

World Development Indicators

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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 italicized, in alphabetical order, 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; *m*, a median value; *t*, a total.

All growth rates are in real terms.

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

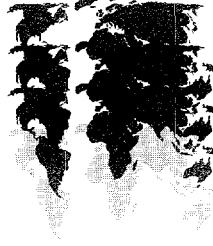
.. = not available.

0 and 0.0 = zero or less than half the unit shown.

Blank means not applicable.

<i>Afghanistan</i>	34	<i>Guinea</i>	36	Pakistan	28
<i>Albania</i>	121	Haiti	27	Panama	83
Algeria	86	Honduras	52	Papua New Guinea	50
<i>Angola</i>	122	Hong Kong	93	Paraguay	62
Argentina	84	Hungary	79	Peru	63
Australia	111	India	20	Philippines	44
Austria	108	Indonesia	42	Poland	80
Bangladesh	5	<i>Iran, Islamic Republic of</i>	95	Portugal	81
Belgium	107	<i>Iraq</i>	96	<i>Romania</i>	97
Benin	17	Ireland	103	Rwanda	21
Bhutan	2	Israel	92	Saudi Arabia	98
Bolivia	46	Italy	105	Senegal	33
Botswana	57	Jamaica	58	Sierra Leone	25
Brazil	74	Japan	115	Singapore	94
<i>Bulgaria</i>	123	Jordan	71	Somalia	18
Burkina Faso	3	<i>Kampuchea, Democratic</i>	37	South Africa	76
Burma	9	Kenya	23	Spain	102
Burundi	13	<i>Korea, Democratic People's Republic of</i>	127	Sri Lanka	31
Cameroon	59	<i>Korea, Republic of</i>	85	Sudan	26
Canada	117	Kuwait	99	Sweden	116
Central African Republic	19	<i>Lao People's Democratic Republic</i>	38	Switzerland	120
<i>Chad</i>	35	<i>Lebanon</i>	73	Syrian Arab Republic	72
Chile	69	Lesotho	29	Tanzania	14
China	22	Liberia	40	Thailand	55
Colombia	68	<i>Libya</i>	101	Togo	15
Congo, People's Republic of the	61	Madagascar	11	Trinidad and Tobago	91
Costa Rica	70	Malawi	6	Tunisia	65
Côte d'Ivoire	51	Malaysia	75	Turkey	64
<i>Cuba</i>	124	Mali	8	Uganda	12
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	125	Mauritania	32	<i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i>	129
Denmark	114	Mauritius	67	United Arab Emirates	100
Dominican Republic	49	Mexico	77	United Kingdom	106
Ecuador	66	<i>Mongolia</i>	128	United States	119
Egypt, Arab Republic of	53	Morocco	45	Uruguay	78
El Salvador	56	Mozambique	10	Venezuela	87
Ethiopia	1	Nepal	4	<i>Viet Nam</i>	39
Finland	113	Netherlands	109	Yemen Arab Republic	43
France	110	New Zealand	104	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	41
Gabon	88	Nicaragua	54	Yugoslavia	82
<i>German Democratic Republic</i>	126	Niger	16	Zaire	7
Germany, Federal Republic of	112	Nigeria	48	Zambia	24
Ghana	30	Norway	118	Zimbabwe	47
Greece	89	Oman	90		
Guatemala	60				

Note: For U.N. and World Bank member countries with populations of less than 1 million, see Box A.



Introduction

The World Development Indicators 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 developed industrial market economies are readily available, these are also included in the indicators. Additional information on some of these and other countries may be found in other World Bank publications, notably the *Atlas*, the *World Tables*, the *World Debt Tables*, and *Social Indicators of Development*. National accounts data for economies that are not members of the World Bank are not included in this report because they are not readily available in a comparable form.

Every effort has been made to standardize the data. However, full comparability cannot be ensured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. The statistics are drawn from sources thought to be most authoritative, but many of them are subject to considerable margins of error. Variations in national statistical practices also reduce the comparability of data which should thus be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among economies, rather than taken as precise quantitative indications of those differences.

The indicators in Table 1 give a summary profile of economies. Data in the other tables fall into the following broad areas: national accounts, industry, agriculture, energy, external trade, external debt, aid flows, other external transactions, central government finances, monetary system, demographics, health, education, labor force, and urbanization.

Two new tables have been added this year. Table 33 provides indicators on women's comparative

demographic status and access to some health and education services. Table 6 provides information on the structure of consumption. An earlier table on the origin and destination of merchandise exports has been discontinued (but a similar table for trade in manufactures has been kept). The table on life expectancy and related indicators has been discontinued, but most of its data can be found in other tables.

Data on external debt are compiled directly by the Bank on the basis of reports from developing member countries through the Debtor Reporting System. Other data are drawn mainly from the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but country reports to the World Bank and Bank staff estimates are also used to improve currentness or consistency. In particular, national accounts estimates are obtained from member governments by World Bank staff on economic missions and are, in some instances, adjusted by Bank staff to conform to international definitions and concepts to provide better consistency.

For ease of reference, ratios and rates of growth are shown; absolute values are reported in only a few instances in the World Development Indicators but are usually available from other World Bank publications, notably the recently released fourth edition of the *World Tables*. Most growth rates are calculated for two periods, 1965-80 and 1980-86, and are computed, unless noted otherwise, by using the least-squares method. Because this method takes all observations in a period into account, the resulting growth rates reflect general trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values, particularly at the end points. In order to reflect real changes from year to year—that

is, to exclude the effects of inflation—constant price economic indicators are used in calculating growth rates. Details of this methodology are given on page 288. Data in italics indicate that they are for years or periods other than those specified—up to two years earlier for economic indicators and up to three years on either side for social indicators, since these tend to be collected less regularly but change less dramatically over short periods of time. All dollar figures are U.S. dollars. The various methods used for converting from national currency figures are described, where appropriate, in the technical notes.

Differences between figures shown in this year's and those in last year's edition reflect not only updating but also revisions to historical series and methodological changes and changes to procedures for aggregation. In addition, the Bank also reviews methodologies in an effort to improve the international comparability and analytical significance of the indicators, as explained in the technical notes.

As in the *World Development Report* itself, the economies included in the World Development Indicators are grouped into several major categories. These groupings are analytically useful for distinguishing economies at different stages of development. Many of the economies are further classified by dominant characteristics. The major classifications used in the tables this year are 39 low-income developing economies with per capita incomes of \$425 or less in 1986, 58 middle-income developing economies with per capita incomes of \$426 or more, 4 high-income oil exporters, and 19 industrial market economies. For a final group of 9 non-reporting nonmember economies, paucity of data, differences in method for computing national

income, and difficulties of conversion are such that estimates of gross national product (GNP) per capita and other economic variables are not attempted.

Economies with populations of less than 1 million are not included in the main tables, but basic indicators for those that are members of the World Bank or the U.N. are in a separate table on page 289. One Bank member, Gabon, has moved into the main tables because its population now exceeds 1 million.

The summary measures are overall estimates; countries for which individual estimates are not shown, because of nonreporting or insufficient history, have been included by assuming they followed the trend of reporting countries during such periods. This gives a more consistent aggregate measure by standardizing country coverage for each time period shown. Where missing information accounts for a significant share of the overall estimate, however, the group measure is reported as not available.

Throughout the World Development Indicators, the data for China do not include Taiwan, China. However, footnotes to Tables 11–15 provide estimates of the international transactions for Taiwan, China.

The format of this edition follows that used in previous years. In each group, economies are listed in ascending order of GNP per capita except those for which no such figure can be calculated. These are italicized and are in alphabetical order at the end of the group deemed to be appropriate. This order is used in all tables except Table 21, which covers only OECD and OPEC countries. The alphabetical list in the *key* (page 215) shows the reference number for each economy; here, too,

italics indicate economies with no estimates of GNP per capita.

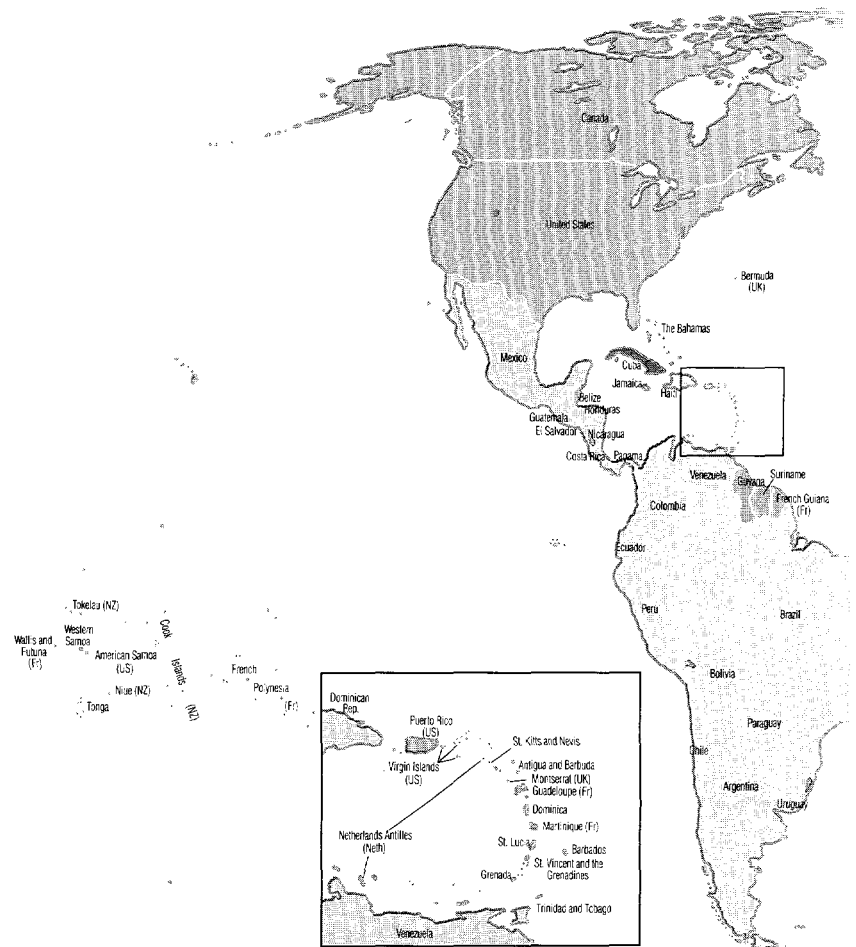
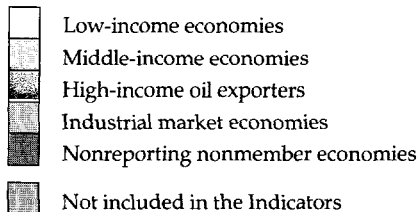
In the colored bands are *summary measures*—totals, weighted averages or median values—calculated for groups of economies if data are adequate. Because China and India heavily influence the overall summary measures for the low-income economies, summary measures are shown for two subgroups, *China and India*, and *other low-income economies*. For analytical purposes, data for all developing economies are also summarized in the following overlapping groupings: oil exporters, exporters of manufactures, highly indebted countries, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa includes all African countries except South Africa and those with access to the Mediterranean. For definitions and lists of countries in the other groups, see page xi.

The methodology used for computing the summary measures is described in the technical notes. For these numbers, *w* indicates that the summary measures are weighted averages; *m*, median values; and *t*, totals. The coverage of economies is not uniform for all indicators, and the variation from measures of central tendency can be large; therefore readers should exercise caution in comparing the summary measures for different indicators, groups, and years or periods.

The technical notes and footnotes to tables should be referred to in any use of the data. These notes outline the methods, concepts, definitions, and data sources used in compiling the tables. The bibliography gives details of the data sources, which contain comprehensive definitions and descriptions of concepts used. It should also be noted that country notes to the *World Tables* provide additional expla-

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 \$425 and less (in 1986), are colored yellow. The groups are the same as those used in the 33 tables that follow, and they include only the 129 countries with a population of more than 1 million.



nations of sources used, breaks in comparability, and other exceptions to standard statistical practices that have been identified by Bank staff on national accounts and international transactions.

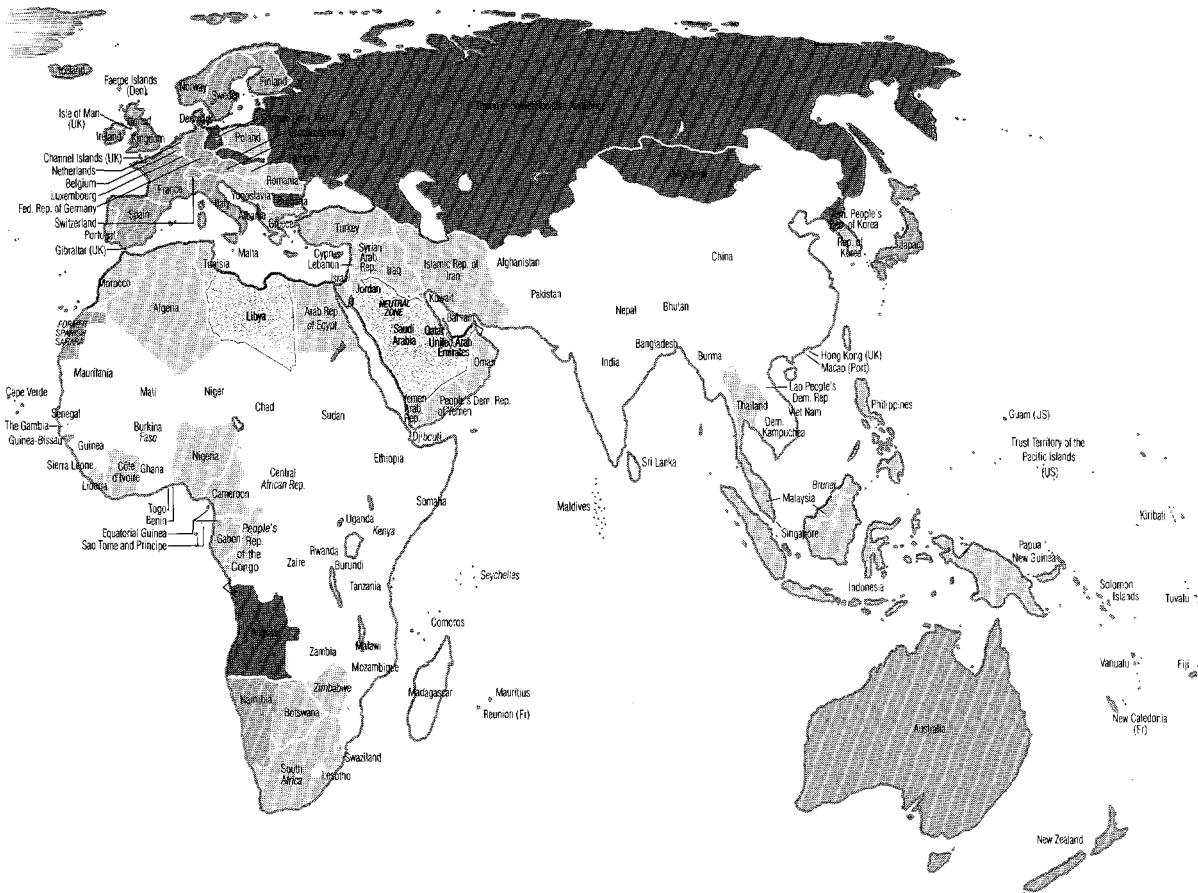
The World Development Indicators includes three world maps and two charts. The first map shows country names and the main groups in which economies have been placed. The maps on the following pages show population and the share of agriculture in gross domestic product (GDP). The first chart illustrates the fertility and mortality indicators from Tables 28 and 33. The second reports the external balances of developing countries. While Table 15 reports these measures in nominal dollar terms for two years (1970 and 1986), the chart expresses each for three longer periods (1970-79, 1980-83 and 1984-86) as a percentage of GNP for the appropriate economy group.

The difference between the two measures is net official unrequited transfers (essentially foreign aid) which, for developing countries, tends to make current account deficits smaller than the financing requirement.

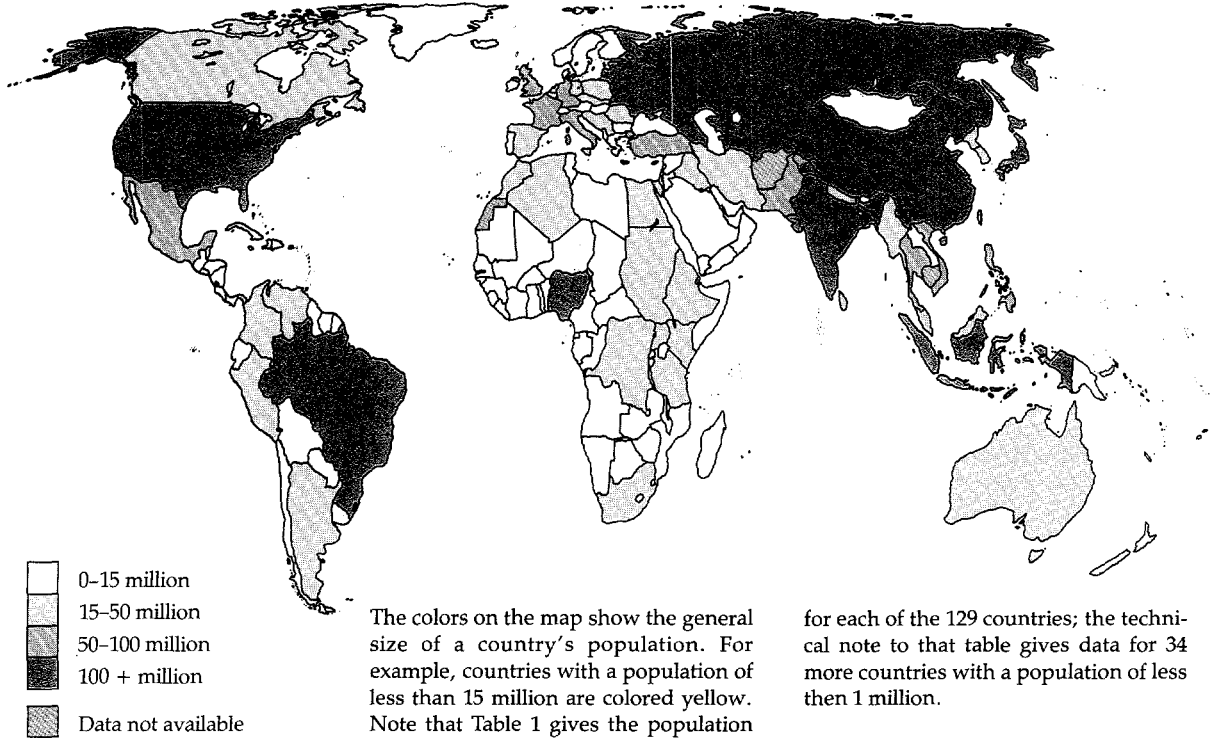
The Eckert IV projection has been used for these maps because it maintains correct areas for all countries although it slightly distorts shape, distance, and direction.

Comments and questions relating to the World Development Indicators should be addressed to:

Socio-Economic Data Division
 International Economics Department
 The World Bank
 1818 H Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20433.



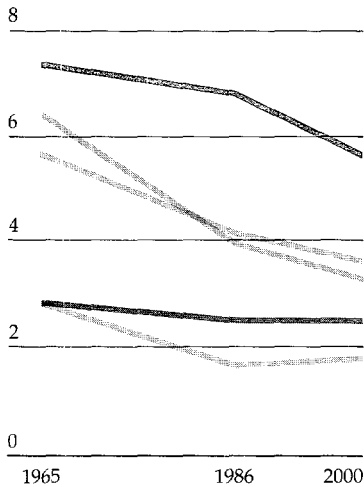
Population



Fertility and mortality

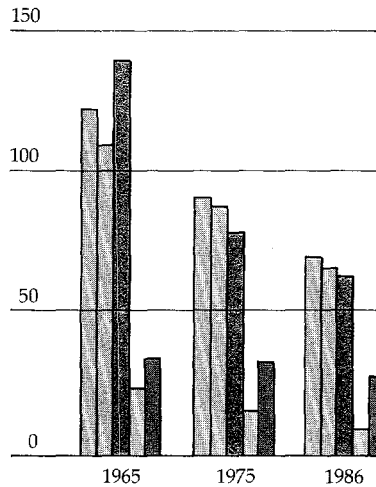
Total fertility

Births per woman



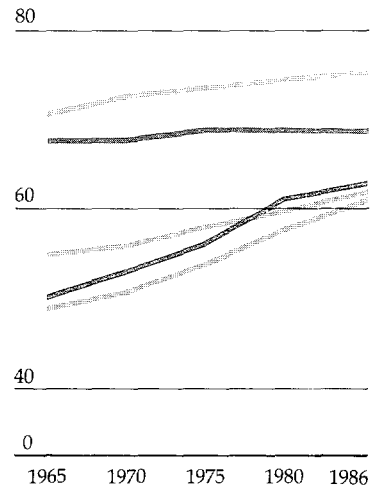
Infant mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Life expectancy

Years

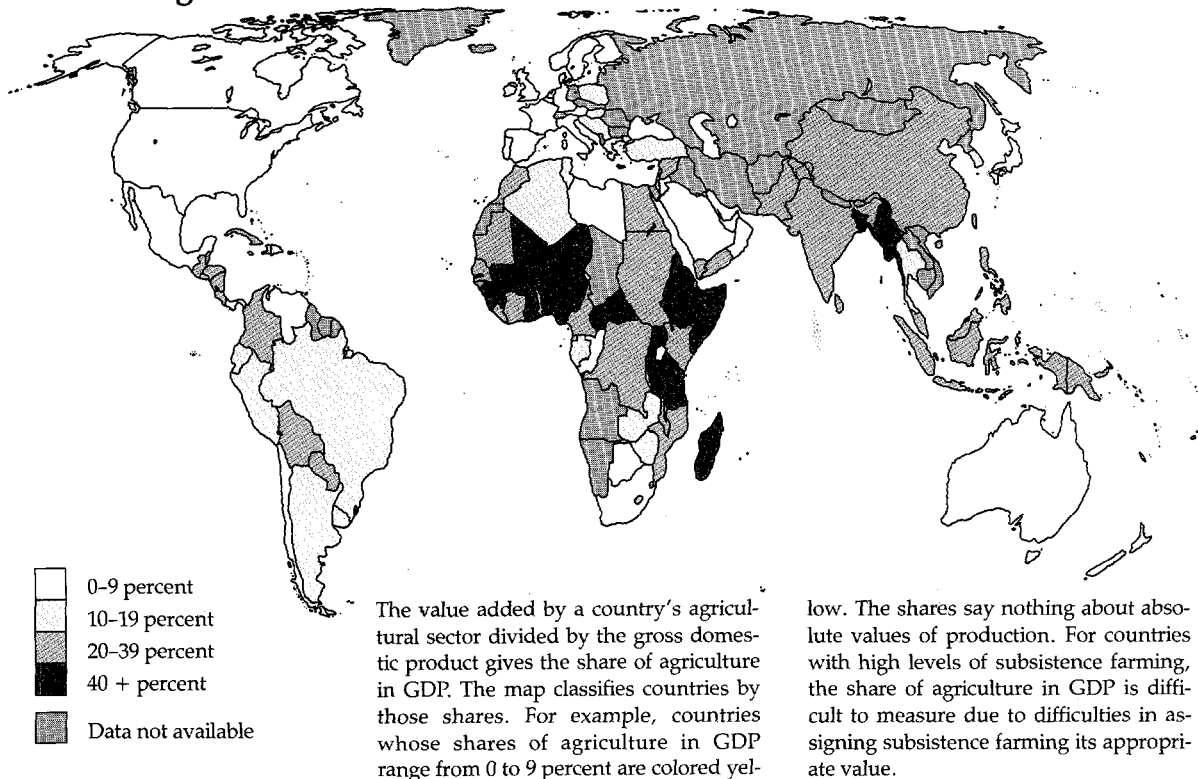


Low-income economies
 Middle-income economies
 High-income oil exporters

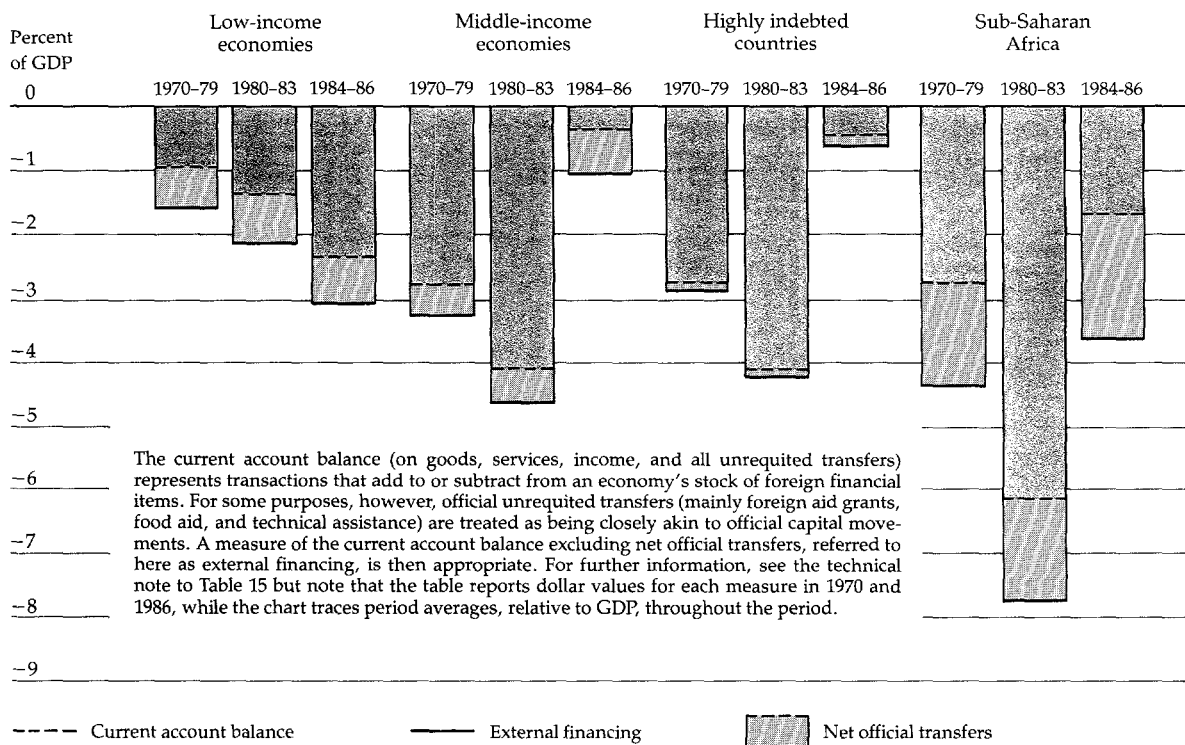
Industrial market economies
 Nonreporting nonmember economies

Note: For explanations of terms or methods, see the technical notes for Tables 28 and 33.

Share of agriculture in GDP



External Balances of Developing Countries



Note: For explanations of terms or methods, see the technical notes for Table 15.

Table 1. Basic indicators

	Population (millions) mid-1986	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita ^a		Average annual rate of inflation ^a (percent)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1986
			Dollars 1986	Average annual growth rate (percent) 1965-86	1965-80	1980-86	
Low-income economies	2,493.0 t	33,608 t	270 w	3.1 w	4.6 w	8.1 w	61 w
China and India	1,835.4 t	12,849 t	300 w	3.7 w	2.9 w	5.3 w	64 w
Other low-income	657.6 t	20,759 t	200 w	0.5 w	11.3 w	19.1 w	52 w
1 Ethiopia	43.5	1,222	120	0.0	3.4	3.4	46
2 Bhutan	1.3	47	150	..	..	..	45
3 Burkina Faso	8.1	274	150	1.3	6.2	6.3	47
4 Nepal	17.0	141	150	1.9	7.7	8.8	47
5 Bangladesh	103.2	144	160	0.4	14.9	11.2	50
6 Malawi	7.4	119	160	1.5	7.0	12.4	45
7 Zaire	31.7	2,345	160	-2.2	24.5	54.1	52
8 Mali	7.6	1,240	180	1.1	..	7.4	47
9 Burma	38.0	677	200	2.3	8.7	2.1	59
10 Mozambique	14.2	802	210	..	..	28.1	48
11 Madagascar	10.6	587	230	-1.7	7.9	17.8	53
12 Uganda	15.2	236	230	-2.6	21.5	74.9	48
13 Burundi	4.8	28	240	1.8	8.4	6.4	48
14 Tanzania	23.0	945	250	-0.3	9.9	21.5	53
15 Togo	3.1	57	250	0.2	6.9	6.7	53
16 Niger	6.6	1,267	260	-2.2	7.5	6.6	44
17 Benin	4.2	113	270	0.2	7.4	8.6	50
18 Somalia	5.5	638	280	-0.3	10.3	45.4	47
19 Central African Rep.	2.7	623	290	-0.6	8.5	11.5	50
20 India	781.4	3,288	290	1.8	7.6	7.8	57
21 Rwanda	6.2	26	290	1.5	12.4	5.6	48
22 China	1054.0	9,561	300	5.1	0.0	3.8	69
23 Kenya	21.2	583	300	1.9	7.3	9.9	57
24 Zambia	6.9	753	300	-1.7	6.4	23.3	53
25 Sierra Leone	3.8	72	310	0.2	8.0	33.5	41
26 Sudan	22.6	2,506	320	-0.2	11.5	32.6	49
27 Haiti	6.1	28	330	0.6	7.3	7.7	54
28 Pakistan	99.2	804	350	2.4	10.3	7.5	52
29 Lesotho	1.6	30	370	5.6	8.0	13.1	55
30 Ghana	13.2	239	390	-1.7	22.8	50.8	54
31 Sr. Lanka	16.1	66	400	2.9	9.6	13.5	70
32 Mauritania	1.8	1,031	420	-0.3	7.7	9.9	47
33 Senegal	6.8	196	420	-0.6	6.5	9.5	47
34 Afghanistan	..	648	..	..	4.9	..	..
35 Chad	5.1	1,284	..	..	6.3	..	45
36 Guinea	6.3	246	..	..	2.9	..	42
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	181	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	3.7	237	..	..	..	..	50
39 Viet Nam	63.3	330	..	..	..	..	65
Middle-income economies	1,268.4 t	37,278 t	1,270 w	2.6 w	21.0 w	56.8 w	63 w
Lower middle-income	691.2 t	15,029 t	750 w	2.5 w	22.3 w	22.9 w	59 w
40 Liberia	2.3	111	460	-1.4	6.3	1.1	54
41 Yemen, PDR	2.2	333	470	..	..	4.8	50
42 Indonesia	166.4	1,919	490	4.6	34.3	8.9	57
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	8.2	195	550	4.7	..	13.1	46
44 Philippines	57.3	300	560	1.9	11.7	18.2	63
45 Morocco	22.5	447	590	1.9	6.1	7.7	60
46 Bolivia	6.6	1,099	600	-0.4	15.7	683.7	53
47 Zimbabwe	8.7	391	620	1.2	6.3	13.0	58
48 Nigeria	103.1	924	640	1.9	14.4	10.5	51
49 Dominican Rep.	6.6	49	710	2.5	6.8	15.9	66
50 Papua New Guinea	3.4	462	720	0.5	8.1	5.1	52
51 Côte d'Ivoire	10.7	323	730	1.2	9.3	8.3	52
52 Honduras	4.5	112	740	0.3	6.3	5.2	64
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.7	1,001	760	3.1	7.5	12.4	61
54 Nicaragua	3.4	130	790	-2.2	8.9	56.5	61
55 Thailand	52.6	514	810	4.0	6.8	3.0	64
56 El Salvador	4.9	21	820	-0.3	7.0	14.9	61
57 Botswana	1.1	600	840	8.8	8.0	7.6	59
58 Jamaica	2.4	11	840	-1.4	12.8	19.8	73
59 Cameroon	10.5	475	910	3.9	9.0	11.0	56
60 Guatemala	8.2	109	930	1.4	7.1	11.3	61
61 Congo, People's Rep.	2.0	342	990	3.6	7.1	7.5	58
62 Paraguay	3.8	407	1,000	3.6	9.4	19.0	67
63 Peru	19.8	1,285	1,090	0.1	20.5	100.1	60
64 Turkey	51.5	781	1,110	2.7	20.7	37.3	65
65 Tunisia	7.3	164	1,140	3.8	6.7	8.9	63
66 Ecuador	9.6	284	1,160	3.5	10.9	29.5	66
67 Mauritius	1.0	2	1,200	3.0	11.4	8.1	66
68 Colombia	29.0	1,139	1,230	2.8	17.4	22.6	65

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

	Population (millions) mid-1986	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita ^a		Average annual rate of inflation ^b (percent)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1986
			Dollars 1986	Average annual growth rate (percent) 1965-86	1965-80	1980-86	
69 Chile	12.2	757	1,320	-0.2	129.9	20.2	71
70 Costa Rica	2.6	51	1,480	1.6	11.3	32.3	74
71 Jordan	3.6	98	1,540	5.5	..	3.2	65
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	10.8	185	1,570	3.7	8.4	6.2	64
73 Lebanon	..	10	..	..	9.3	..	..
Upper middle-income	577.2 t	22,248 t	1,890 w	2.8 w	20.5 w	72.0 w	67 w
74 Brazil	138.4	8,512	1,810	4.3	31.3	157.1	65
75 Malaysia	16.1	330	1,830	4.3	4.9	1.4	69
76 South Africa	32.3	1,221	1,850	0.4	9.9	13.6	61
77 Mexico	80.2	1,973	1,860	2.6	13.1	63.7	68
78 Uruguay	3.0	176	1,900	1.4	57.8	50.4	71
79 Hungary	10.6	93	2,020	3.9	2.6	5.4	71
80 Poland	37.5	313	2,070	..	..	31.2	72
81 Portugal	10.2	92	2,250	3.2	11.5	22.0	73
82 Yugoslavia	23.3	256	2,300	3.9	15.3	51.8	71
83 Panama	2.2	77	2,330	2.4	5.4	3.3	72
84 Argentina	31.0	2,767	2,350	0.2	78.3	326.2	70
85 Korea, Rep. of	41.5	98	2,370	6.7	18.8	5.4	69
86 Algeria	22.4	2,382	2,590	3.5	9.9	6.1	62
87 Venezuela	17.8	912	2,920	0.4	8.7	8.7	70
88 Gabon	1.0	268	3,080	1.9	12.7	4.8	52
89 Greece	10.0	132	3,680	3.3	10.5	20.3	76
90 Oman	1.3	300	4,980	5.0	20.5	3.6	54
91 Trinidad and Tobago	1.2	5	5,360	1.6	14.0	8.6	70
92 Israel	4.3	21	6,210	2.6	25.2	182.9	75
93 Hong Kong	5.4	1	6,910	6.2	8.1	6.9	76
94 Singapore	2.6	1	7,410	7.6	4.7	1.9	73
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	45.6	1,648	..	..	15.6	..	59
96 Iraq	16.5	435	..	..	..	..	63
97 Romania	22.9	238	..	..	..	..	71
Developing economies	3,761.4 t	70,922 t	610 w	2.9 w	16.7 w	44.3 w	61 w
Oil exporters	538.3 t	13,053 t	930 w	2.5 w	15.3 w	26.0 w	59 w
Exporters of manufactures	2,132.4 t	22,472 t	540 w	4.0 w	13.0 w	51.0 w	64 w
Highly indebted countries	569.5 t	21,213 t	1,400 w	2.3 w	26.5 w	91.6 w	63 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	424.1 t	20,895 t	370 w	0.9 w	12.5 w	16.1 w	50 w
High-income oil exporters	19.1 t	4,011 t	6,740 w	1.8 w	16.4 w	-1.3 w	64 w
98 Saudi Arabia	12.0	2,150	6,950	4.0	17.2	-1.3	63
99 Kuwait	1.8	18	13,890	-0.6	14.1	..	73
100 United Arab Emirates	1.4	84	14,680	..	..	-1.4	69
101 Libya	3.9	1,760	..	..	..	..	61
Industrial market economies	741.6 t	30,935 t	12,960 w	2.3 w	7.6 w	5.3 w	76 w
102 Spain	38.7	505	4,860	2.9	11.8	11.3	76
103 Ireland	3.6	70	5,070	1.7	12.2	10.7	74
104 New Zealand	3.3	269	7,460	1.5	9.6	11.0	74
105 Italy	57.2	301	8,550	2.6	11.2	13.2	77
106 United Kingdom	56.7	245	8,870	1.7	11.2	6.0	75
107 Belgium	9.9	31	9,230	2.7	6.6	5.7	75
108 Austria	7.6	84	9,990	3.3	5.8	4.5	74
109 Netherlands	14.6	41	10,020	1.9	7.6	3.1	77
110 France	55.4	547	10,720	2.8	8.0	8.8	77
111 Australia	16.0	7,687	11,920	1.7	9.5	8.2	78
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	60.9	249	12,080	2.5	5.2	3.0	75
113 Finland	4.9	337	12,160	3.2	10.4	8.1	75
114 Denmark	5.1	43	12,600	1.9	9.2	7.3	75
115 Japan	121.5	372	12,840	4.3	7.8	1.6	78
116 Sweden	8.4	450	13,160	1.6	8.3	8.2	77
117 Canada	25.6	9,976	14,120	2.6	7.2	5.5	76
118 Norway	4.2	324	15,400	3.4	7.7	7.0	77
119 United States	241.6	9,363	17,480	1.6	6.4	4.4	75
120 Switzerland	6.5	41	17,680	1.4	5.3	4.2	77
Nonreporting nonmembers	367.3 t	25,825 t	..	..	..	..	69 w
121 Albania	3.0	29	..	..	..	..	71
122 Angola	9.0	1,247	..	..	..	..	44
123 Bulgaria	9.0	111	..	..	..	..	72
124 Cuba	10.2	115	..	..	..	..	75
125 Czechoslovakia	15.5	128	..	..	..	..	70
126 German Dem. Rep.	16.6	108	..	..	..	..	72
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	20.9	121	..	..	..	..	68
128 Mongolia	2.0	1,565	..	..	..	..	64
129 USSR	281.1	22,402	..	..	..	..	70

Note: For U.N. and World Bank member countries with populations of less than 1 million, see Box A.
a. See the technical notes.

Table 2. Growth of production

	Average annual growth rate (percent)									
	GDP		Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^a		Services, etc.	
	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86
Low-income economies	4.8 w	7.5 w	2.7 w	4.9 w	7.5 w	10.6 w	7.6 w	11.2 w	5.1 w	6.6 w
China and India	5.3 w	8.6 w	2.9 w	5.7 w	8.0 w	11.3 w	7.9 w	11.7 w	5.7 w	7.8 w
Other low-income	3.1 w	2.9 w	1.9 w	2.0 w	4.6 w	4.2 w	4.8 w	4.8 w	3.8 w	3.3 w
1 Ethiopia	2.7	0.8	1.2	-3.9	3.5	3.8	5.1	3.9	5.2	5.1
2 Bhutan ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	3.5	2.5	..	2.7	..	2.1	..	..	..	2.4
4 Nepal	2.4	3.5	1.1	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bangladesh ^b	2.4	3.7	1.5	2.7	3.8	4.6	6.8	2.1	3.4	4.7
6 Malawi	6.1	2.4	..	2.5	..	1.5	..	..	..	2.8
7 Zaire ^b	1.4	1.0	..	1.7	..	2.7	..	-0.7	..	-0.7
8 Mali ^b	4.1	0.4	2.8	-2.3	4.2	4.0	..	..	7.0	3.8
9 Burma ^b	3.9	4.9	3.7	4.7	4.4	6.3	3.9	5.8	4.0	4.8
10 Mozambique	..	-9.0	..	-15.9	..	-13.3	..	..	..	0.2
11 Madagascar ^b	1.6	-0.1	..	2.1	..	-3.6	..	..	..	-0.7
12 Uganda	0.8	0.7	1.2	-0.1	-4.1	0.9	-3.7	-0.3	1.1	3.3
13 Burundi	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.3	7.8	4.9	5.9	6.9	2.7	3.2
14 Tanzania	3.7	0.9	1.6	0.8	4.2	-4.5	5.6	-4.6	6.9	2.9
15 Togo ^b	4.5	-1.1	1.9	1.7	6.8	-2.2	..	-2.6	5.4	-2.3
16 Niger ^b	0.3	-2.6	-3.4	2.8	11.4	-4.3	..	..	3.4	-8.0
17 Benin	2.3	3.6	..	3.0	..	10.2	..	4.6	..	1.8
18 Somalia	2.5	4.9	..	7.9	..	-5.1	..	-3.4	..	3.6
19 Central African Rep.	2.6	1.1	2.1	2.5	5.3	1.7	..	-0.6	2.0	-0.5
20 India	3.7	4.9	2.8	1.9	4.0	7.1	4.3	8.2	4.6	6.0
21 Rwanda ^b	5.0	1.8	..	0.9	..	4.8	..	4.1	..	1.1
22 China ^b	6.4	10.5	3.0	7.9	10.0	12.5	9.5 ^c	12.6 ^c	7.0	9.4
23 Kenya	6.4	3.4	4.9	2.8	9.8	2.7	10.5	4.1	6.4	4.2
24 Zambia ^b	1.8	-0.1	2.2	2.8	2.1	-0.7	5.3	0.6	1.5	-0.5
25 Sierra Leone	2.6	0.4	2.3	0.5	-1.0	-2.4	4.3	2.0	5.8	1.5
26 Sudan	3.8	0.3	2.9	0.4	3.1	2.1	..	0.0	4.9	-0.3
27 Haiti ^b	2.9	-0.7	1.0	-1.3	7.1	-2.4	6.2	-2.6	2.7	0.5
28 Pakistan	5.1	6.7	3.3	3.3	6.4	9.3	5.7	9.3	5.9	7.2
29 Lesotho	6.6	0.9	..	1.6	..	-3.9	..	16.1	..	2.7
30 Ghana ^b	1.4	0.7	1.6	-0.2	1.4	-2.4	2.5	-1.9	1.1	3.3
31 Sri Lanka	4.0	4.9	2.7	3.9	5.1	4.5	3.2	5.6	4.3	5.7
32 Mauritania	2.0	1.0	-2.0	1.2	2.2	5.4	..	..	6.5	-2.4
33 Senegal ^b	2.1	3.2	1.4	2.3	4.8	4.0	3.4	4.1	1.3	3.2
34 Afghanistan	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad ^b	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Guinea ^b	3.8	0.9	..	0.3	..	0.1	..	1.5	..	2.1
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	6.6 w	2.3 w	3.4 w	2.3 w	7.0 w	2.1 w	8.2 w	2.5 w	7.6 w	2.6 w
Lower middle-income	6.5 w	1.8 w	3.4 w	2.1 w	8.4 w	1.2 w	7.4 w	3.0 w	7.5 w	2.3 w
40 Liberia	3.3	-1.3	5.5	1.2	2.2	-6.0	10.0	-5.0	2.4	-0.8
41 Yemen, PDR ^b	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Indonesia ^b	7.9	3.4	4.3	3.0	11.9	1.8	12.0	7.7	7.3	5.6
43 Yemen Arab Rep. ^b	..	4.3	..	0.2	..	8.3	..	16.5	..	5.2
44 Philippines ^b	5.9	-1.0	4.6	2.0	8.0	-3.5	7.5	-1.7	5.2	-0.6
45 Morocco ^b	5.4	3.3	2.2	3.9	6.1	1.1	5.9	1.1	6.5	4.4
46 Bolivia ^b	4.5	-3.0	3.8	-1.8	3.7	-7.5	5.4	-9.0	5.6	-0.8
47 Zimbabwe	4.4	2.6	..	3.4	..	0.8	..	1.3	..	3.7
48 Nigeria	8.0	-3.2	1.7	1.4	13.4	-5.1	14.6	1.0	8.8	-4.0
49 Dominican Rep. ^b	7.3	1.1	4.6	1.0	10.9	1.0	8.9	0.4	6.7	1.3
50 Papua New Guinea ^b	4.1	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Côte d'Ivoire	6.8	-0.3	3.3	0.9	10.4	-1.9	9.1	..	9.4	-0.5
52 Honduras	4.2	0.6	1.6	2.2	5.7	-0.8	6.0	-2.1	5.4	0.3
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.7	4.7	2.8	1.9	7.0	6.3	..	..	9.5	4.4
54 Nicaragua ^b	2.6	0.2	3.3	1.4	4.2	0.3	5.2	0.8	1.4	-0.4
55 Thailand ^b	7.4	4.8	4.9	2.9	9.5	5.0	10.9	5.2	8.0	5.6
56 El Salvador ^b	4.3	-1.0	3.6	-2.3	5.3	-0.7	4.6	-1.1	4.3	-0.4
57 Botswana ^b	14.3	11.9	9.7	-9.8	24.0	19.1	13.5	6.2	11.5	7.6
58 Jamaica ^b	1.3	0.0	0.5	1.4	-0.1	-1.3	0.4	1.1	2.7	0.7
59 Cameroon ^b	5.1	8.2	4.2	2.0	8.1	15.9	7.0	..	4.8	7.0
60 Guatemala ^b	5.9	-1.2	5.1	-0.4	7.3	-3.0	6.5	-1.6	5.7	-0.7
61 Congo, People's Rep. ^b	5.9	5.1	3.1	-0.6	10.3	8.4	..	2.9	4.7	3.7
62 Paraguay ^b	6.9	1.1	4.9	1.9	9.1	-0.7	7.0	0.5	7.5	1.6
63 Peru ^f	3.9	-0.4	1.0	2.2	4.4	-1.1	3.8	..	4.3	-0.3
64 Turkey	6.3	4.9	3.2	3.1	7.2	6.4	7.5	8.0	7.6	4.7
65 Tunisia	6.6	3.7	5.5	3.3	7.4	3.3	9.9	6.5	6.5	4.1
66 Ecuador ^b	8.7	1.8	3.4	1.0	13.7	3.5	11.5	0.2	7.6	0.6
67 Mauritius	5.3	4.4	..	5.3	..	6.1	..	7.8	..	3.4
68 Colombia	5.7	2.4	4.3	2.3	5.5	3.8	6.2	2.5	6.4	1.7

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

	Average annual growth rate (percent)									
	GDP		Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^b		Services, etc.	
	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86
69 Chile ^b	1.9	0.0	1.6	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	-0.2	2.7	-0.9
70 Costa Rica ^b	6.2	1.3	4.2	2.2	8.7	1.1	..	..	6.0	1.1
71 Jordan	..	5.1	..	1.8	..	5.8	..	4.9	..	5.1
72 Syrian Arab Rep. ^b	8.7	1.5	4.8	-1.4	12.2	0.6	..	..	9.0	2.9
73 Lebanon ^b	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	6.7 w	2.5 w	3.4 w	2.4 w	6.5 w	2.5 w	..	2.4 w	7.7 w	2.7 w
74 Brazil	9.0	2.7	3.8	2.0	9.9	1.6	9.6	1.2	10.0	3.8
75 Malaysia ^b	7.4	4.8	..	3.0	..	6.0	..	5.8	..	4.5
76 South Africa	4.0	0.8	..	-1.3	..	-0.5	..	-1.7	..	2.4
77 Mexico ^b	6.5	0.4	3.2	2.1	7.6	-0.1	7.4	0.0	6.6	0.4
78 Uruguay	2.4	-2.6	1.0	-0.7	3.1	-5.2	..	..	2.3	-1.6
79 Hungary ^b	5.6	1.6	2.7	2.8	6.4	1.3	..	..	6.2	1.4
80 Poland	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Portugal	5.5	1.4	..	0.1	..	1.4	..	..	..	1.7
82 Yugoslavia	6.0	1.2	3.1	1.4	7.8	1.1	..	..	5.5	1.4
83 Panama ^b	5.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	5.9	-1.4	4.7	0.2	6.0	3.7
84 Argentina ^b	3.4	-0.8	1.4	2.3	3.3	-1.7	2.7	-0.4	3.9	-0.8
85 Korea, Rep. of ^b	9.5	8.2	3.0	5.6	16.5	10.2	18.7	9.8	9.3	7.2
86 Algeria ^b	7.5	4.4	5.8	3.2	8.1	5.2	9.5	..	7.1	3.6
87 Venezuela ^b	5.2	-0.9	3.9	2.3	3.4	-0.8	5.8	2.0	6.5	-1.2
88 Gabon ^b	9.5	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89 Greece	5.6	1.5	2.3	0.3	7.1	0.4	8.4	0.2	6.2	2.5
90 Oman ^b	12.5	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91 Trinidad and Tobago	5.1	-6.3	0.0	4.8	5.0	-9.1	2.6	-12.8	5.8	-3.2
92 Israel ^b	6.8	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93 Hong Kong	8.5	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Singapore ^b	10.4	5.3	3.1	-3.5	12.2	4.4	13.3	2.2	9.7	6.1
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.2	..	4.5	..	2.4	..	10.0	..	13.6	..
96 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies	6.1 w	3.8 w	3.1 w	3.6 w	7.2 w	4.6 w	8.0 w	5.9 w	7.1 w	3.4 w
Oil exporters	7.1 w	1.7 w	3.4 w	2.4 w	6.8 w	1.6 w	8.5 w	2.4 w	8.7 w	1.9 w
Exporters of manufactures	6.6 w	6.2 w	3.0 w	5.0 w	8.9 w	7.8 w	9.1 w	8.6 w	7.4 w	5.3 w
Highly indebted countries	6.6 w	0.7 w	3.0 w	1.8 w	7.3 w	-0.2 w	7.3 w	0.4 w	7.2 w	1.0 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.6 w	0.0 w	1.6 w	1.2 w	9.4 w	-1.6 w	8.5 w	0.3 w	7.5 w	0.1 w
High-income oil exporters	7.8 w	-3.3 w	5.7 w	..	6.5 w	..	9.6 w	..	11.1 w	..
98 Saudi Arabia ^b	10.9	-3.4	4.1	10.3	11.6	-10.4	8.1	6.1	10.5	4.4
99 Kuwait ^b	3.1	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 United Arab Emirates	..	-3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Libya	4.2	..	10.7	..	1.2	..	13.7	..	15.5	..
Industrial market economies	3.6 w	2.5 w	0.9 w	2.5 w	3.2 w	2.5 w	3.7 w	..	3.6 w	2.6 w
102 Spain ^b	5.2	1.8	3.0	2.8	5.8	0.8	6.7	0.3	4.6	2.3
103 Ireland	5.1	0.7	..	-6.2	..	-1.1	..	..	..	3.8
104 New Zealand ^b	3.1	2.6	..	2.1	..	3.8	..	..	..	2.0
105 Italy ^b	3.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	4.2	0.2	5.1	-0.2	4.1	2.1
106 United Kingdom	2.2	2.3	1.7	4.1	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.2	2.9	2.6
107 Belgium ^b	3.9	0.9	0.5	3.1	4.4	0.5	4.8	1.6	3.8	1.1
108 Austria ^b	4.3	1.8	2.2	1.2	4.5	1.6	4.7	2.1	4.4	1.9
109 Netherlands ^b	3.7	1.0	4.3	4.5	3.6	0.5	4.3	..	4.0	1.9
110 France ^b	4.4	1.3	0.8	2.8	4.6	0.6	5.3	..	4.6	1.6
111 Australia ^b	4.0	3.1	2.6	6.1	2.9	2.0	1.2	..	5.4	3.5
112 Germany, Fed. Rep. ^b	3.3	1.5	1.4	3.1	2.9	0.7	3.3	0.8	3.7	2.1
113 Finland	4.1	2.7	0.1	0.2	4.4	2.8	5.0	3.0	4.8	2.4
114 Denmark	2.7	2.8	0.9	4.6	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.4
115 Japan ^b	6.3	3.7	0.8	1.0	8.5	5.0	9.4	7.8	5.2	2.9
116 Sweden	2.8	2.0	-0.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.3	0.5
117 Canada	4.4	2.9	0.7	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	5.5	2.9
118 Norway ^b	4.4	3.5	-0.4	3.0	5.6	3.8	2.6	0.3	4.2	3.4
119 United States ^b	2.8	3.1	1.1	3.1	1.9	3.2	2.7	4.0	3.4	3.0
120 Switzerland ^b	2.0	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Because manufacturing is generally the most dynamic part of the industrial sector, its growth rate is shown separately. b. GDP and its components are at purchaser values. c. World Bank estimate.

Table 3. Structure of production

	GDP ^a (millions of dollars)		Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)							
	1965	1986	Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^b		Services, etc.	
			1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
Low-income economies	146,330 t	621,260 t	42 w	32 w	28 w	35 w	21 w	24 w	30 w	32 w
China and India	111,850 t	475,670 t	42 w	31 w	31 w	39 w	24 w	27 w	27 w	30 w
Other low-income	34,480 t	145,590 t	43 w	38 w	18 w	20 w	10 w	11 w	41 w	41 w
1 Ethiopia	1,180	4,960	58	48	14	15	7	10	28	36
2 Ehtun ^c	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	260	930	53	45	20	22	..	..	27	33
4 Nepal	730	2,200	65	..	11	..	3	..	23	..
5 Eangladesh ^c	4,380	15,460	53	47	11	14	5	8	36	39
6 Malawi	220	1,100	50	37	13	18	..	12	37	45
7 Zaire ^c	3,140	6,020	21	29	26	36	16	..	53	35
8 Mali ^c	..	1,650	..	50	..	13	..	7	..	37
9 Burma ^c	1,600	8,180	35	48	13	13	9	10	52	39
10 Mozambique	..	4,300	..	35	..	12	..	..	..	53
11 Madagascar ^c	670	2,670	31	43	16	16	11	..	53	41
12 Uganda	1,100	3,310	52	76	13	6	8	5	35	18
13 Burundi	150	1,090	..	58	..	17	..	10	..	25
14 Tanzania	790	4,020	46	59	14	10	8	6	40	31
15 Togo ^c	190	980	45	32	21	20	10	7	34	48
16 Niger ^c	670	2,080	68	46	3	16	2	4	29	39
17 Benin	220	1,320	59	49	8	13	..	4	33	37
18 Somalia	220	2,320	71	58	6	9	3	6	24	34
19 Central African Rep.	140	900	46	41	16	12	4	4	38	47
20 India	46,260	203,790	47	32	22	29	15	19	31	39
21 Rwanda ^c	150	1,850	75	40	7	23	2	16	18	37
22 China	65,590	271,880	39	31	38	46	30 ^d	34 ^d	23	23
23 Kenya	920	5,960	35	30	18	20	11	12	47	50
24 Zambia ^c	1,060	1,660	14	11	54	48	6	20	32	41
25 Sierra Leone	320	1,180	34	45	28	22	6	4	38	33
26 Sudan	1,330	7,470	54	35	9	15	4	7	37	50
27 Haiti ^c	350	2,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Pakistan	5,450	30,080	40	24	20	28	14	17	40	47
29 Lesotho	50	230	65	21	5	27	1	13	30	52
30 Ghana ^c	2,050	5,720	44	45	19	17	10	12	38	39
31 Sri Lanka	1,770	5,880	28	26	21	27	17	15	51	47
32 Mauritania	160	750	32	34	36	24	4	..	32	42
33 Senegal ^c	810	3,740	25	22	18	27	14	17	56	51
34 Afghanistan	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad ^c	290	..	42	..	15	..	12	..	43	..
36 Guinea ^c	520	1,980	..	40	..	22	..	2	..	38
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	202,630 t	1,740,010 t	22 w	15 w	33 w	36 w	19 w	22 w	45 w	48 w
Lower middle-income	65,950 t	504,440 t	30 w	22 w	25 w	30 w	15 w	17 w	43 w	46 w
40 Liberia	270	990	27	37	40	28	3	5	34	35
41 Yemen, PDR ^c	..	930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Inconesia ^c	3,830	75,230	56	26	13	32	8	14	31	42
43 Yemen Arab Rep. ^c	..	4,760	..	34	..	16	..	7	..	50
44 Philippines ^c	6,010	30,540	26	26	28	32	20	25	46	42
45 Morocco ^c	2,950	14,760	23	21	28	30	16	17	49	49
46 Bolivia ^c	710	4,180	23	24	31	23	15	13	46	52
47 Zimbabawe	960	4,940	18	11	35	46	20	30	47	43
48 Nigeria	4,190	49,110	53	41	19	29	7	8	29	30
49 Dominican Rep. ^c	890	5,280	23	17	22	30	16	16	55	53
50 Papua New Guinea ^c	340	2,530	42	34	18	26	..	9	41	40
51 Côte d'Ivoire	760	7,320	47	36	19	24	11	16	33	40
52 Honduras	460	2,960	40	27	19	25	12	14	41	48
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	4,550	40,850	29	20	27	29	..	..	45	51
54 Nicaragua ^c	570	2,900	25	23	24	33	18	27	51	44
55 Thailand ^c	4,050	41,780	35	17	23	30	14	21	42	53
56 El Salvador ^c	800	3,980	29	20	22	21	18	15	49	59
57 Botswana ^c	50	1,150	34	4	19	58	12	6	47	38
58 Jamaica ^c	970	2,430	10	6	37	40	17	22	53	54
59 Cameroon ^c	750	11,280	32	22	17	35	10	..	50	43
60 Guatemala ^c	1,330	7,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61 Congo, People's Rep. ^c	200	2,000	19	8	19	54	..	6	62	38
62 Paraguay ^c	440	3,590	37	27	19	26	16	16	45	47
63 Peru ^c	5,020	25,370	18	11	30	38	17	20	53	51
64 Turkey	7,660	52,620	34	18	25	36	16	25	41	46
65 Tunisia	880	7,790	22	16	24	33	9	15	54	52
66 Ecuador c	1,150	11,510	27	14	22	42	18	19	50	45
67 Mauritius	190	1,160	16	15	23	32	14	23	61	53
68 Colombia	5,570	29,660	30	20	25	25	18	18	46	56

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

	GDP ^a		Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)							
	(millions of dollars)		Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^b		Services, etc.	
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
69 Chile ^c	5,940	16,820	9	..	40	..	24	..	52	..
70 Costa Rica ^c	590	4,260	24	21	23	29	..	..	53	50
71 Jordan	..	4,000	..	8	..	28	..	14	..	63
72 Syrian Arab Rep. ^c	1,470	17,400	29	22	22	21	..	..	49	58
73 Lebanon ^c	1,150	..	12	..	21	..	..	..	67	..
Upper middle-income	136,680 t	1,235,570 t	18 w	10 w	37 w	40 w	21 w	25 w	46 w	50 w
74 Brazil	19,450	206,750	19	11	33	39	26	28	48	50
75 Malaysia ^c	3,130	27,580	28	..	25	..	9	..	47	..
76 South Africa	10,540	56,370	10	6	42	46	23	22	48	49
77 Mexico ^c	20,160	127,140	14	9	31	39	21	26	54	52
78 Uruguay	930	5,320	15	12	32	33	..	..	53	56
79 Hungary ^c	..	23,660	..	17	..	41	..	..	..	43
80 Poland ^c	..	73,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Portugal	..	27,480	..	10	..	40	..	..	..	51
82 Yugoslavia	11,190	61,640	23	12	42	42	..	..	35	46
83 Panama ^c	660	5,120	18	9	19	18	12	8	63	73
84 Argentina ^c	16,500	69,820	17	13	42	44	33	31	42	44
85 Korea, Rep. of ^c	3,000	98,150	38	12	25	42	18	30	37	45
86 Algeria ^c	3,170	60,760	15	12	34	44	11	13	51	44
87 Venezuela ^c	8,290	49,980	7	9	41	37	..	23	52	54
88 Gabon ^c	220	3,190	26	10	34	35	..	..	40	55
89 Greece	5,270	35,210	24	17	26	29	16	18	49	54
90 Oman ^c	60	7,320	61	..	23	..	0	..	16	..
91 Trinidad and Tobago	690	4,830	8	5	48	35	..	8	44	59
92 Israel ^c	3,590	29,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93 Hong Kong	2,150	32,250	2	0	40	29	24	21	58	71
94 Singapore ^c	970	17,350	3	1	24	38	15	27	73	62
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	6,170	..	26	..	36	..	12	..	38	..
96 Iraq	2,430	..	18	..	46	..	8	..	36	..
97 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies	348,960 t	2,361,370 t	30 w	19 w	31 w	36 w	20 w	..	38 w	46 w
Oil exporters	58,080 t	642,360 t	24 w	18 w	31 w	33 w	14 w	15 w	46 w	49 w
Exporters of manufactures	178,990 t	..	34 w	18 w	33 w	..	24 w	..	31 w	..
Highly indebted countries	111,120 t	713,560 t	20 w	15 w	34 w	36 w	22 w	..	46 w	47 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	26,440 t	165,990 t	45 w	36 w	19 w	25 w	9 w	10 w	37 w	36 w
High-income oil exporters	6,820 t	153,270 t	5 w	..	65 w	..	5 w	..	30 w	..
98 Saudi Arabia ^c	2,300	78,480	8	4	60	50	9	9	31	46
99 Kuwait ^c	2,100	22,310	0	..	73	..	3	..	27	..
100 United Arab Emirates	..	25,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Libya	1,500	..	5	..	63	..	3	..	33	..
Industrial market economies	1,373,360 t	10,451,880 t	5 w	3 w	40 w	35 w	29 w	..	54 w	61 w
102 Spain ^c	23,320	229,100	15	6	36	37	..	27	49	56
103 Ireland	2,340	21,910	..	14	..	45	..	..	..	41
104 New Zealand ^c	5,640	26,630	..	11	..	33	..	..	..	56
105 Italy ^c	72,150	599,920	11	5	41	39	23	22	48	56
106 United Kingdom	88,520	468,290	3	2	46	43	34	26	51	55
107 Belgium ^c	16,600	112,180	5	2	41	33	31	23	53	64
108 Austria ^c	9,480	93,830	9	3	46	38	33	28	45	59
109 Netherlands ^c	19,890	175,330	..	4	..	34	..	18	..	62
110 France ^c	99,660	724,200	8	4	39	34	28	..	53	63
111 Australia ^c	24,050	184,940	9	5	39	34	26	17	51	62
112 Germany, Fed. Rep. ^c	114,790	891,990	4	2	53	40	40	32	43	58
113 Finland	7,540	62,370	16	8	37	37	23	25	47	55
114 Denmark	8,940	68,820	8	6	36	28	23	20	55	66
115 Japan ^c	91,110	1,955,650	9	3	43	41	32	30	48	56
116 Sweden	19,610	114,470	6	3	40	35	28	24	53	62
117 Canada	45,940	323,790	6	3	40	36	27	..	53	61
118 Norway ^c	7,080	69,780	8	4	33	41	21	14	59	56
119 United States ^c	701,670	4,185,490	3	2	38	31	28	20	59	67
120 Switzerland ^c	13,920	135,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. See the technical notes. b. Because manufacturing is generally the most dynamic part of the industrial sector, its share of GDP is shown separately. c. GDP and its components are shown at purchaser values. d. World Bank estimate. e. Services, etc. includes the unallocated share of GDP.

Table 4. Growth of consumption and investment

	Average annual growth rate (percent)					
	General government consumption		Private consumption, etc.		Gross domestic investment	
	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86
Low-income economies	5.7 w	5.4 w	3.8 w	5.4 w	7.4 w	13.2 w
China and India	6.1 w	6.1 w	4.0 w	6.2 w	8.3 w	14.9 w
Other low-income	4.1 w	1.7 w	2.9 w	2.7 w	3.7 w	0.4 w
1 Ethiopia	6.4	5.6	3.0	1.6	-0.1	2.0
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	8.7	3.2	3.1	0.9	8.8	-3.2
4 Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bangladesh	a	a	2.7	3.5	0.0	3.6
6 Malawi	5.7	3.7	4.3	-0.1	9.0	-7.9
7 Zaire	0.7	-13.0	-0.2	-0.4	6.7	-0.3
8 Mali	1.9	-0.5	5.6	5.3	1.8	-7.9
9 Burma	a	a	3.5	5.7	5.3	-2.8
10 Mozambique	..	-11.0	..	-5.3	..	-22.8
11 Madagascar	2.0	-1.1	0.6	-0.6	1.5	-6.1
12 Uganda	a	..	1.2	..	-5.7	..
13 Burundi	7.3	2.9	4.0	1.8	9.0	5.0
14 Tanzania	a	-7.0	4.6	1.0	6.2	1.8
15 Togo	9.5	-0.4	5.0	-1.8	9.0	-2.0
16 Niger	2.9	0.7	-0.6	-0.6	6.3	-20.4
17 Benin	0.7	3.8	2.6	1.8	10.4	-15.5
18 Somalia	12.7	-9.1	2.0	3.4	0.4	21.5
19 Central African Rep.	-1.1	-3.0	4.2	0.2	-5.4	12.5
20 India	6.3	8.2	2.8	5.2	4.9	4.6
21 Rwanda	6.2	6.1	5.1	1.8	9.3	10.1
22 China	6.0	5.3	5.3	6.8	10.5	19.3
23 Kenya	10.6	-0.1	5.7	2.8	7.2	-5.1
24 Zambia	5.1	-3.3	0.1	0.5	-3.6	-7.1
25 Sierra Leone	a	a	2.6	-4.6	-1.0	-6.3
26 Sudan	0.2	-3.2	4.3	0.3	6.5	-5.2
27 Haiti	1.9	1.7	2.3	-1.5	14.8	-1.8
28 Pakistan	4.7	8.9	4.7	5.0	2.6	7.5
29 Lesotho	12.3	..	8.6	..	17.3	..
30 Ghana	3.8	0.1	1.4	-0.6	-1.6	-0.5
31 Sri Lanka	1.1	6.7	3.8	7.1	11.5	-4.9
32 Mauritania	10.0	-9.0	1.8	5.8	19.3	-4.3
33 Senegal	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.2	3.9	0.3
34 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Guinea	..	-5.2	..	1.1	..	-7.6
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	7.9 w	1.8 w	6.5 w	2.0 w	8.9 w	-2.3 w
Lower middle-income	8.7 w	2.2 w	6.0 w	2.4 w	9.2 w	-3.4 w
40 Liberia	3.4	1.3	3.2	0.8	6.4	-16.7
41 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Indonesia	11.4	4.2	6.3	5.3	16.1	3.7
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	9.9	..	1.5	..	-12.9
44 Philippines	7.7	-0.3	5.0	1.7	8.5	-17.6
45 Morocco	11.0	4.1	4.5	2.9	11.1	-2.2
46 Bolivia	8.2	-2.3	4.0	-0.7	4.3	-17.3
47 Zimbabwe	a	8.4	6.3	-2.2	0.9	-4.7
48 Nigeria	13.5	-1.2	6.7	-2.2	14.7	-13.7
49 Dominican Rep.	0.3	-2.3	7.1	-0.4	13.5	-0.7
50 Papua New Guinea	0.1	-3.1	3.7	1.5	1.4	-3.0
51 Côte d'Ivoire	12.7	-4.0	7.8	0.9	10.4	-21.6
52 Honduras	7.3	-0.1	4.3	-1.9	6.7	-2.6
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	a	5.3	5.6	2.4	11.5	-2.8
54 Nicaragua	6.6	20.6	2.0	-9.0	..	0.2
55 Thailand	9.3	4.0	6.7	4.2	7.5	0.8
56 El Salvador	7.0	2.2	4.1	-0.9	6.6	-0.8
57 Botswana	12.0	12.8	9.2	4.2	21.0	-6.9
58 Jamaica	9.8	0.7	2.0	-0.1	-3.2	0.8
59 Cameroon	5.0	8.3	4.1	3.8	9.9	10.0
60 Guatemala	6.2	0.3	5.2	-1.4	7.3	-9.8
61 Congo, People's Rep.	5.5	4.1	2.8	5.0	4.5	-5.7
62 Paraguay	5.1	2.6	6.4	2.8	13.9	-6.0
63 Peru	5.6	-1.2	4.7	0.8	1.0	-13.9
64 Turkey	6.1	2.9	5.7	4.9	8.9	5.1
65 Tunisia	7.2	5.2	8.3	4.2	4.6	-1.8
66 Ecuador	12.2	-1.9	6.8	1.2	9.5	-5.6
67 Mauritius	7.1	2.0	4.5	0.6	8.0	11.7
68 Colombia	6.7	1.1	5.9	2.5	5.8	0.1

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

	Average annual growth rate (percent)					
	General government consumption		Private consumption, etc.		Gross domestic investment	
	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86
69 Chile	4.0	1.4	1.0	-2.0	0.6	-7.4
70 Costa Rica	6.8	-0.5	5.2	1.5	9.4	0.7
71 Jordan	..	5.0	..	9.3	..	-5.8
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	15.0	4.8	10.1	0.2	14.3	3.1
73 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	7.6 w	1.6 w	6.9 w	1.8 w	8.7 w	-1.9 w
74 Brazil	7.0	0.8	9.0	2.7	11.2	-2.7
75 Malaysia	8.5	2.7	5.9	1.2	10.4	0.8
76 South Africa	4.9	3.7	3.3	1.5	4.0	-8.2
77 Mexico	8.5	3.0	5.8	-1.0	8.5	-7.6
78 Uruguay	3.2	1.2	2.4	-3.9	8.0	-16.3
79 Hungary	a	0.4	3.5	0.1	7.0	-3.2
80 Poland	..	3.5	..	-1.7	..	-0.8
81 Portugal	8.1	3.0	7.2	-0.2	4.5	-6.2
82 Yugoslavia	3.6	0.0	8.1	-1.8	6.2	1.6
83 Panama	7.4	3.5	4.6	4.3	5.9	-5.2
84 Argentina	3.6	-2.4	2.9	0.6	4.5	-12.6
85 Korea, Rep. of	7.7	4.2	7.8	5.5	15.9	9.6
86 Algeria	8.6	5.3	9.0	4.8	15.9	0.0
87 Venezuela	7.3	-0.4	8.8	-1.2	8.4	-8.4
88 Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	2.4
89 Greece	6.6	2.9	5.2	3.1	4.5	-2.4
90 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..
91 Trinidad and Tobago	8.9	-3.5	6.7	-8.8	12.1	-15.8
92 Israel	8.8	-1.2	6.0	3.7	5.9	0.2
93 Hong Kong	7.7	5.8	9.0	6.5	8.6	-0.6
94 Singapore	10.1	8.3	7.8	4.5	14.4	3.3
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	14.6	..	10.0	..	11.6	..
96 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies	7.3 w	2.7 w	5.7 w	2.9 w	8.5 w	2.4 w
Oil exporters	11.1 w	1.4 w	7.4 w	1.5 w	11.3 w	-3.1 w
Exporters of manufactures	6.3 w	3.9 w	5.9 w	4.2 w	8.8 w	8.0 w
Highly indebted countries	7.0 w	0.6 w	6.6 w	0.7 w	8.4 w	-6.3 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.1 w	-1.0 w	4.9 w	0.7 w	8.8 w	-9.3 w
High-income oil exporters	..	..	..	..	16.7 w	..
98 Saudi Arabia	a	..	20.0	..	27.5	..
99 Kuwait	a	..	8.4	..	11.7	..
100 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Libya	19.7	..	19.1	..	7.3	..
Industrial market economies	2.8 w	2.9 w	4.0 w	2.6 w	3.0 w	2.8 w
102 Spain	5.0	3.9	5.4	0.7	4.0	-0.2
103 Ireland	6.1	1.2	3.8	-2.4	6.8	-1.6
104 New Zealand	3.3	1.1	2.9	1.9	1.4	3.3
105 Italy	3.3	2.6	4.6	1.9	2.5	-1.1
106 United Kingdom	2.3	1.0	2.2	2.7	1.2	4.7
107 Belgium	4.6	0.3	4.3	0.6	2.9	-2.2
108 Austria	3.7	1.9	4.4	1.9	4.5	1.4
109 Netherlands	3.1	0.8	4.3	0.2	1.6	2.4
110 France	3.5	1.8	4.9	2.0	3.8	-0.2
111 Australia	5.1	3.9	4.1	2.9	2.7	0.9
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	3.5	1.3	4.0	1.1	1.7	-0.1
113 Finland	5.3	3.7	3.9	3.1	2.7	1.0
114 Denmark	4.8	0.9	2.3	2.5	1.2	7.1
115 Japan	5.1	3.1	6.2	2.9	6.7	3.2
116 Sweden	4.0	1.5	2.4	1.1	0.9	1.2
117 Canada	4.8	1.8	5.0	2.6	4.7	1.6
118 Norway	5.5	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.4	2.9
119 United States	1.4	4.5	3.4	3.5	2.1	5.6
120 Switzerland	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.3	0.8	2.6
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. General government consumption figures are not available separately; they are included in *private consumption, etc.*

Table 5. Structure of demand

	Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)											
	General government consumption		Private consumption, etc.		Gross domestic investment		Gross domestic savings		Exports of goods and nonfactor services		Resource balance	
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
Low-income economies	<i>12 w</i>	<i>13 w</i>	<i>73 w</i>	<i>62 w</i>	<i>20 w</i>	<i>29 w</i>	<i>17 w</i>	<i>25 w</i>	<i>7 w</i>	<i>10 w</i>	<i>-7 w</i>	<i>-4 w</i>
China and India	<i>13 w</i>	<i>13 w</i>	<i>66 w</i>	<i>57 w</i>	<i>22 w</i>	<i>32 w</i>	<i>21 w</i>	<i>30 w</i>	<i>4 w</i>	<i>9 w</i>	<i>-1 w</i>	<i>-3 w</i>
Other low-income	<i>10 w</i>	<i>12 w</i>	<i>78 w</i>	<i>78 w</i>	<i>15 w</i>	<i>15 w</i>	<i>12 w</i>	<i>7 w</i>	<i>19 w</i>	<i>14 w</i>	<i>-3 w</i>	<i>-8 w</i>
1 Ethiopia	11	17	77	80	13	9	12	3	12	13	-1	-7
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	9	<i>15</i>	87	<i>91</i>	12	<i>20</i>	4	-7	9	<i>16</i>	-8	-26
4 Nepal	<i>a</i>	8	100	84	6	19	0	9	8	13	-6	-10
5 Bangladesh	9	8	83	90	11	12	8	2	10	6	-4	-9
6 Malawi	16	18	84	75	14	10	0	7	19	22	-14	-3
7 Zaire	9	7	61	81	14	12	30	13	36	33	15	0
8 Mali	..	13	..	83	..	21	..	4	..	15	..	-17
9 Burma	<i>a</i>	14	87	74	19	15	13	12	14	..	-6	-3
10 Mozambique	..	15	..	86	..	9	..	-1	..	3	..	-10
11 Madagascar	23	13	74	76	10	14	4	10	16	14	-6	-3
12 Uganda	10	<i>a</i>	78	89	11	14	12	11	26	12	1	-3
13 Burundi	7	12	89	79	6	17	4	9	10	12	-2	-8
14 Tanzania	10	8	74	89	15	17	16	2	26	10	1	-15
15 Togo	8	15	76	71	22	28	17	13	20	33	-6	-14
16 Niger	6	11	90	82	8	11	3	7	9	18	-5	-4
17 Benin	11	9	87	90	11	13	3	0	13	14	-8	-12
18 Somalia	8	<i>12</i>	84	93	11	<i>15</i>	8	-5	17	7	-3	-21
19 Central African Rep.	22	9	67	88	21	16	11	2	27	20	-11	-13
20 India	10	12	74	67	18	23	16	21	4	6	-2	-2
21 Rwanda	14	20	81	71	10	19	5	9	12	12	-5	-10
22 China	15	14	59	50	25	39	25	36	4	11	1	-3
23 Kenya	15	19	70	55	14	26	15	26	31	27	1	0
24 Zambia	15	25	45	62	25	15	40	13	49	46	15	-2
25 Sierra Leone	8	<i>a</i>	83	92	12	10	9	8	30	13	-3	-1
26 Sudan	12	14	79	83	10	12	9	4	15	9	-1	-8
27 Haiti	8	12	90	83	7	12	2	6	13	14	-5	-6
28 Pakistan	11	12	76	81	21	17	13	7	8	12	-8	-10
29 Lesotho	18	35	109	143	11	33	-26	-78	16	12	-38	-112
30 Ghana	14	<i>10</i>	77	82	18	<i>10</i>	8	8	17	<i>10</i>	-10	-2
31 Sri Lanka	13	9	74	78	12	24	13	13	38	23	1	-11
32 Mauritania	19	14	54	71	14	25	27	15	42	56	13	-11
33 Senegal	17	17	75	77	12	14	8	6	24	28	-4	-8
34 Afghanistan	<i>a</i>	..	99	..	11	..	1	..	11	..	-10	..
35 Chad	20	..	74	..	12	..	6	..	19	..	-6	..
36 Guinea	..	<i>14</i>	..	<i>73</i>	..	<i>9</i>	..	<i>13</i>	..	<i>25</i>	..	<i>4</i>
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	16	..	71	..	13	..	12	..	12	..	-1	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	<i>11 w</i>	<i>13 w</i>	<i>68 w</i>	<i>63 w</i>	<i>21 w</i>	<i>23 w</i>	<i>21 w</i>	<i>24 w</i>	<i>17 w</i>	<i>22 w</i>	<i>0 w</i>	<i>1 w</i>
Lower middle-income	<i>11 w</i>	<i>13 w</i>	<i>73 w</i>	<i>69 w</i>	<i>17 w</i>	<i>19 w</i>	<i>16 w</i>	<i>17 w</i>	<i>15 w</i>	<i>21 w</i>	<i>-1 w</i>	<i>-2 w</i>
40 Liberia	12	17	61	65	17	10	27	18	50	43	10	9
41 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Indonesia	5	12	87	64	8	26	8	24	5	21	0	-2
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	22	..	93	..	21	..	-15	..	5	..	-36
44 Philippines	9	8	70	73	21	13	21	19	17	25	0	6
45 Morocco	12	17	76	70	10	20	12	13	18	25	1	-7
46 Bolivia	9	10	74	85	22	8	17	5	21	16	-5	-3
47 Zimbabwe	12	19	65	62	15	18	23	20	..	26	8	2
48 Nigeria	7	12	76	78	19	12	17	10	18	14	-2	-2
49 Dominican Rep.	19	8	75	80	10	<i>18</i>	6	<i>12</i>	16	<i>30</i>	-4	-6
50 Papua New Guinea	34	22	64	63	22	24	2	15	18	45	-20	-8
51 Côte d'Ivoire	11	15	61	62	22	12	29	22	37	40	7	11
52 Honduras	10	<i>17</i>	75	70	15	<i>17</i>	15	<i>13</i>	27	27	0	-4
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	19	19	67	72	18	19	14	9	18	18	-4	-11
54 Nicaragua	8	45	74	57	21	<i>19</i>	18	-2	29	<i>14</i>	-3	-21
55 Thailand	10	13	71	62	20	21	19	25	18	27	-1	4
56 El Salvador	9	14	79	79	15	13	12	7	27	23	-2	-6
57 Botswana	24	28	89	47	6	26	-13	26	32	63	-19	-1
58 Jamaica	8	15	69	65	27	19	23	19	33	53	-4	0
59 Cameroon	14	9	73	62	13	25	13	28	25	23	-1	4
60 Guatemala	7	7	82	84	13	<i>11</i>	10	9	17	<i>19</i>	-3	-2
61 Congo, People's Rep.	14	20	80	50	22	29	5	30	36	47	-17	1
62 Paraguay	7	7	79	87	15	24	14	7	15	15	-1	-17
63 Peru	10	11	59	71	34	20	31	18	16	13	-3	-1
64 Turkey	12	9	74	69	15	25	13	22	6	18	-1	-3
65 Tunisia	15	17	71	66	28	24	14	17	19	31	-13	-7
66 Ecuador	9	12	80	68	14	20	11	20	16	23	-3	-1
67 Mauritius	13	11	74	64	17	17	13	25	36	63	-4	7
68 Colombia	8	12	75	68	16	18	17	20	11	20	1	3

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

Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)

	General government consumption		Private consumption, etc.		Gross domestic investment		Gross domestic savings		Exports of goods and nonfactor services		Resource balance	
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
69 Chile	11	13	73	69	15	15	16	18	14	31	1	4
70 Costa Rica	13	17	78	59	20	23	9	24	23	33	-10	1
71 Jordan	..	27	..	81	..	24	..	-9	..	39	..	-33
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	14	25	76	62	10	24	10	14	17	11	0	-11
73 Lebanon	10	..	81	..	22	..	9	..	36	..	-13	..
Upper middle-income	11 w	13 w	65 w	61 w	23 w	24 w	23 w	26 w	18 w	22 w	1 w	2 w
74 Brazil	11	a	67	76	20	21	22	24	8	9	2	3
75 Malaysia	15	17	61	51	20	25	24	32	42	57	4	6
76 South Africa	11	19	62	51	28	19	27	30	26	33	0	10
77 Mexico	7	10	72	64	22	21	21	27	9	16	-1	5
78 Uruguay	15	14	68	73	11	8	18	13	19	24	7	5
79 Hungary	a	10	75	65	26	26	25	25	..	40	-1	-1
80 Poland	..	a	..	70	..	29	..	30	..	18	..	2
81 Portugal	12	14	68	66	25	22	20	20	27	34	-5	-2
82 Yugoslavia	18	14	52	46	30	38	30	40	22	24	0	2
83 Panama	11	22	73	57	18	17	16	21	36	34	-2	3
84 Argentina	8	12	69	77	19	9	22	11	8	11	3	2
85 Korea, Rep. of	9	10	83	55	15	29	8	35	9	41	-7	6
86 Algeria	15	a	66	69	22	32	19	31	22	16	-3	-1
87 Venezuela	12	13	54	66	24	20	34	21	31	24	10	1
88 Gabon	11	26	52	55	31	37	37	19	43	37	6	-18
89 Greece	12	19	73	66	26	23	15	14	9	22	-11	-8
90 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91 Trinidad and Tobago	12	19	67	62	26	22	21	18	65	33	-5	-4
92 Israel	20	31	65	58	29	17	15	11	19	38	-13	-6
93 Hong Kong	7	8	64	65	36	23	29	27	71	112	-7	4
94 Singapore	10	12	80	48	22	40	10	40	123	..	-12	0
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	13	..	63	..	17	..	24	..	20	..	6	..
96 Iraq	20	..	50	..	16	..	31	..	38	..	15	..
97 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies	11 w	13 w	68 w	63 w	21 w	24 w	20 w	24 w	13 w	19 w	-1 w	0 w
Oil exporters	10 w	14 w	69 w	63 w	19 w	23 w	21 w	22 w	18 w	16 w	2 w	0 w
Exporters of manufactures	13 w	12 w	65 w	60 w	23 w	29 w	22 w	29 w	8 w	18 w	-1 w	0 w
Highly indebted countries	10 w	11 w	67 w	67 w	21 w	19 w	23 w	22 w	14 w	16 w	1 w	2 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	11 w	13 w	73 w	74 w	15 w	14 w	15 w	11 w	23 w	19 w	1 w	-2 w
High-income oil exporters	15 w	..	30 w	..	20 w	..	54 w	..	63 w	..	35 w	..
98 Saudi Arabia	18	40	34	43	14	27	48	18	60	36	34	-9
99 Kuwait	13	..	26	..	16	..	60	..	68	..	45	..
100 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Libya	14	..	36	..	29	..	50	..	53	..	21	..
Industrial market economies	15 w	17 w	61 w	62 w	23 w	21 w	23 w	21 w	12 w	17 w	0 w	0 w
102 Spain	7	14	71	63	25	21	21	23	11	20	-3	2
103 Ireland	14	19	72	58	24	19	15	23	35	57	-9	3
104 New Zealand	12	16	61	60	28	23	26	24	21	29	-2	1
105 Italy	13	16	60	61	24	21	26	23	14	20	2	2
106 United Kingdom	17	21	64	62	20	18	19	18	19	26	-1	-1
107 Belgium	13	17	64	64	23	16	23	20	43	69	0	4
108 Austria	13	19	59	56	28	24	27	25	25	37	-1	1
109 Netherlands	15	16	59	59	27	21	26	25	43	54	-1	4
110 France	15	19	57	61	26	19	28	20	13	22	1	1
111 Australia	13	19	61	61	28	22	26	21	15	16	-2	-2
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	15	20	56	56	28	19	29	24	18	30	0	5
113 Finland	14	21	60	55	28	23	27	24	20	27	-2	1
114 Denmark	16	24	59	55	26	22	25	22	29	32	-2	0
115 Japan	8	10	59	58	32	28	33	32	11	12	1	4
116 Sweden	18	27	56	52	27	18	26	21	22	33	-1	3
117 Canada	14	20	60	58	26	21	26	22	19	27	0	1
118 Norway	15	20	56	54	30	29	29	26	41	38	-1	-3
119 United States	17	19	63	66	20	18	21	15	5	7	1	-3
120 Switzerland	11	13	60	60	30	26	30	27	29	37	-1	1
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. General government consumption figures are not available separately; they are included in *private consumption, etc.*

Table 6. Structure of consumption

	Percentage share of total household consumption (range of years, 1980-85)										
	Food			Gross rents, fuel and power				Transport and communication		Other consumption	
	Total	Cereals and tubers	Clothing and footwear	Total	Fuel and power	Medical care	Education	Total	Motor cars	Total	Other consumer durables
Low-income economies											
China and India											
Other low-income											
1 Ethiopia	32	12	8	17	5	3	2	12	4	27	8
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Malawi	55	28	5	12	2	3	4	7	2	15	3
7 Zaire	55	15	10	11	3	3	1	6	0	14	3
8 Mali	57	22	5	6	5	1	2	20	2	10	3
9 Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Madagascar	58	22	6	12	7	1	6	4	1	14	2
12 Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Tanzania	62	30	12	8	3	1	5	2	0	10	3
15 Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Benin	37	12	14	11	2	5	4	14	2	15	5
18 Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Central African Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 India	52	..	10	8	5	3	4	11	..	12	..
21 Rwanda	29	10	11	15	6	4	4	9	4	28	9
22 China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Kenya	42	18	8	13	3	0	2	9	1	26	6
24 Zambia	50	13	7	10	2	5	6	2	0	21	2
25 Sierra Leone	47	18	4	12	4	2	1	10	0	24	1
26 Sudan	58	..	5	13	4	6	4	2	..	12	..
27 Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Pakistan	54	17	9	15	6	3	3	1	0	15	5
29 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Ghana	50	..	13	11	..	3	5 ^a	3	..	15	..
31 Sri Lanka	48	21	5	6	2	3	3	11	1	24	6
32 Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Senegal	53	16	12	14	6	2	3	6	0	10	3
34 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies											
Lower middle-income											
40 Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Indonesia	48	21	7	13	7	2	4	4	0	22	5
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44 Philippines	47	..	6	11	..	4	8	3	..	21	..
45 Morocco	48	14	10	14	3	3	6	5	0	13	5
46 Bolivia	33	..	9	13	1	5	7	12	..	21	..
47 Zimbabwe	43	9	11	13	5	0	8	6	1	19	..
48 Nigeria	52	18	7	10	2	3	4	4	1	20	6
49 Dominican Rep.	46	13	3	15	5	8	3	4	0	21	8
50 Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Côte d'Ivoire	38	10	12	9	2	1	5	17	2	18	4
52 Honduras	39	..	9	21	..	8	5	3	..	15	..
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	36	7	4	5	1	14	11	3	1	26	2
54 Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 Thailand	34	..	11	6	3	6	6	13	..	24	..
56 El Salvador	33	12	9	7	2	8	5	10	1	28	7
57 Botswana	35	13	8	15	5	4	9	8	2	22	7
58 Jamaica	38	..	4	16	7	3 ^a	..	17	..	22	..
59 Cameroon	26	8	15	11	3	7	4	16	4	22	8
60 Guatemala	36	10	10	14	5	13	4	3	0	20	5
61 Congo, People's Rep.	31	12	3	6	2	22	2	16	1	19	3
62 Paraguay	30	6	12	21	4	2	3	10	1	22	3
63 Peru	35	8	7	15	3	4	6	10	0	24	7
64 Turkey	40	..	15	13	7	4	1	5	..	22	..
65 Tunisia	42	10	9	20	3	3	7	6	1	14	5
66 Ecuador	31	..	11	6 ^b	1 ^b	5	5 ^a	11 ^c	..	31	..
67 Mauritius	20	4	8	10	3	13	5	12	1	33	5
68 Colombia	29	..	6	13	2	7	5	13	..	27	..

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

	Percentage share of total household consumption (range of years, 1980-85)										
	Food			Gross rents, fuel and power				Transport and communication		Other consumption	
	Total	Cereals and tubers	Clothing and footwear	Total	Fuel and power	Medical care	Education	Total	Motor cars	Total	Other consumer durables
69 Chile	29	7	8	13	2	5	6	11	0	29	5
70 Costa Rica	33	8	8	9	1	7	8	8	0	28	9
71 Jordan	36	..	6	6	..	5	7	6	..	34	..
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income											
74 Brazil	35	9	10	11	2	6	5	8	1	27	8
75 Malaysia	30	..	5	9	..	5	8	16	..	27	..
76 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Mexico	35 ^d	..	10	8	..	5	5	12	..	25	..
78 Uruguay	31	7	7	12	2	6	4	13	0	27	5
79 Hungary	25	..	9	10	5	5	7	9	2	35	8
80 Poland	29	..	9	7	2	6	7	8	2	34	9
81 Portugal	34	..	10	8	3	6	5	13	3	24	7
82 Yugoslavia	27	..	10	9	4	6	5	11	2	32	9
83 Panama	38	7	3	11	3	8	9	7	0	24	6
84 Argentina	35	4	6	9	2	4	6	13	0	26	6
85 Korea, Rep. of	35	..	6	11	..	4	8	9	..	27	..
86 Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Venezuela	38	..	4	8	..	8	7	10	..	25	..
88 Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89 Greece	30	..	8	12	3	6	5	13	2	26	5
90 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91 Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Israel	26	..	4	20	2	6	9	10	..	25	..
93 Hong Kong	19	3	9	12	2	6	5	8	1	39	19
94 Singapore	19	..	8	11	..	7	12	13	..	30	..
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies											
Oil exporters											
Exporters of manufactures											
Highly indebted countries											
Sub-Saharan Africa											
High-income oil exporters											
98 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies											
102 Spain	24	3	7	16	3	7	5	13	3	28	6
103 Ireland	22	4	5	11	5	10	7	11	3	33	5
104 New Zealand	12	..	6	14	2	9	6	19	6	34	9
105 Italy	19	2	8	14	4	10	7	11	3	30	7
106 United Kingdom	12	2	6	17	4	8	6	14	4	36	7
107 Belgium	15	2	6	17	7	10	9	11	3	31	7
108 Austria	16	2	9	17	5	10	8	15	3	26	7
109 Netherlands	13	2	6	18	6	11	8	10	3	33	8
110 France	16	2	6	17	5	13	7	13	3	29	7
111 Australia	13	..	5	21	2	10	8	13	4	31	7
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	12	2	7	18	5	13	6	13	4	31	9
113 Finland	16	3	4	15	4	9	8	14	4	34	6
114 Denmark	13	2	5	19	5	8	9	13	5	33	7
115 Japan	19	3	6	17	3	10	7	9	1	32	7
116 Sweden	13	2	5	19	4	11	8	11	2	32	7
117 Canada	11	2	6	21	4	5	12	14	5	32	8
118 Norway	15	2	6	14	5	10	8	14	6	32	7
119 United States	13	2	6	18	4	14	8	14	5	27	7
120 Switzerland	17	..	4	17	6	15	..	9	..	38	..
Nonreporting nonmembers											
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Data relate to government expenditure. b. Excludes fuel. c. Includes fuel. d. Includes beverages and tobacco.

Table 7. Agriculture and food

	<i>Value added in agriculture (millions of current dollars)</i>		<i>Cereal imports (thousands of metric tons)</i>		<i>Food aid in cereals (thousands of metric tons)</i>		<i>Fertilizer consumption (hundreds of grams of plant nutrient per hectare of arable land)</i>		<i>Average index of food production per capita (1979-81 = 100)</i>
	1970	1986	1974	1986	1974/75	1985/86	1970 ^a	1985	1984-86
Low-income economies	74,755 t	202,852 t	21,897 t	18,038 t	5,718 t	6,384 t	168 w	674 w	114 w
China and India	55,045 t	147,927 t	12,724 t	7,457 t	1,582 t	548 t	217 w	939 w	118 w
Other low-income	19,710 t	54,900 t	9,173 t	10,581 t	4,136 t	5,836 t	80 w	234 w	101 w
1 Ethiopia	931	2,403	118	1,047	54	793	4	47	87
2 Bhutan	..	..	3	18	0	3	0	10	107
3 Burkina Faso	126	423	99	82	28	109	3	46	112
4 Nepal	579	..	18	3	0	9	30	187	102
5 Bangladesh ^b	3,636	7,254	1,866	1,214	2,076	1,287	142	592	98
6 Malawi	119	404	17	6	0	5	52	143	90
7 Zaire ^b	585	1,739	343	361	1	101	8	10	100
8 Mali ^b	216	548	281	181	107	83	29	129	101
9 Burma ^b	819	3,899	26	0	9	..	34	198	124
10 Mozambique	..	1,505	62	393	34	252	27	12	85
11 Madagascar ^b	266	1,147	114	208	7	65	56	32	98
12 Uganda	929	2,524	37	17	0	7	13	0	111
13 Burundi	159	636	7	14	6	6	5	18	98
14 Tanzania	473	2,367	431	244	148	66	30	76	92
15 Togo ^b	85	318	6	66	11	9	3	69	91
16 Niger ^b	420	952	155	43	73	97	1	10	85
17 Benin	121	653	8	55	9	11	33	66	114
18 Somalia	167	1,335	42	274	111	126	31	36	98
19 Central African Rep.	60	372	7	40	1	11	11	15	94
20 India	23,227	64,487	5,261	..	1,582	257	114	504	112
21 Rwanda ^b	135	733	3	24	19	25	3	14	87
22 China ^b	31,818	83,440	7,463	7,457	0	290	384	1,692	123
23 Kenya	484	1,770	15	189	2	139	224	460	87
24 Zambia ^b	191	179	93	148	5	82	71	155	96
25 Sierra Leone	108	529	72	130	10	49	13	20	97
26 Sudan	757	2,630	125	636	46	904	31	75	96
27 Haiti	..	..	83	196	25	133	4	35	96
28 Pakistan	3,352	7,357	1,274	1,909	584	384	168	736	104
29 Lesotho	23	49	49	144	14	40	17	117	82
30 Ghana ^b	1,030	2,014	177	154	33	96	9	44	109
31 Sri Lanka	545	1,525	951	927	271	366	496	887	85
32 Mauritania	58	254	115	209	48	137	6	103	88
33 Senegal ^b	208	838	341	544	27	117	20	55	102
34 Afghanistan	..	..	5	126	10	170	24	91	99
35 Chad ^b	142	..	37	83	20	74	7	23	100
36 Guinea ^b	..	791	63	151	49	55	18	2	93
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	223	100	226	6	13	16	145
38 Lao PDR	..	..	53	34	8	4	4	22	123
39 Viet Nam	..	..	1,854	614	64	17	512	561	114
Middle-income economies	57,710 t	255,490 t	44,011 t	72,109 t	2,263 t	4,149 t	292 w	603 w	103 w
Lower middle-income	28,320 t	122,130 t	15,701 t	27,525 t	1,880 t	4,115 t	150 w	422 w	105 w
40 Liberia	91	368	42	124	3	76	55	100	99
41 Yemen, PDR	..	..	149	561	0	7	0	138	89
42 Indonesia	4,340	19,431	1,919	1,752	301	50	119	947	117
43 Yemen Arab Rep. ^b	118	1,252	158	247	33	57	1	121	109
44 Philippines ^b	1,996	8,029	817	1,094	89	181	214	358	94
45 Morocco ^b	789	3,140	891	1,610	75	142	130	356	109
46 Bolivia ^b	202	1,016	209	529	22	293	13	17	93
47 Zimbabwe	214	562	56	54	0	..	466	622	92
48 Nigeria	3,576	19,964	389	1,596	7	0	3	108	103
49 Dominican Rep. ^b	282	910	252	545	16	125	354	415	100
50 Papua New Guinea ^b	240	858	71	182	..	1	76	225	99
51 Côte d'Ivoire	462	2,645	172	601	4	0	71	118	105
52 Honduras	212	804	52	122	31	135	160	128	86
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,942	8,199	3,877	8,846	610	1,799	1,282	3,473	105
54 Nicaragua ^b	193	649	44	122	3	41	184	494	76
55 Thailand ^b	1,851	6,962	97	191	0	89	76	210	109
56 El Salvador ^b	292	807	75	212	4	278	1,048	1,156	90
57 Botswana ^b	28	45	21	141	5	49	14	4	76
58 Jamaica ^b	93	149	340	364	1	203	886	439	103
59 Cameroon ^b	335	2,509	81	149	4	12	28	81	94
60 Guatemala ^b	..	..	138	242	9	53	224	518	97
61 Congo, People's Rep. ^b	49	173	34	104	2	2	112	69	93
62 Paraguay ^b	191	964	71	25	10	4	58	52	106
63 Peru ^b	1,409	1,824	637	1,767	37	180	297	201	100
64 Turkey	3,383	9,598	1,276	1,065	16	6	166	538	100
65 Tunisia	245	1,220	307	1,312	59	80	82	194	108
66 Ecuador ^b	401	1,704	152	288	13	5	123	285	100
67 Mauritius	30	178	160	168	22	5	2,081	2,615	100
68 Colombia	1,817	5,846	503	909	28	6	310	640	96

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

	Value added in agriculture (millions of current 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 (1979-81=100) 1984-86
	1970	1986	1974	1986	1974/75	1985/86	1970 ^a	1985	
69 Chile ^b	558	..	1,737	264	323	10	317	391	101
70 Costa Rica ^b	222	883	110	152	1	119	1,086	1,332	92
71 Jordan	44	332	171	728	79	46	20	369	109
72 Syrian Arab Rep. ^b	435	3,500	339	942	47	30	67	407	94
73 Lebanon ^b	136	..	354	518	26	36	1,279	1,190	113
Upper middle-income	29,390 t	143,360 t	28,310 t	44,584 t			402 w	739 w	102 w
74 Brazil	4,401	22,940	2,485	5,940	31	6	169	425	106
75 Malaysia ^b	1,198	..	1,017	2,067	1	0	436	1,165	121
76 South Africa	1,362	3,207	127	734			425	657	83
77 Mexico ^b	4,330	11,467	2,881	2,710	..	11	246	693	97
78 Uruguay	268	614	70	131	6	0	392	378	101
79 Hungary ^b	1,010	3,906	408	144	..	..	1,485	2,527	111
80 Poland	..	..	4,185	2,056	..	5	1,715	2,299	107
81 Portugal	..	1,943	1,860	2,052	0	..	411	873	102
82 Yugoslavia	2,212	7,193	992	561			766	1,275	100
83 Panama ^b	149	479	63	113	3	0	391	452	98
84 Argentina ^b	2,438	8,867	0	1			24	43	99
85 Korea, Rep. of ^b	2,311	12,081	2,679	7,408	234	..	2,466	3,764	102
86 Algeria ^b	492	7,401	1,816	4,664	54	4	174	376	101
87 Venezuela ^b	826	4,471	1,270	1,694			165	1,082	93
88 Gabon ^b	60	323	13	74			0	62	98
89 Greece	1,569	5,939	1,341	1,008			858	1,739	104
90 Oman ^b	40	..	52	273			0	1,021	..
91 Trinidad and Tobago	40	262	208	243			640	601	92
92 Israel ^c	295	878	1,176	1,950	53	8	1,394	2,203	105
93 Hong Kong	62	159	657	859			0	0	110
94 Singapore ^b	44	119	682	829			2,667	10,400	97
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	2,120	..	2,076	4,141			76	609	99
96 Iraq	579	..	870	3,338			35	325	102
97 Romania	..	..	1,381	1,597			559	1,460	112
Developing economies	132,470 t	458,310 t	65,908 t	90,147 t	7,981 t	10,526 t	232 w	644 w	110 w
Oil exporters	21,070 t	112,550 t	15,977 t	30,813 t	1,038 t	1,911 t	131 w	555 w	105 w
Exporters of manufactures	72,270 t	216,070 t	29,229 t	30,852 t	1,900 t	567 t	341 w	950 w	116 w
Highly indebted countries	27,500 t	103,870 t	13,655 t	20,208 t	637 t	1,154 t	165 w	374 w	101 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	15,500 t	60,530 t	3,931 t	8,730 t	910 t	3,655 t	32 w	91 w	97 w
High-income oil exporters	340 t	..	1,327 t	7,347 t			58 w	1,218 w	..
98 Saudi Arabia ^b	219	3,446	482	4,625			44	2,926	..
99 Kuwait ^b	8	..	101	433			0	2,333	..
100 United Arab Emirates	..	..	132	491			0	2,211	..
101 Libya	93	..	612	1,798			64	265	..
Industrial market economies	87,730 t	304,700 t	65,494 t	60,855 t			986 w	1,164 w	103 w
102 Spain ^b	..	14,260	4,675	2,997			595	819	104
103 Ireland	559	3,130	631	553			3,573	7,809	103
104 New Zealand ^b	..	2,960	92	84			8,875	8,748	107
105 Italy ^b	8,195	25,500	8,100	7,360			962	1,723	99
106 United Kingdom	2,976	10,250	7,541	3,861			2,521	3,566	111
107 Belgium ^b	920	2,740	4,585 ^d	4,047 ^d			5,686 ^d	5,223 ^d	98
108 Austria ^b	992	3,100	165	86			2,517	2,547	109
109 Netherlands ^b	1,850	7,130	7,199	4,435			7,165	7,812	109
110 France ^b	9,100	27,810	654	1,058			2,424	3,008	107
111 Australia ^b	2,292	8,360	2	26			246	235	101
112 Germany, Fed. Rep. ^b	5,951	17,680	7,164	5,170			4,208	4,273	113
113 Finland	1,205	5,030	222	98			1,931	2,104	110
114 Denmark	882	3,980	462	349			2,254	2,418	123
115 Japan ^b	12,467	61,550	19,557	27,119			3,849	4,273	108
116 Sweden	1,370	3,840	301	140			1,639	1,406	109
117 Canada	3,224	10,850	1,513	822			192	497	108
118 Norway ^b	624	2,580	713	479			2,471	2,776	108
119 United States ^b	27,856	89,490	460	1,246			800	939	99
120 Switzerland ^b	..	..	1,458	926			3,842	4,362	106
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	15,476 t	32,847 t			561 w	1,210 w	108 w
121 Albania	..	..	48	3			745	1,320	97
122 Angola	..	..	149	276	0	53	45	58	90
123 Bulgaria	..	..	649	1,475			1,446	2,090	101
124 Cuba	..	..	1,622	2,162			1,539	1,786	109
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	1,296	428			2,402	3,365	118
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	2,821	2,776			3,202	3,296	110
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	1,108	200			1,484	3,575	107
128 Mongolia	..	..	28	55			18	137	97
129 USSR	..	..	7,755	25,473			437	1,093	108

a. Average for 1969-71. b. Value added in agriculture data are at purchaser values. c. Value added in agriculture data refer to net domestic product at factor cost. d. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 8. Structure of manufacturing

	Value added in manufacturing (millions of current dollars)		Distribution of manufacturing value added (percent; current prices)									
			Food and agriculture		Textiles and clothing		Machinery and transport equipment		Chemicals		Other ^a	
	1970	1985	1970	1985	1970	1985	1970	1985	1970	1985	1970	1985
Low-income economies	40,890 t	145,750 t										
China and India	35,750 t	130,700 t										
Other low-income	5,140 t	15,050 t										
1 Ethiopia	149	492	46	51	31	23	0	0	2	3	21	22
2 Bhutan ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	..	..	69	62	9	18	2	2	1	1	19	17
4 Nepal	32	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bangladesh ^b	387	1,332	30	26	47	36	3	6	11	17	10	15
6 Malawi	..	126	51	49	17	13	3	2	10	11	20	25
7 Zaire ^b	286	59	38	40	16	16	7	8	10	8	29	29
8 Mali ^b	22	82	36	..	40	..	4	..	5	..	14	..
9 Burma ^b	225	680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Mozambique	..	..	51	..	13	..	5	..	3	..	28	..
11 Madagascar ^b	118	..	36	35	28	47	6	3	7	..	23	15
12 Uganda	158	130	40	..	20	..	2	..	4	..	34	..
13 Burundi	16	87	57	75	19	11	0	0	7	5	17	9
14 Tanzania	116	393	36	28	28	26	5	8	4	7	26	31
15 Togo ^b	25	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Niger ^b	30	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Benin	19	43	..	58	..	16	..	0	..	5	..	21
18 Somalia	26	138	88	46	6	21	0	0	1	2	6	31
19 Central African Rep.	12	55	..	44	..	19	0	0	..	7	..	30
20 Incia	6,960	35,597	13	11	21	16	20	26	14	15	32	32
21 Rwanda ^b	8	260	86	77	0	1	3	0	2	12	8	9
22 China ^b	28,794 ^c	95,103 ^c	..	13	..	13	..	26	..	10	..	38
23 Kenya	174	631	31	35	9	12	18	14	7	9	35	29
24 Zambia ^b	181	513	49	44	9	13	5	9	10	9	27	25
25 Sierra Leone	22	71	..	36	..	4	..	0	..	38	..	22
26 Sudan	140	498	39	22	34	25	3	1	5	21	19	31
27 Haiti ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Pakistan	1,462	4,949	24	34	38	21	6	8	9	12	23	25
29 Lesotho	3	26	11	12	26	20	0	0	0	0	63	68
30 Ghana ^b	252	526	34	53	16	6	4	2	4	4	41	35
31 Sri Lanka	321	804	26	..	19	..	10	..	11	..	33	..
32 Mauritania	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Senegal ^b	141	474	51	48	19	15	2	6	6	7	22	24
34 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad ^b	51	..	..	45	..	40	..	0	..	0	..	15
36 Guinea ^b	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	64,310 t	358,300 t										
Lower middle-income	15,390 t	85,260 t										
40 Liberia	15	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Indonesia ^b	994	11,447	..	23	..	11	..	10	..	10	..	47
43 Yemen Arab Rep. ^b	10	259	20	..	50	..	0	..	1	..	28	..
44 Philippines ^b	1,622	8,048	39	34	8	10	8	11	13	11	32	34
45 Morocco ^b	641	2,009	..	26	..	16	..	10	..	11	..	37
46 Bolivia ^b	135	817	33	37	34	16	0	2	3	4	29	41
47 Zimbabwe	293	1,314	24	28	16	16	9	10	11	9	40	36
48 Nigeria	438	7,373	..	29	..	11	..	17	..	9	..	35
49 Dominican Rep. ^b	275	698	74	63	5	7	1	1	6	5	14	24
50 Papua New Guinea ^b	35	203	25	52	1	1	37	10	5	3	33	35
51 Côte d'Ivoire	149	889	27	..	16	..	10	..	5	..	42	..
52 Honduras	91	419	58	56	10	10	1	1	4	4	28	29
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	..	17	20	35	27	9	13	12	10	27	31
54 Nicaragua ^b	159	787	53	54	14	12	2	2	8	10	23	22
55 Thailand ^b	1,048	7,696	43	30	13	17	9	13	6	6	29	34
56 El Salvador ^b	194	598	40	36	30	18	3	4	8	14	18	29
57 Botswana ^b	5	49	..	52	..	12	..	0	..	4	..	32
58 Jamaica ^b	221	409	46	50	7	6	0	0	10	13	36	31
59 Cameroon ^b	119	952	47	50	16	13	5	7	4	6	28	23
60 Guatemala ^b	..	..	42	40	14	10	4	3	12	17	27	29
61 Congo, People's Rep. ^b	..	128	65	47	4	13	1	3	7	9	23	29
62 Paraguay ^b	99	513	56	..	16	..	1	..	5	..	21	..
63 Peru ^b	1,413	3,426	25	25	14	12	7	12	7	11	47	39
64 Turkey	1,930	12,277	26	20	15	14	8	15	7	8	45	43
65 Tunisia	121	981	29	17	18	19	4	7	13	13	36	44
66 Ecuador ^b	305	2,369	43	35	14	13	3	7	8	9	32	37
67 Mauritius	26	185	75	37	6	34	5	4	3	5	12	21
68 Colombia	1,154	5,565	31	33	20	14	8	9	11	13	29	32

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

	Value added in manufacturing (millions of current dollars)		Distribution of manufacturing value added (percent; current prices)									
			Food and agriculture		Textiles and clothing		Machinery and transport equipment		Chemicals		Other ^a	
			1970	1985	1970	1985	1970	1985	1970	1985	1970	1985
69 Chile ^b	2,092	..	17	28	12	7	11	4	5	9	55	53
70 Costa Rica ^b	..	..	48	47	12	10	6	6	7	10	28	27
71 Jordan	32	494	21	27	14	6	7	0	6	10	52	57
72 Syrian Arab Rep. ^b	..	..	37	28	40	19	3	10	2	6	19	38
73 Lebanon ^b	..	..	27	..	19	..	1	..	3	..	49	..
Upper middle-income	48,920 t	273,040 t										
74 Brazil	10,433	58,089	16	15	13	12	22	24	10	9	39	40
75 Malaysia ^b	500	..	26	21	3	6	8	23	9	10	54	40
76 South Africa	3,914	11,096	15	16	13	7	17	16	10	12	45	49
77 Mexico ^b	8,416	43,613	28	24	15	12	13	14	11	12	34	39
78 Uruguay	..	..	34	32	21	20	7	6	6	10	32	32
79 Hungary ^b	..	..	12	8	13	11	28	34	8	12	39	35
80 Poland	..	..	20	17	19	16	24	30	8	6	28	32
81 Portugal	..	..	18	17	19	22	13	16	10	8	39	38
82 Yugoslavia	..	..	10	12	15	17	23	25	7	7	45	40
83 Panama ^b	127	420	41	49	9	8	1	2	5	7	44	35
84 Argentina ^b	5,761	17,954	24	24	14	10	18	16	9	13	35	37
85 Korea, Rep. of ^b	1,880	24,466	26	16	17	17	11	23	11	9	35	36
86 Algeria ^b	682	6,157	32	26	20	20	9	11	4	1	35	41
87 Venezuela ^b	1,849	10,556	30	22	13	8	9	7	8	10	39	54
88 Gabon ^b	..	..	37	..	7	..	6	..	6	..	44	..
89 Greece	1,642	5,448	20	20	20	22	13	14	7	7	40	38
90 Oman ^b	0	267	..	29	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	71
91 Trinidad and Tobago	198	516	..	20	..	4	..	10	..	6	..	60
92 Israel	..	..	15	13	14	9	23	28	8	8	41	42
93 Hong Kong	1,013	6,739	4	5	41	39	16	21	2	2	36	33
94 Singapore ^b	388	4,311	12	6	5	4	28	49	4	8	51	33
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	1,501	..	30	13	20	22	18	22	6	7	26	36
96 Iraq	325	..	26	..	14	..	7	..	3	..	50	..
97 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies	105,200 t	504,050 t										
Oil exporters	16,010 t	114,150 t										
Exporters of manufactures	63,780 t	289,200 t										
Highly indebted countries	38,730 t	186,920 t										
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,310 t	19,130 t										
High-income oil exporters	600 t	..										
98 Saudi Arabia ^b	372	7,586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Kuwait ^b	120	1,654	5	12	4	8	1	4	4	11	86	65
100 United Arab Emirates	..	2,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Libya	81	1,215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies	598,270 t	2,012,650 t										
102 Spain ^b	..	44,891	13	17	15	10	16	22	11	9	45	43
103 Ireland	785	696	31	28	19	7	13	20	7	15	30	28
104 New Zealand ^b	1,784	6,040	24	27	13	10	15	17	4	6	43	41
105 Italy ^b	29,205	93,973	10	7	13	13	24	32	13	10	40	38
106 United Kingdom	35,954	101,470	13	15	9	6	31	32	10	11	37	37
107 Belgium ^b	8,226	18,570	17	20	12	8	22	23	9	14	40	36
108 Austria ^b	4,873	18,299	17	18	12	9	19	24	6	6	45	43
109 Netherlands ^b	8,652	23,063	17	19	8	4	27	28	13	11	36	38
110 France ^b	40,502	124,436	14	18	10	7	29	33	8	9	39	34
111 Australia ^b	9,495	30,730	16	17	9	7	24	23	7	7	43	46
112 Germany, Fed. Rep. ^b	70,888	201,640	13	12	8	5	32	38	9	10	38	36
113 Finland	2,588	12,199	13	13	10	7	20	24	6	7	51	50
114 Denmark	2,929	9,729	20	22	8	6	24	24	8	10	40	38
115 Japan ^b	73,339	395,148	8	10	8	6	33	37	11	9	40	38
116 Sweden	8,333	20,878	10	10	6	2	30	35	5	8	49	45
117 Canada	16,710	58,862	16	15	8	7	23	25	7	9	46	44
118 Norway ^b	2,416	7,939	15	20	7	3	23	26	7	7	49	44
119 United States ^b	254,115	803,391	12	12	8	5	31	36	10	10	39	38
120 Switzerland ^b	..	..	10	..	7	..	31	..	9	..	42	..
Nonreporting nonmembers												
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	..	..	..	62	..	6	..	11	..	7	..	14
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	9	9	12	11	34	38	6	8	39	35
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Includes unallocable data; see the technical notes. b. Value added in manufacturing data are at purchaser values. c. World Bank estimate.

Table 9. Manufacturing earnings and output

	Earnings per employee					Total earnings as percentage of value added				Gross output per employee (1980=100)			
	Growth rates		Index (1980=100)			1970	1983	1984	1985	1970	1983	1984	1985
	1970-80	1980-85	1983	1984	1985								
Low-income economies													
China and India													
Other low-income													
1 Ethiopia	-4.7	-3.5	101	94	79	24	20	19	19	61	110	109	113
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	..	1.3	94	105	107	..	18	20	20	..	91	97	106
4 Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bangladesh	-2.9	-3.9	84	85	83	26	31	32	32	116	98	98	98
6 Malawi	..	..	105	..	..	36	38	..	..	121	92	..	..
7 Zaire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Mali	-8.4	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	97	..	..	..
9 Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Madagascar	-0.9	-12.9	60	62	..	36	40	36	..	91	50	57	..
12 Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Burundi	-6.1	..	133	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	135	..	..
14 Tanzania	..	-14.5	61	53	45	42	35	34	34	122	77	78	74
15 Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	..	..	..	..
18 Somalia	-6.4	-7.9	91	71	69	28	30	30	30	..	91	71	69
19 Central African Rep.	..	0.3	101	105	103	..	56	51	51	..	77	74	74
20 India	-0.2	4.6	113	116	122	47	49	48	48	95	125	138	145
21 Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
22 China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Kenya	-3.4	-5.6	80	79	76	53	46	46	46	38	90	90	90
24 Zambia	-3.2	-2.1	96	96	95	33	26	26	26	110	98	97	103
25 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Haiti	-3.0	-0.4	108	107	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Pakistan	3.4	7.0	116	130	134	21	20	20	20	51	129	139	151
29 Lesotho	..	..	112	..	..	..	48	48	48	..	110	137	151
30 Ghana	..	..	48	..	..	23	18	..	..	193	76	..	..
31 Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..
32 Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Senegal	-4.8	0.5	105	97	101	..	44	43	44	..	125	96	102
34 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies													
Lower middle-income													
40 Liberia	..	3.1	102	111	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Indonesia	4.7	8.1	128	132	153	26	21	18	21	42	129	138	156
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44 Philippines	-3.3	..	..	..	..	21	19	19	20	102	123	114	..
45 Morocco	..	-3.7	88	82	85	..	51	51	51	..	89	83	81
46 Bolivia	2.5	4.4	99	122	..	44	35	35	..	68	66	61	..
47 Zimbabwe	1.6	5.4	106	114	142	43	40	44	44	98	98	104	113
48 Nigeria	0.0	-4.8	86	..	..	18	21	..	..	105	131	..	..
49 Dominican Rep.	-1.0	-3.2	101	101	79	35	23	24	24	63	106	99	91
50 Papua New Guinea	2.9	-0.4	88	89	96	42	37	36	36	..	..	..	..
51 Côte d'Ivoire	-0.9	..	136	..	..	27	..	..	..	52	..	..	..
52 Honduras	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..	38	38	38	..	..	..	..
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.0	2.7	122	117	121	54	57	57	57	91	151	155	172
54 Nicaragua	..	-9.2	76	71	63	16	22	20	22	206	122	107	104
55 Thailand	1.1	10.6	135	151	160	25	24	24	24	70	146	159	163
56 El Salvador	2.4	..	90	..	..	28	28	..	..	71	92	..	..
57 Botswana	10.4	-4.2	80	81	85	..	39	40	..	..	70	69	..
58 Jamaica	-0.2	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59 Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	29	37	37	37	..	..	..	..
60 Guatemala	-3.2	1.0	107	110	106	..	23	24	24	..	..	..	..
61 Congo, People's Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	57	..	..	..	..	..
62 Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Peru	..	-1.9	86	87	..	..	19	19	19	83	69	66	79
64 Turkey	3.7	-3.5	96	84	89	26	25	24	24	108	128	131	125
65 Tunisia	4.2	-5.2	83	83	78	44	47	47	47	95	94	91	87
66 Ecuador	2.9	7.1	93	143	140	27	35	44	44	83	115	132	117
67 Mauritius	1.7	1.0	96	92	112	34	50	47	48	139	107	90	104
68 Colombia	-0.2	4.4	109	117	122	25	21	20	21	84	102	111	119

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

	<i>Earnings per employee</i>					<i>Total earnings as percentage of value added</i>				<i>Gross output per employee (1980=100)</i>			
	<i>Growth rates</i>		<i>Index (1980=100)</i>			1970	1983	1984	1985	1970	1983	1984	1985
	1970-80	1980-85	1983	1984	1985								
69 Chile	..	0.0	112	105	111	19	17	15	18	60	123	..	..
70 Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Jordan	..	0.6	109	101	..	37	30	30	..	..	157	174	..
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	2.2	-1.4	101	96	..	33	31	31	32	72	136	129	169
73 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income													
74 Brazil	4.0	-2.1	84	91	93	22	20	20	20	71	71	72	74
75 Malaysia	2.0	8.3	119	125	153	29	30	29	30	96	136	..	..
76 South Africa	2.7	1.3	108	109	106	46	52	50	50	50	93	96	95
77 Mexico	1.2	-5.9	75	73	86	44	24	21	26	77	101	108	107
78 Uruguay	..	-3.7	102	78	96	..	29	21	22	..	114	115	106
79 Hungary	4.0	1.3	101	106	108	28	32	33	34	41	114	116	111
80 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Portugal	2.5	-1.7	94	87	98	34	44	38	43	..	114	117	120
82 Yugoslavia	1.3	-2.7	92	87	94	39	33	30	30	59	105	109	100
83 Panama	0.2	5.0	117	..	..	32	32	..	..	67	92	92	92
84 Argentina	1.4	4.1	103	126	104	30	20	23	19	79	105	111	103
85 Korea, Rep. of	10.0	4.4	109	119	119	25	26	26	27	40	126	139	139
86 Algeria	0.2	-3.0	88	88	83	45	53	53	53	101	94	93	94
87 Venezuela	3.8	0.5	119	109	110	31	32	26	26	118	116	111	112
88 Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89 Greece	5.0	-1.7	91	92	93	32	39	39	39	57	93	93	95
90 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	61	61	..	..	..	..
91 Trinidad and Tobago	2.7	8.4	136	132	120	..	41	41	41	..	116	111	105
92 Israel	8.8	..	..	..	..	36	68	48	45	..	..	..	..
93 Hong Kong	6.3	3.1	103	106	119	..	47	57	51	..	..	..	..
94 Singapore	3.6	8.9	130	142	152	36	36	36	38	74	106	114	115
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	85	..	..	..
96 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies													
Oil exporters													
Exporters of manufactures													
Highly indebted countries													
Sub-Saharan Africa													
High-income oil exporters													
98 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Kuwait	..	3.9	113	115	..	12	38	46	..	96	132	..	..
100 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
Industrial market economies													
102 Spain	4.5	3.4	101	111	119	52	41	43	43	..	117	122	129
103 Ireland	4.1	7.2	96	120	142	49	36	39	39	..	..	..	..
104 New Zealand	1.2	-2.8	94	92	88	62	62	55	57	..	106	116	..
105 Italy	4.3	0.2	98	104	101	41	45	46	43	57	107	118	114
106 United Kingdom	1.7	3.0	106	109	117	52	44	44	45	..	121	128	130
107 Belgium	4.6	-1.2	97	96	95	46	48	47	46	51	114	117	120
108 Austria	3.4	1.6	104	103	111	47	56	55	56	64	110	115	120
109 Netherlands	2.5	3.0	101	111	114	52	54	57	57	69	107	115	116
110 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	105	110	..
111 Australia	2.9	1.3	106	107	106	53	56	51	48	72	101	109	..
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	3.5	0.5	99	101	102	46	48	48	46	60	108	114	117
113 Finland	2.6	1.9	105	107	110	47	44	43	44	72	109	113	119
114 Denmark	2.5	-0.4	100	98	97	56	53	52	52	64	112	113	109
115 Japan	3.1	2.2	105	107	113	32	36	35	36	45	110	120	130
116 Sweden	0.5	-0.3	96	97	98	52	37	37	37	72	116	121	124
117 Canada	1.8	2.5	101	102	117	53	49	46	49	69	..	..	..
118 Norway	2.6	1.0	98	101	105	50	58	55	57	75	104	109	118
119 United States	0.1	1.3	102	104	106	47	40	39	40	63	107	114	117
120 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonreporting nonmembers													
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 10. Commercial energy

	Average annual energy growth rate (percent)				Energy consumption per capita (kilograms of oil equivalent)		Energy imports as a percentage of merchandise exports	
	Energy production		Energy consumption		1965	1986	1965	1986
	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86				
Low-income economies	9.1 w	6.4 w	8.2 w	5.6 w	131 w	314 w	5 w	9 w
China and India	9.1 w	6.6 w	8.8 w	5.8 w	146 w	394 w	4 w	6 w
Other low-income	9.0 w	2.9 w	2.9 w	3.8 w	71 w	86 w	7 w	17 w
1 Ethiopia	7.5	5.3	4.1	2.1	10	21	8	36
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	..	..	10.5	0.2	7	18	11	7
4 Nepal	18.4	14.6	6.2	11.6	6	23	10	25
5 Bangladesh	..	17.3	..	8.8	..	46	..	17
6 Malawi	18.2	5.0	8.0	-0.7	25	43	7	8
7 Zaire	9.4	2.7	3.6	0.8	74	73	6	2
8 Mali	38.6	9.4	7.0	2.3	14	23	16	27
9 Burma	8.4	5.3	4.9	5.8	39	76	4	3
10 Mozambique	19.8	-50.1	2.2	1.8	81	86	13	..
11 Madagascar	3.9	11.0	3.5	1.2	34	40	8	12
12 Uganda	-0.5	2.7	-0.5	4.4	36	26	1	6
13 Burundi	..	15.7	6.0	10.4	5	21	11	6
14 Tanzania	7.3	2.5	3.7	2.0	37	35	10	39
15 Togo	2.9	11.4	10.7	-3.2	27	52	4	13
16 Niger	..	17.6	12.5	3.3	8	42	9	9
17 Benin	..	..	9.9	5.4	21	46	10	45
18 Somalia	..	..	16.7	1.8	14	82	8	8
19 Central African Rep.	6.7	1.0	2.2	4.6	22	30	9	1
20 India	5.6	8.9	5.8	6.4	100	208	8	19
21 Rwanda	8.8	8.2	15.2	4.9	8	42	10	25
22 China	10.0	6.0	9.8	5.6	178	532	0	2
23 Kenya	13.1	10.4	4.5	-0.8	110	100	13	21
24 Zambia	25.7	1.0	4.0	-0.4	464	381	6	12
25 Sierra Leone	..	..	0.8	-1.8	109	77	11	19
26 Sudan	17.8	0.6	2.0	0.3	67	58	5	..
27 Haiti	..	5.3	8.4	1.6	24	50	6	4
28 Pakistan	6.5	7.4	3.5	6.9	135	205	7	23
29 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Ghana	17.7	-10.7	7.8	-4.9	76	131	6	15
31 Sri Lanka	10.4	10.7	2.2	4.1	107	139	6	23
32 Mauritania	..	..	9.5	-0.2	48	114	2	8
33 Senegal	..	..	7.4	-2.3	79	116	8	25
34 Afghanistan	15.7	2.2	5.6	14.3	30	71	8	..
35 Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Guinea	16.5	1.8	2.3	0.6	56	59	..	..
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	4.6	7.6	2.1	19	60	7	..
38 Lao PDR	..	-0.6	4.2	1.9	22	37	..	..
39 Viet Nam	5.3	-0.4	-2.6	1.1	106	87	..	..
Middle-income economies	4.9 w	3.0 w	6.6 w	2.8 w	487 w	883 w	8 w	12 w
Lower middle-income	10.6 w	2.8 w	7.0 w	4.1 w	179 w	346 w	8 w	12 w
40 Liberia	14.6	-3.2	7.9	-12.4	182	166	6	10
41 Yemen, PDR	..	..	-6.4	2.7	..	714	..	..
42 Indonesia	9.9	0.9	8.4	3.9	91	213	3	14
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	21.0	13.8	7	102	..	..
44 Philippines	9.0	11.6	5.8	-1.9	160	180	12	17
45 Morocco	2.5	-2.5	7.9	2.7	124	246	5	22
46 Bolivia	9.5	-0.6	7.7	-2.0	155	255	1	2
47 Zimbabwe	-0.7	-0.9	5.2	0.4	441	517	7	7
48 Nigeria	17.3	-2.8	12.9	6.5	34	134	7	2
49 Dominican Rep.	10.9	7.3	11.5	2.6	127	337	8	28
50 Papua New Guinea	13.7	6.7	13.0	2.6	56	244	11	..
51 Côte d'Ivoire	11.1	17.0	8.6	2.7	101	175	5	5
52 Honduras	14.0	1.7	7.6	1.5	111	192	5	10
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	10.7	7.6	6.2	7.3	313	577	11	8
54 Nicaragua	2.6	2.7	6.5	1.7	172	259	6	20
55 Thailand	9.0	47.3	10.1	8.2	81	325	11	13
56 El Salvador	9.0	3.6	7.0	1.5	140	216	5	8
57 Botswana	8.8	2.7	9.5	2.2	191	430	..	..
58 Jamaica	-0.9	4.2	6.1	-4.5	703	844	12	23
59 Cameroon	13.0	20.2	6.3	6.8	67	142	6	4
60 Guatemala	12.5	6.7	6.8	-1.3	150	171	9	10
61 Congo, People's Rep.	41.1	10.1	7.8	5.0	90	225	10	5
62 Paraguay	..	15.9	9.7	5.1	84	224	17	32
63 Peru	6.6	-0.1	5.0	-0.3	395	478	3	1
64 Turkey	4.3	9.3	8.5	7.3	258	750	12	26
65 Tunisia	20.4	-0.5	8.5	6.5	170	499	12	11
66 Ecuador	35.0	7.7	11.9	2.6	162	575	11	2
67 Mauritius	2.1	6.6	7.2	3.0	160	378	6	6
68 Colombia	1.0	9.4	6.0	2.1	413	728	1	4

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

	Average annual energy growth rate (percent)				Energy consumption per capita (kilograms of oil equivalent)		Energy imports as a percentage of merchandise exports	
	Energy production		Energy consumption		1965	1986	1965	1986
	1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86				
69 Chile	1.8	3.7	3.0	1.2	657	812	5	7
70 Costa Rica	8.2	5.7	8.8	2.3	267	565	8	8
71 Jordan	..	..	9.3	9.2	226	767	33	19
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	56.3	0.3	12.4	4.8	212	914	13	38
73 Lebanon	2.0	-7.2	2.0	3.6	713	846	50	..
Upper middle-income	3.8 w	3.0 w	6.5 w	2.4 w	823 w	1,527 w	9 w	12 w
74 Brazil	8.6	11.7	9.9	4.2	286	830	14	19
75 Malaysia	36.9	19.5	6.7	6.6	312	762	11	4
76 South Africa	5.1	6.5	4.3	3.9	1,744	2,470	5	0
77 Mexico	9.7	2.6	7.9	0.5	604	1,235	4	1
78 Uruguay	4.7	13.7	1.3	-2.8	765	742	13	13
79 Hungary	0.8	2.2	3.8	1.3	1,825	2,985	12	21
80 Poland	4.0	1.7	4.8	0.6	2,027	3,369	..	..
81 Portugal	3.6	7.3	6.5	2.7	506	1,284	13	20
82 Yugoslavia	3.5	3.0	6.0	3.0	898	2,041	7	25
83 Panama	6.9	12.9	5.8	4.9	576	653	..	..
84 Argentina	4.5	2.5	4.3	1.4	975	1,427	8	3
85 Korea, Rep. of	4.1	11.3	12.1	6.2	237	1,408	18	14
86 Algeria	5.3	4.5	11.9	6.8	226	1,034	0	1
87 Venezuela	-3.1	-2.3	4.6	2.4	2,319	2,502	0	0
88 Gabon	13.7	0.2	14.7	3.0	153	1,141	3	1
89 Greece	10.5	10.9	8.5	3.0	615	1,932	29	28
90 Oman	16.0	11.9	30.5	10.4	14	2,146	..	1
91 Trinidad and Tobago	3.8	-3.2	6.6	-0.8	2,776	4,778	..	24
92 Israel	-15.2	-19.0	4.4	1.3	1,574	1,944	14	10
93 Hong Kong	..	..	8.4	4.4	424	1,260	4	3
94 Singapore	..	..	10.8	-1.5	670	1,851	17	22
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6	5.2	8.9	2.6	537	958	0	..
96 Iraq	6.2	-0.8	7.4	5.2	399	734	0	..
97 Romania	4.3	0.7	6.6	0.7	1,536	3,405	..	..
Developing economies	5.9 w	4.0 w	7.2 w	3.9 w	252 w	506 w	8 w	11 w
Oil exporters	5.0 w	1.5 w	7.8 w	2.9 w	298 w	608 w	5 w	5 w
Exporters of manufactures	7.1 w	5.7 w	7.8 w	4.3 w	246 w	569 w	8 w	12 w
Highly indebted countries	3.6 w	1.9 w	6.9 w	2.1 w	420 w	764 w	6 w	10 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.3 w	-1.0 w	6.4 w	2.3 w	62 w	103 w	7 w	8 w
High-income oil exporters	6.4 w	-10.7 w	7.7 w	5.2 w	1,345 w	3,313 w	..	..
98 Saudi Arabia	11.5	-15.0	7.2	5.7	1,759	3,336	0	1
99 Kuwait	-1.6	-1.1	2.1	2.8	..	4,080	0	0
100 United Arab Emirates	14.7	-3.1	36.6	5.7	108	5,086	..	..
101 Libya	0.6	-6.8	18.2	4.5	223	2,259	2	1
Industrial market economies	2.1 w	1.9 w	3.0 w	0.4 w	3,745 w	4,952 w	11 w	13 w
102 Spain	3.6	8.9	6.5	1.2	901	1,928	31	25
103 Ireland	0.1	5.6	3.9	0.8	1,504	2,436	14	8
104 New Zealand	4.7	8.6	3.6	4.2	2,622	4,127	7	9
105 Italy	1.3	1.4	3.7	-0.4	1,568	2,539	16	18
106 United Kingdom	3.6	3.4	0.9	0.8	3,481	3,802	13	9
107 Belgium	-3.9	12.5	2.9	0.2	3,402	4,809	9 ^a	9 ^a
108 Austria	0.8	-1.0	4.0	1.3	2,060	3,400	10	10
109 Netherlands	15.4	-1.5	5.0	1.1	3,134	5,201	12	11
110 France	-0.9	9.1	3.7	0.6	2,468	3,640	16	14
111 Australia	10.5	6.9	5.0	0.5	3,287	4,710	11	5
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	-0.1	0.7	3.0	-0.1	3,197	4,464	8	9
113 Finland	3.8	9.5	5.1	3.6	2,233	5,475	11	14
114 Denmark	2.6	55.8	2.4	1.1	2,911	3,821	13	10
115 Japan	-0.4	5.3	6.1	1.5	1,474	3,186	19	18
116 Sweden	4.9	7.7	2.5	2.4	4,162	6,374	12	9
117 Canada	5.7	3.4	4.5	0.9	6,007	8,945	8	4
118 Norway	12.4	5.3	4.1	2.8	4,650	8,803	11	7
119 United States	1.1	0.2	2.3	-0.1	6,535	7,193	8	19
120 Switzerland	3.7	2.0	3.1	2.1	2,501	4,052	8	6
Nonreporting nonmembers	4.6 w	2.9 w	4.4 w	2.9 w	2,509 w	4,552 w	..	..
121 Albania	9.4	-1.3	7.8	0.9	415	1,664	2	..
122 Angola	19.9	12.1	5.3	2.7	114	202	..	..
123 Bulgaria	1.3	2.7	6.1	1.9	1,788	4,590	..	..
124 Cuba	8.1	23.9	5.8	0.8	604	1,086	12	..
125 Czechoslovakia	1.0	0.9	3.2	0.8	3,374	4,845	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	0.8	3.2	2.4	1.5	3,762	5,915	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	6.4	2.5	6.7	3.4	1,196	2,174	..	..
128 Mongolia	10.3	6.7	9.6	3.9	471	1,195	..	..
129 USSR	4.9	2.9	4.5	3.2	2,603	4,949	..	..

a. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 11. Growth of merchandise trade

	Merchandise trade (millions of dollars)		Average annual growth rate ^a (percent)				Terms of trade (1980=100)	
	Exports 1986	Imports 1986	Exports		Imports		1984	1986
			1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86		
Low-income economies	61,228 t	88,754 t	2.7 w	6.5 w	2.7 w	7.2 w	97 m	91 m
China and India	43,161 t	58,845 t	4.8 w	9.5 w	4.5 w	11.9 w	103 m	105 m
Other low-income	17,922 t	29,690 t	0.5 w	0.6 w	1.1 w	-0.1 w	97 m	91 m
1 Ethiopia	453	1,102	-0.5	-2.5	-0.9	10.7	102	127
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	112	325	4.0	1.6	5.8	-0.9	95	69
4 Nepal	142	459	-2.3	6.7	2.9	6.5	85	97
5 Bangladesh	880	2,701	..	5.6	..	3.3	109	109
6 Malawi	243	260	4.3	1.1	3.3	-6.5	97	88
7 Zaire	1,844	1,488	4.6	-4.3	-2.9	-1.2	84	80
8 Mali	383	438	11.0	7.2	6.2	3.4	93	73
9 Burma	299	617	-2.1	-0.2	-5.8	-8.8	76	62
10 Mozambique	159	489	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Madagascar	331	395	0.7	-3.7	-0.4	-5.0	100	108
12 Uganda	395	344	-3.9	4.4	-5.3	2.2	100	116
13 Burundi	167	207	3.0	11.6	2.0	3.6	101	117
14 Tanzania	343	1,050	-4.0	-9.8	1.6	-1.3	96	104
15 Togo	275	379	4.5	-6.6	8.6	-10.0	92	86
16 Niger	331	436	12.8	-13.4	6.6	-4.4	100	94
17 Benin	181	386	-2.3	-3.5	6.7	-1.2	97	74
18 Somalia	89	440	3.8	-7.9	5.8	-1.7	93	80
19 Central African Rep.	130	219	-0.4	2.0	-4.8	-2.7	95	85
20 India	11,741 ^b	16,269 ^b	3.7	3.8	1.6	3.6	109	127
21 Rwanda	188	348	5.9	1.3	8.7	6.5	101	133
22 China*	31,148	43,172	5.5	11.7	8.0	16.8	97	83
23 Kenya	1,216	1,649	0.3	-0.9	1.7	-5.2	92	100
24 Zambia	689	714	1.7	-2.1	-5.5	-7.3	70	69
25 Sierra Leone	142	155	-3.9	-3.1	-2.7	-16.5	99	93
26 Sudan	497 ^b	1,138 ^b	-0.3	6.9	2.4	-4.0	96	70
27 Haiti	373 ^b	503 ^b	6.8	3.4	8.4	1.5	94	102
28 Pakistan	3,384	5,377	4.3	6.2	0.4	3.8	92	103
29 Lesotho ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Ghana	863	783	-1.8	-7.1	-1.4	-4.6	98	88
31 Sri Lanka	1,215	1,948	0.5	6.4	-1.2	3.0	118	96
32 Mauritania	419	363	2.7	13.6	6.6	0.0	98	87
33 Senegal	615	1,021	2.4	8.7	4.1	1.8	101	87
34 Afghanistan	552	1,404	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad	120	203	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Guinea	448	351	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	364,355 t	368,656 t	3.2 w	4.6 w	6.1 w	-0.9 w	96 m	94 m
Lower middle-income	84,172 t	98,942 t	6.7 w	2.4 w	6.1 w	-2.4 w	96 m	92 m
40 Liberia	404	235	4.5	-2.0	1.5	-8.8	93	97
41 Yemen, PDR	645	1,543	-13.7	3.2	-7.5	3.1	100	78
42 Indonesia	14,824	13,371	9.6	2.0	14.2	-1.0	96	64
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	20	1,033	-0.3	1.9	25.2	-7.8	95	99
44 Philippines	4,771	5,394	4.7	-1.7	2.9	-6.0	104	101
45 Morocco	2,454	3,803	3.6	3.8	6.6	0.8	88	98
46 Bolivia	563	716	2.8	0.0	5.0	-3.9	90	46
47 Zimbabwe	1,301	1,132	3.5	-2.7	-1.8	-6.7	96	86
48 Nigeria	6,599	4,498	11.4	-6.0	15.1	-17.2	97	44
49 Dominican Rep.	718	1,433	3.7	-3.6	5.5	0.4	88	104
50 Papua New Guinea	1,033	1,130	12.8	3.2	1.2	0.0	103	90
51 Côte d'Ivoire	3,200	2,024	5.6	3.5	8.0	-5.4	99	92
52 Honduras	854	875	3.1	2.6	2.5	0.7	97	103
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	4,617 ^b	9,517 ^b	2.8	7.4	6.0	5.2	98	76
54 Nicaragua	247	770	2.4	-3.2	1.3	-0.6	96	97
55 Thailand	8,794	9,178	8.5	9.2	4.1	2.0	82	83
56 El Salvador	757	902	2.4	-6.3	2.7	0.9	99	114
57 Botswana ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Jamaica	596	964	-0.2	-7.2	-1.9	-1.9	95	109
59 Cameroon	2,059 ^b	1,512 ^b	5.2	13.8	5.6	-0.5	96	60
60 Guatemala	1,043	898	4.9	-2.5	4.6	-7.1	95	107
61 Congo, People's Rep.	673	629	12.5	5.4	1.0	2.0	97	57
62 Paraguay	234	577	6.6	1.6	4.6	-5.4	94	82
63 Peru	2,509	2,829	2.3	0.1	-0.2	-6.7	84	66
64 Turkey	7,985	11,027	5.5	19.9	7.7	9.9	92	102
65 Tunisia	1,759	2,890	8.5	-0.6	10.4	-2.8	91	81
66 Ecuador	2,181	1,810	15.2	8.4	6.8	-3.3	96	56
67 Mauritius	675	684	3.4	10.4	6.4	2.8	88	99
68 Colombia	5,102	3,862	1.5	4.9	5.3	-3.0	101	98
* Data for Taiwan, China are:	39,758	24,165	19.0	12.7	15.1	4.3	104	107

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

	Merchandise trade (millions of dollars)		Average annual growth rate ^a (percent)				Terms of trade (1980=100)	
	Exports 1986	Imports 1986	Exports		Imports		1984	1986
			1965-80	1980-86	1965-80	1980-86		
69 Chile	4,222	3,436	7.9	3.9	2.6	-9.3	80	75
70 Costa Rica	1,125	1,147	7.1	1.2	5.7	-2.9	96	106
71 Jordan	733	2,432	13.6	5.7	9.7	0.1	93	97
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	1,325	2,703	11.4	1.5	8.5	-5.0	97	74
73 Lebanon	500	2,203	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	280,615 t	269,715 t	1.7 w	5.6 w	6.0 w	-0.1 w	94 m	96 m
74 Brazil	22,396	15,555	9.4	4.3	8.2	-5.1	101	125
75 Malaysia	13,874	10,829	4.4	10.2	2.9	5.2	86	64
76 South Africa ^c	18,454	12,989	6.1	-0.4	0.1	-9.5	82	72
77 Mexico	16,237	11,997	7.7	7.7	5.7	-9.2	97	66
78 Uruguay	1,088	820	4.6	0.9	1.2	-11.3	90	99
79 Hungary	9,165	9,599	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Poland	12,074	11,535	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Portugal	7,242	9,650	3.4	11.0	3.7	0.8	84	104
82 Yugoslavia	10,353	11,753	5.6	1.5	6.6	-1.6	93	96
83 Panama	2,412	2,955	..	-2.0	..	-0.8	97	101
84 Argentina	6,852	4,724	4.7	1.5	1.8	-13.8	99	80
85 Korea, Rep. of	34,715	31,584	27.3	13.1	15.2	9.3	106	111
86 Algeria	7,875	10,162	1.5	0.9	13.1	-3.1	96	44
87 Venezuela	10,029	9,565	-9.5	-1.4	8.7	-7.2	94	47
88 Gabon	1,052	951	8.1	-0.6	10.5	3.1	95	56
89 Greece	5,648	11,350	12.0	4.6	5.2	4.1	93	99
90 Oman	2,527	2,401	..	6.7	..	5.1	86	37
91 Trinidad and Tobago	1,376	1,355	-5.5	-8.1	-5.8	-11.9	97	71
92 Israel	7,136	10,737	8.9	6.4	6.3	2.0	91	96
93 Hong Kong	35,440	35,366	9.5	10.7	8.3	7.9	100	108
94 Singapore	22,495	25,511	4.7	6.1	7.0	3.6	102	101
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	13,435	11,635	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Iraq	..	10,190	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Romania	12,543	11,437	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies	425,984 t	457,155 t	3.1 w	4.8 w	5.5 w	0.5 w	96 m	93 m
Oil exporters	84,587 t	90,443 t	0.0 w	1.8 w	8.3 w	-5.4 w	96 m	57 m
Exporters of manufactures	217,171 t	230,994 t	7.7 w	8.4 w	7.2 w	5.4 w	101 m	108 m
Highly indebted countries	98,995 t	86,302 t	0.4 w	1.6 w	6.3 w	-7.2 w	96 m	92 m
Sub-Saharan Africa	28,285 t	29,229 t	6.6 w	-2.1 w	4.9 w	-7.5 w	97 m	87 m
High-income oil exporters	43,374 t	36,844 t	5.6 w	-12.5 w	19.5 w	-7.7 w	97 m	46 m
98 Saudi Arabia	20,085	19,112	8.8	-19.2	25.9	-7.7	97	46
99 Kuwait	7,383	5,845	-1.9	-3.8	11.8	-3.1	97	47
100 United Arab Emirates	9,900	7,447	10.9	-1.0	20.5	-4.0	96	53
101 Libya	6,006	4,511	3.3	-4.9	15.3	-15.2	91	39
Industrial market economies	1,443,629 t	1,510,671 t	7.1 w	3.3 w	6.7 w	4.3 w	101 m	109 m
102 Spain	27,187	35,055	14.2	6.4	6.3	2.6	100	120
103 Ireland	12,657	11,619	8.3	9.3	7.1	3.4	101	109
104 New Zealand	5,880	6,033	3.6	4.5	3.1	3.7	97	94
105 Italy	97,811	99,452	8.2	4.3	6.3	2.6	93	108
106 United Kingdom	106,929	126,330	5.5	4.0	4.4	5.6	99	97
107 Belgium ^d	68,892	68,656	7.9	3.8	7.7	6.9	94	102
108 Austria	22,622	26,104	8.4	5.3	8.7	3.8	101	108
109 Netherlands	79,436	75,292	8.4	3.4	6.5	2.8	102	107
110 France	124,948	129,402	8.8	2.1	8.1	2.1	101	114
111 Australia	22,622	26,104	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.3	96	83
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	243,327	191,084	7.5	4.3	7.1	3.0	96	115
113 Finland	16,356	15,339	5.6	2.8	4.8	1.9	102	114
114 Denmark	21,293	22,878	5.5	4.5	4.6	3.9	99	106
115 Japan	210,757	127,553	11.5	6.4	8.7	3.5	108	156
116 Sweden	37,263	32,693	5.0	5.7	4.5	4.0	100	110
117 Canada	90,193	85,068	6.2	7.2	7.1	5.2	92	89
118 Norway	18,230	20,300	7.5	5.1	6.2	5.8	118	87
119 United States	217,307	387,081	6.9	-2.7	6.2	9.0	112	119
120 Switzerland	37,471	41,039	6.2	3.7	5.6	4.2	113	117
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	1,787	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria	13,348	13,656	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Czechoslovakia	20,456	21,055	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	27,729	27,414	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	97,336	88,871	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. See the technical notes. b. World Bank estimate. 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. Structure of merchandise exports

	Percentage share of merchandise exports									
	<i>Fuels, minerals, and metals</i>		<i>Other primary commodities</i>		<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>		<i>Other manufactures</i>		<i>(Textiles and clothing)^a</i>	
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
Low-income economies	17 w	15 w	57 w	29 w	1 w	11 w	28 w	44 w	..	..
China and India	8 w	12 w	45 w	22 w	2 w	14 w	45 w	52 w	..	..
Other low-income	25 w	21 w	69 w	47 w	0 w	2 w	12 w	27 w	5 w	17 w
1 Ethiopia	1	2	98	97	1	0	0	1	0	0
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	1	0	94	87	1	5	4	7	2	..
4 Nepal	0	2	78	31	0	2	22	66	..	43
5 Bangladesh	..	1	..	25	..	0	..	73	..	57
6 Malawi	0	0	99	84	0	5	1	11	0	..
7 Zaire	72	49	20	45	0	1	8	5	0	..
8 Mali	1	0	96	70	1	1	2	29	1	3
9 Burma	5	3	94	84	0	9	0	4	0	0
10 Mozambique	14	..	84	..	0	..	2	..	1	..
11 Madagascar	4	7	90	81	1	2	4	10	1	6
12 Uganda	14	2	86	98	0	0	1	0	0	..
13 Burundi	1	0	94	88	0	0	6	12	1	0
14 Tanzania	4	4	83	79	0	3	13	14	0	..
15 Togo	33	58	62	22	1	1	4	19	0	0
16 Niger	0	81	95	16	1	1	4	2	1	..
17 Benin	1	42	94	36	2	6	3	16	0	..
18 Somalia	6	1	80	98	4	0	10	1	..	..
19 Central African Rep.	1	0	45	67	0	0	54	33	0	..
20 India	10	15	41	23	1	10	48	52	36	18
21 Rwanda	40	5	60	94	0	0	1	1	..	0
22 China*	6	14	48	22	3	16	43	48	..	24
23 Kenya	13	14	81	70	0	2	6	14	0	..
24 Zambia	97	96	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	..
25 Sierra Leone	25	22	14	21	0	0	60	56	0	0
26 Sudan	1	6	98	88	1	3	0	4	0	1
27 Haiti	14	5	61	32	2	10	23	53	..	..
28 Pakistan	2	1	62	31	1	3	35	65	29	51
29 Lesotho ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Ghana	13	30	85	68	1	0	2	2	0	..
31 Sri Lanka	2	7	97	52	0	2	1	39	0	30
32 Mauritania	94	34	5	65	1	0	0	1	0	0
33 Senegal	9	35	88	36	1	7	2	22	1	..
34 Afghanistan	..	47	87	46	..	0	13	7	13	..
35 Chad	5	..	92	..	0	..	3	..	0	..
36 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	0	..	99	..	0	..	0	..	0	..
38 Lao PDR	62	..	32	..	0	..	6	..	0	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	31 w	28 w	48 w	20 w	3 w	14 w	15 w	35 w	5 w	11 w
Lower middle-income	29 w	38 w	63 w	34 w	1 w	3 w	7 w	24 w	2 w	..
40 Liberia	72	63	25	36	1	0	3	1	0	..
41 Yemen, PDR	80	92	14	7	2	0	4	0	2	..
42 Indonesia	43	58	53	21	3	3	1	19	0	4
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	9	..	91	..	0	..	0	..	..	..
44 Philippines	11	14	84	26	0	6	6	55	1	7
45 Morocco	40	26	55	27	0	1	5	46	1	18
46 Bolivia	92	90	3	8	0	0	4	2	0	0
47 Zimbabwe	24	23	47	41	6	3	23	34	6	..
48 Nigeria	32	94	65	4	0	0	2	1	0	..
49 Dominican Rep.	10	15	88	56	0	6	2	23	0	..
50 Papua New Guinea	1	54	89	40	0	1	10	5	..	..
51 Côte d'Ivoire	2	6	93	85	1	2	4	7	1	1
52 Honduras	7	7	89	82	0	0	4	10	1	..
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	8	74	72	14	0	0	20	13	15	9
54 Nicaragua	4	1	90	88	0	0	6	10	0	..
55 Thailand	11	4	84	54	0	9	4	33	0	15
56 El Salvador	2	2	81	75	1	2	16	21	6	7
57 Botswana ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Jamaica	28	15	41	19	0	4	31	63	4	..
59 Cameroon	17	50	77	44	3	1	2	5	0	..
60 Guatemala	0	2	86	66	1	2	13	30	4	5
61 Congo, People's Rep.	5	64	32	17	2	1	61	18	0	..
62 Paraguay	0	0	92	81	0	0	8	19	0	0
63 Peru	45	60	54	18	0	3	1	20	0	..
64 Turkey	9	11	89	33	0	5	2	51	1	29
65 Tunisia	31	27	51	13	0	5	19	55	2	28
66 Ecuador	2	54	96	43	0	1	2	2	1	0
67 Mauritius	0	0	100	58	0	2	0	39	0	..
68 Colombia	18	12	75	70	0	1	6	17	2	3
* Data for Taiwan, China are:	2	2	57	7	4	29	37	62	5	18

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

	Percentage share of merchandise exports									
	Fuels, minerals, and metals		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures		(Textiles and clothing) ^a	
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
69 Chile	89	66	7	25	1	3	4	6	0	0
70 Costa Rica	0	1	84	63	1	6	15	30	2	..
71 Jordan	27	21	54	20	11	10	7	49	1	2
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	7	49	83	23	1	3	9	25	7	..
73 Lebanon	14	3	52	32	14	10	19	55	2	..
Upper middle-income	39 w	25 w	39 w	16 w	3 w	19 w	19 w	38 w	6 w	12 w
74 Brazil	9	19	83	41	2	15	7	26	1	3
75 Malaysia	35	26	59	38	2	26	4	10	0	..
76 South Africa ^b	24	40	44	21	3	3	29	36	1	..
77 Mexico	22	49	62	21	1	18	15	12	3	2
78 Uruguay	0	0	95	58	0	2	5	40	2	14
79 Hungary	5	7	25	23	32	35	37	35	9	6
80 Poland	..	20	..	12	..	35	..	33	..	5
81 Portugal	4	5	34	16	3	16	58	64	24	31
82 Yugoslavia	11	7	33	12	24	34	33	47	8	9
83 Panama	35	10	63	77	0	0	2	13	1	4
84 Argentina	1	4	93	73	1	6	5	16	0	2
85 Korea, Rep. of	15	3	25	6	3	33	56	58	27	25
86 Algeria	58	97	38	1	2	0	2	2	0	0
87 Venezuela	97	90	1	1	0	3	2	6	0	..
88 Gabon	50	65	39	22	1	3	10	10	0	..
89 Greece	8	14	78	35	2	3	11	48	3	29
90 Oman	90	92	10	7	0	0	0	1	..	0
91 Trinidad and Tobago	84	64	9	4	0	9	7	23	0	0
92 Israel	6	2	28	11	2	20	63	67	9	6
93 Hong Kong	2	2	11	6	6	21	81	71	43	35
94 Singapore	21	21	44	12	11	38	24	30	6	5
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	88	..	8	..	0	..	4	..	4	..
96 Iraq	95	..	4	..	0	..	1	..	0	..
97 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies	27 w	26 w	51 w	22 w	2 w	14 w	18 w	37 w	6 w	11 w
Oil exporters	58 w	72 w	35 w	12 w	1 w	4 w	6 w	9 w	15 w	17 w
Exporters of manufactures	9 w	8 w	45 w	14 w	6 w	25 w	41 w	54 w	1 w	..
Highly indebted countries	38 w	36 w	51 w	32 w	3 w	11 w	8 w	21 w	1 w	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	33 w	48 w	59 w	40 w	1 w	1 w	7 w	10 w	0 w	..
High-income oil exporters	98 w	88 w	1 w	1 w	1 w	3 w	1 w	8 w	..	..
98 Saudi Arabia	98	90	1	1	1	4	1	5	0	..
99 Kuwait	98	87	1	1	1	4	0	7	0	..
100 United Arab Emirates	99	78	1	4	0	1	0	18	..	..
101 Libya	99	99	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	..
Industrial market economies	9 w	8 w	22 w	12 w	32 w	42 w	37 w	37 w	6 w	4 w
102 Spain	9	9	51	19	10	31	29	42	6	4
103 Ireland	3	2	63	28	5	31	29	39	7	5
104 New Zealand	1	6	94	68	0	6	5	21	0	3
105 Italy	8	4	14	8	30	34	47	54	15	14
106 United Kingdom	7	15	10	9	41	36	41	40	7	4
107 Belgium ^c	13	9	11	12	20	26	55	54	12	7
108 Austria	8	5	16	8	20	32	55	55	12	9
109 Netherlands	12	18	32	25	21	19	35	38	9	4
110 France	8	5	21	19	26	35	45	41	10	5
111 Australia	13	40	73	39	5	6	10	16	1	1
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	7	4	5	6	46	48	42	41	5	5
113 Finland	3	5	40	14	12	28	45	53	2	5
114 Denmark	2	4	55	36	22	25	21	35	4	5
115 Japan	2	1	7	1	31	64	60	34	17	3
116 Sweden	9	6	23	10	35	44	33	40	2	2
117 Canada	28	18	35	18	15	42	22	22	1	1
118 Norway	21	53	28	10	17	18	34	20	2	1
119 United States	8	7	27	17	37	48	28	28	3	2
120 Switzerland	3	3	7	4	30	35	60	59	10	6
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	6	..	76	..	1	..	17	..	0	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	4	..	92	..	0	..	4	..	0	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Textiles and clothing is a subgroup of other manufactures. 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. Structure of merchandise imports

	Percentage share of merchandise imports									
	Food		Fuels		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
Low-income economies	..	10 w	..	6 w	..	6 w	..	30 w	..	48 w
China and India	..	18 w	..	5 w	..	6 w	..	29 w	..	53 w
Other low-income	19 w	14 w	6 w	10 w	5 w	4 w	29 w	32 w	44 w	38 w
1 Ethiopia	6	22	6	15	6	3	37	32	44	28
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	23	20	4	2	14	5	19	33	40	41
4 Nepal	22	10	5	11	14	6	37	22	22	51
5 Bangladesh	..	27	..	6	..	11	..	19	..	37
6 Malawi	15	7	5	7	3	3	21	34	57	50
7 Zaire	18	16	7	3	5	4	33	36	37	41
8 Mali	20	13	6	12	5	2	23	46	47	28
9 Burma	15	6	4	1	5	2	18	43	58	48
10 Mozambique	17	..	8	..	7	..	24	..	45	..
11 Madagascar	19	13	5	15	2	2	25	29	48	41
12 Uganda	7	6	1	7	3	2	38	46	51	38
13 Burundi	16	12	6	5	9	4	15	23	55	56
14 Tanzania	..	4	..	16	..	2	..	30	..	48
15 Togo	15	23	3	8	5	6	31	45	45	17
16 Niger	12	18	6	4	6	11	21	32	55	35
17 Benin	18	16	6	24	7	2	17	17	53	40
18 Somalia	31	15	5	2	8	5	24	47	33	32
19 Central African Rep.	13	16	7	1	2	3	29	38	49	41
20 India	22	10	5	14	14	10	37	22	22	44
21 Rwanda	12	12	7	10	5	8	28	32	49	38
22 China*	..	7	..	1	..	5	..	31	..	56
23 Kenya	10	9	11	15	3	3	34	39	42	34
24 Zambia	9	4	10	12	3	1	33	40	45	42
25 Sierra Leone	17	32	9	10	3	4	30	28	41	26
26 Sudan	23	21	5	9	4	3	21	30	47	37
27 Haiti	25	15	6	3	6	2	14	27	48	53
28 Pakistan	20	18	3	14	5	7	38	32	34	29
29 Lesotho ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Ghana	12	7	4	16	3	3	33	36	48	38
31 Sri Lanka	41	16	8	14	4	2	12	29	34	39
32 Mauritania	9	25	4	7	1	2	56	39	30	27
33 Senegal	36	20	6	16	4	2	15	28	38	34
34 Afghanistan	17	10	4	1	1	1	8	24	69	63
35 Chad	13	17	20	7	3	2	21	32	42	47
36 Guinea	..	12	..	29	..	3	..	25	..	31
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	6	..	7	..	2	..	26	..	58	..
38 Lao PDR	32	..	14	..	1	..	19	..	34	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	15 w	10 w	8 w	11 w	10 w	7 w	28 w	33 w	36 w	43 w
Lower middle-income	16 w	11 w	7 w	11 w	6 w	5 w	30 w	33 w	40 w	40 w
40 Liberia	16	21	8	17	3	3	34	30	39	30
41 Yemen, PDR	19	11	40	55	5	2	10	17	26	15
42 Indonesia	6	4	3	14	2	4	39	39	50	38
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	40	26	6	1	6	2	26	32	21	39
44 Philippines	20	8	10	15	7	5	33	22	30	51
45 Morocco	36	17	5	14	10	14	18	26	31	29
46 Bolivia	19	10	1	1	3	2	35	49	42	39
47 Zimbabwe	13	12	8	6	3	2	31	36	46	43
48 Nigeria	9	11	6	3	3	3	34	35	48	49
49 Dominican Rep.	23	15	10	14	4	4	24	27	40	40
50 Papua New Guinea	23	20	5	9	3	1	25	34	45	36
51 Côte d'Ivoire	18	15	6	7	3	3	28	34	46	41
52 Honduras	11	10	6	17	1	1	26	21	56	51
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	26	22	7	4	12	6	23	29	31	40
54 Nicaragua	12	14	5	9	2	1	30	21	51	54
55 Thailand	6	5	9	12	6	8	31	34	49	40
56 El Salvador	15	15	5	6	4	4	28	20	48	56
57 Botswana ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Jamaica	20	18	9	14	5	4	23	20	43	44
59 Carribeon	11	11	5	1	4	2	28	37	51	49
60 Guatemala	11	7	7	12	2	3	29	27	50	51
61 Congo, People's Rep.	15	19	6	6	1	3	34	27	44	45
62 Paraguay	14	9	14	18	2	7	37	39	33	27
63 Peru	17	13	3	1	5	3	41	48	34	36
64 Turkey	6	4	10	18	10	8	37	34	37	35
65 Tunisia	16	14	6	7	7	12	31	26	41	42
66 Ecuador	10	5	9	2	4	3	33	52	44	38
67 Mauritius	34	23	5	6	3	4	16	20	43	47
68 Colombia	8	8	1	6	10	6	45	40	35	41
* Data for Taiwan, China are:	13	8	5	12	24	15	29	32	29	33

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

Percentage share of merchandise imports

	Food		Fuels		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
69 Chile	20	12	6	9	10	3	35	40	30	37
70 Costa Rica	9	7	5	8	2	3	29	29	54	53
71 Jordan	28	22	6	13	6	4	18	25	42	36
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	22	12	10	23	9	4	16	26	43	36
73 Lebanon	26	..	8	..	8	..	15	..	43	..
Upper middle-income	15 w	10 w	8 w	14 w	12 w	8 w	29 w	32 w	36 w	36 w
74 Brazil	20	15	21	27	9	7	22	25	28	26
75 Malaysia	25	10	12	5	10	4	22	51	32	30
76 South Africa ^a	5	3	5	0	11	4	42	43	37	50
77 Mexico	5	11	2	1	10	8	50	47	33	34
78 Uruguay	7	3	17	21	16	8	24	35	36	32
79 Hungary	12	8	11	20	22	10	27	28	28	34
80 Poland	..	10	..	21	..	9	..	32	..	28
81 Portugal	16	13	8	15	19	9	27	29	30	33
82 Yugoslavia	16	7	6	22	19	12	28	28	32	31
83 Panama	11	10	21	17	2	1	21	26	45	46
84 Argentina	6	7	10	9	21	10	25	31	38	41
85 Korea, Rep. of	15	6	7	16	26	15	13	34	38	30
86 Algeria	26	22	0	1	6	5	15	32	52	41
87 Venezuela	12	14	1	0	5	4	44	45	39	36
88 Gabon	16	21	5	1	2	3	38	37	40	38
89 Greece	15	16	8	17	11	8	35	25	30	34
90 Oman	27	15	19	1	4	3	15	42	34	39
91 Trinidad and Tobago	11	17	50	3	2	5	16	37	22	38
92 Israel	16	9	6	7	12	5	28	34	38	44
93 Hong Kong	25	9	3	3	13	6	13	23	46	59
94 Singapore	23	9	13	20	19	5	14	37	30	30
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	16	..	0	..	6	..	36	..	42	..
96 Iraq	24	..	0	..	7	..	25	..	44	..
97 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies	17 w	10 w	7 w	10 w	10 w	7 w	29 w	32 w	36 w	41 w
Oil exporters	14 w	13 w	6 w	5 w	6 w	5 w	34 w	41 w	40 w	39 w
Exporters of manufactures	22 w	9 w	7 w	11 w	17 w	9 w	23 w	30 w	31 w	42 w
Highly indebted countries	14 w	11 w	7 w	11 w	10 w	7 w	34 w	35 w	35 w	35 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	15 w	12 w	6 w	7 w	4 w	3 w	30 w	34 w	45 w	42 w
High-income oil exporters	20 w	15 w	2 w	2 w	5 w	2 w	32 w	35 w	40 w	45 w
98 Saudi Arabia	29	17	1	1	5	2	27	34	38	46
99 Kuwait	21	17	1	0	7	3	33	38	39	41
100 United Arab Emirates	15	11	3	7	7	3	34	37	41	42
101 Libya	13	15	4	1	3	2	36	33	43	49
Industrial market economies	19 w	10 w	11 w	12 w	19 w	7 w	19 w	33 w	31 w	37 w
102 Spain	19	12	10	19	16	11	27	29	28	29
103 Ireland	18	13	8	8	10	5	25	31	39	43
104 New Zealand	7	6	7	9	10	4	33	39	43	43
105 Italy	24	14	16	17	24	11	15	25	21	32
106 United Kingdom	30	12	11	7	25	8	11	33	23	39
107 Belgium ^b	14	11	9	11	21	9	24	28	32	41
108 Austria	14	6	7	9	13	8	31	34	35	43
109 Netherlands	15	14	10	12	13	6	25	28	37	40
110 France	19	11	15	13	18	7	20	29	27	40
111 Australia	5	5	8	5	10	4	37	43	41	44
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	22	12	8	12	21	9	13	26	35	41
113 Finland	10	6	10	15	12	7	35	36	34	36
114 Denmark	14	11	11	9	11	6	25	31	39	42
115 Japan	22	17	20	31	38	17	9	11	11	24
116 Sweden	12	7	11	11	12	7	30	36	36	39
117 Canada	10	6	7	5	9	5	40	56	34	29
118 Norway	10	6	7	6	12	6	38	40	32	42
119 United States	19	7	10	10	20	5	14	42	36	36
120 Switzerland	16	7	6	6	11	6	24	30	43	51
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	18	..	2	..	2	..	24	..	54	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	29	..	10	..	3	..	15	..	43	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Figures are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland; trade between the component territories is excluded. b. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 14. Origin and destination of manufactured exports

Origin	Destination of manufactured exports (percentage of total)									
	Manufactured exports (millions of dollars)		Industrial market economies		Nonreporting nonmember economies		High-income oil exporters		Developing economies ^a	
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
Low-income economies	2,420 w	32,785 w	56 w	45 w	9 w	3 w	2 w	4 w	33 w	48 w
China and India	1,850 w	27,576 w	55 w	39 w	11 w	5 w	2 w	3 w	32 w	53 w
Other low-income	537 w	4,939 w	58 w	66 w	4 w	4 w	2 w	8 w	37 w	22 w
1 Ethiopia	0	3	67	63	0	21	20	3	13	13
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	1	18	2	34	0	0	0	0	98	66
4 Nepal	13	95	..	65	..	7	..	0	..	28
5 Bangladesh	..	636	..	67	..	4	..	1	..	28
6 Malawi	0	39	3	39	0	0	0	0	97	61
7 Zaire	28	88	93	22	0	0	0	0	7	78
8 Mali	0	57	14	11	8	0	0	0	78	89
9 Burma	1	38	73	43	1	0	0	7	26	51
10 Mozambique	3	..	27	2	5	0	0	9	68	89
11 Madagascar	5	41	80	82	0	5	0	0	20	13
12 Uganda	1	1	7	81	0	0	0	1	93	18
13 Burundi	1	19	0	28	0	0	0	0	99	72
14 Tanzania	23	58	93	36	0	2	0	1	7	12
15 Togo	1	52	37	11	0	1	0	0	62	89
16 Niger	1	7	43	..	0	..	0	..	57	..
17 Benin	1	20	15	82	0	0	0	1	85	18
18 Somalia	4	1	21	65	0	0	2	0	77	33
19 Central African Rep.	14	47	60	9	0	0	0	7	40	93
20 India	828	7,234	55	59	11	10	2	0	32	24
21 Rwanda	0	1	95	93	0	0	0	0	5	7
22 China*	1,021	19,997	..	32	..	3	..	2	..	62
23 Kenya	13	192	23	8	0	0	2	1	75	91
24 Zambia	1	21	14	67	0	0	0	1	86	32
25 Sierra Leone	53	72	99	99	0	0	0	0	1	1
26 Sudan	2	32	78	..	0	..	2	..	20	..
27 Haiti	9	236	..	99	..	0	..	0	..	1
28 Pakistan	190	2,285	40	65	7	4	2	11	52	19
29 Lesotho ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Ghana	7	22	60	40	10	0	0	1	29	60
31 Sri Lanka	5	505	59	89	5	0	0	1	36	10
32 Mauritania	1	9	61	34	0	0	0	0	39	66
33 Senegal	4	185	48	..	0	..	0	..	52	..
34 Afghanistan	11	40	98	..	0	..	0	..	2	..
35 Chad	1	..	6	11	0	0	25	0	69	89
36 Guinea	..	..	..	44	..	0	..	3	..	53
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	1	..	28	..	1	..	0	..	71	..
38 Lao PDR	0	..	13	..	0	..	0	..	87	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	5,475 w	180,631 w	45 w	60 w	22 w	7 w	1 w	3 w	33 w	31 w
Lower middle-income	714 w	23,336 w	38 w	55 w	10 w	2 w	6 w	6 w	36 w	37 w
40 Liberia	4	6	77	60	0	0	0	1	23	39
41 Yemen, PDR	11	3	32	33	0	4	6	2	62	61
42 Indonesia	27	2,961	25	50	2	0	0	4	73	46
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	0	..	..	70	..	0	..	23	..	7
44 Philippines	43	2,808	93	74	0	0	0	1	7	25
45 Morocco	23	1,057	63	53	5	5	0	5	32	36
46 Bolivia	6	11	86	53	0	0	0	0	14	47
47 Zimbabwe	116	365	12	78	2	0	0	0	86	22
48 Nigeria	17	99	85	64	0	0	0	0	15	36
49 Dominican Rep.	3	208	95	87	0	0	0	0	5	13
50 Papua New Guinea	5	61	100	85	0	0	0	0	0	15
51 Côte d'Ivoire	15	289	50	32	0	0	0	0	50	68
52 Honduras	6	91	2	28	0	0	0	0	98	72
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	126	588	20	46	44	30	4	4	32	21
54 Nicaragua	8	37	4	38	0	0	0	0	96	62
55 Thailand	30	3,944	39	60	0	0	0	8	61	32
56 El Salvador	32	170	1	87	0	0	0	0	99	13
57 Botswana ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Jamaica	64	394	93	38	0	0	0	0	7	62
59 Cameroon	6	121	46	47	0	0	0	0	54	52
60 Guatemala	26	366	9	7	0	0	0	0	91	93
61 Congo, People's Rep.	24	134	88	39	1	0	0	0	11	61
62 Paraguay	5	44	93	68	0	0	0	0	7	32
63 Peru	5	573	51	72	0	0	0	0	49	27
64 Turkey	11	4,352	83	57	1	2	0	5	15	35
65 Tunisia	23	1,060	19	70	3	3	5	1	73	26
66 Ecuador	3	68	25	30	0	0	0	0	75	70
67 Mauritius	0	277	16	89	0	0	0	0	84	11
68 Colombia	35	902	43	52	0	1	0	0	57	47
* Data for Taiwan, China are:	187	35,943	47	78	0	0	1	3	52	19

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for 1983, 1984 or 1985.

Origin	Destination of manufactured exports (percentage of total)									
	Manufactured exports (millions of dollars)		Industrial market economies		Nonreporting nonmember economies		High-income oil exporters		Developing economies ^a	
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1986
69 Chile	28	385	38	40	0	..	..	0	62	60
70 Costa Rica	18	404	6	..	0	..	0	..	94	..
71 Jordan	5	298	49	16	0	0	23	22	28	61
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	16	378	5	5	12	66	25	6	59	23
73 Lebanon	29	328	19	..	1	..	61	..	19	..
Upper middle-income	4,878 w	161,213 w	46 w	60 w	23 w	8 w	1 w	3 w	31 w	30 w
74 Brazil	134	9,068	40	56	1	1	0	1	59	42
75 Malaysia	75	4,974	17	69	0	0	2	2	81	29
76 South Africa ^b	443	7,122	94	..	0	..	0	..	6	..
77 Mexico	165	4,859	71	90	0	1	0	0	29	9
78 Uruguay	10	385	71	51	5	2	0	0	24	47
79 Hungary	1,053	6,450	11	23	65	53	0	2	24	22
80 Poland	..	8,188	..	19	..	42	..	2	..	37
81 Portugal	355	5,707	59	91	18	2	0	0	23	7
82 Yugoslavia	617	8,320	24	30	41	44	1	2	35	24
83 Panama	1	49	7	..	0	..	0	..	93	..
84 Argentina	84	1,804	45	37	1	5	0	0	54	58
85 Korea, Rep. of	104	31,931	68	75	0	0	0	5	32	20
86 Algeria	24	147	50	64	2	3	1	0	48	33
87 Venezuela	51	775	59	..	0	..	0	..	41	..
88 Gabon	10	140	72	..	0	..	0	..	28	..
89 Greece	44	3,048	56	75	6	2	9	5	29	18
90 Oman	0	201	..	30	..	0	..	51	..	19
91 Trinidad and Tobago	28	340	78	78	0	0	0	0	22	22
92 Israel	281	6,052	67	71	1	0	0	0	31	29
93 Hong Kong	995	32,645	71	60	0	0	1	2	28	38
94 Singapore	338	14,672	9	55	0	1	3	4	88	40
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	58	..	61	..	0	..	10	..	28	..
96 Iraq	8	..	24	..	1	..	13	..	63	..
97 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies	7,984 w	214,337 w	47 w	56 w	19 w	7 w	2 w	3 w	32 w	32 w
Oil exporters	610 w	11,240 w	52 w	..	11 w	..	3 w	..	34 w	..
Exporters of manufactures	6,083 w	177,532 w	42 w	54 w	24 w	8 w	1 w	2 w	34 w	33 w
Highly indebted countries	1,318 w	32,115 w	43 w	..	20 w	..	0 w	..	38 w	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	366 w	3,160 w	55 w	34 w	1 w	0 w	0 w	0 w	44 w	57 w
High-income oil exporters	115 w	4,498 w	30 w	..	0 w	..	21 w	..	49 w	..
98 Saudi Arabia	19	1,818	31	..	0	..	17	..	52	..
99 Kuwait	17	849	18	..	0	..	33	..	49	..
100 United Arab Emirates	0	1,831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Libya	7	0	57	..	0	..	0	..	43	..
Industrial market economies	86,373 w	1,151,136 w	67 w	74	2 w	2 w	1 w	2 w	30 w	22 w
102 Spain	382	19,742	57	71	9	3	0	2	34	24
103 Ireland	203	8,773	82	94	0	0	0	1	17	5
104 New Zealand	53	1,595	90	73	0	0	0	0	10	26
105 Italy	5,587	85,724	68	75	3	3	2	3	27	19
106 United Kingdom	11,346	80,544	61	72	2	1	1	5	36	22
107 Belgium ^c	4,823	54,342	86	85	1	1	0	1	13	12
108 Austria	1,204	19,622	67	77	12	6	0	1	21	15
109 Netherlands	3,586	46,197	81	85	2	1	1	1	17	12
110 France	7,139	90,495	64	72	2	2	1	2	33	24
111 Australia	432	4,784	57	48	0	0	0	1	43	51
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	15,764	217,471	76	78	2	3	1	1	22	17
113 Finland	815	13,188	63	66	23	24	0	1	14	10
114 Denmark	967	12,334	79	80	3	2	0	1	17	17
115 Japan	7,704	203,896	47	62	3	2	2	3	49	33
116 Sweden	2,685	31,196	82	85	3	2	0	1	15	12
117 Canada	2,973	53,509	88	94	0	0	0	0	12	6
118 Norway	734	6,825	78	69	2	1	0	1	20	30
119 United States	17,833	162,838	58	63	0	0	1	2	40	35
120 Switzerland	2,646	34,997	75	75	2	2	1	2	22	20
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	36	..	3	..	0	..	0	..	97	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	27	..	27	..	68	..	0	..	5	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Includes unallocable data. 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 15. Balance of payments and reserves

	<i>Current account balance</i> <i>(millions of dollars)</i>		<i>External financing requirement</i> <i>(millions of dollars)</i>		<i>Receipts of workers' remittances</i> <i>(millions of dollars)</i>		<i>Net direct private investment</i> <i>(millions of dollars)</i>		<i>Gross international reserves</i>		
	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	<i>Millions of dollars</i>		<i>In months of import coverage</i>
									1970	1986	
Low-income economies									3,223 t	33,624 t	4.2 w
China and India									1,023 t	26,898 t	5.5 w
Other low-income									2,200 t	67,27 t	2.2 w
1 Ethiopia	-32	5 ^a	-43	-289 ^a	..	..	4	..	72	332	3.6
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	9	-124 ^a	-21	-297 ^a	18	150 ^a	0	..	36	238	4.4
4 Nepal	8 ^a	-112	-16 ^a	-182	..	..	..	..	94	146	3.2
5 Bangladesh	-114 ^a	-538	-234 ^a	-1,084	..	586	..	2	..	430	1.9
6 Malawi	-35	-57 ^a	-46	-84 ^a	..	..	9	..	29	30	1.0
7 Zaire	-64	-397	-141	-580	2	..	42	5	189	451	2.1
8 Mali	-2	-148	-22	-282	6	45	..	4	1	31	0.7
9 Burma	-63	-210 ^a	-81	-310 ^a	..	..	..	..	98	131	2.0
10 Mozambique	..	-363	..	-576	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
11 Madagascar	10	-127 ^a	-42	-127 ^a	..	..	10	..	37	115	2.0
12 Uganda	20	0 ^a	19	-25 ^a	..	..	4	0 ^a	57	29	0.6
13 Burundi	2 ^a	-38 ^a	-8 ^a	-86 ^a	..	..	0 ^a	6 ^a	15	76	3.0
14 Tanzania	-36	-514	-37	-533	..	5	..	..	65	61	0.7
15 Togo	3	-105	-14	-181	..	9	0	13	35	337	7.0
16 Niger	0	-6	-32	-154	..	..	0	..	19	193	4.8
17 Benin	-1	-125 ^a	-21	-151 ^a	2	35 ^a	7	..	16	8	0.3
18 Somalia	-6	-87	-18	-347	..	..	5	0	21	20	0.5
19 Central African Rep.	-12	-86	-24	-188	..	..	1	-1	1	70	2.3
20 India	-386 ^a	-3,604 ^a	-592 ^a	-3,874 ^a	113 ^a	2,000 ^a	..	208 ^a	1,023	10,480	6.0
21 Rwanda	7	-69	-12	-186	1	2	0	18	8	162	4.5
22 China	-81 ^a	-7,034	-81 ^a	-7,158	..	208	..	1,425	..	16,417	5.2
23 Kenya	-49	-42 ^a	-86	-42 ^a	..	..	14	..	220	445	2.5
24 Zambia	108	-302	107	-323	..	..	-297	..	515	71	0.8
25 Sierra Leone	-16	-36	-20	-68	..	..	8	..	39	14	0.7
26 Sudan	-42	-430 ^a	-43	-842 ^a	..	..	..	..	22	59	0.4
27 Haiti	2	-70	-5	-173	17	109	3	5	4	23	0.5
28 Pakistan	-667	-788	-705	-1,286	86	2,632	23	159	195	1,465	2.2
29 Lesotho	19 ^a	-9	0 ^a	-64	29 ^a	..	..	4	..	60	1.8
30 Ghana	-68	-43	-76	-166	..	1	68	4	43	624	7.1
31 Sri Lanka	-59	-417	-71	-592	3	324	0	29	43	377	1.8
32 Mauritania	-5	-185	-13	-300	1	2	1	3	3	52	0.9
33 Senegal	-16	-284 ^a	-66	-284 ^a	3	..	5	-2 ^a	22	21	0.2
34 Afghanistan	..	-556	..	-748	..	..	..	..	49	636	5.6
35 Chad	2	-64	-33	-253	..	1	1	31	2	20	0.6
36 Guinea	..	-40	..	-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	..	..
Middle-income economies									15,738 t	126,940 t	3.3 w
Lower middle-income									4,927 t	39,263 t	3.0 w
40 Liberia	-16 ^a	51	-27 ^a	-11	..	..	28 ^a	-6	..	3	0.1
41 Yemen, PDR	-4	-190	-4	-208	60	283	..	..	59	154	3.0
42 Indonesia	-310	-4,004	-376	-4,099	..	71	83	258	160	5,265	3.1
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	-34 ^a	-126	-52 ^a	-326	45 ^a	566	..	5	..	432	5.1
44 Philippines	-48	996	-138	790	..	163	-29	127	255	2,611	3.9
45 Morocco	-124	-210	-161	-370	63	1,395	20	1	142	487	1.1
46 Bolivia	4	-400 ^a	2	-482 ^a	..	0	-76	10 ^a	46	492	5.4
47 Zimbabwe	-14 ^a	-42 ^a	-13 ^a	-91 ^a	..	..	..	..	59	316	2.4
48 Nigeria	-368	370	-412	375	..	..	205	195	224	1,350	2.5
49 Dominican Rep.	-102	-119	-103	-148	25	241	72	50	32	383	2.5
50 Papua New Guinea	-89 ^a	-141	-239 ^a	-353	..	..	..	91	..	450	3.7
51 Côte d'Ivoire	-38	-110 ^a	-73	-110 ^a	..	..	31	29	119	37	0.2
52 Honduras	-64	-155	-68	-271	..	..	8	30	20	118	1.1
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	-148	-6,373 ^a	-452	-6,742 ^a	29	2,600 ^a	..	1,208 ^a	165	1,780	1.2
54 Nicaragua	-40	-742 ^a	-43	-823 ^a	..	..	15	..	49	..	..
55 Thailand	-250	249	-296	88	..	..	43	262	911	3,777	3.8
56 El Salvador	9	39 ^a	7	-223 ^a	..	126	4	12	64	353	3.0
57 Botswana	-31	169	-37	68	..	..	6	90	..	1,198	15.0
58 Jamaica	-153	0 ^a	-149	0 ^a	29	92	161	2 ^a	139	98	0.7
59 Cameroon	-30	59 ^a	-47	59 ^a	..	10	16	50 ^a	81	71	0.3
60 Guatemala	-8	-11	-8	-36	..	..	29	67	79	566	5.3
61 Congo, People's Rep.	-45 ^a	-595	-53 ^a	-659	1 ^a	..	30 ^a	22	9	11	0.1
62 Paraguay	-16	-359	-19	-369	..	0	4	32	18	460	4.5
63 Peru	202	-1,055	146	-1,151	..	..	-70	22	339	2,265	6.0
64 Turkey	-44	-1,528	-57	-1,774	273	1,634	58	125	440	2,966	2.5
65 Tunisia	-53	-657 ^a	-88	-698 ^a	29	320 ^a	16	159 ^a	60	378	1.2
66 Ecuador	-113	-613	-122	-658	..	..	89	70	76	806	3.0
67 Mauritius	8	99	5	79	..	..	2	7	46	151	2.2
68 Colombia	-293	423	-333	413	6	175	39	673	207	3,481	6.1
* Data for Taiwan, China are:	1	16,217	2	16,210	..	..	61	260	627	48,489	19.6

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

	Current account balance (millions of dollars)		External financing requirement (millions of dollars)		Receipts of workers' remittances (millions of dollars)		Net direct private investment (millions of dollars)		Gross international reserves		
	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	Millions of dollars		In months of import coverage 1986
									1970	1986	
69 Chile	-91	-1,091	-95	-1,135	..	..	-79	57	392	2,949	5.5
70 Costa Rica	-74	-100	-77	-191	..	..	26	62	16	550	4.0
71 Jordan	-20	-42	-130	-671	..	1,182	..	21	258	854	2.9
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	-69	-464 ^a	-72	-1,028 ^a	7	293	..	..	57	357	0.9
73 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	4,093	..
Upper middle-income									10,811 t	87,677 t	3.4 w
74 Brazil	-837	-4,930 ^a	-861	-4,930 ^a	..	2	407	350 ^a	1,190	6,754	2.7
75 Malaysia	8	-295	2	-309	..	..	94	528	667	6,942	5.0
76 South Africa	-1,215	3,125	-1,253	3,114	..	..	318	-16	1,057	2,254	1.5
77 Mexico	-1,068	-1,270	-1,098	-1,470	..	..	323	905	756	6,674	3.1
78 Uruguay	-45	91	-55	66	..	..	..	-5	186	1,500	11.8
79 Hungary	-25	-1,287	-25	-1,287	..	..	..	..	..	3,979	3.9
80 Poland	..	-1,109	..	-1,109	..	..	..	-6	..	882	0.6
81 Portugal	-158 ^a	1,121	-158 ^a	929	523 ^a	2,529	15 ^a	239	1,565	9,336	9.6
82 Yugoslavia	-372	1,097	-378	1,099	441	3,721	..	..	143	2,189	1.4
83 Panama	-64	441	-79	320	..	..	33	-4	16	170	0.4
84 Argentina	-163	-2,864	-160	-2,864	..	..	11	573	682	4,427	4.5
85 Korea, Rep. of	-623	4,617	-706	4,606	..	..	66	325	610	3,444	1.1
86 Algeria	-125	-2,224	-163	-2,240	211	309	45	290	352	3,843	3.9
87 Venezuela	-104	-2,011	-98	-1,990	..	..	-23	16	1,047	10,917	10.0
88 Gabon	-3	-958	-15	-980	..	0	-1	114	15	131	0.8
89 Greece	-422	-1,676	-424	-3,068	333	942	50	471	318	2,812	2.8
90 Oman	..	-966	..	-966	..	39	..	138	13	1,081	3.6
91 Trinidad and Tobago	-109	-441	-104	-421	3	0	83	-22	43	495	2.8
92 Israel	-562	1,262	-766	-2,939	..	..	40	-39	452	5,057	3.9
93 Hong Kong	225 ^a	1,552 ^a	225 ^a	1,552 ^a	..	..	..	282 ^a	..	..	..
94 Singapore	-572	478	-585	492	..	..	93	582	1,012	12,939	5.4
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	-507	..	-511	..	..	..	25	..	217	..	..
96 Iraq	105	..	104	..	..	..	24	..	472	..	..
97 Romania	..	1,489	..	1,489	..	..	..	..	..	1,851	1.9
Developing economies									18,961 t	160,565 t	3.5 w
Oil exporters									3,685 t	32,780 t	3.5 w
Exporters of manufactures									5,994 t	73,329 t	3.6 w
Highly indebted countries									5,958 t	47,588 t	3.9 w
Sub-Saharan Africa									2,020 t	6,787 t	2.1 w
High-income oil exporters									2,475 t	37,664 t	7.2 w
98 Saudi Arabia	71	-10,360	152	-7,408	..	..	20	964	670	20,120	6.3
99 Kuwait	853 ^a	6,160	918 ^a	6,342	..	..	..	-288	209	6,494	8.6
100 United Arab Emirates	75 ^a	6,486 ^a	68 ^a	2,616 ^a	..	..	4 ^a	..	..	3,689	5.7
101 Libya	645	1,890	758	1,890	..	..	139	-316	1,596	7,360	11.1
Industrial market economies									72,868 t	610,996 t	3.5 w
102 Spain	79	4,102	79	4,500	469	1,180	179	3,057	1,851	20,548	5.7
103 Ireland	-198	-450	-228	-1,859	..	..	32	161	698	3,377	2.4
104 New Zealand	-232	-1,299	-222	-1,239	40	345	137	101	258	3,780	4.9
105 Italy	902	3,961	1,385	6,948	446	1,205	498	-2,917	5,547	46,049	4.5
106 United Kingdom	1,913	-1,392	2,316	1,825	..	..	-190	-8,378	2,918	25,853	1.5
107 Belgium	717	3,586	904	4,363	154	479	140	-990	2,947	18,900	2.3
108 Austria	-75	133	-73	178	13	267	104	-41	1,806	14,427	4.5
109 Netherlands	-483	4,686	-511	5,665	..	..	-15	-2,198	3,362	28,368	3.6
110 France	-204	2,922	18	5,768	130	320	248	-2,116	5,199	63,450	4.2
111 Australia	-777	-9,652	-682	-9,503	..	..	778	-114	1,709	10,347	3.2
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	853	37,357	1,899	45,551	..	..	-290	-8,121	13,879	88,941	4.3
113 Finland	-239	-887	-232	-660	..	..	-41	-419	455	2,535	1.5
114 Denmark	-544	-4,313	-510	-4,146	..	..	75	..	488	5,601	2.0
115 Japan	1,980	85,831	2,160	87,301	..	..	-260	-14,250	4,876	51,727	3.6
116 Sweden	-265	3,795	-160	4,651	..	..	-104	-2,300	775	8,923	2.6
117 Canada	1,056	-6,723	739	-6,854	..	..	566	-1,824	4,733	10,961	1.2
118 Norway	-242	-4,440	-200	-3,777	..	12	32	-107	813	12,987	4.8
119 United States	2,330	-141,460	4,680	-127,450	..	..	-6,130	-3,000	15,237	139,884	3.4
120 Switzerland	72	4,525	114	4,427	..	93	..	383	5,317	54,339	9.5
Nonreporting nonmembers									..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. World Bank estimates.

Table 16. Total external debt

	<i>Long-term debt</i> (millions of dollars)				<i>Use of IMF credit</i> (millions of dollars)		<i>Short-term debt</i> (millions of dollars)		<i>Total external debt</i> (millions of dollars)	
	<i>Public and publicly guaranteed</i>		<i>Private nonguaranteed</i>		1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986
	1970	1986	1970	1986						
Low-income economies										
China and India										
Other low-income										
1 Ethiopia	169	1,989	0	0	0	66	..	83	..	2,139
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	21	616	0	0	0	0	..	49	..	665
4 Nepal	3	711	0	0	0	15	..	21	..	747
5 Bangladesh	0	7,282	0	0	0	461	..	125	..	7,868
6 Malawi	122	910	0	0	0	124	..	80	..	1,114
7 Zaire	311	5,430	..	..	0	786	..	318	..	..
8 Mali	238	1,566	0	0	9	85	..	65	..	1,716
9 Burma	106	3,664	0	0	17	47	..	55	..	3,766
10 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	..
11 Madagascar	90	2,635	0	0	0	184	..	80	..	2,899
12 Uganda	138	929	0	0	0	229	..	35	..	1,193
13 Burundi	7	528	0	0	8	0	..	23	..	551
14 Tanzania	250	3,650	15	0	0	45	..	260	..	3,955
15 Togo	40	882	0	0	0	81	..	87	..	1,050
16 Niger	32	1,026	..	224	0	88	..	121	..	1,460
17 Benin	41	781	0	0	0	0	..	109	..	890
18 Somalia	77	1,415	0	0	0	145	..	20	..	1,580
19 Central African Rep.	24	393	0	0	0	33	..	27	..	453
20 India	8,018	31,913	100	2,598	10	4,274	..	2,303	..	41,088
21 Rwanda	2	412	0	0	3	0	..	27	..	439
22 China	..	17,193	0	0	0	731	..	4,800	..	22,724
23 Kenya	319	3,438	88	263	0	431	..	372	..	4,504
24 Zambia	623	3,575	30	0	0	825	..	900	..	5,300
25 Sierra Leone	60	459	0	0	0	72	..	59	..	590
26 Sudan	307	7,057	0	0	31	740	..	475	..	8,272
27 Haiti	40	585	0	0	2	67	..	46	..	698
28 Pakistan	3,064	11,764	5	30	45	1,036	..	790	..	13,620
29 Lesotho	8	182	0	0	0	0	..	4	..	186
30 Ghana	494	1,413	0	0	46	748	..	224	..	2,385
31 Sri Lanka	317	3,448	..	96	79	286	..	289	..	4,119
32 Mauritania	27	1,637	0	0	0	36	..	88	..	1,761
33 Senegal	100	2,456	31	15	0	247	..	272	..	2,990
34 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	15	0	..	..	..	..
35 Chad	32	172	0	0	3	9	..	7	..	187
36 Guinea	312	1,421	0	0	3	25	..	69	..	1,516
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies										
Lower middle-income										
40 Liberia	158	1,002	0	0	4	251	..	50	..	1,303
41 Yemen, PDR	1	1,927	0	0	0	7	..	125	..	2,059
42 Indonesia	2,443	31,901	461	3,828	139	51	..	6,309	..	42,090
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	4	2,052	0	0	0	8	..	249	..	2,308
44 Philippines	625	19,828	919	1,794	69	1,173	..	5,378	..	28,172
45 Morocco	712	14,610	..	..	28	1,026	..	2,189	..	..
46 Bolivia	482	3,523	11	555	6	145	..	397	..	4,619
47 Zimbabwe	233	1,712	..	46	0	234	..	489	..	2,481
48 Nigeria	452	21,496	115	50	0	0	..	330	..	21,876
49 Dominican Rep.	212	2,609	141	146	7	304	..	241	..	3,301
50 Papua New Guinea	36	1,147	173	1,095	0	0	..	62	..	2,304
51 Côte d'Ivoire	255	6,500	11	2,955	0	623	..	787	..	10,865
52 Honduras	90	2,342	19	125	0	98	..	298	..	2,863
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,713	22,788	0	947	49	31	..	4,790	..	28,556
54 Nicaragua	147	5,343	0	0	8	0	..	1,027	..	6,370
55 Thailand	324	11,023	402	3,108	0	988	..	2,840	..	17,959
56 El Salvador	88	1,463	88	83	7	43	..	90	..	1,680
57 Botswana	17	355	0	0	0	0	..	3	..	358
58 Jamaica	160	2,993	822	64	0	678	..	147	..	3,882
59 Cameroon	131	2,267	9	505	0	0	..	761	..	3,533
60 Guatemala	106	2,187	14	119	0	70	..	225	..	2,601
61 Congo, People's Rep.	124	2,861	0	0	0	12	..	662	..	3,534
62 Paraguay	112	1,752	0	86	0	0	..	122	..	1,960
63 Peru	856	11,049	1,799	1,337	10	728	..	2,189	..	15,303
64 Turkey	1,843	23,309	42	503	74	1,085	..	6,911	..	31,808
65 Tunisia	541	5,001	0	250	13	183	..	553	..	5,987
66 Ecuador	193	7,919	49	59	14	486	..	490	..	8,953
67 Mauritius	32	427	0	22	0	158	..	38	..	644
68 Colombia	1,299	11,437	283	1,585	55	0	..	1,597	..	14,619

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

	Long-term debt (millions of dollars)				Use of IMF credit (millions of dollars)		Short-term debt (millions of dollars)		Total external debt (millions of dollars)	
	Public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed		1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986
	1970	1986	1970	1986						
69 Chile	2,067	15,109	501	2,821	2	1,331	..	1,480	..	20,741
70 Costa Rica	134	3,582	112	306	0	172	..	392	..	4,453
71 Jordan	119	3,079	0	0	0	70	..	985	..	4,134
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	232	3,060	0	0	10	0	..	1,290	..	4,350
73 Lebanon	64	211	0	0	0	0	..	240	..	451
Upper middle-income										
74 Brazil	3,421	82,523	1,706	14,641	0	4,501	..	9,010	..	110,675
75 Malaysia	390	16,759	50	2,891	0	0	..	..	..	..
76 South Africa	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	..
77 Mexico	3,196	74,962	2,770	16,100	0	4,060	..	6,600	..	101,722
78 Uruguay	269	2,759	29	43	18	395	..	573	..	3,770
79 Hungary	..	13,567	0	0	0	1,031	..	2,620	..	17,218
80 Poland	..	35,200	..	0	0	0	..	1,438	..	36,638
81 Portugal	485	13,929	85	641	0	700	..	1,389	..	16,658
82 Yugoslavia	1,199	13,174	854	4,781	0	2,069	..	1,340	..	21,364
83 Panama	194	3,439	0	0	0	353	..	1,010	..	4,802
84 Argentina	1,880	38,453	3,291	4,559	0	2,741	..	3,155	..	48,908
85 Korea, Rep. of	1,840	29,108	175	5,196	0	1,549	..	9,256	..	45,109
86 Algeria	937	14,777	0	0	0	0	..	3,152	..	17,929
87 Venezuela	728	24,485	236	7,934	0	0	..	1,472	..	33,891
88 Gabon	91	1,095	0	0	0	34	..	440	..	1,568
89 Greece	905	15,015	388	1,659	0	0	..	4,188	..	20,862
90 Oman	0	2,501	0	0	0	0	..	496	..	2,997
91 Trinidad and Tobago	101	1,154	0	0	0	0	..	273	..	1,427
92 Israel	2,274	15,938	361	4,470	13	0	..	3,367	..	23,775
93 Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	..
94 Singapore	152	2,120	248	..	0	0	..	268	..	..
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	..
96 Iraq	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	..
97 Romania	..	5,309	0	0	0	714	..	617	..	6,639
Developing economies										
Oil exporters										
Exporters of manufactures										
Highly indebted countries										
Sub-Saharan Africa										
High-income oil exporters										
98 Saudi Arabia										
99 Kuwait										
100 United Arab Emirates										
101 Libya										
Industrial market economies										
102 Spain										
103 Ireland										
104 New Zealand										
105 Italy										
106 United Kingdom										
107 Belgium										
108 Austria										
109 Netherlands										
110 France										
111 Australia										
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.										
113 Finland										
114 Denmark										
115 Japan										
116 Sweden										
117 Canada										
118 Norway										
119 United States										
120 Switzerland										
Nonreporting nonmembers										
121 Albania										
122 Angola										
123 Bulgaria										
124 Cuba										
125 Czechoslovakia										
126 German Dem. Rep.										
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.										
128 Mongolia										
129 USSR										

Table 17. Flow of public and private external capital

	Disbursements (millions of dollars)				Repayment of principal (millions of dollars)				Net flow ^a (millions of dollars)			
	Public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed		Public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed		Public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed	
	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986
Low-income economies												
China and India												
Other low-income												
1 Ethiopia	28	321	0	0	15	125	0	0	13	195	0	0
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	2	94	0	0	2	23	0	0	0	71	0	0
4 Nepal	1	142	0	0	2	18	0	0	-2	124	0	0
5 Bangladesh	0	976	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	814	0	0
6 Malawi	40	119	0	0	3	72	0	0	37	47	0	0
7 Zaire	32	233	..	..	28	142	..	..	3	92	..	..
8 Mali	23	173	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	150	0	0
9 Burma	22	379	0	0	13	159	0	0	9	220	0	0
10 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Madagascar	11	191	0	0	5	51	0	0	5	141	0	0
12 Uganda	27	80	0	0	4	16	0	0	23	63	0	0
13 Butundi	2	103	0	0	0	19	0	0	1	84	0	0
14 Tanzania	51	185	..	..	10	43	..	..	40	142	..	..
15 Togo	4	88	0	0	2	86	0	0	3	2	0	0
16 Niger	12	142	..	66	2	55	..	29	11	87	..	37
17 Benin	2	69	0	0	1	36	0	0	1	33	0	0
18 Somalia	4	125	0	0	1	54	0	0	4	71	0	0
19 Central African Rep.	2	76	0	0	3	9	0	0	-1	67	0	0
20 India	931	3,642	25	849	355	1,582	25	773	576	2,061	0	76
21 Rwanda	0	74	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	61	0	0
22 China	0	6,890	0	0	0	1,367	0	0	0	5,522	0	0
23 Kenya	34	582	..	..	17	256	..	..	17	327	..	..
24 Zambia	351	233	..	..	35	69	..	..	316	164	..	..
25 Sierra Leone	8	25	0	0	10	10	0	0	-3	14	0	0
26 Sudan	52	189	0	0	22	24	0	0	30	165	0	0
27 Haiti	4	43	0	0	4	11	0	0	1	32	0	0
28 Pakistan	489	1,113	3	19	113	708	1	15	377	405	2	4
29 Lesotho	0	22	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	12	0	0
30 Ghana	43	209	0	0	14	60	0	0	29	149	0	0
31 Sri Lanka	66	501	0	8	29	164	0	6	36	337	0	2
32 Mauritania	5	212	0	0	3	46	0	0	1	166	0	0
33 Senegal	19	390	1	5	5	111	3	3	14	279	-2	2
34 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad	6	20	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	18	0	0
36 Guinea	90	118	0	0	11	84	0	0	80	34	0	0
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies												
Lower middle-income												
40 Liberia	8	43	0	0	12	13	0	0	-4	30	0	0
41 Yemen, PDR	1	557	0	0	0	77	0	0	1	480	0	0
42 Indonesia	441	4,311	195	550	59	2,385	61	532	383	1,926	134	18
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	4	213	0	0	0	57	0	0	4	156	0	0
44 Philippines	141	1,208	276	110	74	620	186	125	67	588	90	-15
45 Morocco	168	1,353	..	..	37	699	..	..	131	653	..	..
46 Bolivia	55	299	3	0	17	74	2	0	38	225	1	0
47 Zimbabwe	..	287	..	..	5	222	..	..	-5	66	..	..
48 Nigeria	56	1,253	25	0	38	1,233	30	0	18	20	-5	0
49 Dominican Rep.	38	190	22	0	7	122	20	4	31	68	2	-4
50 Papua New Guinea	43	99	111	279	0	83	20	204	43	16	91	75
51 Côte d'Ivoire	78	347	..	..	28	253	..	..	49	93	..	..
52 Honduras	29	207	10	18	3	80	3	29	26	127	7	-11
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	397	1,550	..	310	309	1,034	..	146	88	516	..	164
54 Nicaragua	44	531	0	0	16	11	0	0	28	520	0	0
55 Thailand	51	1,302	169	587	23	1,192	107	850	28	110	62	-262
56 El Salvador	8	144	24	0	6	115	16	21	2	30	8	-21
57 Botswana	6	31	0	0	0	17	0	0	6	14	0	0
58 Jamaica	15	218	165	7	6	216	164	10	9	2	1	-2
59 Cameroon	29	274	11	207	5	179	2	246	24	95	9	-40
60 Guatemala	37	147	6	15	20	134	2	3	17	14	4	12
61 Congo, People's Rep.	20	519	0	0	6	232	0	0	15	286	0	0
62 Paraguay	15	225	0	0	7	109	0	18	8	115	0	-18
63 Peru	148	476	240	35	100	262	233	105	48	214	7	-70
64 Turkey	329	3,563	1	180	129	1,866	3	79	200	1,697	-2	102
65 Tunisia	89	765	0	50	47	507	0	46	42	258	0	4
66 Ecuador	41	1,071	7	3	16	206	11	34	26	865	-4	-31
67 Mauritius	2	61	0	7	1	36	0	3	1	25	0	4
68 Colombia	254	2,594	0	169	75	924	59	152	179	1,670	-59	17

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

	Disbursements (millions of dollars)				Repayment of principal (millions of dollars)				Net flow ^a (millions of dollars)			
	Public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed		Public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed		Public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed	
	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986
69 Chile	408	1,000	247	162	165	271	41	163	243	729	206	-1
70 Costa Rica	30	169	30	20	21	182	20	15	9	-13	10	5
71 Jordan	15	608	0	0	3	360	0	0	12	247	0	0
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	60	471	0	0	31	211	0	0	29	261	0	0
73 Lebanon	12	38	0	0	2	16	0	0	10	22	0	0
Upper middle-income												
74 Brazil	892	3,170	900	0	256	2,342	200	722	637	828	700	-722
75 Malaysia	45	1,300	12	901	47	1,055	9	803	-2	244	3	97
76 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Mexico	772	3,762	603	1,700	475	2,517	542	1,990	297	1,245	61	-290
78 Uruguay	37	144	13	0	47	85	4	18	-10	59	9	-18
79 Hungary	..	3,895	0	0	..	2,832	0	0	..	1,064	0	0
80 Poland	..	1,118	0	0	..	1,346	0	0	..	-228	0	0
81 Portugal	18	1,885	20	85	63	1,938	22	103	-45	-53	-1	-18
82 Yugoslavia	179	463	465	190	170	934	204	310	9	-471	261	-120
83 Panama	68	213	0	0	24	145	0	0	44	68	0	0
84 Argentina	482	2,303	424	300	344	1,434	428	534	139	869	-4	-234
85 Korea, Rep. of	444	3,235	32	1,666	198	4,664	7	2,699	246	-1,428	25	-1,033
86 Algeria	308	3,430	0	0	34	3,905	0	0	274	-475	0	0
87 Venezuela	226	134	67	0	42	1,332	25	594	184	-1,198	41	-594
88 Gabon	26	252	0	0	9	148	0	0	17	105	0	0
89 Greece	163	2,512	144	217	61	1,090	37	215	102	1,423	107	2
90 Oman	0	790	0	0	0	223	0	0	0	567	0	0
91 Trinidad and Tobago	8	109	0	0	10	136	0	0	-2	-27	0	0
92 Israel	411	658	123	550	26	835	36	574	385	-177	87	-24
93 Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Singapore	61	447	..	..	6	247	..	..	55	200	..	..
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Romania	..	745	0	0	..	1,060	0	0	..	-314	0	0
Developing economies												
Oil exporters												
Exporters of manufactures												
Highly indebted countries												
Sub-Saharan Africa												
High-income oil exporters												
98 Saudi Arabia												
99 Kuwait												
100 United Arab Emirates												
101 Libya												
Industrial market economies												
102 Spain												
103 Ireland												
104 New Zealand												
105 Italy												
106 United Kingdom												
107 Belgium												
108 Austria												
109 Netherlands												
110 France												
111 Australia												
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.												
113 Finland												
114 Denmark												
115 Japan												
116 Sweden												
117 Canada												
118 Norway												
119 United States												
120 Switzerland												
Nonreporting nonmembers												
121 Albania												
122 Angola												
123 Bulgaria												
124 Cuba												
125 Czechoslovakia												
126 German Dem. Rep.												
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.												
128 Mongolia												
129 USSR												

a. Disbursements less repayments of principal may not equal net flow, because of rounding.

Table 18. Total external public and private debt and debt service ratios

	<i>Total long-term debt disbursed and outstanding</i>				<i>Total interest payments on long-term debt (millions of dollars)</i>		<i>Total long-term debt service as percentage of:</i>			
	<i>Millions of dollars</i>		<i>As percentage of GNP</i>		<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>GNP</i>		<i>Exports of goods and services</i>	
	<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>			<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>
Low-income economies										
China and India										
Other low-income										
1 Ethiopia	169	1,989	9.5	35.7	6	52	1.2	3.2	11.3	25.8
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	21	616	6.5	41.8	0	12	0.6	2.3	6.5	14.8
4 Nepal	3	711	0.3	27.7	0	13	0.3	1.2	3.1	9.4
5 Bangladesh	0	7,282	0.0	47.5	0	108	0.0	1.8	0.0	25.1
6 Malawi	122	910	43.2	78.6	4	36	2.3	9.4	7.8	40.1
7 Zaire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Mali	238	1,566	69.6	95.7	0	13	0.1	2.1	1.0	14.2
9 Burma	106	3,664	4.9	45.3	3	88	0.7	3.0	12.2	55.4
10 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Madagascar	90	2,635	10.4	105.6	2	63	0.8	4.5	3.7	27.7
12 Uganda	138	929	7.3	26.8	5	13	0.5	0.8	2.9	6.5
13 Burundi	7	528	3.1	44.2	0	12	0.3	2.6	2.3	19.0
14 Tanzania	265	3,650	20.7	81.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Togo	40	882	16.0	93.7	1	42	0.9	13.6	3.0	32.5
16 Niger	..	1,251	..	62.0	..	49	..	6.6	..	40.3
17 Benin	41	781	15.1	56.5	0	22	0.6	4.2	2.2	28.8
18 Somalia	77	1,415	24.4	54.4	0	18	0.3	2.0	1.8	62.1
19 Central African Rep.	24	393	13.4	41.6	1	9	1.8	1.9	5.3	9.6
20 India	8,118	34,511	15.2	15.1	204	1,359	1.1	1.6	27.3	24.6
21 Rwanda	2	439	0.9	23.9	0	5	0.1	1.0	1.2	7.6
22 China	..	17,193	..	6.3	..	1,014	..	0.9	..	7.8
23 Kenya	406	3,700	26.3	55.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Zambia	653	3,575	37.5	240.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Sierra Leone	60	459	14.3	37.0	3	4	3.1	1.2	10.7	8.2
26 Sudan	307	7,057	15.3	95.9	13	32	1.7	0.8	10.7	7.7
27 Haiti	40	585	10.3	27.4	0	7	1.0	0.9	7.5	6.0
28 Pakistan	3,069	11,794	30.6	36.0	77	358	1.9	3.3	23.7	27.2
29 Lesotho	8	182	7.8	33.4	0	4	0.3	2.5	2.7	4.2
30 Ghana	494	1,413	21.9	25.6	12	28	1.2	1.8	5.5	10.8
31 Sri Lanka	317	3,544	16.1	55.4	12	121	2.1	4.6	10.9	18.4
32 Mauritania	27	1,637	13.9	210.0	0	31	1.8	9.9	3.3	17.4
33 Senegal	131	2,471	15.5	69.6	2	99	1.1	6.0	4.0	20.2
34 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad	32	172	9.9	..	0	2	0.9	..	4.0	2.2
36 Guinea	312	1,421	47.1	70.4	4	19	2.2	3.6	..	..
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies										
Lower middle-income										
40 Liberia	158	1,002	39.3	99.0	6	15	4.3	2.7	8.1	6.4
41 Yemen, PDR	1	1,927	..	189.7	0	22	..	9.8	0.0	74.6
42 Indonesia	2,904	35,729	29.9	49.7	45	2,363	1.7	7.3	13.9	33.1
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	4	2,052	1.6	41.1	0	42	0.0	2.0	0.0	59.6
44 Philippines	1,544	21,622	21.8	72.2	44	1,092	4.3	6.1	23.0	21.3
45 Morocco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Bolivia	493	4,078	47.2	90.9	7	132	2.5	4.6	12.6	30.4
47 Zimbabwe	..	1,758	..	33.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
48 Nigeria	567	21,876	5.7	45.0	28	391	1.0	3.3	7.1	23.4
49 Dominican Rep.	353	2,756	26.1	55.5	13	182	2.9	6.2	15.2	21.7
50 Papua New Guinea	209	2,242	33.4	93.1	10	140	4.8	17.7	29.1	35.8
51 Côte d'Ivoire	266	9,455	19.5	106.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Honduras	109	2,467	15.6	72.4	4	117	1.4	6.6	5.0	22.0
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,713	23,735	22.5	58.8	56	766	4.8	4.8	38.0	23.8
54 Nicaragua	147	5,343	19.5	198.2	7	21	3.0	1.2	10.5	12.9
55 Thailand	726	14,130	11.1	35.2	33	1,031	2.5	7.7	13.9	25.4
56 El Salvador	176	1,547	17.3	40.2	9	75	3.1	5.5	12.1	20.8
57 Botswana	17	355	21.2	36.2	0	27	0.6	4.5	0.9	4.3
58 Jamaica	982	3,057	73.1	147.5	63	219	17.4	21.4	43.5	32.7
59 Cameroon	141	2,772	13.0	25.4	5	185	1.0	5.6	4.0	22.8
60 Guatemala	120	2,306	6.5	31.7	7	156	1.6	4.0	8.2	24.3
61 Congo, People's Rep.	124	2,861	46.5	152.1	3	79	3.4	16.5	11.5	39.8
62 Paraguay	112	1,838	19.2	51.5	3	90	1.8	6.1	11.7	25.2
63 Peru	2,655	12,386	38.1	50.5	162	332	7.1	2.8	40.0	20.5
64 Turkey	1,885	23,812	15.0	42.3	44	1,564	1.4	6.2	22.7	32.4
65 Tunisia	541	5,251	38.6	61.5	18	304	4.7	10.0	19.7	30.7
66 Ecuador	242	7,977	14.8	74.4	10	648	2.2	8.3	14.1	33.9
67 Mauritius	32	449	14.3	33.4	2	29	1.4	5.1	3.2	7.7
68 Colombia	1,582	13,022	22.5	41.7	59	970	2.8	6.5	19.0	31.5

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

	Total long-term debt disbursed and outstanding				Total interest payments on long-term debt (millions of dollars)		Total long-term debt service as percentage of:			
	Millions of dollars		As percentage of GNP		1970	1986	GNP		Exports of goods and services	
	1970	1986	1970	1986			1970	1986	1970	1986
69 Chile	2,568	17,930	32.1	120.1	104	1,515	3.9	13.1	24.4	37.1
70 Costa Rica	246	3,889	25.3	97.8	14	217	5.7	10.4	19.9	28.9
71 Jordan	119	3,079	22.9	68.9	2	180	0.9	12.1	3.6	28.7
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	232	3,060	10.8	17.7	6	87	1.7	1.7	11.3	15.6
73 Lebanon	64	211	4.2	..	1	12	0.2	..	..	..
Upper middle-income										
74 Brazil	5,128	97,164	12.2	37.6	135	7,516	0.9	4.1	12.5	41.8
75 Malaysia	440	19,650	10.8	77.0	25	1,394	2.0	12.7	4.5	20.0
76 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Mexico	5,966	91,062	17.0	76.1	283	7,737	3.7	10.2	44.3	51.5
78 Uruguay	298	2,802	12.5	47.1	17	253	2.9	6.0	23.6	22.3
79 Hungary	..	13,567	..	59.6	..	1,112	..	17.3	..	35.9
80 Poland	..	35,200	..	48.5	..	1,264	..	3.6	..	18.5
81 Portugal	570	14,570	9.2	52.2	34	1,241	1.9	11.8	8.8	32.9
82 Yugoslavia	2,053	17,955	15.0	27.8	104	1,492	3.5	4.2	19.7	17.8
83 Panama	194	3,439	19.5	66.5	7	322	3.1	9.0	7.7	7.6
84 Argentina	5,171	43,012	23.2	51.7	338	3,698	5.0	6.8	51.7	64.1
85 Korea, Rep. of	2,015	34,304	22.5	36.1	76	2,896	3.1	10.8	20.4	24.4
86 Algeria	937	14,777	19.3	24.8	10	1,250	0.9	8.7	3.9	54.8
87 Venezuela	964	32,419	8.7	66.9	53	2,257	1.1	8.6	4.2	37.4
88 Gabon	91	1,095	28.7	37.1	3	61	3.7	7.1	5.6	17.5
89 Greece	1,293	16,674	12.7	42.5	63	1,213	1.6	6.4	14.7	31.9
90 Oman	0	2,501	0.0	38.3	0	172	0.0	6.0	..	11.3
91 Trinidad and Tobago	101	1,154	13.3	24.0	6	92	2.1	4.8	4.6	13.2
92 Israel	2,635	20,408	47.9	72.1	34	1,790	1.7	11.3	6.8	27.5
93 Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Romania	..	5,309	..	..	..	543	..	..	..	11.9
Developing economies										
Oil exporters										
Exporters of manufactures										
Highly indebted countries										
Sub-Saharan Africa										
High-income oil exporters										
98 Saudi Arabia										
99 Kuwait										
100 United Arab Emirates										
101 Libya										
Industrial market economies										
102 Spain										
103 Ireland										
104 New Zealand										
105 Italy										
106 United Kingdom										
107 Belgium										
108 Austria										
109 Netherlands										
110 France										
111 Australia										
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.										
113 Finland										
114 Denmark										
115 Japan										
116 Sweden										
117 Canada										
118 Norway										
119 United States										
120 Switzerland										
Nonreporting nonmembers										
121 Albania										
122 Angola										
123 Bulgaria										
124 Cuba										
125 Czechoslovakia										
126 German Dem. Rep.										
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.										
128 Mongolia										
129 USSR										

Note: Public and private debt includes public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed debt; data are shown only when they are available for all categories.

Table 19. External public debt and debt service ratios

	<i>External public debt outstanding and disbursed</i>				<i>Interest payments on external public debt (millions of dollars)</i>		<i>Debt service as percentage of:</i>			
	<i>Millions of dollars</i>		<i>As percentage of GNP</i>		<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>GNP</i>		<i>Exports of goods and services</i>	
	<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>			<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>
Low-income economies	..	121,205 t	..	19.2 w	..	3,846 t	..	1.5 w	..	14.1 w
China and India	..	49,106 t	..	9.8 w	..	2,129 t	..	1.0 w	..	11.1 w
Other low-income	7,373 t	72,100 t	16.6 w	54.4 w	204 t	1,718 t	1.3 w	3.3 w	7.6 w	20.9 w
1 Ethiopia	169	1,989	9.5	35.7	6	52	1.2	3.2	11.3	25.8
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	21	616	6.5	41.8	0	12	0.6	2.3	6.5	14.8
4 Nepal	3	711	0.3	27.7	0	13	0.3	1.2	3.1	9.4
5 Bangladesh	0	7,282	0.0	47.5	0	108	0.0	1.8	0.0	25.1
6 Malawi	122	910	43.2	78.6	4	36	2.3	9.4	7.8	40.1
7 Zaire	311	5,430	9.1	96.8	9	228	1.1	6.6	4.4	18.2
8 Mali	238	1,566	69.6	95.7	0	13	0.1	2.1	1.0	14.2
9 Burma	106	3,664	4.9	45.3	3	88	0.7	3.0	12.2	55.4
10 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Madagascar	90	2,635	10.4	105.6	2	63	0.8	4.5	3.7	27.7
12 Uganda	138	929	7.3	26.8	5	13	0.5	0.8	2.9	6.5
13 Burundi	7	528	3.1	44.2	0	12	0.3	2.6	2.3	19.0
14 Tanzania	250	3,650	19.5	81.6	7	26	1.3	1.5	5.3	15.3
15 Togo	40	882	16.0	93.7	1	42	0.9	13.6	3.0	32.5
16 Niger	32	1,026	5.0	50.9	1	37	0.4	4.6	4.0	27.9
17 Benin	41	781	15.1	56.5	0	22	0.6	4.2	2.2	28.8
18 Somalia	77	1,415	24.4	54.4	0	18	0.3	2.0	1.8	62.1
19 Central African Rep.	24	393	13.4	41.6	1	9	1.8	1.9	5.3	9.6
20 India	8,018	31,913	15.0	14.0	198	1,115	1.0	1.2	25.8	17.9
21 Rwanda	2	412	0.9	22.4	0	5	0.1	1.0	1.2	7.6
22 China	..	17,193	..	6.3	..	1,014	..	0.9	..	7.8
23 Kenya	319	3,438	20.6	51.6	13	174	1.9	6.5	5.9	22.5
24 Zambia	623	3,575	35.7	240.5	29	55	3.7	8.3	6.4	16.8
25 Sierra Leone	60	459	14.3	37.0	3	4	3.1	1.2	10.7	8.2
26 Sudan	307	7,057	15.3	95.9	13	32	1.7	0.8	10.7	7.7
27 Haiti	40	585	10.3	27.4	0	7	1.0	0.9	7.5	6.0
28 Pakistan	3,064	11,764	30.6	35.9	77	355	1.9	3.2	23.6	26.8
29 Lesotho	8	182	7.8	33.4	0	4	0.3	2.5	2.7	4.2
30 Ghana	494	1,413	21.9	25.6	12	28	1.2	1.8	5.5	10.8
31 Sri Lanka	317	3,448	16.1	53.9	12	113	2.1	4.3	10.9	17.5
32 Mauritania	27	1,637	13.9	210.0	0	31	1.8	9.9	3.3	17.4
33 Senegal	100	2,456	11.9	69.2	2	98	0.8	5.9	2.9	19.9
34 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad	32	172	9.9	21.2	0	2	0.9	0.4	4.0	2.2
36 Guinea	312	1,421	47.1	70.4	4	19	2.2	3.6	..	..
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	34,068 w	654,432 w	12.2 w	42.2 w	1,299 w	43,639 w	1.6 w	5.6 w	9.8 w	20.8 w
Lower middle-income	16,006 w	247,863 w	15.2 w	51.9 w	491 w	12,931 w	1.7 w	5.6 w	10.7 w	24.1 w
40 Liberia	158	1,002	39.3	99.0	6	15	4.3	2.7	8.1	6.4
41 Yemen, PDR	1	1,927	..	189.7	0	22	..	9.8	0.0	74.6
42 Indonesia	2,443	31,901	25.2	44.4	24	2,047	0.9	6.2	7.0	27.8
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	4	2,052	1.6	41.1	0	42	0.0	2.0	0.0	59.6
44 Philippines	625	19,828	8.8	66.2	26	962	1.4	5.3	7.5	18.3
45 Morocco	712	14,610	18.2	103.9	24	742	1.6	10.2	8.7	40.4
46 Bolivia	482	3,523	46.1	78.5	7	87	2.2	3.6	11.3	23.7
47 Zimbabwe	233	1,712	15.7	32.4	5	117	0.7	6.4	2.3	22.3
48 Nigeria	452	21,496	4.5	44.2	20	391	0.6	3.3	4.3	23.4
49 Dominican Rep.	212	2,609	15.7	52.5	4	171	0.8	5.9	4.4	20.6
50 Papua New Guinea	36	1,147	5.8	47.6	1	66	0.2	6.2	1.3	12.5
51 Côte d'Ivoire	255	6,500	18.7	73.4	12	532	2.9	8.9	7.1	23.3
52 Honduras	90	2,342	12.9	68.7	3	111	0.8	5.6	2.9	18.5
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,713	22,788	22.5	56.4	56	703	4.8	4.3	38.0	21.3
54 Nicaragua	147	5,343	19.5	198.2	7	21	3.0	1.2	10.5	12.9
55 Thailand	324	11,023	4.9	27.4	16	751	0.6	4.8	3.3	16.1
56 El Salvador	88	1,463	8.6	38.1	4	67	1.0	4.7	3.7	18.0
57 Botswana	17	355	21.2	36.2	0	27	0.6	4.5	0.9	4.3
58 Jamaica	160	2,993	11.9	144.4	9	215	1.1	20.8	2.8	31.7
59 Cameroon	131	2,267	12.1	20.8	4	121	0.8	2.7	3.2	11.2
60 Guatemala	106	2,187	5.7	30.1	6	147	1.4	3.9	7.4	23.4
61 Congo, People's Rep.	124	2,861	46.5	152.1	3	79	3.4	16.5	11.5	39.8
62 Paraguay	112	1,752	19.2	49.1	3	88	1.8	5.5	11.7	22.9
63 Peru	856	11,049	12.3	45.0	44	229	2.1	2.0	11.6	14.4
64 Turkey	1,843	23,309	14.7	41.4	42	1,529	1.4	6.0	22.0	31.3
65 Tunisia	541	5,001	38.6	58.6	18	286	4.7	9.3	19.7	28.5
66 Ecuador	193	7,919	11.8	73.9	7	640	1.4	7.9	8.7	32.3
67 Mauritius	32	427	14.3	31.8	2	28	1.4	4.8	3.2	7.3
68 Colombia	1,299	11,437	18.5	36.6	44	871	1.7	5.7	11.7	27.6

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

	<i>External public debt outstanding and disbursed</i>				<i>Interest payments on external public debt (millions of dollars)</i>		<i>Debt service as percentage of:</i>			
	<i>Millions of dollars</i>		<i>As percentage of GNP</i>		<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>GNP</i>		<i>Exports of goods and services</i>	
	<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>			<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1986</i>
69 Chile	2,067	15,109	25.8	101.2	78	1,350	3.0	10.9	19.1	30.8
70 Costa Rica	134	3,582	13.8	90.1	7	196	2.9	9.5	10.0	26.3
71 Jordan	119	3,079	22.9	68.9	2	180	0.9	12.1	3.6	28.7
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	232	3,060	10.8	17.7	6	87	1.7	1.7	11.3	15.6
73 Lebanon	64	211	4.2	..	1	12	0.2	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	18,062 w	406,569 w	10.4 w	37.9 w	808 w	30,708 w	1.5 w	5.6 w	9.2 w	19.7 w
74 Brazil	3,421	82,523	8.2	31.9	135	6,066	0.9	3.3	12.5	33.2
75 Malaysia	390	16,759	9.5	65.7	22	1,173	1.7	8.7	3.8	13.7
76 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Mexico	3,196	74,962	9.1	62.6	216	6,237	2.0	7.3	23.6	36.8
78 Uruguay	269	2,759	11.3	46.4	16	249	2.7	5.6	21.7	20.9
79 Hungary	..	13,567	..	59.6	..	1,112	..	17.3	..	35.9
80 Poland	..	35,200	..	48.5	..	1,264	..	3.6	..	18.5
81 Portugal	485	13,929	7.8	49.9	29	1,205	1.5	11.3	6.8	31.5
82 Yugoslavia	1,199	13,174	8.8	20.4	72	1,052	1.8	3.1	10.0	12.9
83 Panama	194	3,439	19.5	66.5	7	322	3.1	9.0	7.7	7.6
84 Argentina	1,880	38,453	8.4	46.2	121	3,182	2.1	5.5	21.6	52.2
85 Korea, Rep. of	1,840	29,108	20.6	30.6	71	2,332	3.0	7.4	19.5	16.7
86 Algeria	937	14,777	19.3	24.8	10	1,250	0.9	8.7	3.9	54.8
87 Venezuela	728	24,485	6.6	50.5	40	1,764	0.7	6.4	2.9	27.7
88 Gabon	91	1,095	28.7	37.1	3	61	3.7	7.1	5.6	17.5
89 Greece	905	15,015	8.9	38.2	41	1,082	1.0	5.5	9.3	27.5
90 Oman	0	2,501	0.0	38.3	0	172	0.0	6.0	..	11.3
91 Trinidad and Tobago	101	1,154	13.3	24.0	6	92	2.1	4.8	4.6	13.2
92 Israel	2,274	15,938	41.3	56.3	13	1,355	0.7	7.7	2.8	18.9
93 Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Singapore	152	2,120	7.9	11.8	6	174	0.6	2.3	0.6	1.4
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Romania	..	5,309	..	..	..	543	..	..	..	11.9
Developing economies	49,458 w	775,637 w	13.1 w	35.5 w	1,700 w	47,485 w	1.5 w	4.4 w	10.1 w	20.0 w
Oil exporters	10,341 w	211,266 w	12.2 w	47.6 w	396 w	13,642 w	1.7 w	6.2 w	12.0 w	30.5 w
Exporters of manufactures	..	260,276 w	..	22.7 w	..	17,254 w	..	3.1 w	..	14.0 w
Highly indebted countries	17,926 w	354,401 w	10.2 w	45.8 w	877 w	24,764 w	1.6 w	5.0 w	12.4 w	29.5 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,336 w	82,360 w	13.1 w	57.4 w	166 w	2,404 w	1.1 w	4.3 w	5.3 w	19.3 w
High-income oil exporters										
98 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies										
102 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonreporting nonmembers										
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 20. Terms of external public borrowing

	Commitments (millions of dollars)		Average interest rate (percent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)		Public loans with variable interest rates, as a percentage of public debt	
	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986
Low-income economies	..	<i>19,695 t</i>	..	<i>5.1 w</i>	..	<i>24 w</i>	..	<i>6 w</i>	..	<i>11.3 w</i>
China and India	..	<i>11,958 t</i>	..	<i>5.9 w</i>	..	<i>18 w</i>	..	<i>5 w</i>	..	<i>18.6 w</i>
Other low-income	<i>2,680 t</i>	<i>7,737 t</i>	<i>3.2 w</i>	<i>3.7 w</i>	<i>28 w</i>	<i>32 w</i>	<i>9 w</i>	<i>8 w</i>	<i>0.2 w</i>	<i>6.2 w</i>
1 Ethiopia	21	257	4.4	2.0	32	35	7	7	0.0	4.1
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	9	59	2.3	2.4	36	31	8	7	0.0	0.4
4 Nepal	17	209	2.8	1.0	27	42	6	9	0.0	1.3
5 Bangladesh	0	783	0.0	1.1	0	41	0	10	0.0	0.1
6 Malawi	14	118	3.8	3.2	29	27	6	8	0.0	4.9
7 Zaire	258	446	6.5	5.2	12	26	4	6	0.0	12.9
8 Mali	34	143	1.1	1.4	25	36	9	9	0.0	0.3
9 Burma	50	193	4.1	2.8	16	33	5	9	0.0	0.3
10 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Madagascar	23	239	2.3	2.3	39	37	9	9	0.0	6.6
12 Uganda	12	0	3.8	0.0	28	0	6	0	0.0	0.3
13 Burundi	1	67	2.9	1.0	5	31	2	8	0.0	1.3
14 Tanzania	284	196	1.2	1.0	39	48	11	10	1.6	4.1
15 Togo	3	38	4.5	2.8	17	27	4	7	0.0	5.1
16 Niger	19	206	1.2	1.1	40	39	8	9	0.0	14.9
17 Benin	7	45	1.8	5.2	32	19	7	5	0.0	5.4
18 Somalia	2	97	0.0	1.2	3	44	3	9	0.0	0.0
19 Central African Rep.	7	88	2.0	2.2	36	37	8	8	0.0	0.0
20 India	954	5,761	2.5	5.1	34	22	8	5	0.0	10.8
21 Rwanda	9	137	0.8	1.3	50	42	10	9	0.0	0.0
22 China	..	<i>6,197</i>	..	<i>6.7</i>	..	<i>14</i>	..	<i>4</i>	..	<i>33.1</i>
23 Kenya	50	327	2.6	6.3	37	20	8	5	0.1	3.6
24 Zambia	557	188	4.2	4.8	27	31	9	7	0.0	16.0
25 Sierra Leone	25	37	2.9	0.5	27	16	6	5	10.6	0.6
26 Sudan	95	271	1.8	1.4	17	34	9	8	0.0	13.4
27 Haiti	5	40	4.8	2.1	10	41	1	10	0.0	1.7
28 Pakistan	951	2,084	2.8	6.6	31	26	12	6	0.0	5.2
29 Lesotho	0	40	5.5	3.0	28	31	2	7	0.0	0.0
30 Ghana	57	141	2.1	3.1	37	44	10	9	0.0	0.0
31 Sri Lanka	81	543	3.0	4.1	26	33	5	9	0.0	8.7
32 Mauritania	7	227	6.0	2.3	11	27	3	7	0.0	3.5
33 Senegal	7	396	3.8	3.2	23	29	7	8	0.0	7.2
34 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad	10	55	5.7	0.9	8	48	1	11	0.0	0.2
36 Guinea	68	67	2.9	0.9	13	46	5	10	0.0	11.9
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	<i>9,274 t</i>	<i>51,796 t</i>	<i>6.1 w</i>	<i>7.6 w</i>	<i>17 w</i>	<i>14 w</i>	<i>5 w</i>	<i>5 w</i>	<i>3.6 w</i>	<i>53.3 w</i>
Lower middle-income	<i>3,978 t</i>	<i>23,542 t</i>	<i>4.7 w</i>	<i>7.3 w</i>	<i>21 w</i>	<i>16 w</i>	<i>6 w</i>	<i>5 w</i>	<i>1.7 w</i>	<i>35.1 w</i>
40 Liberia	12	19	6.7	0.0	19	29	5	8	0.0	12.3
41 Yemen, PDR	63	92	0.0	1.4	21	19	11	5	0.0	0.0
42 Indonesia	520	3,930	2.6	7.2	34	16	9	6	0.0	24.5
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	9	196	4.1	4.4	5	21	3	5	0.0	3.4
44 Philippines	171	1,029	0.0	6.0	0	23	0	6	0.8	51.8
45 Morocco	187	1,132	4.6	6.7	20	20	3	6	0.0	34.8
46 Bolivia	24	266	1.9	3.7	47	22	4	6	0.0	23.6
47 Zimbabwe	..	200	..	5.5	..	18	..	4	0.0	28.6
48 Nigeria	65	1,018	6.0	8.6	14	18	4	5	2.7	54.5
49 Dominican Rep.	20	86	2.4	5.5	28	17	5	6	0.0	28.4
50 Papua New Guinea	91	160	6.4	6.9	22	15	8	3	0.0	38.2
51 Côte d'Ivoire	70	591	5.8	7.0	19	17	5	5	9.0	47.2
52 Honduras	23	165	4.1	6.6	30	29	7	8	0.0	17.6
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	704	1,389	6.0	8.8	19	23	8	10	0.0	2.1
54 Nicaragua	23	160	7.1	4.0	18	17	4	4	0.0	26.6
55 Thailand	106	1,746	6.8	6.2	19	16	4	6	0.0	33.5
56 El Salvador	12	108	4.7	3.1	23	39	6	9	0.0	8.3
57 Botswana	38	43	0.6	6.8	39	20	10	6	0.0	10.4
58 Jamaica	24	183	6.0	6.6	16	16	3	4	0.0	20.4
59 Cameroon	42	247	4.7	7.9	29	15	8	4	0.0	5.0
60 Guatemala	50	120	3.7	5.4	26	22	6	6	10.3	31.2
61 Congo, People's Rep.	32	899	2.8	10.6	17	8	6	2	0.0	31.3
62 Paraguay	14	80	5.7	7.9	25	14	6	4	0.0	15.2
63 Peru	125	290	7.4	7.4	11	12	3	3	0.0	35.7
64 Turkey	484	4,451	3.6	7.4	19	12	5	4	0.9	28.9
65 Tunisia	144	716	3.5	6.9	27	16	6	5	0.0	17.6
66 Ecuador	78	1,090	6.2	7.4	20	13	4	4	0.0	72.1
67 Mauritius	14	128	0.0	7.1	24	17	2	5	6.0	17.6
68 Colombia	363	1,540	6.0	8.5	21	14	5	3	0.0	43.8

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

	Commitments (millions of dollars)		Average interest rate (percent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)		Public loans with variable interest rates, as a percentage of public debt	
	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986
69 Chile	361	754	6.8	8.6	12	19	3	4	0.0	82.6
70 Costa Rica	58	148	5.6	7.8	28	21	6	5	7.5	57.8
71 Jordan	35	272	3.8	7.3	12	13	5	3	0.0	19.8
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	14	264	4.4	5.3	9	15	2	4	0.0	1.1
73 Lebanon	7	31	2.9	4.8	22	13	1	3	0.0	11.9
Upper middle-income	5,296 t	28,254 t	7.1 w	7.8 w	14 w	12 w	4 w	4 w	4.1 w	64.4 w
74 Brazil	1,436	2,650	6.7	8.7	14	13	3	3	11.8	69.4
75 Malaysia	84	2,550	6.1	6.7	19	14	5	4	0.0	52.2
76 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Mexico	858	3,595	7.9	8.4	12	14	3	4	5.7	79.7
78 Uruguay	71	154	7.9	8.5	12	13	3	3	0.7	69.1
79 Hungary ^a	..	3,584	..	7.8	..	9	..	7	..	69.1
80 Poland	..	1,333	..	5.3	..	6	..	3	..	61.7
81 Portugal	59	2,035	4.3	7.9	17	9	4	5	0.0	46.4
82 Yugoslavia	199	13	7.1	9.5	17	9	6	4	3.3	66.7
83 Panama	111	142	6.1	8.5	15	15	4	4	0.0	60.2
84 Argentina	494	1,291	7.3	8.9	12	12	3	3	0.0	83.7
85 Korea, Rep. of	691	3,390	5.8	7.5	19	13	6	4	1.1	45.3
86 Algeria	306	2,149	6.4	7.5	10	9	2	2	2.8	29.3
87 Venezuela	198	638	7.8	8.5	8	20	2	6	2.6	92.7
88 Gabon	33	115	5.1	7.7	11	15	2	5	0.0	7.4
89 Greece	246	2,557	7.2	7.5	9	8	4	5	3.5	63.0
90 Oman	..	612	..	7.8	..	9	..	5	0.0	30.7
91 Trinidad And Tobago	3	91	7.4	7.5	10	10	1	2	0.0	49.8
92 Israel	438	575	10.0	9.5	13	13	4	3	0.0	0.4
93 Hong Kong	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Singapore	69	264	6.9	9.2	18	12	4	6	0.0	18.9
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Romania	..	456	..	9.3	..	28	..	7	..	36.6
Developing economies	12,908 t	71,490 t	5.2 w	6.9 w	20 w	16 w	6 w	5 w	2.3 w	46.8 w
Oil exporters	2,852 t	16,036 t	6.1 w	8.0 w	18 w	14 w	5 w	5 w	4.0 w	54.4 w
Exporters of manufactures	..	26,318 t	..	7.0 w	..	14 w	..	5 w	..	49.3 w
Highly indebted countries	4,781 t	16,382 t	6.6 w	8.0 w	14 w	16 w	3 w	4 w	5.5 w	68.7 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,880 t	7,144 t	3.7 w	5.4 w	26 w	25 w	8 w	6 w	1.5 w	24.9 w
High-income oil exporters										
98 Saudi Arabia										
99 Kuwait										
100 United Arab Emirates										
101 Libya										
Industrial market economies										
102 Spain										
103 Ireland										
104 New Zealand										
105 Italy										
106 United Kingdom										
107 Belgium										
108 Austria										
109 Netherlands										
110 France										
111 Australia										
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.										
113 Finland										
114 Denmark										
115 Japan										
116 Sweden										
117 Canada										
118 Norway										
119 United States										
120 Switzerland										
Nonreporting nonmembers										
121 Albania										
122 Angola										
123 Bulgaria										
124 Cuba										
125 Czechoslovakia										
126 German Dem. Rep.										
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.										
128 Mongolia										
129 USSR										

a. Includes debt in convertible currencies only.

Table 21. Official development assistance from OECD & OPEC members

	<i>Amount</i>									
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 ^a
OECD	<i>Millions of US dollars</i>									
103 Ireland	0	0	9	32	47	32	33	37	58	51
104 New Zealand	0	4	73	75	68	64	56	57	73	..
105 Italy	60	151	202	683	846	841	1,168	1,126	2,424	..
106 United Kingdom	472	491	916	1,745	1,720	1,523	1,346	1,456	1,667	1,887
107 Belgium	102	122	394	583	508	460	436	426	516	692
108 Austria	10	21	41	180	239	167	188	258	202	196
109 Netherlands	70	206	686	1,688	1,501	1,205	1,264	1,150	1,747	2,094
110 France	752	937	2,100	4,082	3,856	3,664	3,421	3,807	4,876	..
111 Australia	119	216	578	704	928	821	854	789	817	618
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	456	603	1,706	3,543	3,124	3,129	2,646	2,827	3,651	4,454
113 Finland	2	9	58	118	155	171	207	239	350	..
114 Denmark	13	72	267	555	515	470	540	526	842	855
115 Japan	244	463	1,205	3,529	3,190	3,955	4,439	3,939	5,761	..
116 Sweden	38	144	662	1,090	1,089	813	800	861	1,167	1,337
117 Canada	96	362	950	1,042	1,240	1,424	1,663	1,634	1,606	1,880
118 Norway	11	50	236	593	675	713	641	671	921	..
119 United States	4,023	3,125	4,139	7,179	8,246	8,359	8,684	9,294	9,395	..
120 Switzerland	12	34	118	263	262	332	293	310	424	532
Total	6,480	7,008	14,339	27,683	28,210	28,143	28,678	29,407	36,497	..
OECD	<i>As percentage of donor GNP</i>									
103 Ireland	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.19	0.25	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.32	0.28
104 New Zealand	0.00	0.06	0.51	0.35	0.25	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.30	..
105 Italy	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.27	0.26	0.50	..
106 United Kingdom	0.48	0.40	0.42	0.39	0.32	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.28
107 Belgium	0.63	0.47	0.68	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.57	0.50
108 Austria	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.24	0.32	0.24	0.27	0.37	0.27	0.17
109 Netherlands	0.36	0.62	0.84	0.99	0.96	0.83	0.91	0.85	1.20	0.98
110 France	0.76	0.62	0.66	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.62	0.71	0.82	..
111 Australia	0.50	0.56	0.60	0.47	0.51	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.43	0.33
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.40	0.35	0.41	0.43	0.41	0.44	0.38	0.42	0.50	0.40
113 Finland	0.02	0.08	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.39	0.44	0.58	..
114 Denmark	0.13	0.47	0.76	0.82	0.83	0.81	0.95	0.91	1.30	0.87
115 Japan	0.28	0.23	0.24	0.31	0.26	0.32	0.35	0.29	0.37	..
116 Sweden	0.18	0.43	0.98	0.92	0.93	0.78	0.80	0.87	1.06	0.84
117 Canada	0.19	0.44	0.58	0.41	0.42	0.45	0.49	0.46	0.44	0.46
118 Norway	0.16	0.47	0.89	1.12	1.14	1.22	1.09	1.12	1.43	..
119 United States	0.57	0.31	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22	..
120 Switzerland	0.09	0.15	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.37	0.30
OECD	<i>National currencies</i>									
103 Ireland (millions of pounds)	0	0	4	15	33	26	30	35	43	34
104 New Zealand (millions of dollars)	0	3	53	75	82	88	85	110	143	..
105 Italy (billions of lire)	38	94	132	585	1,144	1,277	2,051	2,150	3,614	..
106 United Kingdom (millions of pounds)	169	205	414	751	985	1,005	1,007	1,134	1,137	1,151
107 Belgium (millions of francs)	5,100	6,090	14,491	17,057	23,197	23,516	25,200	25,313	23,037	25,835
108 Austria (millions of schillings)	260	538	711	2,326	4,079	2,998	3,764	5,336	3,084	2,478
109 Netherlands (millions of guilders)	253	746	1,735	3,356	4,009	3,439	4,056	3,820	4,280	4,242
110 France (millions of francs)	3,713	5,205	9,001	17,250	25,340	27,924	29,903	34,204	33,774	..
111 Australia (millions of dollars)	106	193	423	632	841	877	942	1,028	1,168	882
112 Germany, Fed. Rep. (millions of deutsche marks)	1,824	2,206	4,198	6,440	7,581	7,989	7,530	8,323	7,928	8,009
113 Finland (millions of markkaa)	6	38	213	438	745	954	1,242	1,483	1,775	..
114 Denmark (millions of kroner)	90	541	1,533	3,126	4,291	4,301	5,589	5,568	6,813	5,848
115 Japan (billions of yen)	88	167	358	800	795	939	1,054	940	971	..
116 Sweden (millions of kronor)	197	743	2,749	4,609	6,844	6,236	6,617	7,411	8,312	8,477
117 Canada (millions of dollars)	104	379	967	1,219	1,529	1,754	2,154	2,231	2,232	2,493
118 Norway (millions of kroner)	79	354	1,232	2,927	4,358	5,201	5,230	5,767	6,807	..
119 United States (millions of dollars)	4,023	3,125	4,139	7,179	8,246	8,359	8,684	9,294	9,395	..
120 Switzerland (millions of francs)	52	147	305	440	533	697	688	761	763	793
OECD	<i>Summary</i>									
ODA (billions of US dollars, nominal prices)	6.48	7.01	14.34	27.68	28.21	28.14	28.68	29.41	36.50	..
ODA as percentage of GNP	0.47	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.39	..
ODA (billions of US dollars, constant 1980 prices)	21.03	18.68	22.68	27.68	28.63	28.39	28.92	29.17	30.42	..
GNP (trillions of US dollars, nominal prices)	1.37	2.08	3.93	7.42	8.06	8.11	8.44	8.74	9.42	..
GDP deflator ^b	0.31	0.38	0.63	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.20	..

	<i>Amount</i>									
	1976	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
OPEC	<i>Millions of US dollars</i>									
48 Nigeria	80	27	29	35	143	58	35	51	45	52
86 Algeria	11	39	281	81	55	129	37	52	52	50
87 Venezuela	109	96	110	135	92	125	142	90	32	85
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	751	231	-20	-72	-141	-193	10	52	-129	40
96 Iraq	123	123	658	864	207	52	-10	-22	-27	-40
98 Saudi Arabia	2,791	5,250	3,941	5,682	5,514	3,854	3,259	3,194	2,630	3,575
99 Kuwait	706	1,001	971	1,140	1,163	1,161	997	1,020	771	715
100 United Arab Emirates	1,028	889	968	1,118	805	406	351	88	71	72
101 Libya	98	132	145	376	257	44	144	24	149	31
Qatar	180	95	282	277	246	139	20	10	9	3
Total OAPEC	4,937	7,529	7,246	9,538	8,247	5,785	4,798	4,366	3,655	4,406
Total OPEC	5,877	7,883	7,365	9,636	8,341	5,775	4,985	4,559	3,603	4,583
OPEC	<i>As percentage of donor GNP</i>									
48 Nigeria	0.19	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08
86 Algeria	0.07	0.16	0.94	0.22	0.13	0.27	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.09
87 Venezuela	0.35	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.15	0.06	0.16
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.16	0.32	-0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Iraq	0.76	0.54	1.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 Saudi Arabia	5.95	7.98	5.09	5.77	3.91	2.41	2.35	2.74	2.64	4.29
99 Kuwait	4.82	5.10	3.99	4.03	3.24	3.71	3.50	3.62	3.03	2.90
100 United Arab Emirates	8.95	6.08	4.91	4.10	2.57	1.34	1.22	0.30	0.26	0.35
101 Libya	0.66	0.68	0.59	1.27	0.87	0.14	0.48	0.09	0.55	..
Qatar	7.35	2.74	6.51	5.02	3.53	2.18	0.40	0.17	0.18	0.07
Total OAPEC	4.23	4.42	3.37	3.33 ^c	2.55 ^c	1.96 ^c	1.88 ^c	1.86 ^c	1.64 ^c	2.06 ^c
Total OPEC	2.32	2.38	1.83	2.12 ^d	1.74 ^d	1.31 ^d	1.22 ^d	1.21 ^d	1.05 ^d	1.43 ^d

	<i>Net bilateral flows to low-income economies</i>									
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
OECD	<i>As percentage of donor GNP</i>									
103 Ireland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07
104 New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105 Italy	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.19
106 United Kingdom	0.23	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
107 Belgium	0.58	0.29	0.32	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.23	0.26
108 Austria	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
109 Netherlands	0.08	0.08	0.19	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.38
110 France	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.16
111 Australia	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.14	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.15
113 Finland	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.21
114 Denmark	0.02	0.11	0.20	0.30	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.27	0.31	0.39
115 Japan	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.13
116 Sweden	0.07	0.11	0.44	0.39	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.45
117 Canada	0.10	0.23	0.24	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.12
118 Norway	0.04	0.11	0.29	0.36	0.30	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.37	0.50
119 United States	0.25	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
120 Switzerland	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14
Total	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10

a. Preliminary estimates. b. See the technical notes. c. Excluding Iraq. d. Excluding Iraq and Iran.

Table 22. Official development assistance: receipts

Net disbursements of ODA from all sources

	<i>Millions of dollars</i>							<i>Per capita (dollars) 1986</i>	<i>As percentage of GNP 1986</i>
	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>		
Low-income economies	12,042 t	11,590 t	11,652 t	11,366 t	11,573 t	13,023 t	16,059 t	6.4 w	2.4 w
China and India	2,213 t	2,387 t	2,069 t	2,410 t	2,408 t	2,467 t	3,193 t	1.7 w	0.6 w
Other low-income	9,829 t	9,203 t	9,583 t	8,956 t	9,165 t	10,556 t	12,866 t	19.6 w	9.0 w
1 Ethiopia	212	245	200	339	364	715	642	14.8	11.5
2 Ehtun	8	10	11	13	18	24	40	30.2	19.3
3 Eurluna Faso	212	217	213	184	189	198	284	35.0	19.3
4 Nepal	163	181	200	201	198	236	301	17.7	11.7
5 Bangladesh	1,282	1,104	1,346	1,067	1,200	1,151	1,455	14.1	9.5
6 Malawi	143	137	121	117	158	113	203	27.9	17.5
7 Zaire	428	394	348	315	312	325	448	14.1	8.0
8 Mali	267	230	210	215	320	380	372	49.1	22.7
9 Burma	309	283	319	302	275	356	416	10.9	5.1
10 Mozambique	169	144	208	211	259	300	422	29.7	9.8
11 Madagascar	230	234	242	183	153	188	316	30.0	12.7
12 Uganda	114	136	133	137	163	183	198	13.1	5.7
13 Burundi	117	121	127	140	141	142	187	38.7	15.7
14 Tanzania	679	703	684	594	558	487	681	29.5	15.2
15 Togo	91	63	77	112	110	114	174	55.4	18.5
16 Niger	170	194	257	175	161	305	308	46.6	15.2
17 Benin	91	82	81	86	77	96	138	33.1	10.0
18 Somalia	433	374	462	343	350	353	523	94.3	27.8
19 Central African Rep.	111	102	90	93	114	104	139	52.5	14.8
20 India	2,147	1,910	1,545	1,741	1,610	1,527	2,059	2.6	0.9
21 Rwanda	155	153	151	150	165	181	211	33.8	11.5
22 China	66	477	524	669	798	940	1,134	1.1	0.4
23 Kenya	397	449	485	400	411	438	458	21.6	6.9
24 Zambia	318	232	317	217	239	328	464	66.8	31.2
25 Sierra Leone	91	60	82	66	61	66	87	23.2	7.0
26 Sudan	583	632	740	962	622	1,128	940	41.7	12.8
27 Haiti	105	107	128	134	135	153	175	29.0	8.2
28 Pakistan	1,130	764	849	668	683	735	952	9.6	2.9
29 Lesotho	94	104	93	108	101	94	88	55.3	16.1
30 Ghana	192	148	141	110	216	204	371	28.2	6.6
31 Sri Lanka	390	377	416	473	466	484	571	35.4	8.9
32 Mauritania	176	234	187	175	174	201	187	103.1	23.9
33 Senegal	262	397	285	322	368	294	567	83.8	16.0
34 Afghanistan	32	23	9	14	7	17	2	0.1	..
35 Chad	35	60	65	95	115	182	165	32.0	..
36 Guinea	89	106	90	68	123	119	175	27.6	..
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	281	130	44	37	17	13	13	1.7	..
38 Lao PDR	41	35	38	30	34	37	48	13.1	..
39 Viet Nam	228	242	136	106	110	114	147	2.3	..
Middle-income economies	13,589 t	13,519 t	11,846 t	11,712 t	11,916 t	12,653 t	13,395 t	11.5 w	0.9 w
Lower middle-income	11,589 t	11,265 t	9,956 t	9,466 t	9,537 t	9,536 t	10,039 t	14.5 w	2.0 w
40 Liberia	98	108	109	118	133	90	97	43.0	9.6
41 Yemen, PDR	100	87	143	106	102	112	58	26.2	5.7
42 Indonesia	949	975	906	744	673	603	711	4.3	1.0
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	472	411	412	328	325	275	233	28.5	4.7
44 Philippines	300	376	333	429	397	486	956	16.7	3.2
45 Morocco	894	1,033	771	396	352	838	336	15.0	2.4
46 Bolivia	169	169	147	174	172	202	322	49.0	7.2
47 Zimbabwe	164	212	216	208	298	237	225	25.8	4.2
48 Nigeria	36	41	37	48	33	32	60	0.6	0.1
49 Dominican Rep.	125	105	137	103	198	222	106	16.1	2.1
50 Papua New Guinea	326	336	311	333	322	259	263	77.2	10.9
51 Côte d'Ivoire	210	124	137	156	128	125	186	17.5	2.1
52 Honduras	103	109	158	192	290	276	288	63.7	8.5
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,387	1,292	1,416	1,438	1,769	1,766	1,667	33.5	4.1
54 Nicaragua	223	172	121	120	114	102	150	44.3	5.6
55 Thailand	418	406	389	431	474	481	496	9.4	1.2
56 El Salvador	96	167	223	295	263	345	355	72.8	9.2
57 Botswana	106	97	101	104	102	96	102	92.3	10.4
58 Jamaica	136	155	180	181	170	169	177	74.7	8.5
59 Cameroon	265	199	212	129	186	159	225	21.3	2.1
60 Guatemala	73	75	64	76	65	83	135	16.5	1.9
61 Congo, People's Rep.	92	81	93	108	98	71	110	56.4	5.9
62 Paraguay	30	54	85	51	50	50	66	17.4	1.9
63 Peru	203	233	188	297	310	316	272	13.7	1.1
64 Turkey	950	723	642	351	241	175	346	6.7	0.6
65 Tunisia	232	239	210	205	178	163	199	27.3	2.3
66 Ecuador	46	59	53	64	136	136	147	15.2	1.4
67 Mauritius	33	58	48	41	36	28	56	54.6	4.2
68 Colombia	90	102	97	86	88	62	63	2.2	0.2

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

Net disbursements of ODA from all sources

	Millions of dollars						Per capita (dollars) 1986	As percentage of GNP 1986	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985			1986
69 Chile	-10	-7	-8	0	2	40	-5	-0.4	0.0
70 Costa Rica	65	55	80	252	218	280	196	76.5	4.9
71 Jordan	1,275	1,065	798	787	686	541	537	148.4	12.0
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	1,696	1,500	962	990	853	623	842	77.7	4.9
73 Lebanon	237	455	187	127	77	94	62	23.2	..
Upper middle-income	2,000 t	2,254 t	1,889 t	2,246 t	2,379 t	3,117 t	3,357 t	7.1 w	0.4 w
74 Brazil	85	235	208	101	161	123	178	1.3	0.1
75 Malaysia	135	143	135	177	327	229	193	12.0	0.8
76 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Mexico	56	99	140	132	83	144	252	3.1	0.2
78 Uruguay	10	7	4	3	4	5	27	9.0	0.4
79 Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Portugal	112	82	49	43	97	101	139	13.7	0.5
82 Yugoslavia	-17	-15	-8	3	3	11	19	0.8	0.0
83 Panama	46	39	41	47	72	69	52	23.3	1.0
84 Argentina	18	44	30	48	49	39	88	2.8	0.1
85 Korea, Rep. of	139	330	34	8	-37	-9	-18	-0.4	0.0
86 Algeria	176	167	136	95	122	173	165	7.4	0.3
87 Venezuela	15	14	13	10	14	11	16	0.9	0.0
88 Gabon	56	44	62	64	76	61	79	77.2	2.7
89 Greece	40	13	12	13	13	11	19	1.9	0.0
90 Oman	168	231	133	71	67	78	84	64.9	1.3
91 Trinidad and Tobago	5	-2	6	5	5	7	19	16.0	0.4
92 Israel	892	773	857	1,345	1,256	1,978	1,937	450.0	6.8
93 Hong Kong	11	9	8	9	14	20	18	3.4	0.0
94 Singapore	14	22	20	15	41	24	30	11.5	0.2
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	31	9	3	48	13	16	27	0.6	..
96 Iraq	9	9	6	13	4	26	33	2.0	..
97 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies	25,630 t	25,109 t	23,498 t	23,078 t	23,489 t	25,676 t	29,454 t	8.1 w	1.4 w
Oil exporters	4,985 t	4,718 t	4,177 t	3,958 t	4,130 t	3,907 t	4,437 t	8.2 w	1.0 w
Exporters of manufactures	3,449 t	3,823 t	3,239 t	3,933 t	3,941 t	4,715 t	5,497 t	2.7 w	0.5 w
Highly indebted countries	2,307 t	2,723 t	2,401 t	2,376 t	2,320 t	3,018 t	3,287 t	5.8 w	0.4 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	6,971 t	6,971 t	7,162 t	6,964 t	7,207 t	8,228 t	10,018 t	23.1 w	6.2 w
High-income oil exporters	46 t	50 t	80 t	59 t	48 t	42 t	81 t	4.2 w	0.1 w
98 Saudi Arabia	15	30	57	44	36	29	31	2.6	0.0
99 Kuwait	10	10	6	5	4	4	5	2.8	0.0
100 United Arab Emirates	4	1	5	4	3	3	34	24.2	0.2
101 Libya	17	11	12	6	5	5	11	2.8	..
Industrial market economies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Spain	23	2	22	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
103 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	53	61	60	75	95	92	131	14.6	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	32	14	16	13	12	18	18	1.8	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 25. Money and interest rates

	Monetary holdings, broadly defined					Average annual inflation (GDP deflator) 1980-86	Nominal interest rates of banks (average annual percentage)			
	Average annual nominal growth rate (percent)		Average outstanding (percentage of GDP)				Deposit rate		Lending rate	
	1965-80	1980-86	1965	1980	1986		1980	1986	1980	1986
Low-income economies										
China and India										
Other low-income										
1 Ethiopia	12.7	12.8	12.5	25.2	37.3	3.4	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	17.1	12.6	9.3	18.5	22.1	6.3	6.25	5.25	9.38	8.83
4 Nepal	17.9	18.6	8.4	21.9	28.7	8.8	4.00	7.17	14.00	15.67
5 Bangladesh	..	23.8	..	18.6	26.7	11.2	8.25	<i>12.00</i>	11.33	<i>12.00</i>
6 Malawi	15.4	15.9	17.7	20.3	22.0	12.4	7.92	12.75	16.67	19.00
7 Zaire	28.0	56.4	11.7	8.9	10.8	54.1	..	..	..	..
8 Mali	14.4	16.0	..	17.4	23.0	7.4	6.19	6.08	9.38	8.83
9 Burma	11.5	14.3	29.0	23.9	35.8	2.1	..	..	..	..
10 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	28.1	..	..	..	..
11 Madagascar	11.9	14.3	19.6	27.6	25.7	17.8	5.63	11.50	9.50	14.50
12 Uganda	23.2	77.8	..	12.7	7.8	74.9	6.80	35.00	10.80	33.33
13 Burundi	15.7	11.7	10.1	12.7	17.1	6.4	2.50	8.00	12.00	12.00
14 Tanzania	<i>20.1</i>	..	..	37.2	..	21.5	6.25	8.50	11.50	18.50
15 Togo	20.3	12.6	10.9	29.0	45.3	6.7	6.25	5.25	9.38	8.83
16 Niger	18.3	6.6	3.8	13.3	15.9	6.6	6.25	5.25	9.38	8.83
17 Benin	17.3	9.8	10.6	21.1	22.8	8.6	6.25	5.25	9.38	8.83
18 Somalia	20.4	29.4	12.7	25.1	10.7	<i>45.4</i>	4.50	<i>14.00</i>	7.50	20.58
19 Central African Rep.	12.7	7.5	13.5	18.9	17.4	11.5	5.50	7.25	10.50	12.00
20 India	15.3	17.6	25.7	36.2	43.9	7.8	..	..	16.50	16.50
21 Rwanda	19.0	9.9	15.8	13.6	15.4	5.6	6.25	6.25	13.50	14.00
22 China	..	23.9	..	34.9	56.5	3.8	5.40	..	..	..
23 Kenya	<i>18.6</i>	15.2	..	37.7	39.8	9.9	5.75	11.25	10.58	14.00
24 Zambia	12.7	24.4	..	32.6	28.3	23.3	7.00	..	9.50	27.40
25 Sierra Leone	15.9	43.2	11.7	20.6	27.2	33.5	9.17	14.17	11.00	15.00
26 Sudan	21.0	34.5	14.2	28.2	32.3	32.6	..	..	..	..
27 Haiti	20.3	7.4	9.9	26.1	..	7.7	10.00	..	..	..
28 Pakistan	14.7	14.8	40.8	38.7	38.4	7.5	..	..	..	..
29 Lesotho	..	20.2	..	..	48.4	13.1	9.6	10.04	11.00	13.42
30 Ghana	25.9	42.8	20.3	16.2	11.3	50.8	11.50	17.00	19.00	20.00
31 Sri Lanka	15.1	17.7	31.4	32.9	33.6	13.5	14.50	12.21	19.00	9.80
32 Mauritania	20.7	12.0	5.7	20.5	22.9	9.9	..	<i>7.33</i>	..	<i>10.67</i>
33 Senegal	15.6	9.8	15.3	27.0	24.5	9.5	6.25	5.25	9.38	8.83
34 Afghanistan	14.0	13.8	14.4	26.8	..	..	9.00	9.00	13.00	13.00
35 Chad	12.5	19.8	9.3	20.0	25.5	..	5.50	5.50	11.00	11.00
36 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies										
Lower middle-income										
40 Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	10.30	7.25	18.40	14.45
41 Yemen, PDR	15.2	13.2	..	114.8	175.0	4.8	..	..	..	..
42 Indonesia	54.4	24.1	..	13.2	26.3	8.9	6.00	<i>18.00</i>	9.00	21.49
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	23.0	..	74.7	78.3	13.1	..	..	..	..
44 Philippines	17.7	16.7	19.9	19.0	20.9	18.2	12.25	11.25	14.00	17.53
45 Morocco	15.8	14.8	29.4	45.4	53.7	7.7	4.88	8.50	7.00	8.75
46 Bolivia	24.3	642.6	10.9	16.2	13.7	683.7	18.00	..	28.00	..
47 Zimbabwe	..	12.4	..	54.6	45.3	13.0	3.52	10.28	17.54	13.00
48 Nigeria	28.5	9.8	13.9	25.1	34.5	10.5	5.27	<i>9.12</i>	8.43	<i>9.43</i>
49 Dominican Rep.	18.5	21.1	18.0	23.4	27.7	15.9	..	..	..	..
50 Papua New Guinea	..	9.8	..	32.9	35.5	..	6.90	11.49	11.15	12.33
51 Côte d'Ivoire	20.4	9.4	21.8	26.7	29.4	8.3	6.25	5.25	9.38	8.83
52 Honduras	14.6	10.9	15.4	23.3	29.1	5.2	7.00	10.10	18.50	19.00
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	17.7	23.2	35.3	49.7	74.0	12.4	7.04	<i>8.50</i>	..	..
54 Nicaragua	15.0	..	15.4	21.0	..	56.5	7.50	..	..	..
55 Thailand	17.8	19.0	25.6	35.9	63.0	3.0	12.00	9.75	18.00	<i>19.00</i>
56 El Salvador	14.3	18.3	21.6	28.1	32.0	14.9	..	..	..	..
57 Botswana	..	19.7	..	31.1	27.1	7.6	5.00	8.67	8.48	11.00
58 Jamaica	17.2	26.5	24.3	35.6	51.1	19.8	10.29	19.02	13.00	23.00
59 Cameroon	19.1	18.9	12.5	19.7	19.4	11.0	7.50	7.25	13.00	13.00
60 Guatemala	16.3	13.7	15.2	20.5	22.5	11.3	9.00	..	..	..
61 Congo, People's Rep.	14.2	12.3	16.5	14.7	20.1	7.5	6.50	8.00	11.00	11.50
62 Paraguay	21.3	16.8	12.1	19.8	16.7	19.0	..	..	..	..
63 Peru	25.9	100.8	18.7	16.3	15.6	100.1	..	..	..	..
64 Turkey	27.4	51.0	23.0	16.7	25.4	37.3	10.00	<i>49.20</i>	25.67	..
65 Tunisia	17.4	15.3	30.2	42.1	51.5	8.9	2.50	5.25	7.25	9.17
66 Ecuador	22.6	..	15.6	20.2	..	29.5	..	..	..	..
67 Mauritius	21.8	15.6	27.3	41.1	45.0	8.1	9.25	9.50	<i>12.19</i>	14.33
68 Colombia	26.5	27.2	19.8	23.7	..	22.6	<i>31.30</i>	<i>29.10</i>	19.00	..

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

	Monetary holdings, broadly defined					Average annual inflation (GDP deflator) 1980-86	Nominal interest rates of banks (average annual percentage)			
	Average annual nominal growth rate (percent)		Average outstanding (percentage of GDP)				Deposit rate		Lending rate	
	1965-80	1980-86	1965	1980	1986		1980	1986	1980	1986
69 Chile	137.5	..	16.3	17.6	..	20.2	37.46	..	47.14	..
70 Costa Rica	24.6	29.4	19.3	38.8	35.3	32.3	..	16.67	..	21.80
71 Jordan	19.1	12.9	..	88.8	122.6	3.2	..	..	..	..
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	21.9	22.2	24.6	40.5	..	6.2	5.00	..	..	..
73 Lebanon	16.2	42.5	83.4	176.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income										
74 Brazil	43.4	175.8	20.6	18.0	..	157.1	..	..	..	..
75 Malaysia	21.5	14.8	26.3	69.8	127.5	1.4	6.23	7.17	7.75	11.54
76 South Africa	14.0	14.9	56.6	49.5	52.5	13.6	5.54	10.98	9.50	14.33
77 Mexico	21.9	59.6	27.0	28.7	23.7	63.7	26.15	84.68	28.10	..
78 Uruguay	65.5	51.2	28.0	30.5	39.1	50.4	50.30	61.70	66.62	94.73
79 Hungary	..	7.2	..	46.5	48.0	5.4	3.00	4.00	9.00	11.00
80 Poland	..	23.3	..	58.3	39.0	31.2	3.00	6.00	8.00	12.00
81 Portugal	19.5	..	77.7	97.1	..	22.0	18.20	26.80	18.50	25.59
82 Yugoslavia	25.7	46.3	43.6	59.1	39.5	51.8	5.88	55.67	11.50	83.00
83 Panama	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	..	..	..	..
84 Argentina	86.5	302.2	..	22.3	17.6	326.2	87.97	61.23	..	..
85 Korea, Rep. of	35.5	18.1	11.1	31.8	41.3	5.4	19.50	10.00	18.00	10.00
86 Algeria	22.1	17.5	32.1	58.5	85.2	6.1	..	..	..	..
87 Venezuela	22.3	15.6	20.5	42.5	67.7	8.7	..	8.93	..	8.49
88 Gabon	25.2	12.1	16.2	15.2	26.3	4.8	7.50	8.00	12.50	11.50
89 Greece	21.4	25.7	35.0	61.6	75.8	20.3	14.50	15.50	21.25	20.50
90 Oman	..	17.4	..	13.8	30.6	3.6	..	..	..	..
91 Trinidad and Tobago	22.4	12.4	21.3	30.8	59.4	8.6	6.57	5.97	10.00	12.00
92 Israel	52.4	193.8	13.9	56.8	68.9	182.9	..	18.59	176.93	60.27
93 Hong Kong	..	..	..	69.3	..	6.9	..	..	..	..
94 Singapore	17.6	10.7	58.4	74.4	101.6	1.9	9.37	3.91	11.72	6.82
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	28.6	..	21.6	52.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Iraq	..	..	19.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Romania	..	7.5	..	33.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies										
Oil exporters										
Exporters of manufactures										
Highly indebted countries										
Sub-Saharan Africa										
High-income oil exporters										
98 Saudi Arabia	32.1	11.6	16.4	18.6	53.6	-1.3	..	..	..	..
99 Kuwait	17.8	6.4	28.1	34.4	..	..	4.50	4.50	6.80	6.80
100 United Arab Emirates	..	14.5	..	19.0	..	-1.4	9.47	..	..	..
101 Libya	29.2	2.2	14.2	34.7	..	..	5.13	5.50	7.00	7.00
Industrial market economies										
102 Spain	19.7	8.7	60.3	75.2	63.7	11.3	13.05	9.05	16.85	12.19
103 Ireland	16.1	6.5	..	58.1	47.6	..	12.00	6.50	15.96	12.23
104 New Zealand	12.8	16.4	54.8	51.1	55.3	11.0	..	16.32	12.63	..
105 Italy	17.8	12.2	60.0	76.0	66.5	13.2	12.70	8.97	19.03	14.18
106 United Kingdom	13.8	13.3	48.6	46.3	63.5	6.0	14.13	6.89	16.17	10.83
107 Belgium	10.4	6.5	59.2	57.0	56.2	5.7	7.69	5.33	..	10.44
108 Austria	13.3	7.5	49.0	72.6	80.8	4.5	5.00	3.50	..	..
109 Netherlands	14.7	5.8	54.5	79.0	87.7	3.1	5.96	3.93	13.50	8.63
110 France	15.0	10.0	53.5	69.7	68.9	8.8	6.25	5.32	18.73	16.38
111 Australia	13.1	12.7	49.3	44.5	47.7	8.2	8.58	13.96	10.58	19.85
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	10.1	5.7	46.1	60.4	63.7	3.0	7.95	3.71	12.04	8.75
113 Finland	14.7	14.3	39.1	39.5	48.2	8.1	..	7.33	9.77	9.08
114 Denmark	11.5	16.9	45.8	42.6	57.5	7.3	10.80	6.58	17.20	12.98
115 Japan	17.2	8.6	106.9	134.0	163.5	1.6	5.50	2.32	8.32	5.91
116 Sweden	10.8	..	39.3	40.6	..	8.2	11.25	9.58	15.12	14.18
117 Canada	15.3	6.7	40.5	65.0	62.8	5.6	12.86	8.25	18.25	9.75
118 Norway	12.8	12.9	51.9	52.9	59.9	7.0	5.08	5.35	12.63	13.46
119 United States	9.2	10.5	63.8	58.7	68.4	4.4	13.07	6.52	15.27	8.35
120 Switzerland	7.1	8.8	101.1	107.4	119.4	4.2	..	3.63	..	5.46
Nonreporting nonmembers										
121 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 26. Income distribution

		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	
Low-income economies								
China and India								
Other low-income								
1	Ethiopia	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Eurkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bangladesh	1981-82	6.6	10.7	15.3	22.1	45.3	29.5
6	Malawi	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Zaire	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Madagascar	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Central African Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	India	1975-76	7.0	9.2	13.9	20.5	49.4	33.6
21	Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	China	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Kenya	1976	2.6	6.3	11.5	19.2	60.4	45.8
24	Zambia	1976	3.4	7.4	11.2	16.9	61.1	46.4
25	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Ghana	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Sri Lanka	1980-81	5.8	10.1	14.1	20.3	49.8	34.7
32	Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Senegal	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies								
Lower middle-income								
40	Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Indonesia	1976	6.6	7.8	12.6	23.6	49.4	34.0
43	Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Philippines	1985	5.2	8.9	13.2	20.2	52.5	37.0
45	Morocco	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Bolivia	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Dominican Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Côte d'Ivoire	1985-86	2.4	6.2	10.9	19.1	61.4	43.7
52	Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Egypt, Arab Rep.	1974	5.8	10.7	14.7	20.8	48.0	33.2
54	Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Thailand	1975-76	5.6	9.6	13.9	21.1	49.8	34.1
56	El Salvador	1976-77	5.5	10.0	14.8	22.4	47.3	29.5
57	Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Congo, People's Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Peru	1972	1.9	5.1	11.0	21.0	61.0	42.9
64	Turkey	1973	3.5	8.0	12.5	19.5	56.5	40.7
65	Tunisia	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Ecuador	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Mauritius	1980-81	4.0	7.5	11.0	17.0	60.5	46.7
68	Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
69 Chile		..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Costa Rica	1971	3.3	8.7	13.3	19.8	54.8	39.5
71 Jordan		..	..	..	..	..	..
72 Syrian Arab Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..
73 Lebanon		..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income							
74 Brazil	1972	2.0	5.0	9.4	17.0	66.6	50.6
75 Malaysia	1973	3.5	7.7	12.4	20.3	56.1	39.8
76 South Africa		..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Mexico	1977	2.9	7.0	12.0	20.4	57.7	40.6
78 Uruguay		..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Hungary	1982	6.9	13.6	19.2	24.5	35.8	20.5
80 Poland		..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Portugal	1973-74	5.2	10.0	14.4	21.3	49.1	33.4
82 Yugoslavia	1978	6.6	12.1	18.7	23.9	38.7	22.9
83 Panama	1973	2.0	5.2	11.0	20.0	61.8	44.2
84 Argentina	1970	4.4	9.7	14.1	21.5	50.3	35.2
85 Korea, Rep. of	1976	5.7	11.2	15.4	22.4	45.3	27.5
86 Algeria		..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Venezuela	1970	3.0	7.3	12.9	22.8	54.0	35.7
88 Gabon		..	..	..	..	..	..
89 Greece		..	..	..	..	..	..
90 Oman		..	..	..	..	..	..
91 Trinidad and Tobago	1975-76	4.2	9.1	13.9	22.8	50.0	31.8
92 Israel	1979-80	6.0	12.0	17.7	24.4	39.9	22.6
93 Hong Kong	1980	5.4	10.8	15.2	21.6	47.0	31.3
94 Singapore		..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Iraq		..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Romania		..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing economies							
Oil exporters							
Exporters of manufactures							
High indebted countries							
Sub-Saharan Africa							
High-income oil exporters							
98 Saudi Arabia		..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Kuwait		..	..	..	..	..	..
100 Unit Arab Emirates		..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Libya		..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial market economies							
102 Spain	1980-81	6.9	12.5	17.3	23.2	40.0	24.0
103 Ireland	1973	7.2	13.1	16.6	23.7	39.4	25.1
104 New Zealand	1981-82	5.1	10.8	16.2	23.2	44.7	28.7
105 Italy	1977	6.2	11.3	15.9	22.7	43.9	28.1
106 United Kingdom	1979	7.0	11.5	17.0	24.8	39.7	23.4
107 Belgium	1978-79	7.9	13.7	18.6	23.8	36.0	21.5
108 Austria		..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Netherlands	1981	8.3	14.1	18.2	23.2	36.2	21.5
110 France	1975	5.5	11.5	17.1	23.7	42.2	26.4
111 Australia	1975-76	5.4	10.0	15.0	22.5	47.1	30.5
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	1978	7.9	12.5	17.0	23.1	39.5	24.0
113 Finland	1981	6.3	12.1	18.4	25.5	37.6	21.7
114 Denmark	1981	5.4	12.0	18.4	25.6	38.6	22.3
115 Japan	1979	8.7	13.2	17.5	23.1	37.5	22.4
116 Sweden	1981	7.4	13.1	16.8	21.0	41.7	28.1
117 Canada	1981	5.3	11.8	18.0	24.9	40.0	23.8
118 Norway	1982	6.0	12.9	18.3	24.6	38.2	22.8
119 United States	1980	5.3	11.9	17.9	25.0	39.9	23.3
120 Switzerland	1978	6.6	13.5	18.5	23.4	38.0	23.7
Nonreporting nonmembers							
121 Albania		..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Angola		..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Bulgaria		..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Cuba		..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Czechoslovakia		..	..	..	..	..	..
126 German Dem. Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia		..	..	..	..	..	..
129 USSR		..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Table 27. 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 1985
	1965-80	1980-86	1986-2000	1986	1990 ^a	2000 ^a			
Low-income economies	2.3 w	1.9 w	1.9 w	2,493 t	2,700 t	3,246 t			
China and India	2.2 w	1.6 w	1.6 w	1,835 t	1,963 t	2,281 t			
Other low-income	2.7 w	2.8 w	2.8 w	658 t	736 t	966 t			
1 Ethiopia	2.7	2.4	2.9	43	49	65	205	2040	1.9
2 Bhutan	1.6	2.0	2.2	1	1	2	4	2035	1.7
3 Burkina Faso	2.0	2.5	2.9	8	9	12	42	2040	1.8
4 Nepal	2.4	2.6	2.5	17	19	24	63	2035	1.8
5 Bangladesh	2.7	2.6	2.5	103	114	145	342	2030	1.9
6 Malawi	2.9	3.2	3.3	7	8	12	42	2040	1.9
7 Zaire	2.8	3.1	3.0	32	36	48	142	2035	1.9
8 Mali	2.1	2.3	2.7	8	8	11	39	2040	1.8
9 Burma	2.3	2.0	2.3	38	42	52	102	2020	1.7
10 Mozambique	2.5	2.7	3.0	14	16	22	74	2040	1.9
11 Madagascar	2.5	3.3	3.2	11	12	16	52	2035	1.9
12 Uganda	2.9	3.1	3.2	15	17	23	82	2040	1.9
13 Burundi	1.9	2.7	3.1	5	5	7	24	2035	1.8
14 Tanzania	3.3	3.5	3.4	23	27	37	123	2035	2.0
15 Togo	3.0	3.4	3.3	3	4	5	16	2035	2.0
16 Niger	2.7	3.0	3.2	7	7	10	36	2040	1.9
17 Benin	2.7	3.2	3.4	4	5	7	22	2035	2.0
18 Somalia	2.7	2.9	3.1	6	6	8	30	2040	1.9
19 Central African Rep.	1.8	2.5	2.9	3	3	4	12	2035	1.8
20 India	2.3	2.2	1.8	781	846	1,002	1,698	2010	1.7
21 Rwanda	3.3	3.3	3.7	6	7	10	40	2040	1.9
22 China	2.2	1.2	1.4	1,054	1,117	1,279	1,695	2000	1.6
23 Kenya	3.6	4.1	3.9	21	25	36	121	2030	2.1
24 Zambia	3.1	3.5	3.4	7	8	11	37	2035	2.0
25 Sierra Leone	2.0	2.4	2.6	4	4	5	18	2045	1.8
26 Sudan	3.0	2.8	2.9	23	25	34	101	2035	1.8
27 Haiti	2.0	1.8	2.0	6	7	8	17	2030	1.7
28 Pakistan	3.1	3.1	3.0	99	113	150	423	2035	1.8
29 Lesotho	2.3	2.7	2.7	2	2	2	6	2030	1.8
30 Ghana	2.2	3.5	3.1	13	15	20	58	2030	1.9
31 Sri Lanka	1.8	1.5	1.5	16	17	20	30	2005	1.7
32 Mauritania	2.3	2.6	2.8	2	2	3	9	2040	1.8
33 Senegal	2.5	2.9	3.0	7	8	10	30	2035	1.9
34 Afghanistan	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Chad	2.0	2.3	2.5	5	6	7	22	2040	1.8
36 Guinea	1.9	2.4	2.4	6	7	9	26	2040	1.8
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	1.4	2.0	2.8	4	4	5	15	2035	1.8
39 Viet Nam	..	2.6	2.4	63	70	88	168	2015	1.8
Middle-income economies	2.4 w	2.3 w	2.1 w	1,268 t	1,380 t	1,680 t			
Lower middle-income	2.5 w	2.6 w	2.3 w	691 t	758 t	941 t			
40 Liberia	3.0	3.3	3.2	2	3	3	11	2035	1.9
41 Yemen, PDR	2.0	3.1	2.8	2	3	3	9	2035	1.9
42 Indonesia	2.3	2.2	1.8	166	178	207	335	2005	1.8
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	2.8	2.5	3.0	8	9	12	39	2040	1.9
44 Philippines	2.9	2.5	2.3	57	62	76	137	2015	1.8
45 Morocco	2.5	2.5	2.2	22	25	30	59	2020	1.8
46 Bolivia	2.5	2.7	2.6	7	7	9	24	2030	1.8
47 Zimbabwe	3.1	3.7	3.0	9	10	13	33	2025	2.0
48 Nigeria	2.5	3.3	3.3	103	118	164	529	2035	2.0
49 Dominican Rep.	2.7	2.4	2.1	7	7	9	13	2015	1.5
50 Papua New Guinea	2.3	2.1	2.2	3	4	5	10	2025	1.8
51 Côte d'Ivoire	4.2	4.2	3.6	11	12	17	51	2030	2.0
52 Honduras	3.2	3.6	3.0	5	5	7	16	2020	2.0
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.4	2.7	2.2	50	55	67	132	2020	1.8
54 Nicaragua	3.1	3.4	3.0	3	4	5	13	2025	2.0
55 Thailand	2.7	2.0	1.6	53	56	65	99	2000	1.8
56 El Salvador	2.7	1.2	1.9	5	5	6	13	2015	1.8
57 Botswana	3.5	3.5	3.3	1	1	2	5	2025	2.0
58 Jamaica	1.5	1.5	1.4	2	3	3	4	2005	1.7
59 Cameroon	2.7	3.2	3.3	11	12	17	51	2030	1.9
60 Guatemala	2.8	2.9	2.7	8	9	12	29	2025	1.8
61 Congo, People's Rep.	2.7	3.3	3.5	2	2	3	10	2030	1.9
62 Paraguay	2.8	3.2	2.5	4	4	5	10	2015	1.8
63 Peru	2.8	2.3	2.1	20	22	27	48	2015	1.8
64 Turkey	2.4	2.5	1.9	51	56	67	112	2010	1.7
65 Tunisia	2.1	2.3	2.2	7	8	10	18	2015	1.8
66 Ecuador	3.1	2.9	2.4	10	11	13	26	2015	1.9
67 Mauritius	1.6	1.0	1.2	1	1	1	2	2000	1.7
68 Colombia	2.2	1.9	1.8	29	31	37	59	2010	1.7

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

	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 1985
	1965-80	1980-86	1986-2000	1986	1990 ^a	2000 ^a			
69 Chile	1.8	1.7	1.2	12	13	14	20	2000	1.6
70 Costa Rica	2.6	2.4	2.1	3	3	3	5	2005	1.8
71 Jordan	2.6	3.7	3.1	4	4	6	13	2020	1.9
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	3.4	3.5	3.3	11	13	17	42	2020	1.9
73 Lebanon	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle-income	2.2 w	1.9 w	1.8 w	577 t	622 t	739 t			
74 Brazil	2.4	2.2	1.9	138	150	180	306	2015	1.8
75 Malaysia	2.5	2.7	1.9	16	18	21	33	2005	1.8
76 South Africa	2.4	2.2	2.3	32	36	45	90	2020	1.8
77 Mexico	3.1	2.2	2.1	80	87	107	187	2010	1.9
78 Uruguay	0.4	0.4	0.7	3	3	3	4	2000	1.3
79 Hungary	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	11	11	11	10	2030	1.1
80 Poland	0.8	0.9	0.6	38	39	41	48	2020	1.3
81 Portugal	0.6	0.5	0.3	10	10	11	11	2030	1.3
82 Yugoslavia	0.9	0.7	0.5	23	24	25	27	2030	1.3
83 Panama	2.6	2.2	1.8	2	2	3	4	2005	1.8
84 Argentina	1.6	1.6	1.1	31	33	36	52	2005	1.5
85 Korea, Rep. of	1.9	1.4	1.2	41	44	49	65	1985	1.6
86 Algeria	3.1	3.1	2.9	22	25	33	81	2025	1.9
87 Venezuela	3.5	2.9	2.2	18	20	24	40	2005	1.8
88 Gabon	3.5	4.4	2.8	1	1	1	4	2035	1.7
89 Greece	0.7	0.5	0.3	10	10	10	10	2030	1.2
90 Oman	3.6	4.7	3.2	1	2	2	5	2030	1.9
91 Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	1.5	1.3	1	1	1	2	2010	1.6
92 Israel	2.8	1.7	1.4	4	5	5	7	2005	1.6
93 Hong Kong	2.1	1.2	1.0	5	6	6	7	2030	1.4
94 Singapore	1.6	1.1	0.8	3	3	3	3	2030	1.4
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2	2.8	3.0	46	52	69	169	2025	1.9
96 Iraq	3.4	3.6	3.6	16	19	27	75	2025	1.9
97 Romania	1.1	0.5	0.5	23	23	24	28	2030	1.3
Developing economies	2.3 w	2.0 w	2.0 w	3,761 t	4,079 t	4,926 t			
Oil exporters	2.7 w	2.7 w	2.5 w	538 t	595 t	754 t			
Exporters of manufactures	2.2 w	1.6 w	1.5 w	2,132 t	2,277 t	2,635 t			
Highly indebted countries	2.5 w	2.4 w	2.2 w	570 t	625 t	773 t			
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.7 w	3.1 w	3.2 w	424 t	482 t	659 t			
High-income oil exporters	5.3 w	4.2 w	3.6 w	19 t	22 t	31 t			
98 Saudi Arabia	4.6	4.1	3.8	12	14	20	54	2025	1.8
99 Kuwait	7.0	4.4	2.9	2	2	3	5	2015	1.8
100 United Arab Emirates	16.1	5.6	2.8	1	2	2	4	2020	1.4
101 Libya	4.6	3.9	3.6	4	5	6	17	2025	1.9
Industrial market economies	0.8 w	0.6 w	0.4 w	742 t	756 t	782 t			
102 Spain	1.0	0.6	0.4	39	39	41	41	2030	1.3
103 Ireland	1.2	0.8	1.0	4	4	4	6	2020	1.4
104 New Zealand	1.3	0.9	0.6	3	3	4	4	2030	1.3
105 Italy	0.6	0.3	0.1	57	58	58	46	2030	1.1
106 United Kingdom	0.2	0.1	0.1	57	57	58	56	2030	1.1
107 Belgium	0.3	0.0	-0.1	10	10	10	8	2030	1.1
108 Austria	0.3	0.0	-0.1	8	8	7	6	2030	1.1
109 Netherlands	0.9	0.5	0.3	15	15	15	13	2030	1.2
110 France	0.7	0.5	0.4	55	56	58	58	2030	1.2
111 Australia	1.8	1.4	1.0	16	17	18	20	2030	1.4
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	61	60	59	40	2030	1.0
113 Finland	0.3	0.5	0.2	5	5	5	4	2030	1.1
114 Denmark	0.5	0.0	-0.1	5	5	5	4	2030	1.1
115 Japan	1.2	0.7	0.5	121	124	129	119	2030	1.1
116 Sweden	0.5	0.1	0.0	8	8	8	7	2030	1.0
117 Canada	1.3	1.1	0.7	26	27	28	28	2030	1.3
118 Norway	0.6	0.3	0.2	4	4	4	4	2030	1.2
119 United States	1.0	1.0	0.6	242	249	263	279	2030	1.3
120 Switzerland	0.5	0.3	0.0	7	6	6	5	2030	1.1
Nonreporting nonmembers	1.0 w	1.0 w	0.8 w	367 t	381 t	414 t			
121 Albania	2.5	2.1	1.8	3	3	4	6	2005	1.7
122 Angola	2.8	2.6	2.8	9	10	13	43	2040	1.9
123 Bulgaria	0.5	0.2	0.2	9	9	9	10	2030	1.1
124 Cuba	1.5	0.9	0.8	10	11	11	12	2030	1.5
125 Czechoslovakia	0.5	0.3	0.3	16	16	16	19	2030	1.2
126 German Dem. Rep.	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	17	17	17	15	2030	1.1
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	2.7	2.5	2.1	21	23	28	49	2015	1.8
128 Mongolia	3.0	2.8	2.4	2	2	3	6	2020	1.8
129 USSR	0.9	1.0	0.7	281	291	312	398	2020	1.3

a. For the assumptions used in the projections, see the technical notes.

Table 28. Demography and fertility

	Crude birth rate per thousand population		Crude death rate per thousand population		Percentage of women of childbearing age		Total fertility rate			Percentage of married women of childbearing age using contraception ^a	
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1985	1965	1986	2000	1970	1985
Low-income economies	42 w	30 w	16 w	10 w	45 w	50 w	6.4 w	3.9 w	3.5 w		
China and India	41 w	25 w	14 w	9 w	45 w	51 w	6.3 w	3.2 w	2.9 w		
Other low-income	46 w	43 w	21 w	15 w	45 w	46 w	6.6 w	6.0 w	5.1 w		
1 Ethiopia	43	47	20	19	46	46	5.8	6.3	5.8	..	2
2 Bhutan	43	40	31	20	47	47	6.0	5.7	5.0	..	..
3 Burkina Faso	48	47	26	19	46	46	6.4	6.5	6.3	..	..
4 Nepal	46	41	24	17	49	46	6.0	5.9	5.2	..	15
5 Bangladesh	47	41	21	15	44	46	6.8	5.6	4.4	..	25
6 Malawi	56	53	26	21	45	41	7.8	7.6	6.8	..	..
7 Zaire	47	45	21	15	46	43	6.0	6.1	5.4	..	1
8 Mali	50	48	27	19	45	45	6.5	6.5	6.3	..	2
9 Burma	40	33	18	10	48	46	5.8	4.4	3.7	..	5
10 Mozambique	49	45	27	17	48	44	6.8	6.3	6.1	..	..
11 Madagascar	47	46	22	14	46	44	6.6	6.4	5.7	..	..
12 Uganda	49	50	19	18	45	44	6.9	6.9	6.2	..	1
13 Burundi	47	47	24	18	46	46	6.4	6.5	6.2	..	9
14 Tanzania	49	50	22	15	46	44	6.6	7.0	6.2	..	..
15 Togo	50	49	22	15	45	45	6.5	6.5	5.7	..	..
16 Niger	48	51	29	21	44	44	6.8	7.0	6.7	..	..
17 Benin	49	49	24	17	45	45	6.8	6.5	6.2	..	6
18 Somalia	50	49	26	19	44	47	6.7	6.8	6.5	..	0
19 Central African Rep.	34	43	24	16	48	47	4.5	5.7	5.8	..	..
20 India	45	32	20	12	47	48	6.2	4.4	3.2	12	35
21 Rwanda	52	52	17	18	45	44	7.5	8.0	7.1	..	1
22 China	38	19	10	7	44	54	6.4	2.3	2.2	..	74
23 Kenya	52	52	20	12	42	41	8.0	7.7	6.6	1	17
24 Zambia	49	49	20	14	45	44	6.6	6.8	5.9	..	..
25 Sierra Leone	48	48	31	24	46	47	6.4	6.5	6.3	..	4
26 Sudan	47	45	24	16	46	45	6.7	6.6	5.8	..	..
27 Haiti	43	35	20	13	46	48	6.2	4.8	3.9	..	7
28 Pakistan	48	47	21	15	43	47	7.2	6.8	5.4	6	11
29 Lesotho	42	41	18	13	46	45	5.8	5.8	5.1	..	..
30 Ghana	47	45	18	13	45	43	6.8	6.3	5.4	..	..
31 Sri Lanka	33	24	8	6	47	52	4.8	2.9	2.4	..	62
32 Mauritania	47	47	26	19	44	45	6.5	6.5	6.3	..	1
33 Senegal	47	46	23	18	46	45	6.4	6.5	5.7	..	12
34 Afghanistan	54	..	29	..	47	..	8.0	..	..	2	..
35 Chad	45	44	28	20	47	48	6.0	5.9	5.7	..	..
36 Guinea	46	46	29	23	47	46	5.9	6.0	5.8	..	..
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	44	..	20	..	45	..	6.2	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	45	39	23	15	48	46	6.2	5.9	5.2	..	..
39 Viet Nam	..	34	17	7	..	48	..	4.5	3.3	..	20
Middle-income economies	39 w	31 w	14 w	9 w	46 w	48 w	5.6 w	4.1 w	3.4 w		
Lower middle-income	44 w	35 w	17 w	10 w	46 w	48 w	6.3 w	4.7 w	3.9 w		
40 Liberia	46	46	20	13	45	44	6.4	6.6	5.8	..	7
41 Yemen, PDR	50	49	26	16	45	46	7.0	6.6	5.2	..	..
42 Indonesia	43	28	20	11	49	49	5.5	3.6	2.9	0	40
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	49	49	27	20	46	46	6.8	6.8	6.1	..	2
44 Philippines	42	35	12	7	44	49	6.8	4.6	3.4	16	44
45 Morocco	49	33	18	10	45	46	7.1	4.5	3.5	1	36
46 Bolivia	46	43	21	14	47	46	6.6	6.1	4.7	..	26
47 Zimbabwe	55	45	17	11	44	41	8.0	6.0	4.4	..	40
48 Nigeria	51	50	23	16	45	44	6.9	6.9	6.1	..	5
49 Dominican Rep.	47	32	13	7	42	50	6.9	3.8	3.0	..	50
50 Papua New Guinea	43	36	20	13	47	47	6.2	5.2	4.2	..	4
51 Côte d'Ivoire	52	49	22	14	47	44	7.4	7.1	6.0	..	3
52 Honduras	51	41	17	8	44	44	7.4	5.7	4.1	..	35
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	43	34	19	10	47	49	6.8	4.6	3.5	..	32
54 Nicaragua	49	42	16	9	43	45	7.2	5.6	4.2	..	27
55 Thailand	41	25	10	7	44	52	6.3	3.0	2.3	15	65
56 El Salvador	46	37	13	9	44	45	6.7	4.9	3.6	..	47
57 Botswana	53	45	19	11	45	44	6.9	6.6	4.9	..	28
58 Jamaica	38	26	8	6	42	48	5.4	3.0	2.4	..	52
59 Cameroon	40	48	20	13	46	43	5.2	6.9	6.0	..	..
60 Guatemala	46	41	17	9	44	46	6.7	5.8	4.4	..	25
61 Congo, People's Rep.	42	46	18	12	47	43	5.7	6.4	6.2	..	..
62 Paraguay	41	35	8	6	43	49	6.6	4.6	3.4	..	49
63 Peru	45	32	16	10	44	49	6.7	4.1	3.2	..	46
64 Turkey	41	29	15	8	44	49	5.8	3.7	2.9	32	62
65 Tunisia	44	32	16	9	43	48	7.0	4.4	3.3	10	42
66 Ecuador	45	34	13	7	43	47	6.8	4.5	3.3	..	44
67 Mauritius	36	19	8	7	45	53	4.8	2.2	2.1	..	75
68 Colombia	45	27	14	7	44	52	6.5	3.2	2.6	21	63

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

	Crude birth rate per thousand population		Crude death rate per thousand population		Percentage of women of childbearing age		Total fertility rate			Percentage of married women of childbearing age using contraception ^a	
	1965	1986	1965	1986	1965	1985	1965	1986	2000	1970	1985
69 Chile	32	21	11	6	47	53	4.8	2.5	2.1	..	..
70 Costa Rica	45	29	8	4	42	52	6.3	3.3	2.5	..	68
71 Jordan	..	39	17	7	45	43	..	6.0	4.2	..	27
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	48	45	16	8	41	42	7.7	6.9	4.7	..	..
73 Lebanon	40	..	12	..	42	..	6.2	..	..	55	..
Upper middle-income	34 w	27 w	11 w	8 w	46 w	49 w	4.9 w	3.5 w	3.0 w		
74 Brazil	39	29	11	8	46	50	5.6	3.5	2.9	..	65
75 Malaysia	40	29	12	6	43	52	6.3	3.5	2.6	7	51
76 South Africa	40	34	16	10	46	47	6.1	4.5	3.5	..	..
77 Mexico	45	29	11	6	43	47	6.7	3.7	2.8	..	48
78 Uruguay	21	19	10	10	49	46	2.8	2.6	2.2	..	..
79 Hungary	13	12	11	14	48	46	1.8	1.8	1.8	..	73
80 Poland	17	17	7	10	47	48	2.5	2.3	2.1	60	..
81 Portugal	23	13	10	10	48	49	3.1	1.7	1.7	..	70
82 Yugoslavia	21	15	9	9	50	51	2.7	2.0	2.0	59	..
83 Panama	40	27	9	5	44	50	5.7	3.2	2.5	..	61
84 Argentina	22	23	9	9	50	47	3.1	3.2	2.5	..	..
85 Korea, Rep. of	35	20	11	6	46	54	4.8	2.2	2.1	32	70
86 Algeria	50	40	18	9	44	44	7.4	6.1	4.5	..	..
87 Venezuela	42	30	8	5	42	49	6.1	3.8	2.7	..	..
88 Gabon	31	40	22	16	45	49	4.1	5.3	5.8	..	..
89 Greece	18	11	8	9	51	47	2.3	1.8	1.8	..	..
90 Oman	50	45	24	13	46	44	7.2	6.9	5.2	..	..
91 Trinidad and Tobago	33	26	8	7	45	52	4.3	2.9	2.4	44	53
92 Israel	26	22	6	7	46	48	3.8	2.9	2.4	..	..
93 Hong Kong	27	16	6	6	45	54	4.5	1.9	1.9	50	72
94 Singapore	31	16	6	5	45	57	4.7	1.7	1.7	45	74
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	50	41	17	10	42	46	7.8	5.6	4.8	..	..
96 Iraq	49	44	18	8	45	44	7.2	6.7	5.6	..	..
97 Romania	15	15	9	10	50	47	1.9	2.0	2.1	..	..
Developing economies	41 w	30 w	15 w	10 w	45 w	49 w	6.1 w	4.0 w	3.5 w		
Oil exporters	46 w	37 w	18 w	10 w	46 w	47 w	6.4 w	4.9 w	4.0 w		
Exporters of manufactures	39 w	24 w	13 w	9 w	45 w	51 w	6.0 w	3.1 w	2.8 w		
Highly indebted countries	41 w	33 w	14 w	9 w	45 w	48 w	5.9 w	4.3 w	3.6 w		
Sub-Saharan Africa	48 w	48 w	22 w	16 w	45 w	44 w	6.6 w	6.7 w	6.0 w		
High-income oil exporters	48 w	41 w	18 w	8 w	46 w	44 w	7.3 w	6.8 w	5.6 w		
98 Saudi Arabia	48	42	20	8	46	44	7.3	7.1	5.9	..	..
99 Kuwait	48	32	7	3	46	46	7.4	4.8	3.5	..	..
100 United Arab Emirates	41	28	14	4	..	45	6.8	5.7	4.7	..	..
101 Libya	49	44	17	9	45	44	7.4	6.9	5.8	..	..
Industrial market economies	19 w	13 w	10 w	9 w	47 w	50 w	2.7 w	1.7 w	1.8 w		
102 Spain	21	13	8	9	49	47	2.9	1.8	1.8	..	59
103 Ireland	22	18	12	9	42	47	4.0	2.5	2.4	60	..
104 New Zealand	23	16	9	8	45	52	3.6	1.9	1.9	..	..
105 Italy	19	10	10	10	49	48	2.7	1.5	1.5	..	..
106 United Kingdom	18	13	12	12	45	48	2.9	1.8	1.8	75	83
107 Belgium	17	12	12	11	44	48	2.6	1.5	1.5	..	81
108 Austria	18	11	13	11	43	48	2.7	1.5	1.5	..	..
109 Netherlands	20	13	8	9	47	52	3.0	1.5	1.5	..	78
110 France	18	14	11	10	43	48	2.8	1.8	1.8	..	64
111 Australia	20	15	9	7	47	51	3.0	1.9	2.0	67	..
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	18	10	12	12	45	49	2.5	1.3	1.3	..	78
113 Finland	17	12	10	10	48	47	2.4	1.7	1.7	77	..
114 Denmark	18	11	10	11	47	49	2.6	1.4	1.4	67	..
115 Japan	19	12	7	7	56	51	2.0	1.8	1.8	53	64
116 Sweden	16	12	10	11	47	47	2.4	1.7	1.7	..	78
117 Canada	21	15	8	7	47	53	3.1	1.7	1.7	..	73
118 Norway	18	13	10	11	45	48	2.9	1.6	1.7	..	..
119 United States	19	16	9	9	45	52	2.9	1.9	1.9	65	68
120 Switzerland	19	12	10	9	48	44	2.6	1.5	1.5	..	70
Nonreporting nonmembers	20 w	20 w	8 w	10 w	47 w	48 w	2.7 w	2.5 w	2.3 w		
121 Albania	35	26	9	6	44	50	5.3	3.3	2.5	..	..
122 Angola	49	48	29	21	46	46	6.4	6.4	6.2	..	..
123 Bulgaria	15	13	8	11	51	47	2.1	2.0	2.0	..	..
124 Cuba	34	16	8	6	48	55	4.4	1.8	1.8	..	60
125 Czechoslovakia	16	14	10	12	46	46	2.4	2.1	2.1	66	..
126 German Dem. Rep.	17	13	14	13	40	47	2.5	1.7	1.7	..	..
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	39	29	12	6	45	50	5.6	3.7	2.9	..	..
128 Mongolia	42	34	12	8	47	48	5.8	4.7	3.6	..	..
129 USSR	18	19	7	10	48	48	2.5	2.4	2.3	..	..

a. Figures include women whose husbands practice contraception; see the technical notes.

Table 29. Health and nutrition

	Population per:				Daily calorie supply per capita		Babies with low birth weights (percent) 1984
	Physician		Nursing person		1965	1985	
	1965	1981	1965	1981			
Low-income economies	8,570 w	6,050 w	4,920 w	3,890 w	2,046 w	2,329 w	
China and India	4,230 w	2,550 w	4,450 w	2,920 w	2,061 w	2,411 w	
Other low-income	26,620 w	17,670 w	7,250 w	7,130 w	1,998 w	2,100 w	
1 Ethiopia	70,190	88,150	5,970	5,000	1,832	1,704	10
2 Bhutan	..	19,160	..	8,310	2,904	2,477	..
3 Burkina Faso	73,960	55,760	4,150	3,070	2,009	2,003	21
4 Nepal	46,180	28,780	..	33,390	1,931	1,997	..
5 Bangladesh	8,400	9,690	..	19,370	1,964	1,804	50
6 Malawi	46,890	52,830	..	2,980	2,132	2,415	20
7 Zaire	35,130	13,430	..	1,740	2,188	2,151	9
8 Mali	51,510	26,030	3,360	2,280	1,860	1,810	13
9 Burma	11,860	4,930	11,370	4,920	1,928	2,508	7
10 Mozambique	18,000	36,970	5,370	5,610	1,982	1,617	16
11 Madagascar	10,620	9,920	3,650	1,730	2,486	2,452	11
12 Uganda	11,110	21,270	3,130	2,000	2,383	2,483	10
13 Burundi	55,910	..	7,320	..	2,391	2,233	14
14 Tanzania	21,700	..	2,100	..	1,970	2,316	12
15 Togo	23,240	21,140	4,990	1,640	2,378	2,221	17
16 Niger	65,540	..	6,210	..	1,996	2,276	20
17 Benin	32,390	17,010	2,540	1,660	2,008	2,248	10
18 Somalia	36,840	17,460	3,950	2,550	2,145	2,074	..
19 Central African Rep.	34,020	22,530	3,000	2,120	2,130	2,059	23
20 India	4,880	3,700	6,500	4,670	2,100	2,126	30
21 Rwanda	72,480	32,150	7,450	10,260	1,665	1,935	17
22 China	3,790	1,730	3,050	1,670	2,034	2,620	6
23 Kenya	13,280	10,120	1,930	990	2,287	2,214	18
24 Zambia	11,380	7,800	5,820	1,660	2,073	2,126	2
25 Sierra Leone	16,840	19,130	4,470	2,100	1,836	1,784	17
26 Sudan	23,500	9,810	3,360	1,440	1,874	2,168	15
27 Haiti	14,010	9,200	12,900	..	2,007	1,784	17
28 Pakistan	..	2,910	9,910	5,870	1,747	2,180	28
29 Lesotho	20,060	..	4,700	..	2,065	2,299	11
30 Ghana	13,740	6,680	3,730	630	1,949	1,785	15
31 Sri Lanka	5,800	7,460	3,210	1,260	2,155	2,485	25
32 Mauritania	36,470	..	..	..	2,070	2,071	10
33 Senegal	21,130	13,070	2,640	1,990	2,474	2,418	10
34 Afghanistan	15,770	..	24,430	..	2,203	2,179	20
35 Chad	72,480	..	13,610	..	2,393	1,733	11
36 Guinea	54,430	56,170	4,750	6,250	1,899	1,731	18
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	22,410	..	3,670	..	2,276	2,171	..
38 Lao PDR	26,510	..	5,320	..	1,958	2,317	35
39 Viet Nam	..	4,110	..	1,260	2,031	2,281	25
Middle-income economies	9,830 w	4,940 w	3,290 w	1,400 w	2,358 w	2,719 w	
Lower middle-income	17,340 w	7,880 w	4,780 w	1,760 w	2,117 w	2,511 w	
40 Liberia	12,360	9,340	2,290	2,920	2,155	2,373	..
41 Yemen, PDR	12,870	7,110	1,850	820	1,999	2,255	12
42 Indonesia	31,740	12,330	9,500	2,300	1,792	2,476	14
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	58,240	7,120	..	3,450	2,002	2,266	..
44 Philippines	..	6,850	1,130	2,640	1,936	2,260	15
45 Morocco	12,120	18,570	2,290	900	2,182	2,729	9
46 Bolivia	3,300	2,000	3,990	..	1,868	2,171	10
47 Zimbabwe	8,010	7,100	990	1,000	2,089	2,144	15
48 Nigeria	29,530	9,400	6,160	2,690	2,185	2,139	25
49 Dominican Rep.	1,700	1,400	1,640	1,240	1,870	2,530	15
50 Papua New Guinea	12,640	15,610	620	930	1,908	2,145	25
51 Côte d'Ivoire	20,640	..	2,000	..	2,357	2,308	14
52 Honduras	5,370	3,100	1,530	690	1,963	2,224	9
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,300	760	2,030	790	2,435	3,275	0
54 Nicaragua	2,560	2,230	1,390	590	2,398	2,464	15
55 Thailand	7,230	6,870	5,020	2,140	2,200	2,399	12
56 El Salvador	..	2,550	1,300	..	1,859	2,155	9
57 Botswana	27,460	7,400	17,720	700	2,015	2,159	12
58 Jamaica	1,990	2,830	340	550	2,232	2,578	10
59 Cameroon	26,720	13,990	5,830	1,950	2,043	2,080	13
60 Guatemala	3,690	..	8,250	1,360	2,028	2,345	10
61 Congo, People's Rep.	14,210	..	950	..	2,255	2,511	15
62 Paraguay	1,850	1,750	1,550	650	2,627	2,873	7
63 Peru	1,650	1,440	900	1,010	2,324	2,120	9
64 Turkey	2,900	1,530	2,290	1,240	2,636	3,218	8
65 Tunisia	8,000	3,620	1,150	950	2,296	2,796	7
66 Ecuador	3,000	..	2,320	..	1,942	2,005	..
67 Mauritius	3,930	1,820	2,030	580	2,272	2,717	9
68 Colombia	2,500	..	890	..	2,174	2,588	10

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

	Population per:				Daily calorie supply per capita		Babies with low birth weights (percent) 1984
	Physician		Nursing person		1965	1985	
	1965	1981	1965	1981			
69 Chile	2,100	1,930	600	450	2,591	2,544	7
70 Costa Rica	2,010	1,440	630	..	2,366	2,807	10
71 Jordan	4,710	1,190	1,810	1,160	2,282	2,968	10
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	5,400	2,190	..	1,390	2,144	3,235	9
73 Lebanon	1,010	510	2,030	..	2,428	3,046	10
Upper middle-income	2,310 w	1,380 w	1,690 w	900 w	2,621 w	2,967 w	
74 Brazil	2,500	1,300	1,550	1,140	2,405	2,657	9
75 Malaysia	6,220	3,910	1,320	1,390	2,249	2,601	10
76 South Africa	2,050	..	490	..	2,643	2,926	12
77 Mexico	2,080	1,210	980	..	2,643	3,126	15
78 Uruguay	880	500	590	190	2,811	2,791	8
79 Hungary	630	390	240	160	3,186	3,544	10
80 Poland	800	550	410	230	3,238	3,224	8
81 Portugal	1,240	500	1,160	..	2,531	3,122	8
82 Yugoslavia	1,200	700	850	300	3,287	3,499	7
83 Panama	2,130	1,010	680	..	2,255	2,423	8
84 Argentina	600	..	610	..	3,209	3,216	6
85 Korea, Rep. of	2,700	1,390	2,990	350	2,255	2,806	9
86 Algeria	8,590	2,630	11,770	1,010	1,682	2,799	12
87 Venezuela	1,210	1,000	560	..	2,321	2,485	9
88 Gabon	..	2,550	770	..	1,881	2,448	16
89 Greece	710	390	600	370	3,086	3,637	6
90 Oman	23,790	1,410	6,420	..	..	..	14
91 Trinidad and Tobago	3,810	1,500	560	390	2,497	2,915	..
92 Israel	400	400	300	130	2,795	3,019	7
93 Hong Kong	2,460	1,290	1,220	790	2,502	2,692	8
94 Singapore	1,900	1,100	600	340	2,214	2,696	8
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,800	2,900	4,170	1,160	2,140	3,115	4
96 Iraq	5,000	1,810	2,910	2,250	2,138	2,891	15
97 Romania	760	700	400	280	2,994	3,413	6
Developing economies	8,990 w	5,690 w	4,360 w	3,230 w	2,149 w	2,460 w	
Oil exporters	18,400 w	7,020 w	5,850 w	..	2,115 w	2,664 w	
Exporters of manufactures	3,870 w	2,340 w	3,980 w	2,660 w	2,155 w	2,483 w	
Highly indebted countries	7,930 w	4,580 w	2,070 w	..	2,425 w	2,607 w	
Sub-Saharan Africa	33,830 w	25,310 w	4,820 w	2,800 w	2,098 w	2,097 w	
High-income oil exporters	7,500 w	1,380 w	4,440 w	580 w	1,969 w	3,213 w	
98 Saudi Arabia	9,400	1,800	6,060	730	1,866	3,057	6
99 Kuwait	800	700	270	180	2,963	3,102	7
100 United Arab Emirates	..	720	..	390	2,672	3,652	7
101 Libya	3,850	620	850	360	1,923	3,585	5
Industrial market economies	870 w	550 w	420 w	180 w	3,137 w	3,357 w	
102 Spain	800	360	1,220	280	2,844	3,303	1
103 Ireland	950	770	170	140	3,530	3,736	4
104 New Zealand	820	610	570	150	3,311	3,393	5
105 Italy	1,850	750	790	250	3,113	3,493	7
106 United Kingdom	870	680	200	120	3,346	3,148	7
107 Belgium	700	370	590	130	..	3,679	5
108 Austria	720	440	350	170	3,303	3,440	6
109 Netherlands	860	480	270	170	3,149	3,348	4
110 France	830	460	380	110	3,303	3,358	5
111 Australia	720	520	150	140	3,174	3,302	6
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	640	420	500	170	3,143	3,519	6
113 Finland	1,300	460	180	100	3,119	2,961	4
114 Denmark	740	420	190	140	3,417	3,489	6
115 Japan	970	740	410	210	2,669	2,695	5
116 Sweden	910	410	310	100	2,922	3,007	4
117 Canada	770	550	190	120	3,289	3,443	6
118 Norway	790	460	340	70	3,047	3,171	4
119 United States	670	500	310	180	3,292	3,682	7
120 Switzerland	710	390	270	130	3,413	3,406	5
Nonreporting nonmembers	770 w	300 w	370 w	..	3,155 w	3,304 w	
121 Albania	2,100	..	550	..	2,398	2,716	7
122 Angola	13,150	..	3,820	..	1,912	1,926	19
123 Bulgaria	600	400	410	190	3,434	3,593	6
124 Cuba	1,150	720	820	370	2,371	3,088	8
125 Czechoslovakia	540	350	200	130	3,406	3,473	6
126 German Dem. Rep.	870	490	..	..	3,222	3,769	6
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	2,330	3,113	0
128 Mongolia	710	400	310	240	2,594	2,814	10
129 USSR	480	270	280	..	3,231	3,332	6

Table 30. Education

	Percentage of age group enrolled in education													
	Primary						Secondary						Tertiary	
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	1965	1985	1965	1985	1965	1985	1965	1985	1965	1985	1965	1985	1965	1985
Low-income economies	74 w	99 w	..	110 w	..	88 w	22 w	34 w	..	41 w	..	26 w	2 w	..
China and India	83 w	110 w	..	121 w	..	98 w	25 w	37 w	..	45 w	..	29 w	2 w	..
Other low-income	44 w	67 w	58 w	75 w	31 w	56 w	9 w	22 w	13 w	28 w	4 w	16 w	1 w	5 w
1 Ethiopia	11	36	16	44	6	28	2	12	3	14	1	9	0	1
2 Bhutan	7	25	13	32	1	18	0	4	0	6	..	1	..	0
3 Burkina Faso	12	32	16	41	8	24	1	5	2	7	1	3	0	1
4 Nepal	20	79	36	104	4	47	5	25	9	35	2	11	1	5
5 Bangladesh	49	60	67	70	31	50	13	18	23	26	3	10	1	5
6 Malawi	44	62	55	71	32	53	2	4	3	6	1	2	0	1
7 Zaire	70	98	95	112	45	84	5	57	8	81	2	33	0	2
8 Mali	24	23	32	29	16	17	4	7	5	10	2	4	0	1
9 Burma	71	102	76	..	65	..	15	24	20	..	11	..	1	..
10 Mozambique	37	84	48	94	26	74	3	7	3	9	2	4	0	0
11 Madagascar	65	121	70	125	59	118	8	36	10	43	5	30	1	5
12 Uganda	67	..	83	..	50	..	4	..	6	..	2	..	0	1
13 Burundi	26	53	36	61	15	44	1	4	2	5	1	3	0	1
14 Tanzania	32	72	40	90	25	85	2	3	3	4	1	2	0	0
15 Togo	55	95	78	118	32	73	5	21	8	33	2	10	0	2
16 Niger	11	28	15	36	7	20	1	6	1	9	0	3	..	1
17 Benin	34	65	48	87	21	43	3	20	5	29	2	12	0	2
18 Somalia	10	25	16	32	4	18	2	17	4	23	1	12	0	..
19 Central African Rep.	56	73	84	..	28	..	2	13	4	..	1	..	..	1
20 India	74	92	89	107	57	76	27	35	41	45	13	24	5	..
21 Rwanda	53	64	64	66	43	63	2	2	3	3	1	2	0	0
22 China	89	124	..	132	..	114	24	39	..	45	..	32	0	2
23 Kenya	54	94	69	97	40	91	4	20	6	25	2	16	0	1
24 Zambia	53	103	59	106	46	96	7	19	11	24	3	14	..	2
25 Sierra Leone	29	..	37	..	21	..	5	..	8	..	3	..	0	..
26 Sudan	29	49	37	58	21	41	4	19	6	22	2	17	1	2
27 Haiti	50	78	56	83	44	72	5	18	6	19	3	17	0	1
28 Pakistan	40	47	59	61	20	32	12	17	18	24	5	9	2	5
29 Lesotho	94	115	74	102	114	127	4	22	4	18	4	26	0	2
30 Ghana	69	66	82	75	57	59	13	39	19	45	7	27	1	2
31 Sri Lanka	93	103	98	105	86	102	35	63	34	60	35	67	2	5
32 Mauritania	13	..	19	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	0	..	..	..
33 Senegal	40	55	52	66	29	45	7	13	10	18	3	9	1	2
34 Afghanistan	16	..	26	..	5	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	0	..
35 Chad	34	38	56	55	13	21	1	6	3	11	0	2	..	0
36 Guinea	31	30	44	42	19	19	5	12	9	18	2	6	0	2
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	77	..	98	..	56	..	9	..	14	..	4	..	1	..
38 Lao PDR	40	91	50	101	30	79	2	19	2	23	1	15	0	1
39 Viet Nam	..	100	..	107	..	94	..	43	..	44	..	41	..	..
Middle-income economies	85 w	104 w	92 w	109 w	79 w	101 w	22 w	49 w	26 w	57 w	19 w	51 w	5 w	14 w
Lower middle-income	75 w	104 w	84 w	111 w	66 w	100 w	16 w	42 w	21 w	50 w	12 w	41 w	4 w	13 w
40 Liberia	41	..	59	..	23	..	5	..	8	..	3	..	1	..
41 Yemen, PDR	23	66	35	96	10	35	11	19	17	26	5	11	..	..
42 Indonesia	72	118	79	121	65	116	12	39	18	45	7	34	1	7
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	9	67	16	112	1	22	0	10	..	17	..	3	..	..
44 Philippines	113	106	115	105	111	106	41	65	42	63	40	66	19	38
45 Morocco	57	81	78	98	35	63	11	31	16	38	5	25	1	9
46 Bolivia	73	91	86	96	60	85	18	37	21	40	15	34	5	20
47 Zimbabwe	110	131	128	135	92	128	6	43	8	51	5	35	0	3
48 Nigeria	32	92	39	103	24	81	5	29	7	..	3	..	0	3
49 Dominican Rep.	87	124	87	121	87	126	12	50	11	44	12	57	2	..
50 Papua New Guinea	44	64	53	..	35	..	4	14	6	..	2	..	..	2
51 Côte d'Ivoire	60	78	80	92	41	65	6	20	10	27	2	12	0	3
52 Honduras	80	102	81	103	79	102	10	36	11	31	9	36	1	10
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	75	85	90	94	60	76	26	62	37	73	15	52	7	23
54 Nicaragua	69	101	68	96	69	107	14	39	15	23	13	55	2	10
55 Thailand	78	97	82	..	74	..	14	30	16	..	11	..	2	20
56 El Salvador	82	70	85	69	79	70	17	24	18	23	17	26	2	14
57 Botswana	65	104	59	98	71	109	3	29	5	27	3	31	..	1
58 Jamaica	109	106	112	106	106	107	51	58	53	56	50	60	3	..
59 Cameroon	94	107	114	116	75	97	5	23	8	29	2	18	0	2
60 Guatemala	50	76	55	80	45	69	8	17	10	17	7	16	2	8
61 Congo, People's Rep.	114	..	134	..	94	..	10	..	15	..	5	..	1	..
62 Paraguay	102	101	109	104	96	98	13	31	13	31	13	30	4	10
63 Peru	99	122	108	125	90	120	25	65	29	68	21	61	8	24
64 Turkey	101	116	118	119	83	112	16	42	22	47	9	28	4	9
65 Tunisia	91	118	116	127	65	108	16	39	23	46	9	33	2	6
66 Ecuador	91	114	94	117	88	117	17	55	19	51	16	53	3	33
67 Mauritius	101	106	105	105	97	106	26	51	34	53	18	49	3	1
68 Colombia	84	117	83	116	86	119	17	50	18	50	16	51	3	13

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

Percentage of age group enrolled in education

	Percentage of age group enrolled in education													
	Primary						Secondary						Tertiary	
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	1965	1985	1965	1985	1965	1985	1965	1985	1965	1985	1965	1985	1965	1985
69 Chile	124	109	125	108	122	106	34	69	31	63	36	69	6	16
70 Costa Rica	106	101	107	101	105	100	24	41	23	39	25	43	6	23
71 Jordan	95	99	105	98	83	99	38	79	52	80	23	78	2	37
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	78	108	103	116	52	101	28	61	43	72	13	49	8	17
73 Lebanon	106	..	118	..	93	..	26	..	33	..	20	..	14	..
Upper middle-income	97 w	105 w	100 w	108 w	93 w	102 w	29 w	57 w	31 w	66 w	26 w	63 w	7 w	16 w
74 Brazil	108	104	109	108	108	99	16	35	16	..	16	..	2	11
75 Malaysia	90	99	96	100	84	99	28	53	34	52	22	53	2	6
76 South Africa	90	..	91	..	88	..	15	..	16	..	14	..	4	..
77 Mexico	92	115	94	116	90	114	17	55	21	56	13	54	4	16
78 Uruguay	106	110	106	111	106	109	44	70	42	..	46	..	8	32
79 Hungary	101	98	102	98	100	99	..	72	..	71	..	72	13	15
80 Poland	104	101	106	102	102	100	58	78	52	75	64	81	18	17
81 Portugal	84	112	84	120	83	119	42	47	49	43	34	51	5	13
82 Yugoslavia	106	96	108	96	103	96	65	82	70	84	59	80	13	20
83 Panama	102	105	104	107	99	102	34	59	32	56	36	63	7	26
84 Argentina	101	108	101	107	102	108	28	70	26	66	31	75	14	36
85 Korea, Rep. of	101	96	103	96	99	96	35	94	44	97	25	91	6	32
86 Algeria	68	94	81	104	53	83	7	51	10	59	5	43	1	6
87 Venezuela	94	108	93	109	94	108	27	45	27	41	28	50	7	26
88 Gabon	134	123	146	124	122	121	11	25	16	30	5	20	..	4
89 Greece	110	106	111	106	109	106	49	86	57	87	41	84	10	21
90 Oman	..	89	..	97	..	80	..	32	..	43	..	21	..	1
91 Trinidad and Tobago	93	95	97	93	90	96	36	76	39	74	34	79	2	4
92 Israel	95	99	95	98	95	101	48	76	46	73	51	80	20	34
93 Hong Kong	103	105	106	106	99	104	29	69	32	66	25	72	5	13
94 Singapore	105	115	110	118	100	113	45	71	49	70	41	73	10	12
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	63	112	85	122	40	101	18	46	24	54	11	37	2	5
96 Iraq	74	100	102	108	45	92	28	55	42	69	14	39	4	10
97 Romania	101	98	102	98	100	97	39	75	44	74	32	76	10	11
Developing economies	78 w	101 w	84 w	110 w	62 w	92 w	22 w	39 w	28 w	45 w	14 w	33 w	3 w	8 w
Oil exporters	69 w	107 w	78 w	113 w	59 w	101 w	14 w	44 w	20 w	53 w	9 w	42 w	2 w	10 w
Exporters of manufactures	86 w	109 w	..	119 w	..	98 w	27 w	40 w	..	48 w	..	33 w	3 w	..
Highly indebted countries	88 w	104 w	91 w	108 w	84 w	99 w	21 w	47 w	23 w	57 w	20 w	57 w	5 w	16 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	41 w	75 w	52 w	85 w	31 w	67 w	4 w	23 w	6 w	26 w	2 w	14 w	0 w	2 w
High-income oil exporters	43 w	86 w	60 w	82 w	25 w	69 w	10 w	56 w	15 w	55 w	5 w	41 w	1 w	11 w
98 Saudi Arabia	24	69	36	77	11	61	4	42	7	51	1	33	1	11
99 Kuwait	116	101	129	102	103	99	52	83	59	85	43	80	..	16
100 United Arab Emirates	..	99	..	99	..	99	..	58	..	53	..	65	0	8
101 Libya	78	127	111	..	44	..	14	87	24	..	4	..	1	11
Industrial market economies	107 w	102 w	107 w	101 w	106 w	101 w	63 w	93 w	65 w	91 w	61 w	92 w	21 w	39 w
102 Spain	115	104	117	108	114	107	38	91	46	88	29	91	6	27
103 Ireland	108	100	107	100	108	100	51	96	53	91	50	101	12	22
104 New Zealand	106	106	107	107	104	106	75	85	76	84	74	86	15	35
105 Italy	112	98	113	99	110	99	47	75	53	74	41	73	11	26
106 United Kingdom	92	101	92	103	92	103	66	89	67	83	66	87	12	22
107 Belgium	109	95	110	94	108	96	75	96	77	94	72	97	15	31
108 Austria	106	99	106	100	105	98	52	79	52	77	52	81	9	27
109 Netherlands	104	95	104	94	104	96	61	102	64	103	57	100	17	31
110 France	134	114	135	108	133	106	56	96	53	88	59	95	18	30
111 Australia	99	106	99	106	99	105	62	95	63	94	61	97	16	28
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	96	..	96	..	96	..	74	..	73	..	75	9	30
113 Finland	92	104	95	104	89	103	76	102	72	95	80	110	11	33
114 Denmark	98	98	97	98	99	99	83	103	98	104	67	103	14	29
115 Japan	100	102	100	101	100	102	82	96	82	95	81	97	13	30
116 Sweden	95	98	94	97	96	99	62	83	63	79	60	88	13	38
117 Canada	105	105	106	106	104	104	56	103	57	103	55	103	26	55
118 Norway	97	97	97	97	98	97	64	97	66	95	62	100	11	31
119 United States	..	101	..	101	..	101	..	99	..	99	..	98	40	57
120 Switzerland	87	..	87	..	87	..	37	..	38	..	35	..	8	22
Nonreporting nonmembers	102 w	105 w	103 w	..	102 w	..	66 w	92 w	60 w	..	72 w	..	27 w	21 w
121 Albania	92	97	97	99	87	95	33	69	40	74	26	64	8	7
122 Angola	39	93	53	..	26	..	5	13	6	..	4	..	0	1
123 Bulgaria	103	102	104	102	102	101	54	100	54	99	55	100	17	18
124 Cuba	121	105	123	108	119	101	23	85	23	82	24	88	3	21
125 Czechoslovakia	99	97	100	97	97	98	29	39	23	28	35	50	14	16
126 German Dem. Rep.	109	101	107	102	111	100	60	79	62	80	57	77	19	31
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Mongolia	98	105	98	104	97	106	66	88	65	84	66	92	8	26
129 USSR	103	106	103	..	103	..	72	99	65	..	79	..	..	21

Table 31. 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				
	1965	1985	1965	1980	1965	1980	1965	1980	1965-80	1980-85	1985-2000
Low-income economies	54 w	59 w	77 w	72 w	9 w	13 w	14 w	15 w	2.1 w	2.3 w	1.9 w
China and India	55 w	61 w	77 w	72 w	9 w	14 w	14 w	14 w	2.1 w	2.3 w	1.6 w
Other low-income	52 w	52 w	79 w	71 w	8 w	10 w	13 w	19 w	2.2 w	2.5 w	2.6 w
1 Ethiopia	52	51	86	80	5	8	9	12	2.1	1.7	2.2
2 Bhutan	55	55	95	92	2	3	4	5	1.8	1.9	1.9
3 Burkina Faso	48	44	89	87	3	4	7	9	1.6	1.9	2.2
4 Nepal	56	54	94	93	2	1	4	7	1.6	2.3	2.3
5 Bangladesh	51	53	84	75	5	6	11	19	1.9	2.8	3.0
6 Malawi	51	47	92	83	3	7	5	9	2.2	2.6	2.6
7 Zaire	52	51	82	72	9	13	9	16	1.7	2.3	2.5
8 Mali	53	50	90	86	1	2	8	13	1.7	2.5	2.7
9 Burma	57	54	64	53	14	19	23	28	2.2	1.9	1.8
10 Mozambique	55	51	87	85	6	7	7	8	3.2	..	..
11 Madagascar	54	51	85	81	4	6	11	13	2.1	1.9	2.3
12 Uganda	52	52	91	86	3	4	6	10	3.0	2.7	3.0
13 Burundi	53	52	94	93	2	2	4	5	1.2	2.0	2.4
14 Tanzania	53	50	92	86	3	5	6	10	2.8	2.8	3.0
15 Togo	52	50	78	73	9	10	13	17	2.7	2.3	2.5
16 Niger	51	51	95	91	1	2	4	7	1.8	2.3	2.6
17 Benin	52	49	83	70	5	7	12	23	1.9	2.0	2.5
18 Somalia	49	53	81	76	6	8	13	16	3.1	2.0	1.7
19 Central African Rep.	57	55	88	72	3	6	9	21	1.2	1.3	1.8
20 India	54	56	73	70	12	13	15	17	1.7	2.0	1.8
21 Rwanda	51	49	94	93	2	3	3	4	2.9	2.8	2.9
22 China	55	65	81	74	8	14	11	12	2.4	2.5	1.4
23 Kenya	48	45	86	81	5	7	9	12	3.6	3.5	3.7
24 Zambia	51	48	79	73	8	10	13	17	2.7	3.2	3.5
25 Sierra Leone	54	55	78	70	11	14	11	16	0.9	1.1	1.4
26 Sudan	53	52	82	71	5	8	14	21	2.4	2.8	3.1
27 Haiti	52	51	77	70	7	8	16	22	1.0	2.0	2.2
28 Pakistan	50	53	60	55	18	16	22	30	2.6	3.2	2.8
29 Lesotho	56	52	92	86	3	4	6	10	1.8	2.0	2.1
30 Ghana	52	48	61	56	15	18	24	26	1.9	2.7	2.9
31 Sri Lanka	54	62	56	53	14	14	30	33	2.2	1.6	1.6
32 Mauritania	52	53	89	69	3	9	8	22	1.8	2.7	3.1
33 Senegal	53	52	83	81	6	6	11	13	3.1	1.9	2.1
34 Afghanistan	55	..	69	..	11	..	20	..	1.7	..	..
35 Chad	55	55	92	83	3	5	5	12	1.6	1.8	2.1
36 Guinea	55	52	87	81	6	9	7	10	1.7	1.6	1.8
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	52	..	80	..	4	..	16	..	1.2	..	..
38 Lao PDR	56	53	81	76	5	7	15	17	1.6	1.8	2.2
39 Viet Nam	..	55	79	68	6	12	15	21	1.8	..	..
Middle-income economies	54 w	57 w	56 w	43 w	17 w	23 w	27 w	34 w	2.5 w	2.5 w	2.4 w
Lower middle-income	52 w	55 w	65 w	55 w	12 w	16 w	23 w	29 w	2.4 w	2.6 w	2.5 w
40 Liberia	51	52	79	74	10	9	11	16	2.6	2.2	2.7
41 Yemen PDR	52	51	54	41	12	18	33	41	1.6	2.8	3.1
42 Indonesia	53	56	71	57	9	13	21	30	2.1	2.4	2.2
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	54	51	79	69	7	9	14	22	0.7	2.6	3.4
44 Philippines	52	56	58	52	16	16	26	33	2.5	2.5	2.4
45 Morocco	50	52	61	46	15	25	24	29	2.9	3.3	3.1
46 Bolivia	53	53	54	46	20	20	26	34	2.0	2.7	2.7
47 Zimbabwe	51	45	79	73	8	11	13	17	3.0	2.7	3.0
48 Nigeria	51	49	72	68	10	12	18	20	3.0	2.6	2.9
49 Dominican Rep.	47	53	59	46	14	15	27	39	2.8	3.5	2.9
50 Papua New Guinea	55	54	87	76	6	10	7	14	1.9	2.2	2.0
51 Côte d'Ivoire	54	54	81	65	5	8	15	27	2.7	2.7	2.6
52 Honduras	50	50	68	61	12	16	20	23	2.8	3.9	3.9
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	54	55	55	46	15	20	30	34	2.2	2.6	2.7
54 Nicaragua	48	50	57	47	16	16	28	38	2.9	3.8	3.9
55 Thailand	51	59	82	71	5	10	13	19	2.8	2.5	1.7
56 El Salvador	50	60	59	43	16	19	26	37	3.3	2.9	3.3
57 Botswana	50	48	89	70	4	13	8	17	2.4	3.5	3.4
58 Jamaica	51	56	37	31	20	16	43	52	2.0	2.9	2.4
59 Cameroon	55	50	86	70	4	8	9	22	1.7	1.8	2.2
60 Guatemala	50	53	64	57	15	17	21	26	2.3	2.8	3.3
61 Congo, People's Rep.	55	51	66	62	11	12	23	26	2.0	1.8	2.2
62 Paraguay	49	51	55	49	20	21	26	31	3.2	3.1	2.8
63 Peru	51	56	50	40	19	18	32	42	2.9	2.9	2.8
64 Turkey	53	57	75	58	11	17	14	25	1.7	2.3	2.0
65 Tunisia	50	56	49	35	21	36	29	29	2.8	3.1	2.8
66 Ecuador	50	53	55	39	19	20	26	42	2.7	3.1	2.9
67 Mauritius	52	63	37	28	25	24	38	48	2.6	3.3	2.1
68 Colombia	49	59	45	34	21	24	34	42	2.6	2.8	2.3

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

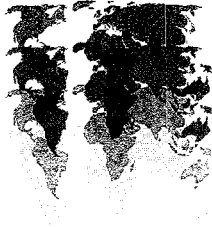
	Percentage of population of working age (15-64 years)		Percentage of labor force in						Average annual growth of labor force (percent)		
	1965	1985	Agriculture		Industry		Services		1965-80	1980-85	1985-2000
			1965	1980	1965	1980	1965	1980			
69 Chile	56	63	27	17	29	25	44	58	2.2	2.6	1.7
70 Costa Rica	49	59	47	31	19	23	34	46	3.8	3.1	2.4
71 Jordan	27	49	37	10	26	26	37	64	1.7	4.4	4.2
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	46	48	52	32	20	32	28	36	3.3	3.5	4.0
73 Lebanon	51	..	29	..	24	..	47	..	1.7	..	..
Upper middle-income	56 w	59 w	45 w	29 w	23 w	31 w	32 w	40 w	2.6 w	2.3 w	2.3 w
74 Brazil	53	59	49	31	20	27	31	42	3.3	2.3	2.1
75 Malaysia	50	59	59	42	13	19	29	39	3.4	2.9	2.6
76 South Africa	54	55	32	17	30	35	39	49	1.8	2.8	2.8
77 Mexico	49	54	50	37	22	29	29	35	3.9	3.2	3.0
78 Uruguay	63	63	20	16	29	29	51	55	0.4	0.6	0.9
79 Hungary	66	66	32	18	40	44	29	38	0.1	0.0	0.3
80 Poland	62	66	44	29	32	39	25	33	1.1	0.7	0.7
81 Yugoslavia	63	68	57	32	26	33	17	34	0.9	1.0	0.7
81 Portugal	62	64	38	26	30	37	32	38	1.2	1.0	0.8
83 Panama	51	58	46	32	16	18	38	50	2.7	3.0	2.6
84 Argentina	63	60	18	13	34	34	48	53	1.1	1.1	1.5
85 Korea, Rep. of	53	64	55	36	15	27	30	37	2.8	2.7	1.9
86 Algeria	50	49	57	31	17	27	26	42	2.2	3.6	3.7
87 Venezuela	49	56	30	16	24	28	47	56	4.2	3.5	3.0
88 Gabon	61	58	83	75	8	11	9	14	1.7	2.3	2.5
89 Greece	65	65	47	31	24	29	29	40	0.5	0.6	0.3
90 Oman	53	50	62	50	15	22	23	28	3.8	5.2	2.7
91 Trinidad and Tobago	53	61	20	10	35	39	45	51	1.9	2.5	2.1
92 Israel	59	60	12	6	35	32	53	62	3.0	2.2	2.1
93 Hong Kong	56	68	6	2	53	51	41	47	3.9	2.5	1.4
94 Singapore	53	67	6	2	27	38	68	61	4.2	1.9	0.8
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	50	53	49	36	26	33	25	31	3.2	3.3	3.2
96 Iraq	51	50	50	30	20	22	30	48	3.6	3.7	4.0
97 Romania	65	66	57	31	26	44	18	26	0.2	0.7	0.7
Developing economies	54 w	58 w	70 w	62 w	12 w	16 w	18 w	22 w	2.3 w	2.4 w	2.1 w
Oil exporters	52 w	53 w	61 w	49 w	15 w	19 w	24 w	31 w	2.8 w	2.8 w	2.8 w
Exporters of manufactures	55 w	61 w	71 w	66 w	11 w	16 w	16 w	17 w	2.2 w	2.2 w	1.6 w
Highly indebted countries	53 w	56 w	51 w	40 w	18 w	23 w	31 w	37 w	2.9 w	2.5 w	2.5 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	52 w	50 w	79 w	75 w	8 w	9 w	13 w	16 w	2.5 w	2.4	2.7 w
High-income oil exporters	53 w	54 w	58 w	35 w	15 w	21 w	28 w	44 w	5.6 w	4.4 w	3.4 w
98 Saudi Arabia	53	54	68	48	11	14	21	37	4.9	4.4	3.5
99 Kuwait	60	58	2	2	34	32	64	67	6.9	6.2	3.5
100 United Arab Emirates	..	67	21	5	32	38	47	57	..	5.2	2.1
101 Libya	53	50	41	18	21	29	38	53	3.6	3.7	3.5
Industrial market economies	63 w	67 w	14 w	7 w	38 w	35 w	48 w	58 w	1.3 w	1.0 w	0.5 w
102 Spain	64	65	34	17	35	37	32	46	0.6	1.3	0.8
103 Ireland	57	60	31	19	28	34	41	48	0.8	1.6	1.6
104 New Zealand	59	65	13	11	36	33	51	56	1.9	1.8	1.2
105 Italy	66	67	25	12	42	41	34	48	0.3	0.7	0.2
106 United Kingdom	65	65	3	3	47	38	50	59	0.3	0.5	0.2
107 Belgium	63	68	6	3	46	36	48	61	0.7	0.7	0.1
108 Austria	63	67	19	9	45	41	36	50	0.2	0.8	0.1
109 Netherlands	62	69	9	6	41	32	51	63	1.4	1.4	0.5
110 France	62	66	18	9	39	35	43	56	0.8	0.9	0.5
111 Australia	62	66	10	7	38	32	52	61	2.4	1.8	1.3
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	65	70	11	6	48	44	41	50	0.3	0.7	-0.5
113 Finland	65	67	24	12	35	35	41	53	0.7	0.9	0.3
114 Denmark	65	66	14	7	37	32	49	61	1.2	0.6	0.2
115 Japan	67	68	26	11	32	34	42	55	1.0	0.9	0.5
116 Sweden	66	65	11	6	43	33	46	62	1.1	0.3	0.3
117 Canada	59	68	10	5	33	29	57	65	3.2	1.4	0.9
118 Norway	63	64	16	8	37	29	48	62	1.8	0.8	0.7
119 United States	60	66	5	4	35	31	60	66	2.2	1.2	0.8
120 Switzerland	65	67	9	6	49	39	41	55	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Nonreporting nonmembers	61 w	65 w	34 w	22 w	34 w	39 w	32 w	39 w	1.3 w	1.1 w	0.8 w
121 Albania	52	59	69	56	19	26	12	18	2.8	2.9	2.4
122 Angola	54	52	79	74	8	10	13	17	2.2	1.7	2.1
123 Bulgaria	67	67	46	18	31	45	23	37	0.2	0.0	0.2
124 Cuba	59	66	33	24	25	29	41	48	2.3	2.3	1.7
125 Czechoslovakia	65	64	21	13	47	49	31	37	0.9	0.4	0.7
126 German Dem. Rep.	61	67	15	11	49	50	36	39	0.5	0.9	0.2
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	52	58	57	43	23	30	20	27	2.7	3.0	2.8
128 Mongolia	54	56	54	40	20	21	26	39	2.7	3.0	2.8
129 USSR	62	66	34	20	33	39	33	41	1.2	0.9	0.5

Table 32. 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
	1965	1985	1965-80	1980-85	1960	1980	1960	1980	1960	1980
Low-income economies	17 w	22 w	3.6 w	4.0 w	10 w	16 w	31 w	55 w	54 t	148 t
China and India	18 w	23 w	3.0 w	3.6 w	7 w	6 w	33 w	59 w	49 t	114 t
Other low-income	13 w	20 w	4.9 w	5.4 w	26 w	30 w	19 w	40 w	5 t	34 t
1 Ethiopia	8	15	6.6	3.7	30	37	0	37	0	1
2 Bhutan	3	4	3.7	5.2	..	..	0	0	0	0
3 Burkina Faso	6	8	3.4	5.3	..	41	0	0	0	0
4 Nepal	4	7	5.1	5.6	41	27	0	0	0	0
5 Bangladesh	6	18	8.0	7.9	20	30	20	51	1	3
6 Malawi	5	..	7.8	..	..	19	0	0	0	0
7 Zaire	19	39	7.2	8.4	14	28	14	38	1	2
8 Mali	13	20	4.9	4.5	32	24	0	0	0	0
9 Burma	21	24	2.8	2.8	23	23	23	23	1	2
10 Mozambique	5	19	11.8	5.3	75	83	0	83	0	1
11 Madagascar	12	21	5.7	5.3	44	36	0	36	0	1
12 Uganda	6	7	4.1	3.0	38	52	0	52	0	1
13 Burundi	2	2	1.8	2.7	..	..	0	0	0	0
14 Tanzania	6	14	8.7	8.3	34	50	0	50	0	1
15 Togo	11	23	7.2	6.4	..	60	0	0	0	0
16 Niger	7	15	6.9	7.0	..	31	0	0	0	0
17 Benin	11	35	10.2	4.4	..	63	0	63	0	1
18 Somalia	20	34	6.1	5.4	..	34	0	0	0	0
19 Central African Rep.	27	45	4.8	3.9	40	36	0	0	0	0
20 India	19	25	3.6	3.9	7	6	26	39	11	36
21 Rwanda	3	5	6.3	6.7	..	..	0	0	0	0
22 China	18	22	2.6	3.3	6	6	42	45	38	78
23 Kenya	9	20	9.0	6.3	40	57	0	57	0	1
24 Zambia	24	48	7.1	5.5	..	35	0	35	0	1
25 Sierra Leone	15	25	4.3	5.1	37	47	0	0	0	0
26 Sudan	13	21	5.1	4.8	30	31	0	31	0	1
27 Haiti	18	27	4.0	4.1	42	56	0	56	0	1
28 Pakistan	24	29	4.3	4.8	20	21	33	51	2	7
29 Lesotho	2	17	14.6	5.3	..	..	0	0	0	0
30 Ghana	26	32	3.4	3.9	25	35	0	48	0	2
31 Sri Lanka	20	21	2.3	8.4	28	16	0	16	0	1
32 Mauritania	7	31	12.4	3.4	..	39	0	0	0	0
33 Senegal	27	36	4.1	4.0	53	65	0	65	0	1
34 Afghanistan	9	..	6.0	..	33	17	0	17	0	1
35 Chad	9	27	9.2	3.9	..	39	0	0	0	0
36 Guinea	12	22	6.6	4.3	37	80	0	80	0	1
37 Kampuchea, Dem.	11	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Lao PDR	8	15	4.8	5.6	69	48	0	0	0	0
39 Viet Nam	..	20	..	3.4	..	21	..	50	..	4
Middle-income economies	37 w	48 w	4.4 w	3.5 w	28 w	27 w	37 w	49 w	59 t	131 t
Lower middle-income	27 w	36 w	4.5 w	3.7 w	29 w	31 w	31 w	46 w	22 t	55 t
40 Liberia	23	37	6.2	4.3	..	..	0	0	0	0
41 Yemen, PDR	30	37	3.2	4.9	61	49	0	0	0	0
42 Indonesia	16	25	4.7	2.3	20	23	34	50	3	9
43 Yemen Arab Rep.	5	19	10.7	7.3	..	25	0	0	0	0
44 Philippines	32	39	4.0	3.2	27	30	27	34	1	2
45 Morocco	32	44	4.2	4.2	16	26	16	50	1	4
46 Bolivia	40	44	2.9	5.6	47	44	0	44	0	1
47 Zimbabwe	14	27	7.5	5.0	40	50	0	50	0	1
48 Nigeria	15	30	4.8	5.2	13	17	22	58	2	9
49 Dominican Rep.	35	56	5.3	4.2	50	54	0	54	0	1
50 Papua New Guinea	5	14	8.4	4.9	..	25	0	0	0	0
51 Côte d'Ivoire	23	45	8.7	6.9	27	34	0	34	0	1
52 Honduras	26	39	5.5	5.2	31	33	0	0	0	0
53 Egypt, Arab Rep.	41	46	2.9	3.4	38	39	53	53	2	2
54 Nicaragua	43	56	4.6	4.5	41	47	0	47	0	1
55 Thailand	13	18	4.6	3.2	65	69	65	69	1	1
56 El Salvador	39	43	3.5	4.0	26	22	0	0	0	0
57 Botswana	4	20	15.4	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Jamaica	38	53	3.4	3.2	77	66	0	66	0	1
59 Cameroon	16	42	8.1	7.0	26	21	0	21	0	1
60 Guatemala	34	41	3.6	4.2	41	36	41	36	1	1
61 Congo, People's Rep.	35	40	3.5	3.6	77	56	0	0	0	0
62 Paraguay	36	41	3.2	3.7	44	44	0	44	0	1
63 Peru	52	68	4.1	3.8	38	39	38	44	1	2
64 Turkey	32	46	4.3	4.4	18	24	32	42	3	4
65 Tunisia	40	56	4.2	3.7	40	30	40	30	1	1
66 Ecuador	37	52	5.1	3.7	31	29	0	51	0	2
67 Mauritius	37	54	4.0	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Colombia	54	67	3.5	2.8	17	26	28	51	3	4

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

	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
	1965	1985	1965-80	1980-85	1960	1980	1960	1980		
69 Chile	72	83	2.6	2.1	38	44	38	44	1	1
70 Costa Rica	38	45	3.7	3.8	67	64	0	64	0	1
71 Jordan	47	69	5.3	4.0	31	37	0	37	0	1
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	40	49	4.5	5.5	35	33	35	55	1	2
73 Lebanon	49	..	4.6	..	64	79	64	79	1	1
Upper middle-income	49 w	65 w	3.8 w	3.2 w	27 w	26 w	39 w	50 w	37 t	76 t
74 Brazil	50	73	4.5	4.0	14	15	35	52	6	14
75 Malaysia	26	38	4.5	4.0	19	27	0	27	0	1
76 South Africa	47	56	2.6	3.3	16	13	44	53	4	7
77 Mexico	55	69	4.5	3.6	28	32	36	48	3	7
78 Uruguay	81	85	0.7	0.9	56	52	56	52	1	1
79 Hungary	43	55	1.8	1.3	45	37	45	37	1	1
80 Poland	50	60	1.8	1.6	17	15	41	47	5	8
81 Portugal	24	31	2.0	3.3	47	44	47	44	1	1
82 Yugoslavia	31	45	3.0	2.5	11	10	11	23	1	3
83 Panama	44	50	3.4	2.6	61	66	0	66	0	1
84 Argentina	76	84	2.2	1.9	46	45	54	60	3	5
85 Korea, Rep. of	32	64	5.7	2.5	35	41	61	77	3	7
86 Algeria	38	43	3.8	3.7	27	12	27	12	1	1
87 Venezuela	72	85	4.5	3.5	26	26	26	44	1	4
88 Gabon	8	12	4.2	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
89 Greece	48	65	2.5	1.9	51	57	51	70	1	2
90 Oman	4	9	8.1	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
91 Trinidad and Tobago	30	64	5.0	3.3	..	..	0	0	0	0
92 Israel	81	90	3.5	2.4	46	35	46	35	1	1
93 Hong Kong	89	93	2.3	1.3	100	100	100	100	1	1
94 Singapore	100	100	1.6	1.2	100	100	100	100	1	1
95 Iran, Islamic Rep.	37	54	5.5	4.6	26	28	26	47	1	6
96 Iraq	51	70	5.3	6.3	35	55	35	70	1	3
97 Romania	34	51	3.4	1.0	22	17	22	17	1	1
Developing economies	24 w	31 w	3.9 w	3.8 w	19 w	21 w	34 w	46 w	113 t	279 t
Oil exporters	29 w	41 w	4.3 w	3.5 w	24 w	24 w	34 w	48 w	17 t	47 t
Exporters of manufactures	23 w	29 w	3.2 w	3.5 w	12 w	12 w	37 w	46 w	70 t	154 t
Highly indebted countries	44 w	57 w	3.5 w	3.5 w	23 w	23 w	35 w	50 w	29 t	67 t
Sub-Saharan Africa	13 w	25 w	6.2 w	5.7 w	22 w	32 w	8 w	42 w	2 t	14 t
High-income oil exporters	40 w	73 w	9.5 w	6.0 w	29 w	28 w	0 w	34 w	0 t	3 t
98 Saudi Arabia	39	72	8.5	6.1	15	18	0	33	0	2
99 Kuwait	78	92	8.2	5.1	75	30	0	0	0	0
100 United Arab Emirates	56	79	18.9	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Libya	29	60	9.7	6.7	57	64	0	64	0	1
Industrial market economies	70 w	75 w	1.4 w	1.5 w	18 w	18 w	48 w	55 w	104 t	152 t
102 Spain	61	77	2.4	1.6	13	17	37	44	5	6
103 Ireland	49	57	2.2	2.7	51	48	51	48	1	1
104 New Zealand	79	83	1.5	0.9	25	30	0	30	0	1
105 Italy	62	67	1.0	0.9	13	17	46	52	7	9
106 United Kingdom	87	92	0.5	0.3	24	20	61	55	15	17
107 Belgium	93	96	0.5	0.4	17	14	28	24	2	2
108 Austria	51	56	0.1	0.7	51	39	51	39	1	1
109 Netherlands	86	88	1.5	0.9	9	9	27	24	3	3
110 France	67	73	2.7	1.0	25	23	34	34	4	6
111 Australia	83	86	0.2	1.4	26	24	62	68	4	5
112 Germany, Fed. Rep.	79	86	0.8	0.1	20	18	48	45	11	11
113 Finland	44	60	2.5	2.9	28	27	0	27	0	1
114 Denmark	77	86	1.1	0.3	40	32	40	32	1	1
115 Japan	67	76	2.1	1.8	18	22	35	42	5	9
116 Sweden	77	86	1.0	1.2	15	15	15	35	1	3
117 Canada	73	77	1.5	1.7	50	32	50	32	1	1
118 Norway	37	73	5.0	0.9	14	18	31	62	2	9
119 United States	72	74	1.2	2.3	13	12	61	77	40	65
120 Switzerland	53	60	1.2	0.9	19	22	19	22	1	1
Nonreporting nonmembers	52 w	65 w	2.4 w	1.8 w	9 w	8 w	23 w	32 w	31 t	59 t
121 Albania	32	34	3.4	3.3	27	25	0	0	0	0
122 Angola	13	25	6.4	5.8	44	64	0	64	0	1
123 Bulgaria	46	68	2.8	1.7	23	18	23	18	1	1
124 Cuba	58	71	2.7	0.8	32	38	32	38	1	1
125 Czechoslovakia	51	66	1.9	1.4	17	12	17	12	1	1
126 German Dem. Rep.	73	76	0.1	0.6	9	9	14	17	2	3
127 Korea, Dem. Rep.	45	63	4.6	3.8	15	12	15	19	1	2
128 Mongolia	42	55	4.5	3.3	53	52	0	0	0	0
129 USSR	52	66	2.2	1.6	6	4	21	33	25	50



Technical notes

This eleventh edition of the World Development Indicators provides economic and social indicators for selected periods or years in a form suitable for comparing economies and groups of economies. It contains two new tables: one presenting a picture of women's demographic status and their access to some health and education services, and the other providing information on the structure of household consumption. To balance this addition, two tables have been dropped this year, one on the origin and destination of merchandise exports and one on life expectancy and related indicators; most of the latter are now included in the table on women. This makes a total of 33 main tables in which the statistics and measures have been chosen to give a broad perspective on 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 are still weak, and this affects the availability and reliability of the data. Moreover, intercountry and intertemporal comparisons always involve complex technical problems, which are not able to be fully and unequivocally resolved. The data are drawn from sources thought to be most authoritative, but many of them are subject to considerable margins of error. Readers are urged to take these limitations into account in interpreting the indicators, particularly when making comparisons across economies.

To facilitate international comparisons, national accounts constant price data series based on years other than 1980 are, for the first time, partially re-

based to a 1980 base. This is accomplished by *rescaling*, which moves the year in which current and constant price versions of the same time series have the same value, without altering the trend of either. A *rescaling deviation* occurs between constant price gross domestic product (GDP) by industrial origin and GDP by expenditure when components of GDP are individually rescaled, and summed up to measure GDP. Such rescaling deviations are absorbed in *private consumption, etc.* on the assumption that GDP by industrial origin is a more reliable estimate than GDP by expenditure.

This approach takes into account the effects of changes in intersectoral relative prices between the original and the new base period. Because private consumption is calculated as a residual, the national accounting identities are maintained. It does, however, involve incorporating in private consumption whatever statistical discrepancies arise for *expenditure* in the rebasing process. The value added in services sector also includes a statistical discrepancy as reported by the original sources. In previous editions, GDP in each country's own original base year was simply rescaled, for presentational purposes, to equal its nominal value in 1980. This meant that the usual national accounting identities failed to hold true.

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. More specifically, the regression equation

takes the form of $\log X_t = a + bt + e_t$, where this is equivalent to the logarithmic transformation of the compound growth rate equation, $X_t = X_0 (1 + r)^t$. In these equations, X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \log X_0$ and $b = \log (1 + r)$ are the parameters to be estimated; e is the error term. If b^* is the least-squares estimate of b , then the annual average growth rate, r , is obtained as $[\text{antilog}(b^*)] - 1$.

Table 1. Basic indicators

Population estimates for mid-1986 are based on data from the U.N. Population Division or from World Bank sources. These are normally projections, usually based on data from the most recent population censuses or surveys, which, in some cases, are neither very recent nor very accurate. Note that refu-

Box A Basic indicators for U.N. and World Bank member countries with populations of less than 1 million

	Population (thousands) mid-1986	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita ^a		Average annual rate of inflation ^a (percent)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1986
			Dollars 1986	Average annual growth rate (percent) 1965-86	1965-80	1980-86	
Guinea-Bissau	905	36	170	-2.0	..	32.9	39
Gambia, The	773	11	230	0.7	8.3	10.9	43
Maldives	189	0 ^b	310	1.8	..	..	54
Comoros	409	2	320	0.6	..	..	56
São Tomé and Príncipe	111	1	340	0.7	..	5.3	65
Cape Verde	335	4	460	..	..	16.0	65
Guyana	799	215	500	-2.0	8.1	10.2	66
Solomon Islands	283	28	530	..	..	6.9	58
Western Samoa	165	3	680	..	..	12.8	65
Swaziland	689	17	690	2.8	9.1	9.6	55
Tonga	98	1	740	..	..	..	64
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	119	0 ^b	960	1.1	11.1	5.1	69
Belize	170	23	1,170	2.2	7.4	1.6	66
Dominica	85	1	1,210	-0.4	12.9	4.7	75
Grenada	98	0	1,240	..	11.2	5.0	68
St. Lucia	140	1	1,320	2.3	9.4	3.9	72
St. Kitts and Nevis	43	0 ^b	1,700	3.6	9.3	5.2	70
Fiji	707	18	1,810	2.7	10.4	4.9	68
Antigua and Barbuda	81	0 ^b	2,380	0.4	9.1	6.1	73
Suriname	402	163	2,510	3.7	..	0.5	66
Malta	360	0 ^b	3,450	7.7	3.5	1.8	75
Cyprus	672	9	4,360	..	..	7.4	74
Barbados	254	0 ^b	5,150	2.4	11.2	7.0	74
Bahamas, The	236	14	7,190	-0.3	6.4	5.2	70
Bahrain	431	1	8,510	..	..	-1.8	70
Qatar	317	11	13,200	..	..	..	69
Iceland	243	103	13,410	3.1	26.9	46.7	77
Brunei	232	6	15,400	..	..	-4.4	74
Luxembourg	366	3	15,770	4.1	6.5	6.5	74
Djibouti	361	22	..	..	..	..	49
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	381	28	..	..	..	..	45
<i>Kiribati</i>	65	1	..	..	..	5.6	52
<i>Seychelles</i>	66	0 ^b	..	..	12.1	3.8	70
<i>Vanuatu</i>	135	15	..	..	..	4.6	63

Note: Countries with italicized names are those for which no GNP per capita can be calculated. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

a. See the technical note to Table 1. b. Less than 500 square kilometers.

gees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin.

The data on *area* are from the FAO *Production Yearbook, 1986*. For basic indicators for U.N. and World Bank member countries with populations of less than 1 million, see the table in *Box A*.

Gross national product (GNP) measures the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents and is calculated without making deductions for depreciation. It comprises GDP (defined in the note for Table 2) plus net factor income from abroad, which is the income residents receive from abroad for factor services (labor and capital) less similar payments made to nonresidents who contributed to the domestic economy.

GNP per capita figures are calculated according to the *World Bank Atlas* method. The Bank recognizes that perfect cross-country comparability of GNP per capita estimates cannot be achieved. Beyond the classic, strictly intractable, index number problem, two obstacles stand in the way of adequate comparability. One concerns GNP and population estimates themselves. There are differences in national accounting and demographic reporting systems and in the coverage and reliability of underlying statistical information, between various countries. The other relates to the conversion of GNP data, expressed in different national currencies, to a common numéraire—conventionally the U.S. dollar—to compare them across countries.

Recognizing that these shortcomings affect the comparability of the GNP per capita estimates, the World Bank has introduced several improvements in the estimation procedures. Through its regular review of member countries' national accounts, the Bank also systematically evaluates the GNP estimates, focusing on the coverage and concepts employed and, where appropriate, making adjustments to improve comparability. As part of the review, Bank staff estimates of GNP (and sometimes of population) may be developed for the most recent period. The Bank also systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used (and reported in the *World Tables*) when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to foreign transactions. This applies to only a small number of countries.

The *Atlas* conversion factor for any year is the average of the exchange rate for that year, and the exchange rates for the two preceding years, which have been adjusted for differences in relative infla-

tion between the country and the United States. This three-year average smooths fluctuations in prices and exchange rates for each country. The resulting GNP in U.S. dollars is divided by the midyear population for the latest year to derive per capita GNP.

The 1986 GNP per capita figures are based on conversion factors averaged over 1984 and 1985, when the dollar was at its highest level in recent history, as well as 1986. Hence, the relative GNP value of the United States and of those countries with currencies linked to the dollar has been raised, while the relative GNP value of countries not directly linked to the dollar—notably in Europe and Japan—has been lowered.

The following formulas describe the procedures for computing the conversion factor for year t :

$$(e_{i-2,t}^*) = \frac{1}{3} [e_{i-2} \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-2}} \left| \frac{P_t^*}{P_{t-2}^*} \right. \right) + e_{i-1} \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \left| \frac{P_t^*}{P_{t-1}^*} \right. \right) + e_i]$$

and for calculating per capita GNP in U.S. dollars for year t :

$$(Y_i^*) = Y_i / N_i \div e_{i-2,t}^*$$

where

- Y_t = current GNP (local currency) for year t
- P_t = GNP deflator for year t
- e_t = annual average exchange rate (local currency/U.S. dollar) for year t
- N_t = mid-year population for year t
- P_t^* = U.S. GNP deflator for year t .

Because of problems associated with the availability of comparable data and the determination of conversion factors, information on GNP per capita is not shown for nonreporting nonmarket economies.

The use of official exchange rates to convert national currency figures to the U.S. dollar does not attempt to measure the relative domestic purchasing powers of currencies. The United Nations International Comparison Program (ICP) has developed measures of real GDP on an internationally comparable scale by using purchasing power parities (PPPs) instead of exchange rates, as conversion factors. Information on the ICP has been published in five studies and in a number of other reports.

The ICP project has covered more than 70 countries in five phases, at five-year intervals. Phase IV results for 1980, covering 60 countries, were included in last year's report. Phase V results for 1985 are now available for 25 (mainly industrial) countries, and those for many of the remaining countries (especially African) should be available

by the end of the year. The Bank is currently reviewing the data and methodology underlying the latest estimates and will include an updated comparison of ICP and *Atlas* numbers in a future edition of the *Atlas* or another statistical publication. The United Nations and its regional economic commissions, as well as other international agencies, such as the European Communities, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the World Bank are working to improve the methodology and extend annual purchasing power comparisons to all countries. However, exchange rates remain the only generally available means of converting GNP from national currencies to U.S. dollars.

The *average annual rate of inflation* is that measured by the growth rate of the GDP implicit 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 at current values by the value of GDP at constant values, 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, like any other, has limitations. For some purposes, however, 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 a newborn infant would live if patterns of mortality prevailing for all people at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Data are from the U.N. Population Division, supplemented by World Bank estimates.

The *summary measures* for GNP per capita and life expectancy in this table are weighted by population. Those for average annual rates of inflation are weighted by the share of country GDP valued in current U.S. dollars.

Tables 2 and 3. Growth and structure of production

Most of the definitions used are those of the U.N. *System of National Accounts* (SNA), series F, no. 2, revision 3. Estimates are obtained from national sources, sometimes reaching the World Bank through other international agencies but more often collected by World Bank staff during missions.

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 calcu-

lated without making deductions for depreciation. While SNA envisages estimates of GDP by industrial origin to be at producer prices, many countries still report such details at factor cost, which differs from producer prices because of the treatment of certain commodity taxes. Overall, GDP at producer prices is equal to GDP at purchaser values, less import duties. For individual sectors, say agriculture, values at producer prices differ from purchaser values because of indirect taxes minus subsidies and, at least in theory, because purchaser prices include retail and wholesale service and transport costs. International comparability of the estimates is affected by the fact that countries are, in practice, about evenly divided in terms of the valuation system they use in reporting value added by production sectors. As a partial solution, GDP estimates are shown at purchaser values if the components are on this basis, and such instances are footnoted. However, for a few countries in Tables 2 and 3, GDP at purchaser values have been replaced by GDP at factor cost. Note that in editions before 1986, *GDP at producer prices* and *GDP at purchaser values* were referred to as *GDP at factor cost* and *GDP at market prices*, respectively.

The figures for GDP are dollar values converted from domestic currencies by using single-year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used (and reported in the *World Tables*). Note that this table does not use the three-year averaging computation used for calculating GNP per capita in Table 1.

Agriculture covers forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as agriculture. In developing countries with high levels of subsistence farming, much of agricultural production is either not exchanged or not exchanged for money. This increases the difficulty of measuring the contribution of agriculture to GDP and reduces the reliability and comparability of such numbers. *Industry* comprises value added in mining, *manufacturing* (also reported as a subgroup), construction, and electricity, water, and gas. Value added in all other branches of economic activity, including imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers, are categorized as *services, etc.*

Partially rebased 1980 series in domestic currencies, as explained above, are used to compute the growth rates in Table 2. The sectoral shares of GDP in Table 3 are based on current price series.

In calculating the *summary measures* for each indi-

cator in Table 2, partially rebased constant 1980 U.S. dollar values for each economy are calculated for each of the years of the periods covered; the values are often aggregated across countries for each year; and the least-squares procedure is used to compute the growth rates. The average sectoral percentage shares in Table 3 are computed from group aggregates of sectoral GDP in current U.S. dollars.

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

GDP is defined in the note for Table 2, but for these two tables it is in purchaser values.

General government consumption includes all current expenditure for purchases of goods and services by all levels of government. All expenditure, including capital expenditure, on national defense and security is regarded as consumption expenditure.

Private consumption, etc. is the market value of all goods and services purchased or received as income in kind by households and nonprofit institutions. It excludes purchases of dwellings, but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings (see Table 6 for details). In practice, it includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources. At constant prices, this means that it also includes the rescaling deviation from partial rebasing.

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

Gross domestic savings are calculated by deducting total consumption from gross domestic product.

Exports of goods and nonfactor services represent the value of all goods and nonfactor services provided 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, interest, and labor income, is excluded.

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

Partially rebased 1980 series in constant domestic currency units (see above) are used to compute the indicators in Table 4. Table 5 uses national accounts series in current domestic currency units. Similarly, the growth rates in Table 4 are calculated from the constant 1980 price series; the shares of GDP in Table 5, from current price series.

The *summary measures* are calculated by the method explained in the note for Tables 2 and 3.

Table 6. Structure of consumption

Percentage shares of selected items in total household consumption expenditure are computed from SNA-defined details of GDP (expenditure at national market prices) mainly as collected for the International Comparison Program (ICP) phases IV and V. For countries not covered by the ICP, less detailed national accounts estimates are included, as available. The data covers 79 countries and refer to estimates generally for a year between 1980 and 1985, inclusive. In some instances, they refer to earlier years and are therefore italicized. *Consumption* here refers to private (nongovernment) consumption as defined in the SNA and in the notes to Tables 2, 4, and 5, except that education and medical care comprise government as well as private outlays. This ICP concept of consumption enhances international comparability because it is less sensitive to differing national practices regarding the financing of health and education services.

A major sub-item of *food* is presented: *cereals and tubers*. The sub-item comprises rice, flour, bread, all other cereals and cereal preparations, potatoes, yams, and other tubers. For industrialized market economies, this sub-item does not include tubers. *Gross rents, fuel and power* consist of actual, and imputed rents, and repair and maintenance charges, as well as the sub-item *fuel and power* (for heating, lighting, cooking, air conditioning, and so forth). Note that this item excludes energy used for transport (rarely more than 1 percent of the total, in developing countries). As mentioned above, *medical care* and *education* include government as well as private consumption expenditure. *Transport and communication* also include the purchase of *motor cars*, which are reported as a sub-item. *Other consumption*, the residual group, includes beverages and tobacco, nondurable household goods and household services, recreational services, and services supplied by hotels and restaurants. It also includes the separately reported sub-item, *other consumer durables*, comprising household appliances, furniture, floor coverings, recreational equipment, and watches and jewellery.

Estimating the structure of consumption is one of the weakest aspects of national accounting in developing countries. The structure is estimated through household expenditure surveys and similar sampling techniques, and shares any bias of the technique. For example, some countries limit surveys to urban areas or, even more narrowly, to capital cities. This tends to produce exceptionally low shares for *food* and high shares for *transport and*

communications, gross rents, and other consumption, which includes meals purchased outside the home. Controlled food prices and incomplete national accounting for subsistence activities also contribute to low food shares.

Table 7. Agriculture and food

The basic data for *value added in agriculture* are from the World Bank's national accounts series at current prices in national currencies. This is in contrast to last year's edition, which showed constant price data for this indicator. The value added in current prices in national currencies is converted to U.S. dollars by applying the single-year conversion procedure, as described in the technical note for Tables 2 and 3.

The figures for the remainder of this table are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Cereal imports are measured in grain equivalents and defined as comprising all cereals under the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC), Revision 2, Groups 041–046. *Food aid in cereals* covers wheat and flour, bulgur, rice, coarse grains, and blended foods. 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 data for crop years reported by donor countries and international organizations. Furthermore, food aid information by donors may not correspond to actual receipts by beneficiaries during a given period and is sometimes not reported to FAO or other relevant international organizations. The earliest available food aid data are for 1974.

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

The *index of food production per capita* shows the average annual quantity of food produced per capita in 1984–86 in relation to that produced in 1979–81. The estimates are derived by dividing the quantity of food production by the total population. For this index *food* is defined as comprising nuts, pulses, fruits, cereals, vegetables, sugar cane, sugar beet, starchy roots, edible oils, 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.

The *summary measures* for fertilizer consumption are weighted by total arable land area; the *summary measures* for food production are weighted by population.

Table 8. Structure of manufacturing

The basic data for *value added in manufacturing* are from the World Bank's national accounts series at *current* prices in national currencies—unlike last year's edition, which provided *constant* price values. The figures shown are dollar values converted from national currencies by using single-year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

The basic data for *distribution of value added* among manufacturing industries are provided by United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and are in national currencies at current prices.

The classification of manufacturing industries is in accord with the U.N. *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC). *Food and agriculture* comprise ISIC Division 31; *textiles and clothing*, Division 32; *machinery and transport equipment*, Major Groups 382–84; and *chemicals*, Major Groups 351 and 352. *Other* comprises wood and related products (Division 33), paper and related products (Division 34), petroleum and related products (Major Groups 353–56), basic metals and mineral products (Divisions 36 and 37), fabricated metal products and professional goods (Major Groups 381 and 385), and other industries (Major Group 390). When data for textiles, machinery or chemicals are shown as not available, they are also included in *other*.

Table 9. Manufacturing earnings and output

Four indicators are shown—two relate to real earnings per employee, one to labor's share in total value added generated, and one to labor productivity in the manufacturing sector. The indicators are based on data from UNIDO, although the deflators are from other sources, as explained below.

Earnings per employee are in constant prices and are derived by deflating nominal earnings per employee, as computed by UNIDO, by the country's consumer price index (CPI). The CPI is from the IMF's *International Financial Statistics* (IFS). *Total*

earnings as percentage of value added are derived by dividing total earnings of employees by value added in current prices, to show labor's share in income generated in the manufacturing sector. *Gross output per employee* is in constant prices and is presented as a measure of labor productivity. To derive this indicator, UNIDO data on *gross output per employee* in current prices are adjusted using the implicit deflators for value added in manufacturing or in industry, taken from the World Bank's national accounts data files.

To improve cross-country comparability, UNIDO has, where possible, standardized the coverage of establishments to those with 5 or more employees.

The concepts and definitions are in accordance with the *International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics* published by the United Nations. *Earnings* (wages and salaries) cover all remuneration to employees paid by the employer during the year. The payments include (a) all regular and overtime cash payments and bonuses and cost of living allowances; (b) wages and salaries paid during vacation and sick leave; (c) taxes and social insurance contributions and the like, payable by the employees and deducted by the employer; and (d) payments in kind.

The value of *gross output* is estimated on the basis of either production or shipments. On the production basis it consists of (a) the value of all products of the establishment, (b) the value of industrial services rendered to others, (c) the value of goods shipped in the same condition as received, (d) the value of electricity sold, and (e) the net change of the value of work-in-progress between the beginning and the end of the reference period. In the case of estimates compiled on a shipment basis, the net change between the beginning and the end of the reference period in the value of stocks of finished goods is also included. *Value added* is defined as the current value of gross output less the current cost of (a) materials, fuels and other supplies consumed, (b) contract and commission work done by others, (c) repair and maintenance work done by others, and (d) goods shipped in the same condition as received.

The term *employees* in this table combines two categories defined by the U.N.: *regular employees* and *persons engaged*. Together these groups comprise regular employees, working proprietors, active business partners, and unpaid family workers; they exclude homeworkers. The data refer to the average number of employees working during the year.

Table 10. Commercial energy

The data on energy are from U.N. 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 nonenergy uses. For converting primary electricity into oil equivalents, a notional thermal efficiency of 34 percent has been assumed. The use of firewood, dried animal excrement, and other traditional fuels, although substantial in some developing countries, is not taken into account because reliable and comprehensive data are not available.

Energy imports refer to the dollar value of energy imports—Section 3 in the *SITC*, Revision 1—and are expressed as a percentage of earnings from merchandise exports.

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.

The *summary measures of energy production and consumption* are computed by aggregating the respective volumes for each of the years covered by the periods and then applying the least-squares growth rate procedure. For *energy consumption per capita*, population weights are used to compute summary measures for the specified years.

The summary measures of *energy imports as a percentage of merchandise exports* are computed from group aggregates for energy imports and merchandise exports in current dollars.

Table 11. Growth of merchandise trade

The statistics on merchandise trade, Tables 11 through 14, are primarily from the U.N. trade data system, which accords with the U.N. *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*—that is, the data are based on countries' customs returns. However, more recent statistics are often from secondary sources, notably the IMF; in footnoted cases, World Bank estimates are reported. Secondary sources and World Bank estimates are based on aggregated reports that become available before the detailed reports submitted to the U.N. become available. In some cases, they also permit coverage adjustments for significant components of a coun-

try's foreign trade that are not subject to regular customs reports. Such cases are identified in the country notes to the *World Tables*. Values in these tables are in current U.S. dollars.

Merchandise exports and imports, with some exceptions, cover international movements of goods across customs borders. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board) and imports, c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), unless otherwise specified in the foregoing sources. These values are in current dollars; note that they do not include trade in services.

The *growth rates of merchandise exports and imports* are in constant terms and are calculated from quantum indexes of exports and imports. Quantum indexes for developing countries and high-income oil exporters are obtained from the export or import value index as deflated by the corresponding price index. To calculate these quantum indexes, the World Bank uses its own price indexes, which are based on international prices for primary commodities and unit value indexes for manufactures. These price indexes are both country-specific and disaggregated by broad commodity groups, which ensure consistency between data for a group of countries and those for individual countries.

Such data consistency will increase as the World Bank continues to improve its trade price indexes for an increasing number of countries. For industrial economies the indexes are as reported by the IMF, in accordance with national methodologies.

The *terms of trade*, or the net barter terms of trade, measure the relative movement of export prices against that of import prices. Calculated as the ratio of a country's index of average export prices to its average import price index, this indicator shows changes over a base year in the level of export prices as a percentage of import prices. The terms-of-trade index numbers are shown for 1984 and 1986, where 1980 = 100. The price indexes are from the sources cited above for the growth rates of exports and imports.

The *summary measures* for the growth rates are calculated by aggregating the 1980 constant U.S. dollar price series for each year and then applying the least-squares growth rate procedure for the periods shown. Note again that these values do not include trade in services.

Tables 12 and 13. Structure of merchandise trade

The shares in these tables are derived from trade values in current dollars reported in the U.N. trade data system and the U.N. *Yearbook of International*

Trade Statistics, supplemented by other secondary sources and World Bank estimates as explained in the note to Table 11.

Merchandise exports and imports are defined in the note to Table 11.

The categorization of exports and imports follows the *SITC*, series M, no. 34, Revision 1. Estimates from secondary sources also usually follow this definition.

In Table 12, *fuels, minerals, and metals* are the commodities in *SITC* Section 3 (mineral fuels, and lubricants and related materials), Divisions 27 and 28 (minerals and 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. *Machinery and transport equipment* are the commodities in *SITC* Section 7. *Other manufactures* represent *SITC* Sections 5 through 9 less Section 7 and Division 68. *Textiles and clothing*, representing *SITC* Divisions 65 and 84 (textiles, yarns, fabrics, and clothing), are shown as a subgroup of *other manufactures*. Note that because of a lack of detailed information for many countries, this definition is somewhat broader than that used for exporters of manufactures defined on page xi.

In Table 13, *food* commodities are those in *SITC* Sections 0, 1, and 4 and Division 22 (food and live animals, beverages, oils and fats, and oilseeds and nuts), less Division 12 (tobacco). *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 Divisions 12 (tobacco) and 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 12 are weighted by total merchandise exports of individual countries in current dollars; those in Table 13, by total merchandise imports of individual countries in current dollars. (See the note to Table 11.)

Table 14. Origin and destination of manufactured exports

The value of *manufactured exports*, reported by country of origin, conforms to Table 12, where sep-

arate shares in total merchandise exports are given for machinery and transport equipment and for other manufactures. The *destination of manufactured exports* is based on the highly detailed Commodity Trade file maintained at the U.N.'s International Computing Center. While the two are conceptually the same, differences may arise because aggregate estimates by country of origin (included in Table 12) tend to be more current and comprehensive. When data on values of manufactured exports are not available from U.N., supplementary sources including IMF and World Bank data files are used.

Manufactured goods are the commodities in SITC, Revision 1, Sections 5 through 9 (chemicals and related products, basic manufactures, manufactured articles, machinery and transport equipment, and other manufactured articles and goods not elsewhere classified) excluding Division 68 (nonferrous metals). This definition is somewhat broader than the one used to define exporters of manufactures (see page xi) because the highly detailed information used for country classification is not generally available on a current basis.

In the *destination* columns, *industrial market economies* also include Gibraltar, Iceland, and Luxembourg; *high-income oil exporters* also include Bahrain, Brunei, and Qatar. The *summary measures* are weighted by manufactured exports of individual countries in current dollars.

Table 15. Balance of payments and reserves

The statistics for this table are normally as reported by the IMF but do include recent estimates by World Bank staff and, in rare instances, the Bank's own coverage or classification adjustments to enhance international comparability. Values in this table are in current U.S. dollars.

The *current account balance* is the difference between exports of goods and services (factor and nonfactor) as well as inflows of unrequited transfers (private and official), and imports of goods and services as well as unrequited transfers to the rest of the world. The *external financing requirement* equals the current account balance except that it excludes net official unrequited transfers, treating them as akin to official capital movements. The difference between the two measures is essentially foreign aid in the form of grants, technical assistance, and food aid, which, for most developing countries, tends to make current account deficits smaller than the financing requirement.

Workers' remittances cover remittances of income by migrants who are employed or expect to be em-

ployed for more than a year in their new economy, where they are considered residents. These remittances are classified as private unrequited transfers, while those derived from shorter term stays are included in services, as labor income. The distinction accords with internationally agreed guidelines, but many developing countries classify workers' remittances as a factor income receipt (and hence a component of GNP). The World Bank adheres to international guidelines in defining GNP and, therefore, may differ from national practices.

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. The net figures subtract the value of direct investment abroad by residents of the reporting country.

Gross international reserves comprise holdings of monetary 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 \$390.90 an ounce in 1986. The reserve levels for 1970 and 1986 refer to the end of the year indicated and are in current dollars at prevailing exchange rates. Because of 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 1986 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 1986.

The *summary measures* are computed from group aggregates for gross international reserves and total imports of goods and services, in current dollars.

Table 16. Total external debt

The data on debt in this and successive tables are from the World Bank Debtor Reporting System, supplemented by World Bank estimates. That system is concerned solely with developing economies and does not collect data on external debt for other groups of borrowers, nor from economies that are not members of the World Bank. The dollar figures on debt shown in Tables 16 through 20

are in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates.

The data on debt include private nonguaranteed debt reported by twenty-two developing countries and complete or partial estimates (depending on the reliability of information) for an additional twenty-six countries.

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. These two categories are aggregated in the tables. *Private nonguaranteed loans* are external obligations of private debtors that are not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.

Use of IMF credit denotes repurchase obligations to the IMF for all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche and on the IMF Trust Fund and the structural adjustment facility. It is shown for the end of the year specified. It comprises purchases outstanding under the credit tranches, including enlarged access resources, and all of the special facilities (the buffer stock, compensatory financing, and extended Fund facility). Trust Fund and structural adjustment facility loans are included individually in the Debtor Reporting System and are thus shown within the total of public long-term debt. Use of IMF credit outstanding at year-end (a stock) is converted to U.S. dollars at the dollar-SDR exchange rate in effect at year-end.

Short-term external debt is debt with an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinctions between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt.

Total external debt is defined for the purpose of this report as the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt.

Table 17. Flow of public and private external capital

Data on *disbursements* and *repayment of principal* (amortization) are for public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term loans. The *net flow* estimates are disbursements less the repayment of principal.

Table 18. Total external public and private debt and debt service ratios

Total long-term debt data in this table cover public and publicly guaranteed debt and private non-

guaranteed debt. The ratio of debt service to exports of goods and services is one of several conventional measures 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 19. External public debt and debt service ratios

External public debt outstanding and disbursed represents public and publicly guaranteed loans drawn at year-end, net of repayments of principal and write-offs. For estimating external public debt as a percentage of GNP, the debt figures are converted into U.S. dollars from currencies of repayment at end-of-year official exchange rates. GNP is converted from national currencies to U.S. dollars by applying the conversion procedure described in the technical note to Tables 2 and 3.

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

Debt service is the sum of actual repayments of principal (amortization) and actual payments of interest made in foreign currencies, goods, or services on external public and publicly guaranteed debt. Procedures for estimating total long-term debt as a percentage of GNP, average ratios of debt service to GNP, and average ratios of debt service to exports of goods and services are the same as those described in the note to Table 18.

The *summary measures* are computed from group aggregates of debt service and GNP in current dollars.

Table 20. Terms of external public borrowing

Commitments refer to the public and publicly guaranteed loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified. They are reported in currencies of repayment and converted into U.S. dollars at average annual official exchange rates.

Figures for *interest rates*, *maturities*, and *grace periods* are averages weighted by the amounts of the 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.

Public loans with variable interest rates, as a percentage of public debt, refer to interest rates that float with movements in a key market rate; for example, the *London interbank offered rate* (LIBOR) or the U.S. *prime rate*. This column shows the borrower's exposure to changes in international interest rates.

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

Table 21. Official development assistance from OECD and OPEC members

Official development assistance (ODA) consists of net disbursements of loans and grants made on concessional financial terms by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), to promote economic development and welfare. While this definition aims at excluding purely military assistance, the borderline is sometimes blurred; the definition used by the country of origin usually prevails. ODA also includes the value of technical cooperation and assistance. All data shown are supplied by the OECD, and all U.S. dollar values are converted at official exchange rates.

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 economies* exclude unallocated bilateral flows and all disbursements to multilateral institutions.

The nominal values shown in the summary for ODA from OECD countries were converted at 1980 prices using the dollar GDP 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 changes measured in national currencies have to be adjusted upward by the amount of the depreciation to obtain price changes 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 are also obtained from the OECD.

Table 22. Official development assistance: receipts

Net disbursements of ODA from all sources consist of loans and grants made on concessional financial terms by all bilateral official agencies and multilateral sources to promote economic development and welfare. They include the value of technical cooperation and assistance. The disbursements shown in this table are not strictly comparable with those shown in Table 21 since the receipts are from all sources; disbursements in Table 21 refer to those made by members of the OECD and OPEC only. Net disbursements equal gross disbursements less payments to the originators of aid for amortization of past aid receipts. Net disbursements of ODA are shown per capita and as a percentage of GNP.

The *summary measures* of per capita ODA are computed from group aggregates for population and for ODA. *Summary measures* for ODA as a percentage of GNP are computed from group totals for ODA and for GNP in current U.S. dollars.

Table 23. Central government expenditure

The data on central government finance in Tables 23 and 24 are from the IMF *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 1987* and IMF data files. The accounts of each country are reported using the system of common definitions and classifications found in the IMF *Manual on Government Finance Statistics* (1987). The shares of total expenditure and revenue by category are calculated from series in national currencies. Because of 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.

Moreover, inadequate statistical coverage of state, provincial, and local governments, dictated by the use of central government data, may seriously understate or distort the statistical portrayal of the allocation of resources for various purposes, especially in countries where lower levels of government have considerable autonomy and are responsible for many economic and social services. In addition, *central government* can mean either of

two accounting concepts: *consolidated* or *budgetary*. For most countries, central government finance data have been consolidated into one overall account, but for others only the budgetary central government accounts are available. Since all central government units are not included in the budgetary accounts, the overall picture of central government activities is incomplete. Countries reporting budgetary data are footnoted.

It must be emphasized that the data presented, especially those for education and health, are not comparable across countries for the above and other 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-country 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, on the maintenance of military forces, including the purchase of military supplies and equipment, construction, recruiting, and training. Also in this category is expenditure on strengthening public services to meet wartime emergencies, on training civil defense personnel, on supporting research and development, and on funding administration of military aid programs.

Education comprises expenditure on the provision, management, inspection, and support of pre-primary, 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 school medical and dental services. *Note* that Table 6 provides an alternative measure of expenditure on education, private as well as public, relative to household consumption.

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 expen-

diture on the general administration and regulation of relevant government departments, hospitals and clinics, health and sanitation, and national health and medical insurance schemes; and on research and development. *Note* that Table 6 provides a more comprehensive measure of expenditure on medical care, private as well as public, relative to household consumption.

Housing and community amenities and social security and welfare cover 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. They also cover public expenditure on compensation to the sick and temporarily disabled for loss of income; on payments to the elderly, the permanently disabled, and the unemployed; and on family, maternity, and child allowances. They also include 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 industry, agriculture, fuel and energy, transport and communication, and other economic affairs and services.

Other covers expenditure on 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 and lending minus repayments.

Summary measures for the components of central government expenditure are computed from group totals for expenditure components and 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 computed from group totals for the above total expenditures and overall surplus/deficit in current dollars, and GNP in current dollars, respectively. Since 1986 data are not available for more than half the countries, by weighting, 1985 data are used for the summary measures in Tables 23 and 24.

Table 24. Central government current revenue

Information on data sources and comparability is given in the note to Table 23. Current revenue by source is expressed as a percentage of total current revenue, which is the sum of tax revenue and non-tax 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 monopolies, exchange profits, and exchange taxes. *Other taxes* include employers' payroll or labor taxes, taxes on property, and taxes not allocable to other categories. They may include negative values that are adjustments; for instance, taxes collected on behalf of state and local governments and not allocable to individual tax categories.

Nontax revenue comprises all government revenue that is not a compulsory nonrepayable payment for public purposes. Receipts from public enterprises and property income are included in this category. 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.

Summary measures for the components of current revenue are computed from group totals for revenue components and total current revenue in current dollars; those for current revenue as a percentage of GNP are computed from group totals for total current revenue and GNP in current dollars. Since 1986 data are not available for more than half the countries, by weighting, 1985 data are used for the summary measures for Tables 23 and 24.

Table 25. Money and interest rates

The data on monetary holdings are based on the IMF's *International Financial Statistics (IFS)*. *Monetary holdings, broadly defined*, comprise the monetary and quasi-monetary liabilities of a country's financial institutions to residents other than the central government. For most countries, monetary holdings are the sum of *money* (IFS line 34) and *quasi-money* (IFS line 35). *Money* comprises the economy's means of payment: currency outside banks and demand deposits. *Quasi-money* comprises time and savings deposits and similar bank accounts that the issuer will readily exchange for money. Where nonmonetary financial institutions are important issuers of quasi-monetary liabilities, these are also included in the measure of monetary holdings.

The growth rates for monetary holdings are calculated from year-end figures, while the average of the year-end figures for the specified year and the previous year is used for the ratio of monetary holdings to GDP.

The *nominal interest rates of banks*, also from IFS, represent the rates paid by commercial or similar banks to holders of their quasi-monetary liabilities (deposit rates) and charged by the banks on loans to prime customers (lending rate). They are, however, of limited international comparability partly because coverage and definitions vary, and partly because countries differ in the scope available to banks for adjusting interest rates to reflect market conditions.

Since interest rates (and growth rates for monetary holdings) are expressed in nominal terms, much of the variation between countries stems from differences in inflation. For easy reference, the Table 1 indicator of recent inflation is repeated in this table.

Table 26. 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 1970 and 1986.

The data for income distribution are drawn from a variety of sources including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the U.N.

National Account Statistics: Compendium of Income Distribution Statistics, 1985, the World Bank, and national sources.

Collection of income distribution data is not systematically organized or integrated with the official statistical system in many countries, and the data are derived from surveys designed for other purposes, most often consumer expenditure surveys, that also collect some information on income. These surveys use a variety of income concepts and sample designs, and in many cases their geographic coverage is too limited to provide reliable nationwide estimates of income distribution. Therefore, while 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 high, and conversely many households with low household incomes may be small households with high per capita incomes. Information on the distribution of per capita household income exists for only a few countries and is infrequently updated; for this reason this table is unchanged from last year's version. The World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study and the Social Dimensions of Adjustment project, covering Sub-Saharan African countries are assisting a few selected countries to improve their collection and analysis of data on income distribution.

Table 27. Population growth and projections

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

The estimates of *population* for mid-1986 are based on data from the U.N. Population Division and from World Bank sources. In many cases the data take into account the results of recent population censuses. *Note* again that refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin.

The *projections of population* for 1990 and 2000, and to the year in which the population will eventually become stationary (see definition below) are made for each economy separately. Information on total population by age and sex, fertility rates,

mortality rates, and international migration in the base year 1985 is projected on the basis of generalized assumptions until the population becomes stationary. The base-year estimates are from updated computer printouts of the U.N. *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1986*, from the most recent issues of the U.N. *Population and Vital Statistics Report*, from World Bank country data, and from national censuses.

The *net reproduction rate* (NRR) indicates the number of daughters a newborn girl will bear during her lifetime, assuming fixed age-specific fertility and 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 child-bearing women, on 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 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 the NRR has reached 1. The momentum of a population in any given year is measured as a ratio of the ultimate stationary population to the population of that year, given the assumption that fertility remains at replacement level. For example, the 1985 population of India was estimated at 765 million. If NRR was 1 in 1985, the projected stationary population would be 1,698 million—reached in the middle of the 22nd century—and the population momentum would be 1.7.

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. It takes at least 50 to 75 years, depending on the initial conditions, for a population's age distribution to adjust fully to changed fertility rates.

To make the projections, assumptions about future mortality rates are made in terms of female life expectancy at birth (that is, the number of years a newborn girl would live if she remained subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section

of population at the time of her birth). Economies are divided according to whether their primary school enrollment ratio for females is above or below 70 percent. In each group a set of annual increments in female life expectancy is 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 with 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 fertility rates the year in which fertility will reach replacement level is estimated. These estimates are speculative and are based on information on trends in crude birth rates (defined in the note to Table 28), total fertility rates (also defined in the note to Table 28), female life expectancy at birth, and the performance of family planning programs. For most economies it is assumed that the total fertility rate will decline between 1986 and the year of reaching a net reproduction rate of 1, after which fertility will remain at replacement level. For most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and for a few countries in Asia and the Middle East, total fertility rates are assumed to remain constant for some time and then to decline until replacement level is reached; for a few countries they are assumed to increase and then to decline.

In some countries, fertility is already below replacement level or will decline to below replacement level during the next 5 to 10 years. It is assumed, in order to make estimates of the stationary population for them, that fertility rates in these economies will regain replacement levels. The total fertility rates in industrial economies are assumed to remain constant until 1995–2000 and then to increase to replacement level by 2030.

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 are assumed to be zero by 2000, but for a few they are 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 show 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 World Bank's *World Population Projections, 1987–88* edition.

Table 28. Demography and fertility

The *crude birth and death rates* indicate the number of live births and deaths occurring per thousand population in a year. They come from the sources mentioned in the note to Table 27.

The *percentage of women of childbearing age* has been added to provide a more complete picture of fertility patterns. Comparison of 1965 and 1985 data adds an interesting aspect to the pattern of reproduction during the past two decades. *Childbearing age* is generally defined as 15 to 49, although for some countries contraceptive usage is measured for other age groups: 15 to 44, 18 to 44, and 19 to 49.

The *total fertility rate* represents the number of children that would be born to a woman, if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. The rates given are from the sources mentioned in the note to Table 27.

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 (see definitions of childbearing age earlier in this note).

Data are mainly derived from the World Fertility Surveys, the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, World Bank country data, and the U.N. *Recent Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed in 1983*. For a few countries for which no survey data are available, program statistics are used; these include Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and several African countries. Program statistics may understate contraceptive prevalence because they do not measure use of methods such as rhythm, withdrawal, or abstinence, or contraceptives not obtained through the official family planning program. The data refer to a variety of years, generally not more than three years distant from those specified.

All *summary measures* are country data weighted by each country's share in the aggregate population.

Table 29. Health and nutrition

The estimates of *population per physician and nursing person* are derived from World Health Organization (WHO) data and have been slightly revised to take account of more recent estimates of population. For a few countries the information shown relates to a year later than 1981. The figure for *physicians*

normally refers to the total number of registered practitioners in the country. *Nursing persons* include graduate, practical, assistant, and auxiliary nurses; the inclusion of auxiliary nurses provides more realistic estimates of available nursing care. Because definitions of doctors and nursing personnel vary—and because the data shown are for a variety of years, generally not more than three years distant from those specified—the data for these two indicators are not strictly comparable across countries.

The *daily calorie supply per capita* is 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. These estimates are from FAO.

A new column on the percentage of *babies with low birth weights* relates to children born weighing less than 2,500 grams. Low birth weight is frequently associated with maternal malnutrition, and tends to raise the risk of infant mortality and to lead to poor growth in infancy and childhood, thus increasing the incidence of other forms of retarded development. The figures are derived from both WHO and UNICEF sources and are based on national data. The data are not strictly comparable across countries as they are compiled from a combination of surveys and administrative records, and other such sources.

The *summary measures* in this table are country figures weighted by each country's share in the aggregate population.

Table 30. 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. However, disaggregated figures for males and females sometimes refer to a year earlier than that for overall totals.

The data on *primary* school enrollments are estimates of children of *all* ages enrolled in primary school. Figures are expressed as the ratio of pupils to the population of school-age children. While many countries consider primary school age to be 6 to 11 years, others do not. The differences in country practices in the ages and duration of schooling are reflected in the ratios given. For some countries with universal primary education, the gross enrollment ratios may exceed 100 per-

cent, because some pupils are younger or older than the country's standard primary school age. The data on *secondary* school enrollments are calculated in the same manner, but again the definition of secondary school age differs among countries. It is most commonly considered to be 12 to 17 years. Late entry of more mature students as well as repetition and the phenomenon of *bunching* in final grades can influence these ratios.

The *tertiary* enrollment ratio is calculated by dividing the number of pupils enrolled in all post-secondary schools and universities by the population, age 20 to 24. Pupils attending vocational schools, adult education programs, two-year community colleges, and distance education centers (primarily correspondence courses) are included. The distribution of pupils across these different types of institutions varies among countries. The *youth* population, that is 20 to 24 years, is used as the denominator since it represents an average tertiary level cohort. While in higher income countries, youths aged 18 to 19 may be enrolled in a tertiary institution (and are included in the numerator), in developing and in many industrialized countries, many people older than 25 years are also enrolled in such an institution. These data and definitions come from Unesco.

The *summary measures* in this table are country enrollment rates weighted by each country's share in the aggregate population.

Table 31. Labor force

The *population of working age* refers to the population aged 15 to 64. The estimates are from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) based on U.N. population estimates.

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 so-called *economically inactive* groups. The concept of *economically active* is restrictive and does not, for example, include activities of homemakers and other care-givers. *Agriculture, industry, and services* are defined as in Table 2. The estimates of the sectoral distribution of the labor force are from the ILO, *Labor Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000* (1986) and, in a few instances, from the World Bank. Labor force numbers in several developing countries appear to reflect a significant underestimate of female participation rates and are therefore themselves underestimates.

The *summary measures* are weighted by the labor force.

The *labor force growth rates* are from ILO data and are based on age-specific activity rates reported in the source cited above.

The application of ILO activity rates to the Bank's latest population estimates may be inappropriate for some economies in which there have been significant changes in unemployment and underemployment, as well as in international and internal migration. The labor force projections for 1985–2000 should thus be treated with caution.

The *summary measures* are country growth rates weighted by each country's share in the aggregate labor force in 1980.

Table 32. Urbanization

The data on *urban population as a percentage of total population* are from the U.N. publication *The Prospects of World Urbanization, Revised as of 1984–85, 1987*, supplemented by data from various issues of the U.N. *Demographic Yearbook*, and from the World Bank.

The growth rates of urban population are calculated from the World Bank's population estimates; the estimates of urban population shares are calculated from the sources cited above. Data on urban agglomeration in large cities are from the U.N. *Patterns of Urban and Rural Population Growth, 1980*.

Because the estimates in this table are based on different national definitions of what is *urban*, cross-country comparisons should be interpreted with caution. Data on urban population are from population censuses, which are conducted at only five or even ten-year intervals. Since for this reason new data are infrequently available, this table remains unchanged from last year.

The *summary measures* for urban population as a percentage of total population are calculated from country percentages weighted by each country's share in the aggregate population; the other *summary measures* in this table are weighted in the same fashion, using urban population.

Table 33. Women in development

This new table draws together some basic indicators of the condition of women in society. It reflects their demographic status and their access to some health and education services. The table mostly presents series previously published in the World Development Indicators, but which have now been disaggregated to show both the differences

between the sexes and the changes in these differences over time. Statistical anomalies become more visible when social indicators are analyzed by gender, at least in some instances because basic reporting systems are weak in areas of special importance for monitoring the role of women in development. Indicators drawn from censuses and surveys, such as those on population, tend to be about as reliable for women as for men; indicators based largely on administrative records, such as maternal and infant mortality, are less reliable. Considerable work remains to be done to develop a statistical framework for this area, and the reliability of the data, even in the series shown in this table, varies significantly.

The first four columns show the ratios of females to males for the total population and for the under-five age-group. In general, throughout the world, more males are born than females. Under good nutritional and health conditions and in times of peace, male children have a higher death rate than females, and females tend to live longer. In the industrial market economies, these factors have resulted in ratios of about 103 to 105 females per 100 males in the general population. The figures in these columns reveal that there are cases where the number of females is much smaller than what would be a normal demographic pattern. In some countries, the apparent imbalance may be the result of migration, for example Kuwait and United Arab Emirates, where males enter the country to work on contracts. In others, male out-migration or the disproportionate effect of war creates a reverse imbalance of fewer than expected males and may partly hide, or compensate for, the excessive female mortality.

Typically, however, in the absence of such factors, a female-to-male ratio significantly below 100 in the general population of a country reflects the effects of discrimination against women. Such discrimination affects mostly three age groups. Very young girls, who may get a smaller share of scarce food or receive less prompt costly medical attention; childbearing women; and to a lesser extent the resourceless elderly. This pattern of discrimination is not uniformly associated with development. There are low- and middle-income countries (and within countries, regions) where the composition of the population is quite "normal." In many others, however, the numbers starkly demonstrate why better associating women with development is, literally, vital.

The health and welfare indicators in the next five columns draw attention, in particular, to the condi-

tions associated with childbearing. This activity still carries the highest risk of death for women of reproductive age in developing countries. The indicators may reflect, but do not measure, both the availability of health services for women and the general welfare and nutritional status of mothers.

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

Births attended by health staff show the percentage of births recorded where a recognized health service worker was in attendance. The data are from the World Health Organization (WHO). *Maternal mortality* usually refers to the number of female deaths that occur during childbirth, per 100,000 live births. Since for some countries "childbirth" is defined more widely than for others—to include complications of pregnancy or of abortion—and since many pregnant women die because of lack of suitable health care, maternal mortality is difficult to measure consistently and reliably across countries. The data in these two series are drawn from diverse national sources and collected by WHO, although many national administrative systems are weak and do not record vital events in a systematic way. The data are derived mostly from official community reports and hospital records, and some reflect only deaths in hospitals and other medical institutions. Sometimes smaller private and rural hospitals are excluded, and sometimes even relatively primitive local facilities are included. The coverage is therefore not always comprehensive, and the figures should be treated with extreme caution.

Clearly, many maternal deaths go unrecorded, particularly in countries with remote rural populations; this accounts for some of the very low numbers shown in the table, especially for several African countries. Moreover, it is not clear whether an increase in the number of mothers in hospital re-

flects more extensive medical care for women or more complications in pregnancy and childbirth because of poor nutrition, for instance. (See Table 29 for low birth weight data.)

These time series attempt to bring together readily available information not always presented in international publications. WHO warns that there are "inevitably gaps," in the series, and it has invited countries to provide more comprehensive figures. They are reproduced here, from the 1986 WHO publication *Maternal Mortality Rates*, mainly as part of the international effort to highlight data in this field. The reference year of 1980 represents any year from 1977 to 1984.

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 U.N. sources—"Infant Mortality: World Estimates and Projects, 1950-2025" in the *Population Bulletin* (1983), recent issues of *Demographic Yearbook*, and *Population and Vital Statistics Report*—as well as from the World Bank.

The *education* indicators, based on Unesco sources, show the extent to which females are enrolled at school at both primary and secondary levels, compared with males. All things being equal, and opportunities being the same, the ratios for females should be close to 100. However, inequalities may cause the ratios to move in different directions. For example, the number of females per 100 males will rise at secondary school level if male attendance declines more rapidly in the final grades because of males' greater job opportunities, conscription into the army, or migration in search of work. In addition, since the numbers in these columns refer mainly to general secondary education, they do not capture those (mostly males) enrolled in technical and vocational schools or in full time apprenticeships, as in Eastern Europe.



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The World Bank

A FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT in the structure of the world economy has taken place during the past few decades with the rapid expansion of the public sector in both developing and industrial countries. Taxation, spending programs, price controls, and licensing have been only some of the mechanisms through which the public sector has attempted to shape the course of development. Yet governmental action, long regarded as an ally of development and even as its principal impetus, has since the early 1980s come to be seen by a growing number of observers as an impediment to growth.

What governments can achieve through the design of appropriate policies on public finance—to assist both short-term stabilization and long-term development and to address problems of poverty and its consequences among their citizens—is the principal theme of this eleventh annual *World Development Report*. Five main sets of issues are examined, most of them critical for developing and industrial countries alike: □ Stabilization and adjustment through sound fiscal policy □ Improvement in the mobilization of resources □ Increased efficiency and effectiveness of public spending □ Increased autonomy and accountability of local governments and state-owned enterprises □ The alleviation of poverty as a goal of programs in public finance

This Report, like its predecessors, contains an overview of recent developments in the world economy and a World Development Indicators annex with comprehensive and up-to-date data on social and economic development in 129 countries. The data in the 34 annex tables are again available separately on diskettes for use in personal computers.