

Annex

World Development Indicators

Contents

Key	212
Introduction	213
Maps	214
Table 1. Basic indicators	218
Population □ Area □ GNP per capita □ Inflation □ Life expectancy	
Table 2. Growth of production	220
GDP □ Agriculture □ Industry □ Manufacturing □ Services	
Table 3. Structure of production	222
GDP □ Agriculture □ Industry □ Manufacturing □ Services	
Table 4. Growth of consumption and investment	224
Public consumption □ Private consumption □ Gross domestic investment	
Table 5. Structure of demand	226
Public consumption □ Private consumption □ Gross domestic investment □ Gross domestic saving □ Exports of goods and nonfactor services □ Resource balance	
Table 6. Agriculture and food	228
Value added □ Cereal imports □ Food aid □ Fertilizer consumption □ Food production per capita	
Table 7. Industry	230
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	232
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	234
Export values □ Import values □ Growth of exports □ Growth of imports □ Terms of trade	

Table 10.	Structure of merchandise exports	236
	Fuels, minerals, and metals □ Other primary commodities □ Textiles and clothing □ Machinery and transport equipment □ Other manufactures	
Table 11.	Structure of merchandise imports	238
	Food □ Fuels □ Other primary commodities □ Machinery and transport equipment □ Other manufactures	
Table 12.	Origin and destination of merchandise exports	240
	Industrial market economies □ East European nonmarket economies □ High-income oil exporters □ Developing economies	
Table 13.	Origin and destination of manufactured exports	242
	Industrial market economies □ East European nonmarket economies □ High-income oil exporters □ Developing economies □ Value of manufactured exports	
Table 14.	Balance of payments and reserves	244
	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	246
	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	248
	External public debt outstanding and disbursed □ as percentage of GNP □ Interest payments on external public debt □ Debt service as percentage of GNP □ of exports of goods and services	
Table 17.	Terms of public borrowing	250
	Commitments □ Average interest rate □ Average maturity □ Average grace period	
Table 18.	Official development assistance from OECD and OPEC members	252
	Amount in dollars □ as percentage of donor GNP □ in national currencies □ Net bilateral flow to low-income countries	
Table 19.	Population growth and projections	254
	Population growth □ Population size □ Hypothetical size of stationary population □ Assumed year of reaching net reproduction rate of 1 □ Population momentum	
Table 20.	Demographic and fertility-related indicators	256
	Crude birth rate □ Crude death rate □ Total fertility rate □ Percentage of married women using contraception	

Table 21.	Labor force	258
	Population of working age □ Labor force in agriculture □ in industry □ in services □ Growth of labor force, past and projected	
Table 22.	Urbanization	260
	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	262
	Life expectancy □ Infant mortality rate □ Child death rate	
Table 24.	Health-related indicators	264
	Population per physician □ per nursing person □ Daily calorie supply per capita	
Table 25.	Education	266
	Number enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group □ in secondary school □ in higher education	
Table 26.	Central government expenditure	268
	Defense □ Education □ Health □ Housing and community amenities; social security and welfare □ Economic services □ Other □ Total expenditure as percentage of GNP □ Overall surplus/deficit as percentage of GNP	
Table 27.	Central government current revenue	270
	Tax revenue □ Current nontax revenue □ Total current revenue as percentage of GNP	
Table 28.	Income distribution	272
	Percentage share of household income, by percentile groups of households	
	Technical notes	274
	Bibliography of data sources	286

Key

In each table, economies are listed in their group in ascending order of GNP per capita except for those for which no GNP per capita can be calculated. These are listed in alphabetical order, in italics, at the end of their group. The reference numbers below reflect the order in the tables.

Figures in the colored bands are summary measures for groups of economies. 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.

<i>Afghanistan</i>	29	Hong Kong	90	Paraguay	67
<i>Albania</i>	121	Hungary	119	Peru	60
Algeria	81	India	11	Philippines	50
<i>Angola</i>	68	Indonesia	43	<i>Poland</i>	125
Argentina	83	<i>Iran, Islamic Republic of</i>	93	Portugal	82
Australia	110	<i>Iraq</i>	94	Romania	120
Austria	105	Ireland	100	Rwanda	12
Bangladesh	2	Israel	89	Saudi Arabia	97
Belgium	107	Italy	102	Senegal	39
Benin	17	Ivory Coast	56	Sierra Leone	28
<i>Bhutan</i>	30	Jamaica	62	Singapore	91
Bolivia	42	Japan	106	Somalia	15
Brazil	79	Jordan	74	South Africa	85
<i>Bulgaria</i>	122	<i>Kampuchea, Democratic</i>	31	Spain	101
Burma	6	Kenya	27	Sri Lanka	23
Burundi	13	<i>Korea, Democratic Republic of</i>	70	Sudan	35
Cameroon	54	Korea, Republic of	76	Sweden	116
Canada	111	Kuwait	98	Switzerland	118
Central African Republic	18	<i>Lao People's Democratic Republic</i>	32	Syrian Arab Republic	73
Chad	1	<i>Lebanon</i>	71	Tanzania	14
Chile	78	Lesotho	41	Thailand	48
China	19	Liberia	38	Togo	24
Colombia	66	Libya	96	Trinidad and Tobago	92
Congo, People's Republic of the	58	Madagascar	22	Tunisia	65
Costa Rica	59	Malawi	8	Turkey	64
<i>Cuba</i>	69	Malaysia	75	Uganda	10
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	123	Mali	5	<i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i>	126
Denmark	114	Mauritania	36	United Arab Emirates	99
Dominican Republic	61	Mexico	80	United Kingdom	104
Ecuador	63	<i>Mongolia</i>	72	United States	115
Egypt, Arab Republic of	46	Morocco	53	Upper Volta	9
El Salvador	47	<i>Mozambique</i>	33	Uruguay	84
Ethiopia	3	Nepal	4	Venezuela	87
Finland	108	Netherlands	109	<i>Viet Nam</i>	34
France	112	New Zealand	103	Yemen Arab Republic	40
<i>German Democratic Republic</i>	124	Nicaragua	55	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	37
Germany, Federal Republic of	113	Niger	21	Yugoslavia	86
Ghana	25	Nigeria	52	Zaire	7
Greece	88	Norway	117	Zambia	44
Guatemala	57	Oman	95	Zimbabwe	51
Guinea	20	Pakistan	26		
Haiti	16	Panama	77		
Honduras	45	Papua New Guinea	49		

Introduction

The World Development Indicators, a by-product of the World Bank's statistical and analytical work, provide information on the main features of social and economic development. Most of the data collected by the World Bank are on its developing member countries. Because comparable data for industrial 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 other characteristics of the basic data to ensure the greatest possible degree of comparability. Nevertheless, care must be taken in how the indicators are interpreted. Although the statistics are drawn from sources generally considered the most authoritative and reliable, many of them are subject to considerable margins of error. In addition, variations in national statistical practices mean that most data are not strictly comparable. The data should thus be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among economies.

The indicators in Table 1 give a summary profile of the economies. The data in the 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, central government finances, and income distribution. The table on central government expenditure is an expanded version of an earlier table, and is complemented by a new table on central government current revenue.

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 its 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 1970-82, or 1970-81 if data for 1982 were not available. All growth rates

are in constant prices 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 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, derived by applying the official exchange rates, with the exception of the GNP per capita figures, which are derived by applying the *World Bank Atlas* method described in the technical note to Table 1. Conversion of national currency values in this manner results in some inevitable distortions; the technical note to Table I also discusses this problem.

Some of the differences between figures shown in this year's and last year's editions reflect not only updating but also revisions to historical series.

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 from oil exporters and to distinguish industrial market from industrial nonmarket economies. The groups used in the tables are 34 low-income developing economies with a GNP per capita of less than \$410 in 1982, 60 middle-income developing economies with a GNP per capita of \$410 or more, 5 high-income oil exporters, 19 industrial market economies, and 8 East European nonmarket economies. Note that because of the paucity of data and differences in the method of computing national income, estimates of GNP per capita are available only for those nonmarket economies that are members of the World Bank.

The format of this edition generally follows that used in previous years. An important difference, however, is that economies for which no GNP per capita figure can be calculated are listed in italics, in alphabetical order, at the end of the appropriate income groups. All other economies are listed by group in ascending order of GNP per capita. The

same order is used in all tables. The alphabetical list in the key shows the reference number of each economy; italics indicate those economies placed at the end of a group due to the unavailability of GNP per capita figures. Countries with populations of less than a million are not reported in the tables, largely for lack of comprehensive data. The technical note to Table I shows 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 influence the overall summary measures for the low-income economies, summary

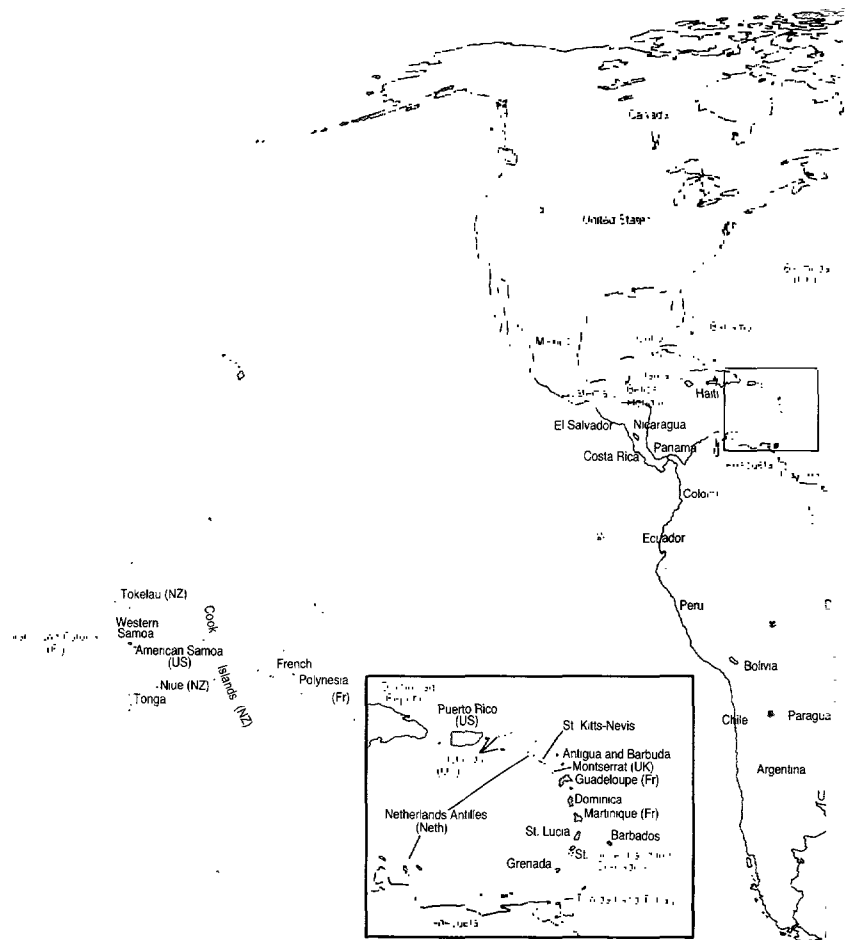
measures are separately shown for China and India and for other low-income economies. And because trade in oil affects the economic characteristics and performance of middle-income economies, summary measures are also shown for oil importers and for oil exporters. Moreover, the group of middle-income economies is divided into lower and upper categories to provide more meaningful 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

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 economies, those with a GNP per capita of less than \$410, are colored yellow. The groups are the same as those used in the 28 tables that follow, and they include only the 126 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



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 indicators, groups, and years or periods.

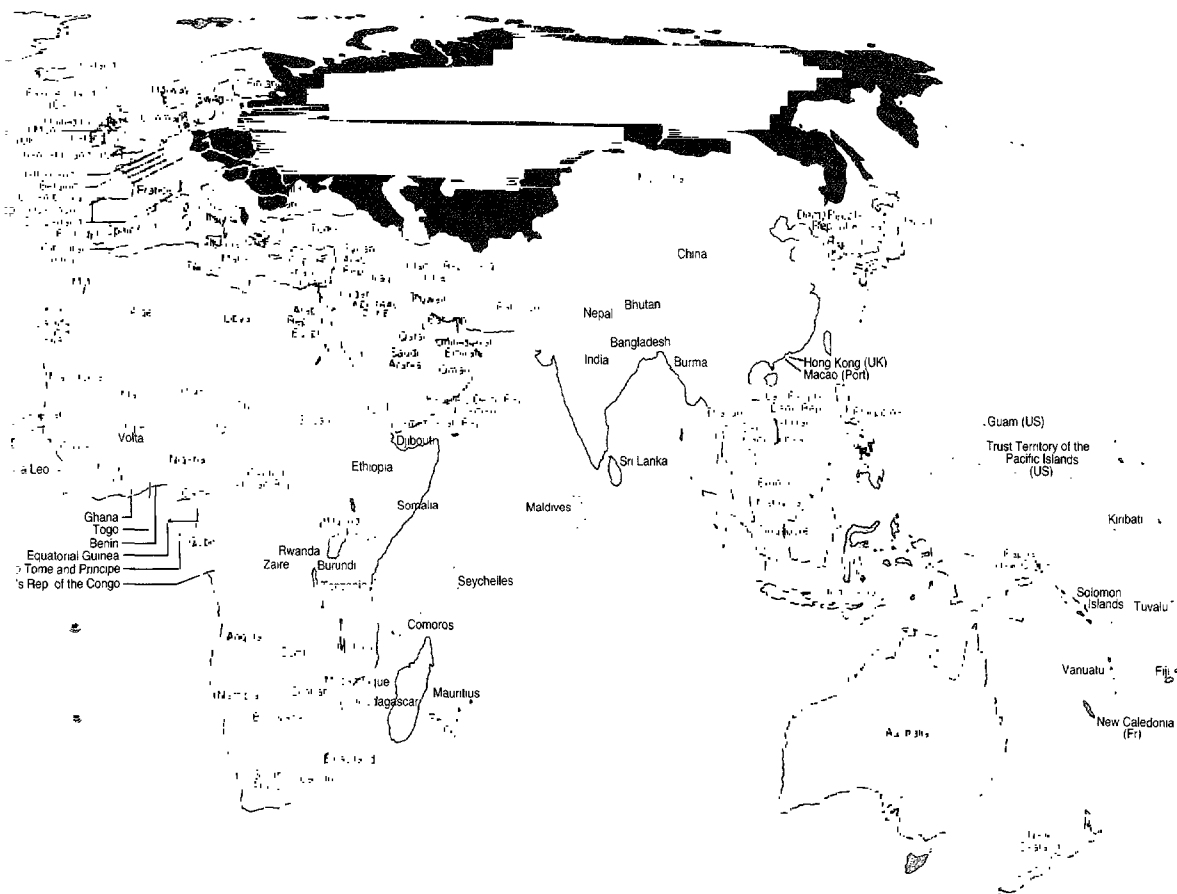
The technical notes should be referred to in any use of the data. These notes outline the methods, concepts, definitions, and data sources. The bibliography gives details of the data sources, which contain comprehensive definitions and descriptions of concepts used.

This year's edition includes four world maps.

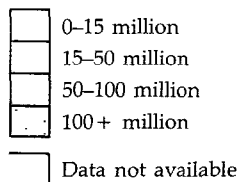
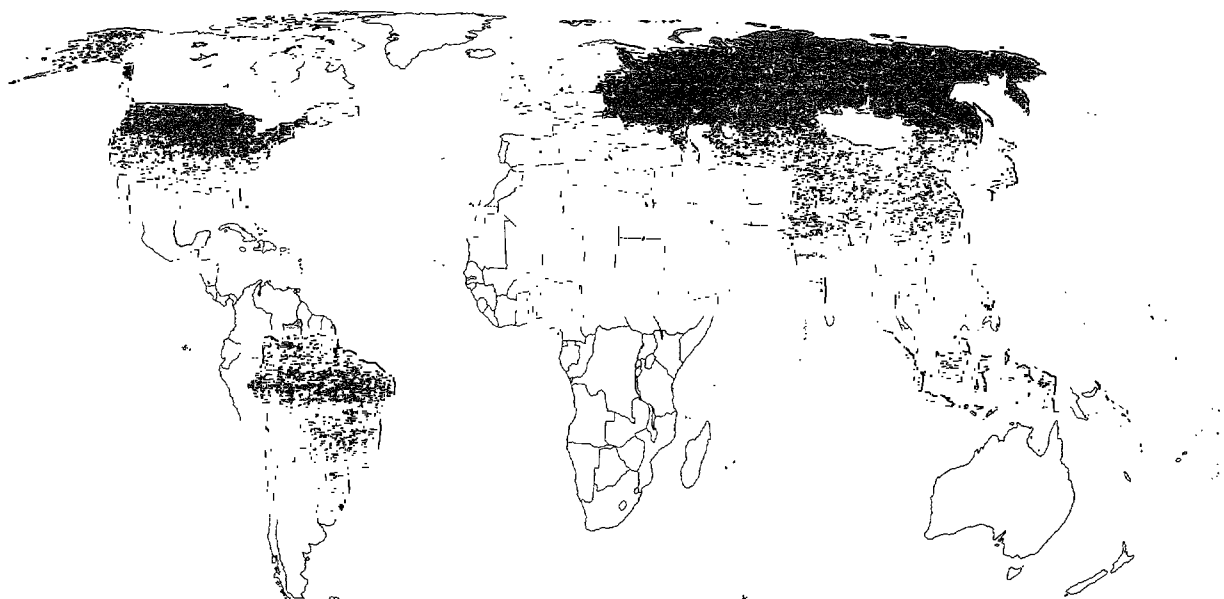
- The first map shows country names and the groups in which economies have been placed. The maps on the following pages show population, life expectancy at birth, and the share of agriculture in

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 Report; 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



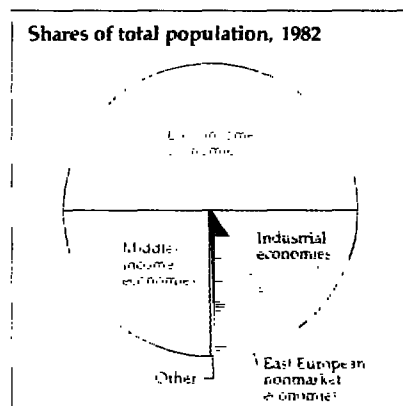
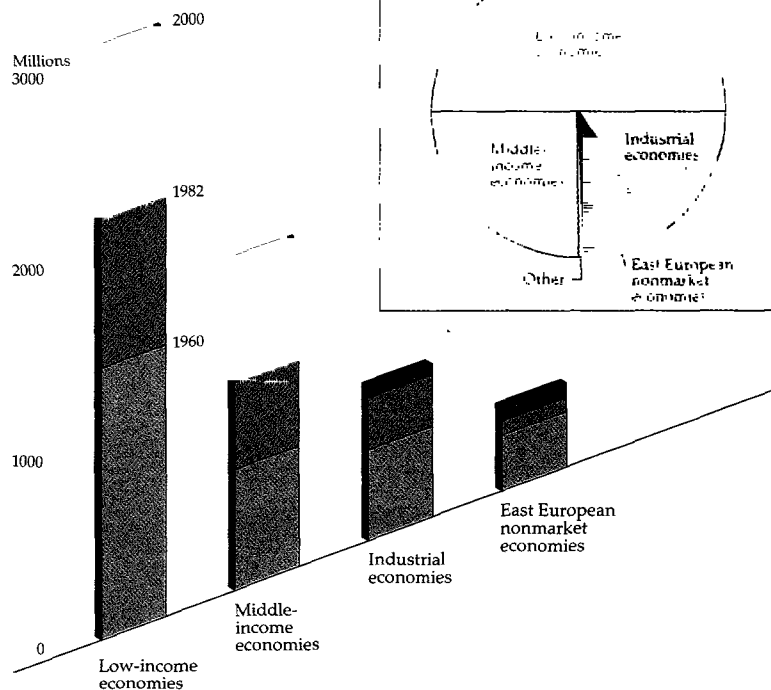
The colors on the map show the general size of a country's population. For example, countries with a population of less than 15 million are colored yellow. Note that Table 1 gives the popu-

lation for each of 125 countries; the technical note to that table gives data for 34 more countries with a population of less than 1 million.

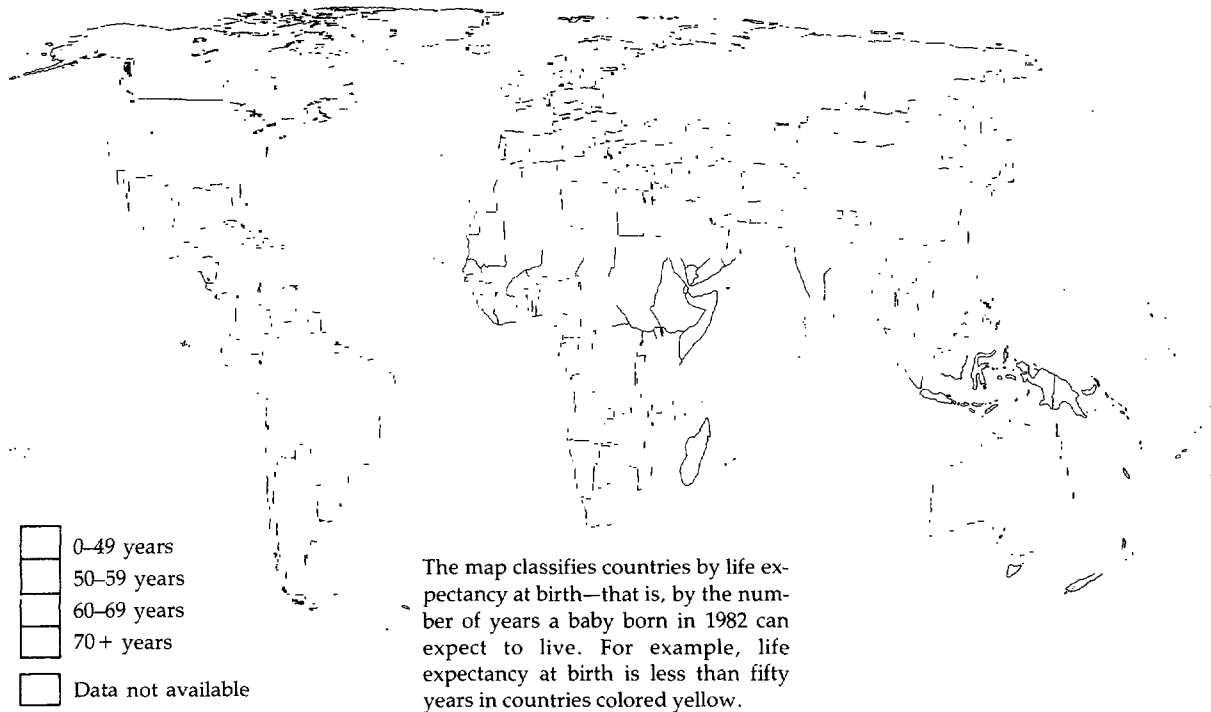
The bar chart at right shows population by country group for the years 1960 and 1982 as well as projected population for the year 2000. The country groups are those used in the map on the preceding pages and in the tables that follow.

The pie chart at right shows the proportion of total population, excluding countries with populations of less than 1 million, accounted for by each country group. "Other" refers to high-income oil producers.

Population by country group, 1960, 1982, 2000



Life expectancy



Share of agriculture in GDP

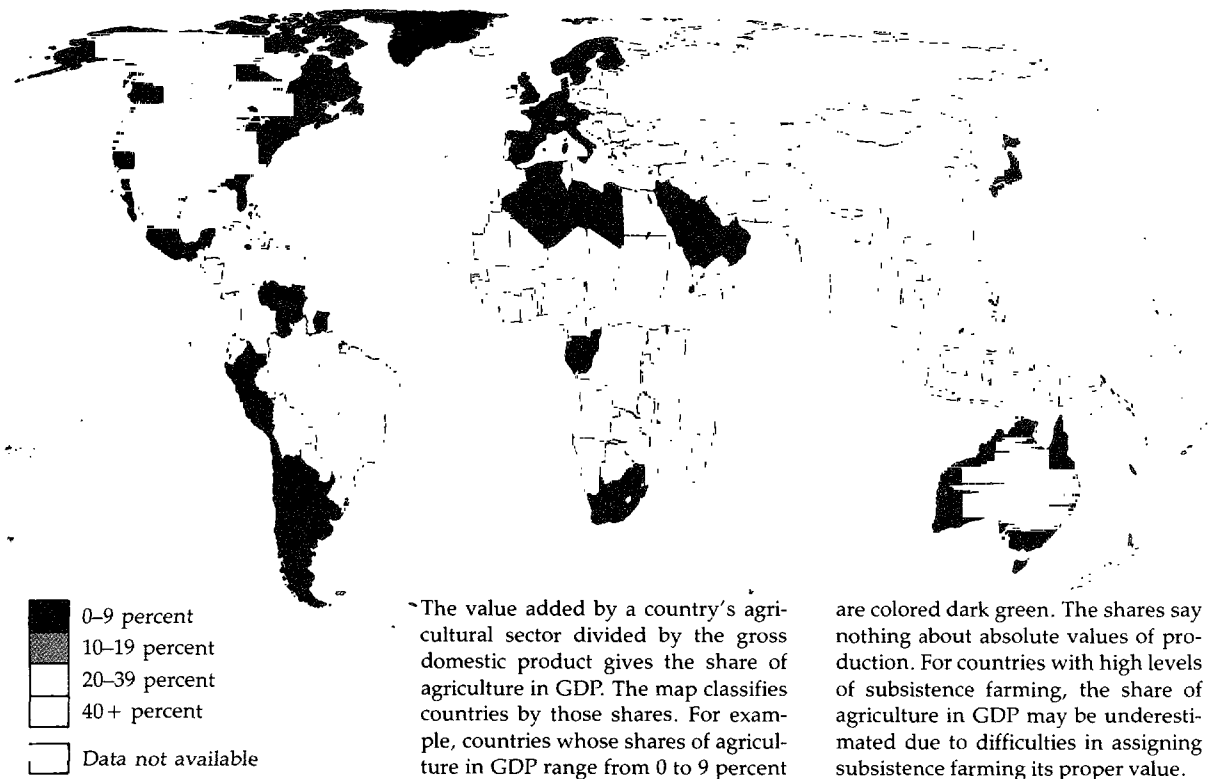


Table 1. Basic indicators

	Population (millions) mid-1982	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita ^a		Average annual rate of inflation ^a (percent)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1982
			Dollars 1982	Average annual growth rate 1960-82 ^b	1960-70 ^c	1970-82 ^d	
Low-income economies	2,266.5	29,097	280	3.0	3.2	11.5	59
China and India	1,725.2	12,849	290	3.5			62
Other low-income	541.3	16,248	250	1.1	3.2	11.7	51
1 Chad	4.6	1,284	80	-2.8	4.6	7.8	44
2 Bangladesh	92.9	144	140	0.3	3.7	14.9	48
3 Ethiopia	32.9	1,222	140	1.4	2.1	4.0	47
4 Nepal	15.4	141	170	-0.1	7.7	8.9	46
5 Mali	7.1	1,240	180	1.6	5.0	9.8	45
6 Burma	34.9	677	190	1.3	2.7	9.7	55
7 Zaire	30.7	2,345	190	-0.3	29.9	35.3	50
8 Malawi	6.5	118	210	2.6	2.4	9.5	44
9 Upper Volta	6.5	274	210	1.1	1.3	9.7	44
10 Uganda	13.5	236	230	-1.1	3.2	47.4	47
11 India	717.0	3,288	260	1.3	7.1	8.4	55
12 Rwanda	5.5	26	260	1.7	13.1	13.4	46
13 Burundi	4.3	28	280	2.5	2.8	12.5	47
14 Tanzania	19.8	945	280	1.9	1.8	11.9	52
15 Somalia	4.5	638	290	-0.1	4.5	12.6	39
16 Haiti	5.2	28	300	0.6	4.0	9.2	54
17 Benin	3.7	113	310	0.6	1.9	9.6	48
18 Central African Rep	2.4	623	310	0.6	4.1	12.6	48
19 China	1,008.2	9,561	310	5.0	..	..	67
20 Guinea	5.7	246	310	1.5	1.5	3.3	38
21 Niger	5.9	1,267	310	-1.5	2.1	12.1	45
22 Madagascar	9.2	587	320	-0.5	3.2	11.5	48
23 Sri Lanka	15.2	66	320	2.6	1.8	13.3	69
24 Togo	2.8	57	340	2.3	1.3	8.8	47
25 Ghana	12.2	239	360	-1.3	7.5	39.5	55
26 Pakistan	87.1	804	380	2.8	3.3	12.7	50
27 Kenya	18.1	583	390	2.8	1.6	10.1	57
28 Sierra Leone	3.2	72	390	0.9	..	12.2	38
29 Afghanistan	16.8	648	..	..	11.9	..	36
30 Bhutan	1.2	47	..	..	..	..	43
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	181	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lao PDR	3.6	237	..	..	..	..	43
33 Mozambique	12.9	802	..	..	..	..	51
34 Viet Nam	57.0	330	..	..	..	..	64
Middle-income economies	1,158.3	43,031	1,520	3.6	3.0	12.8	60
Oil exporters	519.5	15,036	1,260	3.6	3.0	13.9	57
Oil importers	638.8	27,995	1,710	3.5	3.0	12.7	63
Lower middle-income	669.6	20,952	840	3.2	2.9	11.7	56
35 Sudan	20.2	2,506	440	-0.4	3.9	15.2	47
36 Mauritania	1.6	1,031	470	1.4	2.1	8.7	45
37 Yemen, PDR	2.0	333	470	6.4	..	..	46
38 Liberia	2.0	111	490	0.9	1.9	8.5	54
39 Senegal	6.0	196	490	(.)	1.8	7.9	44
40 Yemen Arab Rep	7.5	195	500	5.1	..	15.0	44
41 Lesotho	1.4	30	510	6.5	2.7	11.4	53
42 Bolivia	5.9	1,099	570	1.7	3.5	25.9	51
43 Indonesia	152.6	1,919	580	4.2	..	19.9	53
44 Zambia	6.0	753	640	-0.1	7.6	8.7	51
45 Honduras	4.0	112	660	1.0	2.9	8.7	60
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	44.3	1,001	690	3.6	2.6	11.9	57
47 El Salvador	5.1	21	700	0.9	0.5	10.8	63
48 Thailand	48.5	514	790	4.5	1.8	9.7	63
49 Papua New Guinea	3.1	462	820	2.1	4.0	8.1	53
50 Philippines	50.7	300	820	2.8	5.8	12.8	64
51 Zimbabwe	7.5	391	850	1.5	1.1	8.4	56
52 Nigeria	90.6	924	860	3.3	4.0	14.4	50
53 Morocco	20.3	447	870	2.6	2.0	8.3	52
54 Cameroon	9.3	475	890	2.6	4.2	10.7	53
55 Nicaragua	2.9	130	920	0.2	1.8	14.3	58
56 Ivory Coast	8.9	322	950	2.1	2.8	12.4	47
57 Guatemala	7.7	109	1,130	2.4	0.3	10.1	60
58 Congo, People's Rep.	1.7	342	1,180	2.7	4.7	10.8	60
59 Costa Rica	2.3	51	1,430	2.8	1.9	18.4	74
60 Peru	17.4	1,285	1,310	1.0	10.4	37.0	58
61 Dominican Rep.	5.7	49	1,330	3.2	2.1	8.8	62
62 Jamaica	2.2	11	1,330	0.7	4.0	16.2	73
63 Ecuador	8.0	284	1,350	4.8	6.1	14.5	63
64 Turkey	46.5	781	1,370	3.4	5.6	34.4	63

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

	Population (millions) mid-1982	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita ^a		Average annual rate of inflation ^a		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1982
			Dollars 1982	Average annual growth rate (percent) 1960-82 ^b	1960-70 ^c 1970-82 ^d		
65 Tunisia	6.7	164	1,390	4.7	3.6	8.7	61
66 Colombia	27.0	1,139	1,460	3.1	11.9	22.7	64
67 Paraguay	3.1	407	1,610	3.7	3.1	12.7	65
68 Angola	8.0	1,247	..	..	..	..	43
69 Cuba	9.8	115	..	..	..	..	75
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	18.7	121	..	..	..	..	64
71 Lebanon	2.6	10	..	..	1.4	..	65
72 Mongolia	1.8	1,565	..	..	..	..	65
Upper middle-income	488.7	22,079	2,490	4.1	3.0	15.4	65
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	9.5	185	1,680	4.0	2.6	12.2	66
74 Jordan	3.1	98	1,690	6.9	..	9.6	64
75 Malaysia	14.5	330	1,860	4.3	-0.3	7.2	67
76 Korea, Rep. of	39.3	98	1,910	6.6	17.5	19.3	67
77 Panama	1.9	77	2,120	3.4	1.5	7.5	71
78 Chile	11.5	757	2,210	0.6	33.0	144.3	70
79 Brazil	126.8	8,512	2,240	4.8	46.1	42.1	64
80 Mexico	73.1	1,973	2,270	3.7	3.5	20.9	65
81 Algeria	19.9	2,382	2,350	3.2	2.7	13.9	57
82 Portugal	10.1	92	2,450	4.8	3.0	17.4	71
83 Argentina	28.4	2,767	2,520	1.6	21.4	136.0	70
84 Uruguay	2.9	176	2,650	1.7	50.2	59.3	73
85 South Africa	30.4	1,221	2,670	2.1	3.0	12.8	63
86 Yugoslavia	22.6	256	2,800	4.9	12.6	20.0	71
87 Venezuela	16.7	912	4,140	1.9	1.3	12.4	68
88 Greece	9.8	132	4,290	5.2	3.2	15.4	74
89 Israel	4.0	21	5,090	3.2	6.4	52.3	74
90 Hong Kong	5.2	1	5,340	7.0	2.4	8.6	75
91 Singapore	2.5	1	5,910	7.4	1.1	5.4	72
92 Trinidad and Tobago	1.1	5	6,840	3.1	3.2	17.8	68
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	41.2	1,648	..	..	-0.5	..	60
94 Iraq	14.2	435	..	..	1.7	..	59
High-income oil exporters	17.0	4,312	14,820	5.6	..	16.0	58
95 Oman	1.1	300	6,090	7.4	..	..	52
96 Libya	3.2	1,760	8,510	4.1	5.2	16.0	57
97 Saudi Arabia	10.0	2,150	16,000	7.5	..	22.5	56
98 Kuwait	1.6	18	19,870	-0.1	..	15.6	71
99 United Arab Emirates	1.1	84	23,770	-0.7	..	..	71
Industrial market economies	722.9	30,935	11,070	3.3	4.3	9.9	75
100 Ireland	3.5	70	5,150	2.9	5.2	14.3	73
101 Spain	37.9	505	5,430	4.0	6.8	16.0	74
102 Italy	56.3	301	6,840	3.4	4.4	16.0	74
103 New Zealand	3.2	269	7,920	1.5	3.6	13.1	73
104 United Kingdom	55.8	245	9,660	2.0	4.1	14.2	74
105 Austria	7.6	84	9,880	3.9	3.7	6.1	73
106 Japan	118.4	372	10,080	6.1	5.1	6.9	77
107 Belgium	9.9	31	10,760	3.6	3.6	7.1	73
108 Finland	4.8	337	10,870	3.6	6.0	11.7	73
109 Netherlands	14.3	41	10,930	2.9	5.4	7.4	76
110 Australia	15.2	7,687	11,140	2.4	3.1	11.4	74
111 Canada	24.6	9,976	11,320	3.1	3.1	9.3	75
112 France	54.4	547	11,680	3.7	4.2	10.1	75
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	61.6	249	12,460	3.1	3.2	4.9	73
114 Denmark	5.1	43	12,470	2.5	6.4	9.9	75
115 United States	231.5	9,363	13,160	2.2	2.9	7.3	75
116 Sweden	8.3	450	14,040	2.4	4.3	9.9	77
117 Norway	4.1	324	14,280	3.4	4.4	9.0	76
118 Switzerland	6.4	41	17,010	1.9	4.4	4.8	79
East European nonmarket economies	385.3	23,422	..	..	..	..	70
119 Hungary	10.7	93	2,270	6.3	..	3.2	71
120 Romania	22.5	238	2,560	5.1	..	..	71
121 Albania	2.9	29	..	..	..	..	72
122 Bulgaria	8.9	111	..	..	..	..	72
123 Czechoslovakia	15.4	128	..	..	..	..	72
124 German Dem. Rep.	16.7	108	..	..	..	..	73
125 Poland	36.2	313	..	..	..	..	72
126 USSR	270.0	22,402	..	..	..	..	69

a. See the technical notes. b. Because data for the early 1960s are not always 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 1970-81, not 1970-82.

Table 2. Growth of production

	Average annual growth rate (percent)									
	GDP		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b
Low-income economies	4.5	4.5	2.2	2.3	6.6	4.2	5.5	3.4	4.2	4.5
China and India	4.5	4.9	1.8	2.3	8.3	6.3			5.2	4.9
Other low-income	4.5	3.1	2.7	2.3	6.6	4.0	6.3	3.2	4.2	4.5
1 Chad	0.5	-2.6	..	-1.0	..	-2.0	..	-3.2	..	-5.5
2 Bangladesh	3.7	4.1	2.7	2.3	8.0	8.7	6.6	10.4	4.2	5.5
3 Ethiopia	4.4	2.2	2.2	0.9	7.4	2.0	8.0	2.9	7.8	4.1
4 Nepal	2.5	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Mali	3.3	4.3	..	3.8	..	2.1	..	..	..	5.4
6 Burma	2.6	5.0	4.1	5.0	2.8	5.8	3.4	4.7	1.5	5.6
7 Zaire	3.4	-0.2	..	1.5	..	-0.9	..	-2.3	..	-0.4
8 Malawi	4.9	5.1	..	4.1	..	5.4	..	5.4	..	6.0
9 Upper Volta	3.0	3.4	..	1.4	..	2.9	..	3.4	..	5.4
10 Uganda	5.6	-1.5	..	-0.6	..	-8.7	..	-8.9	..	1.3
11 India	3.4	3.6	1.9	1.8	5.4	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.6	5.5
12 Rwanda	2.7	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Burundi	4.4	3.5	..	2.3	..	8.6	..	6.4	..	4.0
14 Tanzania	6.0	4.0	..	2.8	..	1.5	..	0.5	..	5.8
15 Somalia	1.0	3.8	-0.6	..	3.4	..	4.0	..	4.2	..
16 Haiti	0.2	3.4	-0.6	1.2	0.2	7.3	-0.1	7.5	1.1	3.3
17 Benin	2.6	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Central African Rep	1.9	1.4	0.8	2.3	5.4	4.0	..	-4.3	1.8	0.3
19 China	5.2	5.6	1.6	2.8	11.2	8.3	..	..	5.7	4.3
20 Guinea	3.5	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Niger	2.9	3.4	3.3	-2.4	13.9	10.8	..	..	(.)	6.9
22 Madagascar	2.9	0.2	..	0.3	..	-0.7	..	..	..	0.4
23 Sri Lanka	4.6	4.5	3.0	3.2	6.6	4.2	6.3	2.4	4.6	5.2
24 Togo	8.8	3.0	..	1.7	..	5.5	..	-10.0	..	2.9
25 Ghana	2.2	-0.5	..	-0.2	..	-2.4	..	-1.5	..	-7.5
26 Pakistan	6.7	5.0	4.9	2.7	10.0	5.9	9.4	5.0	7.0	6.2
27 Kenya	5.9	5.5	..	4.1	..	8.1	..	9.0	..	5.6
28 Sierra Leone	4.3	2.0	..	2.5	..	-3.1	..	3.9	..	4.5
29 Afghanistan	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Viet Nam	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	6.0	5.4	3.5	3.0	7.4	5.8	7.3	5.5	5.5	5.5
Oil exporters	6.3	6.0	2.9	3.0	7.4	7.6	7.1	9.6	4.8	6.8
Oil importers	5.8	5.1	3.5	2.8	7.0	5.5	7.5	5.3	5.7	5.2
Lower middle-income	4.9	5.3	3.0	3.1	6.2	5.8	6.5	5.5	5.2	5.4
35 Sudan	0.7	6.3	..	4.1	..	5.8	..	6.0	..	8.5
36 Mauritania	6.7	2.0	1.4	3.4	14.1	-3.5	9.2	5.2	7.4	5.2
37 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Liberia	5.1	0.9	..	3.5	..	-0.7	..	4.5	..	1.0
39 Senegal	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	4.1	3.8	6.2	0.8	1.8	2.8
40 Yemen Arab Rep	..	8.5	..	3.6	..	13.6	..	13.1	..	11.2
41 Lesotho	5.2	6.6	..	0.3	..	21.1	..	13.4	..	5.5
42 Bolivia	5.2	3.7	3.0	3.7	6.2	2.3	5.4	4.4	5.4	4.4
43 Indonesia	3.9	7.7	2.7	3.8	5.2	10.7	3.3	13.4	4.8	9.3
44 Zambia	5.0	0.9	..	1.9	..	0.4	..	1.4	..	1.3
45 Honduras	5.2	4.2	5.8	2.4	5.3	5.7	4.5	5.8	4.6	4.7
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	4.3	8.4	2.9	3.0	5.4	8.3	4.8	9.3	4.7	11.7
47 El Salvador	5.9	2.2	3.0	2.0	8.5	2.0	8.8	1.1	6.5	2.4
48 Thailand	8.4	7.1	5.6	4.4	11.9	9.3	11.4	9.9	9.1	7.4
49 Papua New Guinea	6.7	2.0	..	2.6	..	4.9	..	5.5	..	..
50 Philippines	5.1	6.0	4.3	4.8	6.0	8.0	6.7	6.6	5.2	5.2
51 Zimbabwe	4.5	2.2	..	1.8	..	-1.9	..	-4.1	..	2.9
52 Nigeria	3.1	3.8	-0.4	-0.6	14.7	4.8	9.1	12.0	2.3	6.7
53 Morocco	4.4	5.0	4.7	0.1	4.2	5.3	4.2	4.9	4.4	6.3
54 Cameroon	3.7	7.0	..	3.4	..	12.2	..	8.4	..	7.2
55 Nicaragua	7.3	0.6	7.8	2.5	10.4	1.7	11.4	2.5	5.8	-0.9
56 Ivory Coast	8.0	5.7	4.2	4.5	11.5	8.6	11.6	5.4	9.7	5.4
57 Guatemala	5.6	5.0	4.3	3.9	7.8	6.7	8.2	5.3	5.5	5.0
58 Congo, People's Rep.	3.5	6.8	1.8	1.9	7.4	12.0	..	3.3	2.8	5.1
59 Costa Rica	6.5	4.5	5.7	2.3	9.4	6.1	10.6	6.0	5.7	4.6
60 Peru	4.9	3.0	3.7	0.7	5.0	3.3	5.7	2.5	5.3	3.4
61 Dominican Rep.	4.5	6.0	2.1	3.3	6.0	6.9	5.0	5.9	5.0	6.5
62 Jamaica	4.4	-1.1	1.4	-0.2	4.9	-3.5	5.7	-2.3	4.6	0.1
63 Ecuador	..	8.1	..	2.9	..	11.3	..	9.9	..	8.4
64 Turkey	6.0	5.1	2.5	3.2	9.6	5.6	10.9	5.2	6.9	5.9

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

	Average annual growth rate (percent)									
	GDP		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b
65 Tunisia	4.7	7.0	2.0	3.6	10.9	8.0	7.8	11.6	2.6	7.6
66 Colombia	5.1	5.4	3.5	4.5	6.0	4.4	5.7	5.2	5.7	6.5
67 Paraguay	4.2	8.5	..	6.7	..	10.7	..	7.8	..	8.8
68 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	4.9	..	6.3	..	4.5	..	5.0	..	4.8	..
72 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	6.4	5.1	4.0	2.6	9.1	5.7	8.1	5.8	7.2	6.3
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	4.6	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.4
74 Jordan	..	9.3	..	0.2	..	13.5	..	10.9	..	..
75 Malaysia	6.5	7.7	..	5.1	..	9.2	..	10.6	..	8.4
76 Korea, Rep. of	8.6	8.6	4.4	2.9	17.2	13.6	17.6	14.5	8.9	7.8
77 Panama	7.8	4.7	5.8	2.0	9.9	4.4	10.5	2.7	7.7	5.3
78 Chile	4.4	1.9	3.1	3.1	4.4	0.6	5.5	-0.4	4.6	2.7
79 Brazil	5.4	7.6	..	4.5	..	8.2	..	7.8	..	7.7
80 Mexico	7.6	6.4	4.5	3.4	9.4	7.2	10.1	6.8	7.3	6.5
81 Algeria	4.3	6.6	0.1	3.9	11.6	7.0	7.8	10.9	-1.1	6.4
82 Portugal	6.2	4.5	1.3	-0.8	8.8	4.4	8.9	4.5	5.9	6.1
83 Argentina	4.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	5.8	1.0	5.6	-0.2	3.8	1.7
84 Uruguay	1.2	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.2	4.2	1.5	3.4	1.1	2.8
85 South Africa	6.3	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Yugoslavia	5.8	5.5	3.3	3.1	6.2	7.2	5.7	8.2	6.9	4.5
87 Venezuela	6.0	4.1	5.8	3.0	4.6	2.4	6.4	4.8	7.3	5.3
88 Greece	6.9	4.1	3.5	1.9	9.4	3.9	10.2	4.8	7.1	4.9
89 Israel	8.1	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90 Hong Kong	10.0	9.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91 Singapore	8.8	8.5	5.0	1.6	12.5	8.9	13.0	9.3	7.7	8.6
92 Trinidad and Tobago	4.0	5.5	..	-1.8	..	4.0	..	1.3	..	6.9
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	11.3	..	4.4	..	13.4	..	12.0	..	10.0	..
94 Iraq	6.1	..	5.7	..	4.7	..	5.9	..	8.3	..
High-income oil exporters	16.7	5.0	..	5.6	..	-2.8	..	9.5	..	12.1
95 Oman	19.5	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Libya	24.4	2.4	..	10.5	..	-3.1	..	14.7	..	17.3
97 Saudi Arabia	..	9.8	..	5.6	..	8.9	..	6.8	..	12.4
98 Kuwait	5.7	2.1	..	5.5	..	-2.8	..	9.5	..	9.6
99 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies	5.1	2.8	1.1	1.8	5.9	2.3	5.9	2.4	1.5	3.2
100 Ireland	4.2	3.8	0.9	..	6.1	..	..	..	4.3	..
101 Spain	7.1	3.1	..	2.0	..	3.4	..	4.1	..	3.9
102 Italy	5.5	2.8	2.6	1.2	6.6	2.7	8.0	..	5.1	3.2
103 New Zealand	3.6	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 United Kingdom	2.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	3.1	0.2	3.3	-0.8	2.8	2.4
105 Austria	4.6	3.3	1.2	1.5	5.4	3.0	5.2	3.2	4.4	3.8
106 Japan	10.4	4.6	2.1	-0.2	13.0	5.6	13.6	6.6	10.2	4.1
107 Belgium	4.7	2.7	-0.5	1.5	5.5	2.2	6.2	2.3	4.6	3.1
108 Finland	4.3	3.0	0.5	(.)	5.2	3.3	6.1	3.8	5.0	3.5
109 Netherlands	5.2	2.4	2.8	4.3	6.8	1.2	6.6	1.9	5.1	2.9
110 Australia	5.6	3.1	2.0	2.5	5.9	1.6	5.5	1.5	4.0	4.1
111 Canada	5.6	3.4	2.5	2.0	6.3	2.3	6.8	2.5	5.5	4.0
112 France	5.5	3.2	1.6	0.8	7.1	2.4	7.8	2.8	5.0	3.9
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	4.4	2.4	1.5	2.2	4.8	2.0	5.4	2.0	4.2	3.2
114 Denmark	4.5	2.1	0.1	3.1	5.2	0.9	5.2	2.9	4.6	2.5
115 United States	4.3	2.7	0.5	1.7	4.6	1.9	5.3	2.4	4.4	3.2
116 Sweden	4.4	1.7	0.8	-0.8	6.2	0.7	5.9	0.5	3.9	2.6
117 Norway	4.3	4.3	0.7	1.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	1.1	5.0	4.1
118 Switzerland	4.3	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East European nonmarket economies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Hungary ^c	5.3	4.8	3.2	3.2	6.2	5.5	6.5	5.7	6.0	4.8
120 Romania ^d	8.6	7.6	1.7	5.1	12.8	8.6	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Figures in italics are for 1961-70, not 1960-70 b. Figures in italics are for 1970-81, not 1970-82. c. Services include the unallocated share of GDP d. Based on net material product

Table 3. Structure of production

	GDP ^a		Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)							
	(millions of dollars)		Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^b		Services	
	1960 ^c	1982 ^d	1960 ^c	1982 ^d	1960 ^c	1982 ^d	1960 ^c	1982 ^d	1960 ^c	1982 ^d
Low-income economies			49 ..	37 ..	26 ..	32 ...	13 ..	14 ..	25 ..	31 ..
China and India			48 ..	36 ..	28 ..	35 ..			24 ..	29 ..
Other low-income			48 ..	44 ..	13 ..	16 ..	9 ..	9 ..	39 ..	40 ..
1 Chad	180	400	52	64	11	7	4	4	37	29
2 Bangladesh	3,170	10,940	57	47	7	14	5	7	36	39
3 Ethiopia	900	4,010	65	49	12	16	6	11	23	36
4 Nepal	410	2,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Mali	270	1,030	55	43	10	10	5	5	35	47
6 Burma	1,280	5,900	33	48	12	13	8	9	55	39
7 Zaire	130	5,380	30	32	27	24	13	3	43	44
8 Malawi	160	1,320	50	..	10	..	5	..	40	..
9 Upper Volta	200	1,000	55	41	16	16	9	12	31	43
10 Uganda	540	8,630	52	82	12	4	9	4	36	14
11 India	29,550	150,760	50	33	20	26	14	16	30	41
12 Rwanda	120	1,260	80	46	6	22	1	16	14	32
13 Burundi	190	1,110	..	56	..	17	..	10	..	27
14 Tanzania	550	4,530	57	52	11	15	5	9	32	33
15 Somalia	160	..	71	..	8	..	3	..	21	..
16 Haiti	270	1,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Benin	160	830	55	44	8	13	3	7	37	43
18 Central African Rep	110	660	51	35	11	19	3	8	38	46
19 China	42,770	260,400	47 ^e	37	33 ^e	41	..	..	20 ^e	22
20 Guinea	400	1,750	..	41	..	23	..	2	..	36
21 Niger	250	1,560	69	31	9	30	4	8	22	39
22 Madagascar	540	2,900	37	41	10	15	4	..	53	44
23 Sri Lanka	1,500	4,400	32	27	20	27	15	15	48	46
24 Togo	120	800	55	23	15	29	8	6	30	48
25 Ghana	1,220	31,220	41	51	10	8	..	5	49	41
26 Pakistan	3,500	24,660	46	31	16	25	12	17	38	44
27 Kenya	730	5,340	38	33	18	22	9	13	44	45
28 Sierra Leone	..	1,130	..	32	..	20	..	5	..	48
29 <i>Afghanistan</i>	1,190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 <i>Bhutan</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 <i>Kampuchea, Dem</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 <i>Lao PDR</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 <i>Mozambique</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 <i>Viet Nam</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies			24 ..	15 ..	30 ..	38 ..	21 ..	20 ..	46 ..	47 ..
Oil exporters			27 ..	14 ..	25 ..	40 ..	14 ..	17 ..	48 ..	46 ..
Oil importers			23 ..	17 ..	32 ..	35 ..	22 ..	23 ..	45 ..	48 ..
Lower middle-income			37 ..	23 ..	22 ..	35 ..	15 ..	17 ..	41 ..	42 ..
35 Sudan	1,160	9,290	..	36	..	14	..	7	..	50
36 Mauritania	90	640	44	29	21	25	3	8	35	46
37 Yemen, PDR	..	630	..	12	..	27	..	..	..	61
38 Liberia	220	950	..	36	..	28	..	7	..	36
39 Senegal	610	2,510	24	22	17	25	12	15	59	53
40 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	3,210	..	26	..	17	..	7	..	56
41 Lesotho	30	300	..	23	..	22	..	6	..	55
42 Bolivia	460	7,160	26	17	25	27	15	14	49	56
43 Indonesia	8,670	90,160	54	26	14	39	8	13	32	35
44 Zambia	680	3,830	11	14	63	36	4	19	26	50
45 Honduras	300	2,520	37	27	19	27	13	17	44	46
46 Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,880	26,400	30	20	24	34	20	27	46	46
47 El Salvador	570	3,680	32	22	19	20	15	15	49	58
48 Thailand	2,550	36,790	40	22	19	28	13	19	41	50
49 Papua New Guinea	230	2,350	49	..	13	..	4	..	38	..
50 Philippines	6,960	39,850	26	22	28	36	20	24	46	42
51 Zimbabwe	780	5,900	18	15	35	35	17	25	47	50
52 Nigeria	3,150	71,720	63	22	11	39	5	6	26	39
53 Morocco	2,040	14,700	23	18	26	31	16	16	51	51
54 Cameroon	550	7,370	..	27	..	31	..	11	..	42
55 Nicaragua	340	2,940	24	21	21	32	16	26	55	47
56 Ivory Coast	570	7,560	43	26	14	23	7	12	43	51
57 Guatemala	1,040	8,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Congo, People's Rep	130	2,170	23	6	17	52	10	5	60	42
59 Costa Rica	510	2,580	26	25	20	27	14	20	54	48
60 Peru	2,410	21,620	18	8	33	39	24	24	49	53
61 Dominican Rep.	720	7,230	27	18	23	28	17	16	50	54
62 Jamaica	700	3,180	10	7	36	32	15	16	54	61
63 Ecuador	970	12,330	26	11	20	40	16	12	54	49
64 Turkey	8,810	49,980	41	21	21	31	13	22	38	48

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

	GDP ^a		Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)							
	(millions of dollars)		Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^b		Services	
	1960 ^c	1982 ^d	1960 ^c	1982 ^d	1960 ^c	1982 ^d	1960 ^c	1982 ^d	1960 ^c	1982 ^d
65 Tunisia	770	7,090	24	15	18	36	8	13	58	49
66 Colombia	3,780	34,970	34	26	26	31	17	21	40	42
67 Paraguay	300	5,850	36	26	20	26	17	16	44	48
68 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	830	..	11	..	20	..	13	..	69	..
72 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income			18 ..	11 ..	33 ..	41 ..	25 ..	22 ..	49 ..	48 ..
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	890	15,240	..	19	..	31	..	..	..	50
74 Jordan	..	3,500	..	7	..	29	..	14	..	64
75 Malaysia	2,290	25,870	36	23	18	30	9	18	46	47
76 Korea, Rep. of	3,810	68,420	37	16	20	39	14	28	43	45
77 Panama	420	4,190	17	..	18	..	10	..	65	..
78 Chile	3,910	24,140	9	6	35	34	21	20	56	60
79 Brazil	14,540	248,470	16	..	35	..	26	..	49	..
80 Mexico	12,040	171,270	16	7	29	38	19	21	55	55
81 Algeria	2,740	44,930	16	6	35	55	8	10	49	39
82 Portugal	2,340	21,290	25	12	36	44	29	35	39	44
83 Argentina	12,170	64,450	16	..	38	..	32	..	46	..
84 Uruguay	1,120	9,790	19	8	28	33	21	26	53	59
85 South Africa	6,980	74,330	12	..	40	..	21	..	48	..
86 Yugoslavia	9,860	68,000	24	13	45	45	36	32	31	42
87 Venezuela	7,570	69,490	6	6	22	42	..	16	72	52
88 Greece	3,110	33,950	23	19	26	29	16	18	51	52
89 Israel	2,030	20,490	11	5	32	35	23	..	57	60
90 Hong Kong	950	24,440	4	..	39	..	26	..	57	..
91 Singapore	700	14,650	4	1	18	37	12	26	78	62
92 Trinidad and Tobago	470	6,970	8	2	45	52	24	13	47	46
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	4,120	..	29	..	33	..	11	..	38	..
94 Iraq	1,580	..	17	..	51	..	10	..	32	..
High-income oil exporters				1 ..		74 ..		4 ..		25 ..
95 Oman	50	7,110	74	..	8	..	1	..	18	..
96 Libya	310	28,360	..	2	..	68	..	3	..	30
97 Saudi Arabia	..	153,590	..	1	..	77	..	4	..	22
98 Kuwait	..	20,060	..	1	..	61	..	7	..	38
99 United Arab Emirates	..	29,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies			6 ..	3 ..	40 ..	36 ..	30 ..	24 ..	54 ..	61 ..
100 Ireland	1,770	17,180	22	..	26	..	..	..	52	..
101 Spain	11,430	181,250	..	6	..	34	..	22	..	60
102 Italy	37,190	344,580	12	6	41	41	31	29	47	53
103 New Zealand	3,940	23,820	..	10	..	33	..	25	..	57
104 United Kingdom	71,440	473,220	3	2	43	33	32	19	54	65
105 Austria	6,270	66,640	11	4	47	39	35	27	42	57
106 Japan	44,000	1,061,920	13	4	45	42	34	30	42	54
107 Belgium	11,280	85,240	6	2	41	35	30	25	53	63
108 Finland	5,010	48,930	17	8	35	35	23	24	48	57
109 Netherlands	11,580	136,520	9	4	46	33	34	24	45	63
110 Australia	16,370	164,210	12	6	40	35	28	20	48	59
111 Canada	39,930	289,570	6	4	34	29	23	16	60	67
112 France	60,060	537,260	11	4	39	34	29	25	50	62
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	72,100	662,990	6	2	53	46	40	35	41	52
114 Denmark	5,960	57,000	11	5	31	24	21	17	58	71
115 United States	505,300	3,009,600	4	3	38	33	29	22	58	64
116 Sweden	13,950	98,770	7	3	40	31	27	21	53	66
117 Norway	4,630	56,080	9	4	33	41	21	15	58	55
118 Switzerland	8,550	96,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East European nonmarket economies										
119 Hungary ^f	..	20,710	28	21	39	45	..	..	33	34
120 Romania	..	53,020	..	18	..	57	..	..	..	25
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. See the technical notes. b. 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. c. Figures in italics are for 1961, not 1960. d. Figures in italics are for 1981, not 1982. e. Based on net material product. f. 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	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b
Low-income economies	4.5	5.0	3.2	3.3	4.9	3.3
China and India			3.2	3.7	7.3	5.9
Other low-income	4.6	4.2	3.2	3.3	4.6	3.2
1 Chad	4.4	-3.8	-0.7	-1.8	2.3	-5.4
2 Bangladesh	c	c	3.4	4.2	11.2	2.9
3 Ethiopia	8.1	7.7	4.3	2.7	5.7	0.7
4 Nepal						
5 Mali	6.2	6.5	2.8	4.4	4.9	3.1
6 Burma	c	c	2.8	4.5	3.6	9.4
7 Zaire	8.5	1.0	3.5	-3.3	9.6	5.7
8 Malawi	4.6	8.0	3.7	4.1	15.4	2.0
9 Upper Volta		8.7		2.8		3.2
10 Uganda	c	c	5.6	-4.0	7.5	-8.0
11 India	-0.2	7.3	3.9	2.2	4.8	5.3
12 Rwanda	1.1	11.8	4.3	3.2	3.5	14.9
13 Burundi	19.2	4.2	3.2	3.3	4.3	15.0
14 Tanzania	c	c	6.6	4.4	9.8	3.4
15 Somalia	3.7		0.4		4.3	
16 Haiti	c	c	-1.0	4.7	1.7	8.0
17 Benin	1.7	2.6	4.9	3.1	4.2	12.2
18 Central African Rep	2.2	-2.9	3.0	2.7	1.3	-7.5
19 China	c	c	2.5	5.1	9.8	6.4
20 Guinea						
21 Niger	2.0	2.4	3.9	3.4	3.0	6.6
22 Madagascar	3.0	2.0	1.9	-0.5	5.4	-1.4
23 Sri Lanka	c	c	2.1	2.6	6.6	11.0
24 Togo	6.7	9.4	7.6	4.0	11.1	6.3
25 Ghana	7.2	5.7	1.7	-0.4	-3.1	-5.1
26 Pakistan	7.3	4.0	7.1	5.3	6.9	3.3
27 Kenya	10.0	8.4	2.9	5.9	10.3	2.1
28 Sierra Leone		-2.2		3.5		-1.1
29 Afghanistan	c		2.0		-1.0	
30 Bhutan						
31 Kampuchea, Dem	2.6		3.2		0.3	
32 Lao PDR						
33 Mozambique						
34 Viet Nam						
Middle-income economies	6.2	6.3	5.2	5.2	7.6	6.6
Oil exporters	6.3	9.6	4.8	7.3	4.3	10.7
Oil importers	6.0	6.2	5.4	4.6	8.2	5.6
Lower middle-income	5.9	6.4	4.8	4.6	7.6	6.6
35 Sudan	12.1	2.3	-2.5	7.8	3.2	9.0
36 Mauritania	()	8.1	2.6	3.1	-2.0	6.6
37 Yemen, PDR						
38 Liberia	5.6	2.5	0.7	3.1	-3.9	2.1
39 Senegal	-0.2	6.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	1.8
40 Yemen Arab Rep		12.3		8.7		22.2
41 Lesotho	()	15.5	6.5	8.0	20.7	19.6
42 Bolivia	8.9	5.3	3.8	4.8	9.6	-1.9
43 Indonesia	0.9	11.9	4.1	9.0	4.6	13.7
44 Zambia	11.0	1.0	6.8	3.0	10.6	-10.5
45 Honduras	5.3	6.4	4.8	4.3	10.2	4.7
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	c	c	6.7	6.6	3.1	15.5
47 El Salvador	6.4	5.0	5.7	2.4	3.5	1.4
48 Thailand	9.7	9.1	7.0	6.1	15.8	6.4
49 Papua New Guinea	6.0	-1.3	5.7	3.3	23.2	-3.2
50 Philippines	5.1	6.2	4.7	4.9	8.2	9.3
51 Zimbabwe		9.9		2.9		2.5
52 Nigeria	10.0	11.7	0.6	5.6	7.4	8.8
53 Morocco	4.4		4.1		8.8	
54 Cameroon	6.1	4.7	2.7	6.1	9.3	9.4
55 Nicaragua	2.2	10.6	7.6	()	10.9	-2.1
56 Ivory Coast	11.8	9.8	8.0	5.3	12.7	10.1
57 Guatemala	4.7	6.5	4.7	4.6	7.9	5.6
58 Congo, People's Rep	5.4	6.3	1.9	0.3	1.1	12.2
59 Costa Rica	8.0	5.3	6.0	3.5	7.1	2.9
60 Peru	6.3	4.8	7.1	3.1	1.0	3.4
61 Dominican Rep	1.9	4.8	6.3	5.9	11.4	7.1
62 Jamaica	8.6	5.4	3.0	-1.5	7.8	-7.6
63 Ecuador		12.4		7.3		8.8
64 Turkey	6.7	5.9	5.1	3.6	8.8	5.6

Note: For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes

	Average annual growth rate (percent)					
	Public consumption		Private consumption		Gross domestic investment	
	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b	1960-70 ^a	1970-82 ^b
65 Tunisia	5.2	8.7	2.3	8.5	4.2	10.9
66 Colombia	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.5	6.7
67 Paraguay	6.9	7.1	5.3	7.6	6.8	17.2
68 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Korea, Dem. Rep	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	5.9	..	4.4	..	6.2	..
72 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	7.0	6.3	5.5	6.1	7.6	7.3
73 Syrian Arab Rep	..	..	..	..	..	..
74 Jordan	..	10.6	..	8.8	..	21.6
75 Malaysia	7.5	10.5	4.2	7.2	7.5	11.4
76 Korea, Rep of	5.5	7.4	7.0	6.8	23.6	11.0
77 Panama	7.8	5.2	6.4	4.6	12.4	1.0
78 Chile	5.1	1.7	3.7	1.0	9.9	0.4
79 Brazil	3.7	7.1	5.4	8.0	6.1	6.5
80 Mexico	8.8	8.2	7.0	5.9	9.9	8.0
81 Algeria	1.5	10.8	2.3	9.3	-0.2	11.0
82 Portugal	7.7	8.2	5.5	3.8	7.7	2.3
83 Argentina	1.1	3.4	4.5	1.2	4.0	1.0
84 Uruguay	4.4	3.9	1.3	1.4	-1.8	10.6
85 South Africa	7.0	..	6.2	..	9.4	..
86 Yugoslavia	0.6	3.6	9.5	5.2	4.7	6.3
87 Venezuela	6.3	6.0	5.0	8.5	7.6	4.9
88 Greece	6.6	6.3	7.1	4.2	10.4	0.9
89 Israel	13.8	2.7	7.3	5.2	5.7	-0.7
90 Hong Kong	8.6	10.3	8.6	10.0	6.9	13.6
91 Singapore	12.6	6.2	5.4	6.2	20.5	8.7
92 Trinidad and Tobago	c	c	4.8	8.3	-2.3	10.5
93 Iran Islamic Rep	16.0	..	10.0	..	12.2	..
94 Iraq	8.1	..	4.9	..	3.0	..
High-income oil exporters	..	12.9	..	18.7	..	17.5
95 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Libya	..	15.6	..	18.7	..	10.7
97 Saudi Arabia	..	c	..	19.6	..	35.5
98 Kuwait	..	10.1	..	13.1	..	17.5
99 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies	4.2	3.2	4.3	2.7	5.8	0.6
100 Ireland	3.9	5.4	3.8	2.5	9.0	4.2
101 Spain	3.8	5.1	7.0	3.3	11.3	0.7
102 Italy	4.1	2.6	6.1	2.7	3.7	0.6
103 New Zealand	3.6	2.9	3.3	1.5	3.2	-0.1
104 United Kingdom	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.4	5.1	0.3
105 Austria	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.3	5.9	2.0
106 Japan	6.2	4.5	9.0	4.1	14.6	3.3
107 Belgium	5.7	3.9	3.8	3.4	6.0	0.2
108 Finland	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.7	4.1	0.1
109 Netherlands	2.8	2.6	5.9	2.9	7.4	-1.3
110 Australia	7.1	5.0	5.0	2.7	6.7	1.1
111 Canada	6.2	2.3	4.9	3.9	5.8	3.3
112 France	4.0	3.1	5.3	3.8	7.7	1.3
113 Germany, Fed Rep	4.1	3.2	4.6	2.5	4.1	1.1
114 Denmark	5.9	4.0	4.1	1.7	5.9	-2.0
115 United States	4.2	1.0	4.4	3.4	5.0	1.3
116 Sweden	5.4	3.2	3.5	1.7	5.3	-0.8
117 Norway	6.2	4.0	3.7	4.8	5.0	-0.3
118 Switzerland	4.8	1.7	4.3	1.4	3.9	-0.6
East European nonmarket economies	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Hungary	c	4.0	3.1	3.8	7.8	4.1
120 Romania	..	..	..	..	11.2	7.4
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Figures in italics are for 1961-70, not 1960-70. b. Figures in italics are for 1970-81, not 1970-82. 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	1982 ^b	1960 ^a	1982 ^b	1960 ^a	1982 ^b	1960 ^a	1982 ^b	1960 ^a	1982 ^b	1960 ^a	1982 ^b
Low-income economies	8	11	78	73	19	21	18	21	7	9	-1	-3
China and India			77	69	21	27	20	27	1	3	-1	11
Other low-income	10	11	82	85	13	13	10	5	17	11	3	-8
1 Chad	13	23	82	102	11	9	5	-25	23	35	-6	-34
2 Bangladesh	6	8	86	95	7	14	8	-3	10	8	1	-17
3 Ethiopia	8	16	81	81	12	11	11	3	9	12	-1	-8
4 Nepal		c		91		15		9		11		-6
5 Mali	12	25	79	79	14	15	9	-4	12	19	-5	-19
6 Burma	c	c	89	85	12	23	11	15	20	6	-1	-8
7 Zaire	18	c	61	90	12	16	21	10	55	29	9	-6
8 Malawi	17	16	87	71	10	20	-4	13	18	21	-14	-7
9 Upper Volta	10	20	94	89	9	15	-4	-9	9	14	-13	-24
10 Uganda	9	c	75	95	11	8	16	5	26	5	5	-3
11 India	7	11	79	67	17	25	14	22	5	6	-3	-3
12 Rwanda	10	17	82	75	6	22	8	8	12	12	2	-14
13 Burundi	3	13	92	86	6	14	5	1	13	9	-1	-13
14 Tanzania	9	22	72	70	14	20	19	8	30	11	5	-12
15 Somalia	8		86		10		6		13		-4	
16 Haiti	c	c	93	98	9	11	7	2	20	15	-2	-9
17 Benin	16	13	75	87	15	37	9	()	12	30	-6	-37
18 Central African Rep.	19	12	72	97	20	9	9	-9	23	18	-11	-18
19 China	c	c	76	70	23	28	24	30	4	10	1	2
20 Guinea		17		66		13		17		28		4
21 Niger	9	9	79	79	12	26	12	12	9	21	()	-14
22 Madagascar	20	15	75	81	11	14	5	4	12	13	-6	-10
23 Sri Lanka	13	8	78	80	14	31	9	12	44	27	-5	-19
24 Togo	8	17	88	78	11	26	4	5	19	28	-7	-21
25 Ghana	10	7	73	92	24	1	17	1	28	2	-7	()
26 Pakistan	11	10	84	85	12	17	5	5	8	10	-7	-12
27 Kenya	11	19	72	64	20	22	17	17	31	25	-3	-5
28 Sierra Leone		9		92		12		-1		14		-13
29 Afghanistan	c		87		16		13		4		-3	
30 Bhutan												
31 Kampuchea, Dem.												
32 Lao PDR												
33 Mozambique												
34 Viet Nam												
Middle-income economies	11	14	70	68	20	24	19	21	17	23	-1	-3
Oil exporters	11	13	70	64	18	25	19	24	21	24	1	1
Oil importers	11	15	70	71	20	23	19	19	15	22	-1	-1
Lower middle-income	10	13	76	70	15	23	14	17	15	20	-1	-8
35 Sudan	8	13	81	89	9	16	11	-2	15	9	2	-18
36 Mauritania	25	31	71	64	38	41	4	5	15	43	-34	-36
37 Yemen, PDR												
38 Liberia	7	23	58	57	28	22	35	20	39	46	7	-2
39 Senegal	17	20	68	74	16	20	15	6	40	31	-1	-14
40 Yemen Arab Rep		27		95		43		-22		10		-64
41 Lesotho	17	31	108	146	2	29	-25	-77	12	14	-27	-106
42 Bolivia	7	13	86	73	14	14	7	14	13	14	-7	()
43 Indonesia	12	10	80	71	8	23	8	19	13	22	()	-4
44 Zambia	11	30	48	65	25	17	41	5	56	27	16	-12
45 Honduras	11	13	77	72	14	16	12	15	21	27	-2	-1
46 Egypt, Arab Rep.	17	21	71	64	13	30	12	15	20	32	-1	-15
47 El Salvador	10	15	79	80	15	11	11	5	20	22	-4	-6
48 Thailand	10	13	76	66	16	21	14	21	17	25	-2	()
49 Papua New Guinea	28	27	71	66	13	29	1	7	16	36	-12	-22
50 Philippines	8	9	76	70	16	29	16	21	11	16	()	-8
51 Zimbabwe	11	20	67	59	23	27	22	21			-1	-6
52 Nigeria	6	13	87	71	13	25	7	16	14	19	-6	-9
53 Morocco	12	22	77	70	10	23	11	8	24	20	1	-15
54 Cameroon		8		65		25		27		31		2
55 Nicaragua	9	24	79	69	15	19	12	7	24	15	-3	-12
56 Ivory Coast	10	18	73	58	15	24	17	24	37	39	2	()
57 Guatemala	8	8	84	82	10	14	8	10	13	15	-2	-4
58 Congo, People's Rep	15	15	97	37	53	56	-12	48	21	55	-65	-8
59 Costa Rica	10	15	77	58	18	23	13	27	21	43	-5	4
60 Peru	9	15	63	71	25	17	28	14	20	19	3	-3
61 Dominican Rep	13	10	68	74	12	21	19	16	24	14	7	-5
62 Jamaica	7	23	67	69	30	20	26	8	34	40	-4	-12
63 Ecuador	11	13	78	63	14	25	11	24	16	21	-3	-1
64 Turkey	11	11	76	73	16	22	13	16	3	11	-3	-6

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

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	1982 ^b	1960 ^a	1982 ^b	1960 ^a	1982 ^b	1960 ^a	1982 ^b	1960 ^a	1982 ^b	1960 ^a	1982 ^b
65 Tunisia	17	16	76	61	17	33	7	23	20	37	-10	-10
66 Colombia	6	9	73	69	21	26	21	22	16	11	()	-4
67 Paraguay	8	7	76	78	17	26	16	15	18	8	-1	-11
68 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	10	..	85	..	16	..	5	..	27	..	-11	..
72 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	12	15	67	67	22	24	21	23	18	24	1	-1
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74 Jordan	..	25	..	86	..	46	..	-11	..	49	..	-57
75 Malaysia	11	21	62	54	14	34	27	25	54	51	13	-9
76 Korea, Rep. of	15	13	84	63	11	26	1	24	3	39	-10	-2
77 Panama	11	21	78	56	16	29	11	23	31	40	-5	-6
78 Chile	9	15	79	77	14	10	12	8	14	22	-2	-2
79 Brazil	12	c	67	81	22	19	21	19	5	9	-1	()
80 Mexico	6	11	76	61	20	21	18	28	10	17	-2	7
81 Algeria	15	15	60	46	42	38	25	39	31	30	-17	1
82 Portugal	11	16	77	76	19	27	12	8	17	27	-7	-19
83 Argentina	9	18	70	60	22	19	21	22	10	13	-1	3
84 Uruguay	9	13	79	75	18	15	12	12	15	15	-6	-3
85 South Africa	9	..	64	..	22	..	27	..	30	..	5	..
86 Yugoslavia	19	16	49	51	36	34	32	33	14	23	-4	-1
87 Venezuela	14	14	53	61	21	26	33	25	32	25	12	-1
88 Greece	12	18	77	69	19	23	11	13	9	18	-8	-10
89 Israel	18	34	68	60	26	21	14	6	14	37	-12	-15
90 Hong Kong	7	8	87	67	18	29	6	25	82	100	-12	-4
91 Singapore	8	11	95	48	11	46	-3	41	163	196	-14	-5
92 Trinidad and Tobago	9	c	61	69	28	34	30	31	37	36	2	-3
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	10	..	69	..	17	..	21	..	18	..	4	..
94 Iraq	18	..	48	..	20	..	34	..	42	..	14	..
High-income oil exporters	20	20	27	27	26	26	53	53	65	65	27	27
95 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Libya	..	25	..	29	..	32	..	46	..	57	..	14
97 Saudi Arabia	..	19	..	24	..	25	..	56	..	68	..	31
98 Kuwait	..	20	..	50	..	23	..	30	..	59	..	7
99 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies	15	18	63	62	21	20	22	20	12	13	1	11
100 Ireland	12	21	77	57	16	27	11	22	32	62	-5	-5
101 Spain	7	12	72	70	18	20	21	18	10	18	3	-2
102 Italy	13	18	63	62	25	20	24	20	14	27	-1	()
103 New Zealand	11	18	68	61	23	25	21	21	22	29	-2	-4
104 United Kingdom	17	22	66	58	19	18	17	20	21	27	-2	2
105 Austria	13	19	59	57	28	23	28	24	25	42	()	1
106 Japan	8	10	59	59	33	30	33	31	11	15	()	1
107 Belgium	13	19	69	67	19	17	18	13	33	69	-1	-4
108 Finland	12	20	60	55	28	24	28	25	23	32	()	1
109 Netherlands	13	18	59	61	27	18	28	21	48	58	1	3
110 Australia	10	18	65	62	28	22	25	20	15	15	-3	-2
111 Canada	14	21	65	56	23	19	21	23	18	27	-2	4
112 France	13	16	62	67	23	21	25	17	15	21	2	-4
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	13	21	57	55	27	22	30	24	19	31	3	2
114 Denmark	13	28	62	55	26	17	25	17	32	36	-1	()
115 United States	17	19	64	66	19	16	19	15	5	9	()	-1
116 Sweden	16	29	60	54	25	18	24	17	23	33	-1	-1
117 Norway	13	19	59	49	30	26	28	32	41	46	-2	6
118 Switzerland	9	13	62	62	29	24	29	25	29	35	()	1
East European nonmarket economies												
119 Hungary	c	10	74	61	28	29	26	29	..	38	..	1
120 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	23	..	4
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Figures in italics are for 1961, not 1960. b. Figures in italics are for 1981, not 1982 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)		Cereal imports (thousands of metric tons)		Food aid in cereals (thousands of metric tons)		Fertilizer consumption (hundreds of grams of plant nutrient per hectare of arable land)		Average index of food production per capita (1969-71 = 100)
	1970	1982 ^a	1974	1982	1974/75 ^b	1981/82 ^b	1970 ^c	1981	1980-82
Low-income economies			22 774	29 250	5,611	3,885	184	581	110
China and India			14,437	22 767		494	230	772	114
Other low-income			8 337	6 493	4,029	3,391	85	187	97
1 Chad	246	211	50	57	13	25	7	13	95
2 Bangladesh	9,475	11,027	1,719	1,375	2,130	1 076	142	436	94
3 Ethiopia	1,128	1,286	118	273	59	178	4	33	82
4 Nepal	1,012	1,183	19	23	0	10	30	94	83
5 Mali	260	369	281	143	114	67	29	64	83
6 Burma	1,479	2,671	26	14	14	5	34	165	113
7 Zaire	397	479	343	323	(.)	93	8	12	87
8 Malawi	181	311	17	88	(.)	2	52	106	99
9 Upper Volta	217	262	99	98	0	82	3	19	95
10 Uganda	1,926	1,952	37	68	16	49	13	1	86
11 India	28 962	33,565	5,261	2,402	1,582	416	114	338	101
12 Rwanda		394	3	21	19	13	3	3	105
13 Burundi	239	291	7	20	6	9	5	8	96
14 Tanzania	842	1,058	431	360	148	254	30	56	88
15 Somalia	357		42	406	110	175	31	12	60
16 Haiti			83	197	25	90	4	65	85
17 Benin		231	8	115	9	8	33	15	100
18 Central African Rep	120	152	7	29	1	2	11	6	104
19 China	44 235	65,540	9,176	20,365		78	418	1,501	124
20 Guinea		647	63	110	49	41	18	18	89
21 Niger	440	327	155	120	75	71	1	10	88
22 Madagascar	691	729	114	392	7	78	56	23	94
23 Sri Lanka	841	1,178	951	481	271	195	496	769	154
24 Togo	145	183	6	61	0	5	3	24	89
25 Ghana	2,358	2,279	177	211	43	46	9	112	72
26 Pakistan	3 258	4,406	1,274	361	619	368	168	531	105
27 Kenya	706	1,247	15	194	2	115	224	344	88
28 Sierra Leone	192	236	72	124	10	29	13	19	81
29 Afghanistan			5	75	10	93	24	46	96
30 Bhutan			23	32	0	1	(.)	11	107
31 Kampuchea, Dem			223	75	226	44	13	62	55
32 Lao PDR			53	27	13	(.)	4	45	122
33 Mozambique			62	298	34	126	27	117	68
34 Viet Nam			1,854	322	6	41	512	409	114
Middle-income economies			41 418	56 303	2 390	4 463	306	425	111
Oil exporters			17 841	30 522	1 074	2 225	145	330	104
Oil importers			23 577	25 781	1 316	2 238	238	470	116
Lower middle-income			16 901	27 423	1 541	3 924	167	375	109
35 Sudan	1,367	2,127	125	611	50	185	31	60	87
36 Mauritania	117	152	115	219	48	86	6	(.)	73
37 Yemen, PDR			149	271	38	25	(.)	88	92
38 Liberia	142	205	42	109	3	42	55	92	88
39 Senegal	491	625	341	492	28	77	20	47	93
40 Yemen Arab Rep.	221	401	158	560	0	13	1	43	93
41 Lesotho	48	46	49	111	14	34	17	151	84
42 Bolivia	348	550	207	293	22	44	13	20	100
43 Indonesia	7,896	12,593	1,919	1,912	301	107	119	744	117
44 Zambia	278	325	93	225	1	100	71	166	87
45 Honduras	312	422	52	89	31	34	160	176	79
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	2,683	3,878	3,877	6,703	610	1 952	1,282	2,475	85
47 El Salvador	328	374	75	179	4	132	1,048	1,220	97
48 Thailand	3,591	5,837	97	133	0	5	76	177	138
49 Papua New Guinea	345	466	71	164			76	326	99
50 Philippines	3 682	6,342	817	1,287	89	54	214	324	124
51 Zimbabwe	451	685	56	3		(.)	466	682	87
52 Nigeria	9,061	8,563	389	2,280	7	1	3	70	92
53 Morocco	1,725	1,836	891	1,913	75	465	130	239	84
54 Cameroon	732	1,134	81	117	4	11	28	60	102
55 Nicaragua	265	367	44	70	3	103	184	480	77
56 Ivory Coast	876	1,421	172	592	4	1	71	132	107
57 Guatemala			138	105	9	11	224	537	114
58 Congo, People's Rep.	93	108	34	81	2	(.)	112	8	81
59 Costa Rica	338	436	110	164	1	45	1,086	1 514	100
60 Peru	2,232	2,417	637	1,524	37	76	297	375	87
61 Dominican Rep.	667	1,022	252	302	16	59	354	471	104
62 Jamaica	199	196	340	405	1	78	886	718	90
63 Ecuador	628	914	152	327	13	5	123	262	101
64 Turkey	7,691	11,442	1,276	546	70	(.)	166	454	115

Note: For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes

	Value added in agriculture (millions of 1975 dollars)		Cereal imports (thousands of metric tons)		Food aid in cereals (thousands of metric tons)		Fertilizer consumption (hundreds of grams of plant nutrient per hectare of arable land)		Average index of food production per capita (1969-71 = 100) 1980-82
	1970	1982 ^a	1974	1982	1974/75 ^b	1981/82 ^b	1970 ^c	1981	
65 Tunisia	480	816	307	946	1	96	82	180	128
66 Colombia	2,848	4,593	503	886	28	3	310	504	124
67 Paraguay	419	821	71	38	10	1	58	48	111
68 Angola	..	..	149	311	0	68	45	35	77
69 Cuba	..	..	1,622	2,241	..	..	1,539	1,872	113
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	1,108	585	..	..	1,484	3,486	132
71 Lebanon	..	..	354	529	21	11	1,279	1,006	134
72 Mongolia	..	..	28	100	..	..	18	112	95
Upper middle-income			24,517	38,880	849	539	243	470	115
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	595	..	339	426	47	8	67	232	168
74 Jordan	92	132	171	668	63	73	20	53	70
75 Malaysia	2,049	3,738	1,017	1,447	1	..	436	923	150
76 Korea, Rep. of	3,995	5,812	2,679	5,538	234	429	2,466	3,513	125
77 Panama	193	248	63	110	3	3	391	521	103
78 Chile	440	565	1,737	1,425	331	18	317	202	98
79 Brazil	8,737	13,429	2,485	4,492	31	3	169	375	133
80 Mexico	8,501	12,538	2,881	2,194	..	..	246	666	104
81 Algeria	952	1,375	1,816	3,831	54	5	174	262	75
82 Portugal	2,242	2,025	1,860	3,504	0	0	411	767	73
83 Argentina	3,523	4,676	0	0	..	..	24	27	122
84 Uruguay	387	425	70	122	31	0	392	333	109
85 South Africa	..	..	127	302	..	..	425	904	193
86 Yugoslavia	3,584	5,493	992	1,267	..	..	766	1,284	126
87 Venezuela	1,362	1,861	1,270	2,575	..	..	165	388	95
88 Greece	2,851	3,711	1,341	717	..	..	858	1,335	131
89 Israel	..	..	1,176	1,599	53	(.)	1,394	1,996	107
90 Hong Kong	171	166	657	879	..	..	..	..	71
91 Singapore	100	123	682	1,819	(.)	(.)	2,667	6,714	91
92 Trinidad and Tobago	80	65	208	272	..	..	640	417	62
93 Iran, Islamic Rep	3,739	..	2,076	3,183	..	..	76	423	111
94 Iraq	1,172	..	870	2,510	1	..	35	141	87
High-income oil exporters			1 379	7 371			58	467	12
95 Oman	..	..	52	217	..	..	(.)	395	95
96 Libya	126	388	612	849	..	..	64	375	127
97 Saudi Arabia	331	616	482	5,584	..	..	44	602	9
98 Kuwait	20	30	101	439	..	..	(.)	5,000	..
99 United Arab Emirates	..	..	132	282	..	..	(.)	2,812	..
Industrial market economies			65,494	66 103			985	1 191	114
100 Ireland	..	..	631	386	..	..	3,573	6,094	103
101 Spain	7,945	9,689	4,675	7,402	..	..	595	672	126
102 Italy	14,093	15,430	8,100	6,506	..	..	962	1,633	109
103 New Zealand	..	..	92	22	..	..	8,875	10,241	114
104 United Kingdom	5,386	7,297	7,541	3,943	..	..	2,521	3,296	126
105 Austria	1,806	2,325	165	93	..	..	2,517	2,393	129
106 Japan	24,218	25,012	19,557	24,336	..	..	3,849	3,872	91
107 Belgium ^d	1,854	2,120	4,585	6,370	..	..	5,686	4,902	107
108 Finland	3,188	3,017	222	1,030	..	..	1,931	1,938	107
109 Netherlands	3,173	5,313	7,199	4,843	..	..	7,165	7,674	120
110 Australia	4,351	5,107	2	9	..	..	246	279	98
111 Canada	6,743	8,770	1,513	904	..	..	192	419	119
112 France	17,077	20,459	654	2,482	..	..	2,424	2,984	121
113 Germany, Fed Rep	11,567	15,924	7,164	4,977	..	..	4,208	4,184	118
114 Denmark	1,641	2,618	462	377	..	..	2,254	2,330	125
115 United States	46,300	55,400	460	399	..	..	800	1,024	119
116 Sweden	3,133	3,219	301	112	..	..	1,639	1,639	119
117 Norway	1,409	1,676	713	726	..	..	2,471	3,033	127
118 Switzerland	..	..	1,458	1,156	..	..	3,842	4,122	127
East European nonmarket economies			18,543	50 406			635	1 098	107
119 Hungary	1,619	2,551	408	24	..	..	1,485	2,793	147
120 Romania	..	..	1,381	1,305	..	..	559	1,541	152
121 Albania	..	..	48	12	..	..	745	1,114	104
122 Bulgaria	..	..	649	397	..	..	1,446	2,506	127
123 Czechoslovakia	..	..	1,296	681	..	..	2,402	3,327	120
124 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	2,821	3,313	..	..	3,202	3,442	129
125 Poland	..	..	4,185	4,566	..	417	1,715	2,481	93
126 USSR	..	..	7,755	40,108	..	..	437	826	101

a Figures in italics are for 1981, not 1982. b. Figures are for the crop years 1974/75 and 1981/82. 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	1981
	1981 ^a	1981 ^a	1981 ^a	1981 ^a	1981 ^a		
Low-income economies							
China and India							
Other low-income							
1 Chad	49	34	..	..	17	37	21
2 Bangladesh	30	38	4	16	12	647	1,290
3 Ethiopia	27	27	..	2	44	236	349
4 Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Mali	..	..	..	..	..	44	55
6 Burma	31	14	1	4	50	287	456
7 Zaire	..	..	..	..	..	186	163
8 Malawi	54	10	..	..	36	44	81
9 Upper Volta	74	7	..	11	8	67	96
10 Uganda	54	25	..	..	21	222	87
11 India	13	18	20	14	35	10,232	16,190
12 Rwanda	58	..	..	2	40	..	106
13 Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	23	44
14 Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	190	202
15 Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
16 Haiti	35	17	..	1	47	..	..
17 Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
18 Central African Rep.	66	21	(.)	2	11	44	29
19 China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
21 Niger	..	..	..	..	..	54	172
22 Madagascar	27	39	2	10	22	295	272
23 Sri Lanka	46	10	..	..	44	556	714
24 Togo	50	28	..	..	22	30	14
25 Ghana	28	..	..	..	72	591	505
26 Pakistan	46	14	7	16	17	1,492	2,496
27 Kenya	24	10	33	6	27	167	531
28 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	25	37
29 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies							
Oil exporters							
Oil importers							
Lower middle-income							
35 Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	253	421
36 Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	21	36
37 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
38 Liberia	22	..	..	..	78	25	39
39 Senegal	43	15	..	8	34	276	298
40 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	25	102
41 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	3	10
42 Bolivia	..	..	..	..	..	237	390
43 Indonesia	28	8	7	12	45	1,517	5,998
44 Zambia	16	22	10	14	38	319	444
45 Honduras	47	14	1	7	31	138	254
46 Egypt, Arab Rep.	20	22	14	10	34	1,835	4,544
47 El Salvador	..	..	..	..	..	252	270
48 Thailand	31	26	15	3	25	1,675	4,636
49 Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	71	132
50 Philippines	40	11	10	7	32	2,816	5,706
51 Zimbabwe	19	19	10	11	41	564	969
52 Nigeria	33	18	12	11	26	1,191	4,020
53 Morocco	31	12	9	10	38	1,138	1,960
54 Cameroon	41	..	2	7	50	199	477
55 Nicaragua	52	15	..	..	33	262	360
56 Ivory Coast	..	..	..	..	..	398	706
57 Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Congo, People's Rep.	37	5	..	7	51	73	104
59 Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	261	531
60 Peru	27	14	10	11	38	2,911	4,038
61 Dominican Rep.	72	4	1	5	18	483	956
62 Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	429	359
63 Ecuador	27	14	10	7	42	322	887
64 Turkey	24	11	15	12	38	3,678	6,532

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

Distribution of manufacturing value added (percent; 1975 prices)

	Food and agriculture 1981 ^a	Textiles and clothing 1981 ^a	Machinery and transport equipment 1981 ^a	Chemicals 1981 ^a	Other manufacturing 1981 ^a	Value added in manufacturing (millions of 1975 dollars)	
						1970	1981
65 Tunisia	20	20	8	16	36	222	820
66 Colombia	32	15	11	12	30	1,800	3,260
67 Paraguay	34	14	10	4	38	183	430
68 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Cuba	36	16	7	17	30	..	..
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72 Mongolia	23	29	..	5	43	..	..
Upper middle-income							
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	27	32	4	4	33	575	1,318
74 Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	91	286
75 Malaysia	21	8	18	6	47	941	2,918
76 Korea, Rep. of	16	23	18	11	32	2,346	10,542
77 Panama	51	12	2	6	29	204	280
78 Chile	15	5	14	12	54	1,881	2,161
79 Brazil	15	10	24	13	38	18,819	40,673
80 Mexico	19	8	20	12	41	14,592	31,115
81 Algeria	24	16	10	3	47	1,068	3,125
82 Portugal	12	18	22	14	34	3,496	6,109
83 Argentina	12	11	23	13	41	10,693	10,612
84 Uruguay	26	23	11	8	32	726	960
85 South Africa	14	11	18	11	46	..	..
86 Yugoslavia	15	14	20	9	42	4,832	12,605
87 Venezuela	27	6	8	8	51	3,419	5,531
88 Greece	20	26	9	9	36	2,540	4,540
89 Israel	15	12	25	8	40	..	..
90 Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	1,620	4,966
91 Singapore	5	3	55	4	33	827	2,556
92 Trinidad and Tobago	14	4	9	7	66	404	434
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	14	20	10	..	56	2,601	..
94 Iraq	22	22	..	..	56	522	..
High-income oil exporters							
95 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Libya	14	..	..	21	65	154	544
97 Saudi Arabia	4	..	..	..	96	1,726	3,568
98 Kuwait	9	..	..	17	74	368	986
99 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies							
100 Ireland	23	10	13	15	39	..	..
101 Spain	13	14	17	10	46	18,331	28,734
102 Italy	10	15	29	8	38	..	..
103 New Zealand	24	11	16	4	45	..	..
104 United Kingdom	13	8	34	10	35	58,677	52,963
105 Austria	15	9	24	7	45	9,112	13,355
106 Japan	7	5	39	8	41	118,403	252,581
107 Belgium	18	8	27	12	35	14,386	19,164
108 Finland	12	8	25	8	47	5,636	8,919
109 Netherlands	19	4	28	13	36	18,684	23,760
110 Australia	17	7	22	8	46	20,206	25,379
111 Canada	14	7	23	7	49	25,748	36,978
112 France	17	7	33	7	36	75,800	104,907
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	10	5	37	10	38	149,113	182,717
114 Denmark	24	7	25	8	36	5,858	8,139
115 United States	11	6	33	12	38	328,200	446,700
116 Sweden	10	3	35	7	45	16,743	18,138
117 Norway	16	4	27	7	46	5,322	6,309
118 Switzerland	20	8	21	13	38	..	..
East European nonmarket economies							
119 Hungary	11	10	29	10	40	3,244	5,984
120 Romania	12	15	33	12	28	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Bulgaria	25	16	16	6	37	..	..
123 Czechoslovakia	7	9	38	8	38	..	..
124 German Dem. Rep.	18	10	34	9	29	..	..
125 Poland	5	19	32	9	35	..	..
126 USSR	12	11	29	6	42	..	..

a Figures in italics are for 1980, not 1981.

Table 8. Commercial energy

	Average annual energy growth rate (percent)				Energy consumption per capita (thousands of kilograms of oil equivalent)		Energy imports as a percentage of merchandise exports	
	Energy production		Energy consumption		1960 ^b	1981	1960	1981 ^c
	1960-74 ^a	1974-81	1960-74	1974-81				
Low-income economies	6.2 ..	5.7 ..	5.8 ..	5.5 ..	130 ..	253 ..	11 ..	51 ..
China and India	5.9 ..	5.7 ..	5.9 ..	5.7 ..	148 ..	307 ..		
Other low-income	14.3 ..	6.5 ..	4.5 ..	3.7 ..	52 ..	80 ..	10 ..	42 ..
1 Chad			9.8	3.8	7	20	23	
2 Bangladesh		11.7		8.2		35		17
3 Ethiopia	14.1	5.6	14.2	6.2	7	23	11	44
4 Nepal	26.9	7.8	12.6	5.9	3	10		10
5 Mali	47.2	7.0	6.3	5.1	10	21	13	
6 Burma	5.6	10.2	4.3	5.5	41	59	4	
7 Zaire	3.0	12.2	5.0	2.0	65	76	3	
8 Malawi	32.8	9.5		4.5		46		15
9 Upper Volta			7.8	13.1	3	22	38	71
10 Uganda	5.2	-3.2	9.2	-8.0	27	23	5	
11 India	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.6	79	158	11	81
12 Rwanda	23.7	2.3		7.0	10	18		
13 Burundi		30.5		10.6	6	15		
14 Tanzania	10.6	6.7	10.8	2.4	30	50		50
15 Somalia			10.2	19.2	11	90	4	2
16 Haiti	27.1	11.0	3.7	8.3	29	55		
17 Benin			10.0	-1.5	26	38	16	
18 Central African Rep	14.1	3.7	7.7	7.3	20	33	12	1
19 China	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.3	191	412		
20 Guinea	15.9	()	3.4	1.3	35	54	7	
21 Niger			15.1	10.9	3	31	6	23
22 Madagascar	7.2	-5.8	11.4	-5.4	27	41	9	13
23 Sri Lanka	10.1	7.4	4.4	1.7	122	123	8	45
24 Togo		24.2	13.2	16.1	15	125	10	18
25 Ghana		3.0	12.3	-0.1	72	161	7	
26 Pakistan	9.2	9.1	4.8	7.8	97	179	17	52
27 Kenya	9.6	15.0	6.4	2.5	114	147	18	63
28 Sierra Leone			6.8	-0.5	74	121	11	
29 Afghanistan	38.9	-4.7	10.3	2.3	16	48	12	
30 Bhutan								
31 Kampuchea, Dem.						59	9	
32 Lao PDR		24.6	13.5	10.1	11	65		
33 Mozambique	3.2	29.5	6.4	-0.5	76	85	11	
34 Viet Nam		5.3		-0.2		103		
Middle-income economies	12.4 ..	-3.8 ..	8.0 ..	5.4 ..	317 ..	721 ..	9 ..	27 ..
Oil exporters	13.5 ..	-5.6 ..	5.9 ..	6.5 ..	257 ..	593 ..	5 ..	7 ..
Oil importers	7.6 ..	4.5 ..	8.1 ..	4.8 ..	357 ..	824 ..	13 ..	37 ..
Lower middle-income	21.5 ..	2.3 ..	8.4 ..	5.5 ..	146 ..	362 ..	8 ..	27 ..
35 Sudan	29.7	9.6	13.1	-3.9	40	70	8	44
36 Mauritania			20.9	4.2	12	131	39	
37 Yemen, PDR				8.5		791		
38 Liberia	31.9	-0.9	19.8	1.6	66	373	3	24
39 Senegal			1.9	-2.0	381	206	8	77
40 Yemen Arab Rep				17.1		57		
41 Lesotho								
42 Bolivia	17.1	-0.1	6.8	8.2	122	326	4	
43 Indonesia	8.5	5.1	4.4	8.7	88	191	3	8
44 Zambia		4.5		0.2		443		
45 Honduras	29.4	8.1	9.2	3.5	102	206	10	18
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	9.3	20.4	2.6	10.8	197	448	12	10
47 El Salvador	5.1	19.8	7.3	5.9	98	210	6	27
48 Thailand	28.0	8.1	16.5	7.3	44	284	12	43
49 Papua New Guinea	12.3	14.9	17.1	4.6	37	240	7	
50 Philippines	2.9	25.2	9.9	5.6	109	281	9	45
51 Zimbabwe		-2.5		1.4		578		
52 Nigeria	36.6	-2.3	9.2	17.2	20	143	7	
53 Morocco	2.0	4.7	7.9	7.4	118	283	9	50
54 Cameroon	1.1	55.4	4.7	8.5	61	122	7	13
55 Nicaragua	26.5	5.3	10.4	0.3	125	271	12	41
56 Ivory Coast	9.7	35.1	14.9	7.9	50	191	5	21
57 Guatemala	9.9	20.9	6.6	5.0	124	199	12	62
58 Congo, People's Rep	15.8	9.3	5.9	18.5	89	139	25	7
59 Costa Rica	9.5	8.2	10.8	5.5	208	592	7	21
60 Peru	3.5	15.1	6.3	2.4	315	534	4	1
61 Dominican Rep	1.8	-7.0	14.0	-1.2	108	349		40
62 Jamaica	-0.7	-0.1	9.6	0.2	449	1,182	11	51
63 Ecuador	19.1	3.8	8.5	13.6	151	571	2	1
64 Turkey	8.4	4.6	10.4	5.0	170	569	16	83

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

	Average annual energy growth rate (percent)				Energy consumption per capita (thousands of kilograms of oil equivalent)		Energy imports as a percentage of merchandise exports	
	Energy production		Energy consumption		1960 ^b	1981	1960	1981 ^c
	1960-74 ^a	1974-81	1960-74	1974-81				
65 Tunisia	72.2	5.5	9.8	10.0	119	497	15	31
66 Colombia	3.5	2.5	6.3	4.7	355	690	3	25
67 Paraguay		10.4	9.0	7.8	54	172	3	..
68 Angola	35.5	-1.8	13.0	5.2	46	210	..	..
69 Cuba	21.2	5.3	4.7	4.1	624	1,051	6	..
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	9.4	3.0	9.6	3.7	833	2,054	..	..
71 Lebanon	12.7	0.9	7.6	-1.9	512	812	68	..
72 Mongolia	10.4	10.9	..	11.1	364	1,161	..	..
Upper middle-income	9.3	-5.9	7.8	5.3	540	1,209	10	27
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	86.6	2.2	9.0	13.1	218	771	16	..
74 Jordan	..	..	6.8	16.1	130	706	79	101
75 Malaysia	37.5	19.6	9.5	8.3	222	689	2	18
76 Korea, Rep. of	5.9	4.2	14.7	10.4	143	1,104	70	37
77 Panama	14.7	53.6	18.5	4.6	306	2,192	..	125
78 Chile	4.0	0.8	6.2	1.1	569	754	10	20
79 Brazil	8.3	8.4	9.1	5.9	264	740	21	52
80 Mexico	5.8	17.6	7.4	9.3	540	1,340	3	..
81 Algeria	11.2	5.1	8.0	17.6	221	931	14	2
82 Portugal	4.5	0.7	7.8	4.3	363	1,145	17	58
83 Argentina	6.5	4.7	5.5	3.0	808	1,445	14	11
84 Uruguay	3.7	9.3	2.2	2.2	703	853	35	44
85 South Africa	3.6	10.0	5.2	5.0	1,512	2,392	9	(.)
86 Yugoslavia	4.2	4.0	6.7	5.0	659	1,844	8	35
87 Venezuela	1.1	-2.3	3.7	4.4	2,176	2,439	1	(.)
88 Greece	13.5	7.3	11.3	5.0	361	1,699	26	46
89 Israel	41.8	-39.4	9.3	2.1	932	1,847	17	36
90 Hong Kong	..	..	10.4	5.5	443	1,314	5	9
91 Singapore	..	..	9.4	1.6	1,448	4,492	17	44
92 Trinidad and Tobago	2.8	2.3	1.1	7.8	4,420	6,378	35	32
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	14.6	-19.7	11.0	-1.7	522	808	1	..
94 Iraq	5.0	-2.9	5.1	11.8	411	855	(.)	..
High-income oil exporters	17.1	0.9	7.1	..	3,367	..	..	1
95 Oman	44.0	-1.0	..	-2.6	..	914	..	7
96 Libya	29.1	-1.0	15.4	20.9	198	2,309	288	1
97 Saudi Arabia	14.0	4.0	14.6	7.6	874	3,326	1,271	(.)
98 Kuwait	4.5	-6.8	..	1.9	..	6,261	..	(.)
99 United Arab Emirates	37.9	-0.5	..	18.1	..	4,985	..	5
Industrial market economies	4.0	2.2	5.3	1.1	3,141	4,985	12	30
100 Ireland	-0.4	10.8	5.3	4.6	1,218	2,480	17	20
101 Spain	2.9	4.7	8.5	2.5	667	1,902	22	67
102 Italy	2.3	-0.2	8.1	0.8	1,003	2,558	18	41
103 New Zealand	4.0	5.1	5.2	2.0	2,083	3,673	7	20
104 United Kingdom	-0.9	10.8	2.2	-0.8	3,295	3,541	14	14
105 Austria	1.4	1.5	5.5	1.9	1,685	3,398	12	25
106 Japan	-1.4	5.9	11.3	1.5	880	3,087	18	48
107 Belgium	-7.2	2.8	5.1	0.3	2,790	4,636	11	23
108 Finland	3.3	20.6	9.4	5.7	1,304	5,793	11	40
109 Netherlands	16.9	-1.4	9.8	0.1	2,114	4,908	15	25
110 Australia	12.1	4.6	6.5	2.8	2,576	4,908	12	15
111 Canada	8.7	1.8	5.9	2.6	5,151	9,208	9	11
112 France	-1.4	5.3	5.7	1.7	1,964	3,619	16	33
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	-0.6	0.8	4.4	1.4	2,645	4,342	7	23
114 Denmark	-21.6	36.1	5.9	1.0	1,914	3,616	15	26
115 United States	3.3	1.2	4.0	0.7	5,863	7,540	8	36
116 Sweden	3.6	8.5	5.2	1.9	3,122	6,138	16	25
117 Norway	6.8	19.4	6.0	3.9	3,400	8,305	15	13
118 Switzerland	4.2	5.3	6.2	1.7	1,841	3,755	10	14
East European nonmarket economies	5.2	3.6	5.3	3.5	1,983	4,442	..	..
119 Hungary	1.6	1.7	3.8	3.6	1,354	2,863	13	17
120 Romania	5.9	1.9	7.8	4.7	1,056	3,289	..	..
121 Albania	9.7	5.7	7.9	6.4	362	899	..	..
122 Bulgaria	3.3	4.8	9.7	4.6	935	4,164	7	19
123 Czechoslovakia	1.1	0.9	3.2	2.4	2,765	4,773	..	..
124 German Dem. Rep.	0.6	1.6	2.2	2.5	3,173	5,398	..	..
125 Poland	4.0	1.0	4.4	3.7	1,756	3,198	..	20
126 USSR	5.8	4.2	5.5	3.5	2,029	4,736	4	..

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 1980, not 1981.

Table 9. Growth of merchandise trade

	Merchandise trade (millions of dollars)		Average annual growth rate ^a (percent)				Terms of trade (1980=100)	
	Exports 1982 ^b	Imports 1982 ^b	Exports		Imports		1979	1982 ^b
			1960-70	1970-82 ^c	1960-70	1970-82 ^c		
Low-income economies	42,619 t	56,205 t	5.4 m	0.3 m	5.4 m	1.2 m	108 m	87 m
China and India	30,321 t	33,097 t	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other low-income	12,298 t	23,108 t	5.7 m	0.2 m	5.8 m	0.7 m	108 m	87 m
1 Chad	101	132	6.0	-8.6	5.1	-3.6	100	99
2 Bangladesh	769	2,300	8.1	-0.8	7.0	5.5	96	98
3 Ethiopia	404	787	3.7	1.3	6.2	0.2	139	74
4 Nepal	46	252	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Mali	146	332	2.9	6.6	-0.4	6.6	107	102
6 Burma	380	408	-11.6	1.9	-5.6	-2.3	99	86
7 Zaire	569	480	-1.7	-5.6	5.4	-12.4	113	81
8 Malawi	262	314	11.7	5.1	7.6	1.2	111	106
9 Upper Volta	56	346	14.5	9.1	8.1	6.7	113	97
10 Uganda	371	339	6.9	-9.2	6.2	-7.9	103	74
11 India	8,446	14,088	4.7	4.7	-0.9	2.6	118	96
12 Rwanda	90	286	16.0	2.4	8.2	11.5	88	63
13 Burundi	88	214	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Tanzania	480	1,046	3.8	-5.8	6.0	-1.5	105	86
15 Somalia	317	378	2.5	9.1	2.7	3.8	116	111
16 Haiti	380	525	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Benin	34	889	5.2	-4.4	7.5	5.2	115	75
18 Central African Rep	106	91	9.6	2.6	4.5	-0.2	99	90
19 China	21,875	19,009	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Guinea	411	296	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Niger	333	442	5.9	20.8	12.1	11.0	112	89
22 Madagascar	433	522	5.4	-3.6	4.1	-3.4	103	80
23 Sri Lanka	1,015	1,771	4.6	0.1	-0.2	1.8	126	85
24 Togo	213	526	10.5	0.3	8.6	8.6	108	112
25 Ghana	873	705	0.1	-4.7	-1.5	-4.8	136	61
26 Pakistan	2,403	5,396	9.9	4.7	5.4	3.9	119	93
27 Kenya	979	1,683	7.5	-3.3	6.5	-2.7	108	87
28 Sierra Leone	111	298	2.5	-6.6	1.9	-2.6	121	84
29 Afghanistan	373	776	2.7	7.1	0.7	8.1	99	96
30 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	40	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lao PDR	24	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Mozambique	303	792	6.0	-13.3	7.9	-14.5	104	84
34 Viet Nam	188	637	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	329,558 t	380,209 t	5.4 m	2.6 m	5.9 m	3.9 m	99 m	91 m
Oil exporters	149,540 t	144,301 t	4.4 m	-1.3 m	3.6 m	8.7 m	74 m	104 m
Oil importers	180,018 t	235,908 t	6.7 m	4.0 m	7.4 m	1.5 m	102 m	85 m
Lower middle-income	97,855 t	119,668 t	5.3 m	1.6 m	5.8 m	3.3 m	98 m	89 m
35 Sudan	499	1,285	2.1	-5.1	0.5	3.5	98	85
36 Mauritania	232	273	53.8	-0.1	4.6	3.0	101	97
37 Yemen, PDR	580	1,193	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Liberia	531	477	18.5	0.5	2.9	-2.4	121	92
39 Senegal	477	974	1.4	-1.8	2.3	1.3	110	89
40 Yemen Arab Rep.	44	1,987	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Lesotho ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Bolivia	832	496	9.7	-3.9	8.1	3.8	77	76
43 Indonesia	22,294	16,859	3.5	4.4	1.9	12.3	73	108
44 Zambia	1,059	831	2.3	-0.5	9.7	-6.8	118	72
45 Honduras	654	712	10.9	3.4	11.7	0.8	100	81
46 Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,120	9,078	3.9	-0.3	-0.9	9.6	95	105
47 El Salvador	704	883	6.2	2.6	6.4	1.2	99	69
48 Thailand	6,945	8,548	5.2	9.1	11.3	4.3	121	78
49 Papua New Guinea	799	1,029	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Philippines	5,010	8,229	2.3	7.9	7.2	2.1	112	83
51 Zimbabwe	663	704	..	..	..	..	81	105
52 Nigeria	19,484	20,821	6.6	-1.6	1.5	17.2	67	103
53 Morocco	2,059	4,315	2.7	-0.3	3.3	4.7	98	98
54 Cameroon	998	1,205	7.1	4.0	9.2	5.2	119	71
55 Nicaragua	406	776	9.9	1.6	10.4	-1.3	103	64
56 Ivory Coast	2,235	2,090	8.9	2.6	10.0	4.6	119	91
57 Guatemala	1,120	1,362	9.3	5.4	7.2	3.3	92	71
58 Congo, People's Rep.	923	970	6.4	1.4	-1.0	9.1	74	110
59 Costa Rica	872	887	9.6	4.5	10.1	0.1	97	88
60 Peru	3,230	3,787	2.1	4.8	3.6	1.6	99	89
61 Dominican Rep	768	1,256	-2.1	4.0	9.9	1.3	83	82
62 Jamaica	726	1,372	4.8	-3.3	8.2	-6.1	107	85
63 Ecuador	2,341	2,189	2.8	-1.3	11.6	8.6	70	98
64 Turkey	5,685	8,812	..	4.0	..	2.0	125	89

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

	Merchandise trade (millions of dollars)		Average annual growth rate ^a (percent)				Terms of trade (1980=100)	
	Exports 1982 ^b	Imports 1982 ^b	Exports		Imports		1979	1982 ^b
			1960-70	1970-82 ^c	1960-70	1970-82 ^c		
65 Tunisia	1,960	3,294	4.4	-0.1	2.3	8.7	79	99
66 Colombia	3,095	5,478	2.6	2.2	2.4	7.3	90	92
67 Paraguay	330	581	5.4	5.8	7.4	6.7	133	87
68 Angola	1,730	1,001	9.7	-15.8	11.5	0.0	74	104
69 Cuba	1,328	1,415	3.9	2.9	5.5	1.4	90	68
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	843	899	...	...	...	...	...	...
71 Lebanon	923	3,567	15.2	1.0	5.2	3.9	96	92
72 Mongolia	37	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper middle-income	231,703	260,541	5.4	7.1	5.5	7.1	100	96
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	2,026	4,015	3.5	-4.0	4.1	11.3	73	107
74 Jordan	753	3,241	10.8	17.7	3.6	13.5	102	101
75 Malaysia	11,789	12,543	6.1	3.8	2.4	7.3	97	83
76 Korea, Rep. of	21,853	24,251	34.7	20.2	19.7	9.8	127	95
77 Panama	309	1,569	10.4	-7.3	10.5	-3.9	94	84
78 Chile	3,822	3,529	0.7	9.5	4.8	1.5	120	74
79 Brazil	18,627	19,936	5.3	8.8	5.0	1.4	114	84
80 Mexico	21,006	15,042	3.4	8.6	6.4	8.7	77	106
81 Algeria	12,533	10,937	3.7	-0.3	-1.2	10.8	64	106
82 Portugal	4,111	9,313	9.6	...	14.2	...	...	...
83 Argentina	7,798	5,337	3.8	8.3	0.4	1.6	102	90
84 Uruguay	1,023	1,042	2.8	5.9	-3.0	1.9	119	80
85 South Africa ^d	17,597	18,956	5.4	...	8.2	...	101	...
86 Yugoslavia	10,265	13,346	7.7	...	8.8	...	101	...
87 Venezuela	16,443	11,670	1.1	-7.2	4.4	9.2	67	112
88 Greece	4,297	10,023	10.8	9.4	10.8	4.5	98	103
89 Israel	5,017	7,960	13.6	8.8	8.7	1.7	118	93
90 Hong Kong	20,985	23,554	12.7	9.4	9.2	11.9	100	95
91 Singapore	20,788	28,167	4.2	...	5.9	...	102	...
92 Trinidad and Tobago	3,072	3,697	4.9	-6.4	3.2	-5.3	95	97
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	16,379	11,231	12.5	-13.8	11.5	7.5	60	98
94 Iraq	11,210	21,182	5.4	-4.8	1.7	24.1	69	118
High-income oil exporters	133,379	76,211	33.5	-2.9	10.9	19.3	68	114
95 Oman	4,421	2,682	...	...	...	...	...	...
96 Libya	16,391	15,414	66.9	-8.1	15.6	12.9	67	105
97 Saudi Arabia	79,123	40,654	10.8	2.3	11.0	32.3	67	125
98 Kuwait	16,561	8,042	5.2	-11.2	10.8	15.2	68	115
99 United Arab Emirates	16,883	9,419	56.1	2.4	5.2	23.3	73	113
Industrial market economies	1,148,808	1,212,975	8.5	5.6	9.5	4.3	106	99
100 Ireland	7,982	9,618	7.1	8.1	8.3	5.9	92	86
101 Spain	20,522	31,535	11.5	9.4	18.5	4.4	117	92
102 Italy	73,490	86,213	13.6	5.8	9.7	3.1	107	95
103 New Zealand	5,539	5,825	4.6	3.9	2.9	1.8	112	98
104 United Kingdom	97,028	99,723	4.8	6.0	5.0	3.5	102	97
105 Austria	15,685	19,557	9.6	7.0	9.6	6.1	104	99
106 Japan	138,911	131,932	17.2	8.5	13.7	3.5	125	106
107 Belgium ^e	52,381	58,037	10.9	4.6	10.3	4.5	104	94
108 Finland	13,132	13,387	6.8	4.7	7.0	2.4	112	100
109 Netherlands	66,322	62,583	9.9	4.5	9.5	3.1	102	103
110 Australia	22,022	24,187	6.5	3.8	7.2	5.2	103	100
111 Canada	68,499	55,091	10.0	4.0	9.1	4.3	99	94
112 France	92,629	115,645	8.2	6.1	11.0	6.2	107	98
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	176,428	155,856	10.1	5.6	10.0	5.1	106	100
114 Denmark	15,527	17,162	7.1	4.8	8.2	2.1	107	99
115 United States	212,275	254,884	6.0	5.6	9.8	3.8	111	107
116 Sweden	26,817	27,591	7.7	3.2	7.2	2.3	100	99
117 Norway	17,595	15,479	9.1	6.7	9.7	4.3	86	115
118 Switzerland	26,024	28,670	8.5	3.9	9.0	4.3	109	112
East European nonmarket economies	160,258	150,004	9.4	6.7	8.6	6.0		
119 Hungary	8,767	8,814	9.7	7.4	9.1	5.0	99	97
120 Romania	11,714	9,836	9.4	...	8.8	...	...	...
121 Albania	267	246	...	...	...	...	...	...
122 Bulgaria	1,969	2,281	14.4	11.4	12.9	7.8	...	...
123 Czechoslovakia	15,637	15,403	6.7	6.1	7.0	4.3	...	...
124 German Dem. Rep.	21,743	20,196	8.3	...	8.6	...	...	...
125 Poland	13,249	15,476	-0.3	6.7	-0.4	6.0	99	...
126 USSR	86,912	77,752	9.7	5.6	7.1	8.3	...	...

a. See the technical notes. b. Figures in italics are for 1981, not 1982. c. Figures in italics are for 1970-81, not 1970-82. d. Figures are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland. Trade between the component territories is excluded. e. 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	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b
Low-income economies	9	19	70	31	15	21	11	4	6	25
China and India		20		26		22		6		26
Other low-income	8	16	83	54	4	21	11	1	5	8
1 Chad	3	(.)	94		0		0		3	
2 Bangladesh		(.)		32		56		1		11
3 Ethiopia	0	8	100	91	0	(.)	0	(.)	0	1
4 Nepal		(.)		69		24		0		7
5 Mali	0		96		1		1		2	
6 Burma	4		95		0		0		1	
7 Zaire	42		57		0		0		1	
8 Malawi		(.)		93		5		(.)		2
9 Upper Volta	0	(.)	100	85	0	2	0	6	(.)	7
10 Uganda	8		92		0		0		(.)	
11 India	10	8	45	33	35	23	1	8	9	28
12 Rwanda										
13 Burundi										
14 Tanzania	(.)	10	87	76	0	9	0	(.)	13	5
15 Somalia	0	5	88	94	0	(.)	8	(.)	4	1
16 Haiti	0		100		0		0		0	
17 Benin	10		80		7		(.)		3	
18 Central African Rep.	12	(.)	86	74	(.)	(.)	1	(.)	1	26
19 China		24		23		21		5		27
20 Guinea	42		58		0		0		0	
21 Niger		81	100	17	0	1	0	(.)	0	1
22 Madagascar	4	13	90	79	1	4	1	1	4	3
23 Sri Lanka	(.)	14	99	65	0	16	0	(.)	0	5
24 Togo	3	52	89	33	3	1	0	1	5	13
25 Ghana	7		83		0		0		10	
26 Pakistan	0	7	73	40	23	41	1	1	3	11
27 Kenya	1	36	87	52	0	(.)	0	1	12	11
28 Sierra Leone	15		20		0		0		65	
29 <i>Afghanistan</i>	(.)		82		14		3		1	
30 <i>Bhutan</i>										
31 <i>Kampuchea, Dem.</i>	0		100		0		0		0	
32 <i>Lao PDR</i>										
33 <i>Mozambique</i>	0		100		0		0		0	
34 <i>Viet Nam</i>										
Middle-income economies	30	33	59	24	3	10	1	11	7	22
Oil exporters	18	80	18	13	1	2	11	3	3	2
Oil importers	15	13	68	28	5	14	2	14	10	31
Lower middle-income	20	43	76	39	1	6	11	2	3	10
35 Sudan	0	5	100	94	0	1	0	(.)	0	(.)
36 Mauritania	4		69		1		20		6	
37 Yemen, PDR										
38 Liberia	45	67	55	31	0	(.)	0	1	0	1
39 Senegal	3	52	94	29	1	4	1	4	1	11
40 Yemen Arab Rep		(.)		49		6		25		20
41 Lesotho ^c										
42 Bolivia										
43 Indonesia	33	83	67	13	(.)	1	(.)	1	(.)	2
44 Zambia										
45 Honduras	5	6	93	83	0	2	0	(.)	2	9
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	4	69	84	23	9	7	(.)	(.)	3	1
47 El Salvador	0	7	94	56	3	14	(.)	3	3	20
48 Thailand	7	8	91	65	(.)	10	0	5	2	12
49 Papua New Guinea	0		92		0		0		8	
50 Philippines	10	16	86	39	1	7	0	3	3	35
51 Zimbabwe	71		25		1		(.)		3	
52 Nigeria	8		89		0		0		3	
53 Morocco	38	44	54	28	1	10	1	1	6	17
54 Cameroon	19	33	77	64	0	1	2	(.)	2	2
55 Nicaragua	3	2	95	88	0	1	0	(.)	2	9
56 Ivory Coast	1	8	98	82	0	3	(.)	2	1	5
57 Guatemala	2	2	95	69	1	5	0	2	2	22
58 Congo, People's Rep.	7	90	84	4	(.)	(.)	5	(.)	4	6
59 Costa Rica	0	1	95	67	0	4	0	4	5	24
60 Peru	49	64	50	19	0	8	0	2	1	7
61 Dominican Rep	6	2	92	79	0	(.)	0	1	2	18
62 Jamaica	50	81	45	13	2	1	0	1	3	4
63 Ecuador	0		99		0		0		1	
64 Turkey	8	7	89	56	0	19	0	4	3	14

Note: For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes

Percentage share of merchandise exports										
	Fuels, minerals, and metals		Other primary commodities		Textiles and clothing		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b
65 Tunisia	24	57	66	10	1	15	1	2	8	16
66 Colombia	19	2	79	70	0	8	()	3	2	17
67 Paraguay	0		100		0		0		0	
68 Angola										
69 Cuba	2	5	93	90	1	0	()	0	4	5
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.										
71 Lebanon										
72 Mongolia										
Upper middle-income	38	29	46	18	4	12	2	14	10	27
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	0		81		2		0		17	
74 Jordan	0	33	96	24	0	6	0	2	4	35
75 Malaysia	20	36	74	44	()	3	()	12	6	5
76 Korea, Rep. of	30	2	56	8	8	30	()	22	6	38
77 Panama		24		67		3		()		6
78 Chile	92	65	4	25	0	()	0	2	4	8
79 Brazil	8	14	89	45	0	4	()	18	3	19
80 Mexico	24		64		4		1		7	
81 Algeria	12	99	81	1	0	()	1	()	6	()
82 Portugal	8	9	37	20	18	27	3	13	34	31
83 Argentina	1	8	95	72	0	1	()	5	4	14
84 Uruguay	()	1	71	69	21	13	()	2	8	15
85 South Africa ^c	29	14	42	13	2	1	4	2	23	70
86 Yugoslavia	18	6	45	15	4	11	15	29	18	39
87 Venezuela	74	97	26	()	0	()	0	1	()	2
88 Greece	9	18	81	28	1	20	1	5	8	29
89 Israel	4	2	35	17	8	6	2	19	51	56
90 Hong Kong	5	1	15	2	45	42	4	18	31	37
91 Singapore	1	29	73	15	5	4	7	26	14	26
92 Trinidad and Tobago	82	90	14	2	0	()	0	3	4	5
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	88		9		0		0		3	
94 Iraq	97		3		0		0		0	
High-income oil exporters		98		11		11		1		1
95 Oman		94		1		()		4		1
96 Libya	100	100	0	()	0	()	0	()	0	()
97 Saudi Arabia	95	99	5	()	0	()	0	()	0	1
98 Kuwait		84		1		1		5		9
99 United Arab Emirates										
Industrial market economies	11	12	23	15	7	4	29	37	30	32
100 Ireland	5	3	67	35	6	8	4	22	18	32
101 Spain	21	9	57	20	7	5	2	26	13	40
102 Italy	8	8	19	9	17	11	29	32	27	40
103 New Zealand	()	5	97	74	0	3	()	4	3	14
104 United Kingdom	7	23	9	9	8	4	44	33	32	31
105 Austria	26	5	22	11	10	10	16	27	26	47
106 Japan	11	1	10	2	28	4	23	57	28	36
107 Belgium ^d	15	14	9	12	12	7	13	22	51	45
108 Finland	3	8	50	20	1	7	13	21	33	44
109 Netherlands	15	27	34	24	8	4	18	16	25	29
110 Australia	13	33	79	42	()	1	3	6	5	18
111 Canada	33	26	37	22	1	1	8	28	21	23
112 France	9	8	18	19	10	5	25	34	38	34
113 Germany Fed. Rep.	9	7	4	7	4	5	44	45	39	36
114 Denmark	2	5	63	39	3	5	19	25	13	26
115 United States	10	7	27	23	3	2	35	44	25	24
116 Sweden	10	9	29	12	1	2	31	42	29	35
117 Norway	22	60	34	9	2	1	10	13	32	17
118 Switzerland	2	3	8	4	12	7	30	34	48	52
East European nonmarket economies	18		33		3		34		21	
119 Hungary	6	8	28	27	7	7	38	31	21	27
120 Romania										
121 Albania										
122 Bulgaria	3		75		12		6		4	
123 Czechoslovakia	20	5	11	8	()	6	45	52	25	29
124 German Dem. Rep.										
125 Poland		17		8		7		47		21
126 USSR	24		28		1		21		26	

a. Figures in italics are for 1961, not 1960. b. Figures in italics are for 1980, not 1981. c. Figures are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland. Trade between the component countries is excluded. d. 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	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b
Low-income economies	22	14	7	21	18	12	26	22	27	31
China and India		13		21		11		21		31
Other low-income	24	16	8	21	4	6	21	26	43	31
1 Chad	19	..	12	..	4	..	19	..	46	..
2 Bangladesh	..	20	..	8	..	11	..	21	..	40
3 Ethiopia	..	9	..	23	..	4	..	35	..	29
4 Nepal	..	4	..	18	..	2	..	32	..	44
5 Mali	20	..	5	..	4	..	18	..	53	..
6 Burma	14	..	4	..	9	..	17	..	56	..
7 Zaire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Malawi	..	8	..	15	..	2	..	34	..	41
9 Upper Volta	21	25	4	16	1	3	24	24	50	32
10 Uganda	6	..	8	..	8	..	25	..	53	..
11 India	21	9	6	45	28	8	30	13	15	25
12 Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Tanzania	..	13	..	21	..	3	..	35	..	28
15 Somalia	27	33	4	1	0	4	18	35	51	27
16 Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Benin	17	..	10	..	1	..	18	..	54	..
18 Central African Rep.	15	21	9	2	2	3	26	34	48	40
19 China	..	16	..	()	..	20	..	27	..	37
20 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Niger	24	23	5	15	4	4	18	26	49	32
22 Madagascar	17	14	6	11	3	3	23	40	51	32
23 Sri Lanka	39	19	7	25	5	3	15	23	34	30
24 Togo	16	26	6	8	3	3	32	21	43	42
25 Ghana	19	..	5	..	4	..	26	..	46	..
26 Pakistan	22	14	10	28	2	8	27	23	39	27
27 Kenya	12	8	11	34	8	2	27	28	42	28
28 Sierra Leone	23	..	12	..	5	..	15	..	45	..
29 Afghanistan	14	..	7	..	4	..	14	..	61	..
30 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	15	12	9	21	13	6	28	29	35	32
Oil exporters	19	17	7	9	8	5	27	37	39	32
Oil importers	14	10	10	25	16	7	29	27	31	31
Lower middle-income	16	14	7	21	9	5	28	29	40	31
35 Sudan	17	19	8	19	3	3	14	22	58	37
36 Mauritania	5	..	3	..	3	..	39	..	50	..
37 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Liberia	16	22	4	27	7	2	34	25	39	24
39 Senegal	30	28	5	30	2	1	19	18	44	23
40 Yemen Arab Rep	..	28	..	7	..	1	..	28	..	36
41 Lesotho ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Bolivia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Indonesia	23	11	5	13	10	6	17	36	45	34
44 Zambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 Honduras	13	10	9	16	3	2	24	27	51	45
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	23	34	11	3	16	6	25	28	25	29
47 El Salvador	17	17	6	21	6	4	26	12	45	46
48 Thailand	10	4	11	30	11	8	25	26	43	32
49 Papua New Guinea	30	..	5	..	4	..	23	..	38	..
50 Philippines	15	8	10	30	5	4	36	23	34	35
51 Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Nigeria	14	..	5	..	6	..	24	..	51	..
53 Morocco	27	23	8	27	7	9	19	19	39	22
54 Cameroon	20	9	8	12	3	2	17	34	52	43
55 Nicaragua	9	18	10	20	5	1	22	21	54	40
56 Ivory Coast	18	20	6	22	2	2	27	22	47	34
57 Guatemala	12	6	10	38	7	3	26	16	45	37
58 Congo, People's Rep.	18	19	6	14	1	2	31	23	44	42
59 Costa Rica	13	9	6	16	6	4	26	22	49	49
60 Peru	16	19	5	1	5	4	37	49	37	27
61 Dominican Rep	..	18	..	33	..	3	..	20	..	26
62 Jamaica	22	19	8	33	9	3	24	15	37	30
63 Ecuador	13	9	3	1	9	4	33	49	42	37
64 Turkey	7	3	11	44	16	6	42	22	24	25

Note For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes.

Percentage share of merchandise imports

	Food		Fuels		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b	1960 ^a	1981 ^b
65 Tunisia	20	14	9	21	4	8	23	27	44	30
66 Colombia	8	10	3	14	15	6	43	37	31	33
67 Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	15 ..	11 ..	9 ..	22 ..	15 ..	7 ..	28 ..	29 ..	33 ..	31 ..
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	24	..	8	..	5	..	15	..	48	..
74 Jordan	..	17	..	17	..	3	..	33	..	30
75 Malaysia	29	13	16	17	13	5	14	37	28	28
76 Korea, Rep. of	10	12	7	30	25	15	12	23	46	20
77 Panama	15	10	10	31	1	1	22	21	52	37
78 Chile	..	15	..	18	..	4	..	33	..	30
79 Brazil	14	9	19	51	13	4	36	18	18	18
80 Mexico	4	..	2	..	10	..	52	..	32	..
81 Algeria	26	21	4	2	2	5	14	38	54	34
82 Portugal	15	16	10	24	28	9	26	27	21	24
83 Argentina	3	5	13	11	11	6	44	43	29	35
84 Uruguay	5	7	24	32	46	5	17	32	8	24
85 South Africa ^c	6	4	7	(.)	9	4	37	42	41	50
86 Yugoslavia	11	6	5	24	25	12	37	28	22	30
87 Venezuela	18	17	1	1	10	4	36	43	35	35
88 Greece	11	11	8	22	16	7	44	28	21	32
89 Israel	20	12	7	26	18	7	28	24	27	31
90 Hong Kong	27	12	3	8	16	5	10	23	44	52
91 Singapore	21	7	15	34	38	5	7	28	19	26
92 Trinidad and Tobago	16	13	34	37	7	3	18	22	25	25
93 Iran, Islamic Rep	14	..	1	..	1	..	23	..	61	..
94 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income oil exporters	..	14 ..	..	5 ..	..	2	..	39 ..	..	40 ..
95 Oman	..	13	..	13	..	2	..	39	..	33
96 Libya	13	18	5	1	10	2	40	38	32	41
97 Saudi Arabia	..	14	..	1	..	2	..	40	..	43
98 Kuwait	..	14	..	1	..	2	..	41	..	42
99 United Arab Emirates	..	11	..	11	..	2	..	36	..	40
Industrial market economies	22 ..	11 ..	11 ..	28 ..	24 ..	9 ..	16 ..	33 ..	27 ..	31 ..
100 Ireland	18	13	12	15	11	4	21	27	38	41
101 Spain	16	12	22	43	25	9	22	17	15	19
102 Italy	20	12	14	35	31	11	13	20	22	22
103 New Zealand	8	6	8	20	16	5	29	32	39	37
104 United Kingdom	36	14	11	14	27	10	8	26	18	36
105 Austria	16	7	10	19	20	9	29	27	25	38
106 Japan	17	13	17	51	49	16	9	7	8	13
107 Belgium ^d	15	12	10	20	26	10	21	22	28	36
108 Finland	13	7	10	31	20	7	33	27	24	28
109 Netherlands	18	15	13	26	14	6	22	19	33	34
110 Australia	6	5	10	14	16	4	31	39	37	38
111 Canada	12	7	9	12	12	6	36	47	31	28
112 France	25	10	17	29	25	8	14	22	19	31
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	26	12	8	24	28	9	10	20	28	35
114 Denmark	18	12	12	24	11	7	23	21	36	36
115 United States	24	8	10	31	25	7	10	26	31	28
116 Sweden	13	7	14	25	13	6	26	27	34	35
117 Norway	12	7	9	15	13	7	36	34	30	37
118 Switzerland	18	9	8	12	13	6	21	26	40	47
East European nonmarket economies	..	10 ..	..	22 ..	..	16 ..	..	29	..	27 ..
119 Hungary	8	9	12	17	28	11	28	28	24	35
120 Romania	..	3	..	28	..	27	..	28	..	14
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Czechoslovakia	..	10	..	23	..	14	..	35	..	18
124 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Poland	..	18	..	20	..	10	..	31	..	21
126 USSR	12	..	4	..	18	..	30	..	36	..

a. Figures in italics are for 1961, not 1960 b. Figures in italics are for 1980, not 1981. c. Figures are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland. Trade between the component territories is excluded. d. 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	1982 ^a	1960	1982 ^a	1960	1982 ^a	1960	1982 ^a
Low-income economies	51 ..	52 ..	21 ..	5 ..	1 ..	4 ..	27 ..	39 ..
China and India	39 ..	48 ..	36 ..	6 ..	() ..	4 ..	25 ..	12 ..
Other low-income	66 ..	60 ..	3 ..	4 ..	2 ..	6 ..	29 ..	30 ..
1 Chad	73	44	0	0	0	7	27	49
2 Bangladesh	..	38	..	10	..	1	..	51
3 Ethiopia	69	66	1	3	6	7	24	24
4 Nepal	..	50	..	0	..	()	..	50
5 Mali	93	62	0	1	()	()	7	37
6 Burma	23	35	3	2	()	3	74	60
7 Zaire	89	92	()	()	()	()	11	8
8 Malawi	..	74	..	0	..	0	..	26
9 Upper Volta	4	64	0	0	0	0	96	36
10 Uganda	62	88	0	0	0	2	38	10
11 India	66	61	7	11	2	8	25	20
12 Rwanda	..	61	..	0	..	()	..	39
13 Burundi	..	76	..	0	..	0	..	24
14 Tanzania	74	57	1	4	0	1	25	38
15 Somalia	85	16	..	()	()	68	15	16
16 Haiti	98	97	()	()	0	0	2	3
17 Benin	90	82	2	()	0	0	8	18
18 Central African Rep	83	83	0	()	0	()	17	17
19 China	14	43	61	4	()	2	25	51
20 Guinea	63	87	8	()	()	()	19	13
21 Niger	74	76	0	0	0	0	26	24
22 Madagascar	79	57	1	6	0	()	20	37
23 Sri Lanka	75	46	3	4	0	4	22	46
24 Togo	74	63	0	1	0	()	26	36
25 Ghana	88	77	7	10	()	()	5	13
26 Pakistan	56	40	4	4	2	19	38	37
27 Kenya	77	53	0	1	()	4	23	42
28 Sierra Leone	99	80	0	0	0	()	1	20
29 Afghanistan	48	30	28	50	0	1	24	19
30 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lao PDR	..	15	..	0	..	()	..	85
33 Mozambique	29	54	()	0	()	3	71	43
34 Viet Nam	..	28	..	7	..	()	..	65
Middle-income economies	66 ..	65 ..	7 ..	4 ..	() ..	3 ..	25 ..	28 ..
Oil exporters	68 ..	70 ..	4 ..	1 ..	() ..	2 ..	28 ..	27 ..
Oil importers	68 ..	61 ..	9 ..	6 ..	() ..	5 ..	23 ..	28 ..
Lower middle-income	73 ..	69 ..	7 ..	2 ..	1 ..	2 ..	19 ..	27 ..
35 Sudan	59	38	8	7	4	22	29	33
36 Mauritania	89	95	0	0	0	()	11	5
37 Yemen, PDR	42	53	()	()	2	27	56	20
38 Liberia	100	64	0	1	0	()	()	35
39 Senegal	89	65	0	()	0	()	11	35
40 Yemen Arab Rep	46	27	18	()	()	23	36	50
41 Lesotho ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Bolivia	88	34	0	4	0	0	12	62
43 Indonesia	54	75	11	()	()	()	42	25
44 Zambia	..	74	..	1	..	0	..	25
45 Honduras	77	87	0	0	0	()	23	13
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	26	53	33	13	2	3	39	31
47 El Salvador	88	74	0	()	0	0	12	26
48 Thailand	47	55	2	3	3	4	48	38
49 Papua New Guinea	..	89	..	()	..	()	..	11
50 Philippines	94	73	0	2	()	1	6	24
51 Zimbabwe	..	49	..	1	..	1	..	49
52 Nigeria	95	89	1	2	0	()	4	9
53 Morocco	74	68	3	7	()	2	23	23
54 Cameroon	93	89	1	()	()	()	6	11
55 Nicaragua	91	68	()	6	0	()	9	26
56 Ivory Coast	84	71	0	3	0	()	16	26
57 Guatemala	94	55	0	()	0	3	6	42
58 Congo, People's Rep.	93	87	0	()	0	()	7	19
59 Costa Rica	93	68	()	2	()	()	7	30
60 Peru	84	72	()	2	0	()	16	26
61 Dominican Rep	92	70	0	11	1	()	7	19
62 Jamaica	96	75	0	5	0	()	4	20
63 Ecuador	91	50	1	1	0	()	8	49
64 Turkey	71	42	12	5	()	12	17	41

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

Destination of merchandise exports (percentage of total)

Origin	Industrial market economies		East European nonmarket economies		High-income oil exporters		Developing economies	
	1960	1982 ^a	1960	1982 ^a	1960	1982 ^a	1960	1982 ^a
65 Tunisia	76	73	3	2	2	4	19	21
66 Colombia	94	73	1	4	0	(.)	5	23
67 Paraguay	61	41	0	0	0	0	39	59
68 Angola	64	67	2	(.)	0	0	34	33
69 Cuba	72	43	19	10	(.)	3	9	44
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	21	14	8	1	32	55	39	30
72 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	67	63	6	4	11	4	28	29
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	39	55	19	18	11	9	31	18
74 Jordan	1	5	11	11	26	23	62	61
75 Malaysia	58	51	7	3	0	1	35	45
76 Korea, Rep. of	89	65	0	(.)	0	10	11	25
77 Panama	99	76	0	(.)	0	1	1	23
78 Chile	91	72	(.)	1	(.)	1	9	26
79 Brazil	81	60	6	6	(.)	1	13	33
80 Mexico	93	97	(.)	(.)	0	(.)	7	9
81 Algeria	93	93	0	1	(.)	(.)	7	6
82 Portugal	56	81	2	2	(.)	1	42	16
83 Argentina	75	43	5	22	(.)	(.)	20	35
84 Uruguay	82	39	7	8	0	2	11	51
85 South Africa ^b	71	82	1	(.)	(.)	0	28	18
86 Yugoslavia	48	27	31	50	1	3	20	20
87 Venezuela	62	56	0	(.)	0	(.)	38	44
88 Greece	65	60	21	8	1	11	13	21
89 Israel	76	66	1	1	0	0	23	33
90 Hong Kong	54	77	(.)	(.)	1	3	45	20
91 Singapore	38	40	4	1	1	5	57	54
92 Trinidad and Tobago	80	69	0	(.)	(.)	(.)	20	31
93 Iran, Islamic Rep	62	55	3	(.)	1	10	34	29
94 Iraq	85	47	1	(.)	(.)	(.)	14	53
High-income oil exporters	83	56	11	1	0	11	17	35
95 Oman	..	11	..	0	..	70	..	19
96 Libya	67	80	7	4	0	0	26	16
97 Saudi Arabia	74	66	0	(.)	0	(.)	26	34
98 Kuwait	..	44	..	1	..	5	..	55
99 United Arab Emirates	91	12	0	(.)	0	45	9	43
Industrial market economies	67	66	3	3	(.)	4	30	27
100 Ireland	96	87	(.)	1	(.)	2	4	10
101 Spain	80	58	2	2	(.)	5	18	35
102 Italy	65	64	4	3	2	8	29	25
103 New Zealand	95	65	1	6	(.)	2	4	27
104 United Kingdom	57	70	3	2	2	5	38	23
105 Austria	69	69	13	11	(.)	3	18	17
106 Japan	45	47	2	3	2	8	51	42
107 Belgium ^c	79	83	2	2	1	2	18	13
108 Finland	69	60	19	29	(.)	1	12	10
109 Netherlands	78	83	1	2	1	2	20	13
110 Australia	75	49	3	4	1	3	21	44
111 Canada	90	84	1	3	(.)	1	9	12
112 France	53	66	3	3	(.)	4	44	27
113 Germany, Fed Rep	70	73	4	4	1	4	25	19
114 Denmark	83	79	4	1	(.)	3	13	17
115 United States	61	54	1	2	1	5	37	39
116 Sweden	79	79	4	3	(.)	3	17	15
117 Norway	80	88	4	1	(.)	1	16	10
118 Switzerland	72	69	3	3	1	5	24	23
East European nonmarket economies	19	59	(.)	22	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
119 Hungary	22	24	61	52	(.)	2	17	22
120 Romania	20	..	66	..	(.)	..	14	..
121 Albania	1	..	93	..	0	..	6	..
122 Bulgaria	13	..	80	..	(.)	..	7	..
123 Czechoslovakia	16	19	67	64	(.)	2	17	34
124 German Dem. Rep.	19	..	68	..	(.)	..	13	..
125 Poland	29	27	54	49	(.)	2	17	22
126 USSR	18	..	51	..	(.)	..	31	..

a. Figures in italics are for 1981, not 1982. b. Figures are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland. Trade between the component territories is excluded. c. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 13. Origin and destination of manufactured exports

Origin	Destination of manufactured exports (percentage of total)								Value manufactured exports (millions of dollars)	
	Industrial market economies		East European nonmarket economies		High-income oil exporters		Developing economies		1962 ^a	1981 ^b
	1962 ^a	1981 ^b	1962 ^a	1981 ^b	1962 ^a	1981 ^b	1962 ^a	1981 ^b		
Low-income economies	57	50		11		8		28		
China and India										
Other low-income	61	48	1	6	1	8	37	38		
1 Chad	19		0		6		75		1	
2 Bangladesh		36		8		1		55		448
3 Ethiopia	47	37	2	12	1	7	50	44	2	1
4 Nepal		73		0		()		27		29
5 Mali	33		1		0		66		()	
6 Burma	58		()		0		42		3	
7 Zaire	93		0		0		7		12	
8 Malawi		33		()		()		67		18
9 Upper Volta	19	19	0	0	0	0	81	81	1	11
10 Uganda	15		0		0		85		()	
11 India	56	51	5	18	2	7	37	24	630	4,424
12 Rwanda	90		0		0		10		()	
13 Burundi									()	
14 Tanzania	93	60	0	()	0	1	7	39	16	75
15 Somalia	61	58	0	3	4	11	35	28	()	1
16 Haiti									()	
17 Benin	18		0		0		82		()	
18 Central African Rep.	78	69	2	0	0	0	20	31	3	
19 China										12,298
20 Guinea										
21 Niger	7	30	0	()	0	0	93	70	1	10
22 Madagascar	87	73	0	1	0	()	13	26	5	25
23 Sri Lanka	63	83	2	()	()	1	35	16	6	218
24 Togo	44	9	0	1	0	0	56	90	1	32
25 Ghana	39		11		()		50		12	
26 Pakistan	46	51	()	8	1	13	53	28	97	1,439
27 Kenya	22	12	0	()	2	7	76	81	11	210
28 Sierra Leone	98		0		0		2		21	
29 Afghanistan	96		1		0		3		9	
30 Bhutan										
31 <i>Kampuchea, Dem</i>	30		1		()		70		1	
32 <i>Lao PDR</i>	35		0		0		65		()	
33 <i>Mozambique</i>	31		0		0		69		3	
34 <i>Viet Nam</i>	10		0		0		90		1	
Middle-income economies	50	57	5	7	1	5	43	31		
Oil exporters	61	57	5	3	1	3	27	37		
Oil importers	48	57	5	7	1	5	46	21		
Lower middle-income	53	52	8	3	1	6	38	39		
35 Sudan	37	50	1	16	3	22	59	12	()	4
36 Mauritania	98		0		0		2		2	
37 Yemen, PDR										
38 Liberia	94	47	()	()	0	0	6	53	3	13
39 Senegal	76	24	0	1	0	()	24	75	5	110
40 Yemen Arab Rep		59		0		7		34		12
41 Lesotho ^c										
42 Bolivia	82		0		0		18		4	
43 Indonesia	52	33	1	()	1	5	46	62	2	733
44 Zambia										
45 Honduras	1	33	0	0	0	0	99	67	2	83
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	23	37	35	42	3	6	39	15	69	276
47 El Salvador	1	7	0	0	0	0	99	93	11	181
48 Thailand	51	59	()	()	()	7	49	34	21	1,869
49 Papua New Guinea	97		0		0		3		4	
50 Philippines	91	78	0	()	()	1	9	21	26	2,552
51 Zimbabwe	44		0		0		56		31	
52 Nigeria	91		()		()		9		34	
53 Morocco	52	45	2	9	()	9	46	37	28	655
54 Cameroon	25	77	0	0	0	0	75	23	4	50
55 Nicaragua	55	2	0	()	0	0	45	98	2	47
56 Ivory Coast	61	34	0	()	0	()	39	66	2	262
57 Guatemala	46	4	0	0	0	()	54	96	8	325
58 Congo, People's Rep	88	88	0	0	0	0	12	12	14	64
59 Costa Rica	78	11	0	()	0	()	22	89	9	322
60 Peru	53	45	0	2	0	()	47	53	5	386
61 Dominican Rep	98	80	0	0	0	0	2	20	4	186
62 Jamaica	73	74	0	8	0	1	27	17	20	611
63 Ecuador	46		0		0		54		2	
64 Turkey	73	40	17	3	()	21	10	36	4	1,748

Note: For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes

Origin	Destination of manufactured exports (percentage of total)								Value manufactured exports (millions of dollars)	
	Industrial market economies		East European nonmarket economies		High-income oil exporters		Developing economies		1962 ^a	1981 ^b
	1962 ^a	1981 ^b	1962 ^a	1981 ^b	1962 ^a	1981 ^b	1962 ^a	1981 ^b	1962 ^a	1981 ^b
65 Tunisia	64	68	0	2	7	7	29	23	10	835
66 Colombia	57	33	0	1	0	(.)	43	66	16	838
67 Paraguay	84	..	0	..	0	..	16	..	4	..
68 Angola	34	..	4	..	0	..	62	..	21	..
69 Cuba	1	..	83	..	0	..	16	..	6	319
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	22	..	4	..	14	..	60	..	11	..
72 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	50	58	5	8	1	5	44	31		
73 Syrian Arab Rep	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
74 Jordan	12	13	10	(.)	32	36	46	51	1	201
75 Malaysia	11	62	0	(.)	(.)	2	89	36	58	2,359
76 Korea, Rep of	83	62	0	0	0	10	17	28	10	19,188
77 Panama	24	11	0	(.)	0	1	76	88	1	31
78 Chile	45	29	0	(.)	0	2	55	69	20	737
79 Brazil	60	43	3	1	0	1	37	55	39	9,465
80 Mexico	71	..	0	..	0	..	29	..	122	..
81 Algeria	50	58	0	36	0	(.)	50	6	23	49
82 Portugal	56	79	(.)	2	(.)	1	44	18	205	2,961
83 Argentina	62	45	3	5	0	1	35	49	39	1,800
84 Uruguay	75	45	13	6	0	(.)	12	49	7	363
85 South Africa ^c	54	..	(.)	..	(.)	..	46	..	317	15,317
86 Yugoslavia	31	25	30	53	1	4	38	18	344	8,574
87 Venezuela	94	59	0	(.)	0	(.)	6	41	158	417
88 Greece	52	53	6	4	3	15	39	28	27	2,266
89 Israel	66	66	3	(.)	0	0	31	34	184	4,590
90 Hong Kong	63	77	0	(.)	1	3	36	20	642	20,076
91 Singapore	4	49	0	1	2	4	94	46	328	11,712
92 Trinidad and Tobago	39	72	0	(.)	0	(.)	61	28	13	315
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	45	..	1	..	3	..	51	..	44	..
94 Iraq	26	..	(.)	..	8	..	66	..	2	..
High-income oil exporters	13	25	0	11	30	23	57	52		
95 Oman	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Libya	68	68	0	(.)	0	(.)	32	32	(.)	58
97 Saudi Arabia	64	12	0	(.)	12	18	24	70	3	721
98 Kuwait	(.)	28	0	(.)	35	21	65	51	11	2,453
99 United Arab Emirates	76	..	0	..	3	..	21	..	33	..
Industrial market economies	63	63	3	3	1	5	33	29		
100 Iceland	..	21	0	(.)	(.)	1	..	..	134	4,820
101 Spain	57	53	1	2	(.)	6	42	39	205	14,320
102 Italy	65	61	5	3	2	10	28	26	3,490	62,769
103 New Zealand	90	72	0	(.)	0	1	10	27	23	1,096
104 United Kingdom	58	62	3	2	2	7	37	29	8,947	70,115
105 Austria	67	67	18	12	(.)	3	15	18	931	13,255
106 Japan	45	47	4	3	1	7	50	43	4,340	146,635
107 Belgium ^d	83	83	2	2	1	2	14	13	3,257	40,574
108 Finland	56	57	31	31	(.)	1	13	11	608	10,052
109 Netherlands	78	79	2	2	1	4	19	15	2,443	33,738
110 Australia	62	30	(.)	(.)	(.)	1	38	69	263	5,268
111 Canada	89	88	(.)	(.)	(.)	1	11	11	1,959	35,573
112 France	63	63	4	3	(.)	4	33	30	5,317	73,675
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	74	70	4	4	1	4	21	22	11,623	151,043
114 Denmark	76	74	8	2	(.)	2	16	22	627	8,888
115 United States	48	54	(.)	(.)	1	6	51	40	13,957	157,217
116 Sweden	76	74	6	3	(.)	4	18	19	1,958	22,694
117 Norway	81	73	2	3	(.)	1	17	23	442	5,533
118 Switzerland	74	69	3	3	1	4	22	24	2,005	24,697
East European nonmarket economies										
119 Hungary	..	23	..	56	..	1	..	20	..	5,591
120 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Czechoslovakia	..	14	..	68	..	2	..	16	..	12,971
124 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Poland	..	17	..	56	..	2	..	25	..	9,983
126 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Figures in italics are for 1963, not 1962. b. Figures in italics are for 1980, not 1981. c. Figures are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland. Trade between the component territories is excluded. d. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 14. Balance of payments and reserves

	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	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a	1982 ^a
Low-income economies									7.3..
China and India									8.1..
Other low-income									3.0..
1 Chad	2	19	..	..	1	()	2	18	2.0
2 Bangladesh	..	-632	..	329	..	..	..	207	0.9
3 Ethiopia	-32	-196	..	..	4	..	72	277	3.6
4 Nepal	..	-86	..	..	..	..	94	268	6.5
5 Mali	-2	-113	6	39	..	2	1	25	0.7
6 Burma	-63	-317	..	..	..	..	98	328	3.9
7 Zaire	-64	-375	2	..	42	..	189	312	1.8
8 Malawi	-35	-78	..	..	9	..	29	29	0.9
9 Upper Volta	9	..	18	..	()	..	36	67	..
10 Uganda	20	-256	..	..	4	..	57	73	0.1
11 India	-394	-2,696	113	2,293	6	..	1,023	8,109	5.4
12 Rwanda	7	-90	1	1	()	21	8	128	4.3
13 Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	37	..
14 Tanzania	-36	-268	..	9	..	..	65	19	0.2
15 Somalia	-6	-177	..	20	5	-1	21	15	0.3
16 Haiti	2	-93	17	95	3	13	4	12	0.3
17 Benin	-1	..	2	..	7	..	16	10	..
18 Central African Rep.	-12	-39	()	..	1	9	1	52	2.3
19 China	..	5,608	..	..	..	..	..	17,142	9.4
20 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Niger	( )	..	..	..	1	..	19	35	..
22 Madagascar	10	-369	..	..	10	..	37	20	0.3
23 Sri Lanka	-59	-574	3	290	()	64	43	380	1.9
24 Togo	3	-152	..	..	1	..	35	173	5.6
25 Ghana	-68	83	..	1	68	21	58	318	4.0
26 Pakistan	-667	-811	..	2,580	31	65	194	1,813	3.0
27 Kenya	-49	-509	..	..	14	60	220	248	1.4
28 Sierra Leone	-16	-158	..	..	8	6	39	8	0.4
29 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	699	..
30 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
33 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	..	..
Middle-income economies									4.7..
Oil exporters									4.6..
Oil importers									4.8..
Lower middle-income									3.9..
35 Sudan	-42	-248	..	131	..	..	22	21	0.2
36 Mauritania	-5	-252	1	2	1	15	3	144	2.7
37 Yemen, PDR	-4	-221	60	411	..	..	59	271	3.4
38 Liberia	..	-79	..	..	..	..	..	8	0.2
39 Senegal	-16	..	3	..	5	..	22	25	..
40 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	-610	..	1,118	..	24	..	558	2.9
41 Lesotho	..	-50	..	..	..	4	..	48	1.2
42 Bolivia	4	-92	()	1	-76	37	46	563	6.4
43 Indonesia	-310	-737	..	..	83	133	160	6,248	3.0
44 Zambia	108	-252	..	..	-297	..	515	157	1.5
45 Honduras	-64	-228	..	..	8	14	20	120	1.4
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	-148	-2,216	29	2,074	..	650	165	1,809	1.9
47 El Salvador	9	-250	..	..	4	..	64	277	2.6
48 Thailand	-250	-1,144	..	616	43	185	912	2,674	3.0
49 Papua New Guinea	..	-487	..	..	..	84	..	374	2.9
50 Philippines	-48	-3,356	..	240	-29	253	255	2,573	2.7
51 Zimbabwe	..	-706	..	2	..	7	59	320	1.7
52 Nigeria	-368	-7,324	..	..	205	358	223	1,927	1.1
53 Morocco	-124	-1,876	63	849	20	79	141	540	1.1
54 Cameroon	-30	-525	()	21	16	1	81	81	0.5
55 Nicaragua	-40	..	..	..	15	..	49	171	..
56 Ivory Coast	-38	15	..	..	31	..	119	23	0.1
57 Guatemala	-8	-379	..	..	29	76	79	351	2.4
58 Congo, People's Rep	..	-320	..	..	..	31	9	42	0.3
59 Costa Rica	-74	-200	..	..	26	33	16	250	2.3
60 Peru	202	-1,644	..	..	-70	59	339	1,987	4.0
61 Dominican Rep	-102	-442	25	190	72	-1	32	171	1.1
62 Jamaica	-153	-403	29	75	161	-16	139	109	0.7
63 Ecuador	-113	-1,002	..	..	89	60	76	797	2.4
64 Turkey	-44	-849	273	2,187	58	150	440	2,645	3.1

Note For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes.

	Current account balance (millions of dollars)		Receipts of workers' remittances (millions of dollars)		Net direct private investment (millions of dollars)		Gross international reserves		
	1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a	Millions of dollars		In months of import coverage 1982 ^a
							1970	1982 ^a	
65 Tunisia	-53	-657	29	372	16	339	60	692	2.1
66 Colombia	-293	-2,265	6	..	39	268	207	5,605	9.0
67 Paraguay	-16	-388	..	1	4	44	18	699	7.2
68 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	6,822	..
72 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income									5.1
73 Syrian Arab Rep	-69	-493	7	140	..	..	57	579	1.5
74 Jordan	-20	-336	..	1,084	..	56	258	1,378	3.8
75 Malaysia	8	-3,445	..	5	94	1,230	667	4,833	3.3
76 Korea, Rep. of	-623	-2,679	33	126	66	-77	610	2,946	1.1
77 Panama	-64	-454	67	13	33	37	16	101	0.2
78 Chile	-91	-2,382	..	..	-79	365	392	2,597	3.9
79 Brazil	-837	-16,332	..	6	407	2,551	1,190	3,997	1.2
80 Mexico	-1,068	-2,778	123	216	323	868	756	1,777	0.6
81 Algeria	-125	85	211	447	45	-1	352	5,915	4.6
82 Portugal	..	-3,227	..	2,607	..	136	1,565	10,540	10.7
83 Argentina	-163	-2,505	6	41	11	266	682	4,504	4.5
84 Uruguay	-45	-235	..	..	..	-14	186	1,422	8.8
85 South Africa	-1,215	-2,855	..	..	318	-573	1,057	3,944	2.0
86 Yugoslavia	-372	-465	441	4,350	..	..	143	1,625	1.0
87 Venezuela	-104	-3,456	..	()	-23	254	1,047	11,815	6.1
88 Greece	-402	-1,891	333	1,019	50	437	318	2,630	2.8
89 Israel	-562	-2,103	..	..	40	10	452	4,335	3.5
90 Hong Kong	..	..	21	215	..	..	..	..	..
91 Singapore	-572	-1,278	..	..	93	2,093	1,012	8,480	3.3
92 Trinidad and Tobago	-109	283	3	1	83	258	43	3,369	13.3
93 Iran, Islamic Rep	-507	..	..	..	25	..	217	..	..
94 Iraq	105	..	..	..	24	..	472	..	..
High-income oil exporters									6.3
95 Oman	..	358	..	43	..	134	129	1,532	4.8
96 Libya	645	-2,977	..	..	139	-765	1,596	10,425	6.9
97 Saudi Arabia	71	45,125	..	()	20	3,376	670	34,051	5.9
98 Kuwait	..	5,786	..	()	..	-222	209	7,073	7.5
99 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,589	..
Industrial market economies									5.6
100 Ireland	-198	-2,147	..	..	32	204	698	2,794	2.7
101 Spain	111	-4,150	469	1,124	179	1,280	1,851	14,328	4.3
102 Italy	902	-5,635	446	1,187	498	-318	5,547	44,552	5.1
103 New Zealand	-29	-1,499	..	209	22	233	258	646	0.9
104 United Kingdom	1,975	9,391	..	..	-439	-2,576	2,919	21,083	1.9
105 Austria	-75	386	13	201	104	93	1,806	14,949	6.5
106 Japan	1,980	6,977	..	189	-260	-4,085	4,877	34,404	2.4
107 Belgium	717	-2,912	154	389	140	1,652	2,947	19,544	2.8
108 Finland	-239	-943	..	..	-41	-230	455	2,098	1.5
109 Netherlands	-483	3,460	..	..	-15	-1,696	3,362	30,208	4.4
110 Australia	-837	-8,447	..	..	785	1,979	1,709	9,995	3.6
111 Canada	821	2,470	..	..	566	-1,658	4,733	12,258	1.8
112 France	50	-12,152	130	322	248	-1,248	5,199	53,928	3.9
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	850	3,544	350	2,323	-290	-2,429	13,879	88,251	5.1
114 Denmark	-544	-2,255	..	..	75	55	488	3,010	1.5
115 United States	2,320	-11,504	..	283	-6,130	13,491	15,237	143,445	4.9
116 Sweden	-265	-3,547	..	..	-104	-718	775	6,286	2.0
117 Norway	-242	798	..	11	32	-22	813	7,414	3.4
118 Switzerland	72	3,623	23	84	..	..	5,317	53,511	18.0
East European nonmarket economies									
119 Hungary	-25	-397	..	..	..	2	..	1,449	1.6
120 Romania	..	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	2,073	2.2
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a Figures in italics are for 1981, not 1982.

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	1982	1970	1982	1970	1982
Low-income Economies						
China and India						
Other low-income						
1 Chad	6	(.)	2	(.)	3	(.)
2 Bangladesh	..	656	..	63	..	593
3 Ethiopia	27	122	15	33	13	89
4 Nepal	1	71	2	3	-2	68
5 Mali	21	127	(.)	3	21	124
6 Burma	16	402	18	68	-2	334
7 Zaire	31	175	28	65	3	110
8 Malawi	38	72	3	33	36	39
9 Upper Volta	2	78	2	13	(.)	65
10 Uganda	26	96	4	57	22	39
11 India	890	2,405	307	675	583	1,730
12 Rwanda	(.)	28	(.)	3	(.)	25
13 Burundi	1	52	(.)	3	1	49
14 Tanzania	50	241	10	20	40	221
15 Somalia	4	124	(.)	9	4	114
16 Haiti	4	58	4	11	1	48
17 Benin	2	92	1	19	1	73
18 Central African Rep	2	21	2	2	-1	19
19 China	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Guinea	90	88	10	55	79	33
21 Niger	12	116	1	66	10	50
22 Madagascar	10	278	5	70	5	208
23 Sri Lanka	61	484	27	68	34	416
24 Togo	5	50	2	11	3	39
25 Ghana	40	94	12	38	28	56
26 Pakistan	484	893	114	326	370	567
27 Kenya	30	390	16	178	15	212
28 Sierra Leone	8	57	10	8	-2	49
29 Afghanistan	34	..	15	..	19	..
30 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies						
Oil exporters						
Oil importers						
Lower middle-income						
35 Sudan	60	419	22	68	39	351
36 Mauritania	4	215	3	16	1	199
37 Yemen, PDR	1	172	(.)	40	1	132
38 Liberia	7	59	12	19	-4	41
39 Senegal	15	212	5	38	10	174
40 Yemen Arab Rep	..	261	..	45	..	216
41 Lesotho	(.)	42	(.)	4	(.)	38
42 Bolivia	54	162	17	95	37	68
43 Indonesia	441	4,250	59	1,148	382	3,102
44 Zambia	351	311	33	97	318	214
45 Honduras	29	202	3	51	26	151
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	302	2,702	247	1,487	55	1,215
47 El Salvador	8	156	6	24	2	132
48 Thailand	51	1,420	23	306	27	1,114
49 Papua New Guinea	25	171	(.)	31	25	139
50 Philippines	128	1,880	72	494	56	1,387
51 Zimbabwe	(.)	517	5	51	-5	466
52 Nigeria	62	1,864	36	618	26	1,246
53 Morocco	163	2,178	36	779	127	1,399
54 Cameroon	28	181	4	143	24	38
55 Nicaragua	44	302	17	168	28	134
56 Ivory Coast	77	1,309	27	499	50	810
57 Guatemala	37	344	20	34	17	310
58 Congo, People's Rep	35	523	6	181	29	342
59 Costa Rica	30	184	21	54	9	129
60 Peru	148	2,105	101	982	47	1,123
61 Dominican Rep.	38	395	7	141	31	254
62 Jamaica	15	259	6	115	9	144
63 Ecuador	42	273	16	539	26	-267
64 Turkey	328	2,196	128	886	200	1,310

Note: For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes

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

	Gross inflow		Repayment of principal		Net inflow ^a	
	1970	1982	1970	1982	1970	1982
65 Tunisia	87	620	45	290	42	330
66 Colombia	252	1,218	78	305	174	913
67 Paraguay	15	276	7	39	7	237
68 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	12	15	2	45	9	-30
72 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income						
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	59	410	30	281	30	129
74 Jordan	14	374	3	132	12	242
75 Malaysia	43	2,883	45	241	-1	2,642
76 Korea, Rep. of	441	3,982	198	1,829	242	2,153
77 Panama	67	731	24	282	44	449
78 Chile	397	1,296	163	482	234	814
79 Brazil	886	7,915	255	4,007	631	3,908
80 Mexico	772	11,163	476	3,073	297	8,090
81 Algeria	292	2,238	33	2,893	259	-654
82 Portugal	18	3,112	63	798	-45	2,314
83 Argentina	487	2,422	342	1,070	146	1,353
84 Uruguay	38	574	47	71	-9	503
85 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Yugoslavia	180	826	168	380	12	445
87 Venezuela	224	1,924	42	1,593	183	331
88 Greece	164	1,695	61	596	102	1,100
89 Israel	410	2,108	25	1,118	385	990
90 Hong Kong	(.)	19	(.)	27	(.)	-7
91 Singapore	58	267	6	121	52	146
92 Trinidad and Tobago	8	39	10	37	-2	1
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	940	..	235	..	705	..
94 Iraq	63	..	18	..	46	..
High-income oil exporters						
95 Oman	..	231	..	78	..	153
96 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies						
100 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
103 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 France	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..
East European nonmarket economies						
119 Hungary	..	1,203	..	978	..	225
120 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	1982	GNP		Exports of goods and services	
	1970	1982	1970	1982 ^a			1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a
Low-income economies			17.0	18.9			1.1	1.1	11.3	8.8
China and India										
Other low-income			20.9	28.7			1.5	1.6	5.7	9.9
1 Chad	32	189	11.9	59.0	()	()	1.0	0.1	3.9	0.4
2 Bangladesh	..	4,353	..	38.6	..	48	..	1.0	..	8.3
3 Ethiopia	169	875	9.5	19.8	6	22	1.2	1.2	11.4	9.5
4 Nepal	3	297	0.3	11.6	()	3	0.3	0.2	..	2.3
5 Mali	238	822	88.1	79.4	()	5	0.2	0.8	1.2	3.5
6 Burma	101	1,960	4.7	33.5	3	52	0.9	2.1	15.8	22.0
7 Zaire	311	4,087	17.6	78.4	9	72	2.1	2.6	4.4	..
8 Malawi	122	692	43.2	48.8	3	32	2.1	4.5	7.1	22.8
9 Upper Volta	21	335	6.3	29.3	()	7	0.6	1.7	4.0	..
10 Uganda	138	587	10.6	8.0	4	10	0.6	0.9	2.7	22.3
11 India	7,940	19,487	14.9	11.4	189	476	0.9	0.7	20.9	7.1
12 Rwanda	2	189	0.9	13.5	()	2	0.2	0.2	1.3	3.2
13 Burundi	7	201	3.1	17.0	()	2	0.3	0.4	..	..
14 Tanzania	248	1,659	19.4	32.7	6	33	1.2	1.1	4.9	5.1
15 Somalia	77	944	24.4	78.4	()	10	0.3	1.6	2.1	7.2
16 Haiti	40	405	10.3	25.0	()	8	1.0	1.2	5.8	5.1
17 Benin	41	556	16.0	57.5	()	28	0.7	4.8	2.2	..
18 Central African Rep.	24	222	13.7	34.6	1	2	1.7	0.7	4.8	2.9
19 China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Guinea	314	1,230	47.4	76.8	4	24	2.2	4.9	..	..
21 Niger	32	603	8.7	40.2	1	44	0.6	7.3	3.8	..
22 Madagascar	93	1,565	10.8	56.8	2	42	0.8	4.1	3.5	..
23 Sri Lanka	317	1,969	16.1	41.8	12	68	2.0	2.9	10.3	8.3
24 Togo	40	819	16.0	104.5	1	22	0.9	4.3	2.9	..
25 Ghana	489	1,116	22.6	3.6	12	27	1.1	0.2	5.0	6.8
26 Pakistan	3,059	9,178	30.5	31.5	76	213	1.9	1.8	..	9.2
27 Kenya	316	2,359	20.5	39.2	12	147	1.8	5.4	5.4	20.3
28 Sierra Leone	59	370	14.3	29.8	2	2	2.9	0.9	9.9	20.8
29 Afghanistan	547	..	58.1	..	9	..	2.5	..	..	..
30 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies			12.3	24.5			1.5	4.2	10.1	16.9
Oil exporters			12.7	25.9			1.7	4.6	12.6	19.7
Oil importers			12.1	23.7			1.5	3.8	9.2	15.9
Lower middle-income			15.4	27.2			1.6	3.7	9.2	16.8
35 Sudan	319	5,093	15.8	47.7	13	11	1.7	0.8	10.7	7.5
36 Mauritania	27	1,001	13.9	146.5	()	24	1.7	5.8	3.1	11.8
37 Yemen, PDR	1	761	..	80.2	()	8	..	5.0	()	6.2
38 Liberia	158	641	49.6	68.1	6	14	5.5	3.5	..	5.1
39 Senegal	98	1,329	11.6	55.0	2	64	0.8	4.2	2.7	..
40 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	1,312	..	36.1	..	10	..	1.5	..	3.8
41 Lesotho	8	123	7.8	20.4	()	3	0.4	1.2	..	2.0
42 Bolivia	479	2,556	47.1	39.1	6	165	2.3	4.0	11.3	28.2
43 Indonesia	2,443	18,421	27.1	21.1	24	1,160	0.9	2.6	6.9	8.3
44 Zambia	623	2,381	37.0	66.3	26	88	3.5	5.1	5.9	17.4
45 Honduras	90	1,385	12.9	53.2	3	97	0.8	5.7	2.8	18.8
46 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,644	15,468	23.8	52.8	38	391	4.1	6.4	28.7	20.2
47 El Salvador	88	801	8.6	22.2	4	27	0.9	1.4	3.6	4.6
48 Thailand	324	6,206	4.9	17.4	16	483	0.6	2.2	3.4	8.4
49 Papua New Guinea	36	748	5.8	32.8	1	63	0.1	4.1	..	10.2
50 Philippines	572	8,836	8.1	22.5	23	535	1.4	2.6	7.2	12.8
51 Zimbabwe	233	1,221	15.7	19.1	5	95	0.6	2.3	..	9.2
52 Nigeria	480	6,085	4.8	8.7	20	722	0.6	1.9	4.2	9.5
53 Morocco	711	9,030	18.0	60.8	23	615	1.5	9.4	7.7	36.8
54 Cameroon	131	1,912	12.1	26.8	4	121	0.8	3.7	3.1	15.6
55 Nicaragua	155	2,810	20.7	100.1	7	120	3.2	10.2	11.0	..
56 Ivory Coast	256	4,861	18.3	74.3	11	476	2.8	14.9	6.8	36.9
57 Guatemala	106	1,119	5.7	13.0	6	54	1.4	1.0	7.4	6.6
58 Congo, People's Rep.	135	1,370	50.4	67.5	3	92	3.3	13.4	..	22.6
59 Costa Rica	134	2,475	13.8	111.7	7	82	2.9	6.2	10.0	12.5
60 Peru	856	6,900	12.6	33.5	44	548	2.1	7.4	11.6	36.7
61 Dominican Rep.	212	1,620	14.5	21.2	4	109	0.8	3.3	4.1	18.7
62 Jamaica	154	1,511	11.5	49.9	8	128	1.1	8.0	2.5	16.8
63 Ecuador	217	3,912	13.2	34.3	7	561	1.4	9.7	9.1	30.8
64 Turkey	1,854	15,933	14.4	29.7	42	932	1.3	3.4	16.3	19.6

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

	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	1982	GNP		Exports of goods and services	
	1970	1982	1970	1982 ^a			1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a
65 Tunisia	541	3,472	38.2	42.2	18	196	4.5	5.9	17.5	15.1
66 Colombia	1,293	6,004	18.8	15.4	44	569	1.8	2.2	11.9	17.5
67 Paraguay	112	940	19.2	16.1	4	41	1.8	1.4	11.9	10.3
68 <i>Angola</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 <i>Cuba</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 <i>Korea, Dem. Rep.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 <i>Lebanon</i>	64	213	4.2	..	1	19	0.2	..	..	..
72 <i>Mongolia</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income			10.8	23.2			1.5	1.4	10.7	16.9
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	232	2,616	12.8	15.1	6	92	2.0	2.2	10.8	14.2
74 Jordan	118	1,686	22.8	42.9	2	61	0.9	4.9	3.6	6.1
75 Malaysia	390	7,671	10.0	30.5	21	479	1.7	2.9	3.6	5.1
76 Korea, Rep. Of	1,797	20,061	20.4	28.3	70	1,887	3.0	5.2	19.4	13.1
77 Panama	194	2,820	19.5	70.6	7	332	3.1	15.4	7.7	13.8
78 Chile	2,066	5,239	25.8	23.7	78	551	3.0	4.7	18.9	18.8
79 Brazil	3,236	47,589	7.1	16.9	133	5,896	0.9	3.5	12.5	42.1
80 Mexico	3,206	50,412	9.1	31.1	216	5,892	2.0	5.5	23.6	29.5
81 Algeria	937	13,897	19.3	31.9	10	1,368	0.9	9.8	3.2	24.6
82 Portugal	485	9,598	7.8	43.9	29	904	1.5	7.8	..	20.0
83 Argentina	1,878	15,780	8.2	29.5	121	1,272	2.0	4.4	21.5	24.5
84 Uruguay	269	1,829	11.1	20.2	16	156	2.6	2.5	21.6	13.4
85 <i>South Africa</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Yugoslavia	1,198	5,626	8.8	9.4	72	519	1.8	1.5	8.4	4.6
87 Venezuela	728	12,122	6.6	17.8	40	1,557	0.7	4.6	2.9	15.6
88 Greece	905	6,783	8.9	17.3	41	588	1.0	3.0	7.1	13.3
89 Israel	2,274	14,900	41.3	64.6	13	1,001	0.7	9.2	2.7	20.8
90 Hong Kong	2	267	0.1	1.0	(.)	22	(.)	0.2	(.)	(.)
91 Singapore	152	1,423	7.9	10.0	6	114	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.8
92 Trinidad and Tobago	101	651	12.2	8.9	6	63	1.9	1.4	4.4	2.9
93 <i>Iran, Islamic Rep.</i>	2,193	..	20.8	..	85	..	3.0	..	12.2	..
94 <i>Iraq</i>	274	..	8.8	..	9	..	0.9	..	2.2	..
High-income oil exporters										
95 Oman	..	677	..	11.5	..	30	..	1.8	..	2.2
96 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies										
100 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East European nonmarket economies										
119 Hungary	..	6,739	..	30.0	..	808	..	8.0	..	17.0
120 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 <i>Albania</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 <i>Bulgaria</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 <i>Czechoslovakia</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 <i>German Dem. Rep.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 <i>Poland</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 <i>USSR</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a Figures in italics are for 1981, not 1982

Table 17. Terms of public borrowing

	Commitments (millions of dollars)		Average interest rate (percent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)	
	1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a
Low-income economies	3 008	10,046	2.8	4.9	31	30	9	7
China and India								
Other low-income	2 074	6 362	3.0	3.7	29	32	9	8
1 Chad	4	21	4.8	0.8	7	49	2	9
2 Bangladesh		1,036		1.5		39		9
3 Ethiopia	21	107	4.3	3.8	32	26	7	5
4 Nepal	17	107	2.8	1.4	27	40	6	10
5 Mali	30	234	0.3	2.0	27	40	11	9
6 Burma	57	662	4.3	3.3	16	30	4	8
7 Zaire	257	268	6.5	2.3	13	39	4	8
8 Malawi	13	51	3.8	3.5	30	34	6	7
9 Upper Volta	9	168	2.3	1.8	37	36	8	8
10 Uganda	12	251	3.7	3.6	28	33	7	7
11 India	933	3,684	2.4	7.0	35	27	8	7
12 Rwanda	9	80	0.8	1.2	50	45	11	9
13 Burundi	1	90	2.9	5.4	5	23	2	6
14 Tanzania	283	234	1.2	2.5	40	32	11	8
15 Somalia	2	84	(.)	1.7	4	22	4	5
16 Haiti	5	64	6.7	2.4	9	43	1	9
17 Benin	7	140	1.8	7.2	32	21	7	4
18 Central African Rep	7	75	2.0	3.5	36	32	8	7
19 China								
20 Guinea	158	86	2.6	3.4	15	27	6	7
21 Niger	18	164	1.2	5.9	40	22	8	5
22 Madagascar	23	218	2.3	5.0	39	23	9	6
23 Sri Lanka	79	642	3.0	7.0	27	26	5	6
24 Togo	3	12	4.6	4.7	17	30	4	8
25 Ghana	41	48	2.4	3.2	39	29	10	8
26 Pakistan	935	965	2.8	4.2	32	33	12	8
27 Kenya	41	524	3.0	5.9	36	30	8	7
28 Sierra Leone	24	50	3.5	2.4	27	25	6	5
29 Afghanistan	19		1.7		33		8	
30 Bhutan								
31 Kampuchea, Dem								
32 Lao PDR								
33 Mozambique								
34 Vietnam								
Middle-income economies	10 585	76 755	6.0	11.7	17	12	4	4
Oil exporters	4 013	34 197	6.0	12.3	16	11	4	4
Oil importers	6 572	42 558	6.0	11.2	15	14	4	4
Lower middle-income	3 710	32 867	4.5	9.8	22	16	6	4
35 Sudan	118	701	1.9	3.6	16	21	7	6
36 Mauritania	7	204	6.5	2.6	11	20	3	4
37 Yemen, PDR	62	100	(.)	1.8	21	28	11	6
38 Liberia	11	126	5.4	4.4	19	32	5	7
39 Senegal	8	441	4.4	4.3	28	32	8	8
40 Yemen Arab Rep.	9	313	5.2	3.4	5	18	3	4
41 Lesotho	(.)	10	5.1	8.3	25	23	2	5
42 Bolivia	13	145	3.7	8.9	26	18	6	7
43 Indonesia	518	5,777	2.7	9.4	34	15	9	5
44 Zambia	555	420	4.2	6.8	23	21	6	6
45 Honduras	23	147	4.1	6.4	30	29	7	7
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	246	2,869	5.6	8.1	14	24	3	3
47 El Salvador	12	325	4.7	5.3	23	19	6	5
48 Thailand	106	2,094	6.8	9.4	19	19	4	6
49 Papua New Guinea	58	166	6.0	13.5	24	14	8	6
50 Philippines	158	2,118	7.4	11.3	11	16	2	5
51 Zimbabwe		715		8.9		16		5
52 Nigeria	79	2,753	5.8	13.9	17	9	6	4
53 Morocco	182	1,794	4.6	10.2	20	11	4	3
54 Cameroon	41	347	4.7	9.2	29	18	8	5
55 Nicaragua	23	334	7.1	5.9	18	14	4	3
56 Ivory Coast	71	1,253	5.8	12.7	19	12	5	4
57 Guatemala	50	194	5.2	6.4	26	13	6	4
58 Congo, People's Rep.	43	497	3.0	10.4	17	8	6	2
59 Costa Rica	58	265	5.6	4.9	28	20	6	7
60 Peru	125	2,746	7.4	11.9	13	10	4	3
61 Dominican Rep	20	406	2.5	5.5	28	17	5	4
62 Jamaica	24	317	6.0	8.8	16	17	3	5
63 Ecuador	78	407	6.1	8.8	20	18	4	7
64 Turkey	487	1,577	3.6	11.3	19	13	5	4

Note: For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes

	Commitments (millions of dollars)		Average interest rate (percent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)	
	1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a	1970	1982 ^a
65 Tunisia	141	566	3.4	7.7	27	18	6	4
66 Colombia	362	2,371	5.9	10.7	21	14	5	5
67 Paraguay	14	383	5.6	9.1	25	16	6	4
68 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	7	13	2.7	11.1	21	13	1	4
72 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	5 875	13 868	6.9	13.2	13	10	4	4
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	14	218	4.4	6.4	9	17	2	4
74 Jordan	33	245	3.9	6.0	12	20	5	5
75 Malaysia	83	2,863	6.1	11.9	19	12	5	6
76 Korea, Rep. of	677	3,759	6.0	11.5	19	13	5	4
77 Panama	111	552	6.9	13.1	15	11	4	4
78 Chile	343	1,432	6.9	14.4	12	8	3	4
79 Brazil	1,362	10,712	7.1	13.0	14	11	3	3
80 Mexico	826	10,799	8.0	14.8	12	6	3	3
81 Algeria	288	1,964	6.5	8.9	10	8	2	2
82 Portugal	59	2,446	4.3	11.3	17	8	4	3
83 Argentina	488	1,010	7.4	11.9	12	11	3	3
84 Uruguay	72	450	7.9	14.1	12	8	3	2
85 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Yugoslavia	198	490	7.1	14.5	17	10	6	4
87 Venezuela	198	2,591	8.2	17.6	8	8	2	2
88 Greece	242	1,442	7.2	12.6	9	10	4	4
89 Israel	439	2,316	7.3	13.6	13	20	5	5
90 Hong Kong	(.)	1	(.)	7.9	(.)	12	(.)	4
91 Singapore	69	432	6.8	10.9	17	11	4	3
92 Trinidad and Tobago	3	148	7.5	13.1	10	9	1	6
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	1,342	..	6.2	..	12	..	3	..
94 Iraq	28	..	3.3	..	11	..	2	..
High-income oil exporters								
95 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies								
100 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East European nonmarket economies								
119 Hungary ^b	..	1,117	..	11.7	..	4.1	..	1.8
120 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Figures in italics are for 1981, not 1982 b. Includes only debt in convertible currencies

Table 18. Official development assistance from OECD & OPEC members

	Amount									
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 ^a
OECD	Millions of US dollars									
102 Italy	77	60	147	182	376	273	683	666	814	827
103 New Zealand	..	..	14	66	55	68	72	68	65	61
104 United Kingdom	407	472	500	904	1,465	2,156	1,852	2,191	1,792	1,601
105 Austria	..	10	11	79	154	131	178	314	354	157
106 Japan	105	244	458	1,148	2,215	2,685	3,353	3,171	3,023	3,761
107 Belgium	101	102	120	378	536	643	595	575	501	477
108 Finland	..	2	7	48	55	90	111	135	144	153
109 Netherlands	35	70	196	608	1,074	1,472	1,630	1,510	1,474	1,195
110 Australia	59	119	212	552	588	629	667	650	882	754
111 Canada	75	96	337	880	1,060	1,056	1,075	1,189	1,197	1,424
112 France	823	752	971	2,093	2,705	3,449	4,162	4,177	4,028	3,915
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	223	456	599	1,689	2,347	3,393	3,567	3,181	3,163	3,181
114 Denmark	5	13	59	205	388	461	481	403	415	394
115 United States	2,702	4,023	3,153	4,161	5,663	4,684	7,138	5,782	8,202	7,950
116 Sweden	7	38	117	566	783	988	962	919	980	779
117 Norway	5	11	37	184	355	429	486	467	559	584
118 Switzerland	4	12	30	104	173	213	253	237	252	318
Total	4,628	6,480	6,968	13,847	19,992	22,820	27,265	25,635	27,845	27,531
OECD	As percentage of donor GNP									
102 Italy	22	10	16	.11	.14	.08	.17	19	24	.24
103 New Zealand	..	..	23	52	.34	.33	33	29	28	.28
104 United Kingdom	56	47	41	39	.46	.52	.35	43	37	.36
105 Austria	..	11	.07	21	.27	.19	23	48	53	.23
106 Japan	.24	.27	.23	.23	.23	.27	.32	.28	.29	.33
107 Belgium	88	.60	46	59	.55	.57	50	59	60	.59
108 Finland	..	.02	.06	.18	.16	.22	.22	.28	.30	.33
109 Netherlands	.31	.36	.61	.75	.82	.98	1.03	1.08	1.08	.91
110 Australia	.37	.53	.59	.65	.55	.53	48	41	57	.49
111 Canada	.19	.19	.41	.54	.52	.48	.43	.43	.42	.47
112 France	1.35	.76	.66	.62	.57	.60	.64	.73	.75	.76
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	.31	.40	.32	.40	.37	.45	.44	.47	.48	.48
114 Denmark	.09	.13	.38	.58	.75	.77	.74	.73	.77	.73
115 United States	.53	.58	.32	.27	.27	.20	.27	.20	.27	.24
116 Sweden	.05	.19	.38	.82	.90	.97	.79	.83	1.02	.88
117 Norway	.11	.16	.32	.66	.90	.93	.85	.82	.99	1.10
118 Switzerland	.04	.09	.15	.19	.20	.21	.24	.24	.25	.31
OECD	National currencies									
101 Italy (billions of lire)	48	38	92	119	319	227	585	757	1,101	1,255
103 New Zealand (millions of dollars)	..	..	13	54	53	66	74	78	86	92
104 United Kingdom (millions of pounds)	145	169	208	407	763	1,016	796	1,080	1,024	1,055
105 Austria (millions of schillings)	..	260	286	1,376	2,236	1,751	2,303	5,001	6,039	2,813
106 Japan (billions of yen)	38	88	165	341	466	588	760	699	753	893
107 Belgium (millions of francs)	5,050	5,100	6,000	13,902	16,880	18,852	17,400	21,350	22,891	24,364
108 Finland (millions of markkaa)	..	6	29	177	226	351	414	583	694	854
109 Netherlands (millions of guilders)	133	253	710	1,538	2,324	2,953	3,241	3,768	3,936	3,412
110 Australia (millions of dollars)	53	106	189	421	514	563	585	566	867	844
111 Canada (millions of dollars)	73	104	353	895	1,209	1,237	1,257	1,425	1,477	1,755
112 France (millions of francs)	4,063	3,713	5,393	8,971	12,207	14,674	17,589	22,700	26,474	29,837
113 Germany, Fed Rep (millions of deutsche marks)	937	1,824	2,192	4,155	4,714	6,219	6,484	7,189	7,675	8,123
114 Denmark (millions of kroner)	35	90	443	1,178	2,140	2,425	2,711	2,871	3,458	3,599
115 United States (millions of dollars)	2,702	4,023	3,153	4,161	5,663	4,684	7,138	5,782	8,202	7,950
116 Sweden (millions of kronor)	36	197	605	2,350	3,538	4,236	4,069	4,653	6,201	5,975
117 Norway (millions of kroner)	36	79	264	962	1,861	2,172	2,400	2,680	3,608	4,258
118 Switzerland (millions of francs)	17	52	131	268	309	354	424	466	512	667
OECD	Summary									
ODA (billions of US dollars, nominal prices)	4.63	6.48	6.97	13.85	19.99	22.82	27.27	25.64	27.85	27.53
ODA as percentage of GNP	.51	.49	.34	.36	.35	.35	.38	.35	.38	.37
ODA (billions of US dollars, constant 1980 prices)	16.41	20.19	18.15	21.60	24.09	24.89	27.27	25.82	28.31	27.37
GNP (trillions of US dollars, nominal prices)	90	1.30	2.00	3.90	5.70	6.50	7.20	7.30	7.24	7.52
GDP deflator ^b	.28	.32	.38	.64	.83	.92	1.00	.99	.98	1.01

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

	Amount							
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 ^c
OPEC	Millions of US dollars							
54 Nigeria	14	83	50	26	29	33	141	58
81 Algeria	41	54	42	41	281	103	97	128
87 Venezuela	31	108	24	87	107	125	67	216
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	593	753	169	240	-19	-90	-157	-178
94 Iraq	215	231	62	172	847	876	148	.
96 Libya	259	94	101	139	105	382	293	43
97 Saudi Arabia	2,756	3,028	3,086	5,464	4,238	5,943	5,664	4,428
98 Kuwait	946	531	1,292	978	971	1,140	1,154	1,295
99 United Arab Emirates	1,046	1,021	1,052	885	970	909	811	563
Qatar	338	195	189	98	287	269	248	251
Total OAPEC ^d	5,601	5,154	5,824	7,777	7,699	9,622	8,415	6,708
Total OPEC	6,239	6,098	6,067	8,130	7,816	9,690	8,466	6,804
OPEC	As percentage of donor GNP							
54 Nigeria	.04	.19	.10	.05	.04	.04	.20	.08
81 Algeria	.28	.33	.21	.16	.92	.26	.24	.29
87 Venezuela	.11	.34	.07	.22	.22	.21	.10	.32
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.12	1.16	.22	.33	..	..	..	..
94 Iraq	1.62	1.44	.33	.76	2.53	2.39	.40	..
96 Libya	2.29	.63	.57	.79	.43	1.18	1.11	.18
97 Saudi Arabia	7.76	6.46	5.24	8.39	5.55	5.09	3.58	2.82
98 Kuwait	7.40	3.63	8.10	5.46	3.50	3.40	3.55	4.86
99 United Arab Emirates	11.68	8.88	7.23	6.35	5.09	3.30	2.88	2.06
Qatar	15.58	7.95	7.56	3.38	6.18	4.03	3.75	3.80
Total OAPEC ^d	5.73	4.23	3.95	4.69	3.54	3.44	2.87	2.42
Total OPEC	2.92	2.32	1.96	2.47	1.86	2.21	1.93	1.65

	Net Bilateral flow to low-income countries								
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
OECD	Percentage of donor GNP								
101 Italy	.03	.04	.06	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02	.04
102 New Zealand	..	..	..	.14	.03	.01	.01	.01	.00
104 United Kingdom	.22	.23	.15	.11	.15	.15	.12	.13	.07
105 Austria	..	.06	.05	.02	.01	.02	.03	.03	.01
106 Japan	.12	.13	.11	.08	.07	.08	.07	.06	.11
107 Belgium	.27	.56	.30	.31	.23	.27	.24	.25	.21
108 Finland	..	..	..	.06	.04	.06	.08	.09	.08
109 Netherlands	.19	.08	.24	.24	.34	.26	.32	.37	.29
110 Australia	..	.08	.09	.10	.08	.06	.04	.06	.08
111 Canada	.11	.10	.22	.24	.17	.13	.11	.12	.13
112 France	.01	.12	.09	.10	.08	.07	.08	.11	.10
113 Germany, Fed. Rep	.13	.14	.10	.12	.07	.09	.09	.11	.13
114 Denmark	..	.02	.10	.20	.21	.28	.28	.20	.22
115 United States	.22	.26	.14	.08	.04	.03	.03	.03	.03
116 Sweden	.01	.07	.12	.41	.37	.41	.34	.31	.36
117 Norway	.02	.04	.12	.25	.39	.33	.28	.25	.33
118 Switzerland	..	.02	.05	.10	.08	.06	.08	.07	.09
Total	.18	.20	.13	.11	.09	.08	.07	.08	.08

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

Table 19. Population growth and projections

	Average annual growth of population (percent)			Population (millions)			Hypothetical size of stationary population (millions)	Assumed year of reaching net reproduction rate of 1	Population momentum 1980
	1960-70	1970-82	1980-2000	1982	1990 ^a	2000 ^a			
Low-income economies	2.3..	1.9..	1.7..	2 269	2 621	3 097			
China and India	2.3..	1.7..	1.3..	1 725	1 938	2 190			
Other low-income	2.5..	2.6..	2.9..	544	683	907			
1 Chad	1.9	2.0	2.5	5	6	7	22	2040	1.8
2 Bangladesh	2.5	2.6	2.9	93	119	157	454	2035	1.9
3 Ethiopia	2.4	2.0	3.1	33	42	57	231	2045	1.9
4 Nepal	1.9	2.6	2.6	15	19	24	71	2040	1.9
5 Mali	2.5	2.7	2.8	7	9	12	42	2040	1.8
6 Burma	2.2	2.2	2.4	35	43	53	115	2025	1.8
7 Zaire	2.0	3.0	3.3	31	40	55	172	2030	1.9
8 Malawi	2.8	3.0	3.4	7	8	12	48	2040	1.9
9 Upper Volta	2.0	2.0	2.4	7	8	10	35	2040	1.7
10 Uganda	3.0	2.7	3.4	14	17	25	89	2035	2.0
11 India	2.3	2.3	1.9	717	844	994	1,707	2010	1.7
12 Rwanda	2.6	3.4	3.6	6	7	11	47	2040	1.9
13 Burundi	1.4	2.2	3.0	4	5	7	27	2040	1.9
14 Tanzania	2.7	3.4	3.5	20	26	36	117	2030	2.0
15 Somalia	2.8	2.8	2.4	5	5	7	23	2045	1.8
16 Haiti	1.6	1.7	1.8	5	6	7	14	2025	1.8
17 Benin	2.6	2.7	3.3	4	5	7	23	2035	2.0
18 Central African Rep.	1.6	2.1	2.8	2	3	4	13	2040	1.9
19 China	2.3	1.4	1.0	1,008	1,094	1,196	1,461	2000	1.7
20 Guinea	1.5	2.0	2.4	6	7	9	28	2045	1.8
21 Niger	3.4	3.3	3.3	6	8	11	40	2040	1.9
22 Madagascar	2.2	2.6	3.2	9	12	16	54	2035	1.9
23 Sri Lanka	2.4	1.7	1.8	15	18	21	32	2005	1.8
24 Togo	3.0	2.6	3.3	3	4	5	17	2035	2.0
25 Ghana	2.3	3.0	3.9	12	17	24	83	2030	2.0
26 Pakistan	2.8	3.0	2.7	87	107	140	377	2035	1.9
27 Kenya	3.2	4.0	4.4	18	26	40	153	2030	2.1
28 Sierra Leone	1.7	2.0	2.4	3	4	5	16	2045	1.9
29 Afghanistan	2.2	2.5	2.3	17	20	25	76	2045	1.9
30 Bhutan	1.3	2.0	2.2	1	1	2	4	2035	1.8
31 <i>Kampuchea, Dem.</i>	2.5								
32 <i>Lao PDR</i>	1.9	2.0	2.6	4	4	6	19	2040	1.8
33 <i>Mozambique</i>	2.1	4.3	3.4	13	17	24	82	2035	2.0
34 <i>Viet Nam</i>	3.1	2.8	2.5	57	70	88	171	2015	1.9
Middle-income economies	2.6	2.4	2.2..	1,163	1,404	1,741			
Oil exporters	2.6..	2.7..	2.5..	521	641	819			
Oil importers	2.5..	2.3..	2.0..	642	763	922			
Lower middle-income	2.5..	2.5..	2.4..	673	816	1,023			
35 Sudan	2.2	3.2	2.9	20	25	34	112	2035	1.8
36 Mauritania	2.3	2.3	2.6	2	2	3	8	2035	1.8
37 Yemen, PDR	2.2	2.2	3.1	2	2	3	12	2040	1.9
38 Liberia	3.2	3.5	3.5	2	3	4	12	2030	1.8
39 Senegal	2.3	2.7	3.1	6	8	10	36	2040	1.9
40 Yemen Arab Rep	2.3	3.0	2.9	8	9	12	43	2040	1.9
41 Lesotho	2.0	2.4	2.8	1	2	2	7	2030	1.8
42 Bolivia	2.4	2.6	2.4	6	7	9	22	2030	1.8
43 Indonesia	2.1	2.3	1.9	153	179	212	370	2010	1.9
44 Zambia	2.6	3.1	3.6	6	8	11	37	2030	2.0
45 Honduras	3.1	3.4	3.1	4	5	7	17	2025	2.0
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	2.5	2.5	2.0	44	52	63	114	2015	1.8
47 El Salvador	3.4	3.0	2.6	5	6	8	17	2015	1.9
48 Thailand	3.1	2.4	1.9	49	57	68	111	2010	1.8
49 Papua New Guinea	2.2	2.1	2.2	3	4	5	10	2030	1.8
50 Philippines	3.0	2.7	2.1	51	61	73	127	2010	1.8
51 Zimbabwe	3.6	3.2	4.4	8	11	16	62	2030	2.1
52 Nigeria	2.5	2.6	3.5	91	119	169	618	2035	2.0
53 Morocco	2.6	2.6	2.5	20	25	31	70	2025	1.9
54 Cameroon	2.0	3.0	3.5	9	12	17	65	2035	1.9
55 Nicaragua	2.6	3.9	3.0	3	4	5	12	2025	2.0
56 Ivory Coast	3.7	4.9	3.7	9	12	17	58	2035	2.0
57 Guatemala	3.0	3.1	2.6	8	10	12	25	2020	1.9
58 Congo, People's Rep	2.4	3.0	3.8	2	2	3	10	2025	1.9
59 Costa Rica	3.3	2.5	2.2	2	3	3	5	2005	1.9
60 Peru	2.9	2.8	2.2	17	21	26	49	2020	1.9
61 Dominican Rep	2.9	3.0	2.2	6	7	8	15	2010	1.9
62 Jamaica	1.4	1.5	1.4	2	3	3	4	2005	1.6
63 Ecuador	2.9	2.6	2.6	8	10	13	27	2020	1.9
64 Turkey	2.5	2.3	2.0	47	55	65	111	2010	1.8

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

	Average annual growth of population (percent)			Population (millions)			Hypothetical size of stationary population (millions)	Assumed year of reaching net reproduction rate of 1	Population momentum 1980
	1960-70	1970-82	1980-2000	1982	1990 ^a	2000 ^a			
65 Tunisia	2.0	2.3	2.3	7	8	10	19	2015	1.8
66 Colombia	3.0	1.9	1.9	27	32	38	62	2010	1.8
67 Paraguay	2.6	2.6	2.3	3	4	5	8	2010	1.9
68 Angola	2.1	2.5	2.8	8	10	13	44	2040	1.9
69 Cuba	2.1	1.1	1.0	10	11	12	15	2010	1.6
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	2.8	2.5	2.1	19	22	27	46	2010	1.8
71 Lebanon	2.9	0.5	1.3	3	3	3	6	2005	1.6
72 Mongolia	3.0	2.9	2.4	2	2	3	5	2015	1.9
Upper middle-income	2.6	2.3	2.1	490	566	718			
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	3.2	3.5	3.5	10	13	17	42	2020	2.0
74 Jordan	3.1	2.5	3.9	3	4	6	16	2020	2.0
75 Malaysia	2.8	2.5	2.0	15	17	21	33	2005	1.8
76 Korea, Rep. of	2.6	1.7	1.4	39	45	51	70	2000	1.7
77 Panama	2.9	2.3	1.9	2	2	3	4	2005	1.8
78 Chile	2.1	1.7	1.4	12	13	15	21	2005	1.7
79 Brazil	2.8	2.4	2.0	127	152	181	304	2010	1.8
80 Mexico	3.3	3.0	2.3	73	89	109	199	2010	1.9
81 Algeria	2.4	3.1	3.7	20	27	39	119	2025	1.9
82 Portugal	0.3	0.8	0.6	10	10	11	14	2000	1.4
83 Argentina	1.5	1.4	1.3	28	32	36	54	2010	1.5
84 Uruguay	1.0	0.4	0.7	3	3	3	4	2005	1.3
85 South Africa	2.4	2.8	3.1	30	39	52	123	2020	1.8
86 Yugoslavia	1.0	0.9	0.6	23	24	25	29	2010	1.4
87 Venezuela	3.8	3.6	2.6	17	21	26	46	2010	2.0
88 Greece	0.6	1.0	0.4	10	10	11	12	2000	1.3
89 Israel	3.5	2.5	1.6	4	5	5	8	2005	1.7
90 Hong Kong	2.5	2.4	1.4	5	6	7	8	2000	1.6
91 Singapore	2.3	1.5	1.0	3	3	3	3	2000	1.6
92 Trinidad and Tobago	2.1	0.5	1.7	1	1	2	2	2010	1.7
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.4	3.1	3.1	41	53	70	159	2020	1.9
94 Iraq	3.2	3.5	3.4	14	19	26	68	2025	2.0
High-income oil exporters	4.2	5.0	3.8	17	24	33			
95 Oman	2.6	4.3	2.9	1	1	2	4	2020	1.9
96 Libya	3.9	4.1	4.3	3	5	7	21	2025	2.1
97 Saudi Arabia	3.5	4.8	3.7	10	14	19	62	2030	1.9
98 Kuwait	9.9	6.3	3.5	2	2	3	5	2010	2.1
99 United Arab Emirates	9.3	15.5	3.7	1	2	2	4	2015	1.6
Industrial market economies	1.1	0.7	0.4	723	749	780			
100 Ireland	0.4	1.5	1.1	4	4	4	6	2000	1.5
101 Spain	1.0	1.0	0.7	38	40	43	51	2000	1.3
102 Italy	0.7	0.4	0.1	56	57	58	57	2010	1.2
103 New Zealand	1.8	1.0	0.6	3	3	4	4	2010	1.4
104 United Kingdom	0.6	0.1	0.1	56	56	57	59	2010	1.2
105 Austria	0.5	0.1	0.1	8	8	8	8	2010	1.2
106 Japan	1.0	1.1	0.4	118	123	128	128	2010	1.2
107 Belgium	0.6	0.2	0.1	10	10	10	10	2010	1.2
108 Finland	0.4	0.4	0.1	5	5	5	5	2010	1.3
109 Netherlands	1.3	0.7	0.4	14	15	15	15	2010	1.3
110 Australia	2.0	1.5	1.0	15	16	18	21	2010	1.5
111 Canada	1.8	1.2	1.0	25	27	29	33	2010	1.5
112 France	1.1	0.5	0.4	54	56	58	62	2010	1.3
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.9	0.1	-0.1	62	61	60	54	2010	1.1
114 Denmark	0.8	0.3	0.1	5	5	5	5	2010	1.2
115 United States	1.3	1.0	0.7	232	245	259	292	2010	1.4
116 Sweden	0.7	0.3	0.1	8	8	9	8	2010	1.1
117 Norway	0.8	0.5	0.2	4	4	4	4	2010	1.2
118 Switzerland	1.5	0.1	0.1	6	6	6	6	2010	1.0
East European nonmarket economies	1.1	0.8	0.6	384	407	431			
119 Hungary	0.3	0.3	0.1	11	11	11	12	2010	1.2
120 Romania	0.9	0.9	0.7	23	24	25	31	2000	1.3
121 Albania	2.8	2.5	1.8	3	3	4	6	2000	1.8
122 Bulgaria	0.8	0.4	0.3	9	9	10	10	2010	1.2
123 Czechoslovakia	0.5	0.6	0.4	15	16	17	20	2000	1.3
124 German Dem. Rep.	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	17	17	17	18	2010	1.2
125 Poland	1.0	0.9	0.7	36	39	41	49	2000	1.4
126 USSR	1.2	0.9	0.7	270	288	306	377	2000	1.4
Total ^b				4,556	5,205	6,082			

a. For the assumptions used in the projections see the technical notes. b. Excludes countries with populations of less than 1 million.

Table 20. Demographic and fertility-related indicators

	Crude birth rate per thousand population		Crude death rate per thousand population		Percentage change in:		Total fertility rate		Percentage of married women of childbearing age using contraception ^a	
	1960	1982	1960	1982	Crude birth rate 1960-82	Crude death rate 1960-82	1982	2000	1970	1981
Low-income economies	44	30	24	11	-34.2	-54.7	4.1	3.2	..	..
China and India	43	25	24	9	-42.6	-61.5	3.4	2.4	..	..
Other low-income	47	34	24	16	-7.2	-32.8	6.1	5.2	..	..
1 Chad	45	42	29	21	-6.6	-27.7	5.5	5.6	..	..
2 Bangladesh	47	47	22	17	0.2	-24.7	6.3	5.1	..	19
3 Ethiopia	51	47	28	18	-7.0	-35.9	6.5	6.1	..	..
4 Nepal	46	43	26	19	-6.5	-27.3	6.3	5.3	..	7
5 Mali	50	48	27	21	-3.2	-23.0	6.5	6.0	..	..
6 Burma	43	38	21	13	-11.3	-37.9	5.3	3.6	..	..
7 Zaire	48	46	24	16	-4.1	-34.2	6.3	5.8	..	..
8 Malawi	56	56	27	23	0.2	-15.7	7.8	7.1	..	..
9 Upper Volta	49	48	27	21	-1.5	-20.1	6.5	6.0	..	..
10 Uganda	49	50	21	19	1.4	-11.6	7.0	6.4	..	..
11 India	48	34	24	13	-28.3	-46.8	4.8	2.9	12	28
12 Rwanda	53	54	27	20	0.9	-27.4	8.3	7.6	..	..
13 Burundi	45	47	25	19	2.9	-23.7	6.5	6.0	..	..
14 Tanzania	47	47	22	15	0.8	-33.4	6.5	5.8	..	..
15 Somalia	48	48	29	25	0.2	-12.3	6.5	6.1	..	..
16 Haiti	39	32	19	13	-17.4	-35.7	4.6	3.7	..	19
17 Benin	51	49	27	18	-2.5	-32.2	6.5	5.9	..	17
18 Central African Rep	43	41	26	17	-3.9	-35.4	5.5	5.6	..	..
19 China	39	19	24	7	-52.8	-71.9	2.3	2.0	..	69
20 Guinea	48	49	35	27	1.8	-22.6	6.5	6.1	..	..
21 Niger	52	52	27	20	0.7	-24.5	7.0	6.4	..	..
22 Madagascar	47	47	27	18	-0.1	-33.0	6.5	5.9	..	..
23 Sri Lanka	36	27	9	6	-25.7	-34.8	3.4	2.3	..	55
24 Togo	51	49	23	19	-2.7	-17.6	6.5	5.9	..	..
25 Ghana	50	49	20	13	-1.8	-35.7	7.0	6.3	..	10
26 Pakistan	49	42	23	15	-13.6	-34.3	5.8	4.8	6	..
27 Kenya	55	55	24	12	0.2	-47.9	8.0	7.1	6	7
28 Sierra Leone	49	49	34	27	-0.2	-20.6	6.5	6.1	..	..
29 Afghanistan	50	54	31	29	7.4	-6.5	8.0	5.6	2	..
30 Bhutan	43	43	25	21	-0.2	-15.3	6.2	5.1	..	..
31 Kampuchea, Dem	45	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lao PDR	44	42	23	20	-4.7	-12.0	6.4	5.9	..	..
33 Mozambique	..	49	..	16	..	..	6.5	5.9	..	..
34 Viet Nam	47	35	21	8	-24.9	-62.3	5.0	3.1	..	..
Middle-income economies	43	35	17	10	-22.0	-39.6	4.7	3.6	..	..
Oil exporters	47	38	21	12	-19.1	-42.9	5.3	4.0	..	..
Oil importers	40	31	15	9	-24.5	-37.0	4.2	3.3	..	..
Lower middle-income	46	37	20	12	-21.2	-42.0	5.0	3.9	..	..
35 Sudan	47	45	25	18	-3.4	-29.9	6.6	6.0	..	5
36 Mauritania	51	43	27	19	-14.3	-28.3	6.0	5.9	..	1
37 Yemen, PDR	50	48	29	19	-5.6	-33.9	6.9	6.3	..	..
38 Liberia	50	50	21	14	-0.3	-30.6	6.9	6.2	..	..
39 Senegal	48	48	26	21	(.)	-22.5	6.5	6.0	..	4
40 Yemen Arab Rep.	50	48	29	22	-2.8	-25.1	6.8	6.2	..	1
41 Lesotho	42	42	23	15	(.)	-35.8	5.8	5.2	..	5
42 Bolivia	46	43	22	16	-7.2	-28.7	6.3	4.2	..	..
43 Indonesia	44	34	23	13	-23.9	-43.2	4.3	2.8	..	53
44 Zambia	51	50	24	16	-2.2	-36.5	6.8	6.1	..	..
45 Honduras	51	44	19	10	-14.2	-45.1	6.5	4.1	..	27
46 Egypt, Arab Rep.	44	35	20	11	-22.1	-44.6	4.6	3.0	..	24
47 El Salvador	48	40	17	8	-17.4	-52.1	5.6	3.3	..	34
48 Thailand	44	28	15	8	-36.2	-48.1	3.6	2.6	15	59
49 Papua New Guinea	44	34	23	13	-22.3	-43.1	5.0	3.6	..	..
50 Philippines	47	31	15	7	-34.0	-53.4	4.2	2.7	15	36
51 Zimbabwe	55	54	17	12	-1.8	-25.0	8.0	7.1	..	15
52 Nigeria	52	50	25	16	-4.7	-35.6	6.9	6.3	..	6
53 Morocco	50	40	21	15	-19.8	-30.7	5.8	3.8	..	19
54 Cameroon	38	46	21	15	21.2	-30.7	6.5	6.4	..	2
55 Nicaragua	51	45	18	11	-11.3	-39.8	6.3	4.0	..	..
56 Ivory Coast	49	48	24	17	-2.7	-28.2	7.0	6.4	..	3
57 Guatemala	48	38	18	9	-21.0	-49.1	5.2	3.4	..	18
58 Congo, People's Rep.	40	43	18	10	6.8	-46.0	6.0	5.7	..	..
59 Costa Rica	48	30	8	4	-36.8	-51.3	3.5	2.3	..	65
60 Peru	47	34	19	11	-27.4	-42.1	4.5	3.2	..	41
61 Dominican Rep.	49	34	17	8	-31.1	-54.0	4.2	2.7	..	42
62 Jamaica	42	27	9	6	-35.0	-36.4	3.4	2.3	..	55
63 Ecuador	47	37	17	8	-20.5	-49.3	5.4	3.5	..	34
64 Turkey	43	31	16	9	-28.0	-43.4	4.1	2.7	32	38

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

	Crude birth rate per thousand population		Crude death rate per thousand population		Percentage change in:		Total fertility rate		Percentage of married women of childbearing age using contraception ^a	
	1960	1982	1960	1982	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	1982	2000	1970	1981
					1960-82	1960-82				
65 Tunisia	47	34	19	9	-27.0	-51.9	4.9	3.1	..	41
66 Colombia	47	29	17	7	-38.8	-57.5	3.6	2.6	..	49
67 Paraguay	43	31	13	7	-27.2	-44.6	4.2	2.7	..	36
68 Angola	50	49	31	22	-1.8	-28.6	6.5	6.0	..	..
69 Cuba	31	16	9	6	-46.7	-36.7	2.0	2.0	..	..
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	41	30	13	7	-25.9	-42.0	4.0	2.6	..	..
71 Lebanon	43	29	14	9	-33.2	-40.2	3.8	2.4	53	..
72 Mongolia	41	34	15	7	-17.0	-52.7	4.8	3.1	..	..
Upper middle-income	40	31	13	8	-23.2	-36.4	4.2	3.1		
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	47	46	18	7	-1.5	-62.1	7.2	4.0	..	20
74 Jordan	47	45	20	8	-5.5	-59.3	7.4	5.2	22	25
75 Malaysia	44	29	15	6	-34.1	-57.0	3.7	2.4	33	..
76 Korea, Rep. of	43	23	14	6	-46.7	-53.3	2.7	2.1	25	54
77 Panama	41	28	10	5	-31.9	-47.6	3.5	2.3	..	61
78 Chile	34	23	13	7	-32.8	-46.8	2.7	2.2	..	..
79 Brazil	43	31	13	8	-26.9	-37.4	3.9	2.6	..	..
80 Mexico	45	34	12	7	-25.3	-41.5	4.6	2.8	..	39
81 Algeria	51	47	20	13	-7.8	-36.7	7.0	6.1	..	..
82 Portugal	24	18	11	10	-26.4	-8.3	2.3	2.1	..	66
83 Argentina	23	25	9	9	6.5	3.4	3.4	2.5	..	..
84 Uruguay	22	18	10	9	-17.4	-5.2	2.6	2.2	..	..
85 South Africa	39	40	15	9	1.3	-43.2	5.1	4.4	..	..
86 Yugoslavia	24	15	10	9	-36.6	-10.1	2.0	2.1	59	55
87 Venezuela	46	35	11	6	-24.4	-50.9	4.3	2.7	..	49
88 Greece	19	14	7	9	-24.3	19.2	2.3	2.1	..	..
89 Israel	27	24	6	7	-12.3	19.3	3.1	2.3	..	..
90 Hong Kong	35	18	7	5	-47.2	-20.9	2.1	2.1	42	72
91 Singapore	39	17	6	5	-55.3	-16.1	1.7	2.1	60	71
92 Trinidad and Tobago	38	29	8	7	-22.1	-17.2	3.3	2.4	44	52
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	53	41	19	10	-23.8	-48.7	5.6	4.2	..	..
94 Iraq	49	45	20	11	-9.2	-46.2	6.7	4.9	14	..
High-income oil exporters	49	42	22	11	-12.9	-49.8	6.9	5.8		
95 Oman	51	47	28	15	-7.0	-47.1	7.1	4.0	..	..
96 Libya	49	45	19	11	-7.1	-42.9	7.2	6.3	..	..
97 Saudi Arabia	49	43	23	12	-11.2	-45.8	7.1	6.3	..	..
98 Kuwait	44	35	10	3	-21.4	-65.2	5.7	3.0	..	..
99 United Arab Emirates	46	28	19	3	-39.1	-82.1	6.0	4.8	..	..
Industrial market economies	20	14	10	9	31.4	-5.4	1.7	2.0		
100 Ireland	21	20	12	9	-5.1	-18.3	3.2	2.1	..	..
101 Spain	22	15	9	9	-29.5	1.1	2.2	2.1	..	51
102 Italy	18	11	10	11	-37.0	9.4	1.6	1.9	..	78
103 New Zealand	27	16	9	8	-40.4	-8.0	1.9	2.0	..	..
104 United Kingdom	18	13	12	12	-27.4	3.5	1.8	2.0	69	77
105 Austria	18	13	13	12	-30.2	-5.5	1.6	1.9	..	..
106 Japan	17	13	8	7	-25.4	-13.2	1.7	1.9	56	..
107 Belgium	17	12	12	12	-28.4	-4.8	1.6	1.9	..	..
108 Finland	19	14	9	9	-25.9	..	1.6	1.9	77	80
109 Netherlands	21	12	8	8	-42.3	6.5	1.4	1.8	..	..
110 Australia	22	16	9	8	-28.1	-9.3	2.0	2.0	..	..
111 Canada	27	15	8	7	-43.4	-11.5	1.8	2.0	..	..
112 France	18	14	11	11	-23.5	-3.5	1.8	2.0	64	79
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	18	10	12	12	-42.3	(.)	1.4	1.8	..	..
114 Denmark	17	10	10	11	-38.0	13.7	1.5	1.9	67	..
115 United States	24	16	10	9	-32.5	-9.5	1.8	2.0	65	68
116 Sweden	14	11	10	11	-19.0	9.0	1.7	1.9	..	..
117 Norway	17	12	9	10	-28.3	9.9	1.7	1.9	..	71
118 Switzerland	18	11	10	9	-35.2	-3.1	1.9	2.0	..	..
East European nonmarket economies	23	18	8	10	-20.5	34.1	2.3	2.1		
119 Hungary	15	13	10	14	-15.0	32.4	2.0	2.0	67	74
120 Romania	19	17	9	10	-9.4	11.5	2.4	2.1	..	58
121 Albania	43	28	10	6	-35.9	-47.1	3.6	2.2	..	..
122 Bulgaria	18	15	8	10	-18.0	28.4	2.1	2.1	..	76
123 Czechoslovakia	16	15	9	12	-4.4	27.2	2.2	2.1	..	..
124 German Dem. Rep.	17	15	14	13	-14.7	-6.6	1.9	2.0	..	..
125 Poland	23	19	8	9	-14.2	21.1	2.3	2.1	60	75
126 USSR	25	19	7	10	-23.7	42.3	2.4	2.1	..	..

a. Figures include women whose husbands practice contraception. Figures in italics are for years 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)		
			Agriculture		Industry		Services		1960-70	1970-82	1980-2000
	1960	1982	1960	1980	1960	1980	1960	1980			
Low-income economies	55 .	59 .	77 .	72 .	9 .	13 .	14 .	15 .	1 .	2 .	2 .
China and India	56 .	61 .	89 .	89 .	17 .	17 .	14 .	14 .	1 .	1 .	1 .
Other low-income	54 .	53 .	82 .	73 .	7 .	11 .	11 .	16 .	1 .	2 .	3 .
1 Chad	57	54	95	85	2	7	3	8	1.5	1.8	2.6
2 Bangladesh	53	55	87	74	3	11	10	15	2.1	2.9	3.0
3 Ethiopia	53	52	88	80	5	7	7	13	2.0	1.7	3.0
4 Nepal	57	55	95	93	2	2	3	5	1.3	2.4	2.7
5 Mali	54	51	94	73	3	12	3	15	2.1	2.1	2.9
6 Burma	59	55	67	67	9	10	23	11	1.1	1.5	2.3
7 Zaire	53	52	83	75	9	13	8	12	1.4	2.3	3.2
8 Malawi	52	50	92	86	3	5	5	9	2.4	2.5	3.2
9 Upper Volta	54	52	92	82	5	13	3	5	1.6	1.6	2.5
10 Uganda	54	52	89	83	4	6	7	11	2.6	2.1	3.5
11 India	54	57	74	71	11	13	15	16	1.7	2.1	2.1
12 Rwanda	53	52	95	91	1	2	4	7	2.2	3.2	3.5
13 Burundi	55	53	90	84	3	5	7	11	0.9	1.6	2.8
14 Tanzania	54	51	89	83	4	6	7	11	2.1	2.6	3.4
15 Somalia	54	54	88	82	4	8	8	10	2.1	2.9	2.0
16 Haiti	55	53	80	74	6	7	14	19	0.6	1.3	2.0
17 Benin	53	51	54	46	9	16	37	38	2.1	2.1	2.8
18 Central African Rep	58	55	94	88	2	4	4	8	1.1	1.5	2.4
19 China	56	63	69	69	19	19	12	12	1.7	1.8	1.6
20 Guinea	55	53	88	82	6	11	6	7	1.1	1.3	2.3
21 Niger	53	51	95	91	1	3	4	6	3.0	3.0	3.4
22 Madagascar	55	53	93	87	2	4	5	9	1.7	2.1	3.0
23 Sri Lanka	54	60	56	54	14	14	30	32	2.1	2.1	2.1
24 Togo	53	51	80	67	8	15	12	18	2.5	1.8	3.2
25 Ghana	53	51	64	53	14	20	22	27	1.6	2.3	3.9
26 Pakistan	52	51	61	57	18	20	21	23	1.9	2.7	3.1
27 Kenya	50	47	86	78	5	10	9	12	2.7	3.3	4.2
28 Sierra Leone	55	53	78	65	12	19	10	16	1.0	1.6	2.4
29 Afghanistan	55	52	85	79	6	8	9	13	1.9	2.1	2.6
30 Bhutan	56	56	95	93	2	2	3	5	0.3	2.1	2.3
31 <i>Kampuchea, Dem</i>	53	53	82	82	4	4	14	14	2.0	2.0	2.0
32 <i>Lao PDR</i>	56	51	83	75	4	6	13	19	1.1	0.8	2.7
33 <i>Mozambique</i>	56	53	81	66	8	18	11	16	1.8	3.4	3.1
34 <i>Viet Nam</i>	54	54	81	71	5	10	14	19	1.1	1.1	2.7
Middle-income economies	55 .	56 .	62 .	46 .	15 .	21 .	23 .	34 .	2 .	1 .	2 .
Oil exporters	54 .	54 .	66 .	48 .	13 .	20 .	25 .	31 .	2 .	2 .	3 .
Oil importers	55 .	57 .	60 .	44 .	16 .	21 .	24 .	25 .	2 .	2 .	2 .
Lower middle-income	54 .	55 .	71 .	56 .	11 .	16 .	18 .	28 .	1 .	2 .	2 .
35 Sudan	53	53	86	78	6	10	8	12	2.1	2.8	3.0
36 Mauritania	53	51	91	69	3	8	6	23	1.9	2.0	2.4
37 Yemen, PDR	52	52	70	45	15	15	15	40	1.7	1.7	3.6
38 Liberia	52	51	80	70	10	14	10	16	2.4	3.0	3.5
39 Senegal	54	52	84	77	5	10	11	13	1.7	2.0	2.7
40 Yemen Arab Rep	54	52	83	75	7	11	10	14	1.6	2.0	3.4
41 Lesotho	57	55	93	87	2	4	5	9	1.6	1.9	2.7
42 Bolivia	55	53	61	50	18	24	21	26	1.7	2.3	2.9
43 Indonesia	56	57	75	58	8	12	17	30	1.7	2.5	1.9
44 Zambia	53	50	79	67	7	11	14	22	2.1	2.3	3.2
45 Honduras	52	50	70	63	11	20	19	17	2.5	3.2	3.5
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	55	57	58	50	12	30	30	20	2.2	2.5	2.4
47 El Salvador	52	52	62	50	17	22	21	28	3.0	2.8	3.5
48 Thailand	53	56	84	76	4	9	12	15	2.1	2.8	2.2
49 Papua New Guinea	57	55	89	82	4	8	7	10	1.7	1.7	2.0
50 Philippines	52	53	61	46	15	17	24	37	2.1	2.5	2.7
51 Zimbabwe	52	50	69	60	11	15	20	25	3.1	2.3	4.5
52 Nigeria	52	50	71	54	10	19	19	27	1.8	1.8	3.5
53 Morocco	53	51	62	52	14	21	24	27	1.5	2.8	3.5
54 Cameroon	57	54	87	83	5	7	8	10	1.5	2.2	3.2
55 Nicaragua	50	50	62	39	16	14	22	47	2.3	3.8	3.9
56 Ivory Coast	54	53	89	79	2	4	9	17	3.6	4.1	3.3
57 Guatemala	51	54	67	55	14	21	19	24	2.8	3.2	2.9
58 Congo, People's Rep.	56	52	52	34	17	26	31	40	1.8	2.2	3.9
59 Costa Rica	50	59	51	29	19	23	30	48	3.3	3.8	2.8
60 Peru	52	54	53	40	20	19	27	41	2.1	2.8	2.9
61 Dominican Rep	49	53	67	49	12	18	21	33	2.2	3.6	3.0
62 Jamaica	54	54	39	35	25	18	36	47	0.4	2.3	2.8
63 Ecuador	52	52	57	52	19	17	24	31	2.7	2.8	3.4
64 Turkey	55	59	79	54	11	13	10	33	1.4	2.0	2.3

Note: For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes

	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	1982	1960	1980	1960	1980	1960	1980	1960-70	1970-82	1980-2000
65 Tunisia	52	56	56	35	18	32	26	33	0.7	3.1	3.1
66 Colombia	50	60	51	26	19	21	30	53	3.0	3.3	2.4
67 Paraguay	51	53	56	49	19	19	25	32	2.3	2.9	3.0
68 Angola	55	53	69	59	12	16	19	25	1.6	2.0	2.9
69 Cuba	61	61	39	23	22	31	39	46	0.8	1.8	1.8
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	53	56	62	49	23	33	15	18	2.3	2.9	2.8
71 Lebanon	53	56	38	11	23	27	39	62	2.1	1.1	2.2
72 Mongolia	54	54	70	55	13	22	17	23	2.1	2.5	3.1
Upper middle-income	55 ..	57 ..	49 ..	30 ..	20 ..	28 ..	31 ..	42 ..	2.3 ..	2.3 ..	2.5 ..
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	52	49	54	33	19	31	27	36	2.1	3.3	4.4
74 Jordan	52	51	44	20	26	20	30	60	2.8	2.5	4.4
75 Malaysia	51	56	63	50	12	16	25	34	2.7	2.9	3.0
76 Korea, Rep. of	54	62	66	34	9	29	25	37	3.1	2.6	2.1
77 Panama	52	56	51	33	14	18	35	49	3.4	2.4	2.5
78 Chile	57	62	30	19	20	19	50	62	1.4	2.1	2.1
79 Brazil	54	55	52	30	15	24	33	46	2.7	2.3	2.6
80 Mexico	51	52	55	36	20	26	25	38	2.8	3.2	3.3
81 Algeria	52	49	67	25	12	25	21	50	0.5	3.5	4.8
82 Portugal	63	63	44	28	29	35	27	37	0.4	0.6	0.8
83 Argentina	64	63	20	13	36	28	44	59	1.3	1.3	1.3
84 Uruguay	64	63	21	11	30	32	49	57	0.8	0.3	0.9
85 South Africa	55	55	32	30	30	29	38	41	3.0	2.9	3.3
86 Yugoslavia	63	67	63	29	18	35	19	36	0.6	0.6	0.6
87 Venezuela	51	55	35	18	22	27	43	55	3.1	4.1	3.3
88 Greece	65	64	56	37	20	28	24	35	0.0	0.8	0.5
89 Israel	59	58	14	7	35	36	51	57	3.6	2.4	2.1
90 Hong Kong	56	66	8	3	52	57	40	40	3.3	3.5	1.4
91 Singapore	55	66	8	2	23	39	69	59	2.7	2.6	1.2
92 Trinidad and Tobago	53	63	22	10	34	39	44	52	2.5	1.8	2.2
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	51	52	54	39	23	34	23	27	3.1	2.9	3.8
94 Iraq	51	51	53	42	18	26	29	32	2.9	3.1	3.9
High-income oil exporters	51 ..	52 ..	62 ..	46 ..	13 ..	19 ..	25 ..	35 ..	3.8 ..	4.5 ..	3.8
95 Oman	54	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Libya	53	51	53	19	17	28	30	53	3.6	3.6	4.4
97 Saudi Arabia	54	52	71	61	10	14	19	25	3.3	4.7	3.7
98 Kuwait	63	52	1	2	34	34	65	64	7.0	4.8	3.4
99 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies	63 ..	66 ..	18 ..	6 ..	38 ..	38 ..	41 ..	56 ..	1.2 ..	1.2	0.6 ..
100 Ireland	58	59	36	18	25	37	39	45	0.0	1.3	1.5
101 Spain	64	63	42	14	31	40	27	46	0.2	1.2	0.8
102 Italy	66	65	31	11	40	45	29	44	-0.1	0.6	0.3
103 New Zealand	58	64	15	10	37	35	48	55	2.2	1.7	1.0
104 United Kingdom	65	64	4	2	48	42	48	56	0.6	0.4	0.2
105 Austria	66	65	24	9	46	37	30	54	-0.7	0.9	0.3
106 Japan	64	68	33	12	30	39	37	49	1.9	1.3	0.7
107 Belgium	65	66	8	3	48	41	44	56	0.3	0.7	0.2
108 Finland	62	68	36	11	31	35	33	54	0.4	0.9	0.3
109 Netherlands	61	67	11	6	43	45	46	49	1.6	1.3	0.5
110 Australia	61	65	11	6	40	33	49	61	2.6	1.8	1.1
111 Canada	59	67	13	5	34	29	52	66	2.5	2.0	1.1
112 France	62	64	22	8	39	39	39	53	0.7	1.0	0.6
113 Germany, Fed Rep.	68	67	14	4	48	46	38	50	0.2	0.8	()
114 Denmark	64	65	18	7	37	35	45	58	1.1	0.6	0.4
115 United States	60	66	7	2	36	32	57	66	1.8	1.7	0.9
116 Sweden	66	64	14	5	45	34	41	61	1.0	0.3	0.4
117 Norway	63	63	20	7	37	37	44	56	0.5	0.7	0.6
118 Switzerland	66	67	11	5	50	46	38	49	2.0	0.4	0.2
East European nonmarket economies	63 ..	66 ..	42 ..	18 ..	30 ..	41 ..	25 ..	39 ..	0.8 ..	1.1	0.5 ..
119 Hungary	66	65	39	21	34	43	27	36	0.5	0.3	0.1
120 Romania	64	64	65	29	15	36	20	35	0.9	0.6	0.7
121 Albania	54	58	71	61	18	25	11	14	2.3	2.7	2.4
122 Bulgaria	66	66	57	37	25	39	18	24	0.7	0.2	0.2
123 Czechoslovakia	64	64	26	11	46	48	28	41	0.8	0.7	0.6
124 German Dem. Rep.	65	64	18	10	48	50	34	40	-0.2	0.5	0.3
125 Poland	61	66	48	31	29	39	23	30	1.7	1.4	0.8
126 USSR	63	66	42	14	29	45	29	41	0.7	1.2	0.6

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 ^a	1982 ^a	1960-70	1970-82	1960	1980	1960	1980	1960	1980
Low-income economies	17.1	21.1	4.1	4.4	10	16	31	55	55	145
China and India	18	22	5.2	5.2	7	6	33	59	49	114
Other low-income	12	20	5.2	5.2	25	28	19	40	6	31
1 Chad	7	19	6.8	6.4		39	0	0	0	0
2 Bangladesh	5	12	6.2	6.0	20	30	20	51	1	3
3 Ethiopia	6	15	6.5	5.6	30	37	0	37	0	1
4 Nepal	3	6	4.2	6.7	41	27	0	0	0	0
5 Mali	11	19	5.4	4.7	32	24	0	0	0	0
6 Burma	19	28	3.9	3.9	23	23	23	23	1	2
7 Zaire	16	38	5.2	7.6	14	28	14	38	1	2
8 Malawi	4	10	6.6	6.4		19	0	0	0	0
9 Upper Volta	5	11	5.7	6.0		41	0	0	0	0
10 Uganda	5	9	7.1	3.4	38	52	0	52	0	1
11 India	18	24	3.3	3.9	7	6	26	39	11	36
12 Rwanda	2	5	5.4	6.4		0	0	0	0	0
13 Burundi	2	2	1.3	2.5			0	0	0	0
14 Tanzania	5	13	6.3	8.5	34	50	0	50	0	1
15 Somalia	17	32	5.7	5.4		34	0	0	0	0
16 Haiti	16	26	3.9	4.0	42	56	0	56	0	1
17 Benin	10	15	5.4	4.4		63	0	63	0	1
18 Central African Rep.	23	37	4.7	3.5	40	36	0	0	0	0
19 China	18	21			6	6	42	45	38	78
20 Guinea	10	20	4.9	5.2	37	80	0	80	0	1
21 Niger	6	14	7.0	7.2		31	0	0	0	0
22 Madagascar	11	20	5.0	5.2	44	36	0	36	0	1
23 Sri Lanka	18	24	4.3	2.5	28	16	0	16	0	1
24 Togo	10	21	5.8	6.6		60	0	0	0	0
25 Ghana	23	37	4.6	5.0	25	35	0	48	0	2
26 Pakistan	22	29	4.0	4.3	20	21	33	51	2	7
27 Kenya	7	15	6.4	7.3	40	57	0	57	0	1
28 Sierra Leone	13	23	4.9	3.9	37	47	0	0	0	0
29 Afghanistan	8	17	5.4	5.8	33	17	0	17	0	1
30 Bhutan	3	4	3.3	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	10		3.7							
32 Lao PDR	8	14	3.8	4.7	69	48	0	0	0	0
33 Mozambique	4	9	6.5	8.1	75	83	0	83	0	1
34 Viet Nam	15	19	5.3	3.2	32	21	32	50	1	4
Middle-income	33.1	46.1	4.1	4.2	28	29	35	48	51	128
Oil exporters	27	40	4.2	4.4	27	30	32	48	15	42
Oil importers	37	52	4.5	4.1	28	28	36	48	39	86
Lower middle-income	24.1	34.1	4.1	4.4	27	22	28	47	22	58
35 Sudan	10	23	6.8	5.8	30	31	0	31	0	1
36 Mauritania	3	26	15.5	8.1		39	0	0	0	0
37 Yemen, PDR	28	38	3.5	3.7	61	49	0	0	0	0
38 Liberia	21	34	5.6	5.7			0	0	0	0
39 Senegal	23	34	4.9	3.7	53	65	0	65	0	1
40 Yemen Arab Rep.	3	14	10.2	8.3		25	0	0	0	0
41 Lesotho	2	13	7.5	15.4			0	0	0	0
42 Bolivia	34	45	4.1	3.3	47	44	0	44	0	1
43 Indonesia	15	22	3.6	4.5	20	23	34	50	3	9
44 Zambia	23	45	5.2	6.5		35	0	35	0	1
45 Honduras	23	37	5.5	5.5	31	33	0	0	0	0
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	38	45	3.5	2.9	38	39	53	53	2	2
47 El Salvador	38	42	3.6	3.4	26	22	0	0	0	0
48 Thailand	13	17	3.6	4.3	65	69	65	69	1	1
49 Papua New Guinea	3	17	15.2	6.6		25	0	0	0	0
50 Philippines	30	38	3.8	3.8	27	30	27	34	1	2
51 Zimbabwe	13	24	6.7	6.0	40	50	0	50	0	1
52 Nigeria	13	21	4.7	4.9	13	17	22	58	2	9
53 Morocco	29	42	4.2	4.1	16	26	16	50	1	4
54 Cameroon	14	37	5.8	8.0	26	21	0	21	0	1
55 Nicaragua	41	55	4.0	5.0	41	47	0	47	0	1
56 Ivory Coast	19	42	7.3	8.2	27	34	0	34	0	1
57 Guatemala	33	40	3.8	4.0	41	36	41	36	1	1
58 Congo, People's Rep	30	46	5.0	4.4	77	56	0	0	0	0
59 Costa Rica	37	43	4.0	3.2	67	64	0	64	0	1
60 Peru	46	66	5.0	3.7	38	39	38	44	1	2
61 Dominican Rep.	30	53	5.6	5.3	50	54	0	54	0	1
62 Jamaica	34	48	3.5	2.6	77	66	0	66	0	1
63 Ecuador	34	46	4.2	3.8	31	29	0	51	0	2
64 Turkey	30	44	3.5	4.7	18	24	32	42	3	4

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

	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 ^a	1982 ^a	1960-70	1970-82	1960	1980	1960	1980	1960	1980
65 Tunisia	36	54	3.8	4.0	40	30	40	30	1	1
66 Colombia	48	65	5.2	2.7	17	26	28	51	3	4
67 Paraguay	36	40	2.9	3.3	44	44	0	44	0	1
68 Angola	10	22	5.7	5.8	44	64	0	64	0	1
69 Cuba	55	68	2.9	2.1	32	38	32	38	1	1
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	40	63	5.0	4.2	15	12	15	19	1	2
71 Lebanon	40	77	6.9	2.8	64	79	64	79	1	1
72 Mongolia	36	53	5.3	4.2	53	52	0	0	0	0
Upper middle-income	45	63	4.4	3.9	28	29	38	51	32	70
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	37	49	4.8	4.4	35	33	35	55	1	2
74 Jordan	43	60	4.7	4.0	31	37	0	37	0	1
75 Malaysia	25	30	3.5	3.4	19	27	0	27	0	1
76 Korea, Rep. of	28	61	6.5	5.0	35	41	61	77	3	7
77 Panama	21	53	11.1	3.2	61	66	0	66	0	1
78 Chile	68	82	3.1	2.4	38	44	38	44	1	1
79 Brazil	45	69	5.0	4.1	14	15	35	52	6	14
80 Mexico	51	68	4.7	4.2	28	32	36	48	3	7
81 Algeria	30	45	3.5	5.4	27	12	27	12	1	1
82 Portugal	23	32	1.8	2.5	47	44	47	44	1	1
83 Argentina	74	83	2.1	1.9	46	45	54	60	3	5
84 Uruguay	80	84	1.3	0.6	56	52	56	52	1	1
85 South Africa	47	50	2.6	3.2	16	13	44	53	4	7
86 Yugoslavia	28	44	3.2	2.8	11	10	11	23	1	3
87 Venezuela	67	84	5.1	4.3	26	26	26	44	1	4
88 Greece	43	64	2.6	2.5	51	57	51	70	1	2
89 Israel	77	90	4.3	3.1	46	35	46	35	1	1
90 Hong Kong	89	91	2.6	2.4	100	100	100	100	1	1
91 Singapore	100	100	2.3	1.5	100	100	100	100	1	1
92 Trinidad and Tobago	22	22	1.8	0.7	..	..	0	0	0	0
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	34	52	5.3	5.1	26	28	26	47	1	6
94 Iraq	43	70	5.8	5.3	35	55	35	70	1	3
High-income oil exporters	28	67	8.5	8.6	29	28	0	34	0	3
95 Oman	4	20	6.3	15.6	..	..	0	..	..	..
96 Libya	23	58	8.4	8.0	57	64	0	64	0	1
97 Saudi Arabia	30	69	8.4	7.6	15	18	0	33	0	2
98 Kuwait	72	91	10.1	7.4	75	30	0	0	0	0
99 United Arab Emirates	40	79	14.9	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies	63	78	1.9	1.3	18	18	18	55	104	152
100 Ireland	46	59	1.6	2.5	51	48	51	48	1	1
101 Spain	57	76	2.6	2.1	13	17	37	44	5	6
102 Italy	59	70	1.5	1.1	13	17	46	52	7	9
103 New Zealand	76	85	2.3	1.5	25	30	0	30	0	1
104 United Kingdom	86	91	0.9	0.3	24	20	61	55	15	17
105 Austria	50	55	0.9	0.7	51	39	51	39	1	1
106 Japan	63	78	2.4	1.8	18	22	35	42	5	9
107 Belgium	66	73	1.2	0.4	17	14	28	24	2	2
108 Finland	38	64	3.2	2.4	28	27	0	27	0	1
109 Netherlands	80	76	1.0	0.6	9	9	27	24	3	3
110 Australia	81	89	2.5	2.0	26	24	62	68	4	5
111 Canada	69	76	2.7	1.2	14	18	31	62	2	9
112 France	62	79	2.4	1.4	25	23	34	34	4	6
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	77	85	1.4	0.5	20	18	48	45	11	11
114 Denmark	74	85	1.6	0.8	40	32	40	32	1	1
115 United States	70	78	1.8	1.5	13	12	61	77	40	65
116 Sweden	73	88	1.8	1.0	15	15	15	35	1	3
117 Norway	32	54	3.5	2.6	50	32	50	32	1	1
118 Switzerland	51	59	2.2	0.8	19	22	19	22	1	1
East European nonmarket economies	48	62	2.6	1.5	9	7	23	32	36	65
119 Hungary	40	55	2.1	1.4	45	37	45	37	1	1
120 Romania	32	51	3.4	2.7	22	17	22	17	1	1
121 Albania	31	38	3.8	3.4	27	25	0	0	0	0
122 Bulgaria	39	66	3.8	2.3	23	18	23	18	1	1
123 Czechoslovakia	47	64	2.1	1.8	17	12	17	12	1	1
124 German Dem. Rep.	72	77	0.1	0.2	9	9	14	17	2	3
125 Poland	48	58	1.8	1.7	17	15	41	47	5	8
126 USSR	49	63	2.7	1.8	6	4	21	33	25	50

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

Table 23. Indicators related to life expectancy

	Life expectancy at birth (years)				Infant mortality rate (aged under 1)		Child death rate (aged 1-4)	
	Male		Female		1960	1982	1960	1982
	1960	1982	1960	1982				
Low-income economies	42 ..	58 ..	41 ..	60 ..	165 ..	87 ..	27 ..	11 ..
China and India	42 ..	61 ..	41 ..	62 ..	165 ..	78 ..	26 ..	9 ..
Other low-income	42 ..	50 ..	43 ..	52 ..	163 ..	114 ..	31 ..	19 ..
1 Chad	33	42	36	45	210	161	60	37
2 Bangladesh	45	48	42	49	159	133	25	19
3 Ethiopia	35	45	38	49	172	122	42	25
4 Nepal	39	46	38	45	195	145	33	22
5 Mali	36	43	39	47	179	132	45	27
6 Burma	42	53	45	56	158	96	25	12
7 Zaire	38	49	42	52	150	106	32	20
8 Malawi	36	43	37	46	206	137	58	29
9 Upper Volta	36	43	39	46	234	157	71	36
10 Uganda	41	46	45	48	139	120	28	22
11 India	43	55	42	54	165	94	26	11
12 Rwanda	38	45	41	48	167	126	40	25
13 Burundi	37	45	40	48	143	123	31	24
14 Tanzania	40	51	43	54	144	98	31	18
15 Somalia	32	38	36	40	213	184	61	47
16 Haiti	44	53	45	56	182	110	47	17
17 Benin	38	46	41	50	173	117	42	23
18 Central African Rep.	37	46	40	49	170	119	41	23
19 China	41	65	41	69	165	67	26	7
20 Guinea	31	37	34	38	222	190	65	50
21 Niger	36	43	39	47	178	132	45	27
22 Madagascar	36	46	39	50	177	116	45	23
23 Sri Lanka	62	67	62	71	71	32	7	3
24 Togo	41	45	41	49	201	122	55	25
25 Ghana	43	53	46	57	132	86	27	15
26 Pakistan	44	51	42	49	162	121	25	17
27 Kenya	45	55	48	59	112	77	21	13
28 Sierra Leone	29	37	32	38	235	190	72	50
29 Afghanistan	33	35	34	37	233	205	41	35
30 Bhutan	33	43	31	42	243	163	43	26
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	41	42	44	45	146		22	
32 Lao PDR	39	42	42	45	180	159	29	25
33 Mozambique	40	49	43	52	154	105	34	20
34 Viet Nam	42	62	45	66	163	53	26	4
Middle-income economies	49 ..	58 ..	52 ..	62 ..	126 ..	76 ..	23 ..	10 ..
Oil exporters	45 ..	55 ..	47 ..	59 ..	146 ..	90 ..	28 ..	12 ..
Oil importers	52 ..	61 ..	56 ..	65 ..	110 ..	64 ..	19 ..	8 ..
Lower middle-income	44 ..	55 ..	47 ..	58 ..	144 ..	89 ..	29 ..	13 ..
35 Sudan	38	46	40	49	168	119	40	23
36 Mauritania	36	43	39	47	178	132	45	27
37 Yemen, PDR	35	45	37	48	210	140	59	28
38 Liberia	43	52	45	56	173	91	42	16
39 Senegal	36	44	39	46	178	155	45	34
40 Yemen Arab Rep	35	43	36	45	212	163	60	38
41 Lesotho	41	51	44	55	137	94	29	17
42 Bolivia	41	49	45	53	167	126	40	22
43 Indonesia	40	52	42	55	150	102	23	13
44 Zambia	38	49	41	52	164	105	38	20
45 Honduras	45	58	48	62	145	83	30	8
46 Egypt, Arab Rep	46	56	47	59	128	104	23	14
47 El Salvador	49	62	52	66	136	72	26	7
48 Thailand	50	61	55	65	103	51	13	4
49 Papua New Guinea	41	53	40	53	165	99	26	13
50 Philippines	51	62	54	66	106	51	14	4
51 Zimbabwe	47	54	51	58	100	83	19	14
52 Nigeria	37	48	40	52	190	109	50	20
53 Morocco	46	51	48	54	161	125	37	22
54 Cameroon	41	52	45	55	134	92	28	16
55 Nicaragua	46	56	48	60	144	86	30	9
56 Ivory Coast	37	46	40	49	167	119	40	23
57 Guatemala	46	58	48	62	92	66	10	5
58 Congo, People's Rep.	47	59	49	62	118	68	23	10
59 Costa Rica	60	72	63	76	74	18	8	1
60 Peru	47	57	49	60	163	83	38	8
61 Dominican Rep.	49	61	53	65	120	65	20	5
62 Jamaica	61	71	65	75	52	10	4	(.)
63 Ecuador	49	61	52	65	140	78	28	7
64 Turkey	49	61	52	66	184	83	47	9

Note. For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes

	Life expectancy at birth (years)				Infant mortality rate (aged under 1)		Child death rate (aged 1-4)	
	Male		Female		1960	1982	1960	1982
	1960	1982	1960	1982				
65 Tunisia	48	60	49	63	159	65	36	6
66 Colombia	49	62	57	66	93	54	11	4
67 Paraguay	54	63	58	67	86	45	9	3
68 Angola	32	42	35	44	216	165	63	39
69 Cuba	62	73	65	77	35	17	2	1
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	52	63	56	67	78	32	9	2
71 Lebanon	58	63	62	67	68	39	6	3
72 Mongolia	51	63	54	67	109	51	14	4
Upper middle-income	55 ..	63 ..	58 ..	67 ..	101 ..	58 ..	15 ..	6 ..
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	49	65	51	69	132	58	25	5
74 Jordan	46	62	48	65	136	65	26	6
75 Malaysia	52	65	56	69	72	29	8	2
76 Korea, Rep. of	52	64	56	71	78	32	9	2
77 Panama	61	69	63	73	68	33	6	2
78 Chile	54	68	59	72	119	27	20	2
79 Brazil	53	62	57	66	118	73	19	8
80 Mexico	55	64	59	68	91	53	10	4
81 Algeria	46	55	48	59	165	111	39	17
82 Portugal	61	68	66	74	78	26	9	1
83 Argentina	62	66	68	73	61	44	5	2
84 Uruguay	65	71	71	75	51	34	4	2
85 South Africa	51	60	55	65	92	55	16	5
86 Yugoslavia	61	69	64	74	88	34	10	2
87 Venezuela	55	65	60	71	85	39	9	2
88 Greece	67	72	70	76	40	14	3	1
89 Israel	70	72	73	76	31	16	2	1
90 Hong Kong	61	74	69	78	37	10	2	(.)
91 Singapore	62	70	66	75	35	11	2	(.)
92 Trinidad and Tobago	62	66	66	70	45	26	3	1
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	50	60	50	60	163	102	26	13
94 Iraq	47	57	50	61	139	73	28	8
High-income oil exporters	43 ..	56 ..	45 ..	60 ..	175 ..	96 ..	41 ..	13 ..
95 Oman	38	51	39	54	193	123	52	21
96 Libya	46	56	48	59	158	95	36	11
97 Saudi Arabia	42	54	45	58	185	108	48	16
98 Kuwait	58	69	61	74	89	32	10	1
99 United Arab Emirates	51	69	54	73	135	50	26	3
Industrial market economies	68 ..	71 ..	73 ..	78 ..	29 ..	10 ..	2 ..	11 ..
100 Ireland	68	70	71	76	29	11	2	(.)
101 Spain	67	71	71	78	44	10	3	(.)
102 Italy	67	71	72	78	44	14	3	1
103 New Zealand	68	70	74	77	23	12	1	(.)
104 United Kingdom	68	71	74	77	23	11	1	(.)
105 Austria	66	69	72	77	38	13	3	1
106 Japan	65	74	70	79	30	7	2	(.)
107 Belgium	67	70	73	77	31	12	2	(.)
108 Finland	65	69	72	78	22	7	1	(.)
109 Netherlands	71	73	75	79	18	8	1	(.)
110 Australia	68	71	74	78	20	10	1	(.)
111 Canada	68	71	74	79	27	10	2	(.)
112 France	67	71	74	79	27	10	2	(.)
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	67	70	72	77	34	12	2	(.)
114 Denmark	70	72	74	78	22	8	1	(.)
115 United States	67	71	73	78	26	11	1	(.)
116 Sweden	71	75	75	80	17	7	1	(.)
117 Norway	71	73	76	79	19	8	1	(.)
118 Switzerland	69	77	74	81	21	8	1	(.)
East European nonmarket economies	65 ..	66 ..	72 ..	74 ..	38 ..	21 ..	3 ..	1 ..
119 Hungary	66	68	70	75	48	20	4	1
120 Romania	64	68	67	74	76	29	8	2
121 Albania	61	69	63	73	83	44	9	3
122 Bulgaria	67	70	70	75	45	20	3	1
123 Czechoslovakia	67	68	73	75	24	16	1	1
124 German Dem. Rep.	67	70	72	76	39	12	3	(.)
125 Poland	65	68	70	76	56	20	5	1
126 USSR	65	65	72	74	33		2	

Table 24. Health-related indicators

	Population per:				Daily calorie supply per capita	
	Physician		Nursing person		Total 1981 ^a	As percentage of requirement 1981 ^a
	1960 ^a	1980 ^a	1960 ^a	1980 ^a		
Low-income economies	12,088	5,772	7,226	4,841	2,219	97
China and India	7,019	2,591	6,734	3,315	2,262	98
Other low-income	37,092	15,931	9,759	9,716	2,082	91
1 Chad	72,190	47,530	5,780	3,850	1,818	76
2 Bangladesh		10,940		24,450	1,952	84
3 Ethiopia	100,470	58,490	14,920	5,440	1,758	76
4 Nepal	73,470	30,060		33,420	1,929	86
5 Mali	64,130	22,130	4,710	2,380	1,621	72
6 Burma	15,560	4,660	8,520	4,750	2,303	113
7 Zaire	79,620	14,780	3,510	1,920	2,135	94
8 Malawi	35,250	40,950	12,940	3,830	2,138	94
9 Upper Volta	81,650	48,510	3,980	4,950	2,008	95
10 Uganda	15,050	26,810	10,030	4,180	1,778	80
11 India	4,850	3,690	10,980	5,460	1,906	86
12 Rwanda	143,290	31,510	11,620	9,840	2,194	88
13 Burundi	98,900	45,020	4,640	6,180	2,152	95
14 Tanzania	18,220	17,560	11,890	2,980	1,985	83
15 Somalia	36,570	14,290	4,810	2,330	2,119	100
16 Haiti	9,230	8,200	4,020	2,490	1,879	96
17 Benin	23,030	16,980	2,700	1,660	2,284	101
18 Central African Rep.	51,170	26,430	3,410	1,720	2,164	96
19 China	8,390	1,810	4,050	1,790	2,526	107
20 Guinea	33,770	17,110	4,040	2,570	1,877	75
21 Niger	82,170	38,790	8,460	4,650	2,489	102
22 Madagascar	8,900	10,170	3,110	3,660	2,474	109
23 Sri Lanka	4,490	7,170	4,170	1,340	2,250	102
24 Togo	47,060	18,100	5,340	1,430	1,889	83
25 Ghana	21,600	7,630	5,430	780	1,995	88
26 Pakistan	5,400	3,480	16,960	5,820	2,313	106
27 Kenya	10,690	7,890	2,270	550	2,056	88
28 Sierra Leone	20,070	16,220	2,880	1,890	2,053	101
29 Afghanistan	28,700	16,730	19,590	26,000	1,758	72
30 Bhutan		18,160		7,960		103
31 Kampuchea, Dem.	35,280		3,980		1,998	95
32 Lao PDR	53,520	20,060	4,950	3,040	1,986	97
33 Mozambique	20,390	39,110	4,720	5,600	1,881	70
34 Viet Nam		4,190		2,930	1,961	90
Middle-income economies	17,257	5,414	3,838	1,886	2,607	111
Oil exporters	30,075	6,997	4,188	1,966	2,508	108
Oil importers	7,161	4,083	3,560	1,812	2,686	113
Lower middle-income	28,478	7,765	4,697	2,462	2,454	107
35 Sudan	33,230	8,930	3,010	1,430	2,406	99
36 Mauritania	40,420	14,350	5,430	2,080	2,082	97
37 Yemen, PDR	13,270	7,200		830	2,067	86
38 Liberia	12,600	9,610	1,410	1,420	2,510	114
39 Senegal	24,990	13,800	3,150	1,400	2,434	101
40 Yemen Arab Rep.	130,090	11,670		4,580	2,239	76
41 Lesotho	23,490	18,640	6,540	4,330	2,535	111
42 Bolivia	3,830		4,170		2,179	91
43 Indonesia	46,780	11,530	4,510	2,300	2,342	110
44 Zambia	9,540	7,670	9,920	1,730	2,094	93
45 Honduras	12,620	3,120	3,110	700	2,171	96
46 Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,550	970	1,930	1,500	2,941	116
47 El Salvador	5,330	3,220		910	2,146	94
48 Thailand	7,900	7,100	4,830	2,400	2,303	105
49 Papua New Guinea	19,320	13,590		960	2,323	92
50 Philippines	6,940	7,970	1,440	6,000	2,318	116
51 Zimbabwe	4,790	6,580	1,000	1,190	2,025	90
52 Nigeria	73,710	12,550	4,040	3,010	2,361	91
53 Morocco	9,410	10,750		1,830	2,643	115
54 Cameroon	45,230	13,990	3,080	1,950	2,439	102
55 Nicaragua	2,690	1,800	1,250	550	2,184	99
56 Ivory Coast	29,190	21,040	2,920	1,590	2,670	112
57 Guatemala	4,640	8,610	9,040	1,620	2,045	93
58 Congo, People's Rep.	16,100	5,510	1,300	790	2,199	94
59 Costa Rica	2,740	1,460	720	450	2,686	118
60 Peru	1,910	1,390	3,530	970	2,183	98
61 Dominican Rep.	8,220	2,320		2,150	2,192	106
62 Jamaica	2,590	2,830	420	630	2,643	119
63 Ecuador	2,670	760	2,360	570	2,100	97
64 Turkey	2,800	1,630	16,300	1,130	3,019	122

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

	Population per:				Daily calorie supply per capita	
	Physician		Nursing person		Total 1981 ^a	As percentage of requirement 1981 ^a
	1960 ^a	1980 ^a	1960 ^a	1980 ^a		
65 Tunisia	10,030	3,690	..	890	2,782	116
66 Colombia	2,640	1,710	4,220	800	2,521	108
67 Paraguay	1,810	1,710	1,380	1,100	3,005	139
68 Angola	14,910	..	6,650	..	2,096	83
69 Cuba	1,060	710	950	360	2,766	121
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	430	..	..	3,009	129
71 Lebanon	1,210	540	2,080	730	2,476	99
72 Mongolia	1,070	450	300	240	2,691	111
Upper middle-income	2,532	2,021	2,752	1,024	2,616	117
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	4,630	2,270	10,850	1,410	2,908	120
74 Jordan	5,800	1,700	1,930	1,180	2,260	102
75 Malaysia	7,060	7,910	1,800	940	2,662	121
76 Korea, Rep. of	3,540	1,440	3,240	350	2,931	126
77 Panama	2,730	980	760	420	2,271	103
78 Chile	1,780	1,930	640	450	2,790	114
79 Brazil	2,210	..	2,810	..	2,529	107
80 Mexico	1,830	..	3,650	..	2,805	121
81 Algeria	5,530	2,630	..	740	2,433	89
82 Portugal	1,250	540	1,420	650	2,675	110
83 Argentina	740	430	760	..	3,405	125
84 Uruguay	960	540	800	190	2,912	110
85 South Africa	2,180	..	480	..	2,825	118
86 Yugoslavia	1,620	550	630	280	3,662	144
87 Venezuela	1,500	990	2,830	380	2,642	107
88 Greece	800	420	800	600	3,748	150
89 Israel	400	370	360	130	2,946	115
90 Hong Kong	3,060	1,210	2,910	790	2,920	129
91 Singapore	2,380	1,150	650	320	3,078	133
92 Trinidad and Tobago	2,370	1,360	670	380	2,694	121
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,860	6,090	7,690	2,520	2,795	114
94 Iraq	5,280	1,800	3,040	2,160	3,086	127
High-income oil exporters	14,738	1,355	1,996	836	2,969	124
95 Oman	31,180	1,900	..	500	..	..
96 Libya	6,580	730	1,320	400	3,459	147
97 Saudi Arabia	16,370	1,670	5,850	1,170	2,895	116
98 Kuwait	1,210	570	270	180	..	..
99 United Arab Emirates	..	900	..	340	..	..
Industrial market economies	816	551	470	180	3,396	132
100 Ireland	950	780	190	120	3,495	135
101 Spain	850	460	1,300	330	3,142	127
102 Italy	640	340	1,330	..	3,716	150
103 New Zealand	850	650	..	120	3,480	129
104 United Kingdom	940	650	210	140	3,322	132
105 Austria	550	400	440	230	3,539	134
106 Japan	930	780	310	240	2,740	117
107 Belgium	780	400	520	120	3,916	160
108 Finland	1,570	530	170	100	2,799	103
109 Netherlands	900	540	..	130	3,588	133
110 Australia	750	560	..	120	3,210	119
111 Canada	910	550	170	90	3,321	126
112 France	930	580	530	120	3,360	133
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	670	450	370	170	3,538	133
114 Denmark	810	480	220	210	3,567	133
115 United States	750	520	340	140	3,647	138
116 Sweden	1,050	490	100	60	3,196	119
117 Norway	900	520	330	90	3,173	118
118 Switzerland	740	410	350	160	3,561	133
East European nonmarket economies	683	349	358	131	3,351	131
119 Hungary	720	400	330	150	3,509	134
120 Romania	790	680	420	270	3,337	126
121 Albania	3,620	960	530	310	2,701	112
122 Bulgaria	710	410	550	190	3,644	146
123 Czechoslovakia	620	360	230	130	3,472	141
124 German Dem. Rep.	1,180	520	..	..	3,780	144
125 Poland	1,070	570	460	240	3,210	123
126 USSR	560	270	340	100	3,328	130

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

Table 25. Education

	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	
	Total		Male		Female		1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a
	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a				
Low-income economies	80	94	69	107	34	81	18	34	2	4
China and India	90	102		115	40	89	21	38		4
Other low-income	38	72	51	84	25	58	7	19	1	2
1 Chad	17	35	29	51	4	19		3		(.)
2 Bangladesh	47	62	66	76	26	47	8	15	1	3
3 Ethiopia	7	46	11	60	3	33		12	(.)	1
4 Nepal	10	91	19	126	1	53	6	21	1	3
5 Mali	10	27	14	35	6	20	1	9		1
6 Burma	56	84	61	87	52	81	10	20	1	4
7 Zaire	60	90	88	104	32	75	3	23	(.)	1
8 Malawi		62		73		51	1	4		(.)
9 Upper Volta	8	20	12	26	5	15	1	3		(.)
10 Uganda	49	54	65	62	32	46	3	5	(.)	1
11 India	61	79	80	93	40	64	20	30	3	8
12 Rwanda	49	72	68	75	30	69	2	2		(.)
13 Burundi	18	32	27	40	9	25	1	3	(.)	1
14 Tanzania	25	102	33	107	18	98	2	3		(.)
15 Somalia	9	30	13	38	5	21	1	11	(.)	1
16 Haiti	46	69	50	74	42	64	4	13	(.)	1
17 Benin	27	65	38	88	15	42	2	18		1
18 Central African Rep	32	68	53	89	12	49	1	13		1
19 China	109	118		130		106	21	44		1
20 Guinea	30	33	44	44	16	22	2	16		5
21 Niger	5	23	7	29	3	17		6		(.)
22 Madagascar	52	100	58		45		4	14	(.)	3
23 Sri Lanka	95	103	100	106	90	100	27	51	1	3
24 Togo	44	111	63	135	24	87	2	31		2
25 Ghana	38	69	52	77	25	60	5	36	(.)	1
26 Pakistan	30	56	46	78	13	31	11	17	1	2
27 Kenya	47	109	64	114	30	101	2	19	(.)	1
28 Sierra Leone	23	39	30	45	15	30	2	12	(.)	1
29 Afghanistan	9	34	15	54	2	13	1	11	(.)	2
30 Bhutan	3	21		25		17	3	3		(.)
31 Kampuchea, Dem	64		82		46		3		(.)	
32 Lao PDR	25	97	34	105	16	89	1	18	(.)	(.)
33 Mozambique	48	90	60	102	36	78	2	6		(.)
34 Viet Nam		113		120		105		48		3
Middle-income economies	75	102	83	106	68	95	14	41	3	11
Oil exporters	64	106	75	111	52	95	9	37	2	8
Oil importers	84	99	90	102	80	95	18	44	4	13
Lower middle-income	66	101	78	106	56	91	10	34	3	9
35 Sudan	25	52	35	61	14	43	3	18	(.)	2
36 Mauritania	8	33	13	43	3	23		10		
37 Yemen, PDR	13	64	20	94	5	34	5	18		2
38 Liberia	31	66	45	82	18	50	2	20	(.)	2
39 Senegal	27	48	36	58	17	38	3	12	1	3
40 Yemen Arab Rep.	8	47	14	82		12		5		1
41 Lesotho	83	104	63	84	102	123	3	17	(.)	2
42 Bolivia	64	86	78	93	50	78	12	34	4	12
43 Indonesia	71	100	86	106	58	94	6	30	1	3
44 Zambia	42	96	51	102	34	90	2	16		2
45 Honduras	67	95	68	96	67	95	8	30	1	8
46 Egypt, Arab Rep.	66	76	80	89	52	63	16	52	5	15
47 El Salvador	80	61	82	61	77	61	13	20	1	4
48 Thailand	83	96	88	95	79	93	13	29	2	20
49 Papua New Guinea	32	65	59	73	7	58	1	13		2
50 Philippines	95	110	98	111	93	108	26	63	13	26
51 Zimbabwe	96	126	107	130	86	121	6	15	(.)	(.)
52 Nigeria	36	98	46	94	27	70	4	16	(.)	3
53 Morocco	47	78	67	97	27	60	5	26	1	6
54 Cameroon	65	107	87	117	43	97	2	19		2
55 Nicaragua	66	104	65	101	66	107	7	41	1	12
56 Ivory Coast	46	76	68	92	24	60	2	17	(.)	3
57 Guatemala	45	69	50	74	39	63	7	16	2	7
58 Congo, People's Rep	78	156	103	163	53	148	4	69	1	6
59 Costa Rica	96	108	97	109	95	107	21	48	5	26
60 Peru	83	112	95	116	71	108	15	57	4	19
61 Dominican Rep	98	109	99		98		7	41	1	10
62 Jamaica	92	99	92	99	93	100	45	58	2	6
63 Ecuador	83	107	87	109	79	105	12	40	3	35
64 Turkey	75	102	90	110	58	95	14	42	3	5

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

	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	
	Total		Male		Female		1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a
	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a	1960	1981 ^a				
65 Tunisia	66	106	88	119	43	92	12	30	1	5
66 Colombia	77	130	77	129	77	132	12	48	2	12
67 Paraguay	98	102	105	106	90	98	11	26	2	7
68 Angola	21	..	28	..	13	..	2	..	(.)	(.)
69 Cuba	109	107	109	110	109	104	14	75	3	20
70 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	116	..	118	..	114	..	..	..	..
71 Lebanon	102	118	105	123	99	114	19	58	6	28
72 Mongolia	79	105	79	107	78	102	51	89	8	9
Upper middle-income	88	104	93	107	83	101	20	51	4	14
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	65	101	89	112	39	89	16	48	4	18
74 Jordan	77	103	94	105	59	100	25	77	1	27
75 Malaysia	96	92	108	94	83	91	19	53	1	5
76 Korea, Rep of	94	107	99	108	89	105	27	85	5	18
77 Panama	96	111	98	113	94	108	29	65	5	27
78 Chile	109	115	111	115	107	114	24	57	4	13
79 Brazil	95	93	97	93	93	93	11	32	2	12
80 Mexico	80	121	82	122	77	120	11	51	3	15
81 Algeria	46	94	55	106	37	81	8	36	(.)	5
82 Portugal	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	56	4	11
83 Argentina	98	119	98	120	99	119	23	59	11	25
84 Uruguay	111	122	111	124	111	120	37	70	8	20
85 South Africa	89	..	94	..	85	..	15	..	3	..
86 Yugoslavia	111	99	113	100	108	98	58	83	9	22
87 Venezuela	100	105	100	105	100	104	21	40	4	20
88 Greece	102	103	104	103	101	102	37	81	4	17
89 Israel	98	95	99	94	97	96	48	74	10	26
90 Hong Kong	87	106	93	108	79	104	20	65	4	10
91 Singapore	111	104	121	106	101	103	32	65	6	8
92 Trinidad and Tobago	88	94	89	93	87	95	24	61	1	5
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	41	95	56	111	27	78	12	45	1	5
94 Iraq	65	113	94	117	36	109	19	59	2	9
High-income oil exporters	29	83	44	93	12	73	5	43	1	8
95 Oman	..	74	..	90	..	57	..	22	..	..
96 Libya	59	123	92	128	24	119	9	67	1	6
97 Saudi Arabia	12	64	22	77	2	51	2	30	(.)	8
98 Kuwait	117	94	131	96	102	93	37	76	..	14
99 United Arab Emirates	..	127	..	127	..	127	..	61	(.)	4
Industrial market economies	114	101	107	103	112	103	64	90	16	37
100 Ireland	110	102	107	101	112	102	35	93	9	21
101 Spain	110	110	106	110	116	109	23	88	4	23
102 Italy	111	101	112	102	109	102	34	73	7	27
103 New Zealand	108	102	110	103	106	101	73	81	13	26
104 United Kingdom	92	103	92	103	92	103	66	83	9	20
105 Austria	105	99	106	99	104	98	50	73	8	24
106 Japan	103	100	103	100	102	100	74	92	10	30
107 Belgium	109	100	111	100	108	101	69	90	9	26
108 Finland	97	96	100	96	95	96	74	98	7	31
109 Netherlands	105	100	105	99	104	101	58	95	13	31
110 Australia	103	110	103	110	103	110	51	86	13	26
111 Canada	107	106	108	106	105	104	46	93	16	37
112 France	144	110	98	112	143	111	46	86	10	26
113 Germany, Fed. Rep.	133	100	132	100	134	100	53	94	6	28
114 Denmark	103	97	103	97	103	98	65	105	10	29
115 United States	118	100	..	100	..	100	86	97	32	58
116 Sweden	96	98	95	98	96	98	55	85	9	37
117 Norway	100	100	100	100	100	100	57	97	7	26
118 Switzerland	118	..	118	..	118	..	26	..	7	18
East European nonmarket economies	101	105	101	99	101	99	45	88	11	20
119 Hungary	101	99	103	99	100	99	23	42	7	14
120 Romania	98	103	101	104	95	103	24	68	5	11
121 Albania	94	106	102	109	86	103	20	65	5	5
122 Bulgaria	93	99	94	100	92	99	55	83	11	15
123 Czechoslovakia	93	90	93	90	93	91	25	46	11	18
124 German Dem. Rep.	112	95	111	95	113	97	39	89	16	30
125 Poland	109	100	110	100	107	99	50	77	9	17
126 USSR	100	107	100	..	100	..	49	96	11	21

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

Table 26. Central government expenditure

	Percentage of total expenditure														Overall surplus/deficit (percent of GNP)	
	Defense		Education		Health		Housing and community amenities; social security and welfare		Economic services		Other ^a		Total expenditure (percent of GNP)			
	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b
Low-income economies	11.4	18.3	16.4	5.9	6.2	2.9	4.7	5.0	26.8	25.7	34.5	42.2	21.0	15.4	-4.4	5.6
China and India																
Other low-income	11.4	15.4	16.4	11.5	6.2	4.4	4.7	6.1	26.8	29.0	34.5	32.6	21.0	17.6	-4.4	5.0
1 Chad	24.6		14.8		4.4		1.7		21.8		32.7		18.1		-3.2	
2 Bangladesh																
3 Ethiopia	14.3		14.4		5.7		4.4		22.9		38.3		13.8		-1.4	
4 Nepal	7.2	6.5	7.2	9.7	4.7	4.1	0.7	1.5	57.2	57.1	23.0	21.0	8.5	13.4	-1.2	-2.5
5 Mali		11.1		15.7		3.1		3.0		11.4		55.6		25.9		-5.6
6 Burma		21.7		10.1		6.1		9.2		35.5		17.3		16.5		1.7
7 Zaire													38.6	33.8	-7.5	-5.9
8 Malawi	3.1	8.4	15.8	11.1	5.5	5.2	5.8	2.9	33.1	38.2	36.8	34.3	22.1	35.3	-6.2	-12.0
9 Upper Volta														14.6		
10 Uganda	23.1	34.5	15.3	10.9	5.3	4.0	7.3	2.8	12.4	13.7	36.6	34.1	21.8	3.2	-8.1	-2.5
11 India		20.4		1.9		1.8		4.2		23.3		48.4		14.0		-6.0
12 Rwanda		13.1		18.8		4.5		4.1		47.4		18.0		14.4		-1.8
13 Burundi														21.2		-5.0
14 Tanzania	11.9	11.2	17.3	12.1	7.2	5.5	2.1	2.4	39.0	37.4	22.6	31.5	19.7	33.3	-5.0	
15 Somalia	23.3		5.5		7.2		1.9		21.6		40.5		13.5		0.6	
16 Haiti													14.5	19.4		-5.0
17 Benin																
18 Central African Rep.		9.3		16.9		4.9		6.1		18.8		43.9		23.5		-4.5
19 China																
20 Guinea																
21 Niger		3.8		18.0		4.1		3.8		32.4		38.0		25.9		-6.6
22 Madagascar	3.6		9.1		4.2		9.9		40.5		32.7		20.8		-2.5	
23 Sri Lanka		1.7		7.2		3.5		13.7		13.6		60.3		33.9		-12.8
24 Togo														35.3		-2.2
25 Ghana	8.0	3.7	20.1	22.0	6.2	7.0	4.1	6.8	15.0	20.7	46.6	39.8	19.5	10.1	-5.8	-6.2
26 Pakistan		28.5		3.1		1.6		7.2		32.4		27.2		17.7		-5.4
27 Kenya	6.0	10.7	21.9	20.6	7.9	7.8	3.9	0.8	30.1	30.0	30.2	30.0	21.0	28.4	-3.9	-6.8
28 Sierra Leone														27.2		-9.2
29 Afghanistan																
30 Bhutan																
31 Kampuchea, Dem.																
32 Lao PDR																
33 Mozambique																
34 Viet Nam																
Middle-income economies	15.2	9.6	12.4	14.3	6.6	5.3	20.3	13.6	21.5	27.0	21.0	30.0	19.6	24.5	-3.0	-3.8
Oil exporters	16.3	6.2	15.4	16.6	5.7	5.6	11.1	8.7	29.0	30.7	22.5	32.2	17.2	27.8	-1.8	-3.9
Oil importers	14.7	15.8	11.0	10.0	6.9	4.6	24.5	23.2	22.4	20.3	22.0	27.0	20.7	21.6	-3.1	-2.6
Lower middle-income	17.4	14.1	18.8	14.2	4.8	4.2	5.1	4.9	30.2	26.3	23.7	36.3	16.6	20.9	-2.3	-3.6
35 Sudan	24.1	13.2	9.3	9.8	5.4	7.4	1.4	0.9	15.8	19.8	44.1	54.9	19.2	19.1	-0.8	-3.2
36 Mauritania																
37 Yemen, PDR																
38 Liberia		11.3		16.0		7.6		3.3		33.0		28.8		33.7		-11.5
39 Senegal		15.6		21.3		4.3		9.9		20.6		28.1	17.4	29.3	-0.8	-3.3
40 Yemen Arab Rep		32.6		14.0		3.6				13.6		36.2		41.8		-19.7
41 Lesotho			19.5		8.0		6.5		24.5		41.5		16.6		-0.9	
42 Bolivia	16.2	22.7	30.6	24.4	8.6	7.2	2.9	2.7	12.4	17.2	29.3	25.8	9.2	12.7	-1.4	-4.1
43 Indonesia		12.7		7.9		2.5		1.2		29.4		46.2	16.2	27.3	-2.6	-2.2
44 Zambia			19.0	11.9	7.4	6.1	1.3	0.6	26.7	21.9	45.7	59.6	35.4	39.8	-14.4	-14.0
45 Honduras	12.4		22.3		10.2		8.7		28.3		18.1		15.4		-2.7	
46 Egypt, Arab Rep																
47 El Salvador	6.6	16.8	21.4	17.9	10.9	8.4	7.6	5.4	14.4	24.7	39.0	26.9	12.8	18.5	-1.0	-7.4
48 Thailand	20.2	20.6	19.9	19.3	3.7	4.3	7.0	5.6	25.7	23.3	23.5	27.0	17.2	18.5	-4.3	-3.5
49 Papua New Guinea		4.0		17.7		9.1		3.2		19.6		46.5		39.8		-5.5
50 Philippines	10.9	14.2	16.3	14.2	3.2	5.0	4.3	5.8	17.6	55.3	47.7	5.5	13.5	12.8	-2.0	-4.0
51 Zimbabwe		19.9		19.5		6.9		7.5		19.5		26.6		31.3		-7.3
52 Nigeria	40.2		4.5		3.6		0.8		19.6		31.4		9.9		-0.9	
53 Morocco	12.3	16.2	19.2	16.5	4.8	3.0	8.4	5.6	25.6	28.0	29.7	30.7	22.4	39.8	-3.8	-13.6
54 Cameroon		5.1		7.5		2.7		5.1		10.0		69.6		21.6		-3.4
55 Nicaragua	12.3	11.0	16.6	11.6	4.0	14.6	16.4	7.4	27.1	20.6	23.6	34.9	15.5	30.2	-4.0	-6.8
56 Ivory Coast		3.9		16.3		3.9		4.3		13.4		58.1		32.2		-11.0
57 Guatemala	11.0		19.4		9.5		10.4		23.8		25.8		9.9	16.2	-2.2	-6.2
58 Congo, People's Rep														54.6		-5.8
59 Costa Rica	2.8	2.6	28.3	23.7	3.8	29.7	26.7	12.6	21.8	15.2	16.7	16.2	18.9	23.7	-4.5	-3.2
60 Peru	14.8	13.8	22.7	11.3	6.2	5.3	2.9	1.1	30.3		23.1	68.5	17.1	20.2	-1.1	-3.5
61 Dominican Rep.		8.9		13.9		9.7		13.5		37.3		16.8	18.5	17.0	-0.2	-2.7
62 Jamaica														44.9		-16.6
63 Ecuador		11.8		30.1		7.9		1.3		19.4		29.5		17.1		-5.1
64 Turkey	15.4	15.2	18.2	16.8	3.3	2.1	3.3	8.9	41.9	25.7	17.9	31.3	21.8	23.3	-2.1	-1.8

Note: For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes

	Percentage of total expenditure														Total expenditure (percent of GNP)	Overall surplus/deficit (percent of GNP)
	Defense		Education		Health		Housing and community amenities; social security and welfare		Economic services		Other ^a					
	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b		
65 Tunisia	4.9	8.3	30.5	15.3	7.4	7.7	8.8	13.6	23.3	34.0	25.1	21.1	22.5	32.4	-0.9	-2.5
66 Colombia													13.3		-2.6	
67 Paraguay	13.8	13.2	12.1	11.8	3.5	4.5	18.3	22.8	19.6	19.0	32.7	28.8	13.1	10.7	-1.7	-1.5
68 Angola																
69 Cuba																
70 Korea, Dem Rep																
71 Lebanon																
72 Mongolia																
Upper middle-income	14.6	8.8	10.8	14.3	7.0	5.5	24.2	15.4	23.0	27.1	10.4	28.9	15.0	20.5	-2.4	-3.1
73 Syrian Arab Rep.	37.2	37.7	11.3	7.1	1.4	1.1	3.6	11.4	39.9	30.9	6.7	11.8	28.1	41.3	-3.4	-6.8
74* Jordan		25.3		7.6				3.8		28.3		20.6		35.8		-7.6
75 Malaysia	18.5	15.1	23.4	15.9	6.8	4.4	4.4	10.5	14.2	29.0	32.7	25.2	27.7	40.8	-9.8	-15.8
76 Korea, Rep. of	25.8	35.2	15.9	17.9	1.2	1.3	5.8	6.7	25.6	14.4	25.7	24.5	18.6	19.0	-4.0	-3.7
77 Panama				12.8				13.2		18.4		42.8		36.1		-9.1
78* Chile	6.1	12.0	14.3	14.4	8.2	6.4	39.8	42.6	15.3	11.4	16.3	13.3	42.3	31.0	-13.0	2.7
79 Brazil	8.3	3.4	6.8	3.8	6.4	7.4	36.0	34.8	24.6	24.1	17.9	26.5	16.6	19.5	-0.4	-2.4
80 Mexico	4.2	2.5	16.6	18.2	5.1	1.9	24.9	18.8	34.3	36.4	15.0	22.3	12.1	20.8	-3.1	-6.9
81 Algeria																
82 Portugal																
83 Argentina	8.8	11.4	8.8	7.3	2.9	1.4	23.5	34.2	14.7	17.9	41.2	27.8	16.5	23.6	-3.4	-8.5
84 Uruguay	5.6	12.9	9.5	7.7	1.6	3.8	52.3	51.7	9.8	13.3	21.2	10.7	25.0	24.4	-2.5	-1.5
85 South Africa													21.9	22.7	-4.2	-2.4
86 Yugoslavia	20.5	50.4			24.8		35.6	7.2	12.0	16.6	7.0	25.8	21.1	8.5	-0.4	-0.1
87 Venezuela	10.3	3.9	18.3	18.3	11.7	7.3	8.2	6.8	25.8	32.8	25.7	30.9	21.3	28.9	-1.0	-2.6
88 Greece	14.9		9.0		7.3		30.7		27.9		10.3		27.5	34.4	-1.7	-4.8
89 Israel	39.8	39.8	9.0	9.4	3.5	3.5	7.8	19.2	16.3	3.9	23.5	24.1	44.1	78.4	-16.3	-18.6
90 Hong Kong																
91 Singapore	35.3	21.7	15.7	19.1	7.8	7.2	3.9	8.4	9.9	15.2	27.3	28.5	16.8	25.2	1.3	0.1
92 Trinidad and Tobago		2.0		11.2				5.9		31.1		32.4		31.0		3.3
93 Iran, Islamic Rep	24.1	11.7	10.4	15.9	3.6	5.4	6.1	11.5	30.6	22.9	25.2	32.6	30.8		-4.6	
94 Iraq																
High-income oil exporters	12.9	26.0	13.5	9.2	5.5	5.5	12.5	9.5	17.7	16.2	17.9	31.6	36.5	26.3	14.7	17.7
95 Oman	39.3	50.8	3.7	5.3	5.9	3.0	3.0	1.6	24.4	23.8	23.6	15.4	62.1	51.9	-15.3	2.4
96 Libya																
97 Saudi Arabia																
98 Kuwait	8.4	9.8	15.0	9.0	5.5	4.9	14.2	15.2	16.6	19.3	40.1	41.9	34.4	28.9	17.4	34.0
99 United Arab Emirates	24.5	47.5	16.2	17.7	4.5	7.9	6.4	3.9	18.2	6.1	30.2	22.9		18.1		2.3
Industrial market economies	12.4	13.6	4.3	5.1	9.9	11.4	36.4	41.7	11.6	3.9	14.4	18.2	21.7	28.3	-0.9	-2.7
100 Ireland													33.0	51.7	-5.5	-14.5
101 Spain	6.5	4.4	8.3	7.9	0.9	0.7	49.8	58.5	17.5	13.7	17.0	14.9	19.8	27.3	-0.5	-4.3
102 Italy		3.4		9.2		11.0		32.0		7.5		36.9		47.3		-12.9
103 New Zealand	5.8	5.4	16.9	13.5	14.9	14.4	25.5	28.9	16.4	15.7	20.4	22.2	28.5	39.6	-3.8	-7.6
104 United Kingdom	16.7		2.6		12.2		26.5		11.1		30.8		32.7	40.8	-2.7	-4.7
105 Austria		2.9		9.5		12.9		48.4		12.7		13.6		39.4		-2.9
106 Japan													12.7	19.0		
107 Belgium	6.7	5.5	15.5	14.8	1.5	1.7	41.0	45.0	18.9	18.4	16.4	14.6	39.2	55.8	-4.3	-11.7
108 Finland	6.1	5.1	15.3	14.5	10.6	11.2	28.4	28.8	27.9	26.9	11.6	13.5	24.8	29.9	1.3	-1.0
109 Netherlands		5.6		12.6		11.8		40.2		11.2		18.6		55.5		-6.6
110 Australia	14.1	9.6	4.4	8.2	8.2	10.1	21.0	29.4	13.1	8.1	39.2	34.6	19.5	24.6	-0.3	-0.7
111 Canada		7.8		3.5		6.2		34.1		18.4		29.9		23.3		-2.6
112 France		7.5		8.7		15.0		47.5		6.9		14.3	32.5	42.1	0.7	-2.7
113 Germany, Fed. Rep	12.4	9.2	1.5	0.8	17.5	18.5	46.9	51.8	11.3	6.6	10.4	13.1	24.2	31.0	0.7	-2.3
114 Denmark	7.2		15.9		10.0		41.3		11.8		13.8		32.9	43.8	2.7	-6.3
115 United States	32.2	21.8	3.2	2.5	8.6	10.7	35.3	36.9	10.6	9.8	10.1	18.3	19.4	23.4	-1.6	-2.7
116 Sweden	12.5	7.3	14.8	10.5	3.6	2.0	44.3	49.6	10.6	10.5	14.3	20.2	28.0	43.7	-1.2	-9.2
117 Norway	9.7		9.9		12.3		39.9		20.2		8.0		35.0	38.9	-1.5	2.1
118 Switzerland	15.1	10.6	4.2	3.3	10.0	12.7	39.5	49.0	18.4	13.3	12.8	11.1	13.3	18.3	0.9	()
East European nonmarket economies																
119 Hungary																
120 Romania																
121 Albania																
122 Bulgaria																
123 Czechoslovakia																
124 German Dem. Rep.																
125 Poland																
126 USSR																

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

Table 27. Central government current revenue

	Percentage of total current revenue													
	Tax revenue										Current nontax revenue		Total current revenue (percent of GNP)	
	Taxes on income, profit, and capital gain		Social security contributions		Domestic taxes on goods and services		Taxes on international trade and transactions		Other taxes ^a					
	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b			1972	1981^{b}
Low-income economies	21.6	19.8			24.1	38.6	35.2	25.3	7.4	0.9	11.7	15.4	18.1	14.3
China and India														
Other low-income	21.6	20.4			24.1	34.8	35.2	30.3	7.4	1.4	11.7	13.1	18.4	16.7
1 Chad	16.7				12.3		45.2		20.5		5.3		13.1	
2 Bangladesh														
3 Ethiopia	23.0				27.8		32.5		5.6		11.1		10.5	
4 Nepal	4.1	6.1			26.5	36.8	36.7	34.4	19.0	8.7	13.7	14.0	5.2	8.1
5 Mali		18.8				39.7		20.7		13.2		7.6		14.4
6 Burma		2.7				39.0		16.7				41.7		17.1
7 Zaire	22.2	34.9	2.2	1.0	12.7	15.3	57.9	30.1	1.4	3.7	3.7	15.0	27.9	21.5
8 Malawi	31.4	28.5			24.2	30.3	20.0	23.1	0.5	0.4	23.8	17.8	16.0	19.5
9 Upper Volta														
10 Uganda	22.1	19.7			32.9	36.6	36.2	37.8	0.3	0.3	8.5	5.7	13.7	0.7
11 India		19.4				41.0		22.1		0.6		16.9		12.8
12 Rwanda		17.8		4.1		19.3		42.4		2.4		14.0		12.9
13 Burundi		22.4		2.9		28.7		24.0		11.2		10.8		11.9
14 Tanzania	29.9	31.1			29.1	50.6	21.7	10.2	0.5	0.9	18.8	7.2	15.8	19.6
15 Somalia	10.7				24.7		45.3		5.2		14.0		13.7	
16 Haiti		13.9				15.5		48.4		9.6		12.6		11.3
17 Benin														
18 Central African Rep		16.1		6.4		20.8		39.8		7.8		9.1		16.9
19 China														
20 Guinea														
21 Niger		23.8		4.0		18.0		36.4		2.6		15.3		20.3
22 Madagascar	13.0		7.2		29.8		33.6		5.4		10.9		18.4	
23 Sri Lanka		13.3				32.5		47.0		1.8		5.3		18.3
24 Togo		34.4		5.8		15.3		31.8		-1.7		14.4		34.8
25 Ghana	18.2	24.8			29.1	39.1	40.8	27.9	0.4	0.1	11.4	8.2	15.1	4.2
26 Pakistan		15.6				33.2		34.0		0.3		17.0		15.1
27 Kenya	35.6	29.1			19.9	38.2	24.3	22.0	1.4	0.6	18.8	10.0	18.0	23.1
28 Sierra Leone		23.9				20.4		44.4		1.5		9.8		16.8
29 Afghanistan														
30 Bhutan														
31 Kampuchea, Dem														
32 Lao PDR														
33 Mozambique														
34 Viet Nam														
Middle-income economies	24.9	43.4	11.5	8.2	27.6	21.8	14.0	11.9	3.3	0.5	15.7	14.2	19.6	26.3
Oil exporters	33.2	62.9	8.5	5.2	23.4	10.9	14.5	12.2	-0.4	-3.1	20.8	11.7	19.1	27.7
Oil importers	20.6	20.6	17.5	11.5	29.7	34.5	13.8	11.5	5.3	4.7	13.1	17.2	20.2	23.8
Lower middle-income	27.5	38.1			29.3	25.3	20.5	17.5	10.5	5.6	12.2	13.2	15.9	21.6
35 Sudan	11.8	14.4			30.4	26.0	40.5	42.6	1.5	0.7	15.7	16.3	18.0	13.4
36 Mauritania														
37 Yemen PDR														
38 Liberia		32.4				24.2		36.3		3.3		3.8		22.7
39 Senegal	17.6	17.4		3.9	24.5	18.8	30.9	18.9	23.8	24.4	3.2	16.6	16.8	25.9
40 Yemen Arab Rep		8.8				10.0		49.2		12.5		19.5		22.0
41 Lesotho	14.3				2.0		62.9		9.5		11.3		11.7	
42 Bolivia	14.5	15.2			28.4	37.8	46.0	29.4	5.3	3.7	5.7	13.9	7.8	8.5
43 Indonesia	45.5	72.5			22.7	7.8	17.5	4.8	3.6	1.0	10.6	13.9	14.4	26.4
44 Zambia	49.7	35.2			20.2	46.8	14.3	7.7	0.1	3.3	15.6	6.9	24.2	25.1
45 Honduras	19.2	24.2	3.0		33.8	25.9	28.2	42.4	2.3	1.9	13.5	5.7	12.6	14.8
46 Egypt, Arab Rep														
47 El Salvador	15.2	20.9			25.6	35.2	36.1	29.8	17.2	4.9	6.0	9.2	11.6	12.4
48 Thailand	12.1	19.6			46.3	45.5	28.7	22.8	1.8	1.8	11.2	10.2	12.9	14.4
49 Papua New Guinea		58.0				12.3		18.1		1.0		10.6		23.5
50 Philippines	13.8	21.7			24.3	41.9	23.0	22.3	29.7	2.8	9.3	11.4	12.5	11.7
51 Zimbabwe		47.7				30.5		9.1		1.2		11.5		26.3
52 Nigeria	43.0				26.3		17.5		0.2		13.0		11.3	
53 Morocco	16.4	18.5	5.9	5.4	45.7	31.6	13.2	20.9	6.1	7.0	12.6	16.6	18.1	25.8
54 Cameroon		28.2		6.2		16.0		34.1		4.4		11.2		18.3
55 Nicaragua	9.6	7.8	14.0	8.9	37.4	37.3	24.3	25.2	8.9	10.7	5.8	10.1	12.6	23.1
56 Ivory Coast		12.9		5.7		25.0		42.8		6.0		7.5		23.4
57 Guatemala	12.7	12.0		11.2	36.1	29.5	26.2	19.9	15.6	14.9	9.4	12.5	8.9	10.4
58 Congo, People's Rep	19.3	48.7		4.4	40.3	7.6	26.5	13.0	6.4	2.7	7.4	23.5	18.4	39.0
59 Costa Rica	17.7	14.6	13.4	25.2	38.1	25.7	18.0	27.3	1.6	1.8	11.1	5.3	15.8	20.1
60 Peru	17.5	15.8			32.2	41.8	15.7	29.2	22.1	5.2	12.4	8.1	16.0	16.6
61 Dominican Rep	17.9	19.0	3.9	3.7	19.0	25.6	40.3	28.6	1.8	1.7	17.0	21.5	17.9	14.1
62 Jamaica														
63 Ecuador		43.7				19.3		26.8		1.4		8.9		12.0
64 Turkey	30.8	51.7			31.1	19.9	14.5	5.3	6.1	6.7	17.6	16.4	19.7	22.0

Note: For data comparability and coverage see the technical notes

Percentage of total current revenue															
Tax revenue															
Taxes on income, profit, and capital gain		Social security contributions		Domestic taxes on goods and services		Taxes on international trade and transactions		Other taxes ^a		Current nontax revenue		Total current revenue (percent of GNP)			
1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b	1972	1981 ^b		
65	Tunisia	15.9	15.3	7.1	8.8	31.6	23.4	21.8	25.5	7.8	3.2	15.7	23.9	23.0	31.8
66	Colombia	37.2		13.9		16.0		20.3		7.2		5.5		10.8	
67	Paraguay	8.8	16.2	10.4	14.6	26.2	16.5	24.8	21.0	17.0	22.5	12.8	9.2	11.5	10.3
68	Angola														
69	Cuba														
70	Korea, Dem. Rep.														
71	Lebanon														
72	Mongolia														
Upper middle-income		23.8	46.4	20.4	10.3	26.9	21.0	11.5	10.6	0.3	-2.6	17.1	14.5	20.7	27.0
73	Syrian Arab Rep	6.8	12.5			10.4	6.2	17.3	14.6	12.1	6.1	53.4	60.7	24.5	24.2
74	Jordan		13.7				7.5		42.2		9.9		26.7		19.2
75	Malaysia	25.2	36.9	0.1	0.5	24.2	15.4	27.9	28.3	1.4	1.8	21.2	17.0	21.2	29.1
76	Korea, Rep. of	29.2	23.0	0.8	1.0	41.7	44.7	10.7	13.9	5.2	3.7	12.3	13.7	13.6	20.1
77	Panama		24.9		18.9		16.7		10.7		9.2		19.7		28.1
78	Chile	12.9	16.9	27.1	15.3	28.6	40.9	10.0	5.5	4.3	4.7	17.1	16.8	30.2	31.8
79	Brazil	18.3	13.2	27.4	25.7	37.6	27.5	7.0	3.0	3.7	4.8	6.0	25.8	17.7	23.5
80	Mexico	36.5	37.1	19.4	14.4	32.4	31.8	13.1	29.1	-9.9	-18.6	8.4	6.2	10.4	15.7
81	Algeria														
82	Portugal														
83	Argentina	7.4	5.4	25.9	15.8	14.8	44.0	18.5	10.7	-3.7	5.3	37.0	18.9	13.1	17.7
84	Uruguay	4.7	7.3	30.0	24.6	24.5	43.9	6.1	11.7	22.0	5.7	12.6	6.7	22.7	23.2
85	South Africa	54.8	55.8	1.2	1.1	21.5	23.8	4.6	3.3	5.0	3.2	12.9	12.8	21.3	24.1
86	Yugoslavia			52.3		24.5	68.2	19.5	30.1			3.7	1.7	20.7	8.4
87	Venezuela	53.8	75.0	5.9	3.6	6.7	2.9	6.1	5.7	1.1	0.8	26.4	12.0	21.9	33.3
88	Greece	12.0		23.5		34.9		6.7		11.9		11.0		26.9	
89	Israel	36.2	41.4		10.3	23.0	25.0	21.6	3.6	6.8	7.3	12.4	12.3	32.0	55.1
90	Hong Kong														
91	Singapore	24.4	35.6			17.6	14.1	11.1	5.6	15.5	15.5	31.4	29.2	21.6	28.0
92	Trinidad and Tobago		70.0		2.0		4.1		6.5		0.6		16.8		44.1
93	Iran, Islamic Rep	7.9	11.7	2.7	7.3	6.4	3.0	14.6	8.2	4.9	3.9	63.6	65.9	26.2	
94	Iraq														
High-income oil exporters															
95	Oman	71.1	28.9			0.3	3.0	1.1	2.3	0.2		23.6	69.4	47.4	54.2
96	Libya														
97	Saudi Arabia														
98	Kuwait	68.8	2.4			19.7	0.5	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	9.9	95.9	55.2	71.1
99	United Arab Emirates														0.2
Industrial market economies		45.2	41.2	26.8	30.8	17.1	15.8	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.0	6.3	8.7	24.6	30.1
100	Ireland	28.1	34.7	8.9	13.6	32.6	25.1	16.6	13.5	3.2	2.1	10.5	11.1	30.6	39.8
101	Spain	15.9	23.9	38.9	47.1	23.4	16.8	10.0	6.0	0.7	-0.8	11.1	7.0	20.0	24.8
102	Italy		34.2		32.9		23.2		0.2		2.7		6.9		35.3
103	New Zealand	61.4	66.8			20.0	18.4	4.1	3.6	4.5	1.4	10.0	9.7	27.3	34.9
104	United Kingdom	39.4	39.7	15.1	15.6	27.1	26.4	1.7	()	5.6	5.9	11.2	12.4	33.5	36.3
105	Austria		20.6		35.3		25.1		1.4		8.7		8.9		36.8
106	Japan														
107	Belgium	31.3	37.4	32.4	30.6	28.9	25.0	1.0	()	3.3	2.2	3.1	4.9	35.0	44.8
108	Finland	30.0	30.5	10.7	9.7	47.7	48.0	3.1	1.5	2.9	2.9	5.5	7.3	27.1	29.7
109	Netherlands		28.3		37.4		19.1		()		2.3		12.8		50.8
110	Australia	58.3	62.4			21.9	23.1	5.2	5.2	2.1	0.2	12.5	9.0	21.4	24.4
111	Canada		47.5		11.1		12.0		6.1		10.0		13.4		22.1
112	France	16.9	18.0	37.1	42.5	37.9	30.1	0.3	()	2.9	3.5	4.9	5.9	33.6	40.5
113	Germany, Fed. Rep	19.7	17.6	46.6	55.2	28.1	22.7	0.8	()	0.8	0.1	4.0	4.4	25.2	29.0
114	Denmark	40.0	35.5	5.1	2.7	42.0	46.6	3.1	0.8	3.0	2.7	6.8	11.8	35.5	36.2
115	United States	59.4	54.2	23.6	28.0	7.1	6.4	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.1	5.7	9.1	18.0	21.7
116	Sweden	27.0	16.0	21.6	38.7	34.0	29.7	1.5	1.2	4.6	1.2	11.3	13.2	32.5	37.9
117	Norway	22.5	28.7	20.5	22.0	47.9	38.2	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	6.6	9.3	37.0	44.1
118	Switzerland	13.9	14.3	37.3	48.2	21.5	19.4	16.7	9.1	2.6	2.3	8.0	6.7	14.5	18.4
East European nonmarket economies															
119	Hungary														
120	Romania														
121	Albania														
122	Bulgaria														
123	Czechoslovakia														
124	German Dem. Rep														
125	Poland														
126	USSR														

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

Table 28. 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 Chad		..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bangladesh	1973-74	6.9	11.3	16.1	23.5	42.2	27.4
3 Ethiopia		..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Nepal	1976-77	4.6	8.0	11.7	16.5	59.2	46.5
5 Mali		..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Burma		..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Zaire		..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Malawi	1967-68	10.4	11.1	13.1	14.8	50.6	40.1
9 Upper Volta		..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Uganda		..	..	..	..	..	..
11 India	1975-76	7.0	9.2	13.9	20.5	49.4	33.6
12 Rwanda		..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Burundi		..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Tanzania	1969	5.8	10.2	13.9	19.7	50.4	35.6
15 Somalia		..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Haiti		..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Benin		..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Central African Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..
19 China		..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Guinea		..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Niger		..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Madagascar		..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Sri Lanka	1969-70	7.5	11.7	15.7	21.7	43.4	28.2
24 Togo		..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Ghana		..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Pakistan		..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Kenya	1976	2.6	6.3	11.5	19.2	60.4	45.8
28 Sierra Leone	1967-69	5.6	9.5	12.8	19.6	52.5	37.8
29 Afghanistan		..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Bhutan		..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kampuchea, Dem.		..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Lao PDR		..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Mozambique		..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Viet Nam		..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies							
Oil exporters							
Oil importers							
Lower middle-income							
35 Sudan	1967-68	4.0	8.9	16.6	20.7	49.8	34.6
36 Mauritania		..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Yemen, PDR		..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Liberia		..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Senegal		..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Yemen Arab Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Lesotho		..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Bolivia		..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Indonesia	1976	6.6	7.8	12.6	23.6	49.4	34.0
44 Zambia		..	..	..	..	..	..
45 Honduras		..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Egypt, Arab Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..
47 El Salvador		..	..	..	..	..	..
48 Thailand	1975-76	5.6	9.6	13.9	21.1	49.8	34.1
49 Papua New Guinea		..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Philippines	1970-71	5.2	9.0	12.8	19.0	54.0	38.5
51 Zimbabwe		..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Nigeria		..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Morocco		..	..	..	..	..	..
54 Cameroon		..	..	..	..	..	..
55 Nicaragua		..	..	..	..	..	..
56 Ivory Coast		..	..	..	..	..	..
57 Guatemala		..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Congo, People's Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..
59 Costa Rica	1971	3.3	8.7	13.3	19.9	54.8	39.5
60 Peru	1972	1.9	5.1	11.0	21.0	61.0	42.9
61 Dominican Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..
62 Jamaica		..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Ecuador		..	..	..	..	..	..
64 Turkey	1973	3.5	8.0	12.5	19.5	56.5	40.7

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

		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	Tunisia	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income							
73	Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Malaysia	1973	3.5	7.7	12.4	20.3	39.8
76	Korea, Rep. of	1976	5.7	11.2	15.4	22.4	27.5
77	Panama	1970	2.0	5.2	11.0	20.0	44.2
78	Chile	1968	4.4	9.0	13.8	21.4	34.8
79	Brazil	1972	2.0	5.0	9.4	17.0	50.6
80	Mexico	1977	2.9	7.0	12.0	20.4	40.6
81	Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Argentina	1970	4.4	9.7	14.1	21.5	35.2
84	Uruguay	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Yugoslavia	1978	6.6	12.1	18.7	23.9	22.9
87	Venezuela	1970	3.0	7.3	12.9	22.8	35.7
88	Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Israel	1979-80	6.0	12.0	17.7	24.4	39.9
90	Hong Kong	1980	5.4	10.8	15.2	21.6	47.0
91	Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Trinidad and Tobago	1975-76	4.2	9.1	13.9	22.8	50.0
93	Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income oil exporters							
95	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies							
100	Ireland	1973	7.2	13.1	16.6	23.7	39.4
101	Spain	1974	6.0	11.8	16.9	23.1	42.2
102	Italy	1977	6.2	11.3	15.9	22.7	43.9
103	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	United Kingdom	1979	7.0	11.5	17.0	24.8	39.7
105	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Japan	1979	8.7	13.2	17.5	23.1	36.8
107	Belgium	1974-75	7.7	12.4	17.0	23.1	39.8
108	Finland	1977	6.8	12.8	18.7	24.9	36.8
109	Netherlands	1977	8.1	13.7	17.9	23.3	37.0
110	Australia	1975-76	5.4	10.0	15.0	22.5	47.1
111	Canada	1977	3.8	10.7	17.9	25.6	42.0
112	France	1975	5.3	11.1	16.0	21.8	45.8
113	Germany, Fed. Rep.	1978	7.9	12.5	17.0	23.1	39.5
114	Denmark	1976	7.4	12.6	18.3	24.2	37.5
115	United States	1978	4.6	8.9	14.1	22.1	50.3
116	Sweden	1979	7.2	12.8	17.4	25.4	37.2
117	Norway	1970	6.3	12.9	18.8	24.7	37.3
118	Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..
East European nonmarket economies							
119	Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..

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. The statistics and measures have been carefully chosen to give a comprehensive picture of development. Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data; nevertheless, statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely. In addition, the statistical systems in many developing economies still are weak, and this affects the availability and reliability of the data. Readers are urged to take these limitations into account in interpreting the indicators, particularly when making comparisons across economies.

All growth rates shown are in constant prices and, unless otherwise noted, have been computed by using the least-squares method. The least-squares growth rate, r , is estimated by fitting a least-squares linear trend line to the logarithmic 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-1982 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 computer tape for the FAO *Production Yearbook 1982*.

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, labor 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 following manner. The first step is to convert the GNP series in constant market prices and national currency units to one measured in constant average 1980-82 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 1980-82 period). The second step is to convert the series measured in constant average 1980-82 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 1980, 1981, and 1982. The third step is to convert the series measured in constant average 1980-82 US dollars to one measured in current US dollars by multiplying that series by the implicit US GNP deflator for 1980-82. 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-1982. The use of the three-year base period is intended to smooth the impact of fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. As 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.

The World Bank, for its own operational purposes, attempts to estimate internationally comparable and consistent GNP per capita figures. This task is made difficult, however, by conceptual and coverage as well as quality differences in the basic data and by the fact that prevailing exchange rates do not fully reflect the rate at which transactions take place. Recognizing that these shortcomings affect the comparability of the GNP per capita estimates, the World Bank recently initiated a process aimed at revision of the *World Bank Atlas* methodology described above. It is systematically evaluating the GNP estimates of its member countries, focusing on the coverage and concepts employed, and where appropriate will make adjustments to increase comparability. This evaluation of national accounts data will be based on documentation on the sources and methods underlying the compilations, obtained either directly from national governments or from other international agencies such as the UN Statistical Office, OECD, and the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

The World Bank is also undertaking a systematic review to improve the conversion factors. For 1983 on, GNP per capita for a specified year in US dollars will be estimated by converting GNP in national currencies using a mean of the official exchange rate for that year and the two preceding years, adjusted for relative price changes between the economy in question and the United States. An alternative conversion factor will be used when the official exchange rate is judged to be egregiously different from the rate effectively applied to foreign transactions.

GNP per capita estimates calculated using the new methodology will be published in the next editions of the *World Bank Atlas* and the World Development Indicators, together with detailed technical notes.

Given the data and conversion factor considerations discussed above, this year's GNP per capita figures must be interpreted with great caution.

The *average annual rate of inflation* is the least-squares growth rate of the implicit gross domestic product (GDP) deflator for each of the periods shown. The GDP deflator is first calculated by dividing, for each year of the period, the value of GDP in current market prices by the value of GDP in constant market prices, both in national currency. The least-squares method is then used to calculate the growth rate of the GDP deflator for the period. This measure of inflation has limita-

tions, in particular for the oil-producing countries during the period 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.

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 averages in this table are weighted by population.

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 many countries, GDP by industrial origin is measured at factor cost; for other 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 official 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.

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. In developing countries with high levels of subsistence farming, much of the agricultural production is either not exchanged or not exchanged for money. Due to

difficulties in assigning subsistence farming its proper value, the share of agriculture in GDP may be underestimated. 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 sectoral 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

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

UN/World Bank member	Population (millions) mid-1982	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita		Average annual rate of inflation (percent)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1982 ^c
			Dollars 1982	Average annual growth rate (percent) 1960-82 ^a	1960-70	1970-82 ^b	
Guinea-Bissau	0.8	36	170	-1.7	..	7.1	38
Comoros	0.4	2	340	0.9	3.4	11.7	48
Cape Verde	0.3	4	350	..	..	11.9	61
Gambia, The	0.7	11	360	2.5	2.2	9.7	36
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	1	370	1.2	..	7.5	62
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	(.)	620	0.6	4.0	12.9	..
Solomon Islands	0.2	28	660	1.3	3.0	8.3	..
Guyana	0.8	215	670	1.7	2.4	9.9	68
Dominica	0.1	1	710	-0.8	3.8	16.5	58
St. Lucia	0.1	1	720	3.4	3.6	11.0	..
St. Kitts-Nevis	0.1	(.)	750	1.1	5.5	9.8	..
Grenada	0.1	(.)	760	1.6	3.4	15.0	69
Botswana	0.9	600	900	6.8	2.4	11.5	60
Swaziland	0.7	17	940	4.2	2.4	12.8	54
Belize	0.2	23	1,080	3.4	3.4	9.5	..
Mauritius	0.9	2	1,240	2.1	2.2	15.0	66
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	(.)	1,740	-0.2	3.1	14.0	..
Fiji	0.7	18	1,950	3.2	2.5	11.7	68
Barbados	0.3	(.)	2,900	4.5	2.3	13.8	72
Malta	0.4	(.)	3,800	8.0	1.5	4.9	72
Bahamas	0.2	14	3,830	-0.4	3.4	7.4	69
Cyprus	0.6	9	3,840	5.9	1.3	7.3	74
Gabon	0.7	268	4,000	4.4	5.4	19.5	49
Bahrain	0.4	1	9,280	..	..	..	68
Iceland	0.2	103	12,150	3.2	12.2	38.2	77
Luxembourg	0.4	3	14,340	4.0	3.7	6.8	73
Qatar	0.3	11	21,880	..	2.6	29.4	71
<i>Djibouti</i>	0.4	22	..	..	..	..	50
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	0.4	28	..	..	3.4	..	43
<i>Maldives</i>	0.2	(.)	..	..	1.0	..	47
<i>Seychelles</i>	0.1	(.)	..	..	..	..	66
<i>Suriname</i>	0.4	163	..	..	..	..	65
<i>Vanuatu</i>	0.1	15	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Western Samoa</i>	0.2	3	..	..	..	..	65

a. Because data for the early 1960s are not available, figures in italics are for periods other than that specified. b. Figures in italics are for 1970-81, not 1970-82. c. Figures in italics are for years other than 1982. See the technical notes.

defense 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, labor 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 4 are weighted by country GDP in 1970 dollars; those in Table 5, by GDP in current dollars for the years in question.

Table 6. Agriculture and food

The basic data for *value added in agriculture* are from the World Bank's national accounts series in national currencies. The 1975 value added in current prices in national currencies is converted to US dollars by applying the official exchange rate for 1975. The growth rates of the constant price series in national currencies are applied to the 1975 value added in US dollars to derive the values, in 1975 US dollars, for 1970 and 1982.

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 are not directly comparable since cereal imports are based on calendar-year and recipient-country data, whereas food aid in cereals is based on crop-year and donor-country data.

Fertilizer consumption is measured in relation to

arable land, defined as comprising arable land and land under permanent crops. This includes land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or pastures, land under market and kitchen gardens, land temporarily fallow or lying idle, as well as land under permanent crops.

The figures on food and fertilizer are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): from computer tapes for *Production Yearbook 1982*, *Trade Yearbook 1982*, and *Fertilizer Yearbook 1982*; and from *Food Aid Bulletin*, October 1980 and July 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 1980-82 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. Given the weaknesses in agricultural production statistics, caution should be exercised in interpreting them.

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* generally comprises ISIC Major Division 3, less all of the above; however, for some economies for which complete data are not available, other categories are included as well.

The basic data for *value added in manufacturing* are from the World Bank's national accounts series in national currencies. The 1975 value added in current prices in national currencies is converted to US dollars by applying the official exchange rate for 1975. The growth rates of the constant price

series in national currencies are applied to the 1975 value added in US dollars to derive the values, in 1975 US dollars, for 1970 and 1981.

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 oil equivalents. Figures on liquid fuel consumption include petroleum derivatives that have been consumed in non-energy uses. For converting primary electricity into oil 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 account 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—Section 3 in the Revised Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)—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 overestimate 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.

The *growth rates of merchandise exports and imports* are in real terms and are calculated from quantum (volume) indices of exports and imports. Quantum indices are the ratios of the export or import value index to the corresponding unit value index. For most developing economies these indices are from the UNCTAD *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics* and supplementary data. For industrial economies the indices are from the UN *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. The summary measures are median values. Note again that these values do not include trade in services.

The *terms of trade*, or net barter terms of trade, measure the relative level of export prices compared to import prices. Calculated as the ratio of a country's export unit value index to the import unit value index, this indicator shows changes over time in the level of export prices as a percentage of import prices. The terms-of-trade index numbers are shown for 1979 and 1982, with 1980 = 100. 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. The categorization of exports and imports follows the Revised Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

In Table 10, *fuels, minerals, and metals* are the commodities in SITC Section 3, Divisions 27 and 28 (minerals, crude fertilizers, and metalliferous ores), and Division 68 (nonferrous metals). *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. *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 through 9 less Section 7 and Divisions 65, 68, and 84.

In Table 11, *food* commodities are those in SITC 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 (oilseeds and nuts) 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 through 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. 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 Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, and 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 UN 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 (1) exports of goods and services plus inflows of unrequited official and private transfers and (2) imports of goods and services plus unre-

quited transfers to the rest of the world. The current account estimates are primarily from IMF data files.

Workers' remittances cover remittances of income by migrants who are employed or expected to be employed for a year or more in their new economy, where they are considered residents.

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. These estimates were compiled primarily from IMF data files.

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 data on holdings of international reserves are from IMF data files. The gold component of these reserves is valued throughout at year-end London prices: that is, \$37.37 an ounce in 1970 and \$456.90 an ounce in 1982. The reserve levels for 1970 and 1982 refer to the end of the year indicated and are in current dollars at prevailing exchange rates. Due to differences in the definition of international reserves, in the valuation of gold, and in reserve management practices, the levels of reserve holdings published in national sources do not have strictly comparable significance. Reserve holdings at the end of 1982 are also expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services they could pay for, with imports at the average level for 1981 or 1982. 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 Debtor 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 external obligations of public debtors, 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 nonguaranteed 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 ratio

External public debt outstanding and disbursed represents the amount of public and publicly guaranteed 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 repayment of principal.

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 of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting 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 and projections

The *growth rates of population* are period averages calculated from midyear populations. The sum-

mary measures are weighted by population in 1970.

The estimates of *population* for mid-1982 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 *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, mortality rates, and international migration 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 print-outs of the UN *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1982*, from the most recent issues of the UN *Population and Vital Statistics Report and International Migration: Levels and Trends*, 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 *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.

Population momentum is the tendency for population growth to continue beyond the time that replacement-level fertility has been achieved; that is, even after NRR has reached unity. The momentum of a population in the year t is measured as a ratio of the ultimate stationary population to the population in the year t , given the assumption that fertility remains at replacement level from the year t onward. In India, for example, in 1980 the population was 687 million, the ultimate stationary population assuming that NRR = 1 from 1980 onward was 1,195 million, and the population momentum was 1.74.

A population tends to grow even after fertility

has declined to replacement level because past high growth rates will have produced an age distribution with a relatively high proportion of women in, or still to enter, the reproductive ages. Consequently, the birth rate will remain higher than the death rate and the growth rate will remain positive for several decades. A population takes 50–75 years, depending on the initial conditions, before its age distribution fully adjusts to the changed fertility rates.

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 1980–85. 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 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 performance 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 most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, however, total fertility rates were assumed to remain constant until 1990–95 and then to decline until replacement level was reached; for a few they were assumed to increase until 1990–95 and then to decline. Also for a few countries in Asia and the Middle East, the rates were 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 assumed 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 remain constant until 1985–90 and then to increase to replacement level by 2010.

International migration rates are based on past and present trends in migration flow. The estimates of future net migration are speculative. For most economies the net migration rates were assumed to be zero by 2000, but for a few they were assumed to be zero by 2025.

The estimates of the hypothetical size of the stationary population and the assumed year of reaching replacement-level fertility 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. 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 of childbearing age using contraception* refers to women who are practicing, or whose husbands are practicing, any form of contraception. These generally comprise male and female sterilization, intrauterine device (IUD), condom, injectable contraceptives, spermicides, diaphragm, rhythm, withdrawal, and abstinence. The figures for Bulgaria, Denmark, Poland, and Romania, however, as well as the 1970 figures for the United Kingdom, exclude sterilization. Women of childbearing age are generally women aged 15–49, although for some countries contraceptive usage is measured for other age groups.

Data are mainly derived from the UN *Monitoring Report* and publications of the World Fertility Survey and the Contraceptive Prevalence Survey. For a few countries for which no survey data are avail-

able, program statistics are used; these include India, Indonesia, and Zimbabwe. Program statistics may understate contraceptive prevalence because they do not measure use of methods such as rhythm, withdrawal, or abstinence, or of contraceptives not obtained through the official family planning program. 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 aged 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 from ILO data on age-specific activity rates in the source cited above. The summary measures for 1960–70 and 1970–82 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*, 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 cal-

culated 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 issues of the UN *Demographic Yearbook* and *Population and Vital Statistics Report*; and UN, "Infant Mortality: World Estimates and Projections, 1950-2025," *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*, 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 across countries.

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 (FAO).

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 in the ages and duration of schooling 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 summary measures in this table are weighted by population.

Table 26. Central government expenditure

The data on central government finance in Tables 26 and 27 are from the IMF *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*, IMF data files, and World Bank country documentation. The accounts of each country are reported using the system of common definitions and classifications found in the IMF *Draft Manual on Government Finance Statistics*. Due to differences in coverage of available data, the individual components of central government

expenditure and current revenue shown in these tables may not be strictly comparable across all economies. The shares of total expenditure and revenue by category are calculated from national currencies.

The inadequate statistical coverage of state, provincial, and local governments has dictated the use of central government data only. 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.

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 expenditure but may be financed by lower levels of government. Great caution should therefore be exercised in using the data for cross-economy comparisons.

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 includes both current and capital (development) expenditure.

Defense 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 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 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 expend-

iture on the general administration and regulation of relevant government departments, hospitals and clinics, health and sanitation, and national health and medical insurance schemes.

Housing and community amenities, and social security and welfare cover (1) public expenditure on housing, such as income-related schemes; on provision and support of housing and slum clearance activities; on community development; and on sanitary services; and (2) public expenditure for compensation to the sick and temporarily disabled for loss of income; for payments to the elderly, the permanently disabled, and the unemployed; and for family, maternity, and child allowances. The second category also includes the cost of welfare services such as care of the aged, the disabled, and children, as well as the cost of general administration, regulation, and research associated with social security and welfare services.

Economic services comprise public expenditure associated with the regulation, support, and more efficient operation of business, economic development, redress of regional imbalances, and creation of employment opportunities. Research, trade promotion, geological surveys, and inspection and regulation of particular industry groups are among the activities included. The five major categories of economic services are fuel and energy, agriculture, industry, transportation and communication, and other economic affairs and services.

Other covers expenditure for the general administration of government not included elsewhere; for a few economies it also includes amounts that could not be allocated to other components.

Overall surplus/deficit is defined as current and capital revenue and grants received less total expenditure less lending minus repayments.

The summary measures for the components of central government expenditure are weighted by central government expenditure in current dollars; those for total expenditure as a percentage of GNP and for overall surplus/deficit as a percentage of GNP are weighted by GNP in current dollars.

Table 27. Central government current revenue

Information on data sources and comparability is given in the note for Table 26. Current revenue by source is expressed as a percentage of total current revenue, which is the sum of tax revenue and current nontax revenue, and is calculated from national currencies.

Tax revenue is defined as all government revenue from compulsory, unrequited, nonrepayable

receipts for public purposes, including interest collected on tax arrears and penalties collected on nonpayment or late payment of taxes. Tax revenue is shown net of refunds and other corrective transactions. *Taxes on income, profit, and capital gain* are taxes levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized on land sales, securities, or other assets. *Social Security contributions* include employers' and employees' social security contributions as well as those of self-employed and unemployed persons. *Domestic taxes on goods and services* include general sales, turnover, or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, and profits of fiscal monopolies. *Taxes on international trade and transactions* include import duties, export duties, profits of export or import marketing boards, transfers to government, exchange profits, and exchange taxes. *Other taxes* include employers' payroll or manpower taxes, taxes on property, and other taxes not allocable to other categories.

Current nontax revenue comprises all current government revenue that is not a compulsory nonrepayable payment for public purposes. Proceeds of grants and borrowing, funds arising from the repayment of previous lending by governments, incurrence of liabilities, and proceeds from the sale of capital assets are not included.

The summary measures for the components of current revenue are weighted by total current revenue in current dollars; those for current revenue as a percentage of GNP are weighted by GNP in current dollars.

Table 28. 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 Organisation (ILO). Those for Turkey, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Israel, 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 Australia, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States are from national sources. Data for industrial market economies other than those listed are from Sawyer 1976; the joint project of the ILO and the World Bank; and the UN *Survey of National Sources of Income Distribution Statistics*, 1981.

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 rather than according to 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.

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World Development Report 1984 examines population change in developing countries and its links with development. The Report shows why continuing rapid population growth on an ever larger base is likely to mean a lower quality of life for millions of people. It concludes that in some countries development may not be possible at all unless slower population growth can be achieved soon, before higher real incomes would bring fertility down spontaneously. The Report outlines public policies to reduce fertility that are humane and affordable and that complement other development efforts, placing special emphasis on education for women and increased family planning services. The successful experience of many countries in implementing population policy, particularly in the past decade, shows how much can be accomplished and how quickly.

The Report also analyzes the underlying causes of the 1980–83 world economic recession, concluding that its roots go back beyond the oil price rise of 1979–80 to rigidities being built into economies from the mid-1960s onward. In reviewing prospects for the next decade, the Report concludes that sustained recovery requires economic reforms in developed and developing countries alike, as well as concerted international action to roll back protectionism and increase capital flows—both commercial bank lending and, especially for low-income countries, concessional flows.

A Population Data Supplement and multicolor maps and graphics supplement the text. The final portion of the Report comprises “World Development Indicators,” 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.