

Annex

World Development Indicators

.

.

.

.

Contents

Key	140
Introduction	141
Maps	142
Table 1. Basic indicators	148
Population □ Area □ GNP per capita □ Inflation □ Adult literacy □ Life expectancy	
Table 2. Growth of production	150
GDP □ Agriculture □ Industry □ Manufacturing □ Services	
Table 3. Structure of production	152
GDP □ Agriculture □ Industry □ Manufacturing □ Services	
Table 4. Growth of consumption and investment	154
Public consumption □ Private consumption □ Gross domestic investment	
Table 5. Structure of demand	156
Public consumption □ Private consumption □ Gross domestic investment □ Gross domestic saving □ Exports of goods and nonfactor services □ Resource balance	
Table 6. Agriculture and food	158
Value added □ Cereal imports □ Food aid □ Fertilizer consumption □ Food production per capita	
Table 7. Industry	160
Share of value added in food and agriculture □ in textiles and clothing □ in machinery and transport equipment □ in chemicals □ in other manufacturing □ Value added in manufacturing	
Table 8. Commercial energy	162
Growth of energy production □ Growth of energy consumption □ Energy consumption per capita □ Energy imports as percentage of merchandise exports	
Table 9. Growth of merchandise trade	164
Export values □ Import values □ Growth of exports □ Growth of imports □ Terms of trade	

Table 10.	Structure of merchandise exports	166
	Fuels, minerals, and metals □ Other primary commodities □ Textiles and clothing □ Machinery and transport equipment □ Other manufactures	
Table 11.	Structure of merchandise imports	168
	Food □ Fuels □ Other primary commodities □ Machinery and transport equipment □ Other manufactures	
Table 12.	Origin and destination of merchandise exports	170
	Industrial market economies □ East European nonmarket economies □ High-income oil exporters □ Developing economies	
Table 13.	Origin and destination of manufactured exports	172
	Industrial market economies □ East European nonmarket economies □ High-income oil exporters □ Developing economies □ Value of manufactured exports	
Table 14.	Balance of payments and reserves	174
	Current account balance □ Receipts of workers' remittances □ Net direct private investment □ Gross international reserves □ in months of import coverage	
Table 15.	Flow of public and publicly guaranteed external capital	176
	Gross inflow of public and publicly guaranteed medium- and long-term loans □ Repayment of principal □ Net inflow of public and publicly guaranteed medium- and long-term loans	
Table 16.	External public debt and debt service ratios	178
	External public debt outstanding and disbursed □ as percentage of GNP □ Interest payments on external public and publicly guaranteed debt □ Debt service as percentage of GNP	
Table 17.	Terms of public borrowing	180
	Commitments □ Average interest rate □ Average maturity □ Average grace period	
Table 18.	Official development assistance from OECD and OPEC members	182
	Amount in dollars □ as percentage of donor GNP □ in national currencies □ Net bilateral flow to low-income countries	
Table 19.	Population growth, past and projected, and hypothetical stationary population	184
	Past growth of population □ Projected population □ Hypothetical size of stationary population □ Assumed year of reaching net reproduction rate of 1 □ Year of reaching stationary population	
Table 20.	Demographic and fertility-related indicators	186
	Crude birth rate □ Crude death rate □ Total fertility rate □ Percentage of married women using contraceptives	

Table 21. Labor force	188
Population of working age □ Labor force in agriculture □ in industry □ in services □ Growth of labor force, past and projected	
Table 22. Urbanization	190
Urban population as percentage of total population □ Growth of urban population □ Percentage in largest city □ in cities of over 500,000 persons □ Number of cities of over 500,000 persons	
Table 23. Indicators related to life expectancy	192
Life expectancy □ Infant mortality rate □ Child death rate	
Table 24. Health-related indicators	194
Population per physician □ per nursing person □ Daily calorie supply per capita	
Table 25. Education	196
Number enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group □ in secondary school □ in higher education □ Adult literacy	
Table 26. Defense and social expenditure	198
Defense expenditure as percentage of GNP □ as percentage of central government expenditure □ Per capita central government expenditure on defense □ on education □ on health	
Table 27. Income distribution	200
Percentage share of household income, by percentile groups of households	
Technical notes	202
Bibliography of data sources	214

Key

In each table, countries are listed in their group in ascending order of income per capita. The reference numbers indicating that order are shown in the alphabetical list of countries below.

Figures in the colored bands are summary measures for groups of countries. The letter *w* after a summary measure indicates that it is a weighted average; the letter *m*, that it is a median value; the letter *t*, that it is a total.

. . Not available.

(.) Less than half the unit shown.

All growth rates are in real terms.

Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

Afghanistan	9	Hong Kong	91	Peru	60
Albania	118	Hungary	119	Philippines	49
Algeria	80	India	17	Poland	122
Angola	50	Indonesia	41	Portugal	83
Argentina	84	Iran, Islamic Republic of	75	Romania	120
Australia	107	Iraq	76	Rwanda	16
Austria	105	Ireland	99	Saudi Arabia	96
Bangladesh	5	Israel	92	Senegal	36
Belgium	110	Italy	101	Sierra Leone	27
Benin	25	Ivory Coast	63	Singapore	93
Bhutan	2	Jamaica	62	Somalia	18
Bolivia	43	Japan	104	South Africa	86
Brazil	81	Jordan	72	Spain	100
Bulgaria	121	Kampuchea, Democratic	1	Sri Lanka	24
Burma	8	Kenya	35	Sudan	32
Burundi	14	Korea, Democratic Republic of	69	Sweden	116
Cameroon	56	Korea, Republic of	74	Switzerland	117
Canada	108	Kuwait	97	Syrian Arab Republic	71
Central African Republic	26	Lao People's Democratic Republic	3	Tanzania	19
Chad	4	Lebanon	79	Thailand	48
Chile	85	Lesotho	42	Togo	33
China	21	Liberia	40	Trinidad and Tobago	94
Colombia	66	Libya	95	Tunisia	67
Congo, People's Republic of	58	Madagascar	28	Turkey	70
Costa Rica	68	Malawi	11	Uganda	13
Cuba	57	Malaysia	77	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	123
Czechoslovakia	124	Mali	10	United Arab Emirates	98
Denmark	113	Mauritania	37	United Kingdom	103
Dominican Republic	64	Mexico	82	United States	112
Ecuador	61	Mongolia	65	Upper Volta	15
Egypt, Arab Republic of	46	Morocco	52	Uruguay	88
El Salvador	47	Mozambique	31	Venezuela	89
Ethiopia	6	Nepal	7	Viet Nam, Socialist Republic of	20
Finland	106	Netherlands	109	Yemen Arab Republic	38
France	111	New Zealand	102	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	39
German Democratic Republic	125	Nicaragua	53	Yugoslavia	87
Germany, Federal Republic of	114	Niger	29	Zaire	12
Ghana	34	Nigeria	54	Zambia	45
Greece	90	Norway	115	Zimbabwe	55
Guatemala	59	Pakistan	30		
Guinea	22	Panama	78		
Haiti	23	Paraguay	73		
Honduras	44				

Introduction

The World Development Indicators, produced as a by-product of the World Bank's statistical and analytical work, provide information on the main features of social and economic development. Over time, the World Bank has developed standard data formats for operational use, and its data bank has become increasingly geared to the provision of statistical inputs for internal information and decision papers. The broad range of internationally comparable statistical information is intended to be suitable for cross-economy analysis.

Most of the data collected by the World Bank are on its developing member countries. Because comparable data for developed market economies are readily available, these are also included in the indicators. Data for nonmarket economies, a few of which are members of the World Bank, are included if available in a comparable form.

Every effort has been made to standardize concepts, definitions, coverage, timing, and the evaluation of the basic data to ensure the greatest possible degree of comparability. Since the publication of the first World Development Indicators in 1978, considerable progress has been made, through the use of more uniform definitions and concepts, toward making the data more internationally comparable. Although the number of indicators included in this edition is greater than in the first edition, it is believed that the quality of the data has been substantially improved.

The indicators in Table 1 give a summary profile of economies. The data in other tables fall into the following broad areas: national accounts, agriculture, industry, energy, external trade, external debt, aid flows, other external transactions, demography, labor force, urbanization, social indicators, defense and social expenditure, and income distribution. Two of these tables appear for the first time this year, one on agriculture and food, the other on terms of public borrowing. The first is now included because of the importance of the agricultural sector and food aid in developing economies; the second, because of growing attention to the external obligations of developing countries.

Most of the information used in computing the indicators was drawn from the data files and publications of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations and specialized agencies.

For ease of reference, ratios and rates of growth are shown; absolute values are reported only in a few instances. Most growth rates were calculated for two periods: 1960–70 and 1970–81, or 1970–80 if data for 1981 were not available. All growth rates are in real terms and were computed, unless noted otherwise, by using the least-squares method. Because this method takes all observations in a period into account, the resulting growth rates reflect general trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values. Table entries in italics indicate that they are for years or periods other than those specified. All dollar figures are US dollars.

Some of the differences between figures shown this year and last year reflect not only updating but also revisions to historical series. They also reflect revisions to the estimates of population on the basis of new information from surveys and the 1980 round of censuses.

The economies included in the World Development Indicators are classified by GNP per capita. This classification is useful in distinguishing economies at different stages of development. Many of the economies included are also classified by dominant characteristics—to distinguish oil importers and exporters and to distinguish market and nonmarket industrial economies. The groups used in the tables are 34 low-income developing economies with a GNP per capita of less than \$410 in 1981, 60 middle-income developing economies with a GNP per capita of \$410 or more, 4 high-income oil exporters, 19 industrial market economies, and 8 East European nonmarket economies. Note that because of the paucity of data and the differences in the method for computing national income, estimates of GNP per capita are available only for nonmarket economies that are members of the World Bank.

The format of this edition generally follows that used in previous years, but some of the economies

have been reclassified to reflect changes in their income levels.

In each group, economies are listed in ascending order of income per capita, and that order is used in all tables. The alphabetical list in the key shows the reference number of each economy. Countries with populations of less than a million are not reported in the tables, largely for lack of comprehensive data. The technical notes for Table 1 show some basic indicators for 34 small countries that are members of the United Nations, the World Bank, or both.








Summary measures—totals, median values, or weighted averages—were calculated for the economy groups only if data were adequate and meaningful statistics could be obtained. Because China and India heavily bias the summary measures for all low-income economies, summary measures are separately shown for China and India and for other

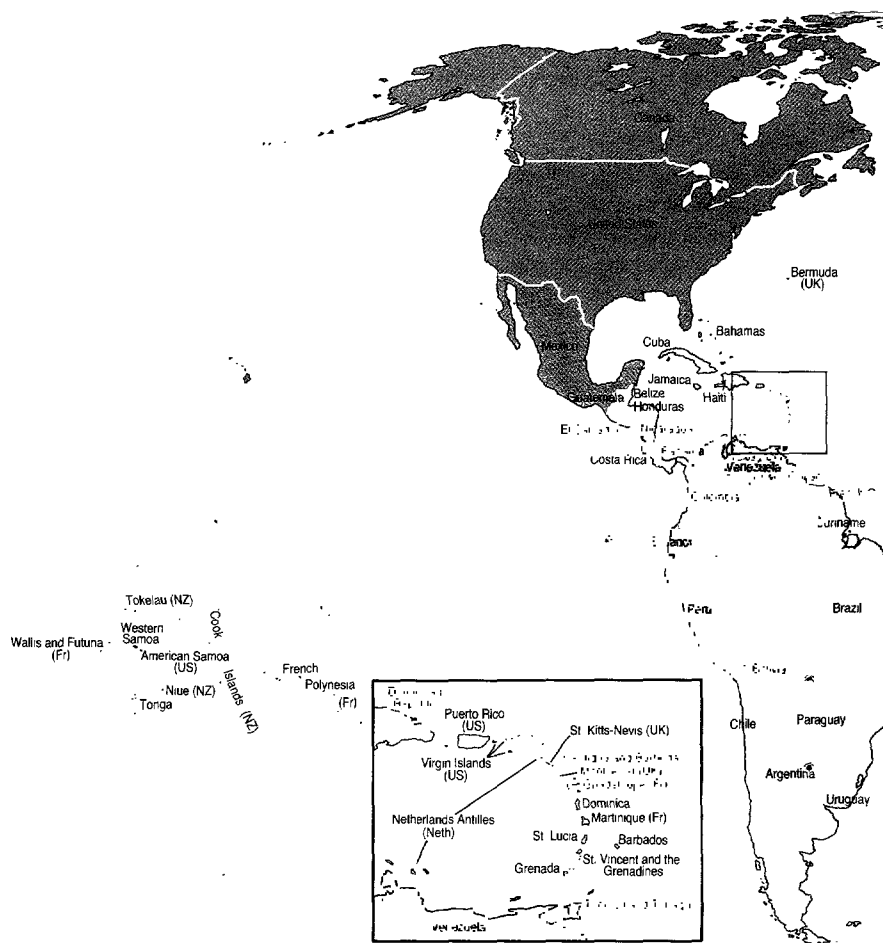
low-income economies. And because trade in oil affects the economic characteristics and performance of middle-income economies; summary measures are also shown for oil importers and for oil exporters. In this year's edition, the large group of middle-income economies is also divided into lower and upper categories to give greater meaning to the summary measures.

The weights used in computing the summary measures are described in the technical notes. The letter *w* after a summary measure indicates that it is a weighted average; the letter *m*, that it is a median value; the letter *t*, that it is a total. The median is the middle value of a data set arranged in order of magnitude. Because the coverage of economies is not uniform for all indicators and because the variation around central tendencies can be large, readers should exercise caution in comparing the summary measures for different

Groups of economies

The colors on the map show what group a country has been placed in on the basis of its GNP per capita and, in some instances, its distinguishing economic characteristics. For example, all low-income countries, those with a GNP per capita of less than \$410, are colored yellow. The groups are the same as those used in the 27 tables that follow, and they include only the 125 countries with a population of more than 1 million.

-  Low-income economies
-  Middle-income oil importers
-  Middle-income oil exporters
-  High-income oil exporters
-  Industrial market economies
-  East European nonmarket economies
-  Not included in the Indicators



indicators, groups, and years or periods.

Readers should also exercise caution in comparing indicators across economies. Although the statistics are drawn from sources generally considered the most authoritative and reliable, some of them, particularly those describing social features and income distribution, are subject to considerable margins of error. In addition, variations in national statistical practices mean that the data in certain instances are not strictly comparable. The data should thus be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences between economies.

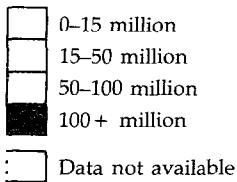
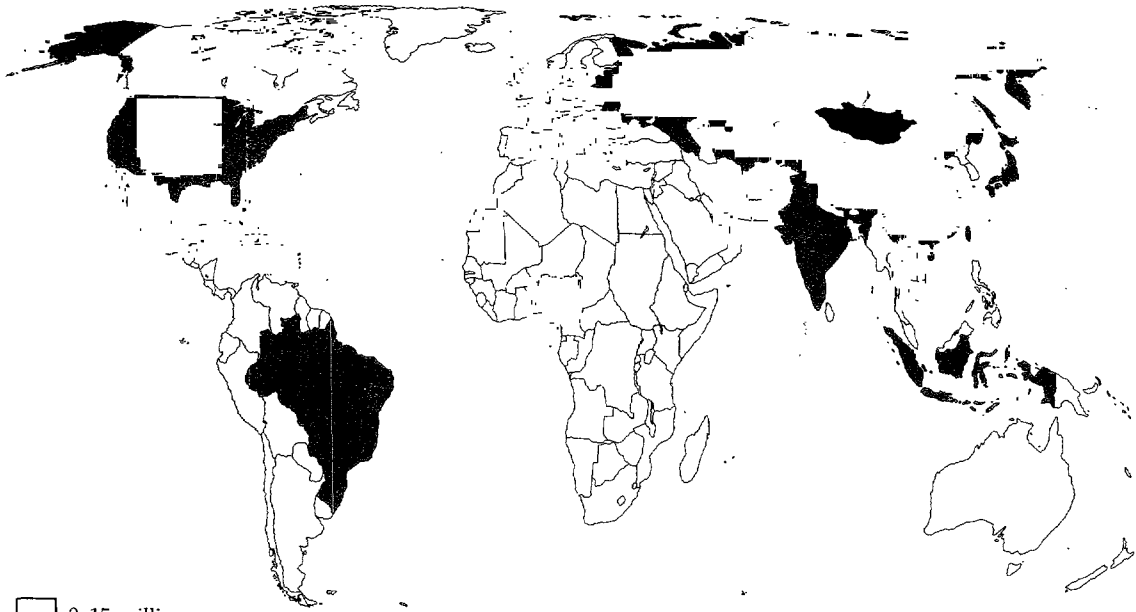
The technical notes should be referred to in any use of the data. These notes outline the methods, concepts, definitions, and data sources. The bibliography gives details of the data sources, which contain comprehensive definitions and descriptions of concepts used.

This year's edition again includes five world maps. The first map shows country names and the groups in which economies have been placed. The maps on the following pages show population, adult literacy, life expectancy at birth, and the share of agriculture in gross domestic product (GDP). The Eckert IV projection has been used for these maps because it maintains correct areas for all countries, though at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction. The maps have been prepared exclusively for the convenience of the readers of this book; the denominations used, and the boundaries shown, do not imply on the part of the World Bank and its affiliates any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

The World Development Indicators are prepared under the supervision of Ramesh Chander.



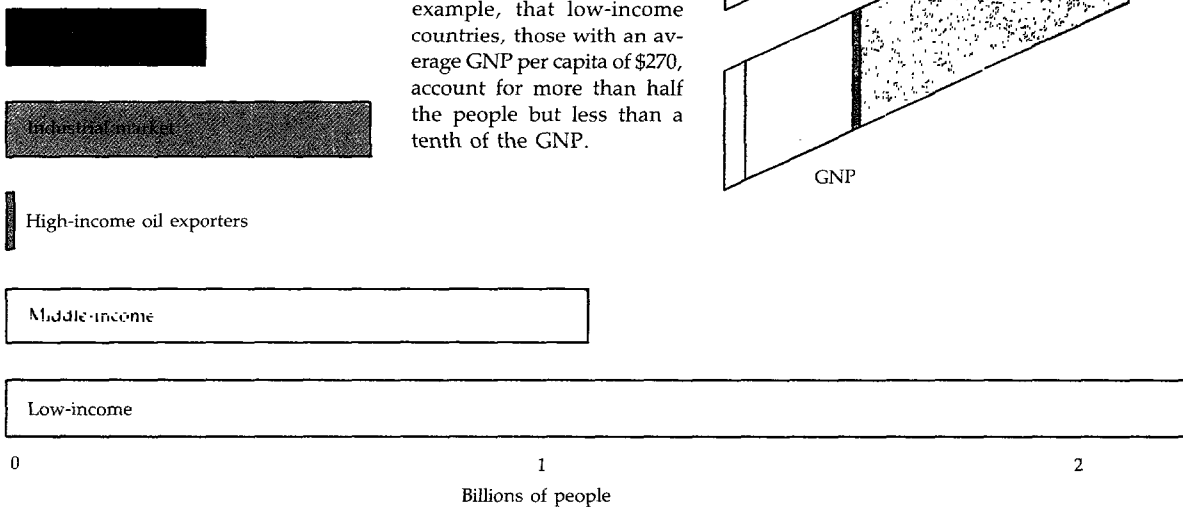
Population and GNP per capita



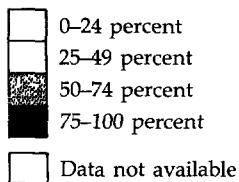
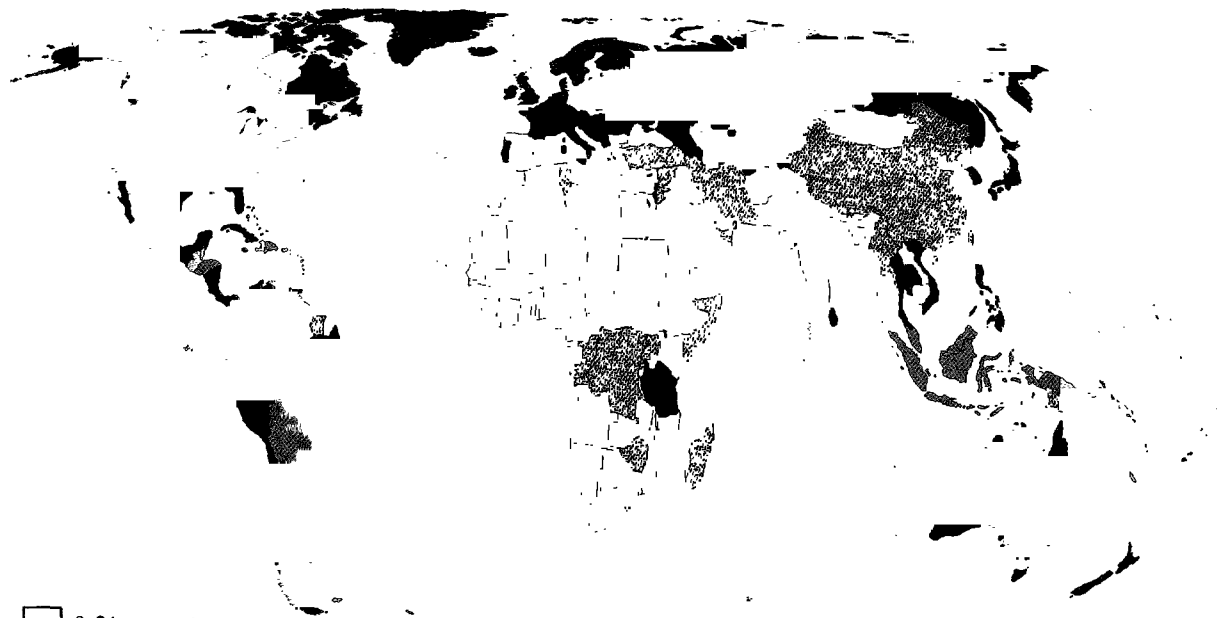
The colors on the map show the general size of a country's population. For example, countries with a population of less than 15 million are colored yellow. Note that Table 1 gives the pop-

ulation for each of 124 countries; the technical note to that table gives data for 34 more countries with a population of less than 1 million.

In the chart below, the world's population has been arranged by the GNP per capita of the countries that people live in. The chart shows, for example, that more than 2 billion people live in countries with a GNP per capita of less than \$410.

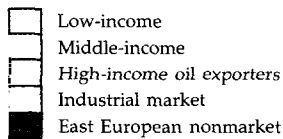
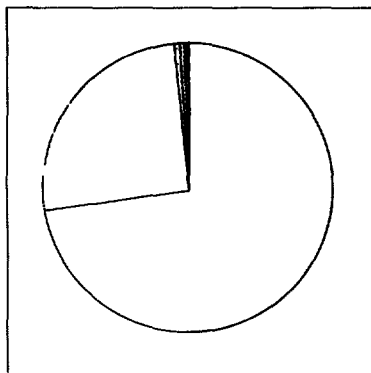


Adult literacy



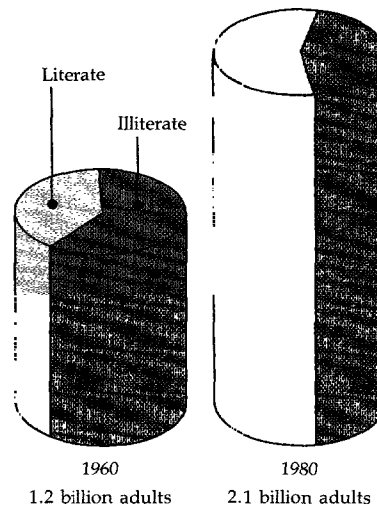
The adult literacy rate is the percentage of people over 15 who can read and write. The map classes countries by the rates given for individual countries in Table 1 and repeated in Table

25. For example, the countries colored yellow had an adult literacy rate of less than 25 percent in 1980.



The chart at left shows where the world's illiterate adults live—mostly in low-income countries, which account for half the world's people.

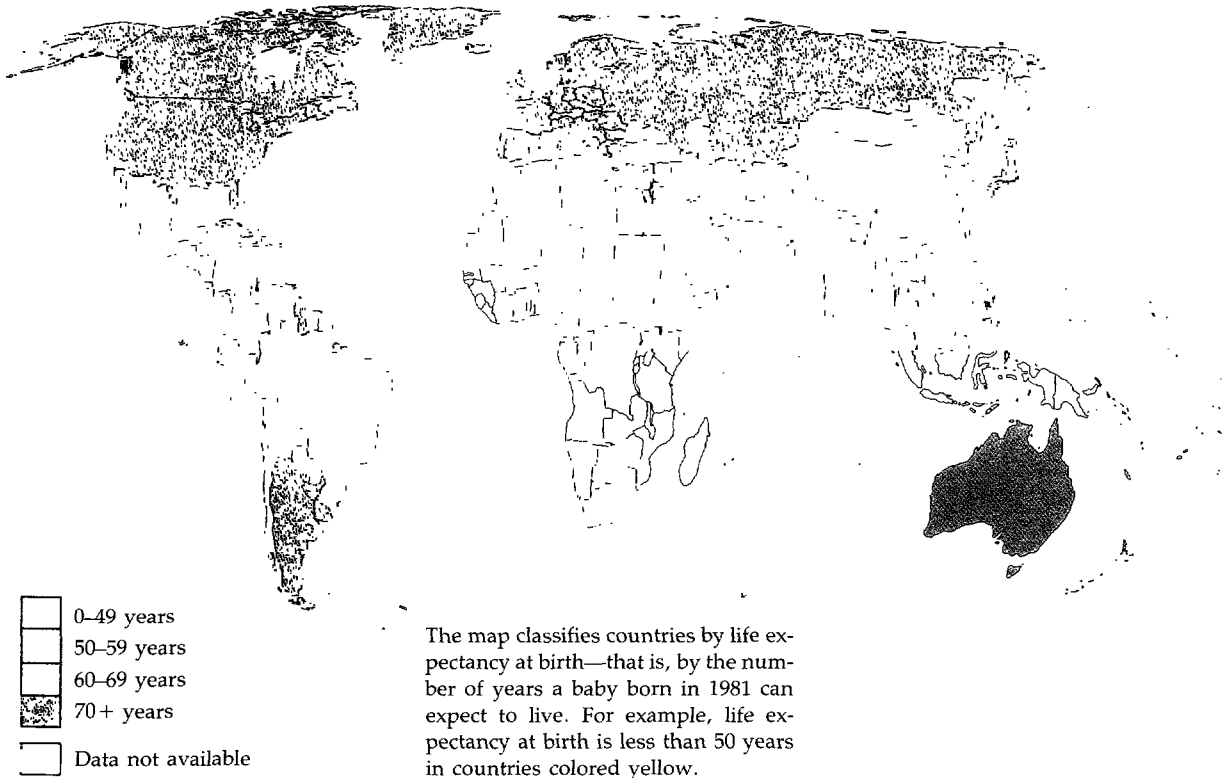
The chart at right shows how the proportion of illiterate and literate adults changed in developing countries between 1960 and 1980. The height of the cylinders reflects the total number of adults in developing countries in each of the two years. So, while the proportion of literate adults has increased—from 39 percent to 56 percent—the number of literate adults has increased even more—from 480 million to 1.2 billion.



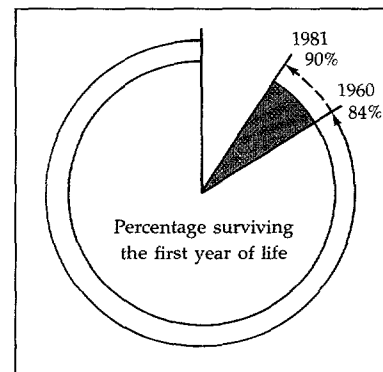
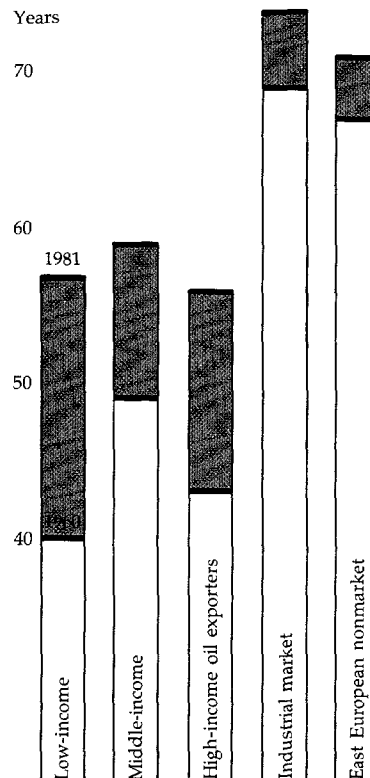
1960
1.2 billion adults

1980
2.1 billion adults

Life expectancy

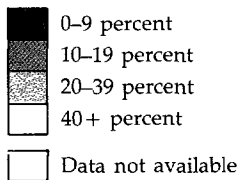


The chart at right shows how life expectancy has increased since 1960 for the various country groups. For example, life expectancy in the low-income countries has increased 17 years, from 41 for a baby born in 1960 to 58 for one born in 1981. Table 23 shows how individual countries have fared in relation to the average for their country group.



The chart above shows that the proportion of infants surviving the first year of life has increased from 84 percent in low-income countries in 1960 to 90 percent in 1981.

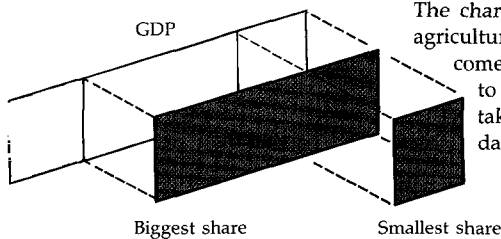
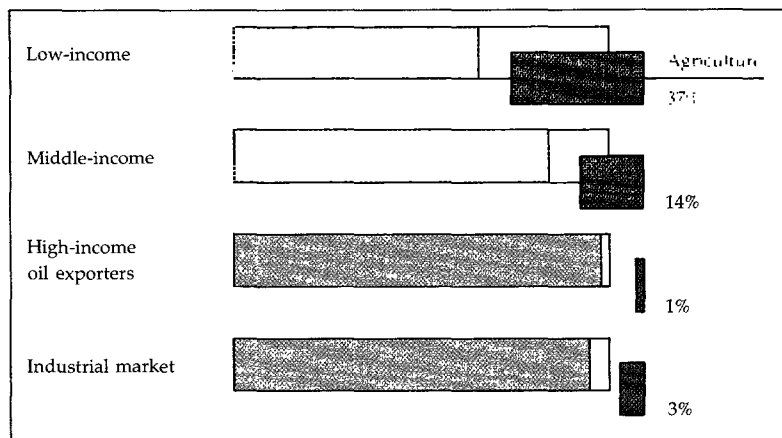
Share of agriculture in GDP



The value added by a country's agricultural sector divided by the gross domestic product gives the share of agriculture in GDP. In the map countries are classified by those shares. For

example, countries whose shares of agriculture in GDP range from 0 to 9 percent are colored dark green. The shares say nothing about absolute values of production.

The chart at right shows the weighted average of agriculture's share in GDP for each group of countries. For example, the weighted average for low-income countries is 37 percent, that for industrial countries 3 percent. This difference shows that as GNP per capita goes up, the share of agriculture in GDP goes down. It is not that the agricultural sector gets smaller, but that the industrial and services sectors get larger.



The chart at left shows the range of agriculture's share in GDP for low-income countries, from 24 percent to 75 percent. The figures are taken from Table 3, which gives data for individual countries.

Table 1. Basic indicators

	Population (millions) Mid-1981	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita		Average annual rate of inflation ^a		Adult literacy (percent) 1980 ^a	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1981
			Dollars 1981	Average annual growth (percent) 1960-81 ^b	1960-70 ^c 1970-81 ^d			
Low-income economies	2 210.5	31 020	270	2.9	3.5	11.2	52	58
China and India	1 681.5	12 849	280	3.5			56	61
Other low-income	529.0	18 171	240	0.8	3.3	11.6	40	50
1 Kampuchea, Dem		181			3.8			
2 Bhutan	1.3	47	80	0.1				45
3 Lao, PDR	3.5	237	80				44	43
4 Chad	4.5	1,284	110	-2.2	4.6	7.4	15	43
5 Bangladesh	90.7	144	140	0.3	3.7	15.7	26	48
6 Ethiopia	32.0	1,222	140	1.4	2.1	4.1	15	46
7 Nepal	15.0	141	150	0.0	7.7	9.3	19	45
8 Burma	34.1	677	190	1.4	2.7	10.7	66	54
9 Afghanistan	16.3	648			11.9	5.0	20	37
10 Mali	6.9	1,240	190	1.3	5.0	9.7	10	45
11 Malawi	6.2	118	200	2.7	2.4	10.3	25	44
12 Zaire	29.8	2,345	210	-0.1	29.9	35.3	55	50
13 Uganda	13.0	236	220	-0.6	3.2	41.2	52	48
14 Burundi	4.2	28	230	2.4	2.8	11.6	25	45
15 Upper Volta	6.3	274	240	1.1	1.3	9.5	5	44
16 Rwanda	5.3	26	250	1.7	13.1	13.4	50	46
17 India	690.2	3,288	260	1.4	7.1	8.1	36	52
18 Somalia	4.4	638	280	-0.2	4.5	12.6	60	39
19 Tanzania	19.1	945	280	1.9	1.8	11.9	79	52
20 Viet Nam	55.7	330					87	63
21 China	991.3	9,561	300	5.0			69	67
22 Guinea	5.6	246	300	0.2	1.5	4.6	20	43
23 Haiti	5.1	28	300	0.5	4.0	10.0	23	54
24 Sri Lanka	15.0	66	300	2.5	1.8	13.1	85	69
25 Benin	3.6	113	320	0.6	1.9	9.4	28	50
26 Central African Rep	2.4	623	320	0.4	4.1	12.6	33	43
27 Sierra Leone	3.6	72	320	0.4		12.2	15	47
28 Madagascar	9.0	587	330	-0.5	3.2	10.6	50	48
29 Niger	5.7	1,267	330	-1.6	2.1	12.2	10	45
30 Pakistan	84.5	804	350	2.8	3.3	13.1	24	50
31 Mozambique	12.5	802					33	
32 Sudan	19.2	2,506	380	-0.3	3.7	15.9	32	47
33 Togo	2.7	57	380	2.5	1.3	8.9	18	48
34 Ghana	11.8	239	400	-1.1	7.6	36.4		54
Middle-income economies	1 128.4	41 198	1 500	3.7	3.0	13.1	65	60
Oil exporters	506.5	15 036	1 250	3.8	3.0	12.9	58	57
Oil importers	621.9	26 072	1 670	3.7	3.0	13.0	72	63
Lower middle-income	663.7	19 302	950	3.4	2.8	11.1	59	57
35 Kenya	17.4	583	420	2.9	1.6	10.2	47	56
36 Senegal	5.9	196	430	-0.3	1.7	7.9	10	44
37 Mauritania	1.6	1,031	460	1.5	2.1	9.0	17	44
38 Yemen Arab Rep	7.3	195	460	5.5		15.6	21	43
39 Yemen, PDR	2.0	333	460				40	46
40 Liberia	1.9	111	520	1.2	1.9	8.9	25	54
41 Indonesia	149.5	1,919	530	4.1		20.5	62	54
42 Lesotho	1.4	30	540	7.0	2.7	10.5	52	52
43 Bolivia	5.7	1,099	600	1.9	3.5	23.0	63	51
44 Honduras	3.8	112	600	1.1	2.9	9.1	60	59
45 Zambia	5.8	753	600	0.0	7.6	8.4	44	51
46 Egypt	43.3	1,001	650	3.5	2.6	11.1	44	57
47 El Salvador	4.7	21	650	1.5	0.5	10.8	62	63
48 Thailand	48.0	514	770	4.6	1.8	10.0	86	63
49 Philippines	49.6	300	790	2.8	5.8	13.1	75	63
50 Angola	7.8	1,247						42
51 Papua New Guinea	3.1	462	840	2.5	4.0	8.6	32	51
52 Morocco	20.9	447	860	2.4	2.0	8.2	28	57
53 Nicaragua	2.8	130	860	0.6	1.8	14.2	90	57
54 Nigeria	87.6	924	870	3.5	4.0	14.2	34	49
55 Zimbabwe	7.2	391	870	1.0	1.3	10.1	69	55
56 Cameroon	8.7	475	880	2.8	4.2	10.6		50
57 Cuba	9.7	115					95	73
58 Congo Peop e's Rep	1.7	342	1,110	1.0	5.9	11.8		60
59 Guatemala	7.5	109	1,140	2.6	0.3	10.4		59
60 Peru	17.0	1,285	1,170	1.0	10.4	34.3	80	58
61 Ecuador	8.6	284	1,180	4.3	6.1	14.1	81	62
62 Jamaica	2.2	11	1,180	0.8	4.0	16.8	90	71
63 Ivory Coast	8.5	322	1,200	2.3	2.8	13.0	35	47
64 Dominican Rep	5.6	49	1,260	3.3	2.1	9.1	67	62

	Population (millions) Mid-1981	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita		Average annual rate of inflation ^a (percent)		Adult literacy (percent) 1980 ^e	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1981
			Dollars 1981	Average annual growth (percent) 1960-81 ^b	1960-70 ^c	1970-81 ^d		
65 Mongolia	1.7	1,565						64
66 Colombia	26.4	1,139	1,380	3.2	11.9	22.4	81	63
67 Tunisia	6.5	164	1,420	4.8	3.6	8.2	62	61
68 Costa Rica	2.3	51	1,430	3.0	1.9	15.9	90	73
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	18.7	121						66
70 Turkey	45.5	781	1,540	3.5	5.6	32.7	60	62
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	9.3	185	1,570	3.8	2.6	12.0	58	65
72 Jordan	3.4	98	1,620				70	62
73 Paraguay	3.1	407	1,630	3.5	3.1	12.4	84	65
Upper middle-income	464.7	21 806	2 490	4.2	3.0	18.6	76	65
74 Korea, Rep. of	33.9	36	1,700	6.0	17.0	13.0	91	61
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	40.1	1,648			-0.5	20.7	50	58
76 Iraq	13.5	435				1.7		57
77 Malaysia	14.2	330	1,840	4.3	-0.3	7.4	60	65
78 Panama	1.9	77	1,910	3.1	1.6	7.6	85	71
79 Lebanon	2.7	10				1.4	14.6	66
80 Algeria	19.6	2,382	2,140	3.2	2.7	13.4	35	56
81 Brazil	120.5	8,512	2,220	5.1	46.1	42.1	76	64
82 Mexico	71.2	1,973	2,250	3.8	3.5	19.1	83	66
83 Portugal	9.8	92	2,520	4.8	3.0	17.0	78	72
84 Argentina	28.2	2,767	2,560	1.9	21.4	134.2	93	71
85 Chile	11.3	757	2,560	0.7	33.0	164.6		68
86 South Africa	29.5	1,221	2,770	2.3	3.0	12.8		63
87 Yugoslavia	22.5	256	2,790	5.0	12.6	19.4	85	71
88 Uruguay	2.9	176	2,820	1.6	51.1	60.2	94	71
89 Venezuela	15.4	912	4,220	2.4	1.3	12.5	82	68
90 Greece	9.7	132	4,420	5.4	3.2	14.8		74
91 Hong Kong	5.2	1	5,100	6.9	2.4	18.4	90	75
92 Israel	4.0	21	5,160	3.6	6.2	45.5		73
93 Singapore	2.4	1	5,240	7.4	1.1	5.2	83	72
94 Trinidad and Tobago	1.2	5	5,670	2.9	3.2	18.7	95	72
High-income oil exporters	15.0	4 012	13 460	6.2		18.2	32	57
95 Libya		1,700	1,400	1.0	3.0	17.0		57
96 Saudi Arabia	9.3	2,150	12,600	7.8		24.3	25	55
97 Kuwait	1.5	18	20,900	-0.4		18.2	60	70
98 United Arab Emirates	1.1	84	24,660				56	63
Industrial market economies	719.6	30 935	11 120	3.4	4.3	9.9	99	75
99 Iceland	0.4	11	1,200	1.1	3.0	14.0	91	74
100 Spain	38.0	505	5,640	4.2	8.2	16.0		74
101 Italy	56.2	301	6,960	3.6	4.4	15.7	98	74
102 New Zealand	3.3	269	7,700	1.5	3.6	12.9	99	74
103 United Kingdom	56.0	245	9,110	2.1	4.1	14.4	99	74
104 Japan	117.6	372	10,080	6.3	5.1	7.4	99	77
105 Austria	7.6	84	10,210	4.0	3.7	6.1	99	73
106 Finland	4.8	337	10,680	3.6	6.0	12.0	100	75
107 Australia	14.9	7,687	11,080	2.5	3.1	11.5	100	74
108 Canada	24.2	9,976	11,400	3.3	3.1	9.3	99	75
109 Netherlands	14.2	41	11,790	3.1	5.4	7.6	99	76
110 Belgium	9.9	31	11,920	3.8	3.6	7.3	99	73
111 France	54.0	547	12,190	3.8	4.2	9.9	99	76
112 United States	229.8	9,363	12,820	2.3	2.9	7.2	99	75
113 Denmark	5.1	43	13,120	2.6	6.4	10.0	99	75
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	61.7	249	13,450	3.2	3.2	5.0	99	73
115 Norway	4.1	324	14,060	3.5	4.4	8.8	99	76
116 Sweden	8.3	450	14,870	2.6	4.3	10.0	99	77
117 Switzerland	6.4	41	17,430	1.9	4.4	4.8	99	76
East European nonmarket economies	390.6	33 423					99	72
118 -II-								73
119 Hungary	10.7	93	2,100 ^b	5.0		2.9	99	71
120 Romania	22.5	238	2,540 ^b	8.2	-0.2		98	71
121 Bulgaria	8.9	111						73
122 Poland	35.9	313					98	73
123 USSR	268.0	22,402					100	72
124 Czechoslovakia	15.3	128						72
125 German Dem. Rep.	16.7	108						73

a See the technical notes. b Because data for the early 1960s are not available, figures in italics are for periods other than that specified. c Figures in italics are for 1961-70, not 1960-70. d. Figures in italics are for 1970-80, not 1970-81. e Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. See the technical notes.

Table 2. Growth of production

	Average annual growth rate (percent)									
	GDP		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b
Low-income economies	4.6	4.5	2.2	2.3	6.6	3.6	5.4	2.9	4.2	4.6
China and India	1.5	4.8	1.5	2.4	8.3	6.4			5.2	4.8
Other low-income	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.3	6.6	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.2	4.6
1 Kampuchea, Dem	3.1									
2 Bhutan										
3 Lao, PDR										
4 Chad	0.5									
5 Bangladesh	3.7	4.2	2.7	2.4	8.0	9.0	6.6	11.2	4.2	5.3
6 Ethiopia	4.4	2.2	2.2	0.9	7.4	1.8	8.0	2.8	7.8	4.2
7 Nepal	2.5	2.1								
8 Burma	2.6	4.8	4.1	4.7	2.8	5.6	3.4	4.6	1.5	4.7
9 Afghanistan	2.0	3.9		3.2		3.2		2.8		5.3
10 Mali	3.3	4.6		4.0		2.4				5.9
11 Malawi	4.9	5.6								
12 Zaire	3.4	-0.2		1.5		-0.8		-2.3		-0.4
13 Uganda	5.6	-1.6		-0.8		-9.8		-9.3		-0.7
14 Burundi	4.4	3.2		2.2		8.5		5.9		3.5
15 Upper Volta	3.0	3.6		1.4		2.9		3.4		5.8
16 Rwanda	2.7	5.3								
17 India	3.4	3.6	1.9	1.9	5.4	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.6	5.2
18 Somalia	1.0	3.9	-0.6		3.4		4.0		4.2	
19 Tanzania	6.0	5.1		5.5		2.2		2.9		5.4
20 Viet Nam	3.8									
21 China	5.2	5.5	1.6	2.8	11.2	8.3			5.7	4.4
22 Guinea	3.5	3.0								
23 Haiti	0.2	3.4	-0.6	1.1	0.2	7.1	-0.1	7.6	1.1	3.5
24 Sri Lanka	4.6	4.3	3.0	3.0	6.6	4.2	6.3	2.1	4.6	5.0
25 Benin	2.6	3.3								
26 Central African Rep	1.9	1.6	0.8	2.3	5.4	4.0	5.4	-4.3	1.8	()
27 Sierra Leone	4.3	1.9		2.4		-3.6		3.7		4.5
28 Madagascar	2.9	0.3		0.3		0.3				0.4
29 Niger	2.9	3.1	3.3	-3.0	13.9	11.4			()	6.9
30 Pakistan	6.7	4.8	4.9	2.6	10.0	5.5	9.4	4.4	7.0	6.1
31 Mozambique										
32 Sudan	1.3	4.1		2.3		3.2		1.5		6.0
33 Togo	8.5	3.2		1.5		6.2		-10.4		3.2
34 Ghana	2.1	-0.2		0.0		-2.2		-1.0		0.4
Middle-income economies	6.0	5.6	2.1	3.0	7.4	6.8	6.7	5.9	5.5	6.1
Oil exporters	6.3	6.2	2.3	3.4	7.4	7.6	7.4	6.7	4.8	7.2
Oil importers	5.5	5.4	3.5	2.9	7.0	5.9	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
Lower middle-income	5.0	5.6	3.0	3.2	6.3	7.4	7.1	5.8	5.3	6.0
35 Kenya	5.9	5.8		4.2		8.5		9.5		6.0
36 Senegal	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.6	4.4	4.1	6.2	2.0	1.7	0.9
37 Mauritania	6.7	1.7	1.4	3.1	14.1	-4.0	9.2	4.6	7.4	5.2
38 Yemen Arab Rep.		8.7		3.6		13.9		12.1		11.7
39 Yemen, PDR										
40 Liberia	5.1	1.3		4.0		-0.7		5.6		1.4
41 Indonesia	3.9	7.8	2.7	3.8	5.2	11.2	3.3	13.9	4.8	9.5
42 Lesotho	5.2	8.4		4.3		12.9		9.6		9.2
43 Bolivia	5.2	4.4	3.0	2.9	6.2	3.7	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2
44 Honduras	5.3	3.8	5.7	1.9	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6
45 Zambia	5.0	0.4		1.8		-0.4		0.3		1.2
46 Egypt	4.3	8.1	2.9	2.9	5.4	7.6	4.8	8.7	4.7	11.8
47 El Salvador	5.9	3.1	3.0	2.3	8.5	3.3	8.8	2.4	6.5	3.3
48 Thailand	8.4	7.2	5.6	4.5	11.9	9.9	11.4	10.3	9.1	7.5
49 Philippines	5.1	6.2	4.3	4.9	6.0	8.4	6.7	6.9	5.2	5.3
50 Angola										
51 Papua New Guinea	6.7	1.9								
52 Morocco	4.4	5.2	4.7	()	4.2	5.8	4.2	5.4	4.4	6.4
53 Nicaragua	7.3	0.8	7.8	2.7	10.4	2.1	11.4	2.8	5.8	-0.8
54 Nigeria	3.1	4.5	-0.4	-0.4	14.7	6.0	9.1	12.4	2.3	7.4
55 Zimbabwe	4.3	1.8								
56 Cameroon	3.7	6.3		3.9		9.4		5.3		6.8
57 Cuba										
58 Congo, People's Rep	2.3	5.1	1.8	2.1	7.4	13.6	7.4	-1.8	1.1	2.2
59 Guatemala	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.3	7.8	7.3	8.2	5.9	5.5	5.4
60 Peru	4.9	3.0	3.7	0.3	5.0	3.4	5.7	2.9	5.3	3.5
61 Ecuador		8.6		2.9		12.5		10.8		8.7
62 Jamaica	4.4	-1.2	1.5	0.5	4.8	-3.6	5.7	-2.6	4.6	()
63 Ivory Coast	8.0	6.2	4.2	4.7	11.5	9.3	11.6	5.8	9.7	5.8
64 Dominican Rep	4.5	6.3	2.1	3.2	6.0	7.6	5.0	6.1	5.0	6.7

	Average annual growth rate (percent)									
	GDP		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b
65 Mongolia										
66 Colombia	5.1	5.7	3.5	4.7	6.0	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.8
67 Tunisia	4.7	7.3	2.0	4.1	8.2	9.3	7.8	11.7	4.5	7.5
68 Costa Rica	6.5	5.2	5.7	2.2	9.4	7.4	10.6	7.1	5.7	5.2
69 Korea, Dem Rep.										
70 Turkey	6.0	5.4	2.5	3.2	9.6	6.1	10.9	5.5	6.9	6.2
71 Syrian Arab Rep	4.6	10.0		8.2		9.8		8.2		10.8
72 Jordan										
73 Paraguay	4.2	8.8		7.0		11.0		8.1		9.1
Upper middle-income	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>
74 Iran, Islamic Rep of	11.3		4.4		13.4		12.0		10.0	
75 Iran, Islamic Rep of	6.1		5.7		4.7		5.9		8.3	
76 Iraq	6.5	7.8	5.2		9.3		11.1		8.5	
77 Malaysia	7.8	4.6	5.7	2.0	10.4	4.1	10.5	2.7	7.6	5.3
78 Panama	4.9	-5.4	6.3		4.5		5.0		4.8	
79 Lebanon	4.3	6.9	0.1	3.9	11.6	7.6	7.8	11.6	-1.1	6.4
80 Algeria	5.4	8.4		5.2		9.1		8.7		8.3
81 Brazil	7.6	6.5	4.5	3.4	9.4	7.4	10.1	7.1	7.3	6.6
82 Mexico	6.2	4.4	1.3	-0.8	8.8	4.4	8.9	4.5	5.9	6.0
83 Portugal	4.3	1.9	1.8	2.5	5.8	1.4	5.6	0.7	3.8	2.2
84 Argentina	4.4	2.1	3.1	3.0	4.4	0.7	5.5	(.)	4.6	2.9
85 Chile	6.3	3.7								
86 South Africa	5.8	5.7	3.3	2.6	6.2	6.8	5.7	7.1	6.9	5.6
87 Yugoslavia	1.2	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.1	3.5	1.5	4.3	1.0	2.9
88 Uruguay	6.0	4.5	5.8	3.4	4.6	2.7	6.4	5.3	7.3	5.9
89 Venezuela	6.9	4.4	3.5	1.7	9.4	4.5	10.2	5.5	7.1	5.2
90 Greece	10.0	9.9		-3.0				10.1		
91 Hong Kong	8.1	4.0								
92 Israel	8.8	8.5	5.0	1.7	12.5	9.0	13.0	9.7	7.7	8.5
93 Singapore	4.0	5.5		-1.8		4.0		1.3		6.9
94 Trinidad and Tobago										
High-income oil exporters	<i>5.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>12.2</i>					
95 Saudi Arabia	5.7	2.3		7.1		-2.2		9.2		9.6
96 Saudi Arabia		10.6		5.3		10.2		6.5		12.2
97 Kuwait										
98 United Arab Emirates										
Industrial market economies	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>
99 Ireland	4.2	4.0	0.9		6.1				4.3	
100 Spain	7.1	3.2		2.1		3.9		6.0		4.5
101 Italy	5.5	2.9	2.6	1.3	6.6	2.9	8.0	3.7	5.1	3.2
102 New Zealand	3.6	2.0								
103 United Kingdom	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.6	3.1	0.4	3.3	-0.5	2.8	2.5
104 Japan	10.4	4.5	2.1	0.2	13.0	5.6	13.6	6.5	10.2	4.2
105 Austria	4.6	3.5	1.2	1.9	5.4	3.2	5.2	3.4	4.4	3.9
106 Finland	4.3	3.1	0.5	0.0	5.2	3.3	6.1	3.7	5.0	3.6
107 Australia	5.6	3.3	2.0		5.9		5.5		4.0	
108 Canada	5.6	3.8	2.5	1.8	6.3	2.9	6.8	3.2	5.5	4.3
109 Netherlands	5.2	2.7	2.8	3.9	6.8	2.0	6.6	2.6	5.1	3.7
110 Belgium	4.7	3.0	-0.5	0.7	5.5	3.1	6.2	3.0	4.6	3.5
111 France	5.5	3.3	1.6	0.5	7.1	2.7	7.8	3.2	5.0	4.2
112 United States	4.3	2.9	0.5	1.6	4.6	2.3	5.3	2.9	4.4	3.3
113 Denmark	4.5	2.1	0.1	2.6	5.2	1.1	5.2	3.1	4.6	2.5
114 Germany, Fed Rep	4.4	2.6	1.5	1.3	4.8		5.4	2.1	4.2	2.5
115 Norway	4.3	4.5	0.7	2.2	5.5	5.0	4.8	1.3	5.0	4.5
116 Sweden	4.4	1.8	0.8	-1.1	6.2	0.8	5.9	0.7	3.9	2.7
117 Switzerland	4.3	0.7								
East European nonmarket economies										
118 Albania										
119 Hungary ^c	5.3	5.0	3.2	2.9	6.3	5.8	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.0
120 Romania ^c	8.6	9.1	1.7	4.9	12.8	9.2				
121 Bulgaria										
122 Poland										
123 USSR										
124 Czechoslovakia										
125 German Dem Rep										

a. Figures in italics are for 1961-70, not 1960-70. b. Figures in italics are for 1970-80, not 1970-81. c. Services include the unallocated share of GDP. d. Based on net material product.

Table 3. Structure of production

	GDP		Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)							
	(millions of dollars)		Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^a		Services	
	1960 ^b	1981 ^c	1960 ^b	1981 ^c	1960 ^b	1981 ^c	1960 ^b	1981 ^c	1960 ^b	1981 ^c
Low-income economies			43 .	37 .	25 .	34 .	11 .	16 .	27 .	29 .
China and India			48 .	33 .	28 .	39 .			24 .	28 .
Other low-income			42 .	45 .	12 .	17 .	9 .	10 .	40 .	35 .
1 Kampuchea, Dem										
2 Bhutan										
3 Lao, PDR										
4 Chad			52		12		4		36	
5 Bangladesh	3,170	11,910	58	54	7	14	5	8	35	32
6 Ethiopia	900	3,870	65	50	12	16	6	11	23	34
7 Nepa	410	2,420								
8 Burma	1,280	5,770	33	47	12	13	8	10	55	40
9 Afghanistan	1,190	3,230								
10 Mali	270	1,120	55	42	10	11	5	6	35	47
11 Malawi	170	1,420	58	43	11	20	6	13	31	37
12 Zaire	130	5,380	30	32	27	24	13	3	43	44
13 Uganda	540	9,390	52	75	12	4	9	4	36	21
14 Burundi	190	880		56		16		9		28
15 Upper Volta	200	1,080	55	41	16	16	9	12	29	43
16 Rwanda	120	1,260	80	46	7	22	1	16	13	32
17 India	29,550	142,010	50	37	20	26	14	18	30	37
18 Somalia	180	1,230	71		8		3		21	
19 Tanzania	550	4,350	57	52	11	15	5	9	32	33
20 Viet Nam										
21 China	42,770	264,340	47 .	35 .	33 .	46 .			20 .	20 .
22 Guinea	370	1,670		37		33		4		30
23 Haiti	270	1,590								
24 Sri Lanka	1,500	4,120	32	28	20	28	15	16	48	44
25 Benin	160	850	55	44	8	13	3	7	37	43
26 Central African Rep	110	690	51	37	10	13	4	6	39	50
27 Sierra Leone		1,040		31		20		6		49
28 Madagascar	540	2,890	37	35	10	14	4		53	51
29 Niger	250	1,710	69	30	9	32	4	8	22	38
30 Pakistan	3,500	25,160	46	30	16	26	12	17	38	44
31 Mozambique										
32 Sudan	1,160	7,540		38		14		6		48
33 Togo	120	880	55	24	16	27	8	7	29	49
34 Ghana	1,220	21,260	41	60	10	12			49	28
Middle-income economies			24 .	14 .	30 .	38 .	10 .	22 .	46 .	45 .
Oil exporters			17 .	13 .	26 .	40 .	15 .	17 .	47 .	47 .
Oil importers			23 .	14 .	33 .	36 .	21 .	25 .	44 .	50 .
Lower middle-income			36 .	23 .	15 .	25 .	15 .	17 .	39 .	43 .
35 Kenya	730	6,960	38	32	18	21	9	13	44	47
36 Senegal	610	2,330	24	22	17	26	12	15	59	52
37 Mauritania	90	630	44	28	21	24	3	7	35	48
38 Yemen Arab Rep		2,770		28		16		6		56
39 Yemen PDR		570		13		28		14		59
40 Liberia	220	930		36		27		8		37
41 Indonesia	8,670	84,960	50	24	25	42		12	25	34
42 Lesotho	30	320		31		21		5		48
43 Bolivia	460	7,900	26	18	25	27	15	14	49	55
44 Honduras	300	2,380	37	32	19	25	13	17	44	43
45 Zambia	680	3,430	11	18	63	32	4	18	26	50
46 Egypt	3,880	23,170	30	21	24	38	20	32	46	41
47 El Salvador	570	3,550	32	26	19	20	15	15	49	54
48 Thailand	2,550	36,810	40	24	19	28	13	20	41	48
49 Philippines	6,960	38,900	26	23	28	37	20	25	46	40
50 Angola										
51 Papua New Guinea	230	2,580	49		13		4		38	
52 Morocco	2,040	14,780	23	14	27	34	16	18	50	52
53 Nicaragua	340	2,590	24	20	21	33	16	26	55	47
54 Nigeria	3,150	70,800	63	23	11	37	5	6	26	40
55 Zimbabwe	780	6,010	18	18	35	37	17	27	47	45
56 Cameroon	550	6,270		27		20		8		53
57 Cuba										
58 Congo People's Rep	130	1,870	23	9	17	53	10	5	60	38
59 Guatemala	1,040	8,660								
60 Peru	2,410	23,260	18	9	33	41	24	25	49	50
61 Ecuador	970	13,430	26	12	20	38	16	11	54	50
62 Jamaica	700	2,960	10	8	36	37	15	15	54	55
63 Ivory Coast	570	8,670	43	27	14	23	7	12	43	50
64 Dominican Rep	720	6,650	27	18	23	27	17	15	50	55

	GDP (millions of dollars)		Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)								
			Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^a		Services		
	1960 ^b	1981 ^c	1960 ^b	1981 ^c	1960 ^b	1981 ^c	1960 ^b	1981 ^c	1960 ^b	1981 ^c	
65 Mongolia											
66 Colombia	3,780	32,970	34	27	26	31	17	21	40	42	
67 Tunisia	770	7,100	24	16	18	37	8	14	58	47	
68 Costa Rica	510	2,630	26	23	20	28	14	20	54	49	
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.											
70 Turkey	8,820	53,910	41	23	21	32	13	23	38	45	
71 Syrian Arab Rep	890	15,240		19		31		26		50	
72 Jordan		2,550		8		30		14		62	
73 Paraguay	300	5,260	36	28	20	26	17	17	44	46	
Upper middle-income			18	10	33	39	23	24	49	51	
74 Korea, Rep. of	3,810	65,750	37	17	20	39	14	28	43	44	
75 Iran, Islamic Rep of	4,120		29		33		11		38		
76 Iraq	1,580		17		52		10		31		
77 Malaysia	2,290	24,770	36	23	18	36	9	18	46	41	
78 Panama	420	3,490	23	10	21	21	13	10	56	69	
79 Lebanon	830		12		20		13		68		
80 Algeria	2,740	41,830	16	6	35	55	8	11	49	39	
81 Brazil	14,540	210,660	16	13	35	34	26	27	49	53	
82 Mexico	12,040	238,960	16	8	29	37	19	22	55	55	
83 Portugal	2,340	21,290	25	12	36	44	29	35	39	44	
84 Argentina	12,170	153,330	16	9	38	38	32	25	46	53	
85 Chile	3,910	32,860	9	7	35	35	21	22	56	58	
86 South Africa	6,980	74,670	12	7	40	53	21	23	48	40	
87 Yugoslavia	9,860	63,350	24	12	45	43	36	30	31	45	
88 Uruguay	1,110	9,790	19	8	28	33	21	26	53	59	
89 Venezuela	7,570	67,800	6	6	22	45	15	15	72	49	
90 Greece	3,110	33,390	23	17	26	31	16	20	51	52	
91 Hong Kong	950	27,220	4		39		27		57		
92 Israel	2,030	17,440	11	5	32	36	23	26	57	59	
93 Singapore	700	12,910	4	1	18	41	12	30	78	58	
94 Trinidad and Tobago	470	6,970	8	2	46	52	24	13	46	46	
High-income oil exporters				1		76		4		23	
95 Libya	310	27,400		2		71		3		27	
96 Saudi Arabia		115,430		7		78		4		20	
97 Kuwait		24,260		()		71		4		29	
98 United Arab Emirates		30,070		7		77		4		22	
Industrial market economies			6	3	40	36	30	25	54	61	
99 Iceland	1,770	16,590			56						
100 Spain	11,430	185,080		7		36		29		57	
101 Italy	37,190	350,220	13	6	41	42	31	29	46	53	
102 New Zealand	3,940	25,010		11		31		23		58	
103 United Kingdom	71,440	496,580	3	2	43	33	32	20	54	65	
104 Japan	44,000	1,129,500	13	4	45	43	34	30	42	53	
105 Austria	6,270	66,240	11	4	46	39	35	37	43	57	
106 Finland	5,010	48,940	17	7	34	36	23	25	49	57	
107 Australia	16,370	171,070	12	5	40		28		48		
108 Canada	39,930	282,500	5	4	34	32	23	19	61	64	
109 Netherlands	11,580	140,490	9	4	46	33	34	24	45	63	
110 Belgium	11,280	96,940	7	2	41	37	30	25	52	62	
111 France	60,060	568,560	10	4	39	35	29	25	51	61	
112 United States	505,300	2,893,300	4	3	38	34	29	23	58	63	
113 Denmark	5,960	58,260	11	4	31	32	21	19	58	64	
114 Germany, Fed Rep	72,100	708,540	6	2	53	46	41		41	49	
115 Norway	4,630	57,140	9	5	33	41	21	15	58	54	
116 Sweden	13,950	112,420	7	3	40	31	27	21	53	66	
117 Switzerland	8,550	94,260									
East European nonmarket economies											
118 Albania											
119 Hungary ^e		22,560	28	18	39	48			33	34	
120 Romania		48,412		13		60				27	
121 Bulgaria											
122 Poland											
123 USSR											
124 Czechoslovakia											
125 German Dem. Rep											

a. Manufacturing is a part of the industrial sector, but its share of GDP is shown separately because it typically is the most dynamic part of the industrial sector. b. Figures in italics are for 1961, not 1960. c. Figures in italics are for 1980, not 1981. d. Based on net material product. e. Based on constant price series. Services include the unallocated share of GDP.

Table 4. Growth of consumption and investment

	Average annual growth rate (percent)					
	Public consumption		Private consumption		Gross domestic investment	
	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b
Low-income economies	4.5%	3.3%	3.2%	3.5%	4.6%	4.3%
China and India			3.1%	4.2%	7.6%	5.5%
Other low-income	4.6%	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%	4.3%	3.7%
1 East Timor (est.)	..	..	..	..	0.7	..
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Lao, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Chad	4.4	..	-0.7	..	2.3	..
5 Bangladesh	c	c	3.4	4.2	11.1	2.9
6 Ethiopia	4.7	3.4	4.7	3.4	5.7	-0.3
7 Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Burma	c	c	2.8	4.2	3.6	8.9
9 Afghanistan	c	c	2.0	..	-1.0	..
10 Mali	6.2	7.3	2.8	4.8	4.9	3.5
11 Malawi	4.6	2.2	4.1	5.5	15.4	2.8
12 Zaire	8.5	-0.2	3.5	-3.4	9.6	7.3
13 Uganda	c	c	5.6	-0.9	7.5	-16.4
14 Burundi	19.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.3	16.7
15 Upper Volta	..	7.1	..	3.5	..	3.7
16 Rwanda	1.1	11.8	4.3	3.2	3.5	14.9
17 India	-0.2	4.2	3.7	3.2	5.3	4.9
18 Somalia	3.7	..	0.4	..	4.3	..
19 Tanzania	c	c	6.7	6.5	9.8	3.7
20 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 China	c	c	2.5	5.2	9.8	6.0
22 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Haiti	c	c	-1.0	5.0	1.7	9.1
24 Sri Lanka	c	c	2.1	2.7	6.6	9.4
25 Benin	1.7	2.4	4.9	3.3	4.2	11.0
26 Central African Rep.	2.2	-2.9	3.0	2.4	1.3	-7.5
27 Sierra Leone	..	-1.9	..	3.5	..	-1.2
28 Madagascar	3.0	1.3	1.9	-0.6	5.4	-1.1
29 Niger	2.0	2.6	3.9	2.8	3.0	7.3
30 Pakistan	7.3	4.7	7.1	5.3	6.9	3.2
31 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Sudan	12.1	c	-1.6	6.9	-1.3	5.2
33 Togo	6.7	9.9	7.6	4.1	11.1	9.1
34 Ghana	7.1	4.7	1.7	-0.8	-3.1	-1.4
Middle-income economies	6.2%	6.6%	5.2%	5.5%	7.7%	7.9%
Oil exporters	6.3%	10.6%	4.5%	7.4%	4.2%	10.5%
Oil importers	6.0%	6.4%	5.4%	4.6%	8.8%	6.6%
Lower middle-income	5.9%	6.6%	4.8%	5.5%	7.9%	6.2%
35 Kenya	10.0	9.2	2.9	6.2	10.3	1.9
36 Senegal	-0.2	5.9	3.2	2.8	1.1	1.9
37 Mauritania	()	9.0	2.6	3.2	-2.0	6.4
38 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	10.8	..	10.0	..	24.6
39 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Liberia	5.6	2.2	0.7	4.2	-3.9	3.3
41 Indonesia	0.9	12.3	4.1	8.9	4.6	14.0
42 Lesotho	()	15.4	6.5	11.6	20.7	19.3
43 Bolivia	8.9	6.6	3.8	6.0	9.6	0.9
44 Honduras	5.3	7.1	4.8	4.1	10.2	8.3
45 Zambia	11.0	0.8	6.8	1.9	10.6	-10.8
46 Egypt	c	c	6.7	6.0	3.1	16.2
47 El Salvador	6.4	5.6	6.1	4.1	3.5	2.4
48 Thailand	9.7	9.3	7.0	6.2	15.8	7.5
49 Philippines	5.0	6.6	4.7	4.8	8.2	10.1
50 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Papua New Guinea	6.0	-1.2	5.7	3.1	23.2	-3.7
52 Morocco	4.4	14.2	4.1	4.3	8.8	9.2
53 Nicaragua	2.2	9.8	7.6	0.7	10.9	-1.2
54 Nigeria	10.0	11.0	0.6	6.3	7.4	10.0
55 Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..
56 Cameroon	6.1	3.0	2.7	6.2	9.3	9.2
57 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Congo, People's Rep.	5.4	2.3	1.0	1.7	2.7	8.7
59 Guatemala	4.7	6.7	4.7	5.1	7.9	7.1
60 Peru	6.3	5.6	7.1	3.0	1.0	3.1
61 Ecuador	..	13.7	..	7.5	..	10.4
62 Jamaica	8.6	5.9	3.0	-1.4	7.8	-9.6
63 Ivory Coast	11.8	10.1	8.0	5.8	12.7	12.1
64 Dominican Rep.	1.9	2.2	6.3	6.0	11.4	9.6

	Average annual growth rate (percent)					
	Public consumption		Private consumption		Gross domestic investment	
	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-81 ^b
65 Mongolia						
66 Colombia	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.6	4.5	6.6
67 Tunisia	5.2	9.0	3.2	8.2	4.2	10.8
68 Costa Rica	8.0	5.9	6.0	4.2	7.1	6.7
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.						
70 Turkey	6.7	6.4	5.1	3.7	8.8	8.1
71 Syrian Arab Rep.		16.0		12.1		16.7
72 Jordan						
73 Paraguay	6.9	6.6	5.3	7.8	6.8	19.8
Upper middle-income	5.8	6.5	5.4	5.8	7.5	7.2
74 Korea, Rep. of	5.5	7.8	7.0	7.1	23.6	12.2
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	16.0		10.0		12.2	
76 Iraq	8.1		4.9		3.0	
77 Malaysia	7.5	10.2	4.2	7.3	7.5	10.4
78 Panama	7.8	5.2	6.7	4.6	12.4	1.0
79 Lebanon	5.9		4.4		6.2	
80 Algeria	1.5	11.4	2.3	9.2	-0.2	11.8
81 Egypt	3.7	6.9	5.4	8.7	6.1	7.9
82 Mexico	8.8	8.3	7.0	6.0	9.9	9.0
83 Portugal	7.7	8.3	5.5	3.8	7.7	2.3
84 Argentina	1.1	4.8	4.5	1.1	4.0	2.5
85 Chile	5.1	2.2	3.7	0.8	9.9	3.0
86 South Africa	7.0	4.9	6.2	0.6	9.4	3.2
87 Yugoslavia	0.6	4.3	9.5	5.8	4.7	5.9
88 Uruguay	4.4	3.9	0.7	1.3	-1.8	10.6
89 Venezuela	6.3		5.0		7.6	
90 Greece	6.6	6.6	7.1	4.1	10.4	1.3
91 Hong Kong	8.6	9.9	8.6	9.9	6.9	14.1
92 Israel	13.8	3.0	7.4	5.3	5.7	-0.4
93 Singapore	12.6	6.3	5.4	6.8	20.5	7.2
94 Trinidad and Tobago	c	c	4.8	8.7	-2.3	10.6
High-income oil exporters		13.2		18.5		17.5
95 Kuwait		15.6		18.5		10.7
96 Saudi Arabia		c		18.8		42.6
97 Kuwait		10.8		13.1		17.5
98 United Arab Emirates						
Industrial market economies	4.2	3.5	4.3	3.0	5.6	0.9
99 Ireland	3.9	5.6	3.8	2.8	9.0	4.6
100 Spain	3.8	5.2	7.0	3.6	11.3	1.2
101 Italy	4.1	2.8	6.1	2.8	3.7	0.9
102 New Zealand	3.6	3.3	3.3	1.9	3.2	-0.6
103 United Kingdom	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.6	5.1	(.)
104 Japan	6.2	4.5	9.0	4.2	14.6	3.1
105 Austria	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.6	5.9	2.6
106 Finland	5.0	5.1	4.0	2.7	4.1	(.)
107 Australia	7.1	5.2	5.0	3.0	6.7	1.8
108 Canada	6.2	2.5	4.9	4.5	5.8	4.1
109 Netherlands	2.8	2.7	5.9	3.3	7.4	-0.9
110 Belgium	5.7	4.8	3.8	3.6	6.0	0.8
111 France	4.0	3.2	5.3	4.1	7.7	1.4
112 United States	4.2	2.0	4.4	3.2	5.0	1.9
113 Denmark	5.9	4.0	4.1	1.9	5.9	-1.8
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	4.1	3.5	4.6	2.8	4.1	1.3
115 Norway	6.2	4.1	3.7	5.0	5.0	-0.3
116 Sweden	5.4	3.3	3.5	1.9	5.3	-0.6
117 Switzerland	4.8	1.8	4.3	1.4	3.9	-1.0
East European nonmarket economies						
118 Albania						
119 Hungary	c	4.5	3.1	3.7	7.8	4.9
120 Romania					11.2	8.2
121 Bulgaria						
122 Poland						
123 USSR						
124 Czechoslovakia						
125 German Dem. Rep.						

a Figures in italics are for 1961-70, not 1960-70. b Figures in italics are for 1970-80, not 1970-81. c Separate figures are not available for public consumption, which is therefore included in private consumption.

Table 5. Structure of demand

	Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)											
	Public consumption		Private consumption		Gross domestic investment		Gross domestic saving		Exports of goods and nonfactor services		Resource balance	
	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b
Low-income economies	8	11	78	74	19	24	18	21	7	9	-1	-3
China and India			77	74	21	26	20	25	4	6	-1	-2
Other low-income	10	11	81	84	12	14	10	7	15	12	-2	-7
1 Kampuchea, Dem												
2 Bhutan												
3 Lao, PDR												
4 Chad												
5 Bangladesh	13		82		11		5		23		-6	
6 Ethiopia	6	8	86	90	7	17	8	2	10	7	1	-15
7 Nepal	8	15	81	81	12	10	11	4	9	13	-1	-6
8 Burma	c	c		92		14		8				-6
9 Afghanistan	c	c	89	83	12	24	11	17	20	9	-1	-7
10 Mali	c	c	87		16		13		4		-3	
11 Malawi	12	26	79	80	14	16	9	-6	12	18	-5	-22
12 Za re	16	10	88	80	10	22	-4	10	21	22	-14	-12
13 Uganda	18	16	61	59	12	33	21	25	55	36	9	-8
14 Burundi	9	c	75	97	11	3	16	3	26	1	5	(.)
15 Upper Volta	3	16	92	79	6	19	5	5	13	9	-1	-14
16 Rwanda	10	15	94	96	10	16	-4	-11	9	13	-14	-27
17 India	10	17	82	75	6	23	8	8	12	12	2	-15
18 Somalia	7	10	79	70	17	23	14	20	5	7	-3	-3
19 Tanzania	8		86		10		6		13		-4	
20 Viet Nam	9	14	72	78	14	22	19	8	31	14	5	-14
21 China	c	c	76	72	23	28	24	28	4	9	1	(.)
22 Guinea		19		67		11		14		34		3
23 Hait.	c	c	93	99	9	13	7	1	20	14	-2	-12
24 Sri Lanka	13	7	78	81	14	28	9	12	44	31	-5	-16
25 Benin	16	13	75	89	15	35	9	-2	12	31	-6	-37
26 Central African Rep	19	13	72	90	20	9	9	-3	23	26	-11	-12
27 Sierra Leone		11		91		13		-2		17		-15
28 Madagascar	20	16	75	77	11	15	5	7	12	13	-6	-8
29	9	9	79	76	13	27	12	15	9	22	-1	-12
30 Pak stan	11	11	84	82	12	17	5	7	8	12	-7	-10
31 Mozambique												
32 Sudan	8	c	80	100	12	13	12	(.)	16	9	(.)	-12
33 Togo	8	17	88	68	11	31	4	15	19	25	-7	-16
34 Ghana	10	11	73	85	24	6	17	4	28	4	-7	-2
Middle-income economies	11	14	70	66	20	25	19	22	17	23	-1	-3
Oil exporters	11	15	70	61	18	26	19	24	21	23	1	-2
Oil importers	11	14	70	69	21	25	19	21	15	23	-2	-4
Lower middle-income	10	13	76	68	15	25	14	19	15	23	1	-6
35 Senegal												
36 Senega:	17	22	68	83	16	17	15	-5	40	29	-1	-22
37 Mauritania	25	29	71	62	38	38	4	9	15	49	-34	-29
38 Yemen Arab Rep		20		101		44				6		-65
39 Yemen, PDR												
40 Liberia	7	21	58	62	28	18	35	17	39	51	7	-1
41 Indonesia	12	11	80	66	8	21	8	23	13	28	(.)	2
42 Lesotho	17	26	108	163	2	21	-25	-89	12	13	-27	-110
43 Bolivia	7	10	86	77	14	13	7	13	13	13	-7	(.)
44 Honduras	11	14	77	68	14	24	12	18	22	32	-2	-6
45 Zambia	11	28	48	57	25	23	41	15	56	36	16	-8
46 Egypt	17	19	71	64	13	30	12	17	20	34	-1	-13
47 El Salvador	10	15	79	75	16	12	11	10	20	31	-5	-2
48 Thailand	10	12	76	65	16	28	14	23	17	25	-2	-5
49 Philippines	8	8	76	67	16	30	16	25	11	19	(.)	-5
50 Angola												
51 Papua New Guinea	28	26	71	63	13	28	1	11	16	38	-12	-17
52 Morocco	12	c	77	92	10	23	11	8	24	21	1	-15
53 Nicaragua	9	21	79	73	15	24	12	6	24	21	-3	-18
54 Nigeria	6	12	87	65	13	29	7	23	15	25	-6	-6
55 Z mbabwe	11	18	67	67	23	22	22	15			-1	-7
56 Cameroon		7		71		21		22		32		1
57 Cuba												
58 Congo People's Rep	23	12	98	50	45	32	-21	38	21	62	-66	6
59 Guatemala	8	8	84	81	10	17	8	11	13	17	-2	-6
60 Peru	9	13	64	73	25	19	27	14	20	17	2	-5
61 Ecuador	11	15	78	61	14	26	11	24	16	22	-3	-2
62 Jamaica	7	21	67	67	30	16	26	12	34	50	-4	-4
63 Ivory Coast	10	18	73	62	15	27	17	20	37	34	2	-7
64 Dominican Rep	13	8	68	78	12	24	19	14	24	18	7	-10

Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)

	Public consumption		Private consumption		Gross domestic investment		Gross domestic saving		Exports of goods and nonfactor services		Resource balance	
	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b
65 Mongolia												
66 Colombia	6	8	73	68	21	28	21	24	16	12	(.)	-4
67 Tunisia	17	15	76	62	17	31	7	23	20	42	-10	-8
68 Costa Rica	10	15	77	60	18	28	13	25	21	44	-5	-3
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.												
70 Turkey	11	11	76	70	16	25	13	19	3	11	-3	-6
71 Syrian Arab Rep.		22		69		24		9		18		-15
72 Jordan		30		86		41		-16		54		-57
73 Paraguay	8	7	76	74	17	29	16	19	18	7	-1	-10
Upper middle-income	12	15	67	65	23	25	21	24	16	23	-1	-1
74 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	10		69		17		21		19		4	
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	10		69		17		21		19		4	
76 Iraq	18		48		20		34		42		14	
77 Malaysia	11	21	62	53	14	32	27	26	54	53	13	-6
78 Panama	11	21	78	56	16	29	11	23	31	40	-5	-6
79 Lebanon	10		85		16		5		27		-11	
80 Algeria	15	16	60	45	42	37	25	39	31	34	-17	2
81 Brazil	12	c	67	81	22	20	21	19	5	9	-1	-1
82 Mexico	6	15	76	62	20	25	18	23	10	13	-2	-2
83 Portugal	11	16	76	77	19	27	12	8	17	27	-7	-19
84 Argentina	9	15	70	62	22	26	21	23	9	7	-1	-3
85 Chile	9	13	79	75	14	22	12	12	14	18	-2	-10
86 South Africa	9	13	64	50	22	29	27	37	30	36	5	8
87 Yugoslavia	19	15	49	56	37	32	32	29	14	23	-5	-3
88 Uruguay	9	13	79	75	18	15	12	12	14	15	-6	-3
89 Venezuela	14	14	53	56	21	25	33	30	32	30	12	5
90 Greece	12	18	77	66	19	25	11	14	9	20	-8	-11
91 Hong Kong	7	8	87	68	18	30	6	24	82	111	-12	-6
92 Israel	18	36	68	59	27	20	14	5	14	43	-13	-15
93 Singapore	8	10	95	57	11	42	-3	33	163	212	-14	-9
94 Trinidad and Tobago	9	c	61	60	28	30	30	40	37	45	2	10
High-income oil exporters		21		22		26		38		69		22
95 United Arab Emirates		28		17		11		59		68		11
96 Saudi Arabia		23		18		26		59		68		33
97 Kuwait		15		39		17		46		71		29
98 United Arab Emirates		17		17		28		72		78		44
Industrial market economies	15	17	63	61	21	25	22	21	12	20	1	1
99 Ireland	12	22	77	62	16	30	11	16	32	63	-5	-14
100 Spain	7	12	72	70	18	20	21	18	10	17	3	-2
101 Italy	13	18	62	63	25	21	25	19	14	27	(.)	-2
102 New Zealand	11	17	68	60	23	25	21	23	22	29	-2	-2
103 United Kingdom	17	22	66	58	19	17	17	20	21	28	-2	3
104 Japan	8	10	59	58	33	31	33	32	11	15	(.)	1
105 Austria	13	18	59	56	28	26	28	26	25	42	(.)	(.)
106 Finland	13	18	58	55	30	28	29	27	23	34	-1	-1
107 Australia	10	17	65	60	29	26	25	23	15	15	-3	-3
108 Canada	14	20	65	55	23	25	21	25	18	28	-2	(.)
109 Netherlands	13	18	62	61	27	18	29	21	48	58	2	3
110 Belgium	13	20	69	66	19	18	18	14	33	65	-1	-4
111 France	13	16	62	67	23	21	25	17	15	22	2	-4
112 United States	17	18	64	64	18	19	19	18	5	10	1	-1
113 Denmark	13	28	62	56	26	16	25	16	32	36	-1	(.)
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	14	21	57	56	27	23	29	23	19	30	2	(.)
115 Norway	13	19	59	47	30	26	28	34	41	48	-2	8
116 Sweden	16	30	60	52	25	19	24	18	23	31	-1	-1
117 Switzerland	9	13	62	63	29	26	29	24	29	37	(.)	-2
East European nonmarket economies												
118 Albania												
119 Hungary	c	10	74	61	28	30	26	29		39		-1
120 Romania						33				28		(.)
121 Bulgaria												
122 Poland												
123 USSR												
124 Czechoslovakia												
125 German Dem. Rep.												

a. Figures in italics are for 1961, not 1960. b. Figures in italics are for 1980, not 1981. c. Separate figures are not available for public consumption, which is therefore included in private consumption.

Table 6. Agriculture and food

	Value added in agriculture (millions of 1975 dollars)		Volume of cereal imports (thousands of metric tons)		Food aid in cereals (thousands of metric tons)		Fertilizer consumption (per hectare of arable land)		Average index of food production per capita (1969-71 = 100) 1979-81
	1970	1981 ^a	1974	1981	1974 ^b	1981 ^b	1970 ^c	1980	
Low-income economies			11 684	27 052	5 659	2 227	190	360	111
China and India			14 437	18 234	1 582	472	230	766	111
Other low-income			3 347	8 118	4 077	2 355	72	168	111
1 Kampuchea, Dem			..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutan			23	30	0	1	0	11	107
3 Lao, PDR			53	50	13	2	4	78	110
4 Chad	246	211	50	14	13	14	7	3	96
5 Bangladesh	9,475	11 100	1,719	1,079	2,130	737	142	463	94
6 Ethiopia	1,128	1,300	118	207	59	228	4	40	85
7 Nepal	1,012	1,068	19	12	0	45	30	97	84
8 Burma	1,479	2,528	26	14	14	0	34	100	102
9 Afghan stan			5	965	10	75	24	63	97
10 Mali	260	352	281	102	114	50	29	60	88
11 Malawi	221		17	113	(.)	17	52	141	96
12 Zaire	397	497	343	538	(.)	77	8	13	87
13 Uganda	1,926	1,543	37	37	16	57	13	1	86
14 Burundi	239	310	7	19	6	12	5	8	100
15 Upper Volta	217	262	99	71	0	51	3	40	94
16 Rwanda		394	3	16	19	15	3	1	104
17 India	29,097	35,407	5,261	1,523	1,582	435	114	309	103
18 Somalia	357		42	432	110	330	31	23	65
19 Tanzania	842	1,352	431	265	148	237	30	69	91
20 Viet Nam			1 854	1,150	6	142	512	407	112
21 China	42,900	59,400	9,176	17,411		37	418	1,546	116
22 Guinea		520	63	134	49	34	18	2	87
23 Haiti			83	233	25	84	4	4	89
24 Sri Lanka	841	1,148	951	669	271	226	496	770	148
25 Benin		217	8	93	9	11	33	17	96
26 Central African Rep	120	152	7	14	1	3	11	5	102
27 Sierra Leone	192	231	72	58	10	12	13	10	81
28 Madagascar	691	722	114	268	7	26	56	29	94
29 Niger	440	322	155	89	75	11	1	8	93
30 Pakistan	3,258	4,273	1,274	305	619	277	168	495	105
31 Mozambique			62	368	34	155	27	90	73
32 Sudan	1,435	1 778	125	305	50	195	31	65	102
33 Togo	145	178	6	62	0	4	3	30	90
34 Ghana	2,281	2,500	177	256	43	94	9	43	74
Middle-income economies			41 308	73 513	2 343	4 894	212	457	110
Oil exporters			17 941	34 922	1 074	2 561	75	394	102
Oil importers			23 367	38 591	1 269	2 333	249	463	112
Lower middle-income			16 347	29 389	1 592	3 840	70	257	109
35 Senegal	491	514	341	458	28	153	20	36	76
37 Mauritania	117	146	115	182	48	106	6	108	77
38 Yemen Arab Rep.	221	390	158	509	0	4	1	35	96
39 Yemen PDR			149	252	38	29	0	98	102
40 Liberia	142	201	42	111	3	26	55	92	95
41 Indonesia	7 896	12,168	1,919	1,978	301	382	119	630	118
42 Lesotho	34	67	49	95	14	44	17	154	86
43 Bolivia	348	488	207	253	22	55	13	16	102
44 Honduras	306	390	52	144	31	36	70	139	80
45 Zambia	278	351	93	295	1	84	71	157	92
46 Egypt	2,683	3,716	3,877	7,287	610	1 865	1,282	2,324	90
47 El Salvador	328	396	75	123	4	50	1,048	892	104
48 Thailand	3 591	5,666	97	221	0	21	76	162	129
49 Philippines	3,682	6,149	817	1,071	89	85	214	337	122
50 Angola			149	244	0	25	45	48	81
51 Papua New Guinea	336	461	71	155			76	148	97
52 Morocco	1,725	1,541	891	2,758	75	120	130	335	81
53 Nicaragua	265	324	44	67	3	58	184	358	87
54 Nigeria	9,061	8,707	389	2 441	7	0	3	57	91
55 Zimbabwe	375		56	21		18	466	655	92
56 Cameroon	732	1 125	81	106	4	9	28	51	101
57 Cuba			1,622	2,094			1,539	1,653	106
58 Congo, People's Rep	93	131	34	56	2	2	112	8	82
59 Guatemala			138	186	9	14	224	507	116
60 Peru	2 232	2,349	637	1,245	37	116	297	325	84
61 Ecuador	628	888	152	317	13	4	123	277	97
62 Jamaica	206	227	340	459	1	37	886	661	90
63 Ivory Coast	876	1,480	172	619	4	0	71	137	110
64 Dominican Rep	667	981	252	427	16	76	354	421	99

	Value added in agriculture (millions of 1975 dollars)		Volume of cereal imports (thousands of metric tons)		Food aid in cereals (thousands of metric tons)		Fertilizer consumption (per hectare of arable land)		Average index of food production per capita (1969-71 = 100)
	1970	1981 ^a	1974	1981	1974 ^b	1981 ^b	1970 ^c	1980	1979-81
65 Mongolia			28	173			18	86	92
66 Colombia	2,848	4,630	503	694	28	5	310	537	122
67 Tunisia	480	899	307	960	1	99	82	135	124
68 Costa Rica	338	461	110	177	1	1	1,086	1,500	110
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.			1,108	720			1,484	3,255	134
70 Turkey	7,691	10,777	1,276	299	70	9	166	412	112
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	595	1,484	339	971	47	39	67	220	163
72 Jordan		97	171	619	63	84	20	104	74
73 Paraguay	419	899	71	68	10	11	58	33	111
Upper middle-income			24,361	44,124	760	1,044	252	555	113
74 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	3,739	2,076	2,076	3,236	1	0	76	359	112
75 Iraq	1,172	870	870	2,275	1	0	35	169	89
76 Malaysia	2,049	3,554	1,017	1,244	1	0	436	1,051	139
77 Panama	290	345	63	89	3	2	391	533	102
78 Lebanon			354	692	21	39	1,279	764	109
79 Algeria	952	1,464	1,816	3,261	54	29	174	320	81
80 Brazil	8,737	14,932	2,485	5,571	31	3	169	678	125
81 Mexico	8,501	12,649	2,881	6,602		0	246	517	106
82 Portugal	2,242	2,025	1,860	3,942	0	255	411	730	74
83 Argentina	3,523	4,313	0	10			24	32	116
84 Chile	440	557	1,737	1,392	331	28	317	210	97
85 South Africa			127	476			425	779	104
86 Yugoslavia	3,655	4,840	992	454			766	1,045	117
87 Uruguay	385	404	70	44	31	0	392	424	104
88 Venezuela	1,362	1,918	1,270	2,378			165	642	104
89 Greece	2,851	3,521	1,341	685			858	1,342	123
90 Hong Kong	183	155	657	801					71
91 Israel			1,176	1,700	53	10	1,394	1,987	103
92 Singapore	100	123	682	1,258	()	0	2,667	5,500	148
93 Tunisia and Tobago	80	65	209	227			210	506	60
High-income oil exporters			1,327	5,715			59	378	
94 Libya	126	388	612	942			64	374	141
95 Saudi Arabia	331	551	482	4,100			44	352	
96 Kuwait	20	37	101	386			0	4,400	
97 United Arab Emirates			132	287			0	2,692	
Industrial market economies			65,434	65,420			965	1,256	112
98 Ireland			631	598			3,573	6,182	115
99 Spain	7,945	9,762	4,675	6,012			595	810	125
100 Italy	14,093	15,820	8,100	7,088			962	1,701	112
101 New Zealand			92	62			8,875	10,177	107
102 United Kingdom	5,386	6,744	7,541	4,366			2,521	2,936	122
103 Japan	24,218	24,825	19,557	24,420			3,849	3,721	91
104 Austria	1,806	2,018	165	99			2,517	2,491	112
105 Finland	3,188	3,009	222	524			1,931	2,039	103
106 Australia	4,351	5,916	2	8			246	277	117
107 Canada	6,743	8,371	1,513	1,393			192	432	109
108 Netherlands	3,173	4,721	7,199	5,228			7,165	7,888	116
109 Belgium ^d	1,929	2,204	4,585	6,083			5,686	4,990	109
110 France	17,077	17,957	654	1,746			2,424	3,008	117
111 United States	46,300	59,800	460	188			800	1,116	116
112 Denmark	1,641	2,365	462	509			2,254	2,364	111
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	11,567	13,870	7,164	4,995			4,208	4,714	110
114 Norway	1,409	1,859	713	686			2,471	3,010	117
115 Sweden	3,133	3,080	301	216			1,639	1,624	117
116 Switzerland			1,458	1,199			3,842	4,576	119
East European nonmarket economies			13,543	52,774			635	1,020	107
117 Hungary	1,619	2,240	408	180			1,485	2,624	132
118 Romania			1,381	2,590	0		559	1,165	147
119 Bulgaria			649	1,016			1,446	1,984	116
120 Poland			4,185	7,218		0	1,715	2,356	96
121 USSR			7,755	43,713			437	809	102
122 Czechoslovakia			1,296	1,128			2,402	3,347	114
123 German Dem. Rep.			2,821	2,925			3,202	3,252	129

a. Figures in italics are for 1980 not 1981

b. Figures are for the crop years 1974/75 and 1980/81

c. Average for 1969-71

d. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 7. Industry

	Distribution of manufacturing value added (percent; 1975 prices)					Value added in manufacturing (millions of 1975 dollars)	
	Food and agriculture	Textiles and clothing	Machinery and transport equipment	Chemicals	Other manufacturing	1970	1980 ^a
	1980 ^a	1980 ^a	1980 ^a	1980 ^a	1980 ^a		
Low-income economies							
China and India							
Other low-income							
1 Kampuchea, Dem.							
2 Bhutan							
3 Lao, PDR							
4 Chad						37	27
5 Bangladesh	26	40	4	16	14	647	1,197
6 Ethiopia						236	335
7 Nepal							
8 Burma						287	429
9 Afghanistan							
10 Mali						44	55
11 Malawi	50	11			39	56	
12 Zaire	44	20		10	26	186	162
13 Uganda						222	90
14 Burundi						23	43
15 Upper Volta						67	94
16 Rwanda	58				42		100
17 India	13	19	20	13	35	10,202	15,909
18 Somalia						42	
19 Tanzania						190	237
20 Viet Nam							
21 China							
22 Guinea							44
23 Haiti	38	12		1	49		
24 Sri Lanka						556	679
25 Benin							43
26 Central African Rep						54	39
27 Sierra Leone						25	34
28 Madagascar	27	41	2	11	19	295	353
29 Niger						54	165
30 Pakistan						1,492	2,270
31 Mozambique							
32 Sudan						266	284
33 Togo						30	14
34 Ghana	31				69	601	490
Middle-income economies							
Oil exporters							
Oil importers							
Lower middle-income							
35 Kenya	30	11	12	8	39	165	501
36 Senegal	52	14		7	27	276	348
37 Mauritania						21	30
38 Yemen Arab Rep						25	83
39 Yemen, PDR							
40 Liberia	27				73	25	41
41 Indonesia	29	8	7	11	45	1,517	5,546
42 Lesotho						5	12
43 Bolivia						237	389
44 Honduras	46	13	1	7	33	137	213
45 Zambia	14	20	12	13	41	319	381
46 Egypt						1,835	4,204
47 El Salvador						252	321
48 Thailand						1,675	4,355
49 Philippines	39	11	10	8	32	2,816	5,519
50 Angola							
51 Papua New Guinea						71	132
52 Morocco	32	12	9	9	38	1,138	1,960
53 Nicaragua						262	334
54 Nigeria	25	18	13	13	31	1,191	3,598
55 Zimbabwe	21	18	10	10	41	511	717
56 Cameroon						201	342
57 Cuba	36	16			31		
58 Congo, People's Rep.						114	65
59 Guatemala							
60 Peru	27	14	10	11	38	2,911	4,048
61 Ecuador	29	14	10	7	40	322	872
62 Jamaica						428	339
63 Ivory Coast						398	732
64 Dominican Rep	72	4	1	5	18	483	931

Distribution of manufacturing value added (percent; 1975 prices)

	Food and agriculture 1980 ^a	Textiles and clothing 1980 ^a	Machinery and transport equipment 1980 ^a	Chemicals 1980 ^a	Other manufacturing 1980 ^a	Value added in manufacturing (millions of 1975 dollars)	
						1970	1980 ^a
65 Mongolia	22	31	..	5	42	..	..
66 Colombia	32	15	12	12	29	1,800	3,293
67 Tunisia	23	15	9	16	37	222	727
68 Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	261	540
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Turkey	24	12	13	12	39	3,678	6,056
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	25	31	..	3	41	575	1,318
72 Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
73 Paraguay	31	12	8	4	45	183	398
Upper middle-income							
74 Egypt, Rep. of	17	22	17	12	32	2,346	3,643
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	2,601	..
76 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	522	..
77 Malaysia	22	8	17	6	47	941	2,780
78 Panama	51	11	2	6	30	252	319
79 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	1,030	3,030
81 Brazil	14	10	28	10	38	18,819	44,733
82 Mexico	19	9	19	12	41	14,592	29,084
83 Portugal	13	20	20	10	37	3,496	5,905
84 Argentina	12	11	27	13	37	10,693	12,637
85 Chile	15	5	16	11	53	1,881	2,107
86 South Africa	15	11	16	11	47	..	..
87 Yugoslavia	15	14	20	8	43	6,579	13,300
88 Uruguay	26	23	11	8	32	725	1,034
89 Venezuela	25	7	8	9	51	3,419	5,718
90 Greece	20	26	9	9	36	2,540	4,594
91 Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	1,620	4,030
92 Israel	13	12	25	8	42	..	..
93 Singapore	5	4	53	5	33	827	2,323
94 Trinidad and Tobago	13	4	9	7	67	404	480
High-income oil exporters							
95 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	1,114	2,111
96 Saudi Arabia	3	..	..	..	97	1,726	3,378
97 Kuwait	8	..	..	17	75	369	915
98 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies							
99 Australia	..	10	17	12	44	..	..
100 Spain	12	15	17	10	46	18,331	33,396
101 Italy	10	15	26	9	40	..	..
102 New Zealand	26	11	15	5	43	..	..
103 United Kingdom	13	8	34	10	35	58,677	56,530
104 Japan	8	6	33	8	45	118,403	234,036
105 Austria	14	9	23	7	47	9,112	13,532
106 Finland	12	8	22	8	50	5,636	8,635
107 Australia	17	8	22	8	45	20,207	..
108 Canada	14	7	21	8	50	25,748	36,232
109 Netherlands	18	4	26	15	37	18,684	24,245
110 Belgium	17	8	28	13	34	14,386	19,650
111 France	16	8	32	9	35	75,800	107,805
112 United States	11	6	32	12	39	382,200	436,900
113 Denmark	23	6	26	7	38	5,858	8,095
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	9	6	35	11	39	149,113	184,741
115 Norway	15	4	27	7	47	5,322	6,373
116 Sweden	10	3	34	6	47	16,743	18,817
117 Switzerland	15	9	21	16	39	..	..
East European nonmarket economies							
118 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Hungary	10	10	29	10	41	3,244	5,700
120 Romania	12	15	33	12	28	..	..
121 Bulgaria	24	15	15	6	40	..	..
122 Poland	5	19	32	8	36	..	..
123 USSR	12	11	28	6	43	..	..
124 Czechoslovakia	8	9	35	9	39	..	..
125 German Dem. Rep.	18	10	32	9	31	..	..

a. Figures in italics are for 1979, not 1980.

Table 8. Commercial energy

	Average annual energy growth rate (percent)				Energy consumption per capita (kilograms of coal equivalent)		Energy imports as a percentage of merchandise exports	
	Energy production		Energy consumption		1960 ^b	1980	1960	1980 ^c
	1960-74 ^a	1974-80	1960-74 ^a	1974-80				
Low-income economies	5.0	5.6	4.9	5.0	218	368	11	43
China and India	4.6	5.6	4.6	5.2	252	450	..	..
Other low-income	14.7	6.5	9.0	2.0	58	107	10	43
1 Cambodia, Dem.	..	..	-5.1	44.0	..	11	..	..
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Lao, PDR	..	9.3	13.8	16.2	16	127	..	..
4 Chad	..	..	..	..	8	22	23	..
5 Bangladesh	..	11.8	..	6.9	..	49	..	27
6 Ethiopia	14.1	2.5	22.7	-1.6	5	25	11	42
7 Nepal	26.8	0.7	15.2	2.1	3	13	..	43
8 Burma	5.6	11.9	4.3	5.8	60	87	4	..
9 Afghanistan	38.8	-3.1	10.4	5.1	23	83	12	..
10 Mali	40.4	7.0	10.2	4.7	10	31	13	..
11 Malawi	..	2.7	..	2.9	..	59	..	24
12 Zaire	3.0	13.2	6.5	0.1	82	107	3	..
13 Uganda	5.2	-8.3	8.9	-8.4	39	34	5	..
14 Burundi	..	35.2	1.8	6.8	11	16	..	14
15 Upper Volta	..	..	7.8	12.7	5	33	38	52
16 Rwanda	..	4.6	8.2	9.6	15	28	..	..
17 India	4.9	4.5	5.5	4.6	114	210	11	43
18 Somalia	..	..	9.7	12.8	16	85	4	12
19 Tanzania	10.6	12.4	13.6	-1.3	17	69	..	47
20 Viet Nam	0.0	6.6	11.3	-1.3	95	148	..	..
21 China	4.5	5.8	4.4	5.3	340	618	..	..
22 Guinea	16.0	0.5	17.8	1.6	17	83	7	..
23 Haiti	..	12.9	10.1	12.7	16	88	..	47
24 Sri Lanka	10.1	6.9	4.9	2.2	177	201	8	47
25 Benin	..	..	10.1	1.7	38	70	16	..
26 Central African Rep	14.1	4.0	7.7	7.7	30	46	12	26
27 Sierra Leone	..	..	0.8	0.4	212	166	11	..
28 Madagascar	6.7	-6.3	11.0	-0.2	40	74	9	..
29 Niger	..	..	14.9	14.1	5	54	6	55
30 Pakistan	9.4	6.9	5.1	4.6	143	224	17	..
31 Mozambique	3.2	47.9	6.4	-2.9	111	103	11	..
32 Sudan	29.6	12.8	12.9	-4.2	58	101	8	32
33 Togo	3.1	66.9	12.9	20.7	22	203	10	43
34 Ghana	36.9	2.9	12.5	1.9	104	268	7	..
Middle-income economies	12.5	-2.4	7.9	4.8	462	987	9	23
Oil exporters	13.5	-3.7	6.1	4.6	423	760	5	7
Oil importers	7.8	3.7	8.7	4.9	493	1172	13	34
Lower middle-income	23.2	3.6	8.2	5.4	218	504	8	22
35 Kenya	..	11.1	..	..	..	..	11	..
36 Senegal	..	..	1.7	-0.5	555	364	8	55
37 Mauritania	..	..	20.9	4.8	18	199	39	..
38 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	12.9	13.9	7	62	..	591
39 Yemen PDR	..	..	-12.8	9.9	..	..	..	..
40 Liberia	31.8	-5.8	19.6	0.1	96	502	3	25
41 Indonesia	8.5	5.9	4.3	9.0	129	266	3	8
42 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Bolivia	17.1	-2.1	6.9	7.7	169	452	4	1
44 Honduras	29.4	12.4	8.9	2.4	149	292	10	20
45 Zambia	..	1.7	..	2.9	..	733	..	..
46 Egypt	9.4	23.2	2.6	10.6	287	595	12	2
47 El Salvador	5.1	20.7	7.8	7.0	145	357	6	24
48 Thailand	28.3	-2.5	16.3	6.5	63	370	12	44
49 Philippines	3.0	26.2	9.7	4.4	159	380	9	41
50 Angola	35.4	-1.6	11.5	1.1	85	255	6	..
51 Papua New Guinea	12.3	10.4	21.8	4.4	36	332	7	..
52 Morocco	2.0	4.8	7.6	6.8	173	368	9	41
53 Nicaragua	26.4	-10.4	10.3	-0.4	181	362	12	42
54 Nigeria	36.6	0.7	9.3	9.3	29	169	7	1
55 Zimbabwe	..	-2.4	..	-0.2	..	778	..	..
56 Cameroon	1.1	52.3	5.3	7.1	79	154	7	14
57 Cuba	21.2	5.0	4.4	4.2	920	1,361	..	..
58 Congo, People's Rep.	15.8	7.0	6.2	24.7	130	458	25	3
59 Guatemala	9.9	7.0	6.3	4.5	180	308	12	25
60 Peru	3.6	17.3	6.7	3.4	433	807	4	2
61 Ecuador	19.4	4.5	8.6	13.3	216	692	2	..
62 Jamaica	-0.7	-1.1	9.6	-5.2	654	1,440	11	46
63 Ivory Coast	9.7	10.2	14.7	4.6	73	248	5	11
64 Dominican Rep.	1.8	-4.7	14.6	-0.8	158	517	..	51

	Average annual energy growth rate (percent)				Energy consumption per capita (kilograms of coal equivalent)		Energy imports as a percentage of merchandise exports	
	Energy production		Energy consumption		1960 ^b	1980	1960	1980 ^c
	1960-74 ^a	1974-80	1960-74 ^a	1974-80				
65 Mongolia	10.4	12.2	7.4	10.2	529	1,452	..	..
66 Colombia	3.5	1.3	6.3	4.8	519	970	3	14
67 Tunisia	71.9	6.0	10.2	9.2	173	652	15	33
68 Costa Rica	9.5	6.7	10.4	7.0	311	829	7	24
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	9.4	3.2	9.6	3.5	1,179	2,864	..	..
70 Turkey	7.5	3.1	9.8	5.0	258	779	16	126
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	86.0	4.0	11.4	11.9	233	964	16	50
72 Jordan	..	..	6.9	12.6	185	627	79	73
73 Paraguay	..	10.4	8.9	9.6	80	300	..	41
Upper middle-income	8.8	-4.5	7.7	4.5	798	1,677	10	23
74 Korea, Rep. of	6.3	3.2	15.0	11.7	1,177	2,161	14	14
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	14.6	-17.4	6.4	-2.1	1,185	1,210	1	..
76 Iraq	5.0	6.6	5.3	8.7	598	1,221	(.)	..
77 Malaysia	36.8	24.1	4.1	7.7	616	881	2	13
78 Panama	14.7	40.0	18.6	-5.4	468	1,623	..	125
79 Lebanon	12.7	-0.3	8.0	-3.1	665	1,153	68	..
80 Algeria	11.1	4.4	6.4	11.4	321	814	14	2
81 Brazil	8.3	7.5	8.8	6.6	385	1,102	21	53
82 Mexico	5.8	16.7	7.4	7.8	786	1,684	3	3
83 Portugal	4.5	8.8	7.7	6.5	536	1,822	17	48
84 Argentina	6.5	3.7	5.6	3.5	1,177	2,161	14	14
85 Chile	3.9	0.6	6.1	0.1	833	1,137	10	24
86 South Africa	3.8	10.0	6.8	4.3	1,762	3,204	9	(.)
87 Yugoslavia	5.0	3.5	7.5	4.5	858	2,402	8	40
88 Uruguay	3.7	8.5	2.1	2.1	1,020	1,160	35	45
89 Venezuela	1.1	-3.7	5.2	-0.3	3,014	3,039	1	1
90 Greece	14.3	8.2	11.7	5.4	516	2,605	26	48
91 Hong Kong	..	..	10.1	6.4	649	1,881	5	6
92 Israel	41.8	-52.9	10.9	2.5	1,006	2,813	17	38
93 Singapore	..	..	10.1	6.6	2,111	8,544	17	36
94 Trinidad and Tobago	2.8	2.8	2.1	4.8	6,497	7,312	35	29
High-income oil exporters	16.6	2.8	13.5	17.2	..	..	(.)	(.)
95 Libya	23.1	4.3	12.5	11.7	1,177	2,161	14	14
96 Saudi Arabia	14.0	4.4	14.6	10.5	1,271	6,764	..	(.)
97 Kuwait	4.5	-2.8	2.9	3.4	..	..	..	(.)
98 United Arab Emirates	37.9	1.8	70.0	22.5	..	..	..	(.)
Industrial market economies	4.0	1.8	5.4	0.8	4,540	7,495	12	29
99 Spain	-0.1	4.1	9.4	4.6	1,177	2,161	14	14
100 Spain	3.0	6.1	9.4	3.3	900	2,944	22	63
101 Italy	2.3	-0.4	8.1	0.6	1,452	3,725	18	35
102 New Zealand	5.7	3.0	6.2	0.8	2,759	4,816	7	23
103 United Kingdom	-1.0	11.4	2.0	-0.2	4,750	5,363	14	14
104 Japan	-1.4	3.7	10.9	2.2	1,354	4,649	18	54
105 Austria	1.4	0.7	5.3	2.5	2,482	5,102	12	22
106 Finland	3.3	4.5	9.9	1.6	1,501	6,351	11	32
107 Australia	11.0	3.0	5.8	2.8	4,020	7,214	12	13
108 Canada	8.7	1.1	5.9	2.4	7,560	13,153	9	11
109 Netherlands	16.1	0.3	9.1	1.0	3,078	8,068	15	25
110 Belgium	-7.2	4.5	5.4	1.7	3,853	7,431	11	19
111 France	-1.3	2.8	5.7	1.8	2,858	5,368	16	32
112 United States	-3.5	0.9	4.2	1.6	8,408	11,626	8	38
113 Denmark	-19.8	25.3	6.0	2.6	2,748	5,746	15	26
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	-0.6	0.0	4.4	0.9	3,859	6,053	7	22
115 Norway	6.8	21.3	5.8	4.4	5,058	11,928	15	16
116 Sweden	3.6	4.9	4.9	1.0	4,623	7,971	16	26
117 Switzerland	4.2	2.6	6.0	1.3	2,718	5,223	10	14
East European nonmarket economies	6.6	1.1	5.3	4.1	2,854	6,217	..	..
118 Hungary	2.7	2.7	4.9	4.4	1,710	4,094	13	17
120 Romania	5.9	0.2	7.9	5.5	1,537	4,775	..	..
121 Bulgaria	3.3	3.4	9.7	5.0	1,362	5,957	7	..
122 Poland	4.0	2.8	4.3	4.3	3,108	5,799	..	20
123 USSR	7.6	4.7	5.6	4.2	2,896	6,422	4	..
124 Czechoslovakia	1.2	1.6	3.4	3.1	3,862	6,847	..	19
125 German Dem. Rep.	0.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	4,609	7,412	..	..

a Figures in italics are for 1961-74, not 1960-74.

b. Figures in italics are for 1961, not 1960

c Figures in italics are for 1979, not 1980

Table 9. Growth of merchandise trade

	Merchandise trade (millions of dollars)		Average annual growth rate ^a (percent)				Terms of trade (1975 = 100)	
	Exports 1981 ^b	Imports 1981 ^b	Exports		Imports		1978	1981 ^b
			1960-70	1970-81 ^c	1960-70	1970-81 ^c		
Low-income economies	42,444	60,117	4.9	-0.7	5.3	2.4	109	87
China and India	29,624	36,567						
Other low-income	12,820	23,550	5.0	-0.8	5.4	1.9	110	88
1 Kampuchea, Dem								
2 Bhutan								
3 Lao, PDR	9	85						
4 Chad	141	137	5.9	-7.2	5.1	-3.8	111	101
5 Bangladesh	791	2,594	6.5	-0.7	7.1	5.1	99	79
6 Ethiopia	374	738	3.6	-0.8	6.2	(.)	158	69
7 Nepal	63	195						
8 Burma	455	373	-11.6	1.3	-5.7	-2.8	110	123
9 Afghanistan	263	484	2.5	5.3	0.8	8.9	107	112
10 Mali	154	370	2.9	7.1	-0.4	7.4	110	102
11 Malawi	284	359	11.6	5.9	7.6	2.4	108	82
12 Zaire	662	672	-1.8	-3.1	5.5	-11.9	100	74
13 Uganda	317	395	4.9	-9.8	6.2	-9.1	144	106
14 Burundi	71	167						
15 Upper Volta	75	338	14.6	7.3	8.0	7.6	106	98
16 Rwanda	147	191	15.8	0.4	8.0	10.7	180	107
17 India	8,064	15,001	3.2	4.6	-0.9	3.2	108	66
18 Somalia	200	199	2.4	6.7	2.6	3.2	109	98
19 Tanzania	566	1,140	3.4	-8.1	6.0	-1.2	121	113
20 Viet Nam	153	791						
21 China	21,560	21,566						
22 Guinea	428	351						
23 Haiti	333	587						
24 Sri Lanka	1,036	1,803	4.6	-1.5	-0.2	1.4	151	80
25 Benin	36	886	5.0	-7.0	7.5	5.0	101	84
26 Central African Rep	136	88	8.1	1.9	4.5	-1.9	116	104
27 Sierra Leone	277	238	0.4	-4.4	1.9	-1.6	112	73
28 Madagascar	335	494	5.4	-2.5	4.1	-3.1	117	87
29 Niger	297	449	6.0	23.4	11.9	13.4	106	88
30 Pakistan	2,880	5,342	8.3	3.0	5.3	4.0	97	75
31 Mozambique	457	774	6.0	-15.0	7.9	-16.7	84	77
32 Sudan	658	1,529	2.2	-5.2	0.6	4.2	86	88
33 Togo	344	597	10.5	1.5	8.5	10.3	97	63
34 Ghana	878	1,184	0.2	-7.1	-1.5	-5.0	193	75
Middle-income economies	337,172	405,729	5.1	4.1	6.4	4.8	98	87
Oil exporters	146,227	148,221	3.9	2.5	2.8	9.5	95	133
Oil importers	190,945	257,508	7.0	4.3	7.6	3.2	101	73
Lower middle-income	98,497	122,588	5.2	3.0	6.5	4.1	98	77
35 Kenya	1,144	1,946	7.2	-1.9	6.5	-1.8	144	99
36 Senegal	416	1,035	1.2	-1.4	2.3	2.5	97	68
37 Mauritania	259	265	50.6	-0.3	4.6	3.2	81	72
38 Yemen Arab Rep.	39	1,699						
39 Yemen, PDR	421	1,096						
40 Liberia	531	448	18.4	1.2	2.9	-1.5	88	63
41 Indonesia	22,259	13,271	3.4	6.5	2.0	11.9	95	154
42 Lesotho								
43 Bolivia	909	825	9.6	-1.9	8.0	7.0	129	153
44 Honduras	760	949	10.7	4.2	11.6	1.9	102	75
45 Zambia	1,044	1,032	2.3	-0.2	9.8	-6.8	89	67
46 Egypt	3,233	8,839	3.2	0.4	-0.9	9.4	83	86
47 El Salvador	792	986	5.5	0.7	6.3	2.3	129	80
48 Thailand	6,918	10,014	5.2	11.8	11.4	4.9	87	62
49 Philippines	5,722	7,946	2.2	7.7	7.2	2.6	98	68
50 Angola	1,744	1,640	9.0	-12.7	11.5	0.2	103	152
51 Papua New Guinea	851	1,116						
52 Morocco	2,242	4,356	2.5	2.2	3.4	5.4	74	63
53 Nicaragua	529	731	9.7	0.2	10.5	-1.3	113	76
54 Nigeria	18,727	18,776	6.5	0.5	1.7	17.8	102	190
55 Zimbabwe	663	704					81	94
56 Cameroon	1,079	1,428	7.0	4.9	9.3	6.9	168	90
57 Cuba	1,128	1,897	4.0	1.2	5.4	1.6	72	65
58 Congo, People's Rep.	1,040	791	5.1	16.8	-1.0	6.7	82	96
59 Guatemala	1,281	1,774	9.0	5.0	7.1	5.2	134	77
60 Peru	3,255	3,803	2.0	4.6	3.8	0.5	90	72
61 Ecuador	2,562	2,332	2.9	5.7	11.6	9.3	107	136
62 Jamaica	974	1,473	4.6	-6.7	8.1	-6.5	107	75
63 Ivory Coast	2,586	2,434	8.7	5.1	9.7	5.7	150	78
64 Dominican Rep.	1,188	1,450	-2.3	3.8	10.0	2.2	49	49

	Merchandise trade (millions of dollars)		Average annual growth rate ^a (percent)				Terms of trade (1975 = 100)	
	Exports 1981 ^b	Imports 1981 ^b	Exports		Imports		1978	1981 ^b
			1960-70	1970-81 ^c	1960-70	1970-81 ^c		
65 Mongolia								
66 Colombia	3,190	5,181	2.2	1.6	2.5	6.5	145	127
67 Tunisia	2,209	3,924	4.2	4.0	2.3	9.2	81	104
68 Costa Rica	968	1,198	9.5	4.0	10.0	2.2	125	87
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.								
70 Turkey	4,703	8,911		1.2		2.0	95	67
71 Syrian Arab Rep	2,103	4,663	3.3	5.2	4.1	12.6	99	130
72 Jordan	732	3,149	10.1	21.2	3.6	13.9	74	61
73 Paraguay	296	506	5.4	6.8	7.6	6.6	110	72
Upper middle-income	238,675	283,141	5.4	7.0	5.8	4.7	97	89
74 Iran, Islamic Rep of	10,169	12,634	12.5	-13.4	11.6	10.5	94	217
75 Iran, Islamic Rep of	9,372	18,907	5.4	-2.1	1.4	23.6	94	209
76 Iraq	12,884	13,132	5.8	6.8	2.3	7.1	109	101
77 Malaysia	315	1,540	10.2	-1.9	10.5	-4.3	93	93
78 Panama	1,107	3,946	14.4	1.9	5.1	3.3	101	88
79 Lebanon	14,056	11,505	3.5	1.0	-1.1	12.0	96	196
80 Algeria	23,172	24,007	5.0	8.7	4.9	2.9	108	56
81 Brazil	20,033	24,168	2.8	15.3	6.4	9.5	92	89
82 Mexico	4,147	9,799	9.6		14.2			
83 Portugal	6,304	9,425	3.5	9.4	0.4	3.2	77	71
84 Argentina	3,952	6,364	0.7	9.8	4.8	3.5	88	61
85 Chile	22,670	21,485	5.4	7.2	8.2	-1.4	80	73
86 South Africa	10,929	15,817	7.7	4.5	8.8	4.6	104	99
87 Yugoslavia	1,215	1,599	2.2	4.3	-2.9	3.6	124	87
88 Uruguay	20,959	10,645	1.1	-7.0	4.4	9.6	92	212
89 Venezuela	4,292	8,677	10.8	10.8	10.8	4.7	98	88
90 Greece	21,737	24,680	12.7	9.7	9.2	12.1	103	100
91 Hong Kong	5,416	7,777	10.8	9.6	8.8	2.2	101	68
92 Israel	20,967	27,608	4.2	12.0	5.9	9.9	102	
93 Singapore	3,725	3,115	4.9	-4.9	3.2	-5.8	96	129
94 Trinidad and Tobago								
High-income oil exporters	174,131	68,248	11.0	-1.5	11.0	20.8	94	208
95 Luxembourg	120,240	35,244	11.0	4.5	11.2	33.5	94	205
96 Saudi Arabia	16,561	8,042	5.2	-9.4	10.7	16.0	92	210
97 Kuwait	20,939	9,549		4.5	5.5	25.6	96	189
98 United Arab Emirates								
Industrial market economies	1,210,104	1,290,415	8.5	5.4	9.5	4.4	100	90
99 Ireland	7,706	10,603	7.1	8.4	8.3	6.4	104	90
100 Spain	20,337	33,159	11.5		18.5		99	87
101 Italy	75,215	91,022	13.6	6.7	9.7	3.6	101	86
102 New Zealand	5,563	5,684	4.6	3.9	2.9	1.7	114	107
103 United Kingdom	102,807	101,991	4.8	6.6	5.0	3.6	107	105
104 Japan	152,016	143,287	17.2	9.0	13.7	3.9	112	79
105 Austria	15,845	21,048	9.6	7.3	9.6	6.7	97	88
106 Finland	14,015	14,202	6.8	4.8	7.0	2.5	92	84
107 Australia	21,767	23,768	6.5	3.8	7.2	5.2	92	92
108 Canada	69,907	66,010	10.0	4.2	9.1	5.5	93	95
109 Netherlands	68,732	65,921	9.9	5.0	9.5	3.5	100	96
110 Belgium ^d	55,705	62,464	10.9	4.6	10.3	5.3	96	90
111 France	100,497	120,924	8.2	6.6	11.0	6.5	101	90
112 United States	233,739	273,352	6.0	6.5	9.8	4.4	95	86
113 Denmark	16,317	17,874	7.1	4.9	8.2	2.5	101	87
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	176,043	163,934	10.1	5.8	10.0	5.5	101	86
115 Norway	18,220	15,652	9.1	7.0	9.7	4.3	92	129
116 Sweden	28,630	28,824	7.7	2.2	7.2	4.2	93	87
117 Switzerland	27,043	30,696	8.5	4.2	9.0	4.5	108	102
East European nonmarket economies	150,270	146,968	9.4	6.7	8.6	6.1		
118 Bulgaria	8,893	8,854	9.7	8.2	9.1	6.1	98	96
119 Hungary	12,610	12,458	9.4		8.8			
120 Romania	1,848	2,633	14.4	11.6	12.9	8.7		
121 Bulgaria	13,182	15,224	-0.3	6.7	-0.4	6.0	101	98
122 Poland	79,003	72,960	9.7	5.6	7.1	8.3		
123 USSR	14,876	14,658	6.7	6.4	7.0	5.1		
124 Czechoslovakia	19,858	20,181	8.3		8.6			
125 German Dem. Rep.								

a. See the technical notes b. Figures in italics are for 1980, not 1981 c. Figures in italics are for 1970-80, not 1970-81 d. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 10. Structure of merchandise exports

	Percentage share of merchandise exports									
	Fuels, minerals, and metals		Other primary commodities		Textiles and clothing		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b
Low-income economies	9.4	18.4	70.1	37.4	15.4	18.4	11.4	4.4	6.4	23.4
China and India	20.4	20.4	30.4	30.4	18.4	18.4	5.4	5.4	27.4	27.4
Other low-income	8.4	9.4	83.4	62.4	4.4	21.4	11.4	2.4	5.4	6.4
1 Kampuchea, Dem.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Lao, PDR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Chad	3	(.)	94	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
5 Bangladesh	0	(.)	0	34	0	49	0	(.)	0	17
6 Ethiopia	0	8	100	92	0	(.)	0	(.)	0	(.)
7 Nepal	0	(.)	0	69	0	24	0	0	0	7
8 Burma	4	0	95	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9 Afghanistan	(.)	0	82	0	14	0	3	0	1	0
10 Mali	0	0	96	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
11 Malawi	0	(.)	0	90	0	5	0	4	0	1
12 Zaire	42	0	57	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
13 Uganda	8	0	92	0	0	0	0	(.)	0	0
14 Burundi	0	(.)	0	99	0	(.)	0	(.)	0	1
15 Upper Volta	0	(.)	100	89	0	2	0	2	(.)	7
16 Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 India	10	7	45	34	35	22	1	7	9	30
18 Somalia	0	1	88	98	0	(.)	8	(.)	4	1
19 Tanzania	(.)	10	87	74	0	8	0	1	13	7
20 Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 China	0	25	0	28	0	16	0	5	0	26
22 Guinea	42	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Haiti	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Sri Lanka	(.)	16	99	65	0	11	0	1	0	7
25 Benin	10	0	80	0	7	0	(.)	0	3	0
26 Central African Rep.	12	(.)	86	74	(.)	(.)	1	(.)	1	26
27 Sierra Leone	15	0	20	0	0	0	0	65	0	0
28 Madagascar	4	9	90	84	1	2	1	2	4	3
29 Niger	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Pakistan	0	7	73	43	23	37	1	2	3	11
31 Mozambique	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Sudan	0	1	100	96	0	1	0	2	0	(.)
33 Togo	3	58	89	32	3	4	0	3	5	3
34 Ghana	7	0	83	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Middle-income economies	30.4	36.4	53.4	27.4	3.4	9.4	1.4	10.4	7.4	18.4
Oil exporters	48.4	78.4	48.4	15.4	1.4	2.4	11.4	2.4	3.4	3.4
Oil importers	15.4	12.4	68.4	34.4	5.4	13.4	2.4	14.4	10.4	27.4
Lower middle-income	20.4	44.4	76.4	38.4	1.4	5.4	11.4	2.4	3.4	11.4
35 Kenya	1	34	87	50	0	1	0	3	12	12
36 Senegal	3	39	94	46	1	1	1	3	1	11
37 Mauritania	4	0	69	0	1	0	20	0	6	0
38 Yemen Arab Rep.	0	(.)	0	49	0	6	0	25	0	20
39 Yemen, PDR	0	75	0	25	0	(.)	0	(.)	0	(.)
40 Liberia	45	59	55	38	0	(.)	0	1	0	2
41 Indonesia	33	76	67	22	0	1	(.)	(.)	(.)	1
42 Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 Bolivia	0	86	0	11	0	(.)	0	1	0	2
44 Honduras	5	7	93	81	0	2	0	(.)	2	10
45 Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 Egypt	4	67	84	22	9	9	(.)	(.)	3	2
47 El Salvador	0	5	94	59	3	13	(.)	3	3	20
48 Thailand	7	14	91	57	0	9	0	6	2	14
49 Philippines	10	21	86	42	1	6	0	2	3	29
50 Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51 Papua New Guinea	0	46	92	52	0	(.)	0	(.)	8	2
52 Morocco	38	45	54	31	1	10	1	1	6	13
53 Nicaragua	3	3	95	83	0	2	0	(.)	2	12
54 Nigeria	8	95	89	4	0	(.)	0	(.)	3	1
55 Zimbabwe	71	0	25	0	1	0	(.)	0	3	0
56 Cameroon	19	33	77	64	0	1	2	(.)	2	2
57 Cuba	2	5	93	90	1	0	(.)	0	4	5
58 Congo, People's Rep.	7	86	84	7	(.)	(.)	5	(.)	4	7
59 Guatemala	2	6	95	70	1	6	0	1	2	17
60 Peru	49	64	50	20	0	6	0	2	1	8
61 Ecuador	0	56	99	41	0	1	0	1	1	1
62 Jamaica	50	23	45	14	2	1	0	3	3	59
63 Ivory Coast	1	5	98	87	0	3	(.)	2	1	3
64 Dominican Rep.	6	3	92	73	0	(.)	0	1	2	23

Percentage share of merchandise exports										
	Fuels, minerals, and metals		Other primary commodities		Textiles and clothing		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b
	65 Mongolia
66 Colombia	19	3	79	77	0	6	(.)	2	2	12
67 Tunisia	24	56	66	8	1	18	1	2	8	16
68 Costa Rica	0	1	95	65	0	5	0	4	5	25
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Turkey	8	8	89	65	0	16	0	3	3	8
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	0	74	81	18	2	4	0	1	17	3
72 Jordan	0	29	96	35	0	4	0	9	4	23
73 Paraguay	0	(.)	100	88	0	(.)	0	(.)	0	12
Upper middle-income	38 ..	32 ..	46 ..	23 ..	4 ..	10 ..	2 ..	13 ..	10 ..	22 ..
74 Korea, Rep. of	30	1	56	9	8	29	(.)	20	6	41
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	88	..	9	..	0	..	0	..	3	..
76 Iraq	97	..	3	..	0	..	0	..	0	..
77 Malaysia	20	35	74	46	(.)	2	(.)	11	6	6
78 Panama	..	24	..	67	..	3	..	(.)	..	6
79 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Algeria	12	99	81	1	0	(.)	1	(.)	6	(.)
81 Brazil	8	11	89	50	0	4	(.)	17	3	18
82 Mexico	24	39	64	22	4	3	1	19	7	17
83 Portugal	8	7	37	21	18	27	3	13	34	32
84 Argentina	1	6	95	71	0	2	(.)	7	4	14
85 Chile	92	59	4	21	0	(.)	0	1	4	19
86 South Africa	29	23	42	23	2	1	4	5	23	48
87 Yugoslavia	18	9	45	18	4	9	15	28	18	36
88 Uruguay	..	1	71	61	21	16	..	4	8	18
89 Venezuela	74	98	26	(.)	0	(.)	0	(.)	(.)	2
90 Greece	9	25	81	28	1	17	1	3	8	27
91 Hong Kong	5	2	15	5	45	34	4	19	31	40
92 Israel	4	2	35	16	8	8	2	13	51	61
93 Singapore	1	28	73	18	5	4	7	26	14	24
94 Trinidad and Tobago	82	93	14	2	0	(.)	0	1	4	4
High-income oil exporters	..	98 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	1 ..
95 U.A.E.	100	100	0	(.)	0	(.)	0	(.)	0	(.)
96 Saudi Arabia	95	99	5	(.)	0	(.)	0	(.)	0	1
97 Kuwait	..	89	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	6
98 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies	11 ..	13 ..	23 ..	15 ..	7 ..	5 ..	29	35 ..	30 ..	32 ..
99 Ireland	5	3	67	39	6	8	4	19	18	31
100 Spain	21	8	57	20	7	5	2	26	13	41
101 Italy	8	7	19	8	17	11	29	33	27	41
102 New Zealand	(.)	7	97	72	0	3	(.)	5	3	13
103 United Kingdom	7	18	9	8	8	4	44	35	32	35
104 Japan	11	2	10	2	28	4	23	55	28	37
105 Austria	26	5	22	12	10	9	16	28	26	46
106 Finland	3	8	50	22	1	7	13	18	33	45
107 Australia	13	28	79	44	(.)	1	3	7	5	20
108 Canada	33	28	37	23	1	1	8	26	21	22
109 Netherlands	15	26	34	23	8	4	18	17	25	30
110 Belgium ^c	15	15	9	11	12	7	13	22	51	45
111 France	9	8	18	18	10	5	25	34	38	35
112 United States	10	9	27	23	3	2	35	40	25	26
113 Denmark	2	5	63	38	3	5	19	24	13	28
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	9	7	4	7	4	5	44	45	39	36
115 Norway	22	59	34	9	2	1	10	12	32	19
116 Sweden	10	9	29	12	1	2	31	40	29	37
117 Switzerland	2	5	8	4	12	6	30	33	48	50
East European nonmarket economies	18 ..	..	33 ..	..	3 ..	..	34 ..	..	21 ..	..
118 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Hungary	6	9	28	25	7	7	38	32	21	27
120 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Bulgaria	3	..	75	..	12	..	6	..	4	..
122 Poland	..	20	..	9	..	6	..	36	..	29
123 USSR	24	..	28	..	1	..	21	..	26	..
124 Czechoslovakia	20	7	11	9	(.)	5	45	50	25	29
125 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Figures in italics are for 1961, not 1960. b. Figures in italics are for 1979, not 1980. c. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 11. Structure of merchandise imports

	Percentage share of merchandise imports									
	Food		Fuels		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b
Low-income economies	22	14	7	14	18	17	26	25	27	30
China and India		13		10		23		24		30
Other low-income	24	16	8	21	4	4	21	28	43	31
1 Bhutan										
3 Lao, PDR										
4 Chad	19		12		4		19		46	
5 Bangladesh		25		11		8		24		32
6 Ethiopia		8		25		3		28		36
7 Nepal		4		18		2		32		44
8 Burma	14		4		9		17		56	
9 Afghanistan	14		7		4		14		61	
10 Mali	20		5		4		18		53	
11 Malawi		8		15		2		34		41
12 Zaire										
13 Uganda	6		8		8		25		53	
14 Burundi		13		9		3		22		53
15 Upper Volta	21	21	4	13	1	3	24	29	50	34
16 Rwanda										
17 India	21	9	6	33	28	10	30	16	15	32
18 Somalia	27	19	4	5	0	7	18	33	51	36
19 Tanzania		13		21		3		35		28
20 Viet Nam										
21 China		15		0		29		27		29
22 Guinea										
23 Haiti										
24 Sri Lanka	39	20	7	24	5	3	15	25	34	28
25 Benin	17		10		1		18		54	
26 Central African Rep	15	21	9	2	2	3	26	34	48	40
27 Sierra Leone	23		12		5		15		45	
28 Madagascar	17	9	6	15	3	4	23	34	51	38
29 Niger	24		5		4		18		49	
30 Pakistan	22	13	10	27	2	6	27	25	39	29
31 Mozambique										
32 Sudan	17	26	8	13	3	2	14	29	58	30
33 Togo	16	14	6	18	3	1	32	29	43	38
34 Ghana	19		5		4		26		46	
Middle-income economies	15	11	9	19	13	7	28	31	35	32
Oil exporters	19	14	7	7	8	5	27	39	39	35
Oil importers	14	10	10	23	16	8	29	28	31	31
Lower middle-income	16	14	7	18	9	5	28	30	40	33
35 Kenya										
36 Senegal	30	25	5	25	2	1	19	23	44	26
37 Mauritania	5		3		3		39		50	
38 Yemen Arab Rep		28		7		1		28		36
39 Yemen, PDR		17		47		1		23		12
40 Liberia	16	19	4	28	7	2	34	28	39	23
41 Indonesia	23	13	5	16	10	6	17	34	45	31
42 Lesotho										
43 Bolivia		10		1		2		44		43
44 Honduras	13	10	9	16	3	2	24	30	51	42
45 Zambia										
46 Egypt	23	32	1	1	16	8	25	27	25	32
47 El Salvador	17	18	6	18	6	4	26	13	45	47
48 Thailand	10	5	1	30	11	7	25	25	43	33
49 Philippines	15	8	10	28	5	5	36	24	34	35
50 Angola										
51 Papua New Guinea	30		5		4		23		38	
52 Morocco	27	20	8	24	7	10	19	21	39	25
53 Nicaragua	9	15	10	20	5	1	22	14	54	50
54 Nigeria	14	17	5	2	6	3	24	39	51	39
55 Zimbabwe										
56 Cameroon	20	9	8	12	3	2	17	34	52	43
57 Cuba										
58 Congo, People's Rep.	18	27	6	6	1	1	31	26	44	40
59 Guatemala	12	8	10	24	7	7	26	22	45	39
60 Peru	16	20	5	2	5	5	37	40	37	33
61 Ecuador	13	8	3	1	9	4	33	49	42	38
62 Jamaica	22	20	8	38	9	3	24	12	37	27
63 Ivory Coast	18	15	6	11	2	2	27	35	47	37
64 Dominican Rep.		17		25		4		22		32

Percentage share of merchandise imports

	Food		Fuels		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b	1960 ^a	1980 ^b
65 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66 Colombia	8	12	3	12	15	6	43	38	31	32
67 Tunisia	20	14	9	21	4	8	23	23	44	34
68 Costa Rica	13	9	6	15	6	4	26	24	49	48
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Turkey	7	4	11	48	16	5	42	18	24	25
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	24	14	8	25	5	4	15	23	48	34
72 Jordan	..	18	..	17	..	3	..	28	..	34
73 Paraguay	..	13	..	24	..	1	..	36	..	26
Upper middle-income	15	10	9	19	15	8	28	32	33	31
74 Korea, Rep. of	10	10	..	..	15	1	..	..	16	..
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	14	13	1	(/)	1	5	23	44	61	38
76 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Malaysia	29	12	16	15	13	6	14	39	28	28
78 Panama	15	10	10	31	1	1	22	21	52	37
79 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Algeria	26	21	4	2	2	5	14	37	54	35
81 Brazil	14	10	19	43	13	6	36	19	18	22
82 Mexico	4	8	2	2	10	7	52	50	32	33
83 Portugal	15	14	10	24	28	11	26	25	21	26
84 Argentina	3	6	13	10	11	7	44	40	29	37
85 Chile	..	14	..	21	..	4	..	27	..	34
86 South Africa	6	5	7	1	9	6	37	52	41	36
87 Yugoslavia	11	8	5	24	25	12	37	28	22	28
88 Uruguay	5	8	24	29	46	7	17	30	8	26
89 Venezuela	18	15	1	2	10	5	36	43	35	35
90 Greece	11	9	8	23	16	8	44	36	21	24
91 Hong Kong	27	12	3	6	16	6	10	22	44	54
92 Israel	20	11	7	26	18	6	28	21	27	36
93 Singapore	21	9	15	29	38	7	7	29	19	26
94 Trinidad and Tobago	16	11	34	38	7	3	18	25	25	23
High-income oil exporters		15		2		2		38		43
95 Libya	..	3	..	1	10	1	10	15	21	10
96 Saudi Arabia	..	14	..	1	..	2	..	39	..	44
97 Kuwait	..	15	..	1	..	2	..	36	..	46
98 United Arab Emirates	..	11	..	10	..	2	..	38	..	39
Industrial market economies	22	11	11	27	24	10	16	22	27	30
99 Belgium	15	..	12	15	11	5	11	..	15	11
100 Spain	16	13	22	39	25	11	22	18	15	19
101 Italy	20	13	14	28	31	13	13	21	22	25
102 New Zealand	8	6	8	22	16	6	29	30	39	36
103 United Kingdom	36	13	11	13	27	11	8	26	18	37
104 Japan	17	12	17	50	49	19	9	6	8	13
105 Austria	16	6	10	15	20	9	29	29	25	41
106 Finland	13	7	10	29	20	7	33	27	24	30
107 Australia	6	5	10	14	16	5	31	36	37	40
108 Canada	12	8	9	12	12	7	36	46	31	27
109 Netherlands	18	15	13	24	14	7	22	20	33	34
110 Belgium ^c	15	11	10	17	26	11	21	22	28	39
111 France	25	10	17	27	25	9	14	21	19	33
112 United States	24	8	10	33	25	7	10	25	31	27
113 Denmark	18	11	12	22	11	8	23	20	36	39
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	26	12	8	23	28	10	10	19	28	36
115 Norway	12	8	9	17	13	8	36	29	30	38
116 Sweden	13	7	14	24	13	7	26	27	34	35
117 Switzerland	18	8	8	11	13	10	21	24	40	47
East European nonmarket economies										
118 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Hungary	8	8	12	16	28	13	28	29	24	34
120 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Poland	..	14	..	18	..	11	..	27	..	30
123 USSR	12	..	4	..	18	..	30	..	36	..
124 Czechoslovakia	..	10	..	19	..	15	..	36	..	20
125 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Figures in italics are for 1961, not 1960. b. Figures in italics are for 1979, not 1980. c. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 12. Origin and destination of merchandise exports

Origin	Destination of merchandise exports (percentage of total)							
	Industrial market economies		East European nonmarket economies		High-income oil exporters		Developing economies	
	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a
Low-income economies	51.0	50.4	21.0	5.0	1.0	4.0	27.0	41.0
China and India	39.0	49.0	36.0	6.0	11.0	3.0	35.0	42.0
Other low-income	66.0	52.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	7.0	29.0	36.0
1 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Lao, PDR	..	61	..	0	..	6	..	33
4 Chad	73	44	0	0	0	7	27	49
5 Bangladesh	..	34	..	8	..	1	..	57
6 Ethiopia	69	56	1	11	6	8	24	25
7 Nepal	..	50	..	0	..	(.)	..	50
8 Burma	23	25	3	1	(.)	2	74	72
9 Afghanistan	48	46	28	21	0	3	24	30
10 Mali	93	62	0	1	(.)	(.)	7	37
11 Malawi	..	83	..	0	..	0	..	17
12 Zaire	89	64	(.)	1	(.)	(.)	11	35
13 Uganda	62	78	0	(.)	0	3	38	19
14 Burundi	..	74	..	(.)	..	0	..	26
15 Upper Volta	4	39	0	(.)	0	(.)	96	61
16 Rwanda	..	61	..	0	..	(.)	..	39
17 India	66	58	7	10	2	6	25	26
18 Somalia	85	10	..	(.)	(.)	76	15	14
19 Tanzania	74	51	1	4	0	(.)	25	45
20 Viet Nam	..	40	..	9	..	(.)	..	51
21 China	14	46	61	4	(.)	2	25	48
22 Guinea	63	82	8	(.)	(.)	(.)	19	18
23 Haiti	98	97	(.)	(.)	0	(.)	2	3
24 Sri Lanka	75	42	3	4	0	6	22	48
25 Benin	90	75	2	(.)	0	(.)	8	25
26 Central African Rep.	83	77	0	(.)	0	(.)	17	23
27 Sierra Leone	99	90	0	0	0	(.)	1	10
28 Madagascar	79	75	1	1	0	(.)	20	24
29 Niger	74	64	0	(.)	0	15	26	21
30 Pakistan	56	36	4	4	2	18	38	42
31 Mozambique	29	39	(.)	0	(.)	3	71	58
32 Sudan	59	48	8	21	4	7	29	24
33 Togo	74	52	0	2	0	(.)	26	46
34 Ghana	88	77	7	10	(.)	(.)	5	13
Middle-income economies	68.0	65.0	7.0	4.0	11.0	2.0	25.0	29.0
Oil exporters	68.0	73.0	1.0	1.0	11.0	11.0	28.0	26.0
Oil importers	68.0	59.0	9.0	6.0	11.0	4.0	23.0	31.0
Lower middle-income	73.0	70.0	7.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	19.0	25.0
35 Senegal	..	70	0	1	(.)	1	23	48
36 Senegal	89	40	0	1	0	(.)	11	59
37 Mauritania	89	92	0	(.)	0	(.)	11	8
38 Yemen Arab Rep	46	48	18	3	(.)	11	36	38
39 Yemen, PDR	42	21	(.)	(.)	2	42	56	37
40 Liberia	100	92	0	2	0	1	(.)	5
41 Indonesia	54	74	11	1	(.)	(.)	42	25
42 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Bolivia	88	46	0	16	0	3	12	35
44 Honduras	77	86	0	(.)	0	(.)	23	14
45 Zambia	..	71	..	1	..	(.)	..	28
46 Egypt	26	52	33	9	2	3	39	36
47 El Salvador	88	76	0	(.)	0	(.)	12	24
48 Thailand	47	53	2	5	3	5	48	37
49 Philippines	94	75	0	3	(.)	1	6	21
50 Angola	64	68	2	3	0	1	34	28
51 Papua New Guinea	..	91	..	0	..	0	..	9
52 Morocco	74	67	3	10	(.)	3	23	20
53 Nicaragua	91	69	(.)	(.)	0	(.)	9	31
54 Nigeria	95	85	1	(.)	0	(.)	4	15
55 Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56 Cameroon	93	93	1	(.)	(.)	(.)	6	7
57 Cuba	72	..	19	..	(.)	..	9	..
58 Congo People's Rep	93	81	0	(.)	0	(.)	7	19
59 Guatemala	94	51	0	1	0	2	6	47
60 Peru	84	66	(.)	4	0	(.)	16	30
61 Ecuador	91	60	1	1	0	(.)	8	39
62 Jamaica	96	81	0	5	0	(.)	4	14
63 Ivory Coast	84	70	0	5	0	(.)	16	25
64 Dominican Rep.	92	84	0	1	1	(.)	7	15

Origin	Destination of merchandise exports (percentage of total)							
	Industrial market economies		East European nonmarket economies		High-income oil exporters		Developing economies	
	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a
65 Mongolia								
66 Colombia	94	70	1	4	0	(.)	5	26
67 Tunisia	76	75	3	1	2	4	19	20
68 Costa Rica	93	62	(.)	2	(.)	(.)	7	36
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.								
70 Turkey	71	47	12	7	(.)	15	17	31
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	39	60	19	18	11	7	31	15
72 Jordan	1	6	11	7	26	32	62	55
73 Paraguay	61	47	0	0	0	0	39	53
Upper middle-income	67^a	63^a	6^a	4^a	(.)	3^a	28^a	50^a
74 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	62	55	3	(.)	1	1	34	44
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	62	55	3	(.)	1	1	34	44
76 Iraq	85	47	1	(.)	(.)	(.)	14	53
77 Malaysia	58	53	7	3	0	1	35	43
78 Panama	99	72	0	(.)	0	1	1	27
79 Lebanon	21	10	8	8	32	51	39	31
80 Lebanon	93	89	0	2	(.)	(.)	7	9
81 Lebanon	81	54	6	7	(.)	1	13	38
82 Mexico	93	91	(.)	(.)	0	0	7	9
83 Portugal	56	77	2	2	(.)	1	42	20
84 Argentina	75	45	5	25	(.)	(.)	20	30
85 Chile	91	67	(.)	(.)	(.)	2	9	31
86 South Africa	71	80	1	(.)	(.)	0	28	20
87 Yugoslavia	48	31	31	49	1	3	20	17
88 Uruguay	82	54	7	8	0	2	11	36
89 Venezuela	62	71	0	(.)	0	(.)	38	29
90 Greece	65	56	21	8	1	13	13	23
91 Hong Kong	54	60	(.)	(.)	1	3	45	37
92 Israel	76	68	1	1	0	(.)	23	31
93 Singapore	38	41	4	1	1	7	57	51
94 Trinidad and Tobago	80	76	0	(.)	(.)	(.)	20	24
High-income oil exporters	83^a	64^a	(.)	(.)	0^a	8^a	17^a	28^a
95 Libya	67	86	7	(.)	0	(.)	26	14
96 Saudi Arabia	74	72	0	(.)	0	3	26	25
97 Kuwait		51		1		4		44
98 United Arab Emirates	91	12	0	(.)	0	45	9	43
Industrial market economies	67^a	65^a	3^a	3^a	(.)	4^a	30^a	28^a
99 Ireland	96	85	(.)	1	(.)	3	4	11
100 Spain	80	56	2	4	(.)	5	18	35
101 Italy	65	61	4	3	2	10	29	26
102 New Zealand	95	63	1	4	(.)	2	4	31
103 United Kingdom	57	68	3	2	2	6	38	24
104 Japan	45	46	2	3	2	7	51	44
105 Austria	69	69	13	11	(.)	3	18	17
106 Finland	69	62	19	27	(.)	1	12	10
107 Australia	75	50	3	4	1	3	21	43
108 Canada	90	84	1	3	(.)	1	9	12
109 Netherlands	78	81	1	2	1	3	20	14
110 Belgium ^b	79	83	2	2	1	2	18	13
111 France	53	66	3	4	(.)	4	44	26
112 United States	61	55	1	2	1	4	37	39
113 Denmark	83	81	4	2	(.)	2	13	15
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	70	72	4	4	1	3	25	21
115 Norway	80	88	4	2	(.)	(.)	16	10
116 Sweden	79	76	4	4	(.)	3	17	17
117 Switzerland	72	70	3	3	1	4	24	23
East European nonmarket economies	19	30^a	59	53^a	(.)	1^a	22^a	16^a
118 Albania	1		93		0		6	
119 Hungary	22	27	61	53	(.)	2	17	18
120 Romania	20	35	66	37	(.)	2	14	26
121 Bulgaria	13	16	80	69	(.)	6	7	9
122 Poland	29	34	54	53	(.)	3	17	10
123 USSR	18	32	51	49	(.)	(.)	31	19
124 Czechoslovakia	16	22	67	65	(.)	3	17	10
125 German Dem. Rep.	19	24	68	65	(.)	1	13	10

a Figures in italics are for 1980, not 1981. b Includes Luxembourg.

Table 13. Origin and destination of manufactured exports

Origin	Destination of manufactured exports (percentage of total)								Value of manufactured exports (millions of dollars)	
	Industrial market economies		East European nonmarket economies		High-income oil exporters		Developing economies		1962 ^a	1980 ^b
	1962 ^a	1980 ^b	1962 ^a	1980 ^b	1962 ^a	1980 ^b	1962 ^a	1980 ^b		
Low-income economies	57	55	4	10	2	7	37	27		
China and India										
Other low-income	61	53	1	7	1	6	37	34		
1 Kampuchea, Dem.	30		1		()		70		1	
2 Bhutan									()	
3 Lao, PDR	35		0		0		65		()	
4 Chad	19		0		6		75		1	
5 Bangladesh		48		11		()		41		437
6 Ethiopia	47	43	2	9	1	6	50	42	2	1
7 Nepal		73		()		()		27		29
8 Burma	58		()		0		42		3	
9 Afghanistan	96		1		0		3		9	
10 Mali	33		1		0		66		()	
11 Malawi		19		()		()		81		31
12 Zaire	93		0		0		7		12	
13 Uganda	15		0		0		85		()	
14 Burundi		40		()		()		60		1
15 Upper Volta	19	27	0	()	0	()	81	73	1	10
16 Rwanda	90		0		0		70		()	
17 India	56	58	5	11	2	8	37	23	630	4,117
18 Somalia	61	48	0	1	4	2	35	49	()	1
19 Tanzania	93	58	0	()	0	()	7	42	16	83
20 Viet Nam	10		0		0		90		1	
21 China										8,150
22 Guinea										
23 Haiti										
24 Sri Lanka	63	72	2	()	()	2	35	26	6	198
25 Benin	18		0		0		82		()	
26 Central African Rep.	78	69	2	()	0	()	20	31	3	29
27 Sierra Leone	98		0		0		2		21	
28 Madagascar	87	95	0	()	0	()	13	5	5	24
29 Niger	7		0		0		93		1	
30 Pakistan	46	52	()	8	1	9	53	31	97	1,285
31 Mozambique	31		0		0		69		3	
32 Sudan	37	46	1	6	3	32	59	16	()	15
33 Togo	44	31	0	()	0	()	56	69	1	20
34 Ghana	39		11		()		50		12	
Middle-income economies	50	56	5	5	1	4	41	35		
Oil exporters	51	59	5	3	1	2	37	36		
Oil importers	45	56	5	5	1	4	46	35		
Lower middle-income	53	53	8	3	1	2	34	41		
35 Senegal	76	30	0	()	0	()	24	70	1	10
37 Mauritania	98		0		0		2		2	72
38 Yemen Arab Rep		59		()		7		34		11
39 Yemen, PDR										
40 Liberia	94	49	()	()	0	()	6	51	3	20
41 Indonesia	52	33	1	()	1	3	46	64	2	533
42 Lesotho										
43 Bolivia	82	71	0	()	0	()	18	29	4	23
44 Honduras	1	29	0	()	0	()	99	71	2	102
45 Zambia										
46 Egypt	23	45	35	38	3	4	39	13	69	333
47 El Salvador	1	5	0	()	0	()	99	95	11	255
48 Thailand	51	56	()	()	()	5	49	39	21	1,886
49 Philippines	91	75	0	()	()	1	9	24	26	2,141
50 Angola	34		4		0		62		21	
51 Papua New Guinea	97	83	0	2	0	()	3	15	4	17
52 Morocco	52	55	2	6	()	4	48	35	28	565
53 Nicaragua	55	5	0	()	0	()	45	95	2	57
54 Nigeria	91	93	()	7	()	()	9	6	34	137
55 Zimbabwe	44		0		0		56		31	
56 Cameroon	25	78	0	()	0	()	75	22	4	50
57 Cuba	1	()	83	()	0	()	16	100	6	319
58 Congo, People's Rep	88	90	0	()	0	()	12	70	14	39
59 Guatemala	46	6	0	()	0	()	54	94	8	359
60 Peru	53	37	0	1	0	()	47	62	5	553
61 Ecuador	46	15	0	()	0	()	54	85	2	57
62 Jamaica	73	74	0	8	0	1	27	17	20	611
63 Ivory Coast	61	35	0	()	0	()	39	65	2	212
64 Dominican Rep	98	87	0	()	0	()	2	13	4	166

Origin	Destination of manufactured exports (percentage of total)								Value of manufactured exports (millions of dollars)	
	Industrial market economies		East European nonmarket economies		High-income oil exporters		Developing economies		1962 ^a	1980 ^b
	1962 ^a	1980 ^b	1962 ^a	1980 ^b	1962 ^a	1980 ^b	1962 ^a	1980 ^b		
65 Mongolia			0	1	0	()	43	62	16	804
66 Colombia	57	37	0	1	0	()	29	19	10	801
67 Tunisia	64	78	0	2	7	1	22	85	9	354
68 Costa Rica	78	15	0	()	0	()	10	26	4	782
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.							75	39	9	125
70 Turkey	73	61	17	8	()	5	46	51	1	201
71 Syrian Arab Rep	17	13	7	17	1	31	16	63	4	34
72 Jordan	12	13	10	()	32	36				
73 Paraguay	84	37	0	()	0	()				
Upper middle-income	50	56	4	5	1	5	45	34		
74 Korea, Rep of							17	17	1	10
75 Iran, Islamic Rep of	45		1	()	3		51		44	
76 Iraq	26		()		8		66		2	
77 Malaysia	11	66	0	()	()	2	89	32	58	2,464
78 Panama	24	11	0	()	0	1	76	88	1	31
79 Lebanon	22		4		14		60		11	
80 Algeria	50	58	0	36	0	()	50	6	23	49
81 Brazil	60	42	3	2	0	1	37	55	39	7,770
82 Mexico	71	82	0	1	0	()	29	17	122	3,389
83 Portugal	56	81	()	1	()	1	44	17	205	3,322
84 Argentina	62	42	3	5	0	()	35	53	39	1,861
85 Chile	45	29	0	()	0	2	55	69	20	758
86 South Africa	54	69	()	()	()	()	46	31	317	5,166
87 Yugoslavia	31	30	30	49	1	3	38	18	344	6,570
88 Uruguay	75	47	13	2	0	()	12	51	7	404
89 Venezuela	94	54	0	()	0	()	6	46	158	330
90 Greece	52	56	6	5	3	13	39	26	27	2,441
91 Hong Kong	63	64	0	()	1	4	36	32	642	18,208
92 Israel	66	69	3	()	0	()	31	31	184	4,551
93 Singapore	4	47	0	1	2	5	94	47	328	10,452
94 Trinidad and Tobago	39	65	0	()	0	()	61	35	13	206
High-income oil exporters	13	32	0	11	30	21	57	47		
95 Saudi Arabia	64	17	0	()	12	14	24	69	3	78
96 Saudi Arabia										
97 Kuwait	()	37	0	()	35	24	65	39	11	2,123
98 United Arab Emirates	76		0		3		21		33	
Industrial market economies	63	65	3	3	1	4	32	27		
99 Ireland	76	92	0	1	()	1	24	6	134	4,909
100 Spain	57	57	1	2	()	5	42	36	205	14,967
101 Italy	65	66	5	4	2	8	28	22	3,490	65,797
102 New Zealand	90	69	0	1	0	1	10	29	23	1,174
103 United Kingdom	58	65	3	2	2	6	37	27	8,947	84,287
104 Japan	45	46	4	3	1	7	50	44	4,340	124,027
105 Austria	67	70	18	13	()	1	15	16	931	14,480
106 Finland	56	64	31	24	()	1	13	11	608	9,864
107 Australia	62	31	()	()	()	1	38	68	263	6,220
108 Canada	89	87	()	1	()	1	11	11	1,959	30,595
109 Netherlands	78	81	2	2	1	3	19	14	2,443	37,827
110 Belgium	83	84	2	2	1	2	14	12	3,257	47,440
111 France	63	68	4	4	()	3	33	25	5,317	81,654
112 United States	48	55	()	()	1	5	51	40	13,957	147,336
113 Denmark	76	82	8	2	()	2	16	14	627	9,252
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	74	73	4	5	1	3	21	19	11,623	165,447
115 Norway	81	74	2	3	()	1	17	22	442	5,931
116 Sweden	76	77	6	3	()	3	18	17	1,958	24,332
117 Switzerland	74	70	3	4	1	3	22	23	2,005	26,647
East European nonmarket economies										
118 -										
119 Hungary		25		54		1		20		5,709
120 Romania										
121 Bulgaria										
122 Poland		22		63		2		13		10,336
123 USSR										
124 Czechoslovakia		15		69		1		15		12,554
125 German Dem. Rep.										

a. Figures in italics are for 1963, not 1962. b. Figures in italics are for 1979, not 1980.

Table 14. Balance of payments and reserves

	Current account balance (millions of dollars)		Receipts of workers' remittances (millions of dollars)		Net direct private investment (millions of dollars)		Gross international reserves		
	1970	1981 ^a	1970	1981 ^a	1970	1981 ^a	Millions of dollars		In months of import coverage
							1970	1981 ^a	1981 ^a
Low-income economies									4.0
China and India									5.1
Other low-income									1.3
1 Kampuchea, Dem									
2 Bhutan									
3 Lao, PDR									
4 Chad	2		1		1		2	12	
5 Bangladesh	-60	-1,016		386				160	0.6
6 Ethiopia	-32	-254		11	4		72	370	5.2
7 Nepal		-19					94	262	6.9
8 Burma	-63	-317					98	329	3.9
9 Afghanistan							50	658	
10 Mali	-2	-140	6	48		4	1	25	0.6
11 Malawi	-35	-101	10		9		29	54	1.3
12 Za'ire	-64		2		42		189	294	
13 Uganda	20	-161		2	4	3	57	17	0.3
14 Burundi							15	68	
15 Upper Volta	9		18		()		36	75	
16 Rwanda	7	-59	1	2	()	18	8	173	5.9
17 India	-394	-4,040	113		6		1,023	8,109	5.4
18 Somalia	-6	-30		7	5		21	38	1.0
19 Tanzania	-36	-533		11			65	19	0.2
20 Viet Nam									
21 China		2,152				265		10,096	5.1
22 Guinea									
23 Haiti	2	-146	17	123	3	18	4	31	0.6
24 Sri Lanka	-59	-441	3	230	()	49	43	352	1.9
25 Benin	-1		3		7		16	62	
26 Central African Rep	-12	7	()	()	1	21	1	74	2.5
27 Sierra Leone	-16	-143		()	8	8	39	16	0.5
28 Madagascar	10				10		37		
29 Niger	()				1		19	110	
30 Pakistan	-667	-936		2,056	31	107	194	1,455	2.5
31 Mozambique									
32 Suva	-42	-648		366			22	17	0.1
33 Togo	3				1		35	157	
34 Ghana	-68	-209		1	68	13	58	271	2.8
Middle-income economies									3.1
Oil exporters									3.3
Oil importers									3.0
Lower middle-income									2.9
35 Kenya	-49	-736		10	14	61	220	263	1.2
36 Senegal	-16		5		5		22	20	
37 Mauritania	-5	-148	1	4	1	22	3	166	3.3
38 Yemen Arab Rep.		-659		926		40		964	5.0
39 Yemen PDR	-4	-137	60	352			59	271	4.2
40 Liberia		-65						7	0.1
41 Indonesia	-310	-736			83	133	160	6,248	3.0
42 Lesotho		-54	265					43	1.1
43 Bolivia	4	-285	()	2	-76	60	46	429	3.8
44 Honduras	-64	-303		2	8	-4	20	107	1.0
45 Zambia	108	-649		()	-297		515	143	0.9
46 Egypt	-148	-2,135	29	2,181		746	165	1,683	1.8
47 El Salvador	9	-86	1	48	4	6	64	277	3.5
48 Thailand	-250	-2,560		478	43	291	912	2,721	2.7
49 Philippines	-48	-2,286		798	-29	403	255	2,859	3.0
50 Angola									
51 Papua New Guinea		-567		()		86		478	3.4
52 Morocco	-124	-1,839	63	1,013	20	59	141	510	1.0
53 Nicaragua	-40		1		15		49		
54 Nigeria	-368	-5,395			205	47	223	4,168	2.1
55 Zimbabwe		-635		7		4	59	327	1.7
56 Cameroon	-30		()		16		81	90	
57 Cuba									
58 Congo, People's Rep		-460		3		31	9	128	0.9
59 Guatemala	-8	-580		24		128	80	357	2.0
60 Peru	202	-1,512		()	-70	267	339	1,764	3.6
61 Ecuador	-113	-1,001			89	60	76	797	2.4
62 Jamaica	-153	-337	50	112	161	-12	139	85	0.5
63 Ivory Coast	-38	-1,693	6	32	31	48	119	36	0.1
64 Dominican Rep	-102	-670	25	166	72	93	32	282	1.5

	Current account balance		Receipts of workers' remittances		Net direct private investment		Gross international reserves		
	(millions of dollars)		(millions of dollars)		(millions of dollars)		Millions of dollars		In months of import coverage
	1970	1981 ^a	1970	1981 ^a	1970	1981 ^a	1970	1981 ^a	1981 ^a
65 Mongolia									
66 Colombia	-293	-1,943	26	124	39	209	207	6,079	10.6
67 Tunisia	-53	-450	29	357	16	294	60	610	1.8
68 Costa Rica	-74	-372		()	26	46	16	143	1.0
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.									
70 Turkey	-44	2,175	273	2,500	58	150	440	2,783	3.3
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	-69	-511	7	581			57	622	1.3
72 Jordan	-20	-38	16	1,047		143	258	1,511	4.0
73	-17								
Upper middle-income									3.2
74 Korea, Rep. of	-623	-4,419	33	126	66	59	610	2,802	1.0
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	-507				25		217		
76 Iraq	105				24		472		
77 Malaysia	8	-2,911		5	94	1,317	667	5,024	3.9
78 Panama	-64	-627	67	13	33	45	16	120	0.3
79 Lebanon							405	5,182	
80 Algeria	-125	249	211	406	45	315	352	5,915	5.8
81 Brazil	-837	-11,762	9	35	407	2,317	1,190	7,480	2.3
82 Mexico	-1,068	-12,933	123	216	323	2,254	756	4,971	1.4
83 Portugal		-2,574		2,896		156	1,565	9,345	9.4
84 Argentina	-163	-3,973	6	41	11	902	682	5,006	3.8
85 Chile	-91	-4,814			-79	376	392	3,890	4.2
86 South Africa	-1,215	-4,151	202	878	318		1,057	4,359	1.8
87 Yugoslavia	-372	-2,297	441	4,050			143	2,335	1.5
88 Uruguay	-45	-463		()		49	186	1,778	9.3
89 Venezuela	-104	3,998		()	-23	160	1,047	12,719	7.5
90 Greece	-402	-2,385	339	1,177	50	520	318	2,554	2.4
91 Hong Kong									
92 Israel	-562	-1,568	21	215	40	-414	452	3,971	3.1
93 Singapore	-572	-1,750			93	1,797	1,012	7,549	3.0
94 Trinidad and Tobago	-109	357	3	1	83	166	43	3,369	11.3
High-income oil exporters									5.7
95 Libya	645	-2,263			139	-1,079	1,596	10,425	6.7
96 Saudi Arabia	71	45,119		()	20	3,376	670	34,051	5.4
97 Kuwait		13,758		()		35	209	5,077	5.7
98 United Arab Emirates								3,472	
Industrial market economies									3.8
99 Ireland									
100 Spain	111	-4,939		521	179	1,440	1,851	16,611	4.9
101 Italy	902	-8,430	1,017	2,897	498	-254	5,547	46,635	5.1
102 New Zealand	-29	-1,171		186	22	219	258	683	1.0
103 United Kingdom	1,975	12,634			-439	-8,661	2,919	22,803	2.0
104 Japan	1,980	5,117		189	-260	-4,728	4,877	37,839	2.5
105 Austria	-75	-1,522	13	199	104	90	1,806	13,677	5.5
106 Finland	-239	-289	34	124	-41	-124	455	1,988	1.3
107 Australia	-837	-8,489			785	1,758	1,709	4,824	1.7
108 Canada	821	-4,413			566	-8,597	4,733	11,672	1.6
109 Netherlands	-483	3,159	116	450	-15	-1,822	3,362	26,805	3.7
110 Belgium	717	-5,231	294	1,135	140	1,343	2,947	18,539	3.6
111 France	-55	-7,254	251	1,296	248	-2,166	5,199	54,797	4.0
112 United States	2,320	4,185		283	-6,130	12,875	15,237	123,907	4.1
113 Denmark	-544	-1,865		()	75	-40	488	3,195	1.5
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	850	-7,133	350	2,323	-290	-2,889	13,879	81,554	4.5
115 Norway	-242	2,301		24	32	493	813	6,724	3.1
116 Sweden	-265	-2,735	6	67	-104	-628	775	6,013	1.9
117 Switzerland	72	2,634	23	167			5,317	47,083	14.8
East European nonmarket economies									
118 Albania									
119 Hungary		-897				2		2,463	2.6
120 Romania		-832						1,831	1.5
121 Bulgaria									
122 Poland									
123 USSR									
124 Czechoslovakia									
125 German Dem. Rep.									

a Figures in italics are for 1980, not 1981. b. See the technical notes

Table 15. Flow of public and publicly guaranteed external capital

Public and publicly guaranteed medium- and long-term loans (millions of dollars)						
	Gross inflow		Repayment of principal		Net inflow ^a	
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981
Low-income economies						
China and India						
Other low-income						
1 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Chad	6	9	2	10	3	-1
5 Bangladesh	..	513	..	52	..	461
6 Ethiopia	27	149	15	24	13	125
7 Nepa	1	64	2	2	-2	61
8 Burma	16	431	18	83	-2	348
9 Afghanistan	34	..	15	..	19	..
10 Mali	21	116	()	36	21	110
11 Malaw.	38	130	3	39	36	91
12 Zaïre	31	260	28	90	3	170
13 Uganda	26	85	4	53	22	32
14 Burundi	1	30	()	3	1	27
15 Upper Volta	2	44	2	8	()	36
16 Rwanda	()	26	()	1	()	25
17 India	890	1,987	307	647	583	1,340
18 Somalia	4	175	()	13	4	163
19 Tanzania	50	276	10	73	40	203
20 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 China	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Guinea	90	141	10	61	80	80
23 Haiti	4	106	4	18	1	88
24 Sri Lanka	61	369	27	42	34	327
25 Benin	2	172	1	12	1	160
26 Central African Rep	2	26	2	5	-1	21
27 Sierra Leone	8	64	10	41	-2	24
28 Madagascar	10	265	5	74	5	191
29 Niger	12	284	1	29	10	255
30 Pakistan	484	673	114	331	370	340
31 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Sudan	60	540	22	52	39	489
33 Togo	5	38	2	21	3	17
34 Ghana	40	117	12	51	28	66
Middle-income economies						
Oil exporters						
Oil importers						
Lower middle-income						
35 Senegal	15	266	5	53	10	174
37 Mauritania	4	174	3	36	1	138
38 Yemen Arab Rep of	..	294	..	49	..	245
39 Yemen, PDR	1	190	0	32	1	158
40 Liberia	7	70	12	11	-4	59
41 Indonesia	441	2,356	59	1,001	382	1,355
42 Lesotho	()	47	()	7	()	39
43 Bolivia	54	337	17	100	37	237
44 Honduras	29	254	3	37	26	217
45 Zambia	35	248	33	187	318	61
46 Egypt Arab Rep of	302	3,487	247	1,570	55	1,918
47 El Salvador	8	82	6	17	2	165
48 Thailand	51	1,461	23	226	27	1,235
49 Philippines	132	1,529	73	367	59	1,162
50 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Papua New Guinea	25	138	()	20	25	118
52 Morocco	163	1,704	36	602	127	1,103
53 Nicaragua	44	398	17	91	28	307
54 Nigeria	62	1,164	36	361	26	803
55 Zimbabwe	0	330	5	41	-5	289
56 Cameroon	28	371	4	85	24	286
57 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Congo People's Rep	35	306	6	62	29	244
59 Guatemala	37	144	20	20	17	124
60 Peru	148	1,469	101	1,367	47	102
61 Ecuador	42	952	16	190	26	762
62 Jamaica	15	408	6	243	9	165
63 Ivory Coast	77	1,168	27	489	50	679
64 Dominican Rep	38	151	7	77	31	75

Public and publicly guaranteed medium- and long-term loans
(millions of dollars)

	Gross inflow		Repayment of principal		Net inflow ^a	
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981
65 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..
66 Colombia	252	1,361	78	257	174	1,104
67 Tunisia	87	585	45	302	42	283
68 Costa Rica	30	603	21	80	9	523
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Turkey	328	1,816	128	510	200	1,306
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	59	417	30	303	30	113
72 Jordan	14	335	3	101	11	234
73 Paraguay	15	162	7	40	8	122
Upper middle-income						
74 Korea, Rep. of	440	6,087	198	1,820	242	4,266
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	940	..	235	..	705	..
76 Iraq	63	..	18	..	46	..
77 Malaysia	43	1,874	45	138	-1	1,736
78 Panama	67	342	24	25	44	126
79 Lebanon	12	99	2	40	9	58
80 Algeria	292	2,781	33	2,399	259	382
81 Brazil	886	8,997	255	3,619	631	5,378
82 Mexico	772	13,416	476	3,782	297	9,634
83 Portugal	18	1,622	63	606	-45	1,016
84 Argentina	487	1,845	342	1,092	146	753
85 Chile	397	1,018	163	1,175	234	-156
86 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Yugoslavia	180	1,181	168	373	12	808
88 Uruguay	38	292	47	53	-9	239
89 Venezuela	224	2,059	42	1,352	182	706
90 Greece	164	1,837	61	612	102	1,225
91 Hong Kong	0	39	(.)	155	(.)	-115
92 Israel	410	2,482	25	1,368	385	1,115
93 Singapore	58	169	6	107	52	62
94 Trinidad and Tobago	8	88	10	26	-2	62
High-income oil exporters						
95 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies						
99 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..
103 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 France	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..
East European nonmarket economies						
118 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Hungary	..	1,880	..	940	..	940
120 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..

a Gross inflow less repayment of principal may not equal net inflow because of rounding

Table 16. External public debt and debt service ratios

	External public debt outstanding and disbursed				Interest payments on external public debt (millions of dollars)		Debt service as percentage of:			
	Millions of dollars		As percentage of GNP		1970	1981	GNP		Exports of goods and services	
	1970	1981	1970	1981			1970	1981	1970	1981
Low-income economies			17.5	18.6			11.1	10.2	12.0	8.8
China and India										
Other low-income			22.0	28.3			15.1	15.1	12.5	8.8
1 Bhutan										
2 Lao PDR										
3 Chad	32	201	11.9	50.9	()	2	1.0	2.9	3.9	
4 Bangladesh		3,850		31.2		46		0.8		6.9
5 Ethiopia	169	792	9.5	18.7	6	16	1.2	1.0	11.4	7.6
6 Nepal	3	234	0.3	9.5	()	3	0.3	0.2		1.6
7 Burma	101	1,639	4.7	28.7	3	53	0.9	2.4	15.8	22.1
8 Afghanistan	547		58.1		9		2.5			
9 Mali	238	738	88.1	64.9	()	3	0.2	0.8	1.2	3.8
10 Malawi	122	685	39.1	42.0	3	49	1.9	5.4	7.1	24.5
11 Zaire	311	3,960	17.6	77.0	9	122	1.2	4.1	4.4	
12 Uganda	138	540	10.5	5.2	4	2	0.6	0.5	2.6	3.9
13 Burundi	7	154	3.1	16.1	()	2	0.3	0.5		
14 Upper Volta	21	296	6.3	23.1	()	6	0.6	1.1	4.0	
15 Rwanda	2	172	0.9	13.6	()	2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.5
16 India	7,940	17,975	14.9	10.8	189	378	0.9	0.6	20.9	
17 Somalia	77	877	24.4	70.9	()	4	0.3	1.3	2.1	6.1
18 Tanzania	248	1,476	19.4	28.3	6	34	1.2	2.1	4.9	7.2
19 Viet Nam										
20 China										
21 Guinea	314	1,255	51.7	80.4	4	22	2.4	5.3		
22 Haiti	40	360	10.3	22.9	()	7	1.0	1.6	5.8	6.6
23 Sri Lanka	317	1,585	16.1	36.6	12	49	2.0	2.1	10.3	5.7
24 Benin	41	549	16.0	55.2	()	10	0.7	2.2	2.2	
25 Central African Rep	24	213	13.7	31.5	1	1	1.7	0.9	4.8	1.5
26 Sierra Leone	59	346	14.3	31.0	2	10	2.9	4.5	9.9	24.4
27 Madagascar	93	1,258	10.8	44.6	2	47	0.8	4.3	3.5	
28 Niger	32	605	8.7	36.7	1	34	0.6	3.8	3.8	
29 Pakistan	3,059	8,814	30.5	29.2	76	198	1.9	1.8	23.6	9.6
30 Mozambique										
31 Sudan	319	4,807	15.8	59.3	13	31	1.7	1.0	10.7	5.0
32 Togo	40	860	16.0	99.2	1	19	0.9	4.7	2.9	
33 Ghana	489	979	22.6	4.0	12	27	1.1	0.3	5.0	9.1
Middle-income economies			13.5	14.6			1.6	1.4	9.6	14.4
Oil exporters			13.7	20.3			1.8	3.3	10.3	15.2
Oil importers			13.4	19.1			1.4	3.1	9.2	13.9
Lower middle-income			15.6	23.2			1.6	3.2	9.3	12.5
34 Kenya	313	2,228	20.3	34.4	11	116	1.7	4.5	5.3	17.1
35 Senegal	98	944	11.6	42.5	2	41	0.8	4.2	2.7	
36 Mauritania	27	827	13.9	122.1	()	18	1.7	8.0	3.1	15.8
37 Yemen Arab Rep		1,094		34.3		10		1.8		4.5
38 Yemen PDR	1	640		73.1	0	5		4.3		2.4
39 Liberia	58	592	49.6	63.7	6	24	5.5	3.7		6.4
40 Indonesia	2,443	15,529	27.1	19.0	24	973	0.9	2.4	6.9	8.2
41 Lesotho	8	107	7.6	15.0	()	3	0.4	1.4		2.9
42 Bolivia	479	2,422	47.1	31.9	6	179	2.3	3.7	11.3	27.0
43 Honduras	90	1,223	12.8	47.1	3	77	0.8	4.4	2.8	12.7
44 Zambia	623	2,294	37.0	73.1	26	106	3.5	9.4	5.9	24.0
45 Egypt	644	13,887	23.8	43.7	38	496	4.1	6.5	28.7	22.6
46 El Salvador	88	664	8.6	19.0	4	28	0.9	1.3	3.6	3.5
47 Thailand	324	5,169	4.9	14.4	16	395	0.6	1.7	3.4	6.7
48 Philippines	633	7,368	9.0	19.3	25	507	1.4	2.3	7.4	9.9
49 Angola										
50 Papua New Guinea	36	613	5.8	25.5	1	46	0.1	2.7		6.9
51 Morocco	711	7,879	18.0	52.4	23	631	1.5	8.2	7.7	30.1
52 Nicaragua	155	1,975	20.7	80.2	7	93	3.2	7.5	11.0	
53 Nigeria	480	4,652	4.7	6.5	20	495	0.5	1.2	4.1	4.6
54 Zimbabwe	233	880	15.7	13.8	5	32	0.6	1.1		4.4
55 Cameroon	131	2,034	12.1	28.7	4	115	0.8	2.8	3.1	
56 Cuba										
57 Congo People's Rep	135	1,105	50.4	66.7	3	45	3.3	6.5	8.9	9.2
58 Guatemala	106	684	5.7	8.0	6	30	1.4	0.6	7.4	3.3
59 Peru	856	5,974	12.6	28.6	44	528	2.1	9.1	11.6	44.9
60 Ecuador	217	3,392	13.2	26.9	7	345	1.4	4.3	9.1	17.8
61 Jamaica	154	1,434	11.5	53.6	8	109	1.1	3.2	2.5	22.5
62 Ivory Coast	256	4,497	18.3	54.4	11	413	2.8	10.9	6.8	22.2
63 Dominican Rep	212	1,260	14.5	17.1	4	124	0.8	2.7	4.1	10.6

	External public debt outstanding and disbursed				Interest payments on external public debt (millions of dollars)		Debt service as percentage of:			
	Millions of dollars		As percentage of GNP		1970	1981	GNP		Exports of goods and services	
	1970	1981	1970	1981			1970	1981	1970	1981
65 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66 Colombia	1,293	5,123	18.8	14.0	44	408	1.8	1.8	11.9	13.4
67 Tunisia	541	3,171	38.2	38.0	18	204	4.5	6.1	17.5	13.9
68 Costa Rica	134	2,246	13.8	92.6	7	111	2.9	7.8	10.0	15.3
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Turkey	1,854	13,809	14.4	23.4	42	658	1.3	2.0	16.3	15.0
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	232	2,337	12.8	15.2	6	108	2.0	2.7	10.8	12.1
72 Jordan	118	1,419	..	38.7	2	81	..	5.0	3.6	5.7
73 Paraguay	112	707	19.1	12.6	4	32	1.4	1.3	11.8	9.8
Upper middle-income			12.4	17.9			1.6	3.5	10.1	15.4
74 Egypt Rep.	1,737	13,364	21.1	22.1	71	1,111	3.0	3.1	12.2	11.1
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	2,193	..	20.8	..	85	..	3.0	..	12.2	..
76 Iraq	274	..	8.8	..	9	..	0.9	..	2.2	..
77 Malaysia	390	4,627	10.0	19.2	21	264	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.1
78 Panama	194	2,368	19.0	64.5	7	277	3.0	13.4	7.7	11.5
79 Lebanon	64	246	4.2	..	1	13	0.2	..	..	..
80 Algeria	937	14,392	19.3	35.2	10	1,481	0.9	9.5	3.2	24.9
81 Brazil	3,236	43,821	7.1	16.0	133	4,998	0.9	3.1	12.5	31.9
82 Mexico	3,206	42,716	9.1	18.5	216	4,700	2.0	3.7	23.6	28.2
83 Portugal	485	6,313	7.2	27.7	29	641	1.4	5.5	..	13.5
84 Argentina	1,878	10,506	8.2	8.7	121	1,058	2.0	1.3	21.5	18.2
85 Chile	2,066	4,423	25.8	14.1	78	489	3.0	5.3	18.9	27.2
86 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Yugoslavia	1,198	5,266	8.8	7.7	72	435	1.8	1.2	8.4	3.5
88 Uruguay	269	1,312	11.1	12.2	16	121	2.6	1.6	21.6	9.5
89 Venezuela	728	11,352	6.6	16.9	40	1,696	0.7	4.4	2.9	12.4
90 Greece	905	5,817	8.9	15.4	41	715	1.0	3.5	7.1	12.9
91 Hong Kong	2	309	0.1	1.2	0	37	()	0.8	..	..
92 Israel	2,274	13,868	41.3	64.3	13	707	0.7	9.6	2.7	19.1
93 Singapore	152	1,318	7.9	10.2	6	122	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.8
94 Trinidad and Tobago	101	659	12.2	9.7	6	72	1.9	1.4	4.4	6.5
High-income oil exporters										
95 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies										
99 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East European nonmarket economies										
118 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Hungary	6,934	..	31.9	..	672	..	7.4	..	15.6	..
120 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 17. Terms of public borrowing

	Commitments (millions of dollars)		Average interest rate (percent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)	
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981
Low-income economies	3 052	9 389	2.8	4.4	30	30	9	7
China and India								
Other low-income	2 119	5 820	3.0	4.1	28	29	9	7
1 Kampuchea, Dem.								
2 Bhutan								
3 Lao, PDR								
4 Chad	4	23	4.8	0.8	7	50	2	10
5 Bangladesh		937		2.1		31		8
6 Ethiopia	21	180	4.3	4.3	32	30	7	6
7 Nepal	17	110	2.8	1.4	27	41	6	10
8 Burma	57	257	4.3	3.8	16	25	4	7
9 Afghanistan	19		1.7		33		8	
10 Mali	30	128	0.3	2.3	27	26	11	7
11 Malawi	13	158	3.8	6.6	30	30	6	7
12 Zaire	247	154	6.8	6.8	12	20	3	5
13 Uganda	12	75	3.7	5.8	28	18	7	4
14 Burundi	1	137	2.9	2.6	5	35	2	8
15 Upper Volta	9	61	2.3	3.4	37	27	8	7
16 Rwanda	9	71	0.8	1.2	50	44	11	9
17 India	933	3 469	2.4	5.0	35	33	8	7
18 Somalia	2	216	0	4.9	4	16	4	4
19 Tanzania	283	294	1.2	2.2	40	33	11	7
20 Viet Nam								
21 China								
22 Guinea	158	154	2.6	3.8	15	22	6	5
23 Haiti	5	109	6.7	5.3	9	26	1	5
24 Sri Lanka	79	871	3.0	5.2	27	32	5	8
25 Benin	7	92	1.8	2.6	32	38	7	8
26 Central African Rep	7	19	2.0	3.6	36	30	8	7
27 Sierra Leone	24	66	3.5	2.7	27	28	6	6
28 Madagascar		193		2.9		25		5
29 Niger	18	218	1.2	7.1	40	17	8	5
30 Pakistan	935	872	2.8	4.2	32	29	12	7
31 Mozambique								
32 Sudan	118	315	1.9	7.2	16	24	7	6
33 Togo	3	65	4.6	3.6	17	35	4	8
34 Ghana	41	44	2.4	2.4	39	45	10	8
Middle-income economies	10 504	84 198	6.1	12.5	16	12	4	4
Oil exporters	4 014	35 224	6.1	12.9	15	11	4	4
Oil importers	6 490	48 974	6.1	12.2	17	13	4	4
Lower middle-income	3 668	33 214	4.6	10.2	22	14	5	4
36 Senegal	8	341	4.4	6.0	28	22	8	6
37 Mauritania	7	250	6.5	2.7	11	20	3	5
38 Yemen Arab Rep.	9	220	5.2	2.2	5	20	3	4
39 Yemen, PDR	62	86	0	2.3	21	29	11	7
40 Liberia	12	46	5.3	5.5	19	21	5	5
41 Indonesia	518	4 916	2.7	8.9	34	15	9	4
42 Lesotho	()	10	5.1	0.8	25	50	2	11
43 Bolivia	10	223	3.9	12.0	25	10	7	2
44 Honduras	23	249	4.1	10.7	30	19	7	4
45 Zambia	555	403	4.2	8.6	23	18	6	4
46 Egypt	246	2 381	5.6	7.5	14	13	3	3
47 El Salvador	12	128	4.7	3.7	23	24	6	7
48 Thailand	106	1 641	6.8	10.2	19	17	4	5
49 Philippines	158	2 104	7.4	11.1	11	16	2	5
50 Angola								
51 Papua New Guinea	58	147	6.0	13.8	24	18	8	7
52 Morocco	182	2 546	4.6	8.4	20	10	4	4
53 Nicaragua	23	504	7.1	6.1	18	10	4	3
54 Nigeria	79	4 256	5.8	13.7	17	10	5	4
55 Zimbabwe		1 079		11.3		12		3
56 Cameroon	41	341	4.7	6.4	29	21	8	5
57 Cuba								
58 Congo, People's Rep	43	516	3.0	11.5	17	7	6	2
59 Guatemala	50	182	5.2	6.5	26	24	6	7
60 Peru	125	1 890	7.4	12.6	13	12	4	3
61 Ecuador	78	846	6.1	12.6	20	13	4	4
62 Jamaica	24	478	6.0	9.7	16	15	3	5
63 Ivory Coast	69	1 397	5.9	13.4	19	14	5	4
64 Dominican Rep	20	171	2.5	6.0	28	24	5	5

	Commitments (millions of dollars)		Average interest rate (percent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)	
	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981	1970	1981
65 Mongolia								
66 Colombia	362	1,732	5.9	12.0	21	13	5	4
67 Tunisia	141	628	3.4	8.3	27	15	6	4
68 Costa Rica	58	620	5.6	14.2	28	6	6	2
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.								
70 Turkey	487	2,011	3.6	7.9	19	15	5	4
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	14	142	4.4	4.4	8	17	2	5
72 Jordan	33	11	3.9	3.1	12	16	5	5
73 Paraguay	14	346	5.6	9.9	25	16	6	4
Upper middle-income	6 936	50 984	6.9	14.0	13	11	3	4
74 Korea, Rep. of								
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1,342		6.2		12	14	3	
76 Iraq	28		3.3		11		2	
77 Malaysia	83	1,877	6.1	14.9	19	12	5	5
78 Panama	111	327	6.9	14.4	15	13	4	4
79 Lebanon	7	13	2.7	11.1	21	13	1	4
80 Algeria	288	2,600	6.5	9.8	10	13	2	4
81 Brazil	1,362	12,538	7.1	14.6	14	10	3	3
82 Mexico	826	13,164	8.0	15.1	12	8	3	4
83 Portugal	59	1,407	4.3	14.8	17	9	4	4
84 Argentina	488	3,638	7.4	12.2	12	14	3	5
85 Chile	343	1,214	6.9	15.0	12	11	3	4
86 South Africa								
87 Yugoslavia	198	1,834	7.1	13.1	17	11	6	4
88 Uruguay	72	383	7.9	12.1	12	16	3	4
89 Venezuela	198	2,000	8.2	18.3	8	7	2	2
90 Greece	242	1,855	7.2	13.3	9	11	4	4
91 Hong Kong		2		8.1		12		4
92 Israel	439	2,778	7.3	13.6	13	19	5	5
93 Singapore	69	192	6.8	11.5	17	9	4	3
94 Trinidad and Tobago	3	10	7.5	8.8	10	8	1	()
High-income oil exporters								
95 Libya								
96 Saudi Arabia								
97 Kuwait								
98 United Arab Emirates								
Industrial market economies								
99 Ireland								
100 Spain								
101 Italy								
102 New Zealand								
103 United Kingdom								
104 Japan								
105 Austria								
106 Finland								
107 Australia								
108 Canada								
109 Netherlands								
110 Belgium								
111 France								
112 United States								
113 Denmark								
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.								
115 Norway								
116 Sweden								
117 Switzerland								
East European nonmarket economies								
118 Albania								
119 Hungary ^a		1,106		13.1		7		4
120 Romania								
121 Bulgaria								
122 Poland								
123 USSR								
124 Czechoslovakia								
125 German Dem. Rep.								

a. Includes only debt in convertible currencies

Table 18. Official development assistance from OECD and OPEC members

	Amount									
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 ^a
OECD										
Millions of US dollars										
102 New Zealand			14	66	53	55	68	72	68	65
103 United Kingdom	407	472	500	904	1,114	1,465	2,157	1,852	2,194	1,794
104 Japan	105	244	458	1,148	1,424	2,215	2,685	3,353	3,171	3,023
105 Austria		10	11	79	108	154	131	178	313	361
106 Finland		2	7	48	49	55	90	110	135	144
107 Australia	59	119	212	552	400	588	629	667	649	882
108 Canada	75	96	337	880	991	1,060	1,056	1,075	1,189	1,185
109 Netherlands	35	70	196	608	908	1,074	1,472	1,630	1,510	1,473
110 Belgium	101	102	120	378	371	536	643	595	575	497
111 France	823	752	971	2,093	2,267	2,705	3,449	4,162	4,177	3,991
112 United States	2,702	4,023	3,153	4,161	4,682	5,663	4,684	7,138	5,782	8,302
113 Denmark	5	13	59	205	258	388	461	481	403	415
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	223	456	599	1,689	1,717	2,347	3,393	3,567	3,181	3,163
115 Norway	5	11	37	184	295	355	429	486	467	566
116 Sweden	7	38	117	566	779	783	988	962	919	987
117 Switzerland	4	12	30	104	119	173	213	253	237	251
Total	4,628	6,480	6,968	13,847	15,733	19,992	22,821	27,264	25,636	27,919
OECD										
As percentage of donor GNP										
102 New Zealand			23	52	39	34	33	33	29	28
103 United Kingdom	56	47	41	39	45	46	52	35	44	38
104 Japan	24	27	23	23	21	23	27	32	28	29
105 Austria		11	07	21	22	27	19	23	48	54
106 Finland		02	06	18	16	16	22	22	28	30
107 Australia	37	53	59	65	42	55	53	48	41	57
108 Canada	19	19	41	54	50	52	48	43	43	42
109 Netherlands	31	36	61	75	86	82	98	103	108	108
110 Belgium	88	60	46	59	46	55	57	50	59	59
111 France	135	76	66	62	60	57	60	64	73	74
112 United States	53	58	32	27	25	27	20	27	20	27
113 Denmark	09	13	38	58	60	75	77	74	73	77
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	31	40	32	40	33	37	45	44	47	48
115 Norway	11	16	32	66	83	90	93	85	82	101
116 Sweden	05	19	38	82	99	90	97	79	83	102
117 Switzerland	04	09	15	19	19	20	21	24	24	25
OECD										
National currencies										
101 Italy (billions of lire)	48		51	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
102 New Zealand (millions of dollars)			13	54	55	53	66	74	78	86
103 United Kingdom (millions of pounds)	145	169	208	409	639	764	1,018	797	1,091	1,027
104 Japan (billions of yen)	38	88	165	341	382	466	588	760	699	753
105 Austria (millions of schillings)		260	286	1,376	1,785	2,236	1,751	2,303	4,985	6,158
106 Finland (millions of markkaa)		6	29	177	197	226	351	410	583	694
107 Australia (millions of dollars)	53	106	189	422	361	514	563	586	565	870
108 Canada (millions of dollars)	73	104	353	895	1,054	1,209	1,237	1,257	1,425	1,462
109 Netherlands (millions of guilders)	132	252	709	1,538	2,229	2,324	2,953	3,241	3,768	3,933
110 Belgium (millions of francs)	5,050	5,100	6,000	13,902	13,298	16,880	18,852	17,400	21,350	22,708
111 France (millions of francs)	4,063	3,713	5,393	8,971	11,139	12,207	14,674	17,589	22,700	26,230
112 United States (millions of dollars)	2,702	4,023	3,153	4,161	4,682	5,663	4,684	7,138	5,782	8,302
113 Denmark (millions of kroner)	35	90	443	1,778	1,549	2,140	2,425	2,711	2,871	3,458
114 Germany, Fed. Rep. (millions of deutsche marks)	937	1,824	2,192	4,155	3,987	4,714	6,219	6,484	7,189	7,675
115 Norway (millions of kroner)	36	79	264	962	1,570	1,861	2,172	2,400	2,680	3,653
116 Sweden (millions of kronor)	36	197	605	2,350	3,491	3,538	4,236	4,069	4,653	6,201
117 Switzerland (millions of francs)	17	52	131	268	286	309	354	424	466	510
OECD										
Summary										
ODA as percentage of GNP	51	49	34	36	33	35	35	38	35	39
ODA (billions of US dollars, constant 1980 prices)	16.41	20.19	18.15	21.60	21.91	24.09	24.89	27.26	25.82	28.37
GNP (trillions of US dollars, nominal prices)	90	130	2.00	3.90	4.70	5.70	6.50	7.20	7.30	7.24
ODA ceiling ^b	28	32	38	64	72	83	92	1.00	.99	98

	Amount						
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 ^c
OPEC							
Millions of US dollars							
74 Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	593	753	221	278	25	7	-150
76 Iraq	215	231	61	173	847	829	143
80 Algeria	41	54	47	44	272	65	65
89 Venezuela	31	108	56	115	109	125	67
95 Libya	259	94	113	146	105	282	105
96 Saudi Arabia	2,756	3,033	3,138	5,507	4,674	5,944	5,798
97 Kuwait	946	532	1,309	991	477	645	685
98 United Arab Emirates	1,046	1,021	1,060	891	967	906	799
Qatar	338	195	194	109	280	284	175
Total OAPEC ^c	5,601	5,160	5,922	7,861	7,622	8,955	7,770
Total OPEC	6,239	6,104	6,263	8,292	7,786	9,129	7,836
OPEC							
As percentage of donor GNP							
74 Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1.13	1.16	.29	.37	.03	.01	..
76 Iraq	1.63	1.44	.33	.76	2.53	2.13	.37
80 Algeria	.27	.33	.24	.18	.89	.17	.16
89 Venezuela	.11	.34	.15	.29	.22	.21	.10
95 Libya	2.29	.63	.63	.85	.45	.92	.37
96 Saudi Arabia	7.76	6.47	5.33	8.45	6.12	5.09	4.77
97 Kuwait	7.40	3.64	8.20	5.64	1.79	2.04	1.98
98 United Arab Emirates	11.69	8.88	7.27	6.27	5.09	3.38	2.88
Qatar	15.59	7.95	7.76	3.75	6.03	4.25	2.64
Total OAPEC ^c	5.68	4.20	4.00	4.78	3.56	3.08	2.99
Total OPEC	2.92	2.32	2.03	2.46	1.88	1.74	1.46

	Net bilateral flow to low-income countries								
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
OECD									
As percentage of donor GNP									
101 Italy	.03	.04	.06	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	.02
102 New Zealand	..	..	..	.14	.04	.03	.02	.02	.01
103 United Kingdom	22	23	15	11	11	.15	16	11	13
104 Japan	12	13	.11	.08	.06	.07	.11	11	.06
105 Austria	..	.06	.05	.02	.01	.01	.02	.11	.02
106 Finland	..	..	..	.06	.06	.04	.06	.08	.08
107 Australia	..	.08	.09	.10	.07	.08	.09	.07	.06
108 Canada	11	.10	.22	.24	.13	.17	.13	11	.31
109 Netherlands	.19	.08	.24	.24	.33	.34	.30	35	.12
110 Belgium	27	56	.30	.31	.24	.23	.28	.26	.21
111 France	.01	.12	.09	.10	.07	.08	.08	.09	.10
112 United States	.22	.26	.14	.08	.03	.04	.03	.03	.03
113 Denmark	..	.02	.10	.20	.24	.21	.26	.27	.16
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	13	14	.10	.12	.07	.07	.08	.07	.25
115 Norway	.02	.04	.12	.25	.30	.39	.34	.28	.09
116 Sweden	.01	.07	.12	.41	.44	.37	.40	.33	.28
117 Switzerland	..	.02	.05	.10	.05	.08	.06	.08	.06
Total	18	.20	.13	.11	.07	.09	.09	.09	.07

a. Preliminary estimates b. See the technical notes. c. Provisional. d. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

Table 19. Population growth, past and projected, and hypothetical stationary population^a

	Average annual growth of population (percent)			Projected population (millions)		Hypothetical size of stationary population (millions)	Assumed year of reaching reproduction rate of 1	Year of reaching stationary population
	1960-70	1970-81	1980-2000	1990	2000			
Low-income economies	2.3%	1.9%	1.7%	2,624	3,107			
China and India	2.3%	1.7%	1.4%	6,937	2,199			
Other low-income	2.5%	2.6%	2.9%	687	908			
1 Kampuchea, Dem.	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutan	1.8	2.0	2.3	2	2	5	2040	2155
3 Lao PDR	1.8	1.9	2.6	4	6	20	2045	2155
4 Chad	1.9	2.0	2.3	6	7	21	2045	2155
5 Bangladesh	2.5	2.6	2.9	119	156	430	2035	2145
6 Ethiopia	2.4	2.0	3.1	42	57	244	2050	2155
7 Nepal	1.9	2.6	2.6	19	24	73	2045	2155
8 Burma	2.2	2.2	2.3	42	52	114	2030	2125
9 Afghanistan	2.2	2.5	2.4	20	26	82	2045	2155
10 Mali	2.5	2.6	3.0	9	12	44	2045	2155
11 Malawi	2.8	3.0	3.4	8	12	51	2045	2155
12 Zaire	2.0	3.0	3.2	39	54	169	2035	2140
13 Uganda	3.0	2.6	3.5	18	25	93	2040	2140
14 Burundi	1.6	2.2	3.0	5	7	26	2045	2155
15 Upper Volta	2.0	2.0	2.9	8	11	34	2040	2155
16 Rwanda	2.6	3.4	3.6	7	10	44	2045	2140
17 India	2.3	2.1	2.0	836	1,001	1,838	2020	2140
18 Somalia	2.8	2.8	2.5	5	7	23	2050	2155
19 Tanzania	2.7	3.4	3.5	26	36	119	2035	2120
20 Viet Nam	3.1	2.8	2.5	70	88	164	2015	2105
21 China	2.3	1.5	1.0	1,101	1,198	1,435	2005	2040
22 Guinea	2.9	2.9	2.8	7	9	30	2040	2155
23 Haiti	1.6	1.7	2.0	6	7	15	2030	2130
24 Sri Lanka	2.4	1.7	1.9	18	21	32	2005	2090
25 Benin	2.6	2.7	3.5	5	7	25	2040	2135
26 Central African Rep	1.9	2.3	2.3	3	4	11	2045	2155
27 Sierra Leone	2.3	2.6	2.9	5	6	20	2040	2140
28 Madagascar	2.2	2.6	3.1	12	16	54	2040	2140
29 Niger	3.4	3.3	3.3	8	11	41	2045	2155
30 Pakistan	2.8	3.0	3.0	112	148	411	2035	2150
31 Mozambique	2.1	4.2	3.4	17	24	84	2040	2155
32 Sudan	2.1	3.1	3.0	25	34	112	2040	2135
33 Togo	3.0	2.5	3.3	4	5	15	2035	2140
34 Ghana	2.3	3.0	3.9	17	24	85	2035	2135
Middle-income economies	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	1,411	1,774			
Oil exporters	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	647	833			
Oil importers	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	764	941			
Lower middle-income	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	839	1,074			
35 Kenya	3.2	4.0	4.5	26	40	157	2035	2130
36 Senegal	2.3	2.7	3.0	8	10	36	2045	2155
37 Mauritania	2.3	2.3	2.7	2	3	8	2040	2155
38 Yemen Arab Rep.	2.3	3.0	2.9	9	12	39	2040	2155
39 Yemen, PDR	2.2	2.5	3.2	3	4	12	2040	2155
40 Liberia	3.2	3.5	3.5	3	4	13	2035	2130
41 Indonesia	2.1	2.3	2.0	179	216	400	2020	2140
42 Lesotho	2.0	2.4	2.9	2	2	7	2035	2130
43 Bolivia	2.4	2.6	2.4	7	9	22	2035	2110
44 Honduras	3.1	3.4	3.1	5	7	17	2030	2090
45 Zambia	2.6	3.1	3.6	8	11	40	2035	2145
46 Egypt	2.5	2.5	2.1	53	64	117	2020	2115
47 Jordan	2.9	2.9	2.8	6	8	16	2020	2080
48 Thailand	3.0	2.5	2.0	58	69	109	2005	2105
49 Philippines	3.0	2.7	2.3	62	76	137	2015	2105
50 Angola	2.1	2.5	2.8	10	13	46	2045	2155
51 Papua New Guinea	2.2	2.1	2.0	4	5	10	2035	2125
52 Morocco	2.6	3.1	3.5	29	40	113	2030	2120
53 Tunisia	2.6	3.9	2.9	4	5	12	2030	2105
54 Algeria	2.5	2.5	3.5	119	169	623	2040	2140
55 Zimbabwe	3.4	3.2	4.4	11	16	71	2035	2130
56 Cameroon	1.8	2.2	2.8	11	15	43	2035	2135
57 Cuba	2.0	1.1	1.2	11	12	16	2000	2075
58 Congo, People's Rep	2.4	2.9	3.5	2	3	9	2030	2120
59 Guatemala	3.0	3.1	2.6	10	12	25	2025	2120
60 Peru	2.9	2.6	2.3	21	26	50	2020	2110
61 Ecuador	3.0	3.4	2.8	11	14	32	2025	2115
62 Jamaica	1.4	1.5	2.1	3	3	5	2005	2065
63 Ivory Coast	3.8	5.0	3.1	11	15	52	2040	2140
64 Dominican Rep.	2.9	3.0	2.5	7	9	16	2015	2095

	Average annual growth of population (percent)			Projected population (millions)		Hypothetical size of stationary population (millions)	Assumed year of reaching reproduction rate of 1	Year of reaching stationary population
	1960-70	1970-81	1980-2000	1990	2000			
65 Mongolia	3.0	2.9	2.4	2	3	5	2020	2110
66 Colombia	3.0	1.9	2.0	32	38	62	2010	2110
67 Tunisia	2.0	2.3	2.4	8	10	20	2020	2110
68 Costa Rica	3.4	2.8	2.1	3	3	5	2005	2065
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	2.9	2.6	2.3	23	28	49	2015	2105
70 Turkey	2.5	2.3	2.1	56	68	119	2015	2110
71 Syrian Arab Rep	3.2	3.7	4.0	14	19	48	2020	2105
72 Jordan	3.1	3.5	3.7	5	7	18	2025	2110
73 Paraguay	2.6	2.6	2.3	4	5	8	2020	2105
Upper middle-income	2.5	2.2	2.1	572	700			
74 Iran, Rep. of	2.6	1.7	1.6	27	32	71	2005	2095
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	3.0	3.1	3.2	54	72	174	2025	2115
76 Iraq	3.2	3.4	3.5	19	26	73	2030	2120
77 Malaysia	2.9	2.5	2.1	17	21	35	2010	2100
78 Panama	2.9	2.3	2.1	2	3	5	2010	2090
79 Lebanon	2.9	0.6	2.0	3	4	7	2010	2095
80 Algeria	2.4	3.3	3.6	27	38	111	2030	2120
81 Brazil	2.8	2.1	2.1	147	177	299	2015	2110
82 Mexico	3.3	3.1	2.6	91	115	215	2015	2105
83 Portugal	0.3	0.8	0.9	11	11	14	2000	2070
84 Argentina	1.4	1.6	1.0	31	34	45	2010	2080
85 Chile	2.1	1.7	1.5	13	15	22	2010	2070
86 South Africa	2.4	2.8	3.1	39	52	123	2025	2120
87 Yugoslavia	1.0	0.9	0.7	24	26	30	2005	2070
88 Uruguay	1.0	0.4	0.9	3	4	5	2010	2075
89 Venezuela	3.4	3.4	2.3	19	24	41	2010	2095
90 Greece	0.6	0.9	0.4	10	10	12	2000	2065
91 Hong Kong	2.6	2.4	1.2	6	6	8	2000	2060
92 Israel	3.5	2.6	1.5	5	5	8	2010	2085
93 Singapore	2.4	1.5	1.2	3	3	4	2000	2035
94 Trinidad and Tobago	2.1	1.4	1.5	1	2	2	2000	2065
High-income oil exporters	4.3	4.9	3.4	20	28			
95 U.A.E.	3.4	4.1	3.7	1	1	1	2000	2000
96 Saudi Arabia	3.5	4.5	3.4	12	18	59	2035	2125
97 Kuwait	9.9	6.3	2.6	2	2	5	2015	2085
98 United Arab Emirates	9.3	16.6	2.0	1	2	3	2020	2110
Industrial market economies	1.1	0.7	0.7	754	792			
99 Ireland	0.4	1.1	0.9	1	1	2	2000	2070
100 Spain	1.0	1.1	0.7	41	43	53	2000	2080
101 Italy	0.7	0.4	0.4	58	60	65	2000	2065
102 New Zealand	1.7	1.5	1.0	4	4	5	2000	2070
103 United Kingdom	0.6	0.1	0.2	57	59	61	2000	2025
104 Japan	1.0	1.1	0.6	124	131	137	2000	2030
105 Austria	0.5	0.1	0.2	8	8	8	2000	2025
106 Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4	5	5	5	2000	2020
107 Australia	2.0	1.4	0.7	16	17	20	2000	2055
108 Canada	1.8	1.2	0.8	26	28	32	2000	2030
109 Netherlands	1.3	0.8	0.6	15	16	17	2000	2025
110 Belgium	0.6	0.2	0.2	10	10	10	2000	2020
111 France	1.1	0.5	0.5	56	59	65	2000	2050
112 United States	1.3	1.0	0.6	245	259	289	2000	2040
113 Denmark	0.8	0.3	0.3	5	5	6	2000	2020
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.9	0.0	0.1	62	63	63	2000	2000
115 Norway	0.8	0.5	0.3	4	4	5	2000	2030
116 Sweden	0.7	0.3	0.1	8	9	9	2000	2000
117 Switzerland	1.5	0.1	0.3	7	7	7	2000	2025
East European nonmarket economies	1.1	0.6	0.7	411	437			
118 Albania	2.8	2.5	1.9	3	4	6	2005	2060
119 Hungary	0.3	0.4	0.2	11	11	12	2000	2040
120 Romania	0.9	0.9	0.7	24	25	31	2000	2085
121 Bulgaria	0.8	0.5	0.4	9	10	11	2000	2080
122 Poland	1.0	0.9	0.7	39	41	49	2000	2080
123 USSR	1.2	0.9	0.8	291	312	373	2000	2090
124 Czechoslovakia	0.5	0.7	0.5	16	17	20	2000	2085
125 German Dem. Rep.	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	17	17	18	2000	2015
Total^a				5 220	6 138			

a. For the assumptions used in the projections, see the technical notes. b. Excludes countries with populations of less than one million

Table 20. Demographic and fertility-related indicators^a

	Crude birth rate per thousand population		Crude death rate per thousand population		Percentage change in:		Total fertility rate 1981 ^a	Percentage of married women using contraceptives ^a	
	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a	Crude birth rate 1960-81 ^a	Crude death rate 1960-81 ^a		1970	1981
Low-income economies	42.2	31.1	23.1	12.1	-28.9	-50.1	4.3		
China and India	41.2	27.2	23.1	10.1	-35.0	-55.5	3.7		
Other low-income	48.1	44.1	24.1	17.1	-9.3	-32.7	6.2		
1 Bangladesh	47.1	41.1	24.1	17.1	-12.2	-37.5	6.4		12
2 Bhutan	43.1	40.1	26.1	19.1	-7.1	-25.0	5.7		
3 Lao, PDR	44.1	43.1	23.1	21.1	-2.5	-8.8	6.4		
4 Chad	45.1	43.1	29.1	22.1	-5.5	-24.5	5.5		
5 Bangladesh	54.1	47.1	28.1	18.1	-12.2	-37.5	6.4		12
6 Ethiopia	51.1	48.1	28.1	24.1	-5.5	-14.7	6.5		
7 Nepal	44.1	44.1	26.1	20.1	0.1	-25.3	6.4	1	4
8 Burma	43.1	37.1	21.1	13.1	-13.7	-37.2	5.2		
9 Afghanistan	50.1	47.1	31.1	26.1	-6.6	-16.2	6.9		1
10 Mali	50.1	49.1	27.1	21.1	-2.7	-19.9	6.5		
11 Malawi	56.1	56.1	27.1	23.1	0.1	-15.9	7.8		
12 Zaire	48.1	46.1	24.1	16.1	-3.7	-32.8	6.3		
13 Uganda	50.1	50.1	23.1	18.1	-0.1	-20.1	7.0		
14 Burundi	47.1	46.1	27.1	20.1	-1.2	-23.9	6.5		
15 Upper Volta	49.1	48.1	27.1	22.1	-1.5	-19.5	6.5		
16 Rwanda	53.1	54.1	27.1	20.1	1.5	-26.5	8.3		
17 India	44.1	35.1	22.1	13.1	-18.8	-38.8	4.8	12	23
18 Somalia	48.1	48.1	29.1	25.1	0.1	-12.4	6.5		
19 Tanzania	47.1	47.1	22.1	15.1	0.8	-32.3	6.5		
20 Viet Nam	47.1	35.1	21.1	8.1	-23.9	-60.7	5.1		
21 China	39.1	21.1	24.1	8.1	-46.3	-67.1	2.9		74
22 Guinea	47.1	47.1	30.1	22.1	1.3	-25.9	6.3		
23 Haiti	39.1	33.1	19.1	13.1	-14.1	-32.6	4.7		5
24 Sri Lanka	36.1	27.1	9.1	6.1	-24.3	-34.8	3.5	8	41
25 Benin	51.1	49.1	27.1	17.1	-3.1	-36.2	6.5		
26 Central African Rep	43.1	43.1	28.1	22.1	1.5	-22.6	5.5		
27 Sierra Leone	47.1	46.1	27.1	18.1	-2.3	-33.0	6.1		
28 Madagascar	47.1	47.1	27.1	18.1	-0.1	-32.9	6.5		
29 Niger	52.1	51.1	27.1	21.1	-0.8	-22.7	7.0		
30 Pakistan	51.1	46.1	24.1	16.1	-11.2	-34.9	6.4		6
31 Mozambique							6.5		
32 Sudan	47.1	47.1	25.1	18.1	0.2	-25.1	6.7		
33 Togo	51.1	49.1	23.1	18.1	-2.6	-20.1	6.5		
34 Ghana	50.1	49.1	20.1	13.1	-1.7	-34.2	7.0	2	4
Middle-income economies	43.1	35.1	17.1	11.1	-20.2	-38.5	4.8		
Oil exporters	47.1	40.1	20.1	12.1	-16.2	-40.6	5.4		
Oil importers	41.1	32.1	15.1	9.1	-23.6	-36.6	4.3		
Lower middle-income	47.1	38.1	20.1	12.1	-18.9	-41.7	5.2		
35 Kenya	55.1	55.1	24.1	13.1	0.1	-45.7	6.5		
36 Senegal	48.1	48.1	26.1	21.1	0.1	-20.7	6.5		
37 Mauritania	51.1	44.1	27.1	20.1	-14.0	-25.2	6.0		
38 Yemen Arab Rep	50.1	48.1	29.1	23.1	-2.5	-21.1	6.8		
39 Yemen, PDR	50.1	48.1	29.1	20.1	-4.9	-31.7	7.0		
40 Liberia	50.1	50.1	21.1	14.1	-0.8	-30.9	6.9		
41 Indonesia	46.1	35.1	22.1	13.1	-24.4	-41.8	4.4		36
42 Lesotho	42.1	42.1	23.1	15.1	(.)	-36.3	5.8		
43 Bolivia	46.1	42.1	22.1	16.1	-9.4	-29.0	6.0		
44 Honduras	51.1	44.1	19.1	11.1	-13.0	-42.3	6.6		9
45 Zambia	51.1	49.1	24.1	16.1	-2.4	-34.4	6.9		
46 Egypt	44.1	36.1	19.1	12.1	-17.9	-38.0	4.8	9	17
47 El Salvador	49.1	40.1	16.1	8.1	-18.4	-50.3	5.6		20
48 Thailand	44.1	30.1	15.1	8.1	-32.1	-48.8	3.9	8	59
49 Philippines	47.1	34.1	15.1	7.1	-27.4	-50.1	4.6	2	48
50 Angola	50.1	49.1	31.1	23.1	-1.5	-26.9	6.5		
51 Papua New Guinea	44.1	36.1	23.1	15.1	-18.3	-36.0	5.2		
52 Morocco	52.1	46.1	23.1	13.1	-10.6	-46.4	6.9	1	5
53 Nicaragua	51.1	44.1	19.1	11.1	-12.6	-39.9	6.1		
54 Nigeria	52.1	50.1	25.1	17.1	-4.5	-34.2	6.9		
55 Zimbabwe	55.1	54.1	17.1	13.1	-1.8	-23.0	8.0		14
56 Cameroon	43.1	43.1	27.1	17.1	-0.8	-37.2	5.8		
57 Cuba	32.1	18.1	9.1	6.1	-43.3	-29.4	2.2		
58 Congo, People's Rep	40.1	43.1	18.1	10.1	6.2	-44.0	6.0		
59 Guatemala	48.1	39.1	18.1	10.1	-19.0	-44.0	5.3	7	18
60 Peru	46.1	36.1	18.1	11.1	-20.2	-39.5	5.1		
61 Ecuador	47.1	40.1	17.1	9.1	-14.9	-44.4	5.9		6
62 Jamaica	39.1	29.1	9.1	6.1	-26.7	-32.6	3.8		
63 Ivory Coast	49.1	46.1	27.1	18.1	-6.0	-33.7	6.8		
64 Dominican Rep	50.1	36.1	16.1	8.1	-28.9	-49.6	4.6		31

	Crude birth rate per thousand population		Crude death rate per thousand population		Percentage change in:		Total fertility rate 1981 ^a	Percentage of married women using contraceptives ^a	
	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a	Crude birth rate 1960-81 ^a	Crude death rate 1960-81 ^a		1970	1981
65 Mongolia	41	34	15	7	-16.3	-50.6	4.9		
66 Colombia	46	29	16	8	-32.2	-51.1	3.7	34	46
67 Tunisia	49	34	21	9	-30.1	-56.7	5.1	10	21
68 Costa Rica	47	30	10	4	-36.5	-56.4	3.5		65
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	42	31	13	6	-26.2	-50.4	4.2		
70 Turkey	43	33	16	9	-23.0	-41.4	4.6	3	38
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	47	47	18	8	1.0	-56.4	7.4		
72 Jordan	47	46	20	9	-1.9	-55.0	7.3		
73 Paraguay	43	32	13	7	-26.5	-42.9	4.3		16
Upper middle-income	39	31	13	9	-22.1	-34.0	4.2		
74 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	46	33	17	11	-27.7	-41.7	6.0		
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	46	43	17	11	-6.1	-36.7	6.0	3	23
76 Iraq	49	47	20	12	-4.8	-38.9	7.0		23
77 Malaysia	45	31	16	7	-31.0	-53.9	4.0	7	42
78 Panama	41	30	10	5	-26.2	-46.4	3.8		54
79 Lebanon	43	30	14	8	-30.8	-43.5	4.0		
80 Algeria	50	45	23	13	-4.5	-41.7	7.3		
81 Brazil	43	30	13	8	-28.6	-36.7	4.0		
82 Mexico	45	36	12	7	-20.6	-42.8	5.0		38
83 Portugal	24	16	11	10	-32.6	-8.3	2.3		
84 Argentina	24	20	9	9	-13.6	0.6	2.8		
85 Chile	37	25	12	7	-31.6	-39.5	3.0		
86 South Africa	39	39	15	9	0.1	-39.7	5.1		
87 Yugoslavia	24	17	10	9	-28.9	-9.1	2.2	59	
88 Uruguay	22	20	10	10	-9.0	-0.5	2.8		
89 Venezuela	46	35	11	6	-24.4	-51.1	4.4		
90 Greece	19	15	7	9	-18.5	24.7	2.3		
91 Hong Kong	35	19	8	5	-45.0	-33.9	2.2	50	80
92 Israel	27	25	6	7	-5.8	13.1	3.3		
93 Singapore	38	18	8	5	-53.0	-35.0	1.7	45	71
94 Trinidad and Tobago	38	29	8	8	-23.0	-10.1	2.5	44	
High-income oil exporters	49	44	21	12	9.0	43.2	7.1		
95 Libya	41	37	11	12	-4.0	-38.5	7.4		
96 Saudi Arabia	49	45	23	13	-6.9	-40.0	7.3		
97 Kuwait	44	38	10	4	-13.4	-59.3	5.9		
98 United Arab Emirates	46	30	19	7	-34.9	-61.6	6.8		
Industrial market economies	20	14	10	9	31.1	-7.7	1.3		
99 Ireland	21	21	12	9	-1.9	-18.3	3.2		
100 Spain	22	14	9	8	-35.0	-13.6	2.5		
101 Italy	18	11	10	10	-39.8	-1.0	1.9		
102 New Zealand	27	16	9	8	-38.5	-9.1	2.1		
103 United Kingdom	18	13	12	12	-25.1	2.6	1.7		
104 Japan	17	13	8	6	-24.9	-19.7	1.7	56	61
105 Austria	18	13	13	12	-30.2	-3.1	1.6		
106 Finland	19	13	9	9	-28.6	1.1	1.6	77	
107 Australia	22	16	9	7	-29.5	-15.1	1.9	66	
108 Canada	27	16	8	7	-41.9	-7.7	1.9		
109 Netherlands	21	13	8	8	-39.9	5.2	1.6	59	75
110 Belgium	17	13	12	11	-25.4	-9.7	1.7	76	87
111 France	18	15	11	10	-16.8	-9.6	1.9	64	79
112 United States	24	16	10	9	-32.6	-8.4	1.8	65	68
113 Denmark	17	10	10	11	-37.3	15.8	1.6	67	
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	18	10	12	12	-42.3	0.9	1.4		
115 Norway	17	13	9	10	-26.0	8.8	1.8		
116 Sweden	14	11	10	11	-17.5	11.0	1.7		
117 Switzerland	18	12	10	9	-34.1	-4.1	1.5		
East European nonmarket economies	23	19	9	11	-21.2	37.5	2.3		
118 Bulgaria	15	13	10	14	-9.5	32.4	1.9	6	28
119 Hungary	15	13	10	14	-9.5	32.4	1.9	6	28
120 Romania	19	18	9	10	-5.8	19.5	2.5		
121 Bulgaria	18	14	8	11	-20.8	37.0	2.1		
122 Poland	23	19	8	9	-16.4	21.1	2.2	57	
123 USSR	25	19	7	10	-24.9	45.1	2.4		
124 Czechoslovakia	16	16	9	12	-2.5	27.2	2.4	66	
125 German Dem. Rep.	17	14	14	14	-16.5	2.2	1.4		

a. Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified. See the technical notes.

Table 21. Labor force

	Percentage of population of working age (15-64 years)		Percentage of labor force in:						Average annual growth of labor force (percent)		
	1960	1981	Agriculture		Industry		Services		1960-70	1970-81	1980-2000
			1960	1980	1960	1980	1960	1980			
Low-income economies	55	59	77	70	9	15	14	15	1.7	1.9	2.0
China and India	56	60	74	69	11	17	15	14	1.7	1.9	1.8
Other low-income	54	54	82	73	7	11	11	16	1.8	2.3	3.0
1 Kampuchea, Dem	53				1				1.0		
2 Bhutan	56	55	95	93	2	2	3	5	1.6	1.8	2.4
3 Lao, PDR	56	51	83	75	4	6	13	19	1.0	0.7	2.7
4 Chad	57	54	95	85	2	7	3	8	1.5	1.8	2.5
5 Bangladesh	53	55	87	74	3	11	10	15	2.1	2.9	3.0
6 Ethiopia	53	52	88	80	5	7	7	13	2.0	1.6	3.0
7 Nepal	57	55	95	93	2	2	3	5	1.3	2.3	2.7
8 Burma	59	55		67		10		23	1.1	1.4	2.2
9 Afghanistan	55	52	85	79	6	8	9	13	1.9	2.0	2.6
10 Mali	54	51	94	73	3	12	3	16	2.1	2.0	3.0
11 Malawi	52	50	92	86	3	5	5	9	2.4	2.5	3.2
12 Zaire	53	52	83	75	9	13	8	12	1.4	2.3	3.1
13 Uganda	54	52	89	83	4	6	7	11	2.6	2.1	3.6
14 Burundi	55	53	90	84	3	5	7	11	1.2	1.5	2.8
15 Upper Volta	54	52	92	82	5	13	3	5	1.6	1.5	2.8
16 Rwanda	53	52	95	91	1	2	4	7	2.2	3.2	3.4
17 India	54	57	74	69	11	13	15	18	1.7	1.9	2.2
18 Somalia	54	54	88	82	4	8	8	10	2.1	3.0	2.0
19 Tanzania	54	51	89	83	4	6	7	11	2.1	2.7	3.4
20 Viet Nam		54		71		10		19			2.7
21 China	56	62		69		19		12	1.7	1.8	1.6
22 Guinea	55	53	88	82	6	11	6	7	2.5	2.2	2.6
23 Haiti	55	53	80	74	6	7	14	19	0.6	1.3	2.1
24 Sri Lanka	54	60	56	54	14	14	30	32	2.1	2.0	2.2
25 Benin	53	51	54	46	9	16	37	38	2.1	2.1	2.9
26 Centra. African Rep.	58	55	94	88	2	4	4	8	1.4	1.7	2.1
27 Sierra Leone	55	53	78	65	12	19	10	16	1.5	1.9	2.8
28 Madagascar	55	53	93	87	2	4	5	9	1.7	2.1	3.0
29 Niger	53	51	95	91	1	3	4	6	3.0	3.0	3.4
30 Pakistan	52	51	61	57	18	20	21	23	1.9	2.7	3.3
31 Mozambique	56	53	81	66	8	18	11	16	1.8	3.3	3.1
32 Sudan	53	53	86	72	6	10	8	18	2.0	2.7	3.1
33 Togo	53	51	80	67	8	15	12	18	2.5	1.7	3.1
34 Ghana	53	51	64	53	14	20	22	27	1.6	2.3	3.9
Middle-income economies	54	55	62	45	15	21	23	34	2.1	2.3	2.7
Oil exporters	54	54	66	47	13	21	22	32	2.0	2.6	2.9
Oil importers	55	57	60	44	16	21	24	35	2.1	2.1	2.5
Lower middle-income	54	55	71	55	11	17	18	28	1.9	2.5	2.8
35 Kenya	50	47	86	78	5	10	9	12	2.7	3.2	4.2
36 Senegal	54	52	84	77	5	10	11	13	1.7	2.0	2.6
37 Mauritania	53	51	91	69	3	8	6	23	1.9	2.0	2.5
38 Yemen Arab Rep	54	52	83	75	7	11	10	14	1.6	1.8	3.4
39 Yemen, PDR	52	52	70	45	15	15	15	40	1.7	1.8	3.6
40 Liberia	52	51	80	70	10	14	10	16	2.4	3.1	3.5
41 Indonesia	56	57	75	55	8	15	17	30	1.7	2.5	2.0
42 Lesotho	57	55	93	87	2	4	5	9	1.6	1.9	2.8
43 Bolivia	55	53	61	50	18	24	21	26	1.7	2.3	2.9
44 Honduras	52	50	70	63	11	15	19	23	2.5	3.1	3.5
45 Zambia	53	50	79	67	7	11	14	22	2.1	2.3	3.2
46 Egypt	55	57	58	50	12	30	30	20	2.2	2.5	2.4
47 El Salvador	52	52	62	50	17	22	21	27	2.6	2.8	3.5
48 Thailand	53	56	84	76	4	9	12	15	2.1	2.8	2.3
49 Philippines	52	53	61	46	15	17	24	37	2.1	2.5	2.9
50 Angola	55	53	69	59	12	16	19	25	1.6	2.0	2.9
51 Papua New Guinea	57	55	89	82	4	8	7	10	1.7	1.7	1.7
52 Morocco	53	51	62	52	14	21	24	27	1.5	3.1	4.2
53 Nicaragua	50	50	62	43	16	20	22	37	2.3	3.8	3.9
54 Nigeria	52	50	71	54	10	19	19	27	1.8	1.7	3.5
55 Zimbabwe	52	50	69	60	11	15	20	25	2.7	2.5	4.5
56 Cameroon	57	54	87	83	5	7	8	10	1.3	1.5	2.8
57 Cuba	61	61	39	23	22	31	39	46	0.8	1.7	1.9
58 Congo People's Rep	56	52	52	34	17	26	31	40	1.8	2.1	3.7
59 Guatemala	51	54	67	55	14	21	19	25	2.8	3.2	2.9
60 Peru	52	54	52	39	20	18	28	43	2.1	2.9	3.0
61 Ecuador	52	52	57	52	19	17	23	31	2.9	3.3	3.5
62 Jamaica	54	54	39	21	25	25	36	53	0.4	2.2	3.3
63 Ivory Coast	54	53	89	79	2	4	9	17	3.6	4.3	2.9
64 Dominican Rep	49	53	67	49	12	18	21	33	2.2	3.6	3.3

	Percentage of population of working age (15-64 years)		Percentage of labor force in:						Average annual growth of labor force (percent)		
			Agriculture		Industry		Services				
	1960	1981	1960	1980	1960	1980	1960	1980	1960-70	1970-81	1980-2000
65 Mongolia	54	54	70	55	13	22	17	23	2.1	2.4	3.1
66 Colombia	50	60	51	26	19	21	29	53	3.0	3.3	2.5
67 Tunisia	52	56	56	35	18	32	26	33	0.7	3.0	3.2
68 Costa Rica	50	59	51	29	19	23	30	48	3.5	3.9	2.8
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	53	56	62	49	23	33	15	18	2.4	2.9	2.9
70 Turkey	55	57	79	54	11	13	11	34	1.4	2.0	2.5
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	52	49	54	33	19	31	27	36	2.1	3.4	4.7
72 Jordan	52	51	44	20	26	20	30	60	2.8	3.1	4.3
73 Paraguay	51	53	56	44	19	20	25	36	2.3	2.9	3.0
Upper middle-income	55	57	49	30	20	28	31	42	2.3	2.0	2.6
74 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	51	52	54	39	23	34	23	27	2.7	2.8	3.9
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	51	51	53	42	18	26	29	32	2.9	2.9	4.0
76 Iraq	51	56	63	50	12	16	25	34	2.8	2.9	3.1
77 Malaysia	52	56	51	27	14	18	35	55	3.4	2.4	2.6
78 Panama	53	56	38	11	23	27	39	62	2.1	1.0	2.8
79 Lebanon	52	49	67	25	12	25	21	50	0.5	3.6	4.7
80 Algeria	54	55	52	30	15	24	33	46	2.7	1.0	3.0
81 Brazil	51	52	55	36	20	26	25	39	2.8	3.2	3.5
82 Mexico	63	63	44	28	29	35	27	37	0.4	0.6	0.9
83 Portugal	64	63	20	13	36	28	44	59	1.3	1.4	1.1
84 Argentina	57	62	31	19	20	19	50	61	1.4	2.0	2.2
85 Chile	55	55	32	30	30	29	38	41	3.0	2.9	3.2
86 South Africa	63	67	63	29	18	35	19	36	0.6	0.6	0.7
87 Yugoslavia	64	63	21	11	30	32	50	57	0.8	0.2	1.1
88 Uruguay	51	55	35	18	22	27	43	55	2.8	4.0	3.1
89 Venezuela	65	64	56	37	20	28	24	35	0.0	0.8	0.5
90 Greece	56	66	8	3	52	57	40	40	3.3	3.7	1.2
91 Hong Kong	59	58	14	7	35	36	51	57	3.6	2.5	2.0
92 Israel	55	66	8	2	23	39	69	59	2.8	2.7	1.3
93 Singapore	53	63	22	10	34	39	44	51	2.5	2.6	2.1
94 Trinidad and Tobago											
High-income oil exporters	54	52	62	46	13	19	25	35	3.7	4.3	3.5
95 Libya	54	52	71	61	10	14	19	25	3.3	4.4	3.5
96 Saudi Arabia	63	52	1	2	34	34	65	64	7.0	4.5	2.8
97 Kuwait		53									
98 United Arab Emirates											
Industrial market economies	62	66	18	6	36	38	44	56	1.2	1.2	0.7
99 Ireland	58	59	36	18	25	37	39	44	0.0	1.1	1.5
100 Spain	64	63	42	14	31	40	27	45	0.2	1.1	0.9
101 Italy	66	65	31	11	40	45	30	44	-0.1	0.6	0.4
102 New Zealand	58	64	15	9	37	35	49	56	2.2	2.1	1.2
103 United Kingdom	65	64	4	2	48	42	48	56	0.6	0.4	0.3
104 Japan	64	68	33	12	30	39	37	49	1.9	1.3	0.8
105 Austria	66	65	24	9	46	37	30	55	-0.7	0.9	0.5
106 Finland	62	68	36	11	31	35	33	54	0.4	0.9	0.5
107 Australia	61	65	11	6	40	33	49	62	2.6	1.8	1.0
108 Canada	59	67	13	5	34	29	52	66	2.5	2.0	1.0
109 Netherlands	61	67	11	6	42	45	47	49	1.6	1.4	0.7
110 Belgium	65	66	8	3	48	41	44	56	0.3	0.7	0.3
111 France	62	64	22	8	39	39	39	53	0.7	1.1	0.7
112 United States	60	66	7	2	36	32	57	66	1.8	1.9	0.9
113 Denmark	64	65	18	7	37	35	45	58	1.1	0.6	0.5
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	68	67	14	4	48	46	38	50	0.2	0.8	0.1
115 Norway	63	63	20	7	37	37	44	57	0.5	0.7	0.7
116 Sweden	66	64	14	5	45	34	41	61	1.0	0.3	0.4
117 Switzerland	66	67	11	5	50	46	38	49	2.0	0.3	0.3
East European nonmarket economies	62	65	42	18	30	44	25	33	0.6	1.1	0.6
118 Albania	54	58	71	61	18	25	11	14	2.3	2.8	2.4
119 Hungary	66	65	37	21	35	43	28	36	0.5	0.3	0.1
120 Romania	64	64	67	29	15	36	18	35	0.9	0.6	0.7
121 Bulgaria	66	66	56	37	25	39	19	24	0.7	0.3	0.2
122 Poland	61	66	48	31	29	39	23	30	1.7	1.4	0.8
123 USSR	63	66	42	14	29	45	29	41	0.7	1.2	0.6
124 Czechoslovakia	64	64	26	11	46	48	28	41	0.8	0.7	0.7
125 German Dem. Rep.	65	64	18	10	48	50	34	40	-0.2	0.5	0.3

Table 22. Urbanization

	Urban population				Percentage of urban population				Number of cities of over 500,000 persons	
	As percentage of total population		Average annual growth rate (percent)		In largest city		In cities of over 500,000 persons		1960	1980
	1960	1981 ^a	1960-70	1970-81 ^a	1960	1980	1960	1980	1960	1980
Low-income economies	17	21	4.1	4.4	10	16	21	35	55	145
China and India	19	22	3.3	3.7	7	11	33	59	49	114
Other low-income	12	20	5.4	5.3	15	28	19	40	6	31
1 Kampuchea, Dem.	11	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutan	2	4	4.0	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Lao PDR	8	14	3.7	5.2	69	48	0	0	0	0
4 Chad	7	19	6.7	6.5	..	39	0	0	0	0
5 Bangladesh	5	12	6.3	6.5	20	30	20	51	1	3
6 Ethiopia	6	14	6.5	5.5	30	37	0	37	0	1
7 Nepal	3	6	6.3	5.0	41	27	0	0	0	0
8 Burma	19	28	3.9	3.9	23	23	23	23	1	2
9 Afghanistan	8	16	5.4	5.8	33	17	0	17	0	1
10 Mali	11	19	5.4	4.6	32	24	0	0	0	0
11 Malawi	4	10	6.6	7.0	..	19	0	0	0	0
12 Zaire	16	36	5.2	7.5	14	28	14	38	1	2
13 Mauritania	5	9	7.1	3.4	38	52	0	52	0	1
14 Mauritius	2	2	1.6	2.7	..	..	0	0	0	0
15 Upper Volta	5	11	5.7	6.0	..	41	0	0	0	0
16 Rwanda	2	4	5.4	6.4	..	0	0	0	0	0
17 India	18	24	3.3	3.7	7	6	26	39	11	36
18 Somalia	17	31	5.7	5.4	..	34	0	0	0	0
19 Tanzania	5	12	6.3	8.6	34	50	0	50	0	1
20 Viet Nam	15	19	5.3	3.3	32	21	32	50	1	4
21 China	18	21	..	..	6	..	42	73	38	78
22 Guinea	10	20	6.2	6.0	37	80	0	80	0	1
23 Haiti	16	28	4.0	4.7	42	56	0	56	0	1
24 Sri Lanka	18	27	4.3	3.6	28	16	0	16	0	1
25 Benin	10	15	5.4	4.1	..	63	0	63	0	1
26 Central African Rep	23	29	..	..	40	36	0	0	0	0
27 Sierra Leone	13	22	5.5	4.4	37	47	0	0	0	0
28 Madagascar	11	19	5.0	5.2	44	36	0	36	0	1
29 Niger	6	13	7.0	7.2	..	31	0	0	0	0
30 Pakistan	22	29	4.0	4.3	20	21	33	51	2	7
31 Mozambique	4	9	6.5	8.2	75	83	0	83	0	1
32 Sudan	10	26	6.7	7.1	30	31	0	31	0	1
33 Togo	10	21	5.9	6.6	..	60	0	0	0	0
34 Ghana	23	37	4.6	5.0	25	35	0	48	0	2
Middle-income	35	45	4.3	4.1	26	29	35	48	54	128
Oil exporters	27	39	4.3	4.3	27	30	32	42	15	42
Oil importers	37	51	4.4	4.0	28	16	26	48	39	96
Lower middle-income	34	33	4.4	4.3	27	30	29	47	22	50
35 Kenya	7	15	6.4	7.3	40	57	0	57	0	1
36 Senegal	23	34	4.9	3.7	53	65	0	65	0	1
37 Mauritania	3	24	15.5	8.1	..	39	0	0	0	0
38 Yemen Arab Rep	3	11	8.0	8.2	..	25	0	0	0	0
39 Yemen, PDR	28	37	3.5	3.8	61	49	0	0	0	0
40 Liberia	20	34	5.6	5.7	..	..	0	0	0	0
41 Indonesia	15	21	3.6	4.0	20	23	34	50	3	9
42 Lesotho	2	12	7.5	16.1	..	..	0	0	0	0
43 Bolivia	24	45	3.9	6.9	47	44	0	44	0	1
44 Honduras	23	36	5.4	5.5	31	33	0	0	0	0
45 Zambia	23	44	5.2	6.5	..	35	0	35	0	1
46 Egypt	38	44	3.6	2.9	38	39	53	53	2	2
47 El Salvador	38	41	3.2	3.4	26	22	0	0	0	0
48 Thailand	13	15	3.5	3.4	65	69	65	69	1	1
49 Philippines	30	37	3.8	3.7	27	30	27	34	1	2
50 Angola	10	22	5.7	5.8	44	64	0	64	0	1
51 Papua New Guinea	3	19	15.2	8.2	..	25	0	0	0	0
52 Morocco	29	41	4.2	4.6	16	26	16	50	1	4
53 Nicaragua	41	54	4.0	5.0	41	47	0	47	0	1
54 Nigeria	13	21	4.7	4.8	13	17	22	58	2	9
55 Zimbabwe	13	24	6.3	6.3	40	50	0	50	0	1
56 Cameroon	14	36	5.6	7.4	26	21	0	21	0	1
57 Cuba	55	66	2.9	1.9	32	38	38	32	1	1
58 Congo, People's Rep	30	46	5.0	4.4	77	56	0	0	0	0
59 Guatemala	33	39	3.8	3.9	41	36	41	36	1	1
60 Peru	46	66	5.3	3.5	38	39	38	44	1	2
61 Ecuador	34	45	4.4	4.6	31	29	0	51	0	2
62 Jamaica	34	42	2.4	2.5	77	66	0	66	0	1
63 Ivory Coast	19	41	7.3	8.3	27	34	0	34	0	1
64 Dominican Rep.	30	52	5.6	5.3	50	54	0	54	0	1

	Urban population				Percentage of urban population				Number of cities of over 500,000 persons	
	As percentage of total population		Average annual growth rate (percent)		In largest city		In cities of over 500,000 persons		1960	1980
	1960	1981 ^a	1960-70	1970-81 ^a	1960	1980	1960	1980		
65 Mongolia	36	51	5.2	4.0	53	52	0	0	0	0
66 Colombia	48	64	5.2	2.6	17	26	28	51	3	4
67 Tunisia	36	53	3.8	4.0	40	30	40	30	1	1
68 Costa Rica	37	44	4.2	3.6	67	64	0	64	0	1
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	40	60	5.1	4.3	15	12	15	19	1	2
70 Turkey	30	47	5.1	4.1	18	24	32	42	3	4
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	37	49	4.8	4.6	35	33	35	55	1	2
72 Jordan	43	57	4.5	4.7	31	37	0	37	0	1
73 Paraguay	36	40	2.9	3.3	44	44	0	44	0	1
Upper middle-income	45	62	4.2	3.9	29	29	28	51	32	68
74 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	34	51	4.9	5.0	26	28	26	47	1	6
76 Iraq	43	72	6.2	5.3	35	55	35	70	1	3
77 Malaysia	25	30	3.5	3.3	19	27	0	27	0	1
78 Panama	41	55	4.4	3.6	61	66	0	66	0	1
79 Lebanon	44	77	6.2	2.8	64	79	64	79	1	1
80 Algeria	30	44	3.5	5.6	27	12	27	12	1	1
81 Brazil	46	68	4.7	3.9	14	15	35	52	6	14
82 Mexico	51	67	4.7	4.2	28	32	36	48	3	7
83 Portugal	23	31	1.8	2.4	47	44	47	44	1	1
84 Argentina	74	83	2.0	2.0	46	45	54	60	3	5
85 Chile	68	81	3.1	2.4	38	44	38	44	1	1
86 South Africa	47	50	2.6	3.1	16	13	44	53	4	7
87 Yugoslavia	28	43	3.2	2.9	11	10	11	23	1	3
88 Uruguay	80	84	1.3	0.6	56	52	56	52	1	1
89 Venezuela	67	84	4.7	4.2	26	26	26	44	1	4
90 Greece	43	63	2.6	2.5	51	57	51	70	1	2
91 Hong Kong	89	90	2.6	2.5	100	100	100	100	1	1
92 Israel	77	89	4.3	3.1	46	35	46	35	1	1
93 Singapore	100	100	2.4	1.5	100	100	100	100	1	1
94 Trinidad and Tobago	22	22	1.8	1.4	..	..	0	0	0	0
High-income oil exporters	30	69	8.5	8.2	29	29	0	34	0	3
95 Libya	23	54	8.0	8.1	57	64	0	64	0	1
96 Saudi Arabia	30	68	8.4	7.4	15	18	0	33	0	2
97 Kuwait	72	89	10.0	7.5	75	30	0	0	0	0
98 United Arab Emirates	40	73	12.7	16.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies	68	78	1.3	1.4	18	18	48	55	104	152
99 Ireland	46	58	1.6	2.5	51	48	51	48	1	1
100 Spain	57	75	2.6	2.2	13	17	37	44	5	6
101 Italy	59	70	1.5	1.1	13	17	46	52	7	9
102 New Zealand	76	85	2.4	1.9	25	30	0	30	0	1
103 United Kingdom	86	91	0.9	0.3	24	20	61	55	15	17
104 Japan	62	79	2.4	2.0	18	22	35	42	5	9
105 Austria	50	55	0.9	0.6	51	39	51	39	1	1
106 Finland	38	63	3.2	2.4	28	27	0	27	0	1
107 Australia	81	89	2.5	2.0	26	24	62	68	4	5
108 Canada	69	76	2.7	1.2	14	18	31	62	2	9
109 Netherlands	80	76	1.0	0.6	9	9	27	24	3	3
110 Belgium	66	73	1.2	0.4	17	14	28	24	2	2
111 France	62	78	2.4	1.4	25	23	34	34	4	6
112 United States	70	77	1.8	1.5	13	12	61	77	40	65
113 Denmark	74	85	1.6	0.8	40	32	40	32	1	1
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	77	85	1.4	0.5	20	18	48	45	11	11
115 Norway	32	53	3.5	2.7	50	32	50	32	1	1
116 Sweden	73	88	1.8	1.0	15	15	15	35	1	3
117 Switzerland	51	59	2.2	1.0	19	22	19	22	1	1
East European nonmarket economies	48	62	2.6	1.8	9	7	23	32	35	61
118 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Hungary	40	54	2.1	1.4	45	37	45	37	1	1
120 Romania	32	50	3.4	2.8	22	17	22	17	1	1
121 Bulgaria	39	65	3.8	2.4	23	18	23	18	1	1
122 Poland	48	57	1.8	1.7	17	15	41	47	5	8
123 USSR	49	63	2.7	1.8	6	4	21	33	25	50
124 Czechoslovakia	47	64	2.1	1.9	17	12	17	12	1	1
125 German Dem. Rep.	72	77	0.1	0.2	9	9	14	17	2	3

a Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

Table 23. Indicators related to life expectancy

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1)		Child death rate (aged 1-4)	
	1960	1981	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a
Low-income economies	41.0	58.0	165.0	99.0	27.0	14.0
China and India	41.0	61.0	165.0	92.0	26.0	11.0
Other low-income	41.0	50.0	163.0	124.0	30.0	21.0
1 Kampuchea, Dem.	46	.	146	.	22	.
2 Bhutan	38	45	195	148	33	22
3 Lao, PDR	40	43	155	126	24	18
4 Chad	35	43	195	146	46	32
5 Bangladesh	37	48	159	135	25	20
6 Ethiopia	.	46	175	145	40	31
7 Nepal	38	45	195	148	33	22
8 Burma	44	54	158	98	25	12
9 Afghanistan	33	37	233	205	41	35
10 Mali	37	45	195	152	46	33
11 Malawi	37	44	207	169	49	38
12 Zaire	40	50	150	110	33	21
13 Uganda	41	48	139	96	29	17
14 Burundi	37	45	150	120	33	24
15 Upper Volta	37	44	252	208	63	50
16 Rwanda	37	46	147	137	32	29
17 India	43	52	165	121	26	17
18 Somalia	35	39	175	145	40	31
19 Tanzania	42	52	152	101	33	19
20 Viet Nam	43	63	157	97	25	12
21 China	41	67	165	71	26	7
22 Guinea	.	43	208	163	50	36
23 Haiti	44	54	182	112	47	17
24 Sri Lanka	62	69	71	43	7	3
25 Benin	37	50	206	152	49	33
26 Central African Rep	35	43	195	146	46	32
27 Sierra Leone	37	47	234	205	57	49
28 Madagascar	37	48	109	69	21	11
29 Niger	37	45	191	143	45	31
30 Pakistan	43	50	162	123	25	17
31 Mozambique	.	.	160	113	36	22
32 Sudan	40	47	168	122	40	21
33 Togo	42	48	182	107	42	20
34 Ghana	45	54	143	101	31	19
Middle-income economies	50.0	60.0	127.0	81.0	32.0	11.0
Oil exporters	45.0	57.0	145.0	97.0	27.0	14.0
Oil importers	54.0	63.0	113.0	69.0	18.0	8.0
Lower middle-income	46.0	57.0	145.0	95.0	27.0	14.0
35 Kenya	4	46	17	11	11	7
36 Senegal	37	44	182	145	42	31
37 Mauritania	37	44	185	141	43	30
38 Yemen Arab Rep	36	43	212	190	60	50
39 Yemen, PDR	36	46	209	143	59	29
40 Liberia	44	54	194	152	46	33
41 Indonesia	41	54	150	105	23	14
42 Lesotho	42	52	144	113	31	22
43 Bolivia	43	51	167	129	40	23
44 Honduras	46	59	145	86	30	9
45 Zambia	40	51	151	104	33	20
46 Egypt	46	57	128	110	34	16
47 El Salvador	51	63	136	75	26	7
48 Thailand	52	63	103	53	13	4
49 Philippines	53	63	106	53	14	4
50 Angola	33	42	208	152	50	33
51 Papua New Guinea	41	51	165	102	26	13
52 Morocco	47	57	161	104	37	15
53 Nicaragua	47	57	144	88	30	10
54 Nigeria	39	49	183	133	42	28
55 Zimbabwe	49	55	118	72	23	11
56 Cameroon	37	50	162	106	36	20
57 Cuba	63	73	66	19	5	1
58 Congo, People's Rep.	48	60	171	127	39	26
59 Guatemala	47	59	92	66	10	5
60 Peru	47	58	163	85	38	9
61 Ecuador	51	62	140	80	28	8
62 Jamaica	64	71	52	16	3	(.)
63 Ivory Coast	37	47	173	125	39	25
64 Dominican Rep.	51	62	119	66	20	5

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1)		Child death rate (aged 1-4)	
	1960	1981	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a
65 Mongolia	52	64	109	53	14	4
66 Colombia	53	63	103	55	14	4
67 Tunisia	48	61	159	88	36	9
68 Costa Rica	62	73	83	27	8	1
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	54	66	78	33	9	2
70 Turkey	51	62	190	119	50	20
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	50	65	132	60	25	4
72 Jordan	47	62	136	67	26	5
73 Paraguay	56	65	86	46	9	2
Upper middle-income	57	65	103	62	15	6
74 Korea, Rep. of	54	66	78	33	9	2
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	50	58	163	105	26	14
76 Iraq	46	57	139	76	28	7
77 Malaysia	53	65	72	30	7	2
78 Panama	62	71	68	21	5	1
79 Lebanon	58	66	68	40	5	2
80 Algeria	47	56	165	114	39	18
81 Brazil	55	64	118	75	19	7
82 Mexico	57	66	91	54	10	4
83 Portugal	63	72	82	26	9	1
84 Argentina	65	71	61	44	4	2
85 Chile	57	68	114	42	18	2
86 South Africa	53	63	135	94	28	17
87 Yugoslavia	63	71	92	31	11	2
88 Uruguay	68	71	50	39	3	2
89 Venezuela	57	68	85	40	9	2
90 Greece	69	74	40	18	3	1
91 Hong Kong	67	75	37	10	2	(.)
92 Israel	69	73	31	15	2	1
93 Singapore	64	72	36	12	2	(.)
94 Trinidad and Tobago	64	72	54	31	4	1
High-income oil exporters	44	57	173	96	43	13
95 Saudi Arabia	47	57	157	77	30	11
96 Saudi Arabia	43	55	185	111	48	17
97 Kuwait	60	70	89	33	10	1
98 United Arab Emirates	47	63	135	52	26	3
Industrial market economies	70	75	30	11	2	1
99 Ireland	70	73	29	11	2	(.)
100 Spain	68	74	50	10	4	(.)
101 Italy	69	74	44	14	3	1
102 New Zealand	72	74	23	12	1	(.)
103 United Kingdom	71	74	23	12	1	(.)
104 Japan	68	77	30	7	2	(.)
105 Austria	69	73	38	13	3	1
106 Finland	68	75	21	8	1	(.)
107 Australia	71	74	20	10	1	(.)
108 Canada	71	75	27	10	2	(.)
109 Netherlands	73	76	18	8	1	(.)
110 Belgium	70	73	31	12	2	(.)
111 France	70	76	27	10	2	(.)
112 United States	70	75	26	12	1	(.)
113 Denmark	72	75	22	8	1	(.)
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	70	73	34	13	2	1
115 Norway	73	76	19	8	1	(.)
116 Sweden	73	77	17	7	1	(.)
117 Switzerland	71	76	21	9	1	(.)
East European nonmarket economies	68	72	36	25	3	1
118 Bulgaria	67	70	83	27	9	1
119 Hungary	68	71	48	21	2	1
120 Romania	65	71	77	29	8	2
121 Bulgaria	69	73	45	20	3	1
122 Poland	67	73	56	21	5	1
123 USSR	68	72	33	17	2	1
124 Czechoslovakia	70	72	24	17	1	1
125 German Dem. Rep.	69	73	39	12	3	(.)

a. Figures in italics are for years other than that specified.

Table 24. Health-related indicators

	Population per:				Daily per capita calorie supply	
	Physician ^a		Nursing person ^a		Total 1980	As percentage of requirement 1980
	1960	1980	1960	1980		
Low-income economies	12 222	5 785	7 217	4 668	2 218	97
China and India	6 977	2 626	6 727	3 322	2 270	99
Other low-income	37 737	15 846	9 707	8 953	2 050	92
1 Kampuchea, Dem.	15,400	..	4,070	..	1,095	..
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	90
3 Lao, PDR	54,140	20,060	4,980	3,040	1,829	97
4 Chad	72,190	47,530	5,780	3,850	1,768	74
5 Bangladesh	..	10,940	..	24,450	1,960	84
6 Ethiopia	100,470	58,490	14,920	5,440	1,735	76
7 Nepal	73,800	30,060	..	33,420	1,977	86
8 Burma	15,560	4,660	8,520	4,750	2,174	113
9 Afghanistan	28,700	16,730	19,590	25,990	1,775	73
10 Mali	64,130	22,130	4,710	2,380	1,871	85
11 Malawi	35,250	40,950	12,940	3,830	2,095	94
12 Zaire	79,620	14,780	3,510	1,920	2,180	94
13 Uganda	15,050	26,810	10,030	4,180	1,760	83
14 Burundi	96,570	45,020	4,530	6,180	2,114	96
15 Upper Volta	81,650	48,510	4,090	4,950	1,791	95
16 Rwanda	143,290	31,510	11,620	9,840	2,364	88
17 India	4,850	3,640	10,980	5,380	1,880	87
18 Somalia	36,570	14,290	4,810	2,330	1,952	100
19 Tanzania	18,220	17,560	11,890	2,980	2,051	83
20 Viet Nam	..	4,190	..	2,930	1,977	90
21 China	8,330	1,920	4,020	1,890	2,539	107
22 Guinea	26,900	16,630	3,260	2,490	2,071	77
23 Haiti	9,230	8,200	4,020	2,490	1,620	96
24 Sri Lanka	4,490	7,170	4,170	1,340	2,238	102
25 Benin	23,030	17,050	2,700	1,670	2,292	103
26 Central African Rep.	49,610	27,050	3,280	1,760	2,198	94
27 Sierra Leone	20,420	18,280	2,960	2,130	2,053	89
28 Madagascar	8,900	10,170	3,110	3,660	2,466	109
29 Niger	82,170	38,790	8,460	4,650	2,327	92
30 Pakistan	5,400	3,480	16,960	5,820	2,184	106
31 Mozambique	20,390	39,110	4,720	5,600	2,170	70
32 Sudan	33,420	8,800	3,030	1,410	2,447	101
33 Togo	47,060	18,100	5,340	1,430	2,101	95
34 Ghana	21,600	7,630	5,430	780	1,964	88
Middle-income economies	17 011	5 332	3 889	1 769	2 579	110
Oil exporters	29 989	6 706	4 118	1 979	2 498	106
Oil importers	6 681	4 174	3 625	1 560	2 644	113
Lower middle-income	27 807	7 751	4 925	2 261	2 476	106
35 Congo	10,620	10,500	..	..	2,075	..
36 Senegal	24,990	13,800	2,840	1,400	2,406	100
37 Mauritania	40,420	14,350	5,430	2,080	1,941	97
38 Yemen Arab Rep.	130,090	11,670	..	4,580	2,712	76
39 Yemen, PDR	13,290	7,390	..	850	2,122	84
40 Liberia	12,600	9,610	1,410	1,420	2,390	114
41 Indonesia	46,780	11,530	4,510	2,300	2,315	110
42 Lesotho	23,490	18,640	6,540	4,330	2,444	107
43 Bolivia	3,830	1,850	..	3,070	2,084	87
44 Honduras	12,620	3,120	..	700	2 171	96
45 Zambia	9,540	7,670	9,920	1,730	2,051	93
46 Egypt	2,550	970	1,930	1,500	2,972	117
47 El Salvador	5,260	3,040	..	870	2,031	99
48 Thailand	7,950	7,180	4,860	2,420	2,308	104
49 Philippines	6,940	7,970	..	6,000	2,275	116
50 Angola	14,910	..	6,650	..	2,232	83
51 Papua New Guinea	28,840	13,590	2,450	960	2,164	90
52 Morocco	9,410	11,200	..	1,830	2,628	110
53 Nicaragua	2,690	1,800	1,250	550	2,135	99
54 Nigeria	73,710	12,550	4,040	3,010	2 595	91
55 Zimbabwe	4,790	6,580	1,000	1,190	1,793	86
56 Cameroon	48,110	13,670	3,280	1,910	2,439	105
57 Cuba	1,060	700	950	360	2,723	122
58 Congo, People's Rep.	16,100	5,510	1,300	790	2,277	94
59 Guatemala	4,420	8,600	9,040	1,620	2,045	93
60 Peru	1,910	1,390	2,210	690	2,057	99
61 Ecuador	2,670	1,620	2,360	..	2,181	88
62 Jamaica	2,590	2,830	420	630	2,624	119
63 Ivory Coast	29,190	21,040	2,920	1,590	2,746	112
64 Dominican Rep.	8,220	4,020	..	2,150	1,980	105

	Population per:				Daily per capita calorie supply	
	Physician ^a		Nursing person ^a		Total 1980	As percentage of requirement 1980
	1960	1980	1960	1980		
65 Mongolia	1,070	450	300	240	2,681	111
66 Colombia	2,640	1,920	4,220	1,220	2,529	108
67 Tunisia	10,030	3,690	..	890	2,789	116
68 Costa Rica	2,700	1,470	710	450	2,766	116
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	440	..	..	3,073	126
70 Turkey	2,800	1,630	16,310	1,130	2,965	122
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	4,630	2,310	6,660	1,440	2,909	117
72 Jordan	5,800	1,890	1,930	1,310	2,355	96
73 Paraguay	1,810	1,710	1,380	1,100	2,741	134
Upper middle-income	2 606	1 589	2 678	1 010	2 724	115
74 Korea, Rep. of	1,340	690	3,210	1,010	2,367	121
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	4,060	2,320	8,090	2,520	2,018	81
76 Iraq	5,270	1,790	3,030	2,140	2,677	111
77 Malaysia	7,020	7,910	1,790	940	2,625	121
78 Panama	2,730	980	3,460	420	2,163	103
79 Lebanon	1,210	530	2,080	720	2,476	100
80 Algeria	5,530	2,650	..	740	2,433	101
81 Brazil	2,670	1,700	2,810	820	2,447	109
82 Mexico	1,830	1,260	3,650	1,420	2,791	121
83 Portugal	1,250	540	1,420	650	3,101	129
84 Argentina	740	530	750	..	3,494	125
85 Chile	1,780	1,920	640	450	2,790	114
86 South Africa	2,180	..	480	..	2,778	118
87 Yugoslavia	1,620	680	630	280	3,565	140
88 Uruguay	960	540	800	190	2,896	110
89 Venezuela	1,510	950	2,840	370	2,525	112
90 Greece	800	420	800	600	3,685	147
91 Hong Kong	3,060	1,220	2,880	790	2,898	128
92 Israel	400	370	360	130	3,020	118
93 Singapore	2,360	1,150	650	320	3,158	134
94 Trinidad and Tobago	2,370	1,490	760	410	2,744	113
High-income oil exporters	13 285	1 295	4 496	841	3 036	127
95 Libya	6 000	..	1 100	..	2 469	147
96 Saudi Arabia	16,370	1,640	5,850	1,150	2,895	120
97 Kuwait	1210	590	270	180	..	..
98 United Arab Emirates	..	900	..	340	..	..
Industrial market economies	816	554	474	183	3 433	134
99 Iceland	900	..	..	..	3 711	148
100 Spain	850	460	1,290	330	3,361	135
101 Italy	640	340	1,330	330	3,662	150
102 New Zealand	850	670	..	130	3,685	126
103 United Kingdom	940	650	210	140	3,306	132
104 Japan	930	780	310	240	2,912	124
105 Austria	550	400	440	230	3,579	135
106 Finland	1,570	530	170	100	3,196	118
107 Australia	750	560	..	120	3,159	117
108 Canada	910	550	290	90	3,369	127
109 Netherlands	900	540	..	130	3,514	131
110 Belgium	780	400	450	120	3,916	160
111 France	930	580	530	120	3,391	134
112 United States	750	520	340	150	3,658	139
113 Denmark	810	480	220	210	3,566	133
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	670	450	370	170	3,561	133
115 Norway	900	520	330	90	3,315	124
116 Sweden	1,050	490	100	60	3,202	119
117 Switzerland	740	410	350	160	3,551	133
East European nonmarket economies	683	356	358	212	3 412	133
118 East Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Hungary	720	400	330	150	3,534	134
120 Romania	790	680	420	270	3,337	126
121 Bulgaria	710	410	550	190	3,646	146
122 Poland	1,070	570	460	240	3,521	134
123 USSR	560	280	340	210	3,372	132
124 Czechoslovakia	620	360	230	130	3,477	141
125 German Dem. Rep.	1,180	520	..	..	3,780	144

a. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. See the technical notes.

Table 25. Education^a

	Number enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group						Number enrolled in secondary school as percentage of age group		Number enrolled in higher education as percentage of population aged 20-24		Adult literacy rate (percent)	
	Total		Male		Female		1960	1980	1960	1979	1960	1980
	1960	1980	1960	1980	1960	1980						
Low-income economies	80	93	68	105	34	80	18	29	2	4	34	52
China and India	90	100	80	111	40	86	21	32		4	37	56
Other low-income	37	70	50	83	24	55	6	19	1	2	23	40
1 East Timor (Dem.)	64	..	82	..	46	..	3	..	()	..	31	..
2 Bhutan	3	11	..	15	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
3 Lao, PDR	25	96	34	104	16	88	1	17	()	()	28	44
4 Chad	17	35	29	51	4	19	..	3	..	()	6	15
5 Bangladesh	47	62	66	76	26	47	8	15	1	3	22	26
6 Ethiopia	7	43	11	56	3	30	..	11	()	1	..	15
7 Nepal	10	91	19	126	1	53	6	21	1	3	9	19
8 Burma	56	84	61	87	52	81	10	20	1	4	60	66
9 Afghanistan	9	30	15	49	2	10	1	10	()	2	8	20
10 Mali	10	27	14	35	6	20	1	28	..	1	2	10
11 Malawi	..	62	..	73	..	51	1	4	..	()	..	25
12 Zaire	60	90	88	104	32	75	3	23	()	1	31	55
13 Uganda	49	50	65	58	32	42	3	5	()	1	25	52
14 Burundi	18	29	27	35	9	23	1	3	()	1	14	25
15 Upper Volta	8	19	12	24	5	14	1	3	..	()	2	5
16 Rwanda	49	70	68	74	30	67	2	2	..	()	16	50
17 India	61	76	80	90	40	61	20	28	3	9	28	36
18 Somalia	9	41	13	53	5	29	1	6	()	1	2	60
19 Tanzania	25	104	33	110	18	98	2	4	..	()	10	79
20 Viet Nam	..	116	..	124	..	109	..	48	..	3	..	87
21 China	109	117	..	126	..	106	21	34	..	1	43	69
22 Guinea	30	33	44	44	16	22	2	16	..	5	7	20
23 Haiti	46	64	50	69	42	59	4	12	()	1	15	23
24 Sri Lanka	95	100	100	103	90	97	27	51	1	3	75	85
25 Benin	27	62	38	84	15	39	2	16	..	1	5	28
26 Central African Rep.	32	70	53	92	12	49	1	10	..	1	7	33
27 Sierra Leone	23	39	30	45	15	30	2	12	()	1	7	15
28 Madagascar	52	100	58	..	45	..	4	12	()	3	..	50
29 Niger	5	23	7	29	3	17	..	4	..	()	1	10
30 Pakistan	30	57	46	81	13	30	11	15	1	2	15	24
31 Mozambique	48	93	60	107	36	79	2	6	..	()	8	33
32 Sudan	25	51	35	60	14	43	3	16	()	2	13	32
33 Togo	44	116	63	144	24	89	2	33	..	2	10	18
34 Ghana	38	69	52	77	25	60	5	36	()	1	27	..
Middle-income economies	75	100	84	106	67	95	14	39	3	11	48	65
Oil exporters	63	101	75	109	52	93	9	34	2	10	36	58
Oil importers	85	100	91	104	80	97	18	41	4	13	58	72
Lower middle-income	66	98	78	105	56	91	10	33	2	10	39	59
35 Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	()	1	20	47
36 Senegal	27	44	36	53	17	35	3	10	1	3	6	10
37 Mauritania	8	33	13	43	3	23	..	10	..	()	5	17
38 Yemen Arab Rep	8	47	14	82	..	12	..	5	..	1	3	21
39 Yemen, PDR	13	72	20	93	5	51	5	28	..	2	..	40
40 Liberia	31	66	45	82	18	50	2	20	()	2	9	25
41 Indonesia	71	98	86	104	58	91	6	28	1	..	39	62
42 Lesotho	83	104	63	84	102	123	3	17	()	2	..	52
43 Bolivia	64	84	78	90	50	78	12	36	4	..	39	63
44 Honduras	67	89	68	92	67	85	8	21	1	8	45	60
45 Zambia	42	95	51	101	34	89	2	17	..	2	29	44
46 Egypt	66	76	80	89	52	63	16	52	5	15	26	44
47 El Salvador	80	74	82	74	77	74	13	23	1	8	49	62
48 Thailand	83	96	88	..	79	..	13	29	2	13	68	86
49 Philippines	95	110	98	111	93	108	26	63	13	25	72	75
50 Angola	21	..	28	..	13	..	2	..	( )	( )	..	..
51 Papua New Guinea	32	62	59	70	7	54	1	12	..	..	29	32
52 Morocco	47	76	67	95	27	58	5	24	1	4	14	28
53 Nicaragua	66	100	65	97	66	103	7	43	1	9	..	90
54 Nigeria	36	98	46	..	27	..	4	16	()	2	15	34
55 Zimbabwe	96	115	107	118	86	113	6	13	()	()	39	69
56 Cameroon	65	104	87	113	43	94	2	18	..	1	19	..
57 Cuba	109	112	109	116	109	109	14	71	3	20	..	95
58 Congo, People's Rep	78	156	103	163	53	148	4	69	1	5	16	..
59 Guatemala	45	69	50	74	39	63	7	16	2	9	32	..
60 Peru	83	112	95	116	71	108	15	56	4	16	61	80
61 Ecuador	83	107	87	109	79	105	12	40	3	35	68	81
62 Jamaica	92	99	92	98	93	100	45	57	2	..	82	90
63 Ivory Coast	46	76	68	92	24	60	2	17	()	2	5	35
64 Dominican Rep	98	106	99	105	98	107	7	32	1	10	65	67

	Number enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group						Number enrolled in secondary school as percentage of age group		Number enrolled in higher education as percentage of population aged 20-24		Adult literacy rate (percent)	
	Total		Male		Female		1960	1980	1960	1979	1960	1980
	1960	1980	1960	1980	1960	1980						
65 Mongolia	79	105	79	107	78	102	51	89	8	9	95	..
66 Colombia	77	128	77	127	77	130	12	46	2	11	63	81
67 Tunisia	66	103	88	118	43	88	12	27	1	5	16	62
68 Costa Rica	96	108	97	109	95	106	21	48	5	26	..	90
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	116	..	118	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Turkey	75	101	90	110	58	93	14	37	3	6	38	60
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	65	100	89	112	39	87	16	46	4	15	30	58
72 Jordan	77	108	94	..	59	..	25	79	1	27	32	70
73 Paraguay	98	102	105	106	90	98	11	26	2	7	75	84
Upper middle-income	88	104	93	108	83	101	20	48	4	13	61	76
74 Korea, Rep. of	94	107	99	105	99	105	..	55	5	11	71	91
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	41	101	56	121	27	80	12	44	1	5	16	50
76 Iraq	65	116	94	122	36	110	19	57	2	9	18	..
77 Malaysia	96	92	108	94	83	97	19	53	1	3	53	60
78 Panama	96	113	98	115	94	111	29	65	5	23	73	85
79 Lebanon	102	118	105	..	99	..	19	58	6	35	..	..
80 Algeria	46	95	55	108	37	81	8	33	(.)	5	10	35
81 Brazil	95	93	97	93	93	93	11	32	2	12	61	76
82 Mexico	80	120	82	123	77	116	11	37	3	15	65	83
83 Portugal	..	118	..	120	..	116	..	55	4	11	63	78
84 Argentina	98	116	98	116	99	116	23	56	11	23	91	93
85 Chile	109	117	111	118	107	116	24	55	4	12	84	..
86 South Africa	89	..	94	..	85	..	15	..	3	..	57	..
87 Yugoslavia	111	99	113	100	108	98	58	83	9	23	77	85
88 Uruguay	111	105	111	107	111	104	37	60	8	16	..	94
89 Venezuela	100	104	100	104	100	104	21	39	4	21	63	82
90 Greece	102	103	104	104	101	103	37	87	4	17	80	..
91 Hong Kong	87	109	93	111	79	107	20	62	4	10	70	90
92 Israel	98	96	99	95	97	97	48	71	10	26	84	..
93 Singapore	111	107	121	108	101	105	32	55	6	8	..	83
94 Trinidad and Tobago	88	94	89	93	87	95	24	56	1	..	93	95
High-income oil exporters	29	83	44	93	12	74	5	44	1	7	9	32
95 Libya	..	107	90	105	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Saudi Arabia	12	64	22	77	2	51	2	30	(.)	7	3	25
97 Kuwait	117	96	131	98	102	93	37	75	..	12	47	60
98 United Arab Emirates	..	116	..	117	..	115	..	52	(.)	3	..	56
Industrial market economies	114	102	107	103	112	103	64	89	16	36	96	99
99 Ireland	110	102	107	101	112	102	35	93	9	19	97	98
100 Spain	110	109	106	109	116	110	23	87	4	22	87	..
101 Italy	111	102	112	102	109	101	34	73	7	27	91	98
102 New Zealand	108	105	110	105	106	104	73	81	13	25	..	99
103 United Kingdom	92	104	92	104	92	105	66	82	9	20	..	99
104 Japan	103	101	103	101	102	101	74	91	10	30	98	99
105 Austria	105	98	106	99	104	98	50	74	8	23	99	99
106 Finland	97	83	100	83	95	83	74	90	7	21	99	100
107 Australia	103	110	103	110	103	110	51	86	13	26	..	100
108 Canada	107	100	108	100	105	100	46	89	16	36	..	99
109 Netherlands	105	101	105	100	104	102	58	94	13	30	..	99
110 Belgium	109	101	111	101	108	101	69	89	9	24	..	99
111 France	144	112	98	112	143	111	46	85	10	25	..	99
112 United States	118	98	..	..	..	..	86	97	32	55	98	99
113 Denmark	103	98	103	97	103	98	65	87	10	29	..	99
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	133	..	132	..	134	..	53	..	6	26	..	99
115 Norway	100	100	100	99	100	100	57	94	7	25	..	99
116 Sweden	96	97	95	97	96	97	55	86	9	37	..	99
117 Switzerland	118	86	118	86	118	87	26	55	7	17	..	99
East European nonmarket economies	101	104	101	97	101	97	45	92	11	20	97	99
118 - Bosnia	..	105	101	101	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Hungary	101	97	103	97	100	97	23	40	7	13	97	99
120 Romania	98	101	101	101	95	101	24	75	5	11	89	98
121 Bulgaria	93	97	94	97	92	96	55	86	11	17	91	..
122 Poland	109	100	110	100	107	99	50	77	9	18	95	98
123 USSR	100	106	100	..	100	..	49	101	11	21	99	100
124 Czechoslovakia	93	91	93	91	93	92	25	44	11	16	95	..
125 German Dem. Rep.	112	96	111	95	113	97	39	88	16	30	..	..

a. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. See the technical notes.

Table 26. Defense and social expenditure

	Defense expenditure as percentage of				Central government expenditure per capita (1975 dollars)					
	GNP		Central government expenditure		Defense		Education		Health	
	1972 ^a	1980 ^b	1972 ^a	1980 ^b	1972 ^a	1980 ^b	1972 ^a	1980 ^b	1972 ^a	1980 ^b
Low-income economies	3.6	3.5	19.5	18.9	5	7	3	6	1	1
China and India	4.0	4.0	16.7	16.7	8	8	6	6	1	1
Other low-income	3.6	2.5	19.5	18.9	5	7	3	3	1	1
1 Kampuchea Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Lao, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Chad	4.5	..	24.6	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
5 Bangladesh	0.5	..	5.1	..	(.)	..	1	..	(.)	..
6 Ethiopia	2.0	..	14.3	..	2	..	2	..	1	..
7 Nepal	0.6	0.9	7.1	6.6	1	1	1	2	(.)	1
8 Burma	6.3	3.5	31.6	24.2	7	5	3	2	1	1
9 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Mali	..	2.9	..	17.4	..	3	..	5	..	1
11 Malawi	0.6	3.7	3.2	12.8	1	5	4	4	1	2
12 Zaire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Uganda	5.1	0.4	23.2	13.7	16	1	10	2	4	(.)
14 Burundi	2.0	..	10.3	..	2	..	6	..	1	..
15 Upper Volta	1.3	2.5	11.5	16.9	1	4	3	4	1	1
16 Rwanda	3.0	1.6	25.6	12.4	4	2	3	3	1	1
17 India	..	2.8	..	19.4	..	4	..	(.)	..	(.)
18 Somalia	6.2	..	23.3	..	7	..	2	..	2	..
19 Tanzania	2.3	9.0	11.9	24.5	4	16	5	8	2	4
20 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 China	..	4.6	..	15.9	..	10	..	10	..	..
22 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Sri Lanka	1.3	..	4.1	..	4	..	12	..	6	..
25 Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Central African Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Sierra Leone	..	0.9	..	3.2	..	2	..	6	..	2
28 Madagascar	0.8	..	3.6	..	2	..	5	..	2	..
29 Niger	..	1.0	..	3.8	..	2	..	8	..	2
30 Pakistan	6.6	5.0	39.9	30.6	10	10	(.)	1	(.)	(.)
31 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Sudan	3.5	2.6	23.0	13.2	8	7	3	5	2	1
33 Togo	..	2.5	..	7.0	..	7	..	13	..	6
34 Ghana	1.6	0.5	8.0	3.8	8	2	20	11	6	3
Middle-income economies	3.1	3.0	13.9	14.2	26	28	20	27	8	10
Oil exporters	3.0	2.1	17.5	10.8	33	23	25	32	8	9
Oil importers	3.1	3.4	12.5	16.8	23	32	17	22	9	11
Lower middle-income	3.2	3.8	12.7	15.6	15	18	15	16	4	5
35 Kenya	1.3	4.4	6.0	16.4	3	11	11	13	4	5
36 Senegal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Mauritania	..	12.6	..	29.4	..	36	..	13	..	3
38 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	10.6	..	33.2	..	21	..	8	..	3
39 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Liberia	..	1.7	..	5.8	..	6	..	13	..	6
41 Indonesia	..	3.4	..	13.5	..	10	..	6	..	2
42 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Bolivia	1.5	2.0	16.1	16.6	7	10	13	19	4	5
44 Honduras	1.9	2.4	12.4	11.4	7	9	13	15	6	7
45 Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	17	13	9
46 Egypt	..	3.0	..	7.4	..	14	..	19	..	6
47 El Salvador	0.8	1.6	6.6	8.6	4	7	11	15	6	7
48 Thailand	3.5	3.8	19.5	20.6	11	17	11	16	2	4
49 Philippines	1.5	1.8	10.1	14.6	5	7	7	7	1	2
50 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Papua New Guinea	..	1.6	..	4.5	..	7	..	27	..	14
52 Morocco	2.8	6.1	12.3	17.9	13	36	21	35	5	7
53 Nicaragua	1.9	3.4	12.3	11.0	12	16	16	17	4	21
54 Nigeria	5.2	..	40.2	..	20	..	2	..	2	..
55 Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56 Cameroon	..	1.5	..	9.1	..	7	..	9	..	4
57 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Congo, People's Rep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59 Guatemala	1.1	1.3	11.0	9.9	3	8	5	11	2	9
60 Peru	2.5	2.5	14.8	12.5	23	23	35	20	10	8
61 Ecuador	2.0	1.9	16.9	12.5	11	14	20	37	3	8
62 Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Ivory Coast	..	1.3	..	3.9	..	8	..	33	..	8
64 Dominican Rep.	1.5	1.9	8.5	10.3	11	15	18	20	15	13

	Defense expenditure as percentage of				Central government expenditure per capita (1975 dollars)					
	GNP		Central government expenditure		Defense		Education		Health	
	1972 ^a	1980 ^b	1972 ^a	1980 ^b	1972 ^a	1980 ^b	1972 ^a	1980 ^b	1972 ^a	1980 ^b
65 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66 Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Tunisia	1.1	3.9	4.8	12.0	7	36	46	50	11	21
68 Costa Rica	0.5	0.7	2.6	2.6	5	7	48	71	6	15
69 Korea, Dem.Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Turkey	3.4	3.8	15.4	15.3	27	36	32	34	6	9
71 Syrian Arab Rep.	10.9	17.3	37.2	47.7	64	144	19	15	2	3
72 Jordan	..	13.1	..	25.5	..	74	..	28	..	12
73 Paraguay	1.8	1.0	13.8	11.7	9	9	8	10	2	3
Upper middle-income	3.1	2.6	14.3	13.6	36	42	25	42	15	17
74 Korea, Rep. of	1.9	5.5	15.5	34.1	..	43	14	15	1	..
75 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	7.4	..	24.1	15.0	104	78	45	77	16	23
76 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Malaysia	5.1	4.0	18.5	16.6	33	38	42	50	12	15
78 Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	58
79 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Brazil	1.4	0.7	8.3	4.3	13	10	11	15	10	20
82 Mexico	0.6	0.4	4.9	2.3	8	7	27	55	8	7
83 Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84 Argentina	1.0	2.3	9.0	11.8	18	36	19	27	7	5
85 Chile	2.4	..	6.1	..	4	..	9	..	5	..
86 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Yugoslavia	4.1	4.5	20.5	48.6	54	81	..	..	66	..
88 Uruguay	1.4	2.6	5.6	11.6	16	41	28	31	5	17
89 Venezuela	2.1	1.2	9.7	5.9	41	28	73	95	27	41
90 Greece	7.8	..	14.6	..	90	..	54	..	44	..
91 Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Israel	17.6	31.2	39.8	24.9	620	1,103	141	261	55	98
93 Singapore	6.0	5.5	35.3	24.9	126	192	56	112	28	53
94 Trinidad and Tobago	..	0.8	..	2.5	..	23	..	107	..	58
High-income oil exporters										
95 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Kuwait	2.7	2.9	8.4	12.2	314	366	559	276	206	154
98 United Arab Emirates	..	6.2	24.5	47.5	..	1,119	..	296	..	200
Industrial market economies	5.0	3.6	21.3	12.2	281	254	77	111	141	240
99 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 Spain	1.3	1.3	6.5	5.2	34	41	43	64	5	7
101 Italy	2.0	1.6	6.3	3.4	70	66	178	164	150	246
102 New Zealand	1.7	1.9	5.8	5.1	70	83	203	237	180	248
103 United Kingdom	5.5	4.6	16.7	14.5	217	246	34	45	158	217
104 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Austria	1.0	1.2	3.0	3.1	47	71	160	229	156	302
106 Finland	1.5	1.7	6.1	5.6	80	107	203	280	140	199
107 Australia	2.8	2.3	14.5	9.4	188	170	55	152	108	182
108 Canada	..	1.8	..	7.7	..	136	..	68	..	118
109 Netherlands	..	3.1	..	5.5	..	208	..	495	..	447
110 Belgium	2.6	2.8	6.6	5.4	157	206	364	551	34	63
111 France	..	2.8	..	7.3	..	208	..	258	..	431
112 United States	6.3	4.9	32.2	21.2	453	392	45	49	120	193
113 Denmark	2.3	..	7.0	..	169	..	377	..	231	..
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	3.0	2.7	12.4	9.6	200	225	24	22	281	463
115 Norway	3.4	..	9.4	..	201	..	206	..	255	..
116 Sweden	3.6	3.2	12.2	7.5	283	288	335	460	81	87
117 Switzerland	2.0	2.0	15.1	10.2	184	189	51	62	122	215
East European nonmarket economies										
118 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 Romania	..	2.0	6.2	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Figures in italics are for 1973, not 1972. b. Figures in italics are for 1979, not 1980.

Table 27. Income distribution

	Year	Percentage share of household income, by percentile groups of households ^a					
		Lowest 20 percent	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest 20 percent	Highest 10 percent
Low-income economies							
China and India							
Other low-income							
1 Kampuchea, Dem							
2 Bhutan							
3 Lao, PDR							
4 Chad							
5 Bangladesh	1973-74	6.9	11.3	16.1	23.5	42.2	27.4
6 Ethiopia							
7 Nepal	1976-77	4.6	8.0	11.7	16.5	59.2	46.5
8 Burma							
9 Afghanistan							
10 Mali							
11 Malawi	1967-68	10.4	11.1	13.1	14.8	50.6	40.1
12 Zaire							
13 Uganda							
14 Burundi							
15 Upper Volta							
16 Rwanda							
17 India	1975-76	7.0	9.2	13.9	20.5	49.4	33.6
18 Somalia							
19 Tanzania	1969	5.8	10.2	13.9	19.7	50.4	35.6
20 Viet Nam							
21 China							
22 Guinea							
23 Haiti							
24 Sri Lanka	1969-70	7.5	11.7	15.7	21.7	43.4	28.2
25 Benin							
26 Central African Rep							
27 Sierra Leone	1967-69	5.6	9.5	12.8	19.6	52.5	37.8
28 Madagascar							
29 Niger							
30 Pakistan							
31 Mozambique							
32 Sudan	1967-68	4.0	8.9	16.6	20.7	49.8	34.6
33 Togo							
34 Ghana							
Middle-income economies							
Oil exporters							
Oil importers							
Lower middle-income							
35 Kenya	1974	2.6	6.3	11.5	19.2	60.4	45.8
36 Senegal							
37 Mauritania							
38 Yemen Arab Rep							
39 Yemen, PDR							
40 Liberia							
41 Indonesia	1976	6.6	7.8	12.6	23.6	49.4	34.0
42 Lesotho							
43 Bolivia							
44 Honduras							
45 Zambia							
46 Egypt							
47 El Salvador							
48 Thailand	1975-76	5.6	9.6	13.9	21.1	49.8	34.1
49 Philippines	1970-71	5.2	9.0	12.8	19.0	54.0	38.5
50 Angola							
51 Papua New Guinea							
52 Morocco							
53 Nicaragua							
54 Nigeria							
55 Zimbabwe							
56 Cameroon							
57 Cuba							
58 Congo, People's Rep							
59 Guatemala							
60 Peru	1972	1.9	5.1	11.0	21.0	61.0	42.9
61 Ecuador							
62 Jamaica							
63 Ivory Coast							
64 Dominican Rep							

Percentage share of household income, by percentile groups of households ^a							
	Year	Lowest 20 percent	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest 20 percent	Highest 10 percent
65 Mongolia							
66 Colombia							
67 Tunisia							
68 Costa Rica	1971	3.3	8.7	13.3	19.9	54.8	39.5
69 Korea, Dem. Rep.							
70 Turkey	1973	3.5	8.0	12.5	19.5	56.5	40.7
71 Syrian Arab Rep.							
72 Jordan							
73 Paraguay							
Upper middle-income							
74 Iran Islamic Rep. of	1976	2.2	11.2	15.4	22.4	47.1	27.5
75 Iran Islamic Rep. of							
76 Iraq							
77 Malaysia	1973	3.5	7.7	12.4	20.3	56.1	39.8
78 Panama	1970	2.0	5.2	11.0	20.0	61.8	44.2
79 Lebanon							
80 Algeria							
81 Brazil	1972	2.0	5.0	9.4	17.0	66.6	50.6
82 Mexico	1977	2.9	7.0	12.0	20.4	57.7	40.6
83 Portugal							
84 Argentina	1970	4.4	9.7	14.1	21.5	50.3	35.2
85 Chile	1968	4.4	9.0	13.8	21.4	51.4	34.8
86 South Africa							
87 Yugoslavia	1978	6.6	12.1	18.7	23.9	38.7	22.9
88 Uruguay							
89 Venezuela	1970	3.0	7.3	12.9	22.8	54.0	35.7
90 Greece							
91 Hong Kong	1980	5.4	10.8	15.2	21.6	47.0	31.3
92 Israel							
93 Singapore							
94 Trinidad and Tobago	1975-76	4.2	9.1	13.9	22.8	50.0	31.8
High-income oil exporters							
95 Libya							
96 Saudi Arabia							
97 Kuwait							
98 United Arab Emirates							
Industrial market economies							
99 Ireland							
100 Spain	1974	6.0	11.8	16.9	23.1	42.2	26.7
101 Italy	1977	6.2	11.3	15.9	22.7	43.9	28.1
102 New Zealand							
103 United Kingdom	1979	7.3	12.4	17.7	23.4	39.2	23.8
104 Japan	1969	7.9	13.1	16.8	21.2	41.0	27.2
105 Austria							
106 Finland	1977	6.8	12.8	18.7	24.9	36.8	21.2
107 Australia	1966-67	6.6	13.5	17.8	23.4	38.8	23.7
108 Canada	1977	3.8	10.7	17.9	25.6	42.0	26.9
109 Netherlands	1977	8.1	13.7	17.9	23.3	37.0	22.1
110 Belgium							
111 France	1975	5.3	11.1	16.0	21.8	45.8	30.5
112 United States	1972	4.5	10.7	17.3	24.7	42.8	26.6
113 Denmark	1976	7.4	12.6	18.3	24.2	37.5	22.4
114 Germany, Fed. Rep.	1974	6.9	11.0	15.4	21.9	44.8	28.8
115 Norway	1970	6.3	12.9	18.8	24.7	37.3	22.2
116 Sweden	1979	7.2	12.8	17.4	25.4	37.2	21.2
117 Switzerland							
East European nonmarket economies							
118 Poland							
119 Hungary							
120 Romania							
121 Bulgaria							
122 Poland							
123 USSR							
124 Czechoslovakia							
125 German Dem. Rep.							

a These estimates should be treated with caution. See the technical notes.

Technical notes

This edition of the World Development Indicators provides economic indicators for periods of years and social indicators for selected years in a form suitable for comparing economies and groups of economies. Although the statistics and measures have been carefully selected to provide a comprehensive picture of development, readers are urged to exercise care in interpreting them. This is particularly true of comparing indicators across economies, because statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely. The statistical systems in many developing economies still are weak, and this affects the availability and reliability of the data, the more so for countries that are not members of the World Bank.

All growth rates shown are in real terms and, unless otherwise noted, have been computed by using the least-squares method. The least-squares growth rate, r , is calculated by regressing the annual values of the variable in the relevant period using the logarithmic form: $\text{Log } X_t = a + bt + e_t$, where X_t is the variable, a is the intercept, b is the slope coefficient, t is time, and e_t is the error term. Then r is equal to $[\text{antilog } b] - 1$, the least-squares estimate of the growth rate.

Table 1. Basic indicators

The estimates of *population* for mid-1981 are primarily based on data from the UN Population Division. In many cases the data take into account the results of recent population censuses. The data on *area* are from the FAO *Production Yearbook 1980*.

Gross national product (GNP) measures the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents. It comprises gross domestic product (see the note for Table 2) and factor incomes (such as investment income and workers' remittances) accruing to residents from abroad, less the income earned in the domestic economy accruing to persons abroad. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation.

The *GNP per capita* figures were calculated according to the *World Bank Atlas* method, under which the conversion of GNP proceeds in the fol-

lowing manner. The first step is to convert the GNP series in constant market prices and national currency units to one measured in constant average 1979–81 prices. This is done by multiplying the original constant price series by the weighted-average domestic GNP deflator for the base period (that is, by the ratio of total GNP in current prices to total GNP in constant prices for the 1979–81 period). The second step is to convert the series measured in constant average 1979–81 prices in national currency to one in US dollars by dividing that series by the weighted-average exchange rate for the base period. The weighted-average exchange rate is the ratio of the sum of GNP in current prices to the sum of the GNP divided by the annual average exchange rate in national currency per US dollar for 1979, 1980, and 1981. The third step is to convert the series measured in constant average 1979–81 US dollars to one measured in current US dollars by multiplying that series by the implicit US GNP deflator for 1979–81. This procedure was followed for most economies.

The *GNP per capita* figures were obtained by dividing GNP at market prices in US dollars by the population in mid-1981. The use of the three-year base period is intended to smooth the impact of fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. Because the base period is changed every year, the per capita estimates presented in the various editions of the World Development Indicators are not comparable.

Because of problems associated with the availability of data and the determination of exchange rates, information on GNP per capita is shown only for East European nonmarket economies that are members of the World Bank. The World Bank has a research project under way to estimate GNP per capita for nonmarket economies that are not members. But until a broadly acceptable method is prepared, figures will not be shown for the GNP per capita of such economies.

For Romania the GNP per capita figure has been derived, following the World Bank Atlas method, by using adjusted official Romanian national accounts data and converting them into US dollars at the effective exchange rate for foreign trade transactions in convertible currencies. For Hun-

gary the GNP per capita figure has been derived by applying the Atlas method to official GNP estimates with the official commercial exchange rate. Several factors may influence the level and comparability of these estimates with those of other countries. The World Bank is also aware of other estimates that have been made for Hungary: these estimates have been derived by using methods that attempt to account for taxes, subsidies, wage and price distortions, and other possible distortions introduced through the exchange rate; they cover a range of different results.

The use of official exchange rates to convert national currency figures to US dollars does not accurately measure the relative purchasing power of currencies. In particular, differences between developing and industrial economies in their real income, measured by their GNP per capita in US dollars, are likely to be exaggerated. The reason is that exchange rates are based on prices of internationally traded goods and services and may bear little relation to the prices of goods and services that do not enter international trade but that make up the bulk of the national product of most developing economies.

The inadequacy of the exchange rate has been demonstrated by the UN International Comparison Project, which has developed reliable measures of real GNP on an internationally comparable scale (see Irving Kravis and others, *A System of International Comparisons of Gross Product and Purchasing Power* [Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975]; Kravis and others, *International Comparisons of Real Product and Purchasing Power* [1978]; and Kravis and others, *World Product and Income: International Comparisons of Real GDP* [1982]). This project has already covered 34 countries and will ultimately cover about 75. The World Bank, the United Nations, and several other international and regional agencies are engaged in data gathering and research on appropriate ways of extending purchasing power comparisons to all the countries of the world. Until such coverage is comprehensive, however, exchange rates remain the only available means of converting GNP from national currencies to US dollars for purposes of comparison.

The table on this page gives examples of the differences between gross domestic product per capita as conventionally computed and as computed using the ICP method.

The *average annual inflation rate* is the implicit gross domestic product (GDP) deflator, which is calculated by dividing, for each year of the period, the value of GDP in current market prices by the

Gross domestic product per capita computed conventionally and computed by using the ICP method, selected countries, 1975

Country	Index of GDP per capita (United States = 100)		
	US dollars converted at official exchange rate	International dollars converted at purchasing-power-parity exchange rate ^a	GDP per capita at purchasing-power-parity exchange rate as percentage of that at official rate
<i>Africa</i>			
Kenya	3.4	6.6	195
Malawi	1.9	4.9	255
Zambia	6.9	10.3	149
<i>Asia</i>			
India	2.0	6.6	322
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	22.1	37.7	171
Japan	62.3	68.4	110
Korea, Rep. of	8.1	20.7	254
Malaysia	10.9	21.5	198
Pakistan	2.6	8.2	312
Philippines	5.2	13.2	251
Sri Lanka	2.6	9.3	365
Syrian Arab Rep.	10.0	25.0	250
Thailand	5.0	13.0	261
<i>Europe</i>			
Austria	69.8	69.6	100
Belgium	87.8	77.7	88
Denmark	104.5	82.4	79
France	89.6	81.9	91
Germany, Fed. Rep.	94.7	83.0	88
Hungary	29.6	49.6	168
Ireland	37.2	42.5	114
Italy	47.9	53.8	112
Luxembourg	90.2	82.0	91
Netherlands	84.5	75.2	89
Poland	36.0	50.1	139
Romania	24.3	33.3	137
Spain	41.0	55.9	136
United Kingdom	57.6	63.9	111
Yugoslavia	23.2	36.1	156
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>			
Brazil	16.0	25.2	158
Colombia	7.9	22.4	283
Jamaica	19.6	24.0	123
Mexico	20.4	34.7	170
Uruguay	18.2	39.6	217

a. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over total GDP as a US dollar.

Source: Kravis and others, "World Product and Income: International Comparisons of Real Gross Product (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982).

value of GDP in constant market prices, both in national currency. This measure of inflation has limitations, especially for the oil-producing countries in the light of sharp increases in oil prices. It is used as an indicator of inflation because it is the most broadly based deflator, showing annual price movements for all goods and services produced in an economy.

The *adult literacy rate* is the percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write. These rates are based primarily on information from the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), supplemented by World Bank data. Because such data are normally gathered in large-scale demographic surveys and censuses, they often are not available for the most recent year. For some countries the estimates are for years other than, but generally not more than two years distant from, those specified. Thus the series are not comparable for all countries.

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of

years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of population at the time of their birth. Data are from the UN Population Division, supplemented by World Bank estimates.

The table on this page shows basic indicators for 34 countries that have a population of less than a million and are members of the United Nations, the World Bank, or both. For most of these countries, comprehensive data are not available.

The weighted averages in Table 1 are weighted by population.

Basic indicators for UN/World Bank members with a population of less than 1 million

UN/World Bank member	Population (millions) Mid-1981	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita		Average annual rate of inflation ^a (percent)		Adult literacy rate (percent) 1980 ^d	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1981 ^d
			Dollars 1981	Average annual growth (percent) 1960-80 ^b	1960-70	1970-81 ^c		
Equatorial Guinea	0.3	28	180	..	3.7	..	..	48
Guinea-Bissau	0.8	36	190	..	..	7.2	28	37
Maldives	0.2	(.)	..	1.4	1.0	14.0	82	47
Comoros	0.4	2	320	0.7	3.4	11.8	..	48
Cape Verde	0.3	4	340	..	..	11.2	..	61
Vanuatu	0.1	15	350	0.4	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	0.6	11	370	2.5	2.2	10.7	15	42
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	1	370	0.0	..	8.8	..	..
Djibouti	0.4	22	480	..	..	12.6	10	45
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	(.)	630	0.3	4.0	14.0	..	..
Western Samoa	0.2	3	..	..	..	..	..	68
Solomon Islands	0.2	28	640	1.3	3.0	6.8	..	..
Guyana	0.8	215	720	1.8	2.4	9.9	..	70
Dominica	0.1	1	750	-1.0	3.8	16.9	..	..
Swaziland	0.6	17	760	5.5	2.2	11.5	65	54
Grenada	0.1	(.)	850	1.7	3.4	14.1	..	69
St. Lucia	0.1	1	970	3.4	3.6	11.5	..	..
Botswana	0.9	600	1,010	7.9	2.4	11.6	35	57
Belize	0.1	23	1,080	3.0	3.4	8.7	..	..
Mauritius	0.9	2	1,270	2.1	2.2	15.0	85	65
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	(.)	1,550	-0.2	3.1	11.7	..	..
Seychelles	0.1	(.)	1,800	2.9	..	..	..	66
Fiji	0.6	18	2,000	3.3	2.5	12.5	75	72
Suriname	0.4	163	3,030	5.1	2.7	9.1	65	69
Barbados	0.3	(.)	3,500	4.9	2.3	13.9	99	71
Malta	0.4	(.)	3,600	8.1	1.5	4.6	..	72
Bahamas	0.2	14	3,620	-0.2	3.4	6.9	93	69
Cyprus	0.6	9	3,740	6.3	1.3	5.9	89	73
Gabon	0.7	268	3,810	4.9	5.4	19.5	..	48
Oman	0.9	300	5,920	8.3	2.4	27.2	..	49
Bahrain	0.4	1	8,960	..	..	..	..	67
Iceland	0.2	103	12,860	3.3	12.2	36.8	..	77
Luxembourg	0.4	3	15,910	4.1	3.7	6.9	100	74
Qatar	0.2	11	27,720	2.6	2.6	..	..	58

a. See the technical notes for Table 1. b. Because data for the early 1960s are not available, figures in italics are for periods other than that specified. c. Figures in italics are for 1970-80, not 1970-81. d. Figures in italics are for years other than that specified. See the technical notes.

Tables 2 and 3. Growth and structure of production

Most of the definitions used are those of the UN *System of National Accounts*.

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy—that is, by residents and nonresidents, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation. For most countries, GDP by industrial origin is measured at factor cost, but for some countries without complete national accounts series at factor cost, market price series were used. GDP at factor cost is equal to GDP at market prices, less indirect taxes net of subsidies. The figures for GDP are dollar values converted from domestic currency by using the average annual exchange rate for the year in question: that is, they were not calculated by using the *World Bank Atlas* method described in the note for Table 1. Because of these differences in concept and in method of conversion, the figures in these tables are not comparable with the GNP-based numbers in Table 1. The GDP figures nevertheless show the relative size of different economies.

As in Table 1, data are shown only for East European nonmarket economies that are members of the World Bank.

The *agricultural sector* comprises agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing. The *industrial sector* comprises mining, *manufacturing*, construction, and electricity, water, and gas. All other branches of economic activity are categorized as *services*.

National accounts series in domestic currency units were used to compute the indicators in these tables. The growth rates in Table 2 were calculated from constant price series; the shares of GDP in Table 3, from current price series.

The average growth rates for the summary measures in Table 2 are weighted by country GDP in 1970 dollars. The average sectoral shares in Table 3 are weighted by GDP in current dollars for the years in question.

Tables 4 and 5. Growth of consumption and investment; Structure of demand

GDP is defined in the note for Table 2.

Public consumption (or general government consumption) includes all current expenditure for purchases of goods and services by all levels of government. Capital expenditure on national de-

fense and security is regarded as consumption expenditure.

Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services purchased or received as income in kind by households and nonprofit institutions. It includes *imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings*.

Gross domestic investment consists of the outlays for additions to the fixed assets of the economy, plus changes in the net value of inventories.

Gross domestic saving shows the amount of gross domestic investment financed from domestic output. Comprising public and private saving, it is gross domestic investment plus the net exports of goods and nonfactor services.

Exports of goods and nonfactor services represent the value of all goods and nonfactor services sold to the rest of the world; they include merchandise, freight, insurance, travel, and other nonfactor services. The value of factor services, such as investment income and workers' remittances from abroad, is excluded.

The *resource balance* is the difference between exports and imports of goods and nonfactor services.

National accounts series in domestic currency units were used to compute the indicators in these tables. The growth rates in Table 4 were calculated from constant price series; the shares of GDP in Table 5, from current price series.

The summary measures in Table 5 are weighted by GDP in current dollars for the years in question.

Table 6. Agriculture and food

The figures for *value added in agriculture* are from the World Bank's national accounts series in national currencies, converted to 1975 dollars.

Cereal imports and food aid in cereals are measured in grain equivalents and defined as comprising all cereals under the Revised Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Groups 041–046. The figures have discrepancies attributable to the use of crop-year and calendar-year data and donor-country and recipient-country data.

Fertilizer consumption is measured in relation to arable land, defined as comprising arable land and land under permanent crops, including land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or pastures, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow or lying idle.

The figures on food and fertilizer are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): from

computer tapes for *Production Yearbook 1981*, *Trade Yearbook 1981*, and *Fertilizer Yearbook 1981*; and from *Food Aid Bulletin*, October 1980 and January 1983. In some instances data are for 1974 because they provide the earliest available information.

The *index of food production per capita* shows the average annual quantity of food produced per capita in 1979–81 in relation to that in 1969–71. The estimates were derived from those of the FAO, which are calculated by dividing indices of the quantity of food production by indices of total population. For this index, food is defined as comprising cereals, starchy roots, sugar cane, sugar beet, pulses, edible oils, nuts, fruits, vegetables, livestock, and livestock products. Quantities of food production are measured net of animal feed, seeds for use in agriculture, and food lost in processing and distribution.

Table 7. Industry

The percentage *distribution of value added* among manufacturing industries was calculated from data obtained from the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), with the base values expressed in 1975 dollars.

The classification of manufacturing industries is in accord with the UN International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). *Food and agriculture* comprise ISIC Major Groups 311, 313, and 314; *textiles and clothing* 321–24; *machinery and transport equipment* 382–84; and *chemicals* 351 and 352. *Other manufacturing* comprises ISIC Major Division 3, less all of the above.

The figures for *value added in manufacturing* are from the World Bank's national accounts series in national currencies, converted to 1975 dollars.

Table 8. Commercial energy

The data on energy generally are from UN sources. They refer to commercial forms of primary energy: petroleum and natural gas liquids, natural gas, solid fuels (coal, lignite, and so on), and primary electricity (nuclear, geothermal, and hydroelectric power)—all converted into coal equivalents. Figures on liquid fuel consumption include petroleum derivatives that have been consumed in non-energy uses. For converting primary electricity into coal equivalents, a notional thermal efficiency of 34 percent has been assumed. The use of firewood and other traditional fuels, though substantial in some developing countries, is not taken into ac-

count because reliable and comprehensive data are not available.

The summary measures of growth rates of *energy production* are weighted by volumes of production in 1974; those of growth rates of *energy consumption*, by volumes of consumption in 1974; those of *energy consumption per capita*, by population in 1974.

Energy imports refer to the dollar value of energy imports—SITC (Revised) Section 3—and are expressed as a percentage of earnings from merchandise exports. The summary measures are weighted by merchandise exports in current dollars.

Because data on energy imports do not permit a distinction between petroleum imports for fuel and for use in the petrochemicals industry, these percentages may be overestimates of the dependence on imported energy.

Table 9. Growth of merchandise trade

The statistics on merchandise trade are from UN publications and the UN trade data system, supplemented by statistics from the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and in a few cases World Bank country documentation.

Merchandise exports and imports cover, with some exceptions, all international changes in ownership of goods passing across customs borders. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board), imports c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), unless otherwise specified in the foregoing sources. These values are in dollars at prevailing exchange rates. Note that they do not include trade in services and are thus different from the trade figures in Part I of this year's *World Development Report*.

The *growth rates of merchandise exports and imports* are in real terms and are calculated from quantum (volume) indices of exports and imports. For most developing economies these indices are from the UNCTAD *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics* and supplementary data that show revisions and updates. For industrial economies the indices are from the UN *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics* and UN *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. The summary measures are median values. Note again that these values do not include trade in services and are thus different from the trade figures in Part I of this year's *World Development Report*.

The *terms of trade*, or the net barter terms of trade, are calculated as the ratio of a country's

index of export unit values to that of import unit values. The terms-of-trade index numbers shown for 1978 and 1981, with 1975 = 100, thus indicate changes in export prices in relation to import prices. Note in this year's edition that data are given for 1978 rather than 1960. The unit value indices are from the same sources cited above for the growth rates of exports and imports.

Tables 10 and 11. Structure of merchandise trade

The shares in these tables are derived from trade values in current dollars reported in UN trade tapes and the UN *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*, supplemented by other regular statistical publications of the UN and the IMF.

Merchandise exports and imports are defined in the note for Table 9.

In the categorization of exports in Table 10, *fuels, minerals, and metals* are the commodities in SITC (Revised) Section 3, Divisions 27 and 28, and the nonferrous metals of Division 68. *Other primary commodities* comprise SITC Sections 0, 1, 2, and 4 (food and live animals, beverages and tobacco, inedible crude materials, oils, fats, and waxes) less Divisions 27 and 28 (minerals, crude fertilizers, and metalliferous ores). *Textiles and clothing* represent SITC Divisions 65 and 84 (textiles, yarns, fabrics, and clothing). *Machinery and transport equipment* are the commodities in SITC Section 7. *Other manufactures*, calculated as the residual from the total value of manufactured exports, represent SITC Sections 5 to 9 less Section 7 and Divisions 65, 68, and 84.

In the categorization of imports in Table 11, *food* commodities are those in SITC (Revised) Sections 0, 1, and 4 and in Division 22 (food and live animals, beverages and tobacco, and oils and fats). *Fuels* are the commodities in SITC Section 3 (mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials). *Other primary commodities* comprise SITC Section 2 (crude materials excluding fuels), less Division 22 plus Division 68 (nonferrous metals). *Machinery and transport equipment* are the commodities in SITC Section 7. *Other manufactures*, calculated as the residual from the total value of manufactured imports, represent SITC Sections 5 to 9 less Section 7 and Division 68.

The summary measures in Table 10 are weighted by merchandise exports in current dollars; those in Table 11, by merchandise imports in current dollars.

Table 12. Origin and destination of merchandise exports

Merchandise exports are defined in the note for Table 9. Trade shares in this table are based on statistics on the value of trade in current dollars from the UN and the IMF except those for nonmember East European nonmarket economies, which are based on data from the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON). Unallocated exports are distributed among the economy groups in proportion to their respective shares of allocable trade. *Industrial market economies* also include Gibraltar, Iceland, and Luxembourg; *high-income oil exporters* also include Qatar. The summary measures are weighted by merchandise exports in current dollars.

Table 13. Origin and destination of manufactured exports

The data in this table are from the United Nations and are among those used to compute special Table B in the UN *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*. *Manufactured goods* are the commodities in SITC (Revised) Sections 5 through 9 (chemicals and related products, manufactured articles, and machinery and transport equipment) excluding Division 68 (nonferrous metals).

The economy groups are the same as those in Table 12. The summary measures are weighted by manufactured exports in current dollars.

Table 14. Balance of payments and reserves

The *current account balance* is the difference between (i) exports of goods and services plus inflows of unrequited official and private transfers and (ii) imports of goods and services plus unrequited transfers to the rest of the world. The current account estimates are from IMF data files.

Net direct private investment is the net amount invested or reinvested by nonresidents in enterprises in which they or other nonresidents exercise significant managerial control. Including equity capital, reinvested earnings, and other capital, these net figures also take into account the value of direct investment abroad by residents of the reporting country. IMF data files were used in compiling these estimates.

Workers' remittances cover remittances of income by migrants who are employed or expected to be

employed for more than a year in their new economy, where they are considered residents.

Gross international reserves comprise holdings of gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), the reserve position of IMF members in the Fund, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued throughout at year-end London prices: that is, \$37.37 an ounce in 1970 and \$397.50 an ounce in 1981. The data on holdings of international reserves are from IMF data files. The reserve levels for 1970 and 1981 refer to the end of the year indicated and are in current dollars at prevailing exchange rates. The reserve holdings at the end of 1981 are also expressed in the number of months of imports of goods and services they could pay for, with imports at the average level for 1980 or 1981. The summary measures are weighted by imports of goods and services in current dollars.

Table 15. Flow of public and publicly guaranteed external capital

The data on debt in this and successive tables are from the World Bank Debt Reporting System. That system is concerned solely with developing economies and does not collect data on external debt for other groups of borrowers. Nor are comprehensive comparable data available from other sources.

Data on the *gross inflow and repayment of principal* (amortization) are for public and publicly guaranteed medium- and long-term loans. The *net inflow* is the gross inflow less the repayment of principal.

Public loans are an obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, its agencies, and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed loans are external obligations of private debtors that are guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.

The data in this table and in successive tables on debt do not cover unguaranteed private debt because comprehensive data are not available; for some borrowers such debt is substantial. The debt contracted for purchases of military equipment is also excluded because it usually is not reported.

Table 16. External public debt and debt service ratios

External public debt outstanding and disbursed represents the amount of public and publicly guaran-

teed loans that has been disbursed, net of repayments of principal and write-offs at year-end. In estimating external public debt as a percentage of GNP, GNP was converted from national currencies to dollars at the average official exchange rate for the year in question. The summary measures are weighted by GNP in current dollars.

Interest payments are those on the disbursed and outstanding public and publicly guaranteed debt in foreign currencies, goods, or services; they include commitment charges on undisbursed debt if information on those charges was available.

Debt service is the sum of interest payments and repayments of principal on external public and publicly guaranteed debt. The ratio of debt service to exports of goods and services is one of several rules of thumb commonly used to assess the ability to service debt. The average ratios of debt service to GNP for the economy groups are weighted by GNP in current dollars. The average ratios of debt service to exports of goods and services are weighted by exports of goods and services in current dollars.

Table 17. Terms of public borrowing

Commitments refer to the public and publicly guaranteed loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified.

Interest rates, maturities, and grace periods are averages weighted by the amounts of loans. Interest is the major charge levied on a loan and is usually computed on the amount of principal drawn and outstanding. The maturity of a loan is the interval between the agreement date, when a loan agreement is signed or bonds are issued, and the date of final repayment of principal. The grace period is the interval between the agreement date and the date of the first principal repayment.

The summary measures in this table are weighted by the amounts of loans.

Table 18. Official development assistance from OECD and OPEC members

Official development assistance (ODA) consists of net disbursements of loans and grants made at concessional financial terms by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and members of the Organization of Petroleum Ex-

porting Countries (OPEC) with the objective of promoting economic development and welfare. It includes the value of technical cooperation and assistance. All data shown were supplied by the OECD.

Amounts shown are net disbursements to developing countries and multilateral institutions. The disbursements to multilateral institutions are now reported for all DAC members on the basis of the date of issue of notes; some DAC members previously reported on the basis of the date of encashment. *Net bilateral flows to low-income countries* exclude unallocated bilateral flows and all disbursements to multilateral institutions.

The nominal values shown in the summary for ODA from OECD countries were converted into 1980 prices using the dollar GNP deflator. This deflator is based on price increases in OECD countries (excluding Greece, Portugal, and Turkey) measured in dollars. It takes into account the parity changes between the dollar and national currencies. For example, when the dollar depreciates, price increases measured in national currencies have to be adjusted upward by the amount of the depreciation to obtain price increases in dollars.

The table, in addition to showing totals for OPEC, shows totals for the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). The donor members of OAPEC are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates. ODA data for OPEC and OAPEC were also obtained from the OECD.

Table 19. Population growth, past and projected, and hypothetical stationary population

The *growth rates of population* are period averages calculated from midyear populations. The summary measures are weighted by population in 1970.

The *projections of population* for 1990 and 2000, and to the year in which it will eventually become stationary, were made for each economy separately. Starting with information on total population by age and sex, fertility rates, and mortality rates in the base year 1980, these parameters were projected at five-year intervals on the basis of generalized assumptions until the population became stationary. The base-year estimates are from updated computer printouts of UN, *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1980*, from the most recent issue of UN, *Population and Vital Statistics Report*,

and from the World Bank, the Population Council, the US Bureau of the Census, and recent national censuses.

The *net reproduction rate* (NRR) indicates the number of daughters that a newborn girl will bear during her lifetime, assuming fixed age-specific fertility rates and a fixed set of mortality rates.

The NRR thus measures the extent to which a cohort of newborn girls will reproduce themselves under given schedules of fertility and mortality. An NRR of 1 indicates that fertility is at replacement level: at this rate childbearing women, on the average, bear only enough daughters to replace themselves in the population. A population continues to grow after replacement-level fertility has been reached because its past higher birth rates will have produced an age distribution with a relatively high proportion of women in, or still to enter, the reproductive ages. The time taken for a country's population to become stationary after reaching replacement-level fertility thus depends on its age structure and previous fertility patterns.

A *stationary population* is one in which age- and sex-specific mortality rates have not changed over a long period, while age-specific fertility rates have simultaneously remained at replacement level (NRR = 1). In such a population, the birth rate is constant and equal to the death rate, the age structure also is constant, and the growth rate is zero.

To make the projections, assumptions about future mortality rates were made in terms of female life expectancy at birth (that is, the number of years a newborn girl would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of population at the time of her birth). Economies were first divided according to whether their primary-school enrollment ratio for females was above or below 70 percent. In each group a set of annual increments in female life expectancy was assumed, depending on the female life expectancy in 1975–80. For a given life expectancy at birth, the annual increments during the projection period are larger in economies having a higher primary-school enrollment ratio in 1975–80 and a life expectancy of up to 62.5 years. At higher life expectancies, the increments are the same.

To project the fertility rates, the first step was to estimate the year in which fertility would reach replacement level. These estimates are speculative and are based on information on trends in crude birth rates (defined in the note for Table 20), total fertility rates (also defined in the note for Table 20), female life expectancy at birth, and the per-

formance of family planning programs. For most economies it was assumed that the total fertility rate would decline between 1980 and the year of reaching a net reproduction rate of 1, after which fertility would remain at replacement level. For sub-Saharan Africa, total fertility rates were assumed to remain constant until 1990–95 and then to decline until replacement level was reached. For a few other countries in Asia and the Middle East, those rates were also assumed to remain constant for some years before beginning to decline. In several industrial economies, fertility is already below replacement level. Because a population will not remain stationary if its net reproduction rate is other than 1, it was necessary to assume that fertility rates in these economies would regain replacement levels in order to make estimates of the stationary population for them. For the sake of consistency with the other estimates, the total fertility rates in the industrial economies were assumed to increase to replacement level by 2000 and then to remain constant.

For all the projections, it was assumed that international migration would have no effect.

The estimates of the hypothetical size of the stationary population, the assumed year of reaching replacement-level fertility, and the year of reaching a stationary population are speculative. *They should not be regarded as predictions.* They are included to provide a summary indication of the long-run implications of recent fertility and mortality trends on the basis of highly stylized assumptions. They differ from the corresponding figures in last year's edition because of the assumption of a higher life expectancy at birth: 82.5 years compared with 77.5. A fuller description of the methods and assumptions used to calculate the estimates is available from the Population, Health, and Nutrition Department of the World Bank.

Table 20. Demographic and fertility-related indicators

The *crude birth and death rates* indicate the number of live births and deaths per thousand population in a year. They are from the same sources mentioned in the note for Table 19. Percentage changes are computed from unrounded data.

The *total fertility rate* represents the number of children that would be born per woman, if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accord with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. The rates given

are from the same sources mentioned in the note for Table 19.

The *percentage of married women using contraceptives* refers only to married women of childbearing age (15–44 years). These data are mainly derived from Dorothy Nortman and Ellen Hofstatter, *Population and Family Planning Programs: A Factbook* (New York: Population Council, various issues); Dorothy Nortman, "Changing Contraceptive Patterns: A Global Perspective," *Population Bulletin*, vol. 32, no. 3 (Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, August 1977); Office of Population, *Family Planning Service Statistics, Annual Report 1976* (Washington, D.C.: US Agency for International Development); and publications of the World Fertility Survey. The data refer to a variety of years, generally not more than two years distant from those specified.

All summary measures are weighted by population.

Table 21. Labor force

The *population of working age* refers to the population aged 15–64. The estimates are based on the population estimates of the World Bank for 1981 and previous years. The summary measures are weighted by population.

The *labor force* comprises economically active persons age 10 years and over, including the armed forces and the unemployed, but excluding housewives, students, and other economically inactive groups. *Agriculture, industry, and services* are defined in the same manner as in Table 2. The estimates of the sectoral distribution of the labor force are from International Labour Office (ILO), *Labor Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000*, and from the World Bank. The summary measures are weighted by labor force.

The *labor force growth rates* were derived from the Bank's population projections and ILO data on age-specific activity rates, from the source cited above. The summary measures for 1960–70 and 1970–81 are weighted by labor force in 1970; those for 1980–2000, by estimates of labor force in 1980.

The application of ILO activity rates to the Bank's latest population estimates may be inappropriate for some economies in which there have been important changes in unemployment and underemployment, in international and internal migration, or in both. The labor force projections for 1980–2000 should thus be treated with caution.

Table 22. Urbanization

The data on *urban population as a percentage of total population* are from the UN (*Patterns of Urban and Rural Population Growth*, Population Studies, no. 68, 1980), supplemented by data from the World Bank and from various issues of the UN *Demographic Yearbook*.

The *growth rates of urban population* were calculated from the World Bank's population estimates; the estimates of urban population shares were calculated from the sources cited above.

Data on urban agglomeration are also from the United Nations.

Because the estimates in this table are based on different national definitions of what is "urban," cross-country comparisons should be interpreted with caution.

The summary measures for urban population as a percentage of total population are weighted by population; the other summary measures in this table are weighted by urban population.

Table 23. Indicators related to life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is defined in the note for Table 1.

The *infant mortality rate* is the number of infants who die before reaching one year of age, per thousand live births in a given year. The data are from a variety of sources—including different issues of the UN *Demographic Yearbook* and UN, "Infant Mortality: World Estimates and Projections, 1950–2025," *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*, no. 14 (1982)—and from the World Bank.

The *child death rate* is the number of deaths of children aged 1–4 per thousand children in the same age group in a given year. Estimates were based on the data on infant mortality and on the relation between the infant mortality rate and the child death rate implicit in the appropriate Coale-Demeny Model life tables; see Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny, *Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1966). The summary measures in this table are weighted by population.

Table 24. Health-related indicators

The estimates of *population per physician and nursing person* were derived from World Health Organization (WHO) data, some of which have been revised to reflect new information. They also take

into account revised estimates of population. Nursing persons include graduate, practical, assistant, and auxiliary nurses; the inclusion of auxiliary nurses enables a better estimation of the availability of nursing care. Because definitions of nursing personnel vary—and because the data shown are for a variety of years, generally not more than two years distant from those specified—the data for these two indicators are not strictly comparable. The *daily calorie supply per capita* was calculated by dividing the calorie equivalent of the food supplies in an economy by the population. Food supplies comprise domestic production, imports less exports, and changes in stocks; they exclude animal feed, seeds for use in agriculture, and food lost in processing and distribution. The *daily calorie requirement per capita* refers to the calories needed to sustain a person at normal levels of activity and health, taking into account age and sex distributions, average body weights, and environmental temperatures. Both sets of estimates are from the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The summary measures in this table are weighted by population.

Table 25. Education

The data in this table refer to a variety of years, generally not more than two years distant from those specified, and are mostly from UNESCO.

The data on *number enrolled in primary school* refer to estimates of total, male, and female enrollment of students of all ages in primary school; they are expressed as percentages of the total, male, or female populations of primary-school age to give gross primary enrollment ratios. Although primary-school age is generally considered to be 6–11 years, the differences in country practices are reflected in the ratios given. For countries with universal primary education, the gross enrollment ratios may exceed 100 percent because some pupils are below or above the official primary-school age.

The data on *number enrolled in secondary school* were calculated in the same manner, with secondary-school age generally considered to be 12–17 years.

The data on *number enrolled in higher education* are from UNESCO.

The *adult literacy rate* is defined in the note for Table 1.

The summary measures in this table are weighted by population.

Table 26. Defense and social expenditure

Data on the central government transactions are from the IMF *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*, IMF data files, and World Bank country documentation. These transactions include current and capital (development) expenditure. The inadequate statistical coverage of state, provincial, and local governments and the nonavailability of data for these lower levels of government has dictated the use only of central government data. This may seriously understate or distort the statistical portrayal of the allocation of resources for various purposes, especially in large countries where lower levels of government have considerable autonomy and are responsible for many social services.

Central government expenditure comprises the expenditure by all government offices, departments, establishments, and other bodies that are agencies or instruments of the central authority of a country. It does not necessarily comprise all public expenditure.

Defense expenditure comprises all expenditure, whether by defense or other departments, for the maintenance of military forces, including the purchase of military supplies and equipment, construction, recruiting, and training. Also falling under this category is expenditure for strengthening the public services to meet wartime emergencies, for training civil defense personnel, and for foreign military aid and contributions to military organizations and alliances.

Education expenditure comprises public expenditure for the provision, management, inspection, and support of preprimary, primary, and secondary schools; of universities and colleges; and of vocational, technical, and other training institutions by central governments. Also included is expenditure on the general administration and regulation of the education system; on research into its objectives, organization, administration, and methods; and on such subsidiary services as transport, school meals, and medical and dental services in schools.

Health expenditure covers public expenditure on hospitals, medical and dental centers, and clinics with a major medical component; on national health and medical insurance schemes; and on family planning and preventive care. Also included is expenditure on the general administration and regulation of relevant government departments, hospitals and clinics, health and sanitation, and national health and medical insurance schemes.

It must be emphasized that the data presented,

especially those for education and health, are not comparable for a number of reasons. In many economies private health and education services are substantial; in others public services represent the major component of total expenditures but may be financed by lower levels of government. Great caution should therefore be exercised in using the data for cross-economy comparisons.

The summary measures for defense expenditure as a percentage of GNP are weighted by GNP in current dollars; those for defense expenditure as a percentage of central government expenditure, by central government expenditure in current dollars. The other summary measures in this table are weighted by population.

Table 27. Income distribution

The data in this table refer to the distribution of total disposable household income accruing to percentile groups of households ranked by total household income. The distributions cover rural and urban areas and refer to different years between 1966 and 1981.

The estimates for developing economies in Asia and Africa are from the results of a joint project of the World Bank and the International Labour Office (ILO). Those for Turkey, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and the Republic of Korea are from data gathered by the World Bank from national sources but not adjusted. The estimates for Sri Lanka are from the results of a joint project of the World Bank and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The estimates for Latin American countries other than Mexico come from the results of two joint projects of the World Bank, one with the ILO, the other with the Economic Commission for Latin America. Those for Mexico are the results from the 1977 Household Budget Survey.

Data for industrial market economies other than the Netherlands are from Malcolm Sawyer, *Income Distribution in OECD Countries* (OECD Occasional Studies, July 1976); the joint project of the ILO and the World Bank; and the UN Statistical Office, *A Survey of National Sources of Income Distribution Statistics* (Statistical Papers, Series M, no. 72, 1981). Data for the Netherlands are from that country's statistical office.

Because the collection of data on income distribution has not been systematically organized and integrated with the official statistical system in many

countries, estimates were typically derived from surveys designed for other purposes, most often consumer expenditure surveys, which also collect some information on income. These surveys use a variety of income concepts and sample designs. Furthermore, the coverage of many of these surveys is too limited to provide reliable nationwide estimates of income distribution. Thus, although the estimates shown are considered the best available, they do not avoid all these problems and should be interpreted with extreme caution.

The scope of the indicator is similarly limited. Because households vary in size, a distribution in

which households are ranked according to per capita household income, not according to their total household income, is superior for many purposes. The distinction is important because households with low per capita incomes frequently are large households, whose total income may be relatively high. Information on the distribution of per capita household income exists, however, for only a few countries. The World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study is developing procedures and applications that can assist countries in improving their collection and analysis of data on income distribution.

Bibliography of data sources

National accounts and economic indicators	<p><i>A System of National Accounts</i>. New York: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, 1968.</p> <p><i>Statistical Yearbook</i>. New York: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, various issues.</p> <p><i>World Bank Atlas</i>, 1983. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1983.</p> <p>World Bank data files.</p> <p>FAO and UNIDO data files.</p> <p>National sources.</p>
Energy	<p><i>World Energy Supplies</i>. UN Statistical Papers, Series J, various numbers. New York: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, various years.</p> <p>World Bank data files.</p>
Trade	<p><i>Direction of Trade</i>. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund (IMF), various issues.</p> <p><i>International Financial Statistics</i>. Washington, D.C.: IMF, various issues.</p> <p><i>Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics</i>. New York: UN Conference on Trade and Development, various issues.</p> <p><i>Monthly Bulletin of Statistics</i>. New York: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, various issues.</p> <p><i>Yearbook of International Trade Statistics</i>. New York: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, various issues.</p> <p>United Nations trade tapes.</p>
Balance of payments, capital flows and debt	<p><i>Balance of Payments Manual</i>. 4th ed. Washington, D.C.: IMF, 1977.</p> <p>International Monetary Fund balance-of-payments data files.</p> <p><i>Development Co-operation</i>. Paris: OECD, various annual issues.</p> <p>World Bank Debt Reporting System.</p>
Population	<p><i>World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1980</i>. New York: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 1979.</p> <p>United Nations population tapes.</p> <p><i>World Population: 1977</i>. Washington, D.C.: US Bureau of the Census, International Statistical Programs Center, 1978.</p> <p><i>World Bank Atlas</i>, 1983. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1983.</p> <p>World Bank data files.</p>
Labor force	<p><i>Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000</i>. 2nd ed. Geneva: International Labour Office, 1977.</p> <p>International Labour Office tapes.</p> <p>World Bank data files.</p>
Social indicators	<p><i>Demographic Yearbook</i>. New York: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, various issues.</p> <p><i>Statistical Yearbook</i>. New York: UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, various issues.</p> <p><i>Statistical Yearbook</i>. Paris: UNESCO, various issues.</p> <p><i>World Health Statistics Annual</i>. Geneva: WHO, various issues.</p> <p><i>World Health Statistics Report</i>. Special Issue on Water and Sanitation, vol. 29, no. 10. Geneva: WHO, 1976.</p> <p><i>Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, Vol. IV, 1980</i>. Washington, D.C.: IMF, 1980.</p> <p>World Bank data files.</p>



World Development Report 1985 focuses on the contribution that international capital makes to economic development. The financial links between industrial and developing countries have become as integral to the world economy as trade has hitherto been. This growing interdependence is a development of profound significance. The Report notes that recovery in industrial economies in 1983-84, policy adjustments by many developing countries, and flexibility by commercial banks in dealing with debt-servicing difficulties have all helped to calm the atmosphere of crisis. This does not mean, however, that the world economy has regained its momentum of the 1960s or that development is again making rapid progress. Growth has slowed in most developing countries that experienced debt-servicing difficulties and in many of those that did not. Dozens of developing countries have lost a decade or more of development.

The experience of the past few years has raised many questions about the role of international capital in economic development. The Report examines these questions from a broad and long-term perspective. It emphasizes that international capital can promote global economic efficiency and can allow deficit countries to strike the right balance between reducing their deficits and financing them. The availability of international capital also involves risks, however, that countries may borrow to delay making needed policy reforms or may borrow too much if they misjudge the future course of economic events.

The financial links between industrial and developing countries depend on three elements: (a) the policies of industrial countries, (b) the policies of developing countries, and (c) the financial mechanisms through which capital flows to developing countries. The analysis of the Report includes all three elements. In doing so, it reveals a wide range of country experience and addresses the question of why some countries have borrowed and encountered debt-servicing difficulties, while others have not.

In reviewing prospects for the next five years, the Report concludes that there are policy choices available to governments that would contribute to faster and more stable growth for both industrial and developing countries and to improved creditworthiness for every group of developing countries. For the industrial countries, the policy objectives are smaller budget deficits, more flexible labor markets, and freer trade. The developing countries must continue policy reforms designed to restructure economies, ease debt-servicing burdens, and restore economic growth. These policies need to be complemented by collaboration between debtors and creditors, including multiyear debt restructurings, in the context of countries' adjustment efforts.

The Report includes a statistical appendix and multicolor maps and graphics to supplement the text. The final portion of the Report, "World Development Indicators," presents 28 two-page tables containing economic and social profiles of 126 countries.

World Development Report has been published annually by the World Bank since 1978. Each edition examines the current world economic situation and prospects as they relate to development and offers a detailed analysis of a particular topic or sector of importance in economic and social development.