0.2	89 ^c	4 ^c	7 ^c	23	31	361	2.9	0.8	1.1
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	0	0.0	0.0	4.8
Slovak Republic	15,365	1.4	1.7	8	50	39	100	100	-69	-0.3	10.8	22.6
Slovenia	9,306	0.5	2.7	0	50	50	100	100	-22	-0.2	1.2	6.0
South Africa	1,168	13.3	26.6	72 ^c	11 ^c	17 ^c	92	80	80	0.1	66.2	5.4
Spain	2,840	35.5	31.7	68	18	13	..	..	-860	-0.6	42.4	8.5
Sri Lanka	2,583	9.8	19.5	96	2	2	91	80	348	1.6	8.7	13.5
Sweden	21,445	2.7	1.4	4	30	35	100	100	-6	0.0	36.4	8.9
Switzerland	7,382	2.6	4.9	0	58	42	100	100	-43	-0.4	10.6	26.9
Syrian Arab Republic	2,761	14.4	32.2	94	2	4	94	64	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan	12,901	11.9	14.9	92	4	4	..	..	-20	-0.5	5.9	4.2
Tanzania	2,641	1.2	1.3	89 ^c	2 ^c	9 ^c	80	42	913	0.2	138.2	15.6
Thailand	6,750	33.1	8.1	91	4	5	89	77	1,124	0.7	70.8	13.9
Togo	2,651	0.1	0.8	25 ^c	13 ^c	62 ^c	85	38	209	3.4	4.3	7.9
Tunisia	408	2.7	68.7	83 ^c	3 ^c	14 ^c	..	..	-11	-0.2	0.4	0.3
Turkey	3,118	35.5	17.4	73 ^c	11 ^c	16 ^c	82	84	-220	-0.2	9.9	1.3
Turkmenistan	11,714	23.8	39.0	98	1	1	..	..	0	0.0	19.8	4.2
Uganda	2,972	0.2	0.3	60	8	32	72	46	913	2.0	19.1	9.6
Ukraine	2,820	26.0	18.6	30	52	18	..	..	-310	-0.3	9.4	1.6
United Kingdom	2,461	9.3	6.4	2	8	65	100	100	-200	-0.8	50.0	20.7
United States	8,801	468.6	18.9	40 ^c	44 ^c	11 ^c	100	100	-3,880	-0.2	1,231.2	13.4
Uruguay	39,856	4.2	3.2	91	3	6	98	93	-501	-5.0	0.5	0.3
Uzbekistan	4,622	58.0	50.7	94	2	4	96	78	-46	-0.2	8.2	2.0
Venezuela	35,002	4.1	0.5	46	10	44	88	58	2,175	0.4	322.5	36.6
Vietnam	11,350	54.3	6.1	86	10	4	81	50	-516	-0.5	10.0	3.1
Yemen, Rep.	234	2.9	71.5	92	1	7	85	64	92	1.8	0.0	0.0
Zambia	11,498	1.7	1.5	77 ^c	7 ^c	16 ^c	88	48	8,509	2.4	63.7	8.6
Zimbabwe	1,117	1.2	8.7	79 ^c	7 ^c	14 ^c	100	77	3,199	1.5	30.7	7.9
World	8,701 w			71 w	19 w	9 w	93 w	71 w	90,398 s	0.2 w	8,437.7 s	6.5 w
Low income	6,566			90	5	5	88	71	72,701	0.8	1,852.9	5.6
Middle income	10,450			74	16	9	94	70	25,646	0.1	3,454.4	5.2
Lower middle income	7,186			76	17	7	94	70	-11,406	-0.1	2,180.8	4.8
Upper middle income	24,654			68	14	17	93	65	37,052	0.5	1,273.5	6.0
Low & middle income	8,571			81	11	7	92	70	98,347	0.3	5,307.2	5.4
East Asia & Pacific	..			81	14	5	93	66	6,999	0.2	1,115.3	7.0
Europe & Central Asia	13,426			57	31	11	..	..	-8,143	-0.1	789.9	3.3
Latin America & Carib.	32,892			74	9	18	93	61	45,878	0.5	1,477.5	7.4
Middle East & N. Africa	1,429			89	4	6	96	79	-239	-0.1	242.4	2.2
South Asia	2,800			93	2	4	92	85	889	0.1	213.3	4.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	8,379			86	4	10	81	43	52,963	0.8	1,468.8	6.2
High income	..			40	42	14	..	..	-7,949	-0.1	3,130.5	10.2

a. Refers to any year from 1980 to 1999, unless otherwise noted. b. Unless otherwise noted, sectoral withdrawal percentages are estimated for 1987. c. Data refer to years other than 1987 (see Primary Data Documentation in WDI 2002).

Table 10. Energy use and emissions

23

Economy	Commercial energy use					GDP per unit of energy use		Net energy imports		Carbon dioxide emissions			
	Thousand metric tons of oil equivalent		Per capita			PPP \$ per kg. of oil equivalent	PPP \$ per kg. of oil equivalent	PPP \$ per kg. of oil equivalent	PPP \$ per kg. of oil equivalent	Total		Per capita	
			Kilograms of oil equivalent	Avg. annual % growth	1990-99					1975	1999	Million metric tons	Metric tons
	1975	1999	1975	1999	1990-99	1975	1999	1975	1999	1975	1999	1975	1999
Albania	1,965	1,052	818	311	-8.4	..	10.4	-48	18	4.5	1.6	1.9	0.5
Algeria	5,923	28,280	370	944	-0.7	5.2	5.4	-803	-405	32.0	106.6	2.0	3.6
Angola	4,225	7,591	683	595	-1.1	..	4.4	-170	-475	4.4	5.9	0.7	0.5
Argentina	35,952	63,182	1,380	1,727	2.7	3.3	7.1	15	-30	93.4	136.9	3.6	3.8
Armenia	..	1,845	..	485	-7.1	..	4.9	..	65	..	3.4	..	0.9
Australia	61,020	107,930	4,392	5,690	1.4	1.5	4.4	-23	-97	165.6	331.5	11.9	17.7
Austria	20,296	28,432	2,686	3,513	1.0	2.4	7.2	61	67	54.5	63.9	7.2	7.9
Azerbaijan	..	12,574	..	1,575	-6.0	..	1.6	..	-51	..	38.8	..	4.9
Bangladesh	6,756	17,935	89	139	2.5	4.1	10.8	19	19	4.8	23.4	0.1	0.2
Belarus	..	23,895	..	2,381	-5.4	..	2.9	..	85	..	60.5	..	6.0
Belgium	42,553	58,642	4,344	5,735	1.8	1.5	4.5	81	77	116.2	101.3	11.9	9.9
Benin	1,248	1,973	410	323	-1.3	0.8	2.9	13	21	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1
Bolivia	1,500	4,572	315	562	4.2	3.1	4.2	-185	-32	4.0	12.1	0.8	1.5
Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	3.8	0.2	2.4
Brazil	90,807	179,701	840	1,068	2.4	2.7	6.7	40	26	139.7	299.6	1.3	1.8
Bulgaria	23,451	18,203	2,689	2,218	-2.3	..	2.3	74	50	71.5	47.4	8.2	5.7
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1
Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1
Cameroon	3,069	6,103	407	419	-0.1	1.7	3.8	12	-98	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.1
Canada	167,398	241,780	7,213	7,929	0.8	1.0	3.3	-12	-52	383.3	467.2	16.5	15.4
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Chile	7,750	25,348	750	1,688	5.6	2.0	5.2	36	70	23.0	60.2	2.2	4.1
China	481,314	1,088,349	525	868	2.0	0.5	4.2	-3	3	1,141.0	3,108.0	1.2	2.5
Hong Kong, China	4,244	17,886	973	2,661	2.8	3.3	8.4	99	100	10.9	35.8	2.5	5.4
Colombia	16,003	28,081	631	676	0.2	15.6	9.3	-8	-175	35.0	67.8	1.4	1.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	7,571	14,525	327	293	-1.1	..	..	12	-2	3.3	2.4	0.1	0.1
Congo, Rep.	757	720	523	245	-8.1	0.5	2.8	-218	-1,855	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.6
Costa Rica	1,308	3,052	665	818	1.9	3.7	10.8	46	57	2.0	5.1	1.0	1.4
Côte d'Ivoire	3,031	6,052	449	388	-0.1	2.0	4.3	37	1	3.7	13.2	0.6	0.9
Croatia	..	8,156	..	1,864	4.6	..	4.1	..	54	..	19.8	..	4.5
Czech Republic	43,897	38,584	4,364	3,754	-1.2	..	3.5	8	28	..	118.3	..	11.5
Denmark	18,056	20,070	3,568	3,773	0.9	2.0	6.9	97	-18	55.2	53.4	10.9	10.1
Dominican Republic	3,114	7,451	617	904	5.4	2.2	6.2	60	80	6.3	20.3	1.3	2.5
Ecuador	3,331	8,750	482	705	1.4	2.3	4.5	-185	-148	7.2	26.3	1.0	2.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9,886	44,490	272	709	1.5	2.4	4.9	-34	-31	30.6	105.8	0.8	1.7
El Salvador	2,275	4,005	552	651	2.7	3.4	6.8	31	47	2.1	6.1	0.5	1.0
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	4,557	..	3,286	-1.0	..	2.6	..	39	..	17.0	..	12.1
Ethiopia	9,791	18,227	297	290	0.1	..	2.2	5	6	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	20,050	33,372	4,256	6,461	1.7	1.4	3.6	78	54	45.6	53.3	9.7	10.3
France	161,919	255,043	3,073	4,351	0.9	2.1	5.3	78	50	432.0	369.9	8.2	6.3
Georgia	..	2,573	..	512	-11.7	..	4.8	..	71	..	5.2	..	1.0
Germany	316,653	337,196	4,025	4,108	-0.5	1.6	5.8	46	61	..	825.2	..	10.1
Ghana	3,685	7,108	375	377	1.2	2.1	5.0	23	22	2.7	4.4	0.3	0.2
Greece	12,156	26,894	1,344	2,552	2.1	3.6	6.0	76	64	39.1	85.2	4.3	8.1
Guatemala	3,381	6,074	562	548	1.1	2.5	6.8	28	25	3.5	9.7	0.6	0.9
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2
Haiti	1,723	2,067	350	265	1.7	2.4	5.5	9	24	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.2
Honduras	1,551	3,267	514	522	0.9	1.7	4.5	28	44	1.6	5.1	0.5	0.8
Hungary	23,151	25,289	2,198	2,474	-0.8	1.5	4.6	45	55	75.3	58.7	7.2	5.7
India	208,522	480,418	340	482	1.7	1.4	4.7	6	15	251.3	1,061.0	0.4	1.1
Indonesia	43,911	136,121	331	658	2.6	1.4	4.4	-121	-66	52.6	233.6	0.4	1.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	28,992	103,635	873	1,651	3.3	3.3	3.4	-884	-121	132.0	289.9	4.0	4.7
Ireland	6,927	13,979	2,180	3,726	2.6	1.6	7.0	76	82	20.4	38.3	6.4	10.3
Israel	7,654	18,493	2,215	3,029	2.6	2.4	6.1	14	97	19.6	60.3	5.7	10.1
Italy	123,887	169,041	2,235	2,932	0.9	2.5	7.7	83	84	324.8	414.9	5.9	7.2
Jamaica	2,794	4,136	1,388	1,597	3.8	1.1	2.2	91	85	8.2	11.0	4.1	4.3
Japan	308,240	515,447	2,754	4,070	1.7	2.2	6.3	90	80	853.8	1,133.5	7.6	9.0
Jordan	813	4,871	449	1,028	0.0	2.3	3.8	100	94	2.4	13.9	1.3	3.0
Kazakhstan	..	35,439	..	2,374	-9.7	..	2.1	..	-82	..	122.9	..	8.2
Kenya	8,503	14,690	619	499	-0.6	0.6	2.1	18	17	4.8	9.1	0.3	0.3
Korea, Rep.	23,839	181,365	676	3,871	7.0	2.5	4.1	65	82	75.9	363.7	2.2	7.8
Kuwait	5,289	17,289	5,252	8,984	9.0	2.2	1.8	-1,979	-503	16.9	49.1	16.8	26.3
Kyrgyz Republic	..	2,451	..	504	-8.9	..	5.0	..	47	..	6.4	..	1.3
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Latvia	..	3,822	..	1,586	-3.4	..	4.1	..	61	..	7.9	..	3.2
Lebanon	2,243	5,469	761	1,280	8.4	..	3.3	92	97	6.4	16.3	2.2	3.9
Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	7,909	..	2,240	-1.3	..	3.1	..	55	..	15.6	..	4.4
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.4	..	6.1
Madagascar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.1
Malawi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1
Malaysia	7,412	42,650	605	1,878	5.1	2.1	4.3	10	-72	19.3	120.5	1.6	5.4

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 10. Energy use and emissions

24

Economy	Commercial energy use					GDP per unit of energy use		Net energy imports		Carbon dioxide emissions			
	Thousand metric tons of oil equivalent		Per capita			PPP \$ per kg. of oil equivalent	PPP \$ per kg. of oil equivalent	PPP \$ per kg. of oil equivalent	PPP \$ per kg. of oil equivalent	Total		Per capita	
			Kilograms of oil equivalent	Avg. annual % growth	1975					1999	1975	1999	1975	1999
	1975	1999	1975	1999	1990-99	1975	1999	1975	1999	1975	1999	1975	1999
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.9	0.4	1.2
Mexico	61,976	148,991	1,049	1,543	0.2	2.5	5.4	-5	-49	148.8	374.0	2.5	3.9
Moldova	..	2,813	..	656	-9.1	..	3.2	..	98	..	9.7	..	2.2
Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	7.7	2.8	3.3
Morocco	3,348	9,931	193	352	2.3	5.2	10.0	78	94	10.6	32.0	0.6	1.2
Mozambique	8,013	6,985	763	404	-3.0	..	2.1	5	-1	2.8	1.3	0.3	0.1
Myanmar	8,385	12,897	278	273	0.6	..	..	3	-8	3.9	8.2	0.1	0.2
Namibia	..	1,108	..	645	4.4	..	9.6	..	76	..	0.0	..	0.0
Nepal	2,867	8,051	218	358	0.7	1.6	3.5	4	13	0.4	3.0	0.0	0.1
Netherlands	59,528	74,068	4,356	4,686	0.6	1.5	5.2	-20	20	132.3	163.8	9.7	10.4
New Zealand	8,911	18,176	2,887	4,770	1.8	2.2	4.0	46	17	18.2	30.0	5.9	7.9
Nicaragua	1,511	2,664	605	539	-0.4	3.2	4.2	44	44	1.9	3.4	0.8	0.7
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1
Nigeria	41,973	87,286	685	705	-0.6	0.6	1.2	-205	-105	47.2	78.5	0.8	0.6
Norway	15,153	26,606	3,782	5,965	1.5	1.7	4.8	-9	-688	30.9	33.6	7.7	7.6
Pakistan	20,699	59,830	291	444	1.4	1.4	4.2	17	26	23.2	97.1	0.3	0.7
Panama	1,705	2,347	990	835	3.2	1.8	7.1	78	70	..	5.8	..	2.1
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	2.3	0.5	0.5
Paraguay	1,485	4,140	558	773	1.8	2.6	5.8	16	-63	0.8	4.6	0.3	0.9
Peru	10,761	13,101	710	519	1.4	3.1	8.9	23	11	21.6	27.9	1.4	1.1
Philippines	17,239	40,728	410	549	2.4	3.7	6.9	59	52	32.0	76.0	0.8	1.0
Poland	103,238	93,382	3,034	2,416	-0.3	..	3.5	-12	11	370.4	321.7	10.9	8.3
Portugal	7,971	23,627	877	2,365	3.7	3.9	6.9	83	92	19.9	54.6	2.2	5.5
Romania	51,748	36,432	2,436	1,622	-3.5	1.0	3.8	3	24	157.9	92.4	7.4	4.1
Russian Federation	..	602,952	..	4,121	-3.6	..	1.9	..	-58	..	1,434.6	..	9.8
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Saudi Arabia	10,552	84,907	1,455	4,204	0.0	4.7	2.5	-3,363	-429	74.9	283.0	10.3	14.4
Senegal	1,580	2,957	329	318	0.5	1.9	4.5	42	43	2.6	3.3	0.5	0.4
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
Singapore	4,160	22,693	1,838	5,742	3.0	1.5	3.6	..	100	23.2	82.3	10.3	21.0
Slovak Republic	16,728	17,991	3,530	3,335	-1.8	..	3.2	85	71	..	38.1	..	7.1
Slovenia	..	6,506	..	3,277	4.4	..	4.9	..	54	..	14.6	..	7.4
South Africa	54,006	109,334	2,184	2,597	0.4	2.1	3.5	16	-32	181.9	343.7	7.4	8.3
Spain	58,407	118,467	1,645	3,005	2.6	2.9	6.1	77	74	170.5	247.2	4.8	6.3
Sri Lanka	4,110	7,728	305	406	2.6	2.1	8.1	24	41	2.9	8.1	0.2	0.4
Sweden	39,488	51,094	4,820	5,769	0.8	1.4	4.0	70	32	80.5	48.6	9.8	5.5
Switzerland	17,920	26,689	2,798	3,738	0.0	3.4	7.3	72	56	38.4	41.8	6.0	5.9
Syrian Arab Republic	3,684	18,049	495	1,143	1.3	2.0	3.0	-163	-90	10.3	50.6	1.4	3.3
Tajikistan	..	3,344	..	543	-13.1	..	1.9	..	59	..	5.1	..	0.8
Tanzania	9,868	15,033	621	457	-0.9	..	1.1	7	5	2.3	2.2	0.1	0.1
Thailand	18,076	70,415	437	1,169	5.1	1.8	5.2	44	45	24.3	192.4	0.6	3.2
Togo	601	1,373	265	313	1.6	2.8	4.7	17	26	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2
Tunisia	2,575	7,673	459	811	2.0	3.2	7.4	-121	7	5.4	22.4	1.0	2.4
Turkey	26,736	70,326	668	1,093	2.6	2.6	5.9	39	62	64.8	202.0	1.6	3.2
Turkmenistan	..	13,644	..	2,677	-1.8	..	1.2	..	-93	..	27.9	..	5.7
Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
Ukraine	..	148,389	..	2,973	-4.6	..	1.2	..	45	..	353.6	..	7.0
United Kingdom	201,801	230,324	3,589	3,871	0.5	1.6	5.8	43	-22	597.9	542.3	10.6	9.2
United States	1,660,546	2,269,985	7,689	8,159	0.6	1.1	3.9	15	26	4,266.6	5,447.6	19.8	19.8
Uruguay	2,442	3,232	863	976	2.5	3.1	9.2	79	70	5.9	5.8	2.1	1.8
Uzbekistan	..	49,383	..	2,024	-0.8	..	1.1	..	-12	..	109.2	..	4.5
Venezuela	24,087	53,406	1,892	2,253	0.6	1.6	2.5	-496	-293	67.5	155.4	5.3	6.7
Vietnam	19,424	35,209	404	454	2.7	..	4.1	14	-27	21.8	43.9	0.5	0.6
Yemen, Rep.	827	3,139	118	184	-1.9	..	4.4	94	-545	..	14.2	..	0.9
Zambia	4,177	6,190	863	626	-0.9	0.7	1.2	12	7	4.1	1.6	0.8	0.2
Zimbabwe	5,982	10,170	980	821	-1.3	1.2	3.5	10	18	8.3	14.1	1.4	1.2
World	5,108,666 t	9,635,465 t	1,393 w	1,671 w	1.1 w	1.5 w	4.4 w	.. w	.. w	11,932.9 t	22,825.0 t	3.2 w	3.9 w
Low income	463132	1262983	373	567	2.0	..	3.6	..	-8	579.2	2418.7	0.4	1.0
Middle income	1240,448	3,320,075	759	1,278	2.6	1.8	4.0	-72	-39	3,222.0	8,830.1	2.0	3.4
Lower middle income	799,122	2,476,760	604	1,171	3.3	1.5	3.8	-46	-26	2,145.6	6,660.4	1.6	3.2
Upper middle income	441,326	843,315	1,424	1,743	1.0	2.6	4.8	-119	-76	1,076.4	2,169.6	3.6	4.5
Low & middle income	1,703,580	4,583,058	593	950	2.3	1.6	3.9	..	-30	3,801.2	11,248.8	1.3	2.3
East Asia & Pacific	622,812	1,485,294	503	842	2.1	..	..	..	..	1,409.5	4,021.6	1.1	2.3
Europe & Central Asia	290,914	1,240,388	..	2,628	-3.5	..	2.4	..	-14	831.9	3,134.8	..	6.8
Latin America & Carib.	290,922	588,053	922	1,171	1.4	3.3	6.0	-26	-39	628.4	1,309.8	2.0	2.6
Middle East & N. Africa	79,196	360,956	530	1,262	1.6	3.6	3.9	-1,098	-234	356.2	1,076.0	2.5	3.8
South Asia	242,954	573,962	309	441	1.7	1.5	4.9	8	16	284.7	1,194.4	0.4	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	176,782	334,405	701	671	-0.3	..	2.6	..	..	290.6	512.2	0.9	0.8
High income	3,405,086	5,052,407	4,298	5,373	1.2	1.5	4.8	28	26	8,131.7	11,576.2	11.4	12.3

Table 11. Growth of the economy

Economy	Average annual % growth												
	Gross domestic product		GDP implicit deflator		Agriculture value added		Industry value added		Services value added		Exports of goods and services		Gross capital formation
	1975-90	1990-2001	1975-90	1990-2001	1975-90	1990-2001	1975-90	1990-2001	1975-90	1990-2001	1975-90	1990-2001	1990-2001
Albania	1.5	3.7	-0.4	34.4	1.9	5.7	2.1	1.0	-0.4	4.5	..	11.7	20.5
Algeria	3.8	2.0	10.2	16.9	4.1	3.5	3.5	1.9	4.3	1.9	2.8	3.3	0.4
Angola	..	2.0	..	658.8	..	0.1	..	4.0	..	-1.0	..	..	..
Argentina	0.2	3.7	275.8	4.2	1.0	3.4	-1.2	3.8	1.4	4.5	4.1	8.6	7.3
Armenia	..	-0.7	..	171.5	..	0.6	..	-6.2	..	6.9	..	-15.5	-12.6
Australia	3.2	4.0	8.2	1.6	1.9	3.1	2.4	3.2	3.8	4.5	5.4	7.3	6.6
Austria	2.3	2.1	4.1	1.9	1.7	4.4	1.7	2.5	2.7	1.8	5.4	5.1	2.1
Azerbaijan	..	2.7	..	59.1	..	2.0	..	-3.5	..	15.0	..	9.0	8.2
Bangladesh	4.6	4.9	9.4	3.9	3.0	3.1	4.8	7.2	5.2	4.6	7.0	12.7	9.2
Belarus	..	-0.8	..	318.1	..	-3.5	..	-0.9	..	2.0	..	-3.8	-6.8
Belgium	2.1	2.1	4.7	1.9	2.7	3.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	3.9	4.6	2.6
Benin	3.5	4.8	5.1	7.6	4.3	5.8	4.7	4.3	2.7	4.2	0.2	3.3	5.9
Bolivia	-0.1	3.8	197.1	7.9	..	3.3	..	4.0	..	4.3	1.9	4.2	8.5
Botswana	10.8	5.2	12.0	8.9	0.0	1.3	12.6	3.0	11.4	7.7	10.6	1.6	0.1
Brazil	3.2	2.8	171.5	168.1	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.0	9.0	5.5	3.2
Bulgaria	3.4	-1.5	1.8	92.9	-2.1	0.4	5.2	-2.8	4.5	-0.8	-3.5	2.8	-2.3
Burkina Faso	3.6	4.9	6.3	3.5	2.3	4.2	2.6	5.9	6.5	4.7	2.2	0.2	7.5
Burundi	4.1	-2.2	7.3	12.6	2.7	-1.1	6.5	-4.3	6.1	-1.5	3.9	9.6	0.0
Cambodia	..	4.8	..	21.7	..	1.9	..	8.3	..	6.9	..	13.8	..
Cameroon	5.7	2.1	8.0	4.8	3.6	5.7	11.8	0.2	4.4	0.3	10.4	3.4	1.8
Canada	3.0	3.0	6.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	5.9	8.9	4.7
Central African Republic	0.8	2.1	10.7	4.3	1.1	4.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	-0.6	-0.4	..	..
Chad	2.2	2.5	4.3	6.7	0.8	4.0	2.2	2.8	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	6.4
Chile	4.3	6.4	29.8	6.8	4.4	1.5	3.8	6.0	3.6	5.6	7.3	9.4	8.9
China	9.0	10.0	4.6	6.2	5.2	4.0	10.4	13.1	12.1	8.9	15.1	8.7	11.1
Hong Kong, China	8.0	3.9	8.9	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.6	7.7	5.4
Colombia	3.8	2.7	24.4	20.1	3.0	-2.2	4.3	1.7	3.8	4.3	5.6	5.3	2.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.0	-5.1	57.9	1,423.1	2.3	2.9	0.0	-11.7	0.8	-15.2	7.7	-5.5	-2.6
Congo, Rep.	6.3	-0.1	5.9	10.4	3.6	1.5	7.9	2.6	5.9	-3.2	7.5	5.8	-0.3
Costa Rica	2.7	5.1	24.1	16.3	2.5	3.9	2.5	6.0	2.9	4.5	4.7	10.2	4.8
Côte d'Ivoire	0.9	3.1	6.8	8.4	1.2	3.2	5.5	4.0	-0.7	2.7	5.7	1.9	6.7
Croatia	..	1.1	..	72.2	..	-1.5	..	-1.7	..	1.5	..	5.7	7.6
Czech Republic	..	1.1	..	10.6	..	3.3	..	-0.8	..	1.8	..	9.2	5.0
Denmark	1.7	2.5	7.3	2.3	3.2	2.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	4.9	3.9	5.3
Dominican Republic	3.5	6.0	15.7	9.1	0.9	3.7	2.2	7.1	4.2	5.9	7.5	6.1	5.6
Ecuador	3.0	1.7	27.7	38.5	3.4	1.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	1.2	3.7	3.7	0.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.5	4.6	12.9	7.7	2.8	3.1	6.4	4.9	9.0	4.5	4.6	3.7	6.3
El Salvador	-1.4	4.5	14.3	6.9	-1.3	1.3	-2.9	5.3	-0.7	5.4	-2.8	13.4	7.1
Eritrea ^a	..	3.1	..	10.4	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	-6.4	..
Estonia	2.2	0.2	2.3	45.4	..	-2.6	..	-2.3	..	2.3	..	8.3	-0.6
Ethiopia	1.1	4.9	4.6	6.1	0.2	2.4	0.4	6.1	3.1	7.1	2.4	9.2	9.5
Finland	3.3	3.0	7.9	2.0	0.8	1.2	3.5	4.8	3.6	2.3	4.5	10.0	1.5
France	2.4	1.8	7.8	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	3.1	1.9	4.3	6.5	1.2
Georgia	2.7	-5.6	1.6	279.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	-13.3
Germany	2.2	1.5	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.0	-0.1	3.1	2.4	4.3	4.7	1.7
Ghana	1.5	4.2	47.9	26.6	1.3	3.4	-1.6	2.8	3.3	5.5	-2.8	10.2	1.5
Greece	1.3	2.3	19.3	8.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.4	4.5	6.0	3.3
Guatemala	1.6	4.1	12.0	9.9	1.3	2.8	1.4	4.1	1.8	4.6	-1.5	5.6	5.8
Guinea	..	4.1	..	5.0	..	4.0	..	4.7	..	3.5	..	4.6	3.1
Haiti	1.1	-0.4	7.7	19.3	0.1	-3.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.2	3.1	5.3	-1.3
Honduras	3.3	3.1	6.9	18.0	2.9	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	2.1	1.9	7.5
Hungary	2.0	1.9	6.9	18.3	1.7	-2.2	0.2	3.8	2.1	1.4	4.8	9.8	9.5
India	4.9	5.9	8.5	7.7	2.7	2.9	6.0	6.3	6.1	7.9	4.9	11.0	7.7
Indonesia	6.6	3.8	12.4	15.8	4.0	1.9	7.1	4.8	7.8	3.6	1.3	5.4	-2.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	-0.3	3.6	16.2	25.8	4.5	3.6	-2.8	-2.9	0.2	8.6	-6.3	-1.1	2.9
Ireland	3.4	7.6	9.7	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	14.8	8.9
Israel	3.8	5.1	104.2	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	9.8	4.9
Italy	2.7	1.6	13.1	3.6	0.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	3.2	1.7	4.0	6.1	1.3
Jamaica	0.4	0.6	17.7	22.0	0.0	1.9	-0.5	-0.5	1.3	1.3	3.3	0.3	4.7
Japan	3.9	1.3	2.8	0.0	0.5	-3.2	3.9	-0.4	4.2	2.5	6.2	3.9	-0.1
Jordan	6.4	4.8	5.4	2.9	9.0	-1.9	10.8	4.5	5.1	4.9	7.0	2.8	-0.2
Kazakhstan	..	-2.8	..	168.6	..	-7.0	..	-6.9	..	2.9	..	-0.6	-13.7
Kenya	4.6	2.0	9.4	13.0	3.5	1.3	4.4	1.6	5.5	3.0	2.6	1.3	3.5
Korea, Rep.	7.7	5.7	11.1	4.5	1.8	2.0	10.6	6.3	7.4	5.6	12.0	15.6	1.4
Kuwait	-1.4	3.2	5.0	3.0	14.5	..	-4.0	..	5.1	..	-5.8	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	-2.9	..	95.2	..	2.1	..	-5.7	..	-10.4	..	-1.3	-3.9
Lao PDR	..	6.4	..	28.4	..	4.9	..	11.0	..	6.5	..	..	..
Latvia	3.6	-2.2	0.2	42.0	2.3	-5.9	4.3	-6.7	3.3	3.1	..	1.3	-7.1
Lebanon	..	5.4	..	15.1	..	1.8	..	-1.6	..	4.1	..	8.7	6.5
Lesotho	4.8	3.9	11.8	9.6	-0.9	1.8	9.1	4.6	5.2	5.3	7.9	12.3	0.1
Lithuania	..	-2.3	..	63.3	..	-0.8	..	-5.9	..	0.3	..	5.8	8.5
Macedonia, FYR	..	-0.2	..	66.0	..	-0.2	..	-2.7	..	1.4	..	4.4	1.4
Madagascar	0.5	2.4	16.4	17.8	1.6	1.5	-0.7	2.9	0.1	3.0	-2.9	5.4	3.3
Malawi	2.6	3.7	12.7	33.0	1.6	7.7	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	2.9	3.9	-8.4
Malaysia	6.2	6.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	0.2	7.4	8.1	6.4	6.7	9.4	11.1	4.0

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 11. Growth of the economy

26

Economy	Average annual % growth												
	Gross domestic product		GDP implicit deflator		Agriculture value added		Industry value added		Services value added		Exports of goods and services		Gross capital formation
	1975-90	1990-2001	1975-90	1990-2001	1975-90	1990-2001	1975-90	1990-2001	1975-90	1990-2001	1975-90	1990-2001	1990-2001
Mali	0.9	4.1	7.6	6.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	7.5	1.1	3.1	6.7	8.5	-0.3
Mauritania	1.9	4.2	8.1	6.2	2.8	4.8	3.2	2.3	0.9	5.3	4.9	2.5	8.7
Mexico	3.1	3.1	54.0	18.2	2.0	1.6	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.0	11.3	13.8	4.6
Moldova	2.8	-8.4	..	103.1	..	-12.3	..	-15.3	..	2.5	..	1.1	-13.8
Mongolia	5.4	1.2	-1.6	51.4	1.4	3.2	6.6	-0.1	8.4	0.4	..	..	..
Morocco	4.0	2.5	8.2	2.6	4.0	-0.6	2.8	3.2	4.7	3.0	6.5	5.0	2.8
Mozambique	-0.1	7.5	38.3	28.5	..	6.0	..	14.7	..	1.4	-6.8	15.5	10.4
Myanmar	3.0	6.7	7.8	25.2	3.3	5.3	3.2	10.1	2.7	6.8	5.0	8.5	15.4
Namibia	1.3	4.1	13.7	9.4	2.5	4.4	-0.1	2.3	2.1	4.6	0.7	5.4	4.4
Nepal	3.8	4.9	9.4	7.8	2.8	2.7	8.3	7.0	3.5	6.3	4.3	12.1	7.0
Netherlands	1.9	2.8	3.1	2.1	4.3	1.6	0.7	1.6	2.6	3.1	3.9	5.3	2.6
New Zealand	1.5	2.9	12.3	1.5	4.3	2.7	1.5	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.8	4.9	7.1
Nicaragua	-2.5	2.8	164.0	45.2	-2.8	5.2	-2.6	3.2	-2.2	1.2	-5.1	8.0	10.0
Niger	0.9	2.6	6.1	5.8	2.0	3.1	3.2	2.2	-0.5	2.3	-4.2	2.7	5.1
Nigeria	0.6	2.5	14.4	26.5	0.7	3.5	-0.6	1.0	2.2	2.9	-1.4	3.8	9.7
Norway	3.1	3.5	7.1	3.2	0.4	2.4	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.4	4.9	5.1	5.2
Pakistan	6.5	3.7	7.5	9.7	4.5	4.2	7.3	3.8	6.9	4.4	8.9	1.8	1.3
Panama	2.1	3.8	5.7	1.9	2.5	2.0	-1.3	5.4	0.7	4.0	-0.9	0.5	11.2
Papua New Guinea	1.6	3.6	6.1	7.3	2.3	3.5	1.9	4.6	2.0	3.0	2.9	3.5	1.3
Paraguay	4.8	2.0	19.8	11.8	4.4	2.5	4.5	3.2	5.3	1.6	9.1	-1.0	0.2
Peru	1.0	4.3	133.6	23.3	2.1	5.6	0.7	5.0	1.0	3.7	1.3	8.5	5.8
Philippines	2.2	3.3	14.3	8.2	1.8	1.7	1.1	3.2	3.5	4.1	6.3	6.0	2.7
Poland	..	4.5	..	21.4	..	-0.1	..	4.3	..	4.2	..	10.2	10.4
Portugal	3.2	2.7	19.5	5.1	3.3	-0.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.3	8.5	5.7	5.2
Romania	2.5	-0.3	2.0	90.7	..	-1.0	..	-0.4	..	-0.7	..	9.0	-4.2
Russian Federation	3.0	-3.7	..	139.6	..	-4.5	..	-6.1	..	-0.3	..	-0.5	-15.7
Rwanda	4.3	0.8	4.7	13.1	2.7	-1.1	5.0	3.7	8.4	0.7	5.5	-1.1	3.5
Saudi Arabia	1.7	1.5	0.6	2.2	11.2	0.7	-1.8	1.5	5.4	2.0	..	..	..
Senegal	2.4	3.9	7.7	4.2	0.6	2.3	3.9	5.1	2.7	4.0	1.3	3.4	5.2
Sierra Leone	1.2	-2.8	38.9	27.1	2.3	-4.5	-2.8	-4.6	-6.6	2.3	-5.1	-11.5	18.7
Singapore	7.4	7.8	3.3	1.3	-2.2	-1.6	6.7	7.9	7.9	7.8	..	..	7.6
Slovak Republic	..	2.3	..	10.0	..	1.5	..	-1.9	..	6.1	..	11.2	8.0
Slovenia	..	2.9	..	18.3	..	-0.1	..	2.9	..	3.9	..	1.5	10.7
South Africa	1.9	2.1	15.2	9.3	2.4	0.8	1.7	1.0	2.8	2.7	1.3	5.2	2.6
Spain	2.3	2.6	12.0	3.8	1.2	-0.6	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	6.3	10.6	2.6
Sri Lanka	4.6	5.1	13.0	9.1	3.2	1.7	5.0	6.6	5.6	6.0	4.7	6.9	6.2
Sweden	2.1	2.0	8.3	2.0	1.3	0.0	1.9	3.4	2.2	1.7	4.4	8.3	1.7
Switzerland	1.9	0.9	3.4	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	3.1	0.7
Syrian Arab Republic	3.4	5.5	13.6	6.4	2.3	4.9	5.1	9.3	3.5	4.3	4.0	10.0	3.5
Tajikistan	..	-8.7	..	202.3	..	-5.8	..	-16.6	..	-0.4	..	5.4	-14.6
Tanzania ^b	..	3.1	..	20.0	..	3.2	..	3.7	..	3.0	..	9.2	0.0
Thailand	7.1	3.8	5.6	3.9	3.9	2.0	8.9	4.9	7.1	3.4	12.1	9.1	-4.5
Togo	2.1	2.2	6.0	6.6	4.8	3.8	1.3	2.9	0.9	0.2	2.4	1.4	0.5
Tunisia	4.2	4.7	8.7	4.3	2.3	2.5	4.9	4.7	4.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.0
Turkey	4.0	3.3	46.9	74.1	1.0	1.1	5.2	3.5	4.0	3.4	..	11.5	2.6
Turkmenistan	..	-2.8	..	328.0	..	-5.7	..	-3.2	..	-5.8	..	1.6	..
Uganda	2.9	6.8	113.8	11.3	2.1	3.8	5.0	11.9	2.8	7.7	1.8	14.6	9.1
Ukraine	..	-7.9	..	220.9	..	-4.9	..	-9.5	..	-4.0	..	-2.4	-15.7
United Kingdom	2.4	2.6	8.6	2.8	3.4	-0.2	1.9	1.3	2.4	3.2	3.2	6.3	4.2
United States	3.2	3.5	5.3	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	7.3	7.5
Uruguay	0.9	2.9	56.2	27.7	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.1	2.8	4.6	4.2	5.9	6.3
Uzbekistan	..	0.0	..	211.6	..	0.5	..	-2.3	..	1.0	..	-0.1	..
Venezuela	0.7	1.5	16.2	42.8	2.6	1.4	0.7	2.6	0.3	0.5	-0.6	4.7	4.1
Vietnam	..	7.6	..	14.0	..	4.8	..	12.1	..	7.7	..	23.4	20.2
Yemen, Rep.	..	5.6	..	21.3	..	4.9	..	7.5	..	4.9	..	20.0	7.9
Zambia	0.7	0.8	28.4	48.1	2.0	3.9	0.5	-3.5	0.3	2.8	-3.5	4.0	6.6
Zimbabwe	3.8	1.8	11.5	28.4	2.2	3.7	1.6	-0.4	4.7	2.5	5.2	7.9	-5.2
World	3.1 w	2.7 w			2.3 w	1.4 w	2.7 w	1.5 w	.. w	2.9 w	5.0 w	6.4 w	2.8 w
Low income	4.4	3.4			2.8	2.5	5.1	2.9	5.4	5.0	2.4	5.3	1.7
Middle income	3.3	3.4			3.5	2.0	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	5.8	6.9	2.3
Lower middle income	3.9	3.7			3.6	2.0	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.1	0.9
Upper middle income	2.5	3.1			3.3	2.0	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	..	9.8	5.1
Low & middle income	3.4	3.4			3.3	2.2	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	5.1	6.6	2.2
East Asia & Pacific	7.2	7.5			4.4	3.2	8.2	10.1	8.5	6.5	8.8	8.9	7.1
Europe & Central Asia	..	-0.9			..	-1.9	..	-2.9	..	1.6	..	3.9	-6.8
Latin America & Carib.	2.4	3.1			2.7	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.7	3.4	5.8	8.9	4.5
Middle East & N. Africa	2.5	3.0			4.6	2.6	-0.4	0.9	4.4	4.5	..	..	..
South Asia	5.1	5.5			2.9	3.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	7.0	5.8	9.2	7.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.0	2.6			1.8	2.8	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.8	1.6	4.5	3.5
High income	3.1	2.5			1.3	0.1	2.6	0.9	..	..	5.1	6.4	3.0

a. Data prior to 1992 include Eritrea. b. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.

Table 12. Structure of output

Economy	Gross domestic product		Value added as % of GDP							
	Millions of dollars		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001
Albania	..	4,114	..	49	..	27	..	12	..	24
Algeria	15,558	53,009	10	12	50	76	10	10	39	12
Angola	..	9,471	..	8	..	67	..	4	..	25
Argentina	52,439	268,773	7	5	50	28	38	18	43	68
Armenia	..	2,012	..	26	..	34	..	23	..	40
Australia	103,215	368,571	..	3	..	26	..	13	..	71
Austria	39,024	188,742	6	2	40	33	..	21	54	65
Azerbaijan	..	5,692	..	20	..	38	..	23	..	42
Bangladesh	19,396	46,652	62	23	12	25	7	15	26	52
Belarus	..	12,070	..	16	..	42	..	35	..	42
Belgium	62,947	227,618	4	2	40	27	..	20	56	72
Benin	677	2,269	31	38	16	15	12	9	53	47
Bolivia	1,439	7,960	..	22	..	15	..	13	..	63
Botswana	376	5,142	24	4	32	44	8	5	44	52
Brazil	123,709	502,509	12	8	40	36	30	23	48	56
Bulgaria	..	12,714	..	14	..	28	..	18	..	58
Burkina Faso	833	2,328	34	35	29	17	20	12	37	47
Burundi	421	689	66	50	13	19	9	9	21	31
Cambodia	..	3,384	..	37	..	20	..	..	..	42
Cameroon	2,753	8,591	29	46	18	21	10	12	53	33
Canada	168,543	677,178	5	..	37	..	20	..	58	..
Central African Republic	379	978	38	55	23	21	8	9	39	25
Chad	865	1,603	38	39	15	14	13	10	46	48
Chile	7,226	63,545	7	11	38	34	20	16	55	56
China	161,162	1,159,017	32	15	46	52	38	35	22	33
Hong Kong, China	9,980	162,642	..	0	..	14	..	6	..	85
Colombia	13,098	83,432	24	13	30	30	24	13	46	57
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10,258	..	17	..	35	..	..	..	49	..
Congo, Rep.	767	2,751	14	6	32	67	..	5	53	26
Costa Rica	1,961	16,156	23	9	31	29	23	21	45	62
Côte d'Ivoire	3,894	10,411	28	24	17	22	9	19	55	54
Croatia	..	19,821	..	8	..	32	..	21	..	59
Czech Republic	..	56,424	..	4	..	41	..	..	..	55
Denmark	38,875	162,817	6	3	29	26	20	17	65	71
Dominican Republic	3,599	21,211	21	11	32	34	21	17	47	55
Ecuador	4,310	17,982	18	11	34	33	16	18	48	56
Egypt, Arab Rep.	11,438	97,545	29	17	27	34	17	19	44	49
El Salvador	1,884	13,963	35	10	27	30	20	23	38	60
Eritrea	..	681	..	17	..	29	..	15	..	54
Estonia	..	5,281	..	6	..	28	..	17	..	66
Ethiopia ^a	..	6,366	..	52	..	11	..	7	..	37
Finland	28,836	121,987	11	4	40	34	26	25	50	62
France	352,233	1,302,793	6	3	38	26	..	19	56	71
Georgia	..	3,138	..	21	..	23	..	..	..	57
Germany	481,739	1,873,854	3	1	42	31	..	23	55	68
Ghana	2,810	5,301	48	36	21	25	14	9	31	39
Greece	24,509	116,347	15	8	33	24	..	12	52	68
Guatemala	3,646	20,629	28	23	18	20	15	13	53	58
Guinea	..	2,885	..	25	..	38	..	4	..	37
Haiti	722	3,771	..	28	..	20	..	7	..	51
Honduras	1,124	6,386	27	18	25	32	16	20	48	51
Hungary	10,978	52,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	96,654	477,555	41	24	22	27	15	16	37	48
Indonesia	32,148	145,306	30	16	33	47	10	26	36	37
Iran, Islamic Rep.	49,547	118,868	11	19	54	26	9	20	34	54
Ireland	9,098	101,185	18	4	34	36	..	28	48	60
Israel	12,337	110,386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	213,496	1,090,910	8	3	41	30	30	21	51	68
Jamaica	2,860	7,784	7	6	37	31	17	13	56	63
Japan	506,142	4,245,191	5	1	41	32	..	22	54	66
Jordan	1,363	8,829	8	2	24	25	9	16	68	73
Kazakhstan	..	22,635	..	9	..	48	..	20	..	43
Kenya	3,259	10,419	34	21	20	19	12	13	46	60
Korea, Rep.	21,132	422,167	25	4	33	41	26	30	41	54
Kuwait	12,023	37,783	0	..	78	..	6	..	22	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	1,525	..	38	..	27	..	8	..	35
Lao PDR	..	1,712	..	53	..	23	..	17	..	24
Latvia	..	7,549	..	5	..	26	..	15	..	69
Lebanon	..	16,709	..	12	..	22	..	10	..	66
Lesotho	175	789	34	20	12	46	..	19	54	34
Lithuania	..	11,834	..	8	..	31	..	20	..	61
Macedonia, FYR	..	3,445	..	11	..	31	..	20	..	58
Madagascar	2,283	4,566	34	25	16	12	..	..	50	63
Malawi	613	1,826	37	37	20	16	13	11	42	47
Malaysia	9,890	87,540	29	8	34	50	18	32	37	42

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 12. Structure of output

28

Economy	Gross domestic product		Value added as % of GDP							
	Millions of dollars		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001
Mali	831	2,629	63	38	11	26	7	4	26	36
Mauritania	476	1,030	30	21	34	29	..	8	36	50
Mexico	88,004	617,817	12	4	32	27	22	19	56	69
Moldova	..	1,478	..	28	..	21	..	13	..	52
Mongolia	..	1,049	..	30	..	17	..	5	..	53
Morocco	8,985	33,733	18	16	35	32	17	17	47	53
Mozambique	..	3,561	..	22	..	26	..	12	..	52
Myanmar	..	..	47	60	11	9	9	7	42	31
Namibia	..	3,168	..	11	..	28	..	11	..	61
Nepal	1,576	5,525	72	38	8	23	4	10	20	39
Netherlands	91,868	374,976	5	3	37	27	..	17	58	70
New Zealand	13,344	48,277	11	..	34	..	..	..	56	..
Nicaragua	1,582	..	22	..	29	..	22	..	48	..
Niger	1,049	1,939	50	39	11	18	6	7	39	44
Nigeria	27,779	41,237	32	30	29	46	5	4	40	25
Norway	32,456	165,458	5	2	34	43	22	..	61	55
Pakistan	11,340	59,605	32	25	23	23	17	15	45	51
Panama	1,845	10,170	..	7	..	17	..	8	..	77
Papua New Guinea	1,358	2,959	30	26	28	42	8	8	42	32
Paraguay	1,511	6,926	37	21	21	27	16	14	42	52
Peru	16,482	54,047	15	8	30	27	19	14	55	65
Philippines	14,993	71,438	30	15	35	31	26	22	35	54
Poland	..	174,597	..	3	..	32	..	17	..	65
Portugal	17,327	108,479	18	4	36	31	..	19	46	66
Romania	..	39,714	..	12	..	37	..	28	..	51
Russian Federation	..	309,951	..	7	..	37	..	..	..	56
Rwanda	568	1,703	52	44	20	22	13	12	27	34
Saudi Arabia	46,772	173,287	1	..	82	..	5	..	17	..
Senegal	1,906	4,620	30	18	15	27	..	18	55	55
Sierra Leone	639	749	38	49	21	31	5	5	41	21
Singapore	5,669	92,252	2	0	34	34	24	26	64	66
Slovak Republic	..	20,522	..	4	..	30	..	21	..	66
Slovenia	..	18,810	..	3	..	38	..	28	..	58
South Africa	36,947	113,274	8	3	41	31	23	19	51	66
Spain	109,799	577,539	13	4	39	31	..	..	48	66
Sri Lanka	3,793	16,346	30	19	26	26	20	15	43	55
Sweden	75,222	210,108	6	..	38	..	..	..	56	..
Switzerland	57,409	247,362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	6,827	17,938	18	24	24	30	..	26	58	46
Tajikistan	..	1,058	..	19	..	26	..	23	..	55
Tanzania ^b	..	9,119	..	45	..	16	..	8	..	39
Thailand	14,883	114,760	27	10	26	40	19	32	47	50
Togo	617	1,259	27	39	27	21	7	10	47	40
Tunisia	4,329	20,035	18	12	26	29	9	18	56	59
Turkey	46,678	147,627	36	15	20	27	13	16	44	58
Turkmenistan	..	5,962	..	27	..	50	..	40	..	23
Uganda	..	5,707	72	42	8	19	6	9	20	38
Ukraine	..	37,588	..	15	..	41	..	34	..	45
United Kingdom	233,386	1,406,310	3	1	40	29	28	18	57	70
United States	1,617,800	10,171,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	3,538	18,429	15	6	34	27	26	17	51	67
Uzbekistan	..	11,270	..	36	..	21	..	9	..	43
Venezuela	32,462	124,948	5	5	47	50	16	20	48	45
Vietnam	..	32,903	..	24	..	37	..	18	..	39
Yemen, Rep.	..	9,098	..	15	..	42	..	7	..	43
Zambia	2,442	3,647	14	22	45	26	17	11	40	52
Zimbabwe	4,371	9,057	19	18	33	24	20	14	48	58
World	5,830,012 t	31,283,839 t	10 w	5 w	39 w	31 w	.. w	.. w	51 w	64 w
Low income	364,850	1,083,360	37	23	25	32	13	18	38	45
Middle income	1,187,416	5,097,044	18	10	41	38	26	23	41	52
Lower middle income	735,429	2,733,167	27	12	38	41	26	27	35	46
Upper middle income	460,190	2,360,861	11	7	43	35	27	21	46	59
Low & middle income	1,553,738	6,179,333	21	12	38	37	24	22	41	51
East Asia & Pacific	279,108	1,664,211	31	14	40	48	29	32	29	37
Europe & Central Asia	..	986,652	..	10	..	34	..	..	..	56
Latin America & Carib.	378,589	1,943,350	12	7	39	34	28	21	49	59
Middle East & N. Africa	149,970	652,277	11	..	56	..	9	..	34	..
South Asia	135,195	615,308	41	24	22	26	15	16	37	49
Sub-Saharan Africa	132,815	315,269	20	15	33	29	17	15	47	57
High income	4,386,396	25,103,679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 13. Structure of demand

Economy	% of GDP											
	Household final consumption expenditure		General government final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation		Gross domestic savings		Exports of goods and services		Resource balance	
	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001
Albania	..	91	..	13	..	19	..	-4	..	20	..	-23
Algeria	50	41	14	15 _a	45	28	36	44	34	41	-9	16
Angola	..	54	..	..	..	34	..	46	..	74	..	12
Argentina	58	71	13	14	29	16	29	15	6	11	0	-1
Armenia	..	99	..	9	..	19	..	-7	..	23	..	-26
Australia	56	60	19	19	24	24	24	22	14	20	0	-2
Austria	55	57	18	20	27	24	27	24	31	45	1	0
Azerbaijan	..	59	..	10	..	27	..	31	..	41	..	4
Bangladesh	96	79	3	5	6	23	1	16	3	15	-5	-7
Belarus	..	70	..	14	..	18	..	16	..	40	..	-2
Belgium	54	54	21	21	24	22	24	25	54	88	0	3
Benin	90	80	9	12	19	20	0	8	15	16	-19	-13
Bolivia	..	74	..	16	..	18	..	11	..	18	..	-8
Botswana	53	58	17	28	39	20	30	14	41	28	-9	-6
Brazil	66	60	11	20	27	21	23	20	8	13	-4	-1
Bulgaria	..	69	..	19	..	17	..	12	..	60	..	-5
Burkina Faso	83	74	15	16	26	29	3	11	8	12	-24	-18
Burundi	92	90	12	14	8	7	-3	-4	8	8	-11	-11
Cambodia	..	90	..	6	..	15	..	8	..	41	..	-7
Cameroon	72	69	11	11	20	18	17	20	23	32	-3	2
Canada	55	58	22	19	25	20	23	23	23	44	-2	3
Central African Republic	88	78	17	11	14	14	-5	11	21	12	-19	-3
Chad	73	91	18	8	21	43	9	1	14	15	-11	-42
Chile	69	63	16	12	17	23	15	25	25	32	-2	1
China	62	48	8	12	30	39	30	40	4	26	0	1
Hong Kong, China	64	58	7	10	23	28	29	32	85	150	5	5
Colombia	72	68	9	19	17	12	19	13	16	21	2	1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	76	..	12	..	18	..	13	..	10	..	-5	..
Congo, Rep.	71	28	18	12	39	25	11	60	36	83	-28	35
Costa Rica	72	70	15	14	22	18	13	16	30	43	-8	-2
Côte d'Ivoire	60	74	17	9	22	10	23	17	37	39	0	7
Croatia	..	60	..	21	..	26	..	19	..	48	..	-7
Czech Republic	..	54	..	20	..	30	..	26	..	71	..	-4
Denmark	53	48	25	25	22	22	21	27	29	42	-1	5
Dominican Republic	72	78	6	8	25	24	22	14	28	30	-2	-10
Ecuador	65	68	15	10	27	25	20	22	26	31	-6	-3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	63	72	25	10	33	23	12	18	20	18	-21	-5
El Salvador	72	88	11	10 _a	22	17	17	2	33	28	-5	-15
Eritrea	..	146	..	.._a	..	40	..	-46	..	15	..	-85
Estonia	..	55	..	21	..	29	..	23	..	91	..	-5
Ethiopia ^b	..	83	..	17	..	17	..	1	..	15	..	-16
Finland	53	50	18	21	35	20	29	30	23	42	-6	10
France	56	55	20	23	24	21	24	22	18	29	0	1
Georgia	..	89	..	9	..	19	..	3	..	22	..	-16
Germany	57	58	21	19	20	23	23	23	24	33	3	0
Ghana	73	79	13	16	13	24	14	6	19	52	1	-18
Greece	63	71	13	15	31	22	25	14	17	20	-6	-8
Guatemala	79	88	7	5	16	16	14	7	22	18	-2	-9
Guinea	..	77	..	6 _a	..	25	..	17	..	27	..	-8
Haiti	84	104	9	.. _a	15	11	6	-4	15	12	-8	-15
Honduras	78	66	12	13	19	35	10	21	31	42	-9	-14
Hungary	59	64	10	10	38	31	30	26	41	63	-7	-4
India	70	68	10	11	21	24	20	21	6	14	-1	-3
Indonesia	64	67	9	7	24	17	27	26	24	41	3	9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	42	60	24	15	24	20	34	25	43	32	9	5
Ireland	65	49	20	14	22	23	16	37	40	88	-7	14
Israel	60	59	43	29	31	19	-3	12	33	40	-35	-7
Italy	59	60	17	18	25	20	25	22	20	28	0	1
Jamaica	66	66	18	16	26	29	15	18	35	43	-10	-11
Japan	53	56	14	16	33	26	33	28	13	10	0	2
Jordan	79	80	35	24	35	22	-14	-4	34	44	-49	-26
Kazakhstan	..	70	..	14	..	13	..	16	..	51	..	3
Kenya	68	85	18	11	18	13	13	4	30	27	-5	-9
Korea, Rep.	69	61	11	10	29	27	20	29	27	43	-8	2
Kuwait	22	41	11	22	13	11	67	37	80	57	54	26
Kyrgyz Republic	..	65	..	20	..	15	..	15	..	37	..	0
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	59	..	22	..	28	..	19	..	46	..	-9
Lebanon	..	94	..	18	..	19	..	-12	..	12	..	-31
Lesotho	146	91	16	27	16	33	-62	-19	14	31	-79	-52
Lithuania	..	68	..	17	..	22	..	16	..	46	..	-6
Macedonia, FYR	..	71	..	24	..	19	..	5	..	41	..	-14
Madagascar	86	83	11	7	8	18	3	10	16	25	-5	-8
Malawi	69	86	14	17	34	10	17	-3	29	28	-17	-14
Malaysia	60	45	17	12	23	24	23	42	43	117	0	18

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 13. Structure of demand

Economy	% of GDP											
	Household final consumption expenditure		General government final consumption expenditure		Gross capital formation		Gross domestic savings		Exports of goods and services		Resource balance	
	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001
Mali	94	78	10	13	16	20	-4	9	10	31	-20	-10
Mauritania	62	68	35	16	25	26	3	16	38	38	-22	-10
Mexico	69	70	10	12	24	21	21	18	7	28	-3	-2
Moldova	..	85	..	15	..	21	..	0	..	52	..	-21
Mongolia	..	67	..	19	..	30	..	14	..	64	..	-16
Morocco	69	62	16	18	25	25	15	20	22	31	-11	-5
Mozambique	..	74	..	12	..	31	..	13	..	30	..	-18
Myanmar	91	87	.. ^a	.. ^a	10	13	9	13	5	0	-1	0
Namibia	..	54	..	29	..	24	..	17	..	49	..	-7
Nepal	82	72	8	10	14	26	10	17	9	23	-4	-8
Netherlands	48	50	26	23	23	22	26	27	53	61	3	5
New Zealand	64	64	16	16	28	21	21	20	24	32	-7	-1
Nicaragua	78	..	9	..	21	..	13	..	28	..	-9	..
Niger	87	84	11	13	14	13	3	3	19	14	-12	-10
Nigeria	67	67	13	13	25	23	21	19	18	37	-4	-4
Norway	50	43	18	19	37	22	31	38	36	47	-6	16
Pakistan	85	78	11	11	16	15	5	11	11	17	-12	-4
Panama	..	61	..	15	..	30	..	24	..	33	..	-6
Papua New Guinea	53	64	34	14	20	19	14	22	40	47	-6	3
Paraguay	75	83	6	10	24	22	19	7	13	20	-5	-15
Peru	74	72	12	11	25	18	14	17	11	16	-11	-1
Philippines	65	68	11	14	31	17	25	17	21	55	-6	0
Poland	..	64	..	16	..	27	..	20	..	20	..	-7
Portugal	77	63	15	20	19	28	9	16	18	31	-10	-12
Romania	..	73	..	13	40	19	..	14	..	34	..	-5
Russian Federation	..	51	..	14	..	22	..	35	..	37	..	13
Rwanda	78	85	17	14	14	18	5	2	9	9	-9	-16
Saudi Arabia	15	33	18	27	21	16	68	40	73	50	47	24
Senegal	75	78	14	10	15	20	11	12	35	30	-4	-8
Sierra Leone	..	85	..	16	..	9	..	-1	24	18	-9	-9
Singapore	60	40	11	10	40	31	29	50	146	180	-11	18
Slovak Republic	..	55	..	17	..	35	..	27	..	74	..	-7
Slovenia	..	55	..	21	..	28	..	24	..	59	..	-4
South Africa	62	63	15	19	25	15	23	18	27	28	-2	3
Spain	62	59	11	17	30	26	26	24	13	30	-4	-2
Sri Lanka	83	70	9	10	16	26	8	20	27	38	-7	-7
Sweden	50	50	25	26	25	18	25	23	28	47	0	5
Switzerland	61	61	12	14	24	20	27	25	30	42	3	5
Syrian Arab Republic	65	63	21	13	27	19	14	24	22	36	-13	5
Tajikistan	..	76	..	8	..	20	..	16	..	81	..	-4
Tanzania ^c	..	83	..	10	..	19	..	7	..	15	..	-11
Thailand	68	61	10	9	27	24	22	29	18	69	-5	5
Togo	61	87	22	9	28	20	17	4	43	34	-10	-16
Tunisia	59	62	15	14	28	28	26	25	31	44	-2	-4
Turkey	78	69	11	13	18	15	11	18	4	34	-7	2
Turkmenistan	..	34	..	16	..	40	..	49	..	63	..	10
Uganda	..	88	..	12	8	19	6	-1	9	10	-2	-20
Ukraine	..	59	..	18	..	19	..	23	..	57	..	3
United Kingdom	60	65	22	19	19	18	18	16	25	27	-2	-2
United States	64	68	18	14	17	21	18	18	9	11	1	-3
Uruguay	71	75	14	13	19	14	15	12	17	19	-3	-1
Uzbekistan	..	69	..	18	..	11	..	13	..	44	..	2
Venezuela	49	68	11	8	33	19	40	24	29	23	7	5
Vietnam	..	69	..	6	..	27	..	25	..	..	..	-2
Yemen, Rep.	..	65	..	14	..	18	..	20	..	39	..	2
Zambia	52	85	27	12	41	21	21	4	37	22	-20	-17
Zimbabwe	66	72	12	19	24	8	22	9	23	22	-2	1
World	59 w	61 w	16 w	17 w	24 w	22 w	24 w	23 w	18 w	23 w	0 w	1 w
Low income	71	70	10	11	20	20	18	20	14	27	-2	-1
Middle income	63	59	12	15	27	25	26	26	15	29	-1	1
Lower middle income	64	57	11	13	27	27	25	30	14	34	-3	3
Upper middle income	61	62	12	17	26	22	27	21	16	24	0	-1
Low & middle income	64	61	11	14	26	24	24	25	15	29	-1	1
East Asia & Pacific	63	53	9	11	28	31	28	35	13	41	0	4
Europe & Central Asia	..	60	..	15	..	21	..	24	..	37	..	4
Latin America & Carib.	66	64	11	17	26	21	23	20	10	18	-3	-1
Middle East & N. Africa	40	52	20	18	28	20	40	30	47	37	12	10
South Asia	75	70	10	10	19	23	16	19	7	15	-3	-3
Sub-Saharan Africa	66	70	15	16	24	17	19	15	26	29	-5	-2
High income	59	61	17	17	24	22	24	22	18	22	0	0

a. General government consumption figures are not available separately; they are included in private consumption. b. Data prior to 1992 include Eritrea. c. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.

Table 14. Central government finances

Economy	Percentage of GDP										Percentage of total expenditure ^b			
	Current tax revenue		Current non-tax revenue		Current expenditure		Capital expenditure		Overall deficit/surplus ^a		Goods and services		Social services ^c	
	1975	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000
Albania	..	14.8	..	4.5	..	25.1	..	4.7	..	-8.5	..	16.5	..	28.8
Algeria	..	27.6	..	2.4	..	24.5	..	5.9	..	-0.4	..	35.3	..	49.1
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	12.9	..	1.2	..	16.0	..	1.0	..	-2.3	..	19.1	..	60.5
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	18.0	21.9	2.0	2.0	17.3	22.4	2.6	1.2	-3.1	1.4	21.2	30.6	37.9	66.3
Austria	28.3	35.0	1.8	2.2	29.9	38.1	3.7	2.1	-3.9	..	27.2	..	70.6	..
Azerbaijan	..	16.6	..	1.0	..	18.7	..	3.9	..	-2.5	..	34.5	..	41.1
Bangladesh	3.2	7.0	2.1	2.3	..	9.8	..	2.9	0.8	-2.8	..	26.8	18.8	41.1
Belarus	..	26.8	..	1.9	..	24.1	..	4.8	..	0.1	..	21.9	..	45.6
Belgium	38.6	43.0	1.3	0.7	40.6	43.4	3.7	2.4	-4.7	-1.8	24.7	19.3	62.4	..
Benin	14.2	..	0.7	..	12.2	..	5.1	..	0.8	..	38.3	..	31.2	..
Bolivia	..	14.2	..	3.4	..	19.9	..	4.2	..	-3.4	..	40.0	..	55.3
Botswana	17.7	..	10.3	..	16.8	..	11.1	..	0.4	..	38.9	..	29.9	..
Brazil	..	20.6	..	4.2	..	26.3	..	0.6	..	-7.8	..	17.6	..	47.9
Bulgaria	..	28.9	..	7.9	..	34.3	..	4.2	..	0.6	..	32.8	..	47.6
Burkina Faso	7.8	..	0.7	..	8.1	..	1.0	..	-0.9	..	66.0	..	21.5	..
Burundi	9.0	16.7	0.5	1.2	..	20.1	..	6.0	-3.3	-4.7	..	50.9	27.3	22.8
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	12.9	12.8	0.9	3.3	12.0	13.6	4.7	2.2	-2.1	0.1	61.5	51.6	24.7	16.8
Canada	18.0	20.1	2.3	1.9	20.3	20.3	0.7	0.3	-3.3	1.4	21.1	17.8	42.8	49.5
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	7.2	..	0.5	..	8.3	..	2.7	..	-1.1	..	..	..	20.3	..
Chile	24.9	19.0	7.0	4.7	27.5	20.0	6.8	3.4	0.1	0.1	36.6	27.8	48.0	70.2
China	..	6.8	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	-2.9	..	..	..	5.9
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	11.2	10.8	0.7	1.8	8.5	14.9	4.0	4.2	-0.2	-7.1	..	18.4	..	46.9
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8.3	5.9	0.3	0.8	10.8	11.8	3.0	0.3	-4.2	-3.2	63.2	77.7	18.4	..
Congo, Rep.	20.4	6.0	8.7	20.5	..	18.6	..	7.0	..	1.2	..	36.9	..	..
Costa Rica	16.2	18.7	1.7	2.2	16.4	19.9	3.7	2.4	-2.2	-1.3	55.0	47.8	58.2	67.8
Côte d'Ivoire	..	17.8	..	0.5	..	14.6	..	5.2	..	-0.1	..	46.7	..	..
Croatia	..	38.4	..	2.0	..	42.8	..	3.7	..	-4.9	..	48.4	..	68.2
Czech Republic	..	32.2	..	1.0	..	33.7	..	3.6	..	-3.0	..	13.6	..	68.6
Denmark	28.4	31.5	2.8	4.2	31.2	33.5	2.2	1.0	-1.9	1.6	29.2	21.4	62.1	55.8
Dominican Republic	16.6	15.2	2.4	1.2	8.4	11.7	8.6	4.6	1.6	-0.5	38.4	46.7	34.8	42.7
Ecuador	10.6	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	-0.6	..	..	..	35.4	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	26.0	..	12.0	..	46.3	..	9.5	..	-18.0	..	32.0	..	19.7	..
El Salvador	..	13.2	..	2.7	..	14.6	..	3.2	..	1.7	..	73.6	..	60.3
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	28.3	..	2.8	..	30.5	..	1.9	..	0.2	..	45.9	..	60.1
Ethiopia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.7	..	24.2	..
Finland	25.2	27.8	1.7	4.2	23.3	31.9	4.0	1.5	-2.2	-0.3	20.2	18.7	48.7	53.5
France	32.1	..	1.8	..	33.3	..	2.3	..	-2.5	..	24.4	..	66.6	..
Georgia	..	10.0	..	0.5	..	11.7	..	0.7	..	-3.2	..	23.2	..	35.0
Germany	22.0	26.3	0.9	5.0	23.9	31.2	2.0	1.4	-3.1	-0.9	36.0	31.8	69.3	..
Ghana	13.8	..	1.6	..	17.2	..	4.5	..	-7.6	..	50.3	..	37.7	..
Greece	20.2	21.9	2.7	1.7	20.7	25.6	5.6	5.2	-3.3	-4.4	64.2	34.3	44.9	38.1
Guatemala	8.3	..	0.6	..	7.2	..	2.4	..	-0.8	..	54.7	..	38.6	..
Guinea	..	11.3	..	0.5	..	12.1	..	7.7	..	-2.4	..	28.8	..	..
Haiti	..	..	0.6	..	14.6	7.9	3.0	2.3	..	-2.2	..	..	..	..
Honduras	12.0	..	1.7	..	10.5	..	6.1	..	-2.8	..	61.6	..	49.6	..
Hungary	..	32.8	..	4.2	..	41.4	..	5.7	..	-3.6	..	15.4	..	33.9
India	9.2	9.6	1.7	3.4	9.7	15.6	1.5	1.4	-3.8	-5.4	27.3	21.1	5.7	7.9
Indonesia	15.7	16.7	1.5	1.4	11.4	15.5	8.0	4.8	-3.5	-1.1	37.0	18.7	10.7	30.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	9.3	8.5	38.8	12.5	34.1	17.4	13.7	4.5	0.4	-0.6	50.1	68.5	17.8	47.4
Ireland	26.2	..	3.0	..	34.2	..	3.3	..	-11.5	..	19.6	..	..	..
Israel	39.7	37.7	6.4	5.6	62.7	43.8	3.8	2.5	-20.5	0.9	46.6	34.2	25.9	58.7
Italy	24.5	38.5	1.3	2.8	30.0	39.5	4.8	2.5	-15.4	-1.6	16.5	19.4	54.1	..
Jamaica	24.9	22.7	1.3	10.3	22.5	34.4	8.5	2.8	-9.7	-3.9	37.6	50.5	31.3	23.0
Japan	9.6	..	0.1	..	11.6	..	3.0	..	-5.1	..	15.7	..	..	..
Jordan	12.5	19.6	6.0	5.5	28.0	26.5	15.6	4.7	-5.0	-2.0	43.3	66.5	21.2	44.6
Kazakhstan	..	10.2	..	1.1	..	13.2	..	1.2	..	-0.6	..	31.5	..	44.2
Kenya	16.5	21.2	1.7	4.6	16.7	24.1	4.9	1.9	-4.8	0.6	48.2	..	32.1	38.0
Korea, Rep.	13.7	..	1.3	..	12.3	..	3.4	..	-2.0	..	39.1	..	19.4	..
Kuwait	4.6	3.4	69.2	30.4	24.4	37.9	7.0	5.4	37.4	-9.5	40.2	58.4	26.4	47.1
Kyrgyz Republic	..	11.7	..	2.4	..	15.8	..	2.2	..	-2.2	..	69.9	..	47.5
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	25.3	..	3.3	..	29.4	..	2.2	..	-2.7	..	24.4	..	59.3
Lebanon	..	14.1	..	5.5	..	29.5	..	6.2	..	-16.2	..	29.7	..	15.8
Lesotho	17.1	34.4	4.8	9.6	20.7	40.1	10.7	9.6	-6.7	-3.6	54.0	75.6	41.5	35.7
Lithuania	..	22.8	..	1.7	..	25.5	..	2.0	..	-1.3	..	48.6	..	61.9
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	..	11.3	..	0.4	..	10.6	..	6.4	..	-2.4	..	36.1	..	21.8
Malawi	12.6	..	2.7	..	14.9	..	11.6	..	-9.2	..	41.7	..	17.5	..
Malaysia	19.0	..	2.3	..	20.8	..	4.8	..	-7.7	..	38.3	..	28.8	..

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 14. Central government finances

32

Economy	Percentage of GDP										Percentage of total expenditure ^b			
	Current tax revenue		Current non-tax revenue		Current expenditure		Capital expenditure		Overall deficit/surplus ^a		Goods and services		Social services ^c	
	1975	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000
Mali	9.5	..	0.7	..	11.2	..	1.0	..	0.0	..	74.5	..	36.2	..
Mauritania	16.3	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	-2.6	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	11.4	12.3	0.8	1.5	11.3	13.9	3.5	1.7	-5.0	-1.6	34.4	24.2	40.7	57.2
Moldova	..	21.0	..	3.5	..	27.9	..	1.7	..	-1.3	..	20.0	..	48.0
Mongolia	..	21.5	..	7.1	..	25.0	..	4.3	..	-6.1	..	26.4	..	32.8
Morocco	21.0	25.0	5.0	4.6	22.0	25.3	12.0	7.3	-9.2	-2.5	39.7	46.6	24.2	31.0
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	7.9	2.8	1.3	2.8	11.4	3.7	1.3	3.3	-2.9	-1.4	..	..	28.5	12.3
Namibia	..	29.5	..	2.7	..	30.8	..	4.8	..	-3.5	..	62.2	..	..
Nepal	5.1	8.7	0.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	-1.4	-3.3	..	..	17.9	30.6
Netherlands	41.0	..	3.5	..	41.9	..	3.9	..	-2.7	..	16.7	..	63.1	..
New Zealand	28.7	29.0	2.8	2.1	31.3	30.5	3.6	0.8	-10.8	-0.4	23.3	51.7	46.5	71.5
Nicaragua	12.0	28.7	1.3	3.1	11.2	25.7	6.0	10.2	-5.6	-1.0	38.9	29.4	44.1	..
Niger	9.9	..	1.3	..	9.8	..	4.2	..	-2.1	..	43.0	..	22.2	..
Nigeria	18.1	..	2.5	..	11.6	..	10.0	..	-6.3	..	30.4	..	17.5	..
Norway	29.6	34.5	2.0	7.1	29.4	35.1	1.3	1.9	-2.8	-1.6	18.7	17.5	53.2	43.5
Pakistan	10.8	12.1	1.9	4.6	14.2	20.7	3.2	2.1	-10.2	-5.4	35.7	46.0	5.7	3.6
Panama	19.9	18.2	3.8	9.7	23.4	25.4	8.2	2.3	-8.1	0.4	53.5	49.9	41.3	57.3
Papua New Guinea	13.1	19.0	3.7	0.6	24.3	26.1	11.0	1.9	-5.5	-2.8	56.1	51.0	23.5	34.0
Paraguay	10.0	..	1.1	..	9.0	..	2.1	..	-0.3	..	61.2	..	35.5	..
Peru	11.9	13.3	1.5	3.1	12.2	16.6	3.9	2.7	-2.7	-2.0	49.5	40.6	28.0	..
Philippines	13.2	13.9	2.1	1.5	13.6	17.7	2.4	1.8	-1.3	-4.1	49.7	51.2	18.5	25.4
Poland	..	28.0	..	3.0	..	33.1	..	1.4	..	0.3	..	17.2	..	64.4
Portugal	19.9	31.1	1.6	3.4	24.4	33.7	3.5	5.1	-7.2	-1.2	39.3	40.6	44.1	..
Romania	6.9	26.7	42.8	3.6	..	32.3	..	2.8	0.2	-1.7	..	36.3	14.9	56.2
Russian Federation	..	20.8	..	3.7	..	21.2	..	1.7	..	3.9	..	41.9	..	37.8
Rwanda	8.0	..	0.6	..	7.8	..	2.7	..	-1.4	..	64.6	..	29.9	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	16.1	..	1.6	..	16.2	..	2.1	..	-0.5	..	68.1	..	29.9	..
Sierra Leone	15.4	6.8	2.4	0.3	15.1	19.5	4.3	2.4	-11.0	-8.5	41.9	59.8	19.4	..
Singapore	16.9	15.5	6.5	10.8	14.9	13.8	2.5	5.1	0.9	10.1	49.0	50.0	27.7	37.6
Slovak Republic	..	31.1	..	3.3	..	34.3	..	5.2	..	-3.2	..	23.1	..	59.3
Slovenia	..	36.7	..	2.0	..	37.3	..	2.8	..	-1.3	..	39.7	..	70.1
South Africa	19.2	25.4	2.7	1.4	19.6	28.2	3.7	1.2	-5.3	-2.3	36.6	25.3	..	..
Spain	18.1	..	1.9	..	17.4	..	2.7	..	-1.7	..	42.0	..	56.8	..
Sri Lanka	16.1	14.5	1.4	2.3	18.3	20.3	7.0	5.4	-6.4	-9.5	29.6	39.0	41.2	27.9
Sweden	26.2	35.1	3.7	4.5	26.3	38.7	2.1	0.8	-2.4	0.1	19.8	17.5	54.4	56.0
Switzerland	15.7	22.3	1.2	1.6	15.8	26.4	1.7	1.3	-0.4	0.3	26.8	29.6	62.1	73.1
Syrian Arab Republic	11.5	17.3	30.7	6.5	25.1	14.8	22.0	8.3	-4.8	0.7	41.6	..	17.3	17.9
Tajikistan	..	9.7	..	0.8	..	8.8	..	2.5	..	-0.2	..	43.2	..	26.8
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.1	..	21.3	..
Thailand	11.2	14.1	1.3	1.8	11.5	13.4	3.1	4.6	-2.1	-3.1	50.9	51.9	30.8	38.6
Togo	22.8	..	1.3	..	17.7	..	20.4	..	-20.6	..	30.2	..	14.5	..
Tunisia	22.8	26.0	5.1	2.5	20.2	24.6	8.9	7.4	-1.4	-2.6	36.7	41.6	41.9	48.4
Turkey	14.1	22.1	2.1	6.0	12.1	36.5	4.6	3.0	-1.0	-11.4	48.4	28.0	28.9	22.4
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	9.3	10.3	0.5	0.9	12.7	10.4	3.0	8.4	-5.8	-6.6	..	..	22.1	..
Ukraine	..	22.5	..	4.3	..	26.6	..	1.7	..	-0.6	..	32.3	..	52.1
United Kingdom	31.3	34.6	4.3	1.8	36.6	35.0	2.5	1.4	-7.4	0.0	28.3	29.0	36.8	57.3
United States	16.7	20.1	1.3	1.3	19.6	18.2	1.2	1.0	-3.3	2.3	32.6	21.0	50.2	53.1
Uruguay	18.3	24.9	0.9	3.2	22.9	30.2	1.2	1.3	-4.5	-3.4	42.8	25.8	60.9	75.5
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	22.9	12.8	7.6	6.9	14.2	17.7	5.8	3.7	1.4	-2.1	31.6	26.1	22.7	48.6
Vietnam	..	14.9	..	2.8	..	14.3	..	6.4	..	-2.5	..	..	..	30.4
Yemen, Rep.	..	9.3	..	14.4	..	22.0	..	4.5	..	-3.4	..	52.2	..	26.7
Zambia	24.8	..	3.7	..	34.8	..	8.4	..	-21.7	..	49.1	..	18.9	..
Zimbabwe	15.5	..	2.7	..	17.8	..	2.2	..	-4.4	..	46.9	..	24.9	..

a. Includes grants. b. Total expenditure includes lending minus repayments. c. Refers to education, health, social security, welfare, housing, and community amenities.

Table 15. Balance of payments current account and international reserves

33

Economy	Millions of dollars											
	Goods and services								Current account balance		Gross international reserves	
	Exports		Imports		Net income		Net current transfers		1975	2001	1975	2001
	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001
Albania	..	838	..	1,767	..	149	..	533	..	-246	..	393
Algeria	6,296	21,829	7,732	11,270	-1,171	-2,877	281	..	-2,325	..	1,896	19,597
Angola	..	6,938	..	5,897	..	-1,548	..	92	..	-414	..	732
Argentina	4,632	33,618	3,507	31,961	-492	-9,956	18	289	651	-8,970	848	14,556
Armenia	..	467	..	988	..	78	..	188	..	-278	..	333
Australia	13,859	82,415	13,364	86,751	-1,244	-10,948	-308	-47	-1,058	-15,330	3,990	18,651
Austria	11,349	98,980	11,810	99,094	-138	-2,696	-146	-1,218	-744	-4,027	6,511	15,542
Azerbaijan	..	2,336	..	2,130	..	-356	..	77	..	-73	..	897
Bangladesh	427	7,185	1,459	10,487	-6	-238	417	2,256	-621	-1,284	148	1,305
Belarus	..	8,436	..	8,814	..	-63	..	169	..	-273	..	350
Belgium ^a	29,352	205,218	29,148	197,894	591	9,670	-614	-3,957	181	13,037	9,984	13,518
Benin	144	615	264	810	-1	-22	67	120	-53	-97	15	578
Bolivia	623	1,472	659	1,986	-32	-245	14	385	-54	-464	197	1,022
Botswana	173	3,044	257	2,512	54	-266	-5	252	-36	517	72	5,897
Brazil	9,552	67,547	14,546	72,649	-2,017	-19,745	43	1,639	-6,968	-23,208	4,166	35,864
Bulgaria	..	7,668	..	8,260	..	-478	..	290	..	-701	..	3,670
Burkina Faso	88	291	262	662	-12	-39	132	333	-54	-77	77	260
Burundi	..	61	..	167	..	-8	..	80	..	-33	31	18
Cambodia	..	1,497	..	1,769	..	-52	..	305	..	-19	..	587
Cameroon	648	2,712	730	2,506	-202	-498	62	120	-221	-171	29	332
Canada	38,093	302,149	41,169	266,750	-4,865	-17,722	-255	1,207	-8,196	18,884	7,505	34,247
Central African Republic	128	106	174	144	-1	-4	28	59	-19	16	4	119
Chad	131	290	246	974	-2	-8	89	31	-29	-660	3	122
Chile	1,838	22,450	2,055	21,379	-285	-2,494	12	-360	-490	-1,782	238	14,239
China*	..	296,918	..	286,074	..	6,754	..	1,806	..	19,404	4,456	219,975
Hong Kong, China	8,443	244,004	7,899	236,311	0	2,766	..	-1,632	544	8,827	..	111,173
Colombia	2,114	14,958	2,012	15,808	-322	-2,936	48	2,093	-172	-1,693	633	10,242
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,021	..	1,549	..	-54	..	52	..	-530	..	84	..
Congo, Rep.	..	2,482	..	1,317	..	-721	..	..	..	..	14	69
Costa Rica	958	7,310	1,124	7,411	-75	-857	16	102	-226	-649	57	1,330
Côte d'Ivoire	1,465	4,277	1,562	3,246	-140	-538	-142	-429	-379	64	103	1,019
Croatia	..	9,599	..	10,659	..	-529	..	966	..	-623	..	4,703
Czech Republic	..	35,745	..	37,528	..	-752	..	298	..	-2,237	..	14,463
Denmark	11,875	77,776	12,116	67,462	-326	-3,533	76	-2,679	-490	4,102	1,057	17,691
Dominican Republic	1,010	9,663	1,009	10,674	-113	-1,213	39	1,902	-73	-1,026	125	1,092
Ecuador	1,419	5,811	1,316	6,253	-140	-1,345	28	1,352	-10	928	307	1,069
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,503	16,924	5,141	21,772	-244	1,072	456	3,742	-2,426	-34	535	13,586
El Salvador	861	3,645	852	5,642	-14	-250	29	1,829	24	-418	175	1,868
Eritrea	..	101	..	670	..	-3	..	248	..	-325	..	..
Estonia	..	4,977	..	5,204	..	-292	..	167	..	-353	..	822
Ethiopia ^b	330	957	409	1,944	-17	-51	45	774	-52	-264	315	483
Finland	6,608	48,878	8,345	38,229	-370	-2,096	-34	-694	-2,140	7,859	549	8,411
France	68,610	368,016	63,385	343,474	144	14,364	-2,628	-13,262	2,740	25,644	22,613	58,147
Georgia	..	1,153	..	1,490	..	20	..	108	..	-209	..	160
Germany ^c	102,656	654,324	93,301	621,642	29	-5,105	-6,291	-23,762	3,092	3,815	42,711	81,476
Ghana	891	2,436	882	3,366	-36	-137	45	753	18	-314	147	309
Greece	4,066	30,071	5,674	41,291	-131	-1,767	810	3,587	-929	-9,400	1,473	6,223
Guatemala	1,322	3,885	1,426	5,681	-26	-171	96	868	-35	-1,049	353	2,351
Guinea	..	938	..	990	..	-94	..	-9	..	-155	..	148
Haiti	106	530	159	1,333	-7	-21	36	..	-25	..	13	142
Honduras	344	2,905	446	3,589	-28	-158	18	708	-112	-204	97	1,421
Hungary	..	35,778	..	35,633	..	-1,488	..	246	..	-1,097	..	10,755
India	5,704	65,025	6,712	78,915	-258	-2,999	509	13,396	-757	-3,493	2,064	48,993
Indonesia	..	67,083	..	55,828	..	-8,957	..	626	..	7,985	592	28,088
Iran, Islamic Rep.	27,370	25,916	19,633	21,895	-60	596	-17	457	7,660	12,645	9,268	..
Ireland	3,601	98,566	4,068	83,221	-48	-16,864	391	477	-124	-1,043	1,575	5,635
Israel	3,318	38,711	6,798	43,451	-369	-3,361	2,027	6,370	-1,822	-1,730	1,292	23,379
Italy	43,165	301,873	43,626	284,092	-495	-10,933	321	-5,257	-635	1,591	12,874	45,817
Jamaica	889	4,207	1,124	4,917	-73	-426	45	821	-264	-275	126	1,901
Japan	90,930	448,107	79,680	421,627	60	70,705	-400	-7,904	10,910	89,280	14,911	401,833
Jordan	415	3,848	951	6,166	0	-254	604	2,338	67	-235	571	3,172
Kazakhstan	..	11,433	..	10,788	..	-702	..	215	..	158	..	2,497
Kenya	955	2,702	1,131	3,660	-93	-167	54	696	-215	-429	173	1,065
Korea, Rep.	9,341	180,973	9,595	171,107	-402	-886	346	-363	-310	8,617	797	102,873
Kuwait	9,006	17,960	3,158	12,272	1,152	4,958	-1,069	-2,081	5,930	8,566	2,051	10,587
Kyrgyz Republic	..	566	..	566	..	-59	..	49	..	-10	..	286
Lao PDR	..	501	..	613	..	-49	..	240	..	90	..	150
Latvia	..	3,451	..	4,318	..	30	..	80	..	-758	..	1,216
Lebanon	..	1,922	..	7,031	..	942	..	183	..	-3,984	2,494	7,517
Lesotho	26	281	171	676	123	190	21	139	-1	-151	..	386
Lithuania	..	6,046	..	6,697	..	-180	..	258	..	-574	..	1,668
Macedonia, FYR	..	1,418	..	1,912	..	-45	..	551	..	-107	..	798
Madagascar	382	1,323	480	1,728	-17	-54	60	113	-56	-260	36	285
Malawi	213	480	300	943	0	-76	25	15	-62	-524	61	209
Malaysia	4,236	108,745	4,399	91,765	-300	-6,692	-28	-1,979	-491	8,409	1,689	30,792
* Taiwan, China	6,040	167,907	6,549	160,457	-87	4,468	7	-2,602	-589	9,316	1,397	125,892

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 15. Balance of payments current account and international reserves

34

Millions of dollars												
Economy	Goods and services								Current account balance		Gross international reserves	
	Exports		Imports		Net income		Net current transfers		1975	2001	1975	2001
	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001	1975	2001				
Mali	95	825	239	1,085	-22	-129	104	..	-61	..	4	349
Mauritania	185	375	278	453	-30	-50	59	157	-63	30	48	228
Mexico	..	171,142	..	185,592	..	-12,574	..	9,341	..	-17,683	1,897	44,803
Moldova	..	764	..	1,072	..	36	..	169	..	-103	..	229
Mongolia	..	625	..	792	..	-6	..	74	..	-52	..	256
Morocco	1,998	10,480	2,962	12,458	-67	-949	526	2,575	-504	-352	438	8,666
Mozambique	..	1,018	..	1,694	..	-294	..	231	..	-764	..	729
Myanmar	186	1,840	274	2,787	-8	-70	2	366	-95	-651	161	286
Namibia	..	1,745	..	1,889	..	-42	..	390	..	204	..	234
Nepal	139	1,279	209	1,782	10	34	16	175	-44	-293	114	1,079
Netherlands	43,880	259,729	41,126	237,354	337	-3,407	-697	-6,563	2,394	12,405	12,504	16,754
New Zealand	3,178	18,147	4,103	16,710	-297	-3,137	0	112	-1,222	-1,587	430	3,008
Nicaragua	719	929	843	1,900	-69	-161	11	..	-182	-493	124	380
Niger	162	271	235	458	21	-23	64	-7	12	-216	50	107
Nigeria	12,936	21,201	13,232	15,418	-537	-2,274	-183	1,417	-1,016	4,926	5,666	..
Norway	11,812	75,472	13,782	49,035	-350	-840	-159	-1,520	-2,478	24,078	2,334	15,809
Pakistan	1,231	10,269	2,539	12,492	-95	-2,152	229	2,429	-1,175	-1,946	563	4,208
Panama	802	7,701	995	7,853	40	-545	-2	199	-155	-499	34	1,092
Papua New Guinea	619	2,301	610	2,074	-55	-292	97	-9	51	-74	180	456
Paraguay	222	2,823	282	3,230	-26	29	14	176	-72	-202	115	723
Peru	2,131	8,915	2,687	9,835	-423	-1,553	57	1,019	-923	-1,628	566	8,970
Philippines	3,884	34,393	4,771	33,586	-125	3,252	258	444	-754	4,503	1,463	15,609
Poland	10,686	50,463	13,407	57,813	-651	-4,285	579	9,183	-2,793	-2,452	..	26,546
Portugal	2,883	34,583	4,654	44,964	-24	-3,180	1,041	3,481	-755	-10,080	4,285	14,962
Romania	5,812	13,548	5,858	15,450	-89	-510	0	860	-135	-1,359	904	6,360
Russian Federation	..	114,093	..	74,839	..	-9,793	..	-305	..	29,156	..	36,234
Rwanda	122	139	154	408	-4	-14	55	210	19	-73	26	212
Saudi Arabia	28,730	78,214	10,379	47,952	-284	-520	-3,681	-15,240	14,385	14,502	23,625	18,843
Senegal	688	1,373	782	1,745	-76	-106	84	180	-86	-297	31	446
Sierra Leone	161	92	216	292	-15	-12	20	..	-49	..	28	52
Singapore	7,897	165,971	8,477	148,939	35	6,123	-39	-1,359	-584	21,797	3,007	75,375
Slovak Republic	..	15,283	..	16,769	..	-358	..	120	..	-694	..	4,376
Slovenia	..	11,289	..	11,409	..	-74	..	128	..	-66	..	4,396
South Africa	10,323	35,304	11,218	30,885	-1,552	-3,846	49	-738	-2,397	-166	2,978	7,598
Spain	13,255	175,336	17,746	182,577	-171	-9,545	769	1,705	-3,893	-15,082	7,507	34,150
Sri Lanka	632	5,996	804	7,022	-18	-303	80	984	-110	-1,042	57	1,457
Sweden	20,690	98,197	20,326	85,388	-53	-2,852	-620	-3,261	-308	6,696	3,651	16,499
Switzerland	25,281	120,743	25,233	108,386	2,542	23,999	-666	-3,815	1,924	32,542	18,688	51,186
Syrian Arab Republic	1,399	6,902	2,820	5,228	111	-809	1,143	485	-167	1,062	813	..
Tajikistan	..	877	..	915	..	-47	..	33	..	-61	..	..
Tanzania	626	1,295	697	2,217	-18	-143	62	67	-27	-998	65	1,157
Thailand	2,780	76,083	3,478	69,550	11	-952	81	615	-606	6,195	2,007	33,028
Togo	169	430	281	638	-5	-27	41	71	-75	-127	41	126
Tunisia	1,304	8,940	1,731	9,666	-166	-960	196	748	-396	-937	398	2,048
Turkey	2,017	51,148	4,938	62,190	-164	-4,002	1,437	5,225	-1,648	-9,819	1,444	19,892
Turkmenistan	..	2,968	..	2,350	..	-5	..	166	..	412	..	1,513
Uganda	248	597	313	2,015	-4	-12	13	540	-56	-889	31	983
Ukraine	..	21,086	..	20,473	..	-667	..	1,456	..	1,402	..	3,087
United Kingdom	59,440	386,273	63,811	416,952	1,959	16,002	-1,054	-10,430	-3,465	-25,107	7,548	40,384
United States	130,420	1,004,640	120,450	1,352,460	12,790	-19,100	-4,880	-50,520	17,880	417,440	43,155	128,754
Uruguay	..	3,823	..	4,225	..	-220	..	65	..	-557	555	3,099
Uzbekistan	..	3,268	..	3,098	..	-224	..	26	..	-28	..	1,242
Venezuela	9,352	28,296	7,108	21,775	100	-1,547	-173	-610	2,171	4,364	9,971	12,209
Vietnam	..	17,107	..	17,344	..	-597	..	1,341	..	507	..	3,675
Yemen, Rep.	..	4,125	..	3,265	..	-1,254	..	1,501	..	1,107	..	3,672
Zambia	..	1,040	..	1,626	..	-109	..	32	..	-553	166	183
Zimbabwe	966	1,961	898	1,905	-67	-245	0	..	1	..	129	118
World	1,025,403 t	7,618,229 t	993,546 t	7,694,245 t								
Low income	..	278,573	..	293,094								
Middle income	..	1,559,962	..	1,502,824								
Lower middle income	..	826,033	..	797,105								
Upper middle income	..	733,673	..	705,523								
Low & middle income	..	1,838,553	..	1,795,919								
East Asia & Pacific	..	610,811	..	568,678								
Europe & Central Asia	..	412,976	..	413,425								
Latin America & Carib.	..	411,377	70,334	436,904								
Middle East & N. Africa	89,745	202,428	66,387	162,328								
South Asia	8,414	90,497	12,001	111,676								
Sub-Saharan Africa	37,794	114,241	43,435	108,408								
High income	771,870	5,777,116	749,618	5,895,902								

a. Include Luxembourg. b. Data prior to 1992 include Eritrea. c. Data prior to 1990 refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 16. Private sector finance

Economy	Private investment		Stock market capitalization		Number of listed domestic companies		Interest rate spread (lending minus deposit rate)		Domestic credit provided by the banking sector	
	% of gross domestic fixed investment		Millions of dollars				Percentage points		% of GDP	
	1990	1999	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	11.9	..	46.5
Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	74.5	30.2
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.1	..	-0.5
Argentina	67.4	89.9	3,268	192,499	179	113	..	11.5	32.4	37.1
Armenia	..	..	..	25	..	95	..	11.8	58.7	10.0
Australia	88.4	90.4	108,879	374,269	1,089	1,334	4.5	4.9	71.7	94.0
Austria	..	92.3	11,476	25,204	97	99	..	3.4	121.4	125.9
Azerbaijan	..	86.7	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	5.7
Bangladesh	57.5	69.7	321	1,145	134	230	4.0	7.3	23.9	38.7
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.8	..	19.2
Belgium	92.8	91.4	65,449	1,843,529	182	1,131	6.9	5.1	70.4	121.5
Benin	44.7	60.1	..	..	..	..	9.0	..	22.4	4.8
Bolivia	39.4	61.6	..	1,555	..	29	18.0	10.2	30.7	63.0
Botswana	..	..	261	1,289	9	16	1.8	5.6	-46.4	-75.2
Brazil	76.7	86.2	16,354	186,238	581	428	..	39.8	89.8	59.2
Bulgaria	3.6	50.3	..	506	..	399	8.9	8.2	118.5	22.0
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	..	13.7	16.3
Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.2	32.7
Cambodia	89.5	60.7	..	..	..	..	..	12.1	..	6.5
Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	15.7	31.2	16.4
Canada	86.3	89.4	241,920	615,266	1,144	1,278	1.3	2.0	82.5	93.2
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	15.7	12.9	12.1
Chad	..	62.5	..	..	..	..	11.0	15.7	11.5	12.5
Chile	79.3	68.3	13,645	56,734	215	249	8.5	5.7	73.0	76.7
China	33.9	46.6	2,028	523,952	14	1,154	0.7	3.6	90.0	132.7
Hong Kong, China	..	..	83,397	506,131	284	857	3.3	2.8	156.3	142.0
Colombia	61.5	39.2	1,416	13,169	80	121	8.8	8.3	35.9	34.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.3	..
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	15.7	29.1	13.5
Costa Rica	78.9	76.8	475	2,303	82	22	11.4	12.1	29.9	33.3
Côte d'Ivoire	57.8	74.1	549	1,165	23	38	9.0	..	44.5	21.9
Croatia	..	77.3	..	3,089	2	62	499.3	6.3	..	51.9
Czech Republic	86.4	82.0	..	9,151	..	94	..	4.1	..	51.8
Denmark	91.8	91.7	39,063	85,146	258	208	6.2	4.9	63.0	56.7
Dominican Republic	73.0	76.3	..	141	..	6	15.2	8.7	31.5	41.7
Ecuador	67.0	49.5	69	1,417	65	31	-6.0	8.9	0.0	0.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	62.2	65.2	1,765	24,168	573	1,109	7.0	3.8	106.8	104.6
El Salvador	81.4	80.7	..	1,522	..	32	3.2	4.6	32.0	42.3
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	95.0	83.5	..	1,473	..	17	..	5.4	66.7	48.0
Ethiopia	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	3.9	67.0	57.0
Finland	86.9	84.5	22,721	190,456	73	152	4.1	3.8	83.1	63.2
France	..	..	314,384	1,843,529	578	1,131	6.1	4.0	104.4	108.6
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.5	..	20.5
Germany	..	..	355,073	1,071,749	413	749	4.5	6.5	103.4	145.3
Ghana	..	..	76	538	13	22	..	..	13.2	40.8
Greece	..	83.9	15,228	84,184	145	338	8.1	5.3	99.3	101.8
Guatemala	79.9	82.9	..	232	..	10	5.1	10.2	17.4	15.4
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	11.9	6.0	9.4
Haiti	57.8	51.8	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	32.9	31.5
Honduras	..	..	40	..	26	46	8.3	9.3	40.9	34.7
Hungary	..	..	505	10,367	21	57	4.1	2.9	105.5	49.5
India	60.8	70.1	38,567	110,396	2,435	5,795	..	..	51.5	53.8
Indonesia	69.7	61.0	8,081	23,006	125	316	3.3	3.1	45.5	61.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	53.8	58.6	34,282	9,704	97	316	..	..	70.8	46.2
Ireland	88.8	88.7	..	78,696	..	68	5.0	4.7	55.2	113.1
Israel	..	..	3,324	57,586	216	647	12.0	4.2	106.2	86.5
Italy	..	..	148,766	672,097	220	288	7.3	4.6	89.4	99.6
Jamaica	..	..	911	4,643	44	39	6.6	11.0	34.8	23.4
Japan	84.2	78.5	2,917,679	3,910,014	2,071	3,438	3.4	1.9	259.7	308.7
Jordan	..	..	2,001	6,314	105	161	2.2	5.1	117.9	89.7
Kazakhstan	..	88.1	..	1,204	..	31	..	..	..	11.4
Kenya	54.6	67.1	453	1,050	54	57	5.1	13.0	52.9	45.6
Korea, Rep.	86.8	78.7	110,594	232,070	669	1,390	0.0	1.9	65.7	110.4
Kuwait	..	..	..	20,772	..	77	0.4	3.4	243.0	82.2
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.8	..	9.7
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.7	5.1	15.7
Latvia	..	..	..	687	..	63	..	5.9	..	31.4
Lebanon	..	..	..	1,228	..	13	23.1	6.3	132.6	201.9
Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.4	11.7	32.5	5.4
Lithuania	..	63.6	..	1,199	..	46	..	6.6	..	16.0
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	9.4	..	14.4
Madagascar	46.5	52.9	..	..	..	..	5.3	13.3	26.2	16.1
Malawi	51.8	17.6	..	156	..	8	8.9	21.2	19.7	9.3
Malaysia	64.6	50.6	48,611	118,981	282	804	1.3	3.3	75.7	156.2

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 16. Private sector finance

36

Economy	Private investment		Stock market capitalization		Number of listed domestic companies		Interest rate spread (lending minus deposit rate)		Domestic credit provided by the banking sector	
	% of gross domestic fixed investment		Millions of dollars				Percentage points		% of GDP	
	1990	1999	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	..	13.7	17.1
Mauritania	68.9	36.7	..	1,091	..	40	5.0	..	54.7	0.5
Mexico	76.1	89.9	32,725	126,620	199	167	..	9.1	36.6	24.7
Moldova	..	..	..	350	..	22	..	7.8	62.8	27.5
Mongolia	..	..	..	32	..	418	..	18.6	73.4	12.5
Morocco	65.6	71.1	966	9,140	71	55	0.5	8.2	60.1	87.2
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	15.6	13.3
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	5.5	32.8	35.3
Namibia	61.4	55.4	21	149	3	13	10.6	7.7	18.8	48.7
Nepal	..	..	..	800	..	110	2.5	2.9	28.9	43.2
Netherlands	..	..	119,825	1,843,529	260	1,131	8.4	1.9	103.2	157.5
New Zealand	..	..	8,835	17,778	171	145	4.4	4.5	81.6	120.0
Nicaragua	54.7	51.6	..	..	..	..	12.5	13.8	206.6	..
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	..	16.2	8.0
Nigeria	..	..	1,372	4,660	131	194	5.5	9.6	23.7	11.3
Norway	83.5	83.8	26,130	69,054	112	186	4.6	1.5	89.5	46.5
Pakistan	51.7	62.3	2,850	4,944	487	747	..	..	50.9	44.7
Panama	86.9	88.8	226	2,602	13	29	3.6	4.1	52.7	114.9
Papua New Guinea	79.6	77.1	..	..	..	..	6.9	7.3	35.7	24.2
Paraguay	87.4	64.3	..	423	..	55	8.1	12.0	14.9	29.3
Peru	80.0	77.8	812	9,800	294	204	2,335.0	10.5	20.2	25.7
Philippines	81.7	69.2	5,927	21,326	153	230	4.6	3.7	26.9	58.6
Poland	41.3	62.1	144	25,931	9	230	462.5	6.6	19.5	37.3
Portugal	..	..	9,201	60,718	181	97	7.8	2.8	70.0	152.0
Romania	9.7	51.4	..	1,114	..	60	..	..	79.7	12.4
Russian Federation	..	..	244	76,198	13	236	..	13.1	..	24.3
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.3	..	17.1	12.6
Saudi Arabia	..	..	48,213	73,207	59	76	..	..	58.7	68.4
Senegal	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	..	33.8	24.7
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	16.6	36.3	52.1
Singapore	..	..	34,308	117,053	150	424	2.7	4.1	75.6	89.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	538	..	844	..	4.8	..	63.2
Slovenia	..	..	..	2,778	24	38	142.0	5.2	36.8	49.5
South Africa	65.6	69.0	137,540	88,359	732	519	2.1	4.4	97.8	81.0
Spain	..	..	111,404	597,544	427	2,466	5.4	2.1	106.2	126.2
Sri Lanka	..	..	917	1,332	175	238	-6.4	8.2	43.1	45.1
Sweden	..	..	97,929	232,561	258	285	6.8	3.7	140.3	79.3
Switzerland	..	..	160,044	521,190	182	263	-0.9	2.6	179.0	173.3
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	5.0	56.6	27.0
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	..	..	..	398	..	4	..	15.5	34.6	10.1
Thailand	84.8	67.7	23,896	36,340	214	382	2.2	4.7	91.1	112.0
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	..	21.3	20.5
Tunisia	64.1	52.2	533	2,303	13	46	..	..	62.5	73.5
Turkey	69.2	72.0	19,065	47,689	110	310	..	..	19.4	71.1
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7
Uganda	..	..	..	36	..	2	7.4	14.2	17.8	10.1
Ukraine	..	..	..	1,522	..	286	..	21.3	83.2	23.8
United Kingdom	87.3	93.6	848,866	2,149,501	1,701	2,438	2.2	..	121.4	142.3
United States	..	..	3,059,434	13,983,849	6,599	5,797	..	..	110.9	160.6
Uruguay	68.0	72.5	..	153	36	15	76.6	37.4	46.7	54.3
Uzbekistan	..	34.0	..	50	..	5	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	34.8	56.1	8,361	6,171	76	62	7.7	6.9	37.4	15.5
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	4.7	39.5
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	60.6	2.9
Zambia	..	..	..	217	..	9	9.4	22.8	67.8	51.4
Zimbabwe	..	..	2,395	7,972	57	72	2.9	24.1	41.7	52.9
World	78.1 w	.. w	9,399,659 s	32,258,860 s	25,424 s	41,908 s			121.3 w	152.5 w
Low income	48.1	53.7	54,588	195,630	3,446	7,868			44.6	46.2
Middle income	72.2	74.8	319,976	1,938,991	4,245	9,721			65.2	49.0
Lower middle income	..	..	195,766	1,088,971	2,565	6,002			71.6	91.3
Upper middle income	73.8	77.9	124,210	850,020	1,680	3,719			61.3	46.2
Low & middle income	64.5	66.9	374,564	2,134,621	7,691	17,589			60.7	48.4
East Asia & Pacific	63.3	50.2	86,515	805,803	774	2,782			76.4	120.4
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	19,065	175,335	110	2,808			..	37.8
Latin America & Carib.	74.3	79.8	78,470	621,456	1,748	1,743			59.1	38.3
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	5,265	156,443	817	1,892			70.2	72.3
South Asia	55.9	71.8	42,655	157,705	3,231	7,269			48.9	51.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	142,594	217,879	1,011	1,095			56.8	47.2
High income	81.9	..	9,025,095	30,124,238	17,733	24,319			132.1	172.1

Table 17. Role of government in the economy

Economy	Subsidies and other current transfers		Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains		Military expenditure		Composite ICRG risk rating	Institutional Investor credit rating ^a	Highest marginal tax rate ^b		
	% of total expenditure		% of total taxes		% of GNI				Individual		Corporate %
	1975	1999	1975	2001	1992	1999			May 2002	March 2002		2000	On income over (dollars)	2000
Albania	..	42	..	..	4.9	1.3	62.8	14.1	..	..	..
Algeria	..	32	..	72.3	1.8	4.0	61.5	30.9	..	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	..	16.6	21.2	52.0	12.7	..	..	..
Argentina	..	57	..	18.7	1.9	1.6	51.8	23.8	35	120,000	35
Armenia	..	..	..	..	3.5	5.8	60.3	..	..	..	..
Australia	57	61	71.7	..	2.4	1.8	82.5	83.0	47	33,324	34
Austria	59	61	21.9	27.0	0.9	0.8	86.0	90.3	50	47,900	34
Azerbaijan	..	50	..	23.1	5.8	6.6	67.8	24.6	35	12,987	27
Bangladesh	..	25	12.4	14.5	1.3	1.3	61.0	26.2	..	..	..
Belarus	..	54	..	11.7	1.9	1.3	62.0	14.0	..	..	..
Belgium	61	60	38.2	..	1.8	1.4	84.0	88.8	55	56,433	39
Benin	18	..	20.5	..	1.3	1.4	..	17.8	..	..	..
Bolivia	..	41	..	9.9	2.2	1.8	67.3	28.8	13	0	25
Botswana	12	..	46.4	..	4.2	4.7	78.3	56.6	25	14,920	15
Brazil	..	62	..	..	1.1	1.9	63.8	40.2	28	11,077	15
Bulgaria	..	45	..	15.9	3.3	3.0	72.3	38.6	38	8,094	20
Burkina Faso	9	..	19.5	..	2.4	1.6	59.8	17.7	..	..	..
Burundi	..	11	22.5	22.5	3.6	7.0	..	10.8	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	4.9	4.0	..	16.9	20	38,412	20
Cameroon	8	15	16.0	26.0	1.8	1.8	63.0	17.1	60	10,726	39
Canada	65	65	61.6	58.4	1.8	1.4	85.5	89.3	29	40,038	38
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.8	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	17.6	..	3.7	2.4	..	13.3	..	..	..
Chile	33	54	24.1	22.9	2.3	3.0	75.8	64.0	45	5,529	15
China	..	..	..	6.8	2.8	2.3	74.8	57.6	45	12,089	30
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.5	66.5	17	13,462	16
Colombia	..	41	38.2	39.9	2.4	3.2	60.3	39.4	35	34,375	35
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10	18	26.7	..	3.0	14.4	43.0	8.4	60	1,500	40
Congo, Rep.	..	7	38.0	16.0	5.7	3.5	59.8	9.1	50	14,210	45
Costa Rica	21	26	16.1	14.5	1.1	0.5	72.8	44.5	25	16,746	30
Côte d'Ivoire	..	9	..	22.7	1.5	0.8	58.3	17.0	10	3,432	35
Croatia	..	41	..	7.9	7.5	3.3	73.5	45.0	35	5,437	..
Czech Republic	..	74	..	13.8	2.4	2.3	75.8	61.3	32	8,587	31
Denmark	62	64	47.7	40.2	2.0	1.6	88.0	89.4	59	..	30
Dominican Republic	9	19	21.2	19.5	0.9	0.7	69.8	36.1	25	15,165	25
Ecuador	..	..	27.5	..	3.5	3.7	59.8	19.5	25	11,201	25
Egypt, Arab Rep.	45	15	10.4	..	3.5	2.7	66.8	45.9	32	12,987	40
El Salvador	..	3	..	24.2	2.1	0.9	72.0	43.5	30	22,857	25
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	17.3	27.4	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	47	..	15.8	0.5	1.5	74.8	56.2	26	..	35
Ethiopia	9	..	28.1	..	3.7	8.8	60.0	14.3	..	..	..
Finland	63	63	35.5	..	2.2	1.4	89.0	89.0	37	50,940	29
France	66	65	17.7	..	3.4	2.7	80.3	93.4	..	..	33
Georgia	..	36	..	8.8	2.7	1.2	..	14.1	..	..	..
Germany	55	57	20.3	..	2.1	1.6	82.8	94.1	53	54,617	25
Ghana	14	..	22.0	..	0.8	0.8	61.3	24.6	30	7,059	33
Greece	10	20	15.1	..	4.2	4.7	75.0	73.8	43	46,625	35
Guatemala	13	..	18.4	..	1.5	0.7	67.0	33.2	31	38,155	31
Guinea	..	8	..	10.1	1.4	1.6	62.3	15.2	..	..	..
Haiti	..	7	..	..	1.4	..	55.8	14.4	..	..	..
Honduras	3	..	27.6	..	1.4	0.7	65.5	23.5	25	32,916	15
Hungary	..	58	..	23.4	2.1	1.7	77.0	65.0	40	3,512	18
India	39	39	27.8	35.8	2.4	2.5	65.3	48.0	30	3,222	40
Indonesia	18	39	72.0	64.5	1.4	1.1	58.0	21.6	35	20,949	30
Iran, Islamic Rep.	19	10	39.6	41.7	3.0	2.9	68.0	33.1	54	174,583	54
Ireland	59	61	33.3	..	1.4	1.0	89.0	86.1	42	23,912	32
Israel	34	49	41.9	45.7	11.7	8.8	68.0	56.3	50	54,647	36
Italy	58	59	22.3	38.8	2.1	2.0	80.5	85.3	46	64,207	36
Jamaica	22	1	30.1	41.9	1.0	0.8	68.8	26.5	25	2,327	33
Japan	58	..	67.3	..	1.0	1.0	83.5	85.9	37	156,863	30
Jordan	17	8	16.9	13.7	8.5	9.2	71.3	37.3	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	55	..	31.2	2.9	0.9	72.5	35.0	30	..	30
Kenya	19	..	38.8	..	3.0	1.9	61.3	20.8	30	5,612	30
Korea, Rep.	32	49	24.5	..	3.6	2.9	79.5	62.7	40	63,507	28
Kuwait	31	26	58.3	8.2	77.0	7.7	82.5	63.9	0	..	0
Kyrgyz Republic	..	13	..	18.0	0.7	2.4	..	16.8	..	..	30
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	9.0	2.0	..	14.9	40	658	..
Latvia	..	65	..	13.5	1.6	0.9	75.5	48.2	25	..	25
Lebanon	..	12	..	15.1	4.0	4.0	55.5	25.5	..	..	..
Lesotho	10	0	15.3	..	3.1	2.6	..	26.0	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	35	..	12.9	0.7	1.3	74.3	46.3	33	..	24
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.5	..	19.8	..	..	..
Madagascar	..	7	..	15.7	1.1	1.2	58.5	..	..	..	..
Malawi	8	..	45.9	..	1.1	0.6	57.0	18.2	38	948	38
Malaysia	28	24	42.5	..	3.2	2.3	75.8	55.3	29	39,474	28

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 17. Role of government in the economy

Economy	Subsidies and other current transfers		Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains		Military expenditure		Composite ICRG risk rating	Institutional Investor credit rating ^a	Highest marginal tax rate ^b		
	% of total expenditure		% of total taxes		% of GNI				Individual		Corporate %
	1975	1999	1975	2001	1992	1999			May 2002	March 2002		2000	On income over (in dollars)	2000
Mali	18	..	18.8	..	2.3	2.3	57.3	16.5	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	18.7	..	3.5	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	28	49	39.2	41.1	0.5	0.6	70.3	57.2	40	258,269	35
Moldova	..	54	..	4.4	0.5	0.5	65.0	14.1	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	47	..	16.0	2.6	2.1	64.0	..	..	..	..
Morocco	21	16	33.2	28.5	4.5	4.3	71.8	43.7	44	5,758	35
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	6.0	2.5	60.5	19.0	20	640	35
Myanmar	..	..	31.8	35.1	8.3	7.8	61.3	13.3	30	..	30
Namibia	..	15	..	35.3	2.3	2.9	75.8	38.6	36	25,641	35
Nepal	..	..	5.6	22.3	1.0	0.8	..	23.9	..	..	..
Netherlands	72	72	35.1	..	2.3	1.8	85.5	93.8	52	43,091	35
New Zealand	54	38	72.1	66.3	1.6	1.2	78.8	78.4	39	26,584	33
Nicaragua	13	20	13.1	14.1	3.1	1.2	58.0	18.4	25	31,545	25
Niger	20	..	32.4	..	1.3	1.2	58.0	12.5	..	..	..
Nigeria	14	..	81.9	..	1.1	1.6	51.0	17.8	25	1,553	30
Norway	71	70	18.3	..	3.1	2.2	91.0	92.1	28	6,835	28
Pakistan	25	8	11.2	29.9	7.0	5.9	57.3	18.2	35	17,271	..
Panama	11	24	27.8	29.3	1.3	1.4	71.8	46.0	30	200,000	30
Papua New Guinea	5	27	59.9	51.3	1.4	1.1	61.5	27.8	47	31,066	25
Paraguay	16	..	12.7	..	1.8	1.1	62.3	27.9	0	..	30
Peru	16	35	26.6	24.7	2.2	2.4	69.3	37.1	20	45,957	30
Philippines	9	19	22.7	44.3	1.9	1.4	70.5	42.4	32	10,000	32
Poland	..	72	..	20.9	2.3	2.1	76.0	59.6	40	17,908	28
Portugal	45	38	18.7	..	2.6	2.1	79.5	83.3	40	46,967	34
Romania	..	44	42.8	18.1	3.3	1.6	67.8	30.7	40	2,359	25
Russian Federation	..	45	..	13.7	8.0	5.6	69.5	32.2	13	6,036	35
Rwanda	5	..	17.1	..	4.4	4.5	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	27.2	14.9	73.3	56.3	0	..	30
Senegal	14	..	27.4	..	2.8	1.7	66.0	25.1	50	22,469	35
Sierra Leone	7	6	36.8	26.9	3.5	3.0	47.8	8.3	..	..	..
Singapore	8	9	51.0	50.2	5.2	4.8	91.0	84.8	28	400,000	26
Slovak Republic	..	59	..	21.7	2.1	1.8	73.5	48.8	42	24,115	29
Slovenia	..	50	..	15.2	2.4	1.4	78.8	65.8	42	..	25
South Africa	36	52	67.6	55.7	3.0	1.5	67.3	49.9	45	15,000	30
Spain	40	68	20.1	..	1.5	1.3	80.8	85.9	40	67,744	35
Sri Lanka	32	18	18.0	15.1	3.7	4.7	64.0	31.7	35	3,630	35
Sweden	66	69	24.6	15.5	2.5	2.3	85.0	87.8	31	27,198	28
Switzerland	60	63	14.7	13.9	1.8	1.2	91.8	95.6	..	..	45
Syrian Arab Republic	12	..	18.7	51.5	9.2	7.0	70.3	22.0	..	..	..
Tajikistan	..	26	..	3.4	0.3	1.3	..	12.6	..	..	..
Tanzania	13	..	30.8	..	2.0	1.4	57.5	20.5	30	8,000	30
Thailand	17	7	18.0	34.0	2.6	1.7	75.3	48.2	37	92,829	30
Togo	9	..	35.3	..	2.9	1.8	60.3	14.1	..	..	..
Tunisia	28	28	18.7	22.3	2.4	1.8	71.8	51.0	..	..	..
Turkey	20	25	45.8	37.4	3.8	5.3	58.8	33.1	40	104,353	30
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	..	16.3	..	..	..
Uganda	..	..	9.1	18.0	2.4	2.3	62.8	21.2	30	2,795	30
Ukraine	..	61	..	15.2	1.9	3.0	66.3	21.3	40	3,754	30
United Kingdom	54	59	50.6	41.8	3.8	2.5	83.8	93.7	40	43,815	30
United States	54	61	60.3	59.2	4.8	3.0	78.8	92.5	40	297,350	35
Uruguay	52	54	7.4	16.9	2.1	1.3	70.8	49.0	0	..	30
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	2.7	1.7	..	17.0	36	603	26
Venezuela	24	47	81.8	42.9	1.4	1.4	57.5	34.4	34	99,445	34
Vietnam	..	..	..	32.0	3.4	2.5	69.3	29.3	50	5,695	32
Yemen, Rep.	..	18	..	45.9	9.8	6.1	67.3	..	..	..	..
Zambia	16	..	49.3	..	3.3	1.0	51.0	15.1	30	524	35
Zimbabwe	30	26	66.8	..	3.8	5.0	37.8	11.3	53	14,756	30
World	20 m	35 m			3.2 w	2.3 w	67.9 m	32.3 m			
Low income	..	..			2.6	2.6	59.8	16.9			
Middle income	..	35			4.0	2.7	70.3	38.6			
Lower middle income	..	25			4.2	2.9	67.8	32.7			
Upper middle income	..	48			3.8	2.5	73.4	49.0			
Low & middle income	..	27			3.7	2.7	65.0	24.9			
East Asia & Pacific	..	23			2.5	2.1	66.7	27.8			
Europe & Central Asia	..	48			5.2	3.6	70.9	30.7			
Latin America & Carib.	16	35			1.3	1.5	67.2	35.3			
Middle East & N. Africa	20	14			14.4	6.9	69.3	35.2			
South Asia	32	21			3.0	2.8	62.5	25.0			
Sub-Saharan Africa	11	..			2.9	2.3	59.2	17.4			
High income	58	58			3.1	2.3	82.8	85.9			

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Table 18. Power and transportation

Economy	Electric power				Transportation						
	Consumption per capita		Transmission and distribution losses		Paved roads		Goods hauled by road		Goods transported by rail		Air passengers carried
	Kilowatt-hours		% of output		% of total		Millions of ton-km hauled		Ton-km per \$million of GDP (PPP)		thousands
	1975	1999	1975	1999	1990	1995-2000 ^a	1990	1995-2000 ^a	1980-1985 ^a	1995-2000 ^a	2000
Albania	701	783	4	57	..	39.0	1,195	1,830	..	2,373	149
Algeria	163	581	11	19	67.0	68.9	14,000	..	34,995	13,236	2,995
Angola	148	84	25	15	25.0	10.4	..	..	..	..	235
Argentina	949	1,938	11	15	28.5	29.4	..	..	45,170	..	9,262
Armenia	..	957	..	25	99.2	96.3	1,533	40	..	34,213	298
Australia	4,425	8,884	10	8	35.0	38.7	..	..	100,012	..	32,223
Austria	3,477	6,176	7	8	100.0	100.0	13,300	16,100	113,201	71,497	7,263
Azerbaijan	..	1,750	..	13	..	92.3	3,287	3,513	..	..	546
Bangladesh	15	89	26	16	7.2	9.5	..	..	8,364	4,973	1,331
Belarus	..	2,704	..	13	95.8	89.0	22,128	8,982	..	438,067	211
Belgium	3,488	7,286	5	5	81.2	78.2	25,000	35,000	61,568	28,156	10,738
Benin	19	53	25	98	20.0	20.0	..	..	..	..	77
Bolivia	215	390	11	18	4.3	6.5	..	..	54,609	..	1,757
Botswana	..	..	..	..	32.0	55.0	..	..	..	..	166
Brazil	622	1,811	12	17	9.7	5.5	..	..	71,754	..	31,845
Bulgaria	2,695	2,899	9	17	91.6	94.0	13,823	168	518,409	124,163	515
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	16.6	16.0	..	..	..	..	144
Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	7.1	..	..	..	..	12
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	7.5	16.2	..	412	..	77,340	..
Cameroon	173	184	4	21	10.5	12.5	..	..	60,223	26,112	273
Canada	10,111	15,260	10	7	35.0	..	54,700	82,500	556,599	355,836	25,778
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	144	..	..	..	77
Chad	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	77
Chile	709	2,309	11	5	13.8	19.4	..	..	44,987	..	5,175
China	176	758	8	7	..	22.4	..	612,940	916,256	279,058	61,892
Hong Kong, China	1,473	5,178	13	13	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	14,393
Colombia	430	772	16	24	11.9	14.4	6,227	31	3,184	..	8,537
Congo, Dem. Rep.	157	43	6	4	..	..	..	..	48,765	11,037	..
Congo, Rep.	68	48	6	91	9.7	9.7	..	..	419,416	..	128
Costa Rica	673	1,426	..	8	15.3	22.0	2,243	..	7,083	..	861
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	8.7	9.7	..	..	37,160	21,195	262
Croatia	..	2,674	..	17	..	84.6	..	1,090	..	58,029	929
Czech Republic	3,231	4,682	8	8	100.0	100.0	..	39,036	..	120,760	2,228
Denmark	3,133	6,030	10	5	100.0	100.0	13,700	11,696	22,787	13,980	5,923
Dominican Republic	396	646	15	27	44.7	49.4	..	..	..	..	11
Ecuador	195	620	16	23	13.4	18.9	2,638	4,176	..	..	1,181
Egypt, Arab Rep.	244	900	11	12	72.0	78.1	31,400	..	31,038	16,048	4,522
El Salvador	219	568	11	13	14.4	19.8	..	..	..	..	1,960
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	19.4	21.8	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	3,435	..	18	51.8	20.1	4,510	3,689	..	586,551	278
Ethiopia	16	21	7	10	15.0	12.0	..	0	8,036	..	945
Finland	5,671	14,366	8	4	61.0	64.5	26,300	26,500	133,373	78,104	6,416
France	2,993	6,392	7	6	..	100.0	190,500	245,400	78,504	39,454	51,927
Georgia	..	1,312	..	19	93.8	93.5	7,370	475	260,498	260,100	118
Germany	4,086	5,690	5	4	99.0	..	182,800	226,982	..	36,487	59,362
Ghana	373	204	0	1	19.6	29.6	..	..	6,042	..	314
Greece	1,512	3,854	7	7	91.7	91.8	10,900	17,000	8,171	2,005	7,099
Guatemala	157	341	7	20	24.9	34.5	..	..	..	..	506
Guinea	..	..	..	..	15.2	16.5	..	..	..	..	61
Haiti	26	40	24	53	21.9	24.3	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras	163	449	13	22	21.1	20.4	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	1,871	2,831	10	13	50.4	43.4	1,836	14	284,776	57,454	2,062
India	107	379	17	21	47.3	45.7	..	958	293,615	133,868	17,339
Indonesia	24	345	19	12	46.0	46.3	..	..	6,234	8,680	9,485
Iran, Islamic Rep.	403	1,407	4	15	..	56.3	..	..	40,705	40,278	8,830
Ireland	1,934	5,011	11	8	94.0	94.1	5,100	5,900	21,088	4,757	14,014
Israel	2,438	5,689	6	3	100.0	100.0	..	..	22,336	9,947	4,073
Italy	2,260	4,535	9	7	100.0	100.0	177,900	219,800	24,484	16,640	30,586
Jamaica	1,003	2,294	13	10	64.0	70.1	..	..	..	..	1,918
Japan	3,768	7,443	5	3	69.2	46.0	274,444	307,149	13,437	6,890	108,413
Jordan	188	1,207	13	11	100.0	100.0	..	..	79,052	33,562	1,282
Kazakhstan	..	2,448	..	17	55.1	94.7	44,775	4,506	..	1,220,045	461
Kenya	78	126	13	20	12.8	12.1	..	..	136,989	36,787	1,557
Korea, Rep.	471	5,160	11	4	71.5	74.5	31,841	74,504	61,425	19,313	34,331
Kuwait	4,090	14,011	..	..	72.9	80.6	..	..	..	..	2,123
Kyrgyz Republic	..	1,512	..	27	90.0	91.1	5,627	1,220	..	..	243
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	24.0	..	120	..	..	..	211
Latvia	..	1,851	..	27	13.4	38.6	5,853	4,789	1,277,247	788,153	224
Lebanon	527	1,778	10	18	95.0	84.9	..	..	..	..	806
Lesotho	..	..	..	..	18.0	18.3	..	..	..	..	1
Lithuania	..	1,853	..	10	81.8	91.3	7,019	7,769	..	315,422	284
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	58.9	63.8	1,708	..	..	49,280	611
Madagascar	..	..	..	..	15.4	11.6	..	..	..	..	667
Malawi	..	..	..	..	22.0	18.5	..	..	37,473	13,888	116
Malaysia	404	2,474	10	8	70.0	75.8	..	..	..	4,926	16,561

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 18. Power and transportation

Economy	Electric power				Transportation						
	Consumption per capita		Transmission and distribution losses		Paved roads		Goods hauled by road		Goods transported by rail		Air passengers carried
	Kilowatt-hours		% of output		% of total		Millions of ton-km hauled		Ton-km per \$million of GDP (PPP)		thousands
	1975	1999	1975	1999	1990	1995-2000 ^a	1990	1995-2000 ^a	1980-1985 ^a	1995-2000 ^a	2000
Mali	..	..	..	..	10.9	12.1	..	..	62,802	29,809	77
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	11.0	11.3	..	..	..	..	185
Mexico	634	1,570	12	14	35.1	32.8	108,884	197,958	112,691	61,135	21,001
Moldova	..	620	..	26	87.1	87.0	6,305	952	..	..	135
Mongolia	..	..	..	..	10.2	3.5	1,871	126	2,141,135	853,765	254
Morocco	150	430	11	4	49.1	56.4	2,638	3,035	93,191	48,045	3,671
Mozambique	52	53	40	10	16.8	18.7	..	..	..	..	260
Myanmar	23	71	21	25	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	600
Namibia	..	..	..	..	10.8	13.6	..	..	..	..	245
Nepal	7	47	38	23	37.5	30.8	..	..	..	..	643
Netherlands	3,506	5,993	4	5	88.0	90.0	31,800	32,700	18,129	9,206	20,794
New Zealand	5,712	8,426	13	12	57.0	62.8	..	..	81,250	53,041	9,888
Nicaragua	308	268	13	26	10.5	11.0	..	..	..	..	61
Niger	..	..	..	..	29.0	7.9	..	..	..	..	77
Nigeria	45	85	12	32	30.0	30.9	..	..	17,414	508	415
Norway	16,073	24,248	8	8	69.0	76.0	7,940	12,796	..	..	15,157
Pakistan	100	321	25	30	54.0	43.0	352	96,802	90,715	17,886	6,252
Panama	667	1,310	12	19	32.0	34.6	..	..	..	..	1,117
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	3.2	3.5	..	..	..	..	1,129
Paraguay	121	789	11	3	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	266
Peru	442	654	10	12	9.9	12.8	..	..	9,484	5,122	2,125
Philippines	295	454	5	15	0.2	21.0	..	..	129	4	5,444
Poland	2,031	2,388	9	10	61.6	68.3	49,800	72,843	..	155,724	2,373
Portugal	1,020	3,616	11	8	..	86.0	12,200	14,200	16,577	13,350	6,563
Romania	1,880	1,511	8	13	51.0	49.5	13,800	13,457	464,075	124,651	1,186
Russian Federation	..	4,050	..	11	74.2	67.4	300	139	..	1,074,834	17,688
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	9.0	8.3	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	533	4,710	12	8	40.6	30.1	..	..	10,308	4,159	12,567
Senegal	78	114	7	17	27.2	29.3	..	..	71,668	32,683	98
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	10.6	7.9	..	..	..	..	18
Singapore	1,425	6,641	6	4	97.1	100.0	..	..	..	..	16,704
Slovak Republic	2,727	4,216	9	7	98.7	86.7	4,180	8,474	..	184,968	116
Slovenia	..	5,218	..	5	72.0	99.9	3,440	4,407	..	88,212	628
South Africa	2,580	3,776	7	8	29.8	20.3	..	..	422,762	..	8,000
Spain	1,884	4,497	10	10	74.0	99.0	78,900	98,145	35,138	15,801	39,559
Sri Lanka	72	255	15	21	32.0	95.0	19	..	9,963	1,766	1,756
Sweden	8,747	14,138	9	7	71.0	78.4	26,500	32,000	156,799	71,010	13,354
Switzerland	4,513	7,291	7	6	..	..	10,400	22,000	..	..	17,216
Syrian Arab Republic	233	863	10	..	72.0	23.1	..	..	65,855	29,457	750
Tajikistan	..	2,163	..	13	71.6	..	..	..	..	..	156
Tanzania	34	55	14	22	37.0	4.2	..	..	..	72,020	182
Thailand	179	1,352	10	8	55.3	97.5	..	..	25,629	7,919	17,392
Togo	..	..	..	..	21.2	31.6	..	..	..	..	77
Tunisia	204	911	14	10	76.1	64.8	..	..	83,137	41,732	1,908
Turkey	318	1,396	10	19	..	34.0	..	150,974	46,291	21,437	11,513
Turkmenistan	..	944	..	13	73.5	81.2	..	..	..	..	1,284
Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	..	..	8,152	7,892	187
Ukraine	..	2,306	..	18	93.7	96.7	79,668	18,206	..	897,860	963
United Kingdom	3,994	5,384	7	8	100.0	100.0	133,000	150,700	24,348	13,331	70,360
United States	7,851	11,994	9	8	58.2	58.8	1,073,100	1,534,430	425,980	..	655,649
Uruguay	708	1,871	15	19	74.0	90.0	..	..	13,847	..	617
Uzbekistan	..	1,650	..	9	79.0	87.3	..	..	..	247,793	1,656
Venezuela	1,078	2,493	14	23	35.6	33.6	..	..	..	405	4,295
Vietnam	39	252	22	15	23.5	25.1	..	..	..	9,625	2,881
Yemen, Rep.	37	110	..	26	9.1	11.5	..	..	..	..	844
Zambia	1,144	540	5	11	16.6	..	..	..	270,285	73,833	89
Zimbabwe	970	894	6	17	14.0	47.4	..	..	404,265	145,373	606
World	1,247 w	2,107 w	8 w	9 w	39.0 m	43.4 m					1,646,775 s
Low income	89	358	16	19	16.7	16.1					53,135
Middle income	425	1,322	9	11	50.5	52.7					294,311
Lower middle income	295	1,127	8	10	54.0	53.0					172,954
Upper middle income	977	2,167	10	14	48.3	51.1					121,357
Low & middle income	281	880	10	13	28.5	30.9					347,446
East Asia & Pacific	157	698	8	8	17.2	21.2					116,970
Europe & Central Asia	..	2,679	9	13	74.2	91.3					46,295
Latin America & Carib.	597	1,470	12	16	21.9	26.9					95,983
Middle East & N. Africa	287	1,276	8	12	67.0	66.3					42,299
South Asia	95	337	18	22	37.5	36.9					27,793
Sub-Saharan Africa	376	435	7	11	16.6	12.9					18,107
High income	4,722	8,332	8	7	84.6	91.8					1,299,329

a. Data are for the latest year available in the period shown.

Table 19. Communications, information, and science and technology

41

Economy	Per 1,000 people						Internet users ^a Thousands	Scientists and engineers in R&D ^c Per million people 1995-2000	High technology exports % of mfg. exports 2000	No. of patent applications filed ^a	
	Daily newspapers	Radios	Television sets ^a	Telephone mainlines ^a	Mobile telephones ^a	Personal computers ^a				1999	
	1998	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	1995-2000	2000	Resident	Non-resident
Albania	35	243	123	39	8	6.4	4	..	1	0	89,519
Algeria	27	244	110	57	3	6.5	50	..	4	34	248
Angola	11	74	19	5	2	1.1	30	..	..	..	..
Argentina	37	681	293	213	163	51.3	2,500	711	9	899	5,558
Armenia	6	225	244	152	5	7.1	50	1,308	5	109	40,163
Australia	293	1,908	738	525	447	464.6	6,600	3,320	15	9,537	53,818
Austria	296	753	536	467	762	276.5	2,100	1,605	14	3,075	159,046
Azerbaijan	..	22	259	104	56	..	12	2,735	4	0	40,042
Bangladesh	53	49	7	4	1	1.5	100	51	0	32	184
Belarus	155	299	342	269	5	..	180	2,296	4	1,002	40,790
Belgium	160	793	541	498	525	344.5	2,326	2,307	10	1,786	119,195
Benin	2	439	45	8	9	1.6	15	..	0	..	..
Bolivia	55	676	119	61	70	16.8	120	171	8	..	..
Botswana	27	155	25	93	123	37.0	15	..	..	0	54
Brazil	43	433	343	182	136	44.1	5,000	168	19	1,957	50,338
Bulgaria	257	543	449	350	90	43.9	430	1,289	4	302	42,650
Burkina Faso	1	35	12	4	2	1.3	10	17	..	..	..
Burundi	0	220	30	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	2	119	8	2	10	1.1	6	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	7	163	34	6	10	3.3	40	..	1	..	..
Canada	159	1,047	715	677	285	390.2	12,700	3,009	19	5,197	64,580
Central African Republic	2	80	6	3	1	1.7	2	47	..	..	..
Chad	0	236	1	1	1	1.3	3	..	..	..	..
Chile	98	354	242	221	222	82.3	2,537	370	3	..	..
China	..	339	293	112	66	15.9	22,500	459	19	146	52,202
Hong Kong, China	792	684	493	583	809	350.6	2,601	93	23	42	5,998
Colombia	46	544	282	169	53	35.4	878	..	7	68	1,615
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3	386	2	0	0	..	1	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	..	123	13	7	24	3.5	1	34	..	..	..
Costa Rica	91	816	231	249	52	149.1	250	533	13	0	9,105
Côte d'Ivoire	16	137	60	18	30	6.1	40	..	..	..	..
Croatia	114	340	293	365	231	80.7	250	1,494	8	267	40,012
Czech Republic	254	803	508	378	424	122.0	1,000	1,317	8	618	44,691
Denmark	304	1,349	807	720	631	431.5	1,950	3,240	21	3,339	158,225
Dominican Republic	156	181	97	105	82	..	55	..	0	..	..
Ecuador	43	418	218	100	38	21.7	180	140	6	15	475
Egypt, Arab Rep.	35	339	189	86	21	22.1	450	493	0	536	1,146
El Salvador	28	478	201	100	118	19.1	50	19	6	..	..
Eritrea	..	444	26	8	0	1.6	5	..	..	..	..
Estonia	176	1,096	591	363	387	152.9	392	2,164	30	14	41,742
Ethiopia	0	189	6	4	0	0.9	10	..	0	0	12
Finland	455	1,623	692	550	720	396.1	1,927	..	27	2,644	156,389
France	201	950	628	579	493	304.3	8,500	2,686	24	20,998	117,457
Georgia	..	556	474	139	34	..	23	..	..	273	41,687
Germany	305	948	586	611	586	336.0	24,000	2,873	18	74,232	146,529
Ghana	14	710	118	12	6	3.0	30	..	14	0	80,028
Greece	23	478	488	532	557	70.5	1,000	1,045	9	72	119,702
Guatemala	33	79	61	57	61	11.4	80	..	8	7	224
Guinea	..	52	44	8	5	3.7	8	..	0	..	..
Haiti	3	55	5	9	3	..	6	..	4	1	5
Honduras	55	412	96	46	24	10.8	40	..	2	8	148
Hungary	46	684	437	372	302	85.3	1,480	1,249	26	787	44,187
India	48	121	78	32	4	4.5	5,000	158	4	14	38,348
Indonesia	23	157	149	31	17	9.9	2,000	..	16	0	42,503
Iran, Islamic Rep.	28	281	163	149	15	62.8	250	590	2	366	177
Ireland	150	695	399	420	658	359.1	784	2,132	48	1,226	119,569
Israel	290	526	335	482	702	253.6	1,270	1,570	25	2,728	46,686
Italy	104	878	494	474	737	179.8	13,200	1,322	9	9,613	118,647
Jamaica	62	784	194	199	142	46.6	80	..	0	..	..
Japan	578	956	725	586	526	315.2	47,080	4,960	28	361,094	81,151
Jordan	77	372	84	93	58	22.5	127	..	8	0	0
Kazakhstan	..	422	241	113	12	..	100	..	10	1,358	40,470
Kenya	10	223	25	10	4	4.9	200	..	4	28	80,516
Korea, Rep.	..	1,033	364	464	567	237.9	19,040	2,139	35	56,214	76,913
Kuwait	374	624	486	244	249	130.6	150	214	1	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	15	111	49	77	2	..	52	574	5	60	40,131
Lao PDR	4	148	10	8	2	2.6	6	..	..	..	..
Latvia	247	695	789	303	166	140.3	150	1,090	4	94	90,182
Lebanon	107	687	335	195	212	50.1	300	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	8	53	16	10	10	..	4	..	..	0	80,315
Lithuania	30	524	422	321	142	64.9	225	2,031	4	86	90,331
Macedonia, FYR	21	205	282	255	57	..	50	387	1	64	89,361
Madagascar	5	216	24	3	4	2.2	30	12	3	9	41,237
Malawi	..	499	3	4	5	1.2	15	..	..	1	80,430
Malaysia	158	420	168	199	213	103.1	3,700	154	..	179	6,272

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 19. Communications, information, and science and technology

42

Economy	Per 1,000 people						Internet users ^a	Scientists and engineers in R&D	High technology exports	No. of patent applications filed ^b	
	Daily newspapers	Radios	Television sets ^a	Telephone mainlines ^a	Mobile telephones ^a	Personal computers ^a	Thousands	Per million people	% of mfg. exports	1999	
	1998	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000 ^a	2000	1990-2000	2000	Resident	Non-resident
Mali	1	56	14	3	1	1.2	19	..	7	..	..
Mauritania	0	149	96	7	3	9.4	5	..	..	..	..
Mexico	98	330	283	125	142	50.6	2,712	213	22	468	49,532
Moldova	154	758	297	133	32	14.5	53	334	3	256	40,199
Mongolia	30	154	65	56	45	12.6	30	468	..	0	41,240
Morocco	26	243	166	50	83	12.3	200	..	12	0	3,649
Mozambique	3	44	5	4	3	3.0	30	..	2	..	..
Myanmar	9	66	7	6	0	1.1	7	..	..	..	..
Namibia	19	141	38	63	47	34.2	30	..	..	..	..
Nepal	12	39	7	12	0	3.0	50	..	0	..	..
Netherlands	306	980	538	618	670	394.1	3,900	2,490	35	6,395	117,118
New Zealand	207	997	522	500	563	360.2	830	2,197	10	1,650	45,990
Nicaragua	30	270	69	31	18	8.9	50	..	5	9	136
Niger	0	121	37	2	0	0.5	5	..	5	..	..
Nigeria	24	200	68	4	0	6.6	200	..	13	..	..
Norway	585	915	669	532	751	490.5	2,200	4,095	17	1,731	48,931
Pakistan	30	105	131	22	2	4.2	134	78	0	..	..
Panama	62	300	194	151	145	37.0	90	..	0	..	..
Papua New Guinea	14	86	17	13	2	..	135	..	42	..	..
Paraguay	43	182	218	50	149	12.7	40	..	3	..	..
Peru	0	273	148	64	48	40.9	2,500	229	3	48	944
Philippines	82	161	144	40	84	19.3	2,000	156	59	144	3,217
Poland	108	523	400	282	174	68.9	2,800	1,460	3	2,286	45,194
Portugal	32	304	630	430	665	299.3	2,500	1,583	5	133	159,533
Romania	..	334	381	175	112	31.9	800	1,393	6	1,069	90,235
Russian Federation	105	418	421	218	22	42.9	3,100	3,397	14	20,131	47,745
Rwanda	..	76	0	2	5	..	5	..	..	0	4
Saudi Arabia	326	326	264	137	64	60.2	200	..	0	72	1,144
Senegal	5	141	40	22	26	16.8	40	2	13	..	..
Sierra Leone	4	259	13	4	2	..	5	..	..	0	72,449
Singapore	298	672	304	484	684	483.1	1,200	2,182	63	374	51,121
Slovak Republic	174	965	407	314	205	136.9	650	1,706	4	222	42,857
Slovenia	171	405	368	386	612	275.9	300	2,161	5	292	90,680
South Africa	32	338	127	114	190	61.8	2,400	992	1	116	26,354
Spain	100	333	591	421	609	142.9	5,388	1,562	8	3,394	159,696
Sri Lanka	29	208	111	41	23	7.1	122	188	3	0	41,263
Sweden	432	932	574	682	717	506.7	4,048	4,507	22	9,122	155,929
Switzerland	369	1,002	548	727	644	499.7	2,134	3,058	19	6,412	155,991
Syrian Arab Republic	20	276	67	103	2	15.4	30	29	1	..	..
Tajikistan	20	141	326	36	0	..	3	660	..	38	40,103
Tanzania	4	281	20	5	5	2.8	115	..	6	0	14,467
Thailand	64	235	284	92	50	24.3	2,300	102	32	477	4,594
Togo	4	265	32	9	11	21.6	100	102	0	..	..
Tunisia	31	158	198	90	6	22.9	100	124	3	..	..
Turkey	111	573	449	280	246	38.1	2,000	303	5	325	43,508
Turkmenistan	..	256	196	82	2	..	6	..	5	44	40,070
Uganda	2	127	27	3	8	2.7	40	25	10	0	80,421
Ukraine	101	889	456	199	16	17.6	300	2,121	..	5,415	42,858
United Kingdom	329	1,432	653	589	727	337.8	18,000	2,678	32	31,326	161,549
United States	213	2,118	854	700	398	585.2	95,354	4,103	34	156,393	138,313
Uruguay	293	603	530	278	132	104.9	370	..	2	27	525
Uzbekistan	3	456	276	67	2	..	120	1,754	..	769	41,596
Venezuela	206	294	185	108	217	45.5	950	194	3	201	2,323
Vietnam	4	109	185	32	10	8.8	200	274	..	37	42,175
Yemen, Rep.	15	65	283	19	2	1.9	15	..	0	..	..
Zambia	12	145	134	8	9	6.7	20	..	..	5	87
Zimbabwe	18	362	30	18	23	11.9	50	..	2	1	80,167
World	.. w	419 w	261 w	163 w	123 w	78.3 w	366,470 s	.. w	20 w	810,407 s	6,177,807 s
Low income	41	156	91	23	5	5.1	9,472	..	7	7,027	1,342,958
Middle income	..	350	273	134	84	29.3	68,157	683	13	34,066	1,542,693
Lower middle income	..	326	263	121	66	22.3	41,808	764	13	26,257	820,558
Upper middle income	95	457	317	190	160	58.9	26,349	453	13	7,809	722,135
Low & middle income	..	258	183	81	46	18.0	77,630	..	13	41,093	2,885,651
East Asia & Pacific	..	287	249	91	57	15.9	32,903	437	30	327	221,730
Europe & Central Asia	102	448	380	222	92	45.4	14,648	2,201	10	35,952	1,373,268
Latin America & Carib.	71	413	269	148	123	43.6	19,096	287	16	3,619	326,144
Middle East & N. Africa	33	277	172	92	30	31.1	1,875	..	3	1,019	6,436
South Asia	47	112	75	27	3	4.2	5,413	158	4	14	79,611
Sub-Saharan Africa	12	198	59	14	17	9.2	3,695	..	8	162	878,462
High income	285	1,267	669	597	534	385.0	288,840	3,282	23	769,314	3,292,156

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication Development Report 2001. Please cite the ITU for third party use of these data. b. Other patent applications filed in 1999 include those filed under the auspices of the African Intellectual Property Organization (30 by residents, 41,068 by non-residents, African Regional Industrial Property Organization (7 by residents, 40,720 by nonresidents), European Patent Office (55,947 by residents, 65,869 by nonresidents) and Eurasian Patent Organization (366 by residents, 41,476 by nonresidents). The original information was provided by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The International Bureau of WIPO assumes no liability or responsibility with respect to the transformation of these data. c. Data are for the latest year available.

Table 20. Global trade

43

Economy	Merchandise exports				Exports of commercial services		Merchandise imports				Imports of commercial services	
	Millions of dollars		Mfg % of total		Millions of dollars		Millions of dollars		Mfg % of total		Millions of dollars	
	1980	2001	1980	2000	1980	2000	1980	2001	1980	2000	1980	2000
Albania	..	280	..	82	11	429	..	1,210	..	67	18	413
Algeria	13,871	20,050	0	2	446	..	10,552	9,700	72	67	2,560	..
Angola	1,883	7,350	13	..	..	155	1,328	3,950	73	..	..	2,193
Argentina	8,021	26,655	23	32	1,427	4,374	10,541	20,311	77	87	3,640	8,612
Armenia	..	335	..	43	..	129	..	890	..	52	..	183
Australia	21,944	63,386	22	29	3,660	17,893	22,399	63,886	75	84	6,319	17,620
Austria	17,489	70,293	83	83	8,616	30,043	24,444	73,857	69	82	5,685	29,102
Azerbaijan	..	2,460	..	8	..	234	..	1,725	..	71	..	475
Bangladesh	740	6,300	68	91	172	283	1,980	8,154	58	69	444	1,523
Belarus	..	7,470	..	67	..	1,004	..	8,310	..	50	..	551
Belgium ^a	64,540	188,862	69	78	11,472	42,776	71,860	181,705	58	76	12,389	38,442
Benin	63	380	3	3	52	155	331	670	62	49	97	213
Bolivia	942	1,257	3	29	80	207	665	1,673	78	79	238	451
Botswana	502	2,310	..	..	74	346	692	2,360	..	..	191	511
Brazil	20,132	58,223	37	59	1,672	8,846	24,961	58,265	41	73	4,442	15,869
Bulgaria	10,390	5,125	..	57	1,211	2,129	9,670	7,315	..	59	549	1,660
Burkina Faso	90	210	11	..	17	..	359	540	64	..	192	..
Burundi	65	35	4	0	..	2	168	140	61	60	..	34
Cambodia	16	1,531	64	..	..	159	180	1,476	26	..	..	237
Cameroon	1,384	1,770	4	5	348	..	1,602	1,500	78	61	702	..
Canada	67,734	262,240	48	64	7,115	36,287	62,544	228,250	72	84	10,110	41,306
Central African Republic	116	150	26	..	8	..	81	120	75	..	129	..
Chad	71	180	15	..	0	..	74	360	72	..	20	..
Chile	4,705	17,665	9	16	1,218	3,843	5,797	17,184	60	71	1,492	4,336
China*	18,189	266,155	..	88	2,476	30,146	20,049	243,567	..	76	1,865	35,858
Hong Kong, China	20,323 ^b	190,676 ^b	96	95	..	41,548	22,994	202,252	75	91	..	25,564
Colombia	3,924	12,414	20	34	1,294	1,990	4,739	12,947	69	80	1,134	3,241
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,633	420	6	..	..	..	836	310	75	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	911	2,395	7	..	104	..	580	940	65	..	474	..
Costa Rica	1,002	5,010	28	66	183	1,503	1,540	6,564	68	82	280	1,164
Côte d'Ivoire	3,134	3,850	5	14	477	369	2,967	2,860	68	46	1,390	1,131
Croatia	..	4,659	..	73	..	4,096	..	9,044	..	73	..	1,828
Czech Republic	..	33,370	..	88	..	6,638	..	36,505	..	80	..	5,341
Denmark	16,749	51,812	55	64	5,743	24,125	19,340	45,551	57	76	4,563	21,725
Dominican Republic	1,217	5,550	24	..	305	3,143	1,964	8,870	54	..	395	1,340
Ecuador	2,481	4,474	3	10	348	793	2,253	5,299	87	77	661	1,212
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,046	4,095	11	37	2,321	9,687	4,860	13,060	59	59	2,186	7,161
El Salvador	967	2,865	35	48	122	649	966	5,027	61	65	251	931
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	3,505	..	73	..	1,495	..	4,550	..	76	..	868
Ethiopia	425	410	..	10	100	387	716	1,190	..	71	186	480
Finland	14,150	43,304	70	85	2,676	6,053	15,635	32,043	56	73	2,488	8,417
France	116,030	319,470	73	81	42,156	81,153	134,866	322,934	54	77	31,048	61,520
Georgia	..	290	..	..	..	206	..	810	..	..	..	216
Germany	211,450	569,584	85	85	25,764	80,480	207,082	493,045	52	69	40,773	132,593
Ghana	1,258	1,700	1	15	102	490	1,129	3,030	59	62	186	527
Greece	5,153	8,764	47	50	3,848	19,181	10,548	27,359	60	76	1,276	10,918
Guatemala	1,520	2,430	24	32	169	735	1,598	5,635	65	72	464	802
Guinea	401	795	1	30	..	36	360	1,195	62	49	..	236
Haiti	226	141	63	..	84	178	375	1,036	62	..	129	370
Honduras	830	1,270	12	33	73	412	1,009	2,990	72	68	170	565
Hungary	8,610	30,780	65	86	630	6,186	9,190	33,925	62	84	492	4,410
India	8,586	43,877	59	79	2,861	17,670	14,864	50,533	39	51	2,915	19,601
Indonesia	21,909	56,716	2	57	449	5,060	10,834	31,170	65	61	4,852	14,755
Iran, Islamic Rep.	14,082	26,350	5	7	731	1,357	12,246	16,450	72	73	5,061	1,577
Ireland	8,398	83,437	54	86	1,315	16,638	11,153	50,924	66	82	1,569	28,692
Israel	5,538	29,019	82	94	2,707	14,260	9,784	35,123	57	81	2,221	12,149
Italy	78,104	241,257	84	88	18,823	55,558	100,741	233,727	45	69	15,699	55,204
Jamaica	963	1,283	63	73	375	1,988	1,095	3,409	39	61	356	1,400
Japan	130,441	404,686	95	94	18,760	68,303	141,296	350,095	19	57	32,100	115,686
Jordan	574	2,230	34	69	974	1,689	2,402	4,945	61	66	844	1,485
Kazakhstan	..	8,750	..	20	..	985	..	6,445	..	75	..	2,138
Kenya	1,245	1,775	12	21	511	701	2,125	2,890	56	60	461	665
Korea, Rep.	17,512	150,653	90	91	2,402	29,746	22,292	141,116	43	62	3,144	32,998
Kuwait	19,663	16,234	10	20	1,099	1,571	6,530	6,963	81	79	2,634	4,118
Kyrgyz Republic	..	560	..	20	..	57	..	475	..	64	..	145
Lao PDR	28	320	34	..	..	101	92	437	56	..	..	49
Latvia	..	2,030	..	56	..	1,193	..	3,535	..	71	..	710
Lebanon	868	890	58	..	..	..	3,650	7,291	63	..	..	..
Lesotho	58	260	..	..	22	36	464	750	..	..	27	41
Lithuania	..	4,630	..	60	..	1,052	..	6,185	..	61	..	655
Macedonia, FYR	..	1,170	..	66	..	281	..	1,630	..	49	..	350
Madagascar	401	310	6	50	55	314	600	780	73	60	259	395
Malawi	295	310	6	..	32	..	439	550	75	68	179	..
Malaysia	12,958	88,521	19	80	1,046	13,649	10,820	74,384	67	85	2,865	16,614
* Taiwan, China	19,784	122,902	88	95	1,944	20,220	19,764	107,243	50	79	2,554	25,720

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 20. Global trade

44

Economy	Merchandise exports				Exports of commercial services		Merchandise imports				Imports of commercial services	
	Millions of dollars		Mfg % of total		Millions of dollars		Millions of dollars		Mfg % of total		Millions of dollars	
	1980	2001	1980	2000	1980	2000	1980	2001	1980	2000	1980	2000
Mali	205	485	1	..	39	..	439	770	45	..	196	..
Mauritania	194	280	0	..	25	24	286	350	52	..	115	130
Mexico	18,031	158,542	12	83	4,383	13,563	22,144	176,162	75	87	6,341	16,720
Moldova	..	565	..	33	..	158	..	915	..	51	..	197
Mongolia	418	250	..	..	37	73	568	461	..	..	31	140
Morocco	2,493	7,100	24	64	709	2,853	4,164	10,830	47	63	720	1,512
Mozambique	281	490	18	10	118	325	800	1,025	70	..	124	439
Myanmar	472	1,760	7	..	48	509	353	2,461	87	..	68	499
Namibia	1,459	1,630	..	..	..	315	1,156	1,720	..	..	..	449
Nepal	80	646	30	77	118	410	342	1,235	73	63	84	193
Netherlands	73,960	229,830	50	70	16,686	51,506	78,039	207,858	53	74	17,772	51,722
New Zealand	5,421	13,754	20	28	950	4,270	5,473	13,335	65	79	1,674	4,449
Nicaragua	451	606	14	8	41	265	887	1,776	63	65	92	323
Niger	566	265	2	2	30	..	594	430	55	41	265	..
Nigeria	25,968	19,150	0	0	1,127	980	16,660	10,260	76	76	5,285	3,311
Norway	18,563	57,856	32	18	8,529	14,969	16,926	32,361	67	81	6,948	14,466
Pakistan	2,618	9,209	48	85	565	1,284	5,350	10,206	54	47	734	2,109
Panama	358	972	9	16	779	1,806	1,449	3,017	58	68	564	1,098
Papua New Guinea	1,031	1,805	3	2	36	248	1,176	1,072	61	58	271	728
Paraguay	310	972	12	19	158	568	615	2,145	60	68	159	394
Peru	3,898	7,140	17	20	663	1,463	2,500	8,656	73	70	825	2,210
Philippines	5,741	33,589	21	92	1,214	3,935	8,295	31,373	48	76	1,318	6,066
Poland	17,020	35,500	61	80	2,018	10,390	19,120	50,035	51	78	2,023	8,866
Portugal	4,640	23,730	70	85	1,892	8,369	9,309	37,660	52	73	1,360	6,349
Romania	11,400	11,450	..	77	1,063	1,740	13,200	15,515	..	76	1,045	1,976
Russian Federation	..	103,210	..	22	..	9,975	..	53,500	..	42	..	17,605
Rwanda	72	77	0	..	18	39	243	260	72	..	99	104
Saudi Arabia	109,083	68,200	1	7	5,104	4,785	30,166	32,100	82	76	14,771	10,942
Senegal	477	1,080	15	30	191	351	1,052	1,510	48	52	294	419
Sierra Leone	224	28	40	..	37	..	427	166	71	..	83	..
Singapore	19,376 ^b	121,731	47	86	4,774	26,960	24,007	115,961	54	82	2,890	21,300
Slovak Republic	..	12,630	..	85	..	2,218	..	14,765	..	76	..	1,779
Slovenia	..	9,331	..	90	..	1,881	..	10,185	..	76	..	1,435
South Africa ^c	25,525	29,284	18	54	2,457	4,737	19,598	28,700	62	70	3,250	5,553
Spain	20,720	110,830	72	78	11,450	53,199	34,078	144,467	38	73	5,393	30,949
Sri Lanka	1,067	4,900	19	75	223	915	2,037	6,100	52	77	344	1,592
Sweden	30,906	75,198	78	85	7,395	20,014	33,438	62,470	62	74	6,952	23,367
Switzerland	29,632	82,064	90	91	6,888	26,203	36,341	84,077	71	83	4,885	15,369
Syrian Arab Republic	2,108	5,410	7	8	252	1,481	4,124	4,290	55	65	335	1,468
Tajikistan	..	575	..	..	..	..	..	775	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	511	780	14	15	165	615	1,252	1,660	63	72	295	670
Thailand	6,505	64,223	25	76	1,366	13,785	9,214	60,190	51	77	1,608	15,329
Togo	338	432	11	31	61	54	551	620	59	59	153	130
Tunisia	2,198	6,615	36	77	990	2,602	3,540	9,505	58	76	489	1,089
Turkey	2,910	31,220	27	81	596	19,232	7,910	40,455	43	70	466	7,620
Turkmenistan	..	2,560	..	7	..	..	..	2,105	..	80	..	..
Uganda	345	520	1	6	4	182	293	1,430	65	65	104	745
Ukraine	..	16,615	..	..	..	3,800	..	16,105	..	..	..	2,590
United Kingdom	110,134	273,462	71	82	34,295	115,421	115,545	332,523	61	82	25,223	93,412
United States	225,566	730,897	66	83	38,110	272,110	256,984	1,180,497	50	77	28,890	201,060
Uruguay	1,059	2,088	38	42	449	1,326	1,680	3,119	56	69	434	855
Uzbekistan	..	2,655	..	..	..	..	..	2,715	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	19,221	28,610	2	9	663	1,067	11,827	18,775	79	81	4,201	4,056
Vietnam	338	15,100	14	..	..	2,702	1,314	16,000	55	..	..	3,252
Yemen, Rep.	800	4,130	47	1	..	174	3,380	2,450	63	55	..	757
Zambia	1,298	880	16	..	126	114	1,339	760	71	..	638	328
Zimbabwe	1,414	1,770	36	28	145	..	1,448	1,540	73	75	389	..
World	1,948,040 t	6,163,167 t	66 w	78 w	333,570 s	1,454,883 s	1,989,399 t	6,358,341 t	54 w	74 w	363,398 s	1,426,385 s
Low income	90,791	219,806	23	53	8,182	36,388	90,099	201,508	58	57	17,795	52,319
Middle income	437,373	1,326,040	..	59	39,596	211,057	351,536	1,266,001	60	74	71,895	230,253
Lower middle income	176,626	705,744	..	61	18,646	120,001	178,641	661,566	..	69	26,141	122,689
Upper middle income	260,674	620,295	22	57	20,950	91,056	172,839	604,427	64	80	45,754	107,564
Low & middle income	527,743	1,545,853	22	58	47,778	247,445	441,050	1,467,595	60	73	89,691	282,573
East Asia & Pacific	69,278	531,552	..	80	3,921	69,946	65,084	466,380	..	76	6,297	92,609
Europe & Central Asia ^d	..	325,397	..	53	4,899	73,498	..	327,066	..	65	4,100	60,394
Latin America & Carib.	101,313	346,471	20	48	15,521	49,491	110,243	375,183	63	78	27,527	65,687
Middle East & N. Africa	201,555	185,847	8	16	12,114	24,310	102,686	138,431	68	72	29,704	26,855
South Asia	13,786	65,213	54	80	3,995	20,908	25,493	77,339	46	54	4,702	25,126
Sub-Saharan Africa	77,255	91,356	12	36	7,329	9,292	66,158	83,069	64	68	17,360	11,902
High income	1,424,297	4,617,275	74	83	285,792	1,207,43	1,549,805	4,890,462	52	75	273,707	1,143,812

a. Includes Luxembourg. b. Includes re-exports. c. Data on total merchandise imports/exports for 1980 refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland); those for 2001 refer to South Africa only. Data on impor/export commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union. d. Data 2001 include the intratrade of the Baltic states and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Table 21. Aid and financial flows

Economy	Millions of dollars				External debt			Net official development assistance or official aid			
	Net private capital flows		Foreign direct investment		Total		Present value				
					Millions of dollars		% of GNI	Dollars per capita		% of GNI	
	1975	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000	2000	1975	2000	1975	2000
Albania	..	142	..	143	..	784	13	..	93	..	8.3
Algeria	1,312	-1,212	119	10	4,633	25,002	50	11	5	1.1	0.3
Angola	..	1,206	..	1,698	..	10,146	137	1	23	..	4.3
Argentina	-111	16,619	0	11,665	7,723	146,172	56	1	2	0.0	0.0
Armenia	..	159	..	140	..	898	31	..	57	..	11.2
Australia	..	..	455	11,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	79	9,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	175	..	130	..	1,184	20	..	17	..	2.8
Bangladesh	-3	269	0	280	1,680	15,609	20	14	9	5.3	2.5
Belarus	..	123	..	90	..	851	8	..	4	..	0.4
Belgium	..	..	..	17,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	2	30	2	30	86	1,598	45 ^a	18	38	8.1	11.1
Bolivia	132	923	53	733	1,013	5,762	34 ^a	12	57	3.7	5.9
Botswana	-41	27	-38	30	148	413	6	68	19	12.3	0.5
Brazil	5,515	45,672	1,302	32,779	27,331	237,953	39	2	2	0.1	0.1
Bulgaria	..	1,114	..	1,002	..	10,026	82	..	38	..	2.7
Burkina Faso	2	10	0	10	63	1,332	31 ^a	14	30	10.5	15.5
Burundi	6	12	0	12	19	1,100	97	13	14	11.7	14.0
Cambodia	..	126	..	126	..	2,357	62	12	33	..	12.6
Cameroon	87	-21	27	31	440	9,241	75	15	26	4.5	4.6
Canada	..	..	3,386	62,758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	5	5	6	5	79	872	57	28	20	15.1	8.0
Chad	20	14	20	15	143	1,116	42	17	17	8.0	9.4
Chile	93	4,833	50	3,675	5,519	36,978	51	12	3	1.8	0.1
China	..	58,295	..	38,399	..	149,800	13	..	1	..	0.2
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0.0	0.0
Colombia	256	3,130	37	2,376	3,758	34,081	41	3	4	0.7	0.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	230	1	16	1	2,032	11,645	..	9	4	2.0	..
Congo, Rep.	49	14	15	14	357	4,887	206	39	11	7.6	1.5
Costa Rica	166	610	69	409	799	4,466	31	16	3	1.6	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	300	-47	69	106	1,465	12,138	117 ^a	15	22	2.7	3.6
Croatia	..	2,451	..	926	..	12,120	65	..	15	..	0.4
Czech Republic	..	3,299	..	4,583	..	21,299	43	..	43	..	0.9
Denmark	..	..	267	34,192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	125	1,142	64	953	673	4,598	23	6	7	0.9	0.3
Ecuador	291	904	95	710	909	13,281	108	10	12	1.7	1.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.	57	1,967	8	1,235	4,835	28,957	23	61	21	19.7	1.3
El Salvador	24	338	13	185	412	4,023	29	10	29	2.3	1.4
Eritrea	..	35	..	35	..	311	26	..	43	..	24.3
Estonia	..	485	..	387	..	3,280	66	..	47	..	1.4
Ethiopia	17	42	19	50	344	5,481	52	4	11	..	10.9
Finland	..	..	68	9,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	1,564	43,173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	155	..	131	..	1,633	42	..	34	..	5.6
Germany	..	..	689	189,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	54	71	71	110	735	6,657	81 ^a	13	32	4.5	12.6
Greece	..	..	305	1,083	..	..	..	1	..	0.0	..
Guatemala	107	178	80	230	322	4,622	23	7	23	1.1	1.4
Guinea	4	63	0	63	774	3,388	80	6	21	..	5.2
Haiti	1	13	3	13	132	1,169	17	12	26	8.3	5.3
Honduras	19	301	7	282	381	5,487	54	17	70	4.8	7.8
Hungary	0	1,721	0	1,692	0	29,415	63	..	25	..	0.6
India	168	8,771	85	2,315	13,848	99,062	0	3	1	1.6	0.3
Indonesia	2,225	-11,210	476	-4,550	11,498	141,803	96	5	8	2.2	1.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	141	-610	141	39	0	7,953	7	0	2	0.0	0.1
Ireland	..	..	158	22,778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	45	4,392	..	..	..	135	128	3.9	0.8
Italy	..	..	645	13,175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	150	898	-2	456	1,614	4,287	59	12	4	0.9	0.1
Japan	..	..	20	8,227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	45	455	26	558	345	8,226	90	235	113	30.2	6.6
Kazakhstan	..	1,900	..	1,250	..	6,664	39	..	13	..	1.1
Kenya	50	53	17	111	1,290	6,295	46	9	17	4.1	5.0
Korea, Rep.	774	13,215	81	9,283	8,411	134,417	28	7	-4	1.2	0.0
Kuwait	..	..	0	16	..	..	..	1	1	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	..	-65	..	-2	..	1,829	109	..	44	..	16.7
Lao PDR	1	72	0	72	44	2,499	72	13	53	..	16.8
Latvia	..	583	..	407	..	3,379	46	..	38	..	1.3
Lebanon	0	2,028	0	298	46	10,311	61	5	45	..	1.1
Lesotho	0	111	0	118	14	716	45	25	20	10.2	3.6
Lithuania	..	799	..	379	..	4,855	43	..	28	..	0.9
Macedonia, FYR	..	187	..	176	..	1,465	35	..	124	..	7.1
Madagascar	4	83	5	83	791	4,701	79	11	21	3.7	8.5
Malawi	17	45	9	45	270	2,716	89 ^a	12	43	10.3	26.7
Malaysia	974	3,228	351	1,660	2,104	41,797	52	8	2	1.0	0.1

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 21. Aid and financial flows

46

Economy	Millions of dollars				External debt			Net official development assistance or official aid			
	Net private capital flows		Foreign direct investment		Total		Present value	Dollars per capita		% of GNI	
	1975	2000	1975	2000	Millions of dollars		% of GNI	1975	2000	1975	2000
					2000	2000 ^a	2000				
Mali	5	76	3	76	356	2,956	58 ^a	24	33	17.6	15.6
Mauritania	-115	3	-123	5	188	2,500	126	50	80	15.1	22.0
Mexico	3,974	11,537	609	13,286	18,230	150,288	28	1	-1	0.1	0.0
Moldova	..	209	..	128	..	1,233	84	..	29	..	9.0
Mongolia	..	27	..	30	..	859	59	..	91	..	22.8
Morocco	592	-293	0	10	2,371	17,944	49	14	15	2.7	1.3
Mozambique	..	138	..	139	..	7,135	32 ^a	2	50	..	24.5
Myanmar	-5	188	0	255	328	6,046	..	2	2	..	..
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	4.4
Nepal	0	-4	0	4	34	2,823	27	3	17	2.9	6.9
Netherlands	..	..	1,232	54,138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	138	3,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	106	395	11	254	801	7,019	..	17	111	2.8	32.0
Niger	22	13	23	15	112	1,638	58 ^a	29	19	13.5	11.7
Nigeria	263	908	418	1,082	1,687	34,134	74	1	1	0.3	0.5
Norway	..	..	220	5,882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	44	-53	25	308	5,753	32,091	45	9	5	5.9	1.2
Panama	151	947	8	603	932	7,056	77	19	6	1.7	0.2
Papua New Guinea	-7	128	0	130	506	2,604	66	112	54	23.8	8.3
Paraguay	50	-16	24	82	224	3,091	39	14	15	2.5	1.1
Peru	1,223	1,553	316	680	6,118	28,560	55	5	16	0.5	0.8
Philippines	446	2,459	98	2,029	4,171	50,063	64	4	8	1.2	0.7
Poland	..	13,195	..	9,342	..	63,561	37	..	36	..	0.9
Portugal	..	..	115	6,227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	0	1,900	0	1,025	211	10,224	27	..	19	..	1.2
Russian Federation	..	2,200	..	2,714	..	160,300	60	..	11	..	0.6
Rwanda	3	14	3	14	24	1,271	41	21	38	16.1	18.1
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.0	0.0
Senegal	41	106	23	107	349	3,372	56	29	44	7.7	9.9
Sierra Leone	19	1	10	1	205	1,273	132	6	36	2.9	30.5
Singapore	..	..	292	6,390	..	..	..	6	0	0.2	0.0
Slovak Republic	..	2,185	..	2,052	..	9,462	48	..	21	..	0.6
Slovenia	..	..	..	176	..	..	..	..	31	..	0.3
South Africa	..	2,736	..	961	..	24,861	19	..	11	..	0.4
Spain	..	..	683	36,023	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	-22	262	0	173	815	9,065	44	11	14	4.1	1.7
Sweden	..	..	80	22,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	17,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	52	107	0	111	785	21,657	128	91	10	9.5	1.0
Tajikistan	..	64	..	24	..	1,170	100	..	23	..	15.2
Tanzania	5	182	0	193	2,394	7,445	50 ^b	19	31	..	11.6
Thailand	129	-1,383	22	3,366	1,865	79,675	64	2	11	0.6	0.5
Togo	38	30	5	30	168	1,435	85	18	15	6.8	5.9
Tunisia	65	966	45	752	1,109	10,610	57	35	23	4.7	1.2
Turkey	104	11,416	114	982	5,059	116,209	57	1	5	0.1	0.2
Turkmenistan	..	473	..	130	..	2,259	..	..	6	..	0.7
Uganda	-1	231	2	220	209	3,408	16 ^a	4	37	..	13.3
Ukraine	..	927	..	595	..	12,166	38	..	11	..	1.8
United Kingdom	..	..	3,319	133,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	2,560	287,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	44	574	0	298	904	8,196	42	4	5	0.4	0.1
Uzbekistan	..	18	..	100	..	4,340	31	..	8	..	1.4
Venezuela	28	5,454	418	4,464	2,224	38,196	32	1	3	0.1	0.1
Vietnam	..	581	..	1,298	..	12,787	36	7	22	..	5.4
Yemen, Rep.	0	-201	0	-201	440	5,615	48	34	15	..	3.0
Zambia	301	191	38	200	1,678	5,730	162	18	79	3.8	25.7
Zimbabwe	0	29	0	79	187	4,002	52	1	14	0.1	2.6
World	.. s	.. s	21,836 s	1,169,514 s	.. s	.. s	..	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w
Low income	4,235	4,829	1,373	6,836	54,412	552,095	..	6	9	2.5	2.2
Middle income	..	207,538	4,467	152,749	..	1,798,508 ^c	..	4	8	0.6	0.4
Lower middle income	..	92,195	1,290	61,825	..	909,722	..	4	7	0.8	0.6
Upper middle income	..	115,344	3,177	90,923	..	888,787	..	4	8	0.3	0.2
Low & middle income	24,782	212,631	5,839	159,585	187,443 ^c	2,356,253 ^c	..	5	11	1.0	0.9
East Asia & Pacific	3,781	52,478	969	42,847	20,609	498,536	..	2	5	0.9	0.5
Europe & Central Asia	2,316	45,446	114	28,395	13,825	499,344	..	0	23	..	1.2
Latin America & Carib.	12,486	97,305	3,274	75,107	82,795	774,419	..	4	10	0.4	0.3
Middle East & N. Africa	3,737	1,074	460	3,467	27,629	203,785	..	29	16	2.9	0.7
South Asia	187	9,254	111	3,093	22,953	164,375	..	4	3	2.6	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,274	7,074	912	6,676	19,633	215,794	..	10	20	2.6	4.3
High income	..	..	15,996	1,009,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only. b. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only. c. Includes data for Gibraltar not included in other tables.

Table 1a. Key indicators for other economies

47

Economy	Population			Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product	Life expectancy at birth	Under-5 mortality rate	Adult illiteracy	Carbon dioxide emissions
	Thousands	Avg. annual % growth	Density people per sq. km	Millions of dollars	Per capita dollars	Millions of dollars	Per capita dollars	Per capita % growth	Years	Per capita	% of people 15 and above	Thousands of tons
	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2000-2001	2001	2000	2000	1998
Afghanistan	27,248 ^c	3.9	41.8	..	..^d	..	..	..	43	279	..	1,037
American Samoa	65	..	327.2	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	282
Andorra	67	..	148.9	..	..^f	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	68	0.6	155.7	621	9,070	659	9,617	-0.4	75	19	..	337
Aruba	104	4.2	547.4	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,883
Bahamas, The	307	1.7	30.7	4,533	14,960	4,818	15,901	..	69	22	5	1,792
Bahrain	714	3.2	1035.3	6,247	9,370	9,332	14,002	..	73	11	12	18,688
Barbados	268	0.4	623.7	2,469	9,250	3,889	14,564	..	75	18	..	1,569
Belize	247	2.4	10.8	718	2,910	1,289	5,217	0.2	74	38	7	399
Bermuda	63	..	1260.0	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	462
Bhutan	828	2.9	17.6	529	640	1,234 ^g	1,490 ^g	4.0	62	..	..	386
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,060	-0.8	79.6	5,037	1,240	..	..	3.8	73	18	..	4,686
Brunei	345	2.7	65.5	..	..^f	..	..	..	76	11	8	5,488
Cape Verde	454	2.6	112.6	596	1,310	2,155 ^g	4,748 ^g	0.4	69	48	26	121
Cayman Islands	35	..	134.6	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	289
Channel Islands	149	0.4	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	79	..	..	..
Comoros	572	2.6	256.5	217	380	899 ^g	1,571 ^g	-0.5	61	80	44	70
Cuba	11,222	0.5	102.2	..	..^h	..	..	..	76	9	3	24,881
Cyprus	761	1.0	82.3	9,361	12,370	15,257 ^g	20,154 ^g	..	78	9	3	5,918
Djibouti	644	2.9	27.8	572	890	1,334	2,071	-0.3	46	178	35	366
Dominica	73	0.1	97.6	224	3,060	360	4,916	-5.0	76	..	..	84
Equatorial Guinea	469	2.6	16.7	327	700	2,577	5,493	-1.3	51	167	17	253
Faeroe Islands	45	..	32.1	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	641
Fiji	824	1.0	45.1	1,755	2,130	4,124	5,007	1.1	69	21	7	721
French Polynesia	239	1.7	65.2	4,064	17,290	5,320 ^g	22,637 ^g	..	73	13	..	561
Gabon	1,261	2.7	4.9	3,990	3,160	6,715	5,326	0.0	53	89	..	2,820
Gambia, The	1,341	3.3	134.1	440	330	2,260 ^g	1,685 ^g	2.7	53	..	63	227
Greenland	56	..	0.2	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	528
Grenada	99	0.5	291.2	368	3,720	649	6,553	-5.7	72	17	..	183
Guam	157	1.4	285.4	..	..^f	..	..	..	78	10	..	4,111
Guinea-Bissau	1,226	2.4	43.6	202	160	850 ^g	693 ^g	-2.0	45	211	62	846
Guyana	766	0.4	3.9	641	840	2,797 ^g	3,651 ^g	0.8	63	73	2	1,649
Iceland	284	1.0	2.8	8,201	28,880	8,255	29,068	1.9	80	6	..	2,083
Iraq	23,750	2.5	54.3	..	..^h	..	..	..	61	121	44	82,378
Isle of Man	75	..	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	93	2.3	127.2	77	830	..	..	-0.8	62	..	..	22
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22,384	1.0	185.9	..	..^d	..	..	..	61	90	..	226,149
Liberia	3,216	2.5	33.4	..	..^d	..	..	..	47	185	46	353
Libya	5,410	2.1	3.1	..	..^e	..	..	..	71	32	20	36,448
Liechtenstein	32	..	200.0	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	444	1.4	..	18,550	41,770	20,810	46,859	3.8	77	6	..	7,678
Macao, China	443	1.6	..	6,385 ^c	14,580 ^l	7,726 ^g	17,638 ^g	..	79	..	6	1,630
Maldives	283	2.6	942.5	578	2,040	1,245 ^g	4,403 ^g	4.5	68	34	3	330
Malta	392	0.8	1225.0	3,559	9,120	6,252 ^g	16,032 ^g	..	78	8	8	1,803
Marshall Islands	53	..	..	115	2,190	..	..	-0.7	65	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,198	1.1	590.1	4,592	3,830	12,151	10,144	6.1	72	20	15	1,726
Mayotte	145	..	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	120	2.0	..	258	2,150	..	..	-0.9	68	31	..	..
Monaco	32	..	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	217	1.2	271.0	..	..^f	..	..	..	76	16	3	7,753
New Caledonia	216	2.3	11.8	3,203	15,060	4,501	21,159	..	73	11	..	1,746
Northern Mariana Islands	72	..	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	2,452	3.7	11.5	..	..^e	..	..	..	74	22	28	20,270
Palau	20	..	42.4	131	6,730	..	..	-1.0	70	..	..	242
Puerto Rico	3,950	1.0	445.4	..	..^e	..	..	..	76	..	6	17,567
Qatar	598	1.9	54.3	..	..^f	..	..	..	75	19	19	46,772
Samoa	171	0.6	60.5	260	1,520	909 ^g	5,313 ^g	9.3	69	..	20	132
San Marino	27	..	450.0	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	151	2.5	157.5	43	280	..	..	0.8	65	62	..	77
Seychelles	82	1.5	183.1	573	7,050	..	..	..	72	14	..	198
Solomon Islands	432	2.8	15.4	253	580	708 ^g	1,637 ^g	-11.5	69	27	..	161
Somalia	9,089	2.2	14.5	..	..^d	..	..	..	48	195	..	0
St. Kitts and Nevis	41	-0.2	114.1	283	6,880	470	11,435	1.6	71	..	..	103
St. Lucia	158	1.5	259.2	628	3,970	801	5,066	-4.8	71	19	..	198
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	116	0.7	297.1	312	2,690	593 ^g	5,114 ^g	-1.3	73	20	..	161
Sudan	31,687	2.2	13.3	10,346	330	49,836	1,573	4.0	56	..	42	3,597
Suriname	420	0.4	2.7	709	1,690	1,354 ^g	3,227 ^g	1.2	70	31	..	2,139
Swaziland	1,068	3.0	62.1	1,388	1,300	4,878 ^g	4,568 ^g	-0.6	46	119	20	399
Tonga	101	0.4	139.9	154	1,530	..	..	2.5	71	23	..	117
Trinidad and Tobago	1,310	0.7	255.3	7,249	5,540	11,585	8,846	4.3	73	19	6	22,396
United Arab Emirates	2,976	4.4	35.6	..	..^f	..	..	..	75	10	24	88,198
Vanuatu	201	2.8	16.5	212	1,050	532	2,641	-6.1	68	40	..	62
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	122	1.5	360.0	..	..^f	..	..	..	78	11	..	11,706
West Bank and Gaza	3,091	4.1	..	4,177	1,350	..	..	-15.5	72	26	..	..
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	10,645	0.1	108.0	..	..^h	..	..	..	72	..	..	..

a. Preliminary World Bank estimates calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. Purchasing power parity; see the Technical Notes. c. Estimate does not account for recent refugee flows. d. Estimated to be low income (\$745 or less). e. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$2,976 to \$9,265). f. Estimated to be high income (\$9,266 or more). g. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. h. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$746 to \$2,975). i. Refers to GDP and GDP per capita.

Technical notes

These technical notes discuss the sources and methods used to compile the indicators included in this edition of Selected World Development Indicators. The notes follow the order in which the indicators appear in the tables. Note that the Selected 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*.

Sources

The data published in the Selected World Development Indicators are taken from *World Development Indicators 2002*. Where possible, however, revisions reported since the closing date of that edition have been incorporated. In addition, newly released estimates of population and gross national income (GNI) per capita for 2001 are included in table 1.

The World Bank draws on a variety of sources for the statistics published in the *World Development Indicators*. Data on external debt are reported directly to the World Bank by developing member countries through the Debtor Reporting System. Other data are drawn mainly from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and from country reports to the World Bank. Bank staff estimates are also used to improve currentness or consistency. For most countries, national accounts estimates are obtained from member governments through World Bank economic missions. In some instances these are adjusted by staff to ensure conformity with international definitions and concepts. Most social data from national sources are drawn from regular administrative files, special surveys, or periodic censuses.

For more detailed notes about the data, please refer to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators 2002*.

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 intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be unequivocally resolved. For these reasons, although the 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. Also, national statistical agencies tend to revise their historical data, particularly for recent years. Thus, data of different vintages may be published in different editions of World Bank publications. Readers are advised not to compile such data from different editions. Consistent time series are available from the *World Development Indicators 2002* CD-ROM.

Ratios and growth rates

For ease of reference, the tables usually show ratios and rates of growth rather than the simple underlying values. Values in their original form are available from the *World Development Indicators 2002* CD-ROM. Unless otherwise noted, growth rates are computed using the least-squares regression method (see *Statistical methods* below). Because this method takes into account all available observations during a period, the resulting growth rates reflect general trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values. To exclude the effects of inflation, constant price economic indicators are used in calculating growth rates. Data in italics are for a year or period other than that specified in the column heading—up to two years before or after for economic indicators and up to three years for social indicators, because the latter tend to be collected less regularly and change less dramatically over short periods.

Constant price series

An economy's growth is measured by the increase in value added produced by the individuals and enterprises operating in that economy. Thus, measuring real

growth requires estimates of GDP and its components valued in constant prices. The World Bank collects constant price national accounts series in national currencies and recorded in the country's original base year. To obtain comparable series of constant price data, it rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year, currently 1995. This process gives rise to a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. Because allocating the discrepancy would give rise to distortions in the growth rate, it is left unallocated.

Summary measures

Aggregates based on the World Bank's regional and income classifications of economies appear at the end of most tables. These classifications are shown in *Classification of economies by region and income, 2002* at the end of the tables.

Because of missing data, aggregates for groups of economies should be treated as approximations of unknown totals or average values. Regional and income group aggregates are based on the largest available set of data, including values for the 133 economies shown in the main tables, other economies shown in table 1a, and Taiwan, China. The aggregation rules are intended to yield estimates for a consistent set of economies from one period to the next and for all indicators. Small differences between sums of subgroup aggregates and overall totals and averages may occur because of the approximations used. In addition, compilation errors and data reporting practices may cause discrepancies in theoretically identical aggregates such as world exports and world imports.

Five methods of aggregation are used in the Selected World Development Indicators:

- For group and world totals denoted in the tables by a **t**, missing data are imputed based on the relationship of the sum of available data to the total in the year of the previous estimate. The imputation process works forward and backward from 1995. Missing values in 1995 are imputed using one of several proxy variables for which complete data are available in that year. The imputed value is calculated so that it (or its proxy) bears the same relationship to the total of available data. Imputed values are usually not calculated if missing data account for more than a third of the total in the benchmark year. The variables used as proxies are GNI in U.S. dollars, total population, exports and imports of goods and services in U.S. dollars, and value added in agriculture, industry, manufacturing, and services in U.S. dollars.
- Aggregates marked by an **s** are sums of available data. Missing values are not imputed. Sums are not computed if more than a third of the observations in the series or a proxy for the series are missing in a given year.
- Aggregates of ratios are generally calculated as weighted averages of the ratios (indicated by **w**) using the value of the denominator or, in some cases, another indicator as a weight. The aggregate ratios are based on available data, including data for economies not shown in the main tables. Missing values are assumed to have the same average value as the available data. No aggregate is calculated if missing data account for more than a third of the value of weights in the benchmark year. In a few cases the aggregate ratio may be computed as the ratio of group totals after imputing values for missing data according to the above rules for computing totals.
- Aggregate growth rates are generally calculated as a weighted average of growth rates (and indicated by a **w**). In a few cases growth rates may be computed from time series of group totals. Growth rates are not calculated if more than half the observations in a period are missing. For further discussion of methods of computing growth rates see below.
- Aggregates denoted by an **m** are medians of the values shown in the table. No value is shown if more than half the observations for countries with a population of more than 1 million are missing.

Exceptions to the rules occur throughout the book. Depending on the judgment of World Bank analysts, the aggregates may be based on as little as 50 percent of the available data. In other cases, where missing or excluded values are judged to be small or irrelevant, aggregates are based only on the data shown in the tables.

Table 1. Size of the economy

Population is based on the de facto definition, which counts all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. The indicators shown are midyear estimates (see the technical note for Table 3).

Surface area is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and coastal waterways.

Population density is midyear population divided by land area. Land area is a country's total area, excluding areas under inland bodies of water and coastal waterways. Density is calculated using the most recently available data on land area.

Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers, plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the World Bank Atlas method (see *Statistical methods* below). **GNI per capita** is gross national income divided by midyear population. It is converted into current U.S. dollars by the Atlas method. **GNI measured at PPP** is GNI converted to U.S. dollars by the purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rate. At the PPP rate, one dollar has the same purchasing power over domestic GNP that the U.S. dollar has over U.S. GNP; dollars converted by this method are sometimes called international dollars. **Average annual growth rate of GDP** is calculated from constant-price GDP in national currency units.

GNI, the broadest measure of national income, measures total value added from domestic and foreign sources claimed by residents. GNI comprises gross domestic product plus net receipts of primary income from nonresident sources. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify economies for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility. When calculating GNI in U.S. dollars from GNI reported in national currencies, the World Bank follows its Atlas conversion method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. (See "Statistical methods" below for further discussion of the Atlas method.) Note that growth rates are calculated from data in constant prices and national currency units, not from the Atlas estimates.

Because nominal exchange rates do not always reflect international differences in relative prices, Table 1 also shows GNI converted into international dollars using PPP exchange rates. PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from the most recent round of price surveys conducted by the International Comparison Programme, a joint project of the World Bank and the regional economic commissions of the United Nations. This round of surveys, completed in 1996 and covering 118 countries, is based on a 1993 reference year. Estimates for countries not included in the survey are derived from statistical models using available data.

Rankings are based on 209 economies and include the 78 economies with sparse data or populations of less than 1.5 million from table 1a. Range estimates for GNI and GNI per capita have been used to rank many of these 78 economies – such as Liechtenstein and Luxembourg, which rank first and second respectively for GNI per capita.

Table 2. Quality of life

Inequality ratio compares the shares of income or consumption going to the highest 20 percent of population with that going to the lowest 20 percent of population.

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the WHO in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.

Under-5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before

reaching age 5, if the child is subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live if patterns of mortality prevailing at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Mortality rates for different age groups—infants, children, or adults—and overall indicators of mortality—life expectancy at birth or survival to a given age—are important indicators of health status in a country. Because data on the incidence and prevalence of diseases (morbidity data) frequently are unavailable, mortality rates are often used to identify vulnerable populations. And they are among the indicators most frequently used to compare levels of socioeconomic development across countries.

The main sources of mortality data are vital registration systems and direct or indirect estimates based on sample surveys or censuses. A “complete” vital registration system—one covering at least 90 percent of vital events in the population—is the best source of age-specific mortality data. But such systems are fairly uncommon in developing countries. Thus estimates must be obtained from sample surveys or derived by applying indirect estimation techniques to registration, census, or survey data. Survey data are subject to recall error, and surveys estimating infant deaths require large samples because households in which a birth or an infant death has occurred during a given year cannot ordinarily be preselected for sampling. Indirect estimates rely on estimated actuarial (“life”) tables that may be inappropriate for the population concerned. Because life expectancy at birth is constructed using infant mortality data and model life tables, similar reliability issues arise for this indicator.

Adult illiteracy rate is the percentage of persons aged 15 and above who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. In practice, illiteracy is difficult to measure. To estimate illiteracy using such a definition requires census or survey measurements under controlled conditions. Many countries estimate the number of illiterate people from self-reported data, or by taking people with no schooling as illiterate.

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Urban population is the share of the population living in areas defined as urban in each country.

Access to improved sanitation facilities in urban areas is the percentage of the urban population served by connections to public sewers or household systems, such as pit privies, pour-flush latrines, septic tanks, or communal toilets, or other such facilities.

Table 3. Population and labor force

Total population includes all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The indicators shown are midyear estimates. Population estimates are usually based on national population censuses, but the frequency and quality of these vary by country. Most countries conduct a complete enumeration no more than once a decade. Pre- and postcensus estimates are interpolations or extrapolations based on demographic models. Errors and undercounting occur even in high-income countries; in developing countries such errors may be substantial because of limits in the transport, communications, and other resources required to conduct a full census. The quality and reliability of official demographic data are also affected by the public trust in the government, the government’s commitment to full and accurate enumeration, the confidentiality and protection against misuse accorded to census data, and the independence of census agencies from undue political influence. Moreover, the international comparability of population indicators is limited by differences in the concepts, definitions, data collection procedures, and estimation methods used by national statistical agencies and other organizations that collect population data.

Average annual population growth rate is the exponential rate of change for the period (see “Statistical methods”).

Population aged 15-64 is a commonly accepted measure of the number of people who could potentially be economically active. In many developing countries, however, children under age 15 work full or part time, and in some high-income countries many workers postpone retirement past age 65.

Total labor force comprises people who meet the definition established by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. Although national practices vary, in general the labor force includes the armed forces and first-time jobseekers but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector. Data on the labor force are compiled by the ILO from census or labor force surveys. Despite the ILO’s efforts to encourage the use of international standards, labor force data are not fully comparable because of differences among countries, and sometimes within countries, in definitions and methods of collection, classification, and tabulation. The labor force estimates reported in Table 3 were calculated by applying activity rates from the ILO database to the World Bank’s population estimates to create a labor force series consistent with those estimates. This procedure sometimes results in estimates that differ slightly from those published in the ILO’s *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*.

Average annual labor force growth rate is calculated using the exponential end-point method (see “Statistical methods”).

Females as a percentage of the labor force shows the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Estimates of females in the labor force are from the ILO database. These estimates are not comparable internationally, because in many countries large numbers of women assist on farms or in other family enterprises without pay, and countries differ in the criteria used to determine the extent to which such workers are to be counted in the labor force.

Children ages 10-14 in the labor force is the share of that age group that is active in the labor force. Reliable estimates of child labor are difficult to obtain. In many countries child labor is illegal or officially presumed not to exist, and therefore not reported or included in surveys or recorded in official data. Data are also subject to underreporting because they do not include children engaged in agricultural or household activities with their families.

Table 4. Poverty

Survey year is the year in which the underlying data were collected.

Rural population below the poverty line is the percentage of the rural population living below the rural poverty line determined by national authorities. **Urban population below the poverty line** is the percentage of the urban population living below the urban poverty line determined by national authorities. **Population below the national poverty line** is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. **Population below \$1 a day** and **Population below \$2 a day** are the percentages of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day and \$2.15 a day at 1993 international prices (equivalent to \$1 and \$2 in 1985 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity). Poverty rates are comparable across countries, but as a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, they cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in previous editions for individual countries.

Poverty gap at \$1 a day and **Poverty gap at \$2 a day** is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

International comparisons of poverty data entail both conceptual and practical problems. Different countries have different definitions of poverty, and consistent comparisons between countries can be difficult. Local poverty lines tend to have higher purchasing power in rich countries, where more generous standards are used than in poor countries. Is it reasonable to treat two people with the same

standard of living—in terms of their command over commodities—differently because one happens to live in a better-off country? Can we hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, just as we do when making comparisons over time?

Poverty measures based on an international poverty line attempt to do this. The commonly used \$1 a day standard, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using purchasing power parities (PPPs), was chosen for the World Bank's *World Development Report 1990: Poverty* because it is typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries. PPP exchange rates, such as those from the Penn World Tables or the World Bank, are used because they take into account the local prices of goods and services not traded internationally. But PPP rates were designed not for making international poverty comparisons but for comparing aggregates from national accounts. As a result, there is no certainty that an international poverty line measures the same degree of need or deprivation across countries.

Past editions of the *World Development Indicators* used PPPs from the Penn World Tables. Because the Penn World Tables updated to 1993 are not yet available, this year's edition (like last year's) uses 1993 consumption PPP estimates produced by the World Bank. The international poverty line, set at \$1 a day in 1985 PPP terms, has been recalculated in 1993 PPP terms at about \$1.08 a day. Any revisions in the PPP of a country to incorporate better price indexes can produce dramatically different poverty lines in local currency.

Problems also exist in comparing poverty measures within countries. For example, the cost of living is typically higher in urban than in rural areas. (Food staples, for example, tend to be more expensive in urban areas.) So the urban monetary poverty line should be higher than the rural poverty line. But it is not always clear that the difference between urban and rural poverty lines found in practice properly reflects the difference in the cost of living. In some countries the urban poverty line in common use has a higher real value—meaning that it allows the purchase of more commodities for consumption—than does the rural poverty line. Sometimes the difference has been so large as to imply that the incidence of poverty is greater in urban than in rural areas, even though the reverse is found when adjustments are made only for differences in the cost of living. As with international comparisons, when the real value of the poverty line varies, it is not clear how meaningful such urban-rural comparisons are.

The problems of making poverty comparisons do not end there. More issues arise in measuring household living standards. The choice between income and consumption as a welfare indicator is one issue. Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately, and consumption accords better with the idea of the standard of living than does income, which can vary over time even if the standard of living does not. But consumption data are not always available, and when they are not there is little choice but to use income. There are still other problems. Household survey questionnaires can differ widely, for example, in the number of distinct categories of consumer goods they identify. Survey quality varies, and even similar surveys may not be strictly comparable.

Comparisons across countries at different levels of development also pose a potential problem, because of differences in the relative importance of consumption of nonmarket goods. The local market value of all consumption in kind (including consumption from own production, particularly important in underdeveloped rural economies) should be included in the measure of total consumption expenditure. Similarly, the imputed profit from production of nonmarket goods should be included in income. This is not always done, though such omissions were a far bigger problem in surveys before the 1980s. Most survey data now include valuations for consumption or income from own production. Nonetheless, valuation methods vary. For example, some surveys use the price in the nearest market, while others use the average farm gate selling price.

Whenever possible, consumption has been used as the welfare indicator for deciding who is poor. When only household income was available, average income has been adjusted to accord with either a survey-based estimate of mean consumption (when available) or an estimate based on consumption data from national accounts. This procedure adjusts only the mean, however; nothing can

be done to correct for the difference in Lorenz (income distribution) curves between consumption and income.

Empirical Lorenz curves were weighted by household size, so they are based on percentiles of population, not households. In all cases the measures of poverty have been calculated from primary data sources (tabulations or household data) rather than existing estimates. Estimation from tabulations requires an interpolation method; the method chosen was Lorenz curves with flexible functional forms, which have proved reliable in past work.

Table 5. Distribution of income or consumption

Survey year is the year in which the underlying data were collected.

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. As defined here a Gini index of zero would represent perfect equality, and an index of 100 would imply perfect inequality (one person or household accounting for all income or consumption).

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to deciles or quintiles of the population ranked by income or consumption per person. Percentage shares by quintiles may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

Inequality in the distribution of income is reflected in the percentage shares of either income or consumption accruing to segments of the population ranked by per capita income or consumption levels. The segments ranked lowest by personal income receive the smallest share of total income. The Gini index provides a convenient summary measure of the degree of inequality. But the Gini index of income distribution may overstate the extent of inequality in countries where there are substantial monetary transfers for education, health, and other social services.

Data on personal or household income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys. The data in the table refer to different years between 1985 and 2000. Footnotes to the survey year indicate whether the rankings are based on per capita income or consumption. Each distribution is based on percentiles of population—rather than of households—with households ranked by income or expenditure per person.

Where the original data from the household survey were available, they have been used to directly calculate the income (or consumption) shares by quintile. Otherwise, shares have been estimated from the best available grouped data.

The distribution indicators have been adjusted for household size, providing a more consistent measure of per capita income or consumption. No adjustment has been made for spatial differences in cost of living within countries, because the data needed for such calculations are generally unavailable. For further details on the estimation method for low- and middle-income economies see Ravallion and Chen (1996, 2001).

Because the underlying household surveys differ in method and in the type of data collected, the distribution indicators are not strictly comparable across countries. These problems are diminishing as survey methods improve and become more standardized, but achieving strict comparability is still impossible (see About the data for table 2.6).

Two sources of noncomparability should be noted. First, the surveys can differ in many respects, including whether they use income or consumption expenditure as the living standard indicator. The distribution of income is typically more unequal than the distribution of consumption. In addition, the definitions of income used usually differ among surveys. Consumption is usually a much better welfare indicator, particularly in developing countries. Second, households differ in size (number of members) and in the extent of income sharing among members. And individuals differ in age and consumption needs. Differences among countries in these respects may bias comparisons of distribution.

World Bank staff have made an effort to ensure that the data are as comparable as possible. Whenever possible, consumption has been used rather than

income. The income distribution and Gini indexes for high-income countries are calculated directly from the Luxembourg Income Study database, using an estimation method consistent with that applied for developing countries.

Table 6. Education

Public expenditure on education is the percentage of GDP accounted for by public spending on public education plus subsidies to private education at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. It may exclude spending on religious schools, which play a significant role in many developing countries. Data for some countries and for some years refer to spending by the ministry of education of the central government only, and thus exclude education expenditures by other central government ministries and departments, local authorities, and others.

Net enrollment ratio is the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) enrolled in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the number of children of official school age for those levels in the population. Enrollment data are based on annual school surveys, typically conducted at the beginning of the school year. They do not reflect actual attendance or dropout rates during the school year. Problems affecting cross-country comparisons of enrollment data stem from inadvertent or deliberate misreporting of age, and from errors in estimates of school-age populations. Age-sex structures from censuses or vital registration systems, the primary sources of data on school-age populations, are commonly subject to underenumeration (especially of young children).

Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 is the share of children enrolled in the first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5. Because tracking data for individual students are not available, aggregate student flows from one grade to the next are estimated using data on average promotion, repetition, and dropout rates. Other flows, caused by new entrants, reentrants, grade skipping, migration, or school transfers during the school year, are not considered. This procedure, called the reconstructed cohort method, makes three simplifying assumptions: that dropouts never return to school; that promotion, repetition, and dropout rates remain constant over the entire period in which the cohort is enrolled; and that the same rates apply to all pupils enrolled in a given grade, regardless of whether they previously repeated a grade.

Expected years of schooling are the average number of years of formal schooling that children are expected to receive, including university education and years spent in repetition. It may also be interpreted as an indicator of the total educational resources, measured in school years, that a child will require over the course of his or her "lifetime" in school.

Data on education are compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) from official responses to surveys and from reports provided by education authorities in each country. Because coverage, definitions, and data collection methods vary across countries and over time within countries, data on education should be interpreted with caution.

Table 7. Health

Public expenditure on health consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. The absence of consistent national health accounting systems in most developing countries makes cross-country comparisons of health spending difficult. Records of private out-of-pocket expenditures are often lacking. And compiling estimates of public health expenditures is complicated in countries where state or provincial and local governments are involved in health care financing and delivery because the data on public spending often are not aggregated. The data in the table are the product of an effort by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Bank to collect all available information on health expenditures from national and local government budgets, national accounts, house-

hold surveys, insurance publications, international donors, and existing tabulations.

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public stand-pipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling. The data are based on surveys and estimates provided by governments to the WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme. The coverage rates for water and sanitation are based on information from service users on the facilities their households actually use, rather than on information from service providers, who may include nonfunctioning systems. Access to drinking water from an improved source does not ensure that the water is adequate or safe, as these characteristics are not tested at the time of the surveys.

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants who die before reaching one year of age, expressed per 1,000 live births in a given year (see the discussion of age-specific mortality rates in the technical note to Table 2).

Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women aged 15-49 only. Contraceptive prevalence includes all methods: ineffective traditional methods as well as highly effective modern methods. Unmarried women are often excluded from the surveys, and this may bias the estimate. The rates are obtained mainly from demographic and health surveys and contraceptive prevalence surveys.

Total fertility rate is the number of children who would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates. Total fertility rates is based on data on registered live births from vital registration systems or, in the absence of such systems, from censuses or sample surveys. As long as the surveys are fairly recent, the estimated rates are generally considered reliable measures of fertility in the recent past. In cases where no empirical information on age-specific fertility rates is available, a model is used to estimate the share of births to adolescents. For countries without vital registration systems, fertility rates for 1999 are generally based on extrapolations from trends observed in censuses or surveys from earlier years.

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die during pregnancy or childbirth, per 100,000 live births. . Maternal mortality ratios are generally of unknown reliability, as are many other cause-specific mortality indicators. Household surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys attempt to measure maternal mortality by asking respondents about survivorship of sisters. The main disadvantage of this method is that the estimates of maternal mortality that it produces pertain to 12 years or so before the survey, making them unsuitable for monitoring recent changes or observing the impact of interventions. In addition, measurement of maternal mortality is subject to many types of errors. Even in high-income countries with vital registration systems, misclassification of maternal deaths has been found to lead to serious under-estimation. The maternal mortality ratios shown in the table as modeled are based on an exercise carried out by the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In this exercise maternal mortality was estimated with a regression model using information on fertility, birth attendants, and HIV prevalence. Neither set of ratios can be assumed to provide an accurate estimate of maternal mortality in any of the countries in the table.

Table 8. Land use and agricultural productivity

Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need to be replanted after each harvest, excluding trees grown for wood or timber. **Irrigated land** refers to areas purposely provided with water, including land irrigated by controlled flooding. **Arable land** includes land defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is not included.

The comparability of land use data from different countries is limited by variations in definitions, statistical methods, and the quality of data collection. For example, countries may define land use differently. The 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.

Agricultural machinery refers to wheel and crawler tractors (excluding garden tractors) in use in agriculture at the end of the calendar year specified or during the first quarter of the following year.

Agricultural productivity refers to agricultural value added per agricultural worker are measured in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. Agricultural value added includes that from forestry and fishing. Thus interpretations of land productivity should be made with caution. To smooth annual fluctuations in agricultural activity, the indicators have been averaged over three years.

Food production index covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value.

The food production index is prepared by the FAO, which obtains data from official and semiofficial reports of crop yields, area under production, and livestock numbers. Where data are not available, the FAO makes estimates. The index is calculated using the Laspeyres formula: production quantities of each commodity are weighted by average international commodity prices in the base period and summed for each year. The FAO's index may differ from those of other sources because of differences in coverage, weights, concepts, time periods, calculation methods, and use of international prices.

Table 9. Water use, deforestation, and protected areas

Freshwater resources refer to total renewable resources, including groundwater from rainfall in the country and river flows from other countries. Freshwater resources per capita are calculated using the World Bank's population estimates.

Data on freshwater resources are based on estimates of runoff into rivers and recharge of groundwater. These estimates are based on different sources and refer to different years, so cross-country comparisons should be made with caution. Because they are collected intermittently, the data may hide significant variations in total renewable water resources from one year to the next. The data also fail to distinguish between seasonal and geographic variations in water availability within countries. Data for small countries and countries in arid and semiarid zones are less reliable than those for larger countries and countries with more rainfall.

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawal, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawal data are for single years between 1980 and 1999 unless otherwise indicated. Caution is advised in comparing data on annual freshwater withdrawal, which are subject to variations in collection and estimation methods. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of renewable supplies when extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use

or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes.``

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of people with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.

Information on access to safe water, although widely used, is extremely subjective, and such terms as *safe*, *improved*, *adequate*, and *reasonable* may have very different meanings in different countries, despite official WHO definitions. Even in high-income countries, treated water may not always be safe to drink. While access to safe water is equated with connection to a public supply system, this does not take account of variations in the quality and cost (broadly defined) of the service once connected. Thus cross-country comparisons must be made cautiously. Changes over time within countries may result from changes in definitions or measurements.

Annual deforestation refers to the permanent conversion of forest area (land under natural or planted stands of trees) 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.

Estimates of forest area are from FAO 2001, which provides information on forest cover as of 2000 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 designed to correlate forest cover change over time with certain ancillary variables, including population change and density, initial forest cover, and ecological zone of the forest area under consideration.

Nationally protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated as national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes and seascapes, or scientific reserves with limited public access. For small countries whose protected areas may be smaller than 1,000 hectares, this limit will result in an underestimate of the extent and number of protected areas. The data do not include sites protected under local or provincial law. Total land area is used to calculate the percentage of total area protected.

Data on protected areas are compiled from a variety of sources by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, a joint venture of the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Wide Fund for Nature, and the World Conservation Union. Because of differences in definitions and reporting practices, cross-country comparability is limited. Compounding these problems, available data cover different periods. Designating land as a protected area does not necessarily mean, however, that protection is in force.

Table 10. Energy use and emissions

Commercial energy use refers to apparent consumption, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) and the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) compile energy data. IEA data for nonmembers of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are based on national energy data that have been adjusted to conform with annual questionnaires completed by OECD member governments. UNSD data are compiled primarily from responses to questionnaires sent to national governments, supplemented by official national statistical publications and by data from intergovernmental organizations. When official data are not available, the UNSD prepares estimates based on the professional and commercial literature. The variety of sources affects the cross-country comparability of data.

Commercial energy use refers to domestic primary energy use before transformation to other end-use energy sources (such as electricity and refined petroleum products). It includes energy from combustible renewables and waste. All forms of commercial energy—primary energy and primary electricity—are converted into oil equivalents. To convert nuclear electricity into oil equivalents, a notional thermal efficiency of 33 percent is assumed; for hydroelectric power, 100 percent efficiency is assumed.

GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of commercial energy use. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.

Net energy imports are calculated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter.

Carbon dioxide emissions measures those emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and from gas flaring.

The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, calculates annual anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide. These calculations are derived from data on fossil fuel consumption, based on the World Energy Data Set maintained by the UNSD, and from data on world cement manufacturing, based on the Cement Manufacturing Data Set maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Each year the CDIAC recalculates the entire time series from 1950 to the present, incorporating its most recent findings and the latest corrections to its database. Estimates exclude fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation because of the difficulty of apportioning these fuels among the countries benefiting from that transport.

Table 11. Growth of the economy

Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchaser prices is the sum of the gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3

The **GDP implicit deflator** measures the average annual rate of price change in the economy as a whole for the periods shown

Agriculture value added corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing. **Industry value added** comprises mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10–45). **Services value added** correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99. This sector is derived as a residual (from GDP less agriculture, and industry) and may not properly reflect the sum of services output including banking and financial services

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (factor services in the 1968 SNA) as well as transfer payments.

Gross capital formation consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings.

Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and “work in progress.” According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

Growth rates are annual averages calculated using constant-price data in local currency. Growth rates for regional and income groups are calculated after converting local currencies to U.S. dollars at the average official exchange rate reported by the IMF for the year shown or, occasionally, using an alternative conversion factor determined by the World Bank's Development Data Group. Methods of computing growth rates and the alternative conversion factors are described under "Statistical methods" below.

Table 12. Structure of output

Gross domestic product represents the sum of value added by all producers in economy. Since 1968 the United Nations' System of National Accounts (SNA) has called for estimates of GDP by industrial origin to be valued at either basic prices (excluding all indirect taxes on factors of production) or producer prices (including taxes on factors of production, but excluding indirect taxes on final output). Some countries, however, report such data at purchasers' prices—the prices at which final sales are made—and this may affect estimates of the distribution of output. Total GDP as shown in this table is measured at purchasers' prices. GDP components are measured at basic prices.

Among the difficulties faced by compilers of national accounts is the extent of unreported economic activity in the informal or secondary economy. In developing countries a large share of agricultural output is either not exchanged (because it is consumed within the household) or not exchanged for money. Financial transactions also may go unrecorded. Agricultural production often must be estimated indirectly, using a combination of methods involving estimates of inputs, yields, and area under cultivation.

The output of industry ideally should be measured through regular censuses and surveys of firms. But in most developing countries such surveys are infrequent and quickly go out of date, so many results must be extrapolated. The choice of sampling unit, which may be the enterprise (where responses may be based on financial records) or the establishment (where production units may be recorded separately), also affects the quality of the data. Moreover, much industrial production is organized not in firms but in unincorporated or owner-operated ventures not captured by surveys aimed at the formal sector. Even in large industries, where regular surveys are more likely, evasion of excise and other taxes lowers the estimates of value added. Such problems become more acute as countries move from state control of industry to private enterprise, because new firms go into business and growing numbers of established firms fail to report. In accordance with the SNA, output should include all such unreported activity as well as the value of illegal activities and other unrecorded, informal, or small-scale operations. Data on these activities need to be collected using techniques other than conventional surveys.

In sectors dominated by large organizations and enterprises, data on output, employment, and wages are usually readily available and reasonably reliable. But in the services sector the many self-employed workers and one-person businesses are sometimes difficult to locate, and their owners have little incentive to respond to surveys, let alone report their full earnings. Compounding these problems are the many forms of economic activity that go unrecorded, including the work that women and children do for little or no pay. For further discussion of the problems encountered in using national accounts data see Srinivasan 1994 and Heston 1994.

Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. **Agriculture** corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing. **Industry** comprises mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10–45). **Manufacturing** refers to industries belonging to divisions 15–37. **Services** correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99. This sector is derived as a residual (from GDP less agriculture, and industry) and may not properly reflect the sum of services output including banking and financial services.

Table 13. Structure of demand

Household final consumption expenditure is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. In practice, household consumption expenditure may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

General government final consumption expenditure includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.

Gross capital formation consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress." According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

Exports and imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to or received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (- factor services in the 1968 SNA) as well as transfer payments.

Resource balance is the difference between exports of goods and services and imports of goods and services.

Table 14. Central government finances

Current tax revenue comprises compulsory, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts collected by central governments for public purposes. It includes interest collected on tax arrears and penalties collected on nonpayment or late payment of taxes and is shown net of refunds and other corrective transactions.

Current nontax revenue includes requited, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes, such as fines, administrative fees, or entrepreneurial income from government ownership of property, and voluntary, unrequited, nonrepayable current government receipts other than from governmental sources. This category does not include grants, borrowing, repayment of previous lending, sales of fixed capital assets or of stocks, land, or intangible assets, or gifts from nongovernmental sources for capital purposes. Together tax and nontax revenue make up the current revenue of the government.

Current expenditure includes requited payments other than for capital assets or for goods or services to be used in the production of capital assets, and unrequited payments for purposes other than permitting the recipients to acquire capital assets, compensating the recipients for damage or destruction of capital assets, or increasing the financial capital of the recipients. Current expenditure does not include government lending or repayments to the government, or government acquisition of equity for public policy purposes.

Capital expenditure is non-military spending to acquire fixed capital assets, land, intangible assets, government stocks, and nonmilitary, nonfinancial assets. Also included are capital grants.

Overall deficit/surplus is current and capital revenue and official grants received, less total expenditure and lending minus repayment.

Goods and services expenditure comprises all government payments in

exchange for goods and services, including wages and salaries.

Social services expenditure comprises expenditure on health, education, housing, welfare, social security, and community amenities. It also covers compensation for loss of income to the sick and temporarily disabled; payments to the elderly, the permanently disabled, and the unemployed; family, maternity, and child allowances; and the cost of welfare services such as care of the aged, the disabled, and children. Many expenditures relevant to environmental protection, such as pollution abatement, water supply, sanitation, and refuse collection are included indistinguishably in this category.

Data on government revenues and expenditures are collected by the IMF, through questionnaires distributed to member governments, and by the OECD. In general, the definition of government excludes nonfinancial public enterprises and public financial institutions (such as the central bank). Despite the IMF's efforts to systematize and standardize the collection of public finance data, statistics on public finance are often incomplete, untimely, and noncomparable. Inadequate statistical coverage precludes the presentation of subnational data, making cross-country comparisons potentially misleading.

Total central government expenditure as presented in the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* is a more limited measure of general government consumption than that shown in the national accounts because it excludes consumption expenditures by state and local governments. At the same time, the IMF's concept of central government expenditure is broader than the national accounts definition because it includes government gross domestic investment and transfer payments.

Central government can refer to one of two accounting concepts: consolidated or budgetary. For most countries central government finance data have been consolidated into one account, but for others only budgetary central government accounts are available. Countries reporting budgetary data are noted in Primary data documentation. Because budgetary accounts do not necessarily include all central government units, the picture they provide of central government activities is usually incomplete. A key issue is the failure to include the quasi-fiscal operations of the central bank. Central bank losses arising from monetary operations and subsidized financing can result in sizable quasifiscal deficits. Such deficits may also result from the operations of other financial intermediaries, such as public development finance institutions. Also missing from the data are governments' contingent liabilities for unfunded pension and national insurance plans.

Table 15. Balance of payments current account and international reserves

Goods and services exports and **goods and services imports** together comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services.

Net income refers to compensation earned by workers in an economy other than the one in which they are resident, for work performed and paid for by a resident of that economy, and investment income (receipts and payments on direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment, and receipts on reserve assets). Income derived from the use of intangible assets is recorded under business services.

Net current transfers consists of transactions in which residents of an economy provide or receive goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital transfers are current transfers.

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, income, and current transfers.

Gross international reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (31 December) London prices (\$385 an ounce in 1990 and \$274.45 an ounce in 2000).

The balance of payments is divided into two groups of accounts. The current account records transactions in goods and services, income, and current trans-

fers. The capital and financial account records capital transfers; the acquisition or disposal of nonproduced, nonfinancial assets (such as patents); and transactions in financial assets and liabilities. Gross international reserves are recorded in a third set of accounts, the international investment position, which records the stock of assets and liabilities.

The balance of payments is a double-entry accounting system that shows all flows of goods and services into and out of an economy; all transfers that are the counterpart of real resources or financial claims provided to or by the rest of the world without a quid pro quo, such as donations and grants; and all changes in residents' claims on, and liabilities to, nonresidents that arise from economic transactions. All transactions are recorded twice: once as a credit and once as a debit. In principle, the net balance should be zero, but in practice the accounts often do not balance. In these cases a balancing item, net errors and omissions, is included in the capital and financial account.

Discrepancies may arise in the balance of payments because there is no single source for balance of payments data and no way to ensure that data from different sources are fully consistent. Sources include customs data, monetary accounts of the banking system, external debt records, information provided by enterprises, surveys to estimate service transactions, and foreign exchange records. Differences in recording methods—for example, in the timing of transactions, in definitions of residence and ownership, and in the exchange rate used to value transactions—contribute to net errors and omissions. In addition, smuggling and other illegal or quasi-legal transactions may be unrecorded or misrecorded.

The concepts and definitions underlying the data in Table 15 are based on the fifth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual* (IMF 1993). That edition redefined as capital transfers some transactions previously included in the current account, such as debt forgiveness, migrants' capital transfers, and foreign aid to acquire capital goods. Thus the current account balance now more accurately reflects net current transfer receipts in addition to transactions in goods, services (previously nonfactor services), and income (previously factor income). Many countries still maintain their data collection systems according to the concepts and definitions in the fourth edition. Where necessary, the IMF converts data reported in earlier systems to conform with the fifth edition (see the Primary data documentation table in World Bank 1999). Values are in U.S. dollars converted at market exchange rates.

Table 16. Private sector finance

Private investment covers gross outlays by the private sector (including private nonprofit agencies) on additions to its fixed domestic assets. When direct estimates of private gross domestic fixed investment are not available, such investment is estimated as the difference between total gross domestic investment and consolidated public investment. No allowance is made for the depreciation of assets. Because private investment is often estimated as the difference between two estimated quantities -- domestic fixed investment and consolidated public investment -- private investment may be undervalued or overvalued and subject to errors over time.

Stock market capitalization (also called market value) is the sum of the market capitalizations of all firms listed on domestic stock exchanges, where each firm's market capitalization is its share price at the end of the year times the number of shares outstanding. Market capitalization, presented as one measure used to gauge a country's level of stock market development, suffers from conceptual and statistical weaknesses such as inaccurate reporting and different accounting standards.

Listed domestic companies refer to the number of domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Excluded are investment companies, mutual funds, and other collective investment vehicles. Data on stock market capitalization and listed domestic companies are from *Standard & Poor's Emerging Stock Market Factbook 2002*.

Interest rate spread (also known as the intermediation margin) is the difference between the interest rate charged by banks on short- and medium-term loans

to the private sector and the interest rate offered by banks to resident customers for demand, time, or savings deposits. Interest rates should reflect the responsiveness of financial institutions to competition and price incentives. However, the interest rate spread may not be a reliable measure of a banking system's efficiency to the extent that information about interest rates is inaccurate, banks do not monitor all bank managers, or the government sets deposit and lending rates.

Domestic credit provided by the banking sector includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other banking institutions for which data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other banking institutions include savings and mortgage loan institutions and building and loan associations.

In general, the indicators reported in table 16 do not capture the activities of the informal sector, which remains an important source of finance in developing economies.

Table 17. Role of government in the economy

Subsidies and other current transfers includes all unrequited, nonrepayable transfers on current account to private and public enterprises, and the cost to the public of covering the cash operating deficits on sales to the public by departmental enterprises.

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, or other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.

Military expenditure for members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is based on the NATO definition, which covers military-related expenditures of the defense ministry (including recruiting, training, construction, and the purchase of military supplies and equipment) and other ministries. Civilian-type expenditures of the defense ministry are excluded. Military assistance is included in the expenditure of the donor country. Purchases of military equipment on credit are recorded at the time the debt is incurred, not at the time of payment. Data for other countries that are not members of NATO generally cover expenditures of the ministry of defense; excluded are expenditures on public order and safety, which are classified separately.

Definitions of military spending differ depending on whether they include civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants-in-kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another. Official government data may omit some military spending, disguise financing through extrabudgetary accounts or unrecorded use of foreign exchange receipts, or fail to include military assistance or secret imports of military equipment. Current spending is more likely to be reported than capital spending. In some cases a more accurate estimate of military spending can be obtained by adding the value of estimated arms imports and nominal military expenditures. This method may understate or overstate spending in a particular year, however, because payments for arms may not coincide with deliveries.

The data in Table 17 are from the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Verification and Compliance's *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 2000*. The IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* is a primary source for data on military spending. It uses a consistent definition of defense spending based on the United Nations' classification of the functions of government and the NATO definition. The IMF checks data on defense spending for broad consistency with other macroeconomic data reported to it, but it is not always able to verify their accuracy and completeness. Moreover, country coverage is affected by delays or failure to report data. Thus most researchers supplement the IMF's data with independent assessments of military outlays by organizations such as Bureau of Verification and Compliance, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and the International Institute for Strategic Studies. However, these agencies rely heavily

on reporting by governments, on confidential intelligence estimates of varying quality, on sources that they do not or cannot reveal, and on one another's publications.

Composite ICRG risk rating is an overall index of investment risk in a country, taken from The PRS Group, Inc. *International Country Risk Guide*. The index is based on 22 components of risk. The PRS Group, Inc. collects information each component, groups these components into three major categories (political, financial, and economic), and converts the information into a single numerical risk assessment ranging from 0 to 100. Ratings below 50 indicate very high risk and those above 80 very low risk. Ratings are updated every six months.

Institutional Investor credit rating ranks, from 0 to 100, the probability of a country's default. A high number indicates a low probability of default. Institutional Investor country credit ratings are based on information provided by leading international banks. Responses are weighted using a formula that gives more importance to responses from banks with greater worldwide exposure and more sophisticated country analysis systems. Ratings are updated every month.

Risk ratings may be highly subjective, reflecting external perceptions that do not always capture a country's actual situation. But these subjective perceptions are the reality that policymakers face in the climate they create for foreign private inflows. Countries not rated favorably by credit risk rating agencies typically do not attract registered flows of private capital. The risk ratings presented here are not endorsed by the World Bank but are included for their analytical usefulness.

Highest marginal tax rate is the highest rate shown on the schedule of tax rates applied to the taxable income of individuals and corporations. The table also presents the income threshold above which the highest marginal tax rate applies for individuals.

Tax collection systems are often complex, containing many exceptions, exemptions, penalties, and other inducements that affect the incidence of taxation and thus influence the decisions of workers, managers, entrepreneurs, investors, and consumers. A potentially important influence on both domestic and international investors is the tax system's progressivity, as reflected in the highest marginal tax rate on individual and corporate income. Marginal tax rates for individuals generally refer to employment income. For some countries the highest marginal tax rate is also the basic or flat rate, and other surtaxes, deductions, and the like may apply.

Table 18. Power and transportation

Electric power consumption per capita measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants. **Electric power transmission and distribution losses** are losses in transmission between sources of supply and points of distribution, and in distribution to consumers, including pilferage.

The International Energy Agency collects data on electric power production and consumption from national energy agencies and adjusts those data to meet international definitions--for example, to account for self-production by establishments that, in addition to their main activities, generate electricity wholly or partly for their own use. In some countries self-production by households and small entrepreneurs is substantial because of their remoteness or because public power sources are unreliable, and in these adjustments may not adequately reflect actual output.

Although power plants' own-consumption and transmission losses are netted out, electric power consumption includes consumption by auxiliary stations, losses in transformers that are considered integral parts of those stations, and electricity produced by pumping installations. Where data are available, consumption covers electricity generated by all primary sources of energy: coal, oil, gas, nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, tide and wave, and combustible renewables. Neither production nor consumption data capture the reliability of supplies, including frequency of outages, breakdowns, and load factors.

Paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a

percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length. **Goods hauled by road** are the volume of goods transported by road vehicles, measured in millions of metric tons times kilometers traveled. **Goods transported by rail** measures the tonnage of goods transported times kilometers traveled per million dollars of GDP measured in PPP terms. **Air passengers carried** include both domestic and international aircraft passengers of air carriers registered in the country.

Data for most transport industries are not internationally comparable because--unlike for demographic statistics, national income accounts, and international trade data--the collection of infrastructure data has not been "internationalized". Data on roads are collected by the International Road Federation (IRF), and data on air transport by the International Civil Aviation Organization. National road associations are the primary source of IRF data; in countries where such an association is lacking or does not respond, other agencies are contacted, such as road directorates, ministries of transport or public works, or central statistical offices. As a result, the compiled data are of uneven quality.

Table 19. Communications, information, and science and technology

Daily newspapers are the number of copies distributed of newspapers published at least four times a week, per thousand people. **Radios** are the estimated number of radio receivers in use for broadcasts to the general public, per 1,000 people. Data on these two indicators are obtained from statistical surveys by UNESCO. In some countries definitions, classifications, and methods of enumeration do not entirely conform to UNESCO standards. For example, some countries report newspaper circulation as the number of copies printed rather than the number distributed. In addition, many countries impose radio license fees to help pay for public broadcasting, discouraging radio owners from declaring ownership. Because of these and other data collection problems, estimates of the number of newspapers and radios vary widely in reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

Television sets are the estimated number of sets in use, per 1,000 people. Data on television sets are supplied to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) through annual questionnaires sent to national broadcasting authorities and industry associations. Some countries require that television sets be registered. To the extent that households do not register some or all of their sets, the number of licensed sets may understate the true number of sets in use.

Telephone main lines are all telephone lines that connect a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network, per 1,000 people. **Mobile phones** refer to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the public switched telephone network, per 1,000 people. The ITU compiles data on telephone main lines and mobile phones through annual questionnaires sent to telecommunications authorities and operating companies. The data are supplemented by annual reports and statistical yearbooks of telecommunications ministries, regulators, operators, and industry associations.

Personal computers are the estimated number of self-contained computers designed to be used by a single person, per 1,000 people. Estimates by the ITU of the number of personal computers are derived from an annual questionnaire, supplemented by other sources. In many countries mainframe computers are used extensively, and thousands of users may be connected to a single mainframe computer; in such cases the number of personal computers understates the total use of computers.

Internet users are people connected to the worldwide network. Data on Internet users are based on reported estimates, derived from reported counts of Internet service provider (ISP) subscribers, or calculated by multiplying the number of hosts by an estimated multiplier. Internet hosts are computers connected directly to the worldwide network, each allowing many computer users to access the Internet.

Scientists and engineers in research and development (R&D) are the number of people trained to work in any field of science who are engaged in professional research and development activity (including administrators), per million people. Most such jobs require completion of tertiary education.

UNESCO collects data on scientists, engineers, and R&D expenditure from its

member states, mainly from official replies to UNESCO questionnaires and special surveys, as well as from official reports and publications, supplemented by information from other national and international sources. UNESCO reports either the stock of scientists and engineers or the number of economically active persons qualified to be scientists and engineers. Stock data generally come from censuses and are less timely than measures of the economically active population. UNESCO supplements these data with estimates of the number of qualified scientists and engineers by counting the number of people who have completed education at ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) levels 6 and 7. The data on scientists and engineers, normally calculated in terms of full-time equivalent staff, cannot take into account the considerable variations in quality of training and education.

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity. They include high-technology products such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery. The methodology used for determining a country's high-technology exports was developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in collaboration with Eurostat. Termed the "product approach" to distinguish it from a "sectoral approach," the method is based on the calculation of R&D intensity (R&D expenditure divided by total sales) for groups of products from six countries (Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States). Because industrial sectors characterized by a few high-technology products may also produce many low-technology products, the product approach is more appropriate for analyzing international trade than is the sectoral approach. To construct a list of high-technology manufactured products (services are excluded), the R&D intensity was calculated for products classified at the three-digit level of the Standard International Trade Classification revision 3. The final list was determined at the four- and five-digit level. At this level, since no R&D data were available, final selection was based on patent data and expert opinion. This methodology takes only R&D intensity into account. Other characteristics of high technology are also important, such as know-how, scientific and technical personnel, and technology embodied in patents; considering these characteristics would result in a different list. (See Hatzichronoglou 1997 for further details.)

Patent applications filed are applications filed with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention—a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years. Data on patents are from the World Intellectual Property Organization, which estimates that at the end of 1998 about 4 million patents were in force in the world.

Table 20. Global trade

Merchandise exports shows the f.o.b. (free on board) value in U.S. dollars, of goods provided to the rest of the world. **Merchandise imports** shows the c.i.f. (cost plus insurance and freight) value in U.S. dollars, of goods purchased from the rest of the world. **Manufactured exports and imports** refer to commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (nonferrous metals) and group 891 (arms and ammunition). **Commercial services** comprise all trade in services, including transportation, communication, and business services, excluding government services, which comprise services associated with government sectors (such as expenditures on embassies and consulates) and with regional and international organizations.

Data on merchandise exports and imports are derived from customs records and may not fully conform to the concepts and definitions contained in the fifth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual*. The value of exports is recorded as the cost of the goods delivered to the frontier of the exporting country for shipment – the f.o.b. value. Many countries collect and report trade data in U.S. dollars. When countries report in local currency, the value is converted at the average official exchange rate for the period. The value of imports is generally recorded as

the cost of the goods purchased by the importer plus the cost of transport and insurance to the frontier of the importing country – the c.i.f. value. Data on imports are derived from the same sources as data on exports. In principle, world exchange and imports should be identical. Similarly, exports from an economy should equal the sum of imports by the rest of the world from that economy. But differences in timing and definition result in discrepancies in reported values at all levels.

The data in this table come from the World Trade Organization (WTO). Data on merchandise trade come from the IMF *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*, supplemented by data from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistical Division and from national publications for countries that do not report to the IMF. Data on trade in manufactures come from the COMTRADE database. Where data are not available from the WTO, World Bank staff estimated the shares of manufactures using the most recent information available from the COMTRADE database. Wherever available, WTO reports merchandise trade data on the basis of the general system of trade, which includes goods imported for reexport. Two economies, Hong Kong (China) and Singapore, with substantial levels of reexports are noted in the table. Goods transported through a country en route to another are not included. Data on trade in commercial services are drawn from the IMF *Balance of Payments* database, supplemented by national publications from countries that do not report to the IMF.

Table 21. Aid and financial flows

Net private capital flows consists of private debt and nondebt flows. Private debt flows include commercial bank lending, bonds, and other private credits; nondebt private flows are foreign direct investment and portfolio equity investment. Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital flows, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital flows, and short-term capital flows as shown in the balance of payments.

The data on foreign direct investment are based on balance of payments data reported by the IMF, supplemented by data on net foreign direct investment reported by the OECD and official national sources. The internationally accepted definition of foreign direct investment is that provided in the fifth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual* (IMF 1993). The OECD has also published a definition, in consultation with the IMF, Eurostat, and the United Nations. Because of the multiplicity of sources and differences in definitions and reporting methods, more than one estimate of foreign direct investment may exist for a country, and data may not be comparable across countries.

Foreign direct investment data do not give a complete picture of international investment in an economy. Balance of payments data on foreign direct investment do not include capital raised in the host economies, which has become an important source of financing for investment projects in some developing countries. There is also increasing awareness that foreign direct investment data are limited because they capture only cross-border investment flows involving equity participation and omit nonequity cross-border transactions such as intrafirm flows of goods and services. For a detailed discussion of the data issues see Volume 1, Chapter 3, of the World Bank's *World Debt Tables 1993-94* (World Bank 1993b).

Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. **Present value of external debt** is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans.

Data on the external debt of low- and middle-income economies are gathered by the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System. World Bank staff calculate the indebtedness of developing countries using loan-by-loan reports submitted

by these countries on long-term public and publicly guaranteed borrowing, along with information on short-term debt collected by the countries or from creditors through the reporting systems of the Bank for International Settlements and the OECD. These data are supplemented by information on loans and credits from major multilateral banks and loan statements from official lending agencies in major creditor countries, and estimates from World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff. In addition, the table includes data on private nonguaranteed debt for 79 either reported to the World Bank or estimated by World Bank staff.

The present value of external debt provides a measure of future debt service obligations that can be compared with such indicators as gross national income, or GNI (gross national product, or GNP, in the 1968 System of National Accounts). It is calculated by discounting debt service (interest plus amortization) due on long-term external debt over the life of existing loans. Short-term debt is included at its face value. The data on debt are in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates. The discount rate applied to long-term debt is determined by the currency of repayment of the loan and is based on reference rates for commercial interest established by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and credits from the International Development Association (IDA) are discounted using an SDR (special drawing rights) reference rate, as are obligations to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). When the discount rate is greater than the interest rate of the loan, the present value is less than the nominal sum of future debt service obligations.

The debt indicators in the table are used to assess the sustainability of a country's debt service obligations, but there are no absolute rules that determine what values are too high. Empirical analysis of the experience of developing countries and their debt service difficulties become increasingly likely when the ratio of the present value of debt to exports reaches 200 percent. Still, what constitutes a sustainable debt burden varies from one country to another. Countries with fast-growing economies and exports are likely to be able to sustain higher debt levels.

Official development assistance (ODA) or official aid are presented in the table as on a per capita basis and as a percentage of gross national income (GNI). **Net official development assistance** consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of DAC, by multilateral institutions, and by certain Arab countries to promote economic development and welfare in recipient economies listed as developing by DAC. Loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent are included in ODA, as are technical cooperation and assistance. **Net official aid** refers to aid flows, net of repayments, from official donors to the transition economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and to certain advanced developing countries and territories as determined by DAC. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA.

The data cover bilateral loans and grants from DAC countries, multilateral organizations, and certain Arab countries. They do not reflect aid given by recipient countries to other developing countries. As a result, some countries that are net donors (such as Saudi Arabia) are shown in the table as aid recipients.

The data in the table do not distinguish among different types of aid (program, project, or food aid; emergency assistance; peacekeeping assistance; or technical cooperation), each of which may have a very different effect on the economy. Technical cooperation expenditures do not always directly benefit the economy to the extent that they defray costs incurred outside the country on the salaries and benefits of technical experts and the overhead costs of firms supplying technical services.

In 1999, to avoid double counting extrabudgetary expenditures reported by DAC countries and flows reported by the United Nations, all United Nations agencies revised their data to include only regular budgetary expenditures since 1990 (except for the World Food Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which revised their data from 1996 onward). These revisions have affected net official development assistance and official aid and, as a result, aid per capita and aid dependency ratios.

Because the table relies on information from donors, it is not consistent with

information recorded by recipients in the balance of payments, which often excludes all or some technical assistance—particularly payments to expatriates made directly by the donor. Similarly, grant commodity aid may not always be recorded in trade data or in the balance of payments. Moreover, although ODA estimates in balance of payments statistics are meant to exclude purely military aid, the distinction is sometimes blurred. Under DAC rules concessional refinancing of military aid may be counted as ODA; the definition used by the country of origin usually prevails.

Statistical methods

This section describes some of the statistical procedures used in preparing the *Selected World Development Indicators*. It covers the methods employed for calculating growth rates, the Gini Index, and the World Bank's Atlas methodology for calculating the conversion factor used to estimate gross national income (GNI) (formerly referred to as GNP) and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars.

Least-squares growth rate

Least-squares growth rates are used wherever there is a sufficiently long time series to permit a reliable calculation. No growth rate is calculated if more than half the observations in a period are missing.

The least-squares growth rate, r , is estimated by fitting a linear regression trendline to the logarithmic annual values of the variable in the relevant period. The regression equation takes the form

$$\ln X_t = a + bt,$$

which is equivalent to the logarithmic transformation of the compound growth equation,

$$X_t = X_0 (1 + r)^t.$$

In this equation, X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \log X_0$ and $b = \ln(1 + r)$ are the parameters to be estimated. If b^* is the least-squares estimate of b , the average annual growth rate, r , is obtained as $[\exp(b^*) - 1]$ and is multiplied by 100 to express it as a percentage.

The calculated growth rate is an average rate that is representative of the available observations over the entire period. It does not necessarily match the actual growth rate between any two periods.

Exponential growth rate

The growth rate between two points in time for certain demographic data, notably labor force and population, is calculated from the equation

$$r = \ln(p_n / p_1) / n,$$

where p_n and p_1 are the last and first observations in the period, n is the number of years in the period, and \ln is the natural logarithm operator. This growth rate is based on a model of continuous, exponential growth between two points in time. It does not take into account the intermediate values of the series. Note also that the exponential growth rate does not correspond to the annual rate of change measured at a one-year interval which is given by

$$(p_n - p_{n-1}) / p_{n-1}.$$

Geometric growth rate

The geometric growth rate is applicable to compound growth over discrete periods, such as the payment and reinvestment of interest or dividends. Although continuous growth, as modeled by the exponential growth rate, may be more realistic, most economic phenomena are measured only at intervals, in which case the compound growth model is appropriate. The average growth rate over n periods is calculated as

$$r = \exp[\ln(p_n / p_1) / n] - 1$$

Like the exponential growth rate, it does not take into account intermediate values of the series.

The Gini index

The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, and an index of 100 percent implies perfect inequality.

World Bank Atlas method

In calculating GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for certain operational purposes, the World Bank uses the Atlas conversion factor. The purpose of the Atlas conversion factor is to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the cross-country comparison of national incomes.

The Atlas conversion factor for any year is the average of a country's exchange rate (or alternative conversion factor) for that year and its exchange rates for the two preceding years, adjusted for the difference between the rate of inflation in the country, and through 2000, that in the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). For 2001, these countries include the Euro Zone, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. A country's inflation rate is measured by the change in its GDP deflator.

The inflation rate for G-5 countries (through 2000), or the Euro Zone, Japan, the United States (for 2001), representing international inflation, is measured by the change in the SDR deflator. (Special drawing rights, or SDRs, are the IMF's unit of account.) The SDR deflator is calculated as a weighted average of the G-5 countries' (through 2000, and the Euro Zone, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States for 2001) GDP deflators in SDR terms, the weights being the amount of each country's currency in one SDR unit. Weights vary over time because both the composition of the SDR and the relative exchange rates for each currency change. The SDR deflator is calculated in SDR terms first and then converted to U.S. dollars using the SDR to dollar Atlas conversion factor. The Atlas conversion factor is then applied to a country's GNI. The resulting GNI in U.S. dollars is divided by the midyear population to derive GNI per capita.

When official exchange rates are deemed to be unreliable or unrepresentative of the effective exchange rate during a period, an alternative estimate of the exchange rate is used in the Atlas formula (see below).

The following formulas describe the calculation of the Atlas conversion factor for year t :

$$e_t^* = \frac{1}{3} \left[e_{t-2} \left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-2}} / \frac{p_t^{SS}}{p_{t-2}^{SS}} \right) + e_{t-1} \left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}} / \frac{p_t^{SS}}{p_{t-1}^{SS}} \right) + e_t \right]$$

and the calculation of GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for year t :

$$Y_t^{\$} = (Y_t / N_t) / e_t^*$$

where e_t^* is the Atlas conversion factor (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , e_t is the average annual exchange rate (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , p_t is the GDP deflator for year t , p_t^{SS} is the SDR deflator in U.S. dollar

terms for year t , $Y_t^{\$}$ is the Atlas GNI per capita in U.S. dollars in year t , Y_t is current GNI (local currency) for year t , and N_t is the midyear population for year t .

Alternative conversion factors

The World Bank systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products. This applies to only a small number of countries, as shown in Primary data documentation table in *World Development Indicators 2002*. Alternative conversion factors are used in the Atlas methodology and elsewhere in the *Selected World Development Indicators* as single-year conversion factors.