



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.

Data cutoff date is April 30, 1989.

.. = not available.

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

Blank means not applicable.

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

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

Note: For economies with populations of less than 1 million, see Box A.1; for nonreporting nonmember economies, see Box A.2.



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 the low- and middle-income economies. Because comparable data for high-income economies are readily available, these are also included here. Additional information on some of these and other countries may be found in other World Bank publications, notably the *Atlas*, *World Tables*, *World Debt Tables*, and *Social Indicators of Development*. Data available for nonreporting nonmembers are summarized in the main tables and shown by country in Box A.2 of the technical notes.

This edition presents revised country classifications and new regional groupings. In these notes the term "country" does not imply political independence, but may refer to any territory whose authorities present for it separate social or economic statistics. As in the past, the Bank classifies economies for certain operational and analytical purposes according to GNP per capita, and in this edition some new groups are shown, others have been dropped, and some have been renamed. See the definitions and data notes at the beginning of the main report for a detailed description of the country groupings.

Every effort has been made to standardize the data. However, full comparability cannot be en-

sured, 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 I give a summary profile of economies. Data in the other tables, rearranged this year, fall into the following broad areas: production, domestic absorption, fiscal and monetary accounts, trade and balance of payments, external finance, and human resources.

Two tables have been suspended from this edition, one added, and two more modified. The table on labor force has been dropped since updates depend on population census data that are usually collected only every five or ten years. The trade table on origin and destination of manufactured exports has now been replaced with Table 17, OECD imports of manufactured goods: origin and composition. Table 18, Balance of payments and reserves, now shows receipts of workers' remittances on a net basis rather than credits only, which was the practice in the past. Table 30, Income distribution and ICP estimates of GDP, as the

name indicates, now includes International Comparison Program (ICP) data on GDP comparisons. See the technical notes for details on these changes.

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 and its specialized agencies and the International Monetary Fund (IMF); country reports to the World Bank and Bank staff estimates are also used to improve currentness or consistency. For most countries, 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 1988-89 edition of the *World Tables*. Most growth rates are calculated for two periods, 1965-80 and 1980-87, and are computed, unless noted otherwise, by using the least-squares regression 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. To exclude the effects of inflation, constant price economic indicators are used in calculating growth rates. Details of this methodology are given at the beginning of the technical notes. 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 the latter 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 in this year's and last year's edition reflect not only updating revisions to the countries themselves, but also revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. 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 main criterion used to classify economies in the World Development Indicators is GNP per capita. These income groupings are analytically useful for distinguishing economies at different stages of development. Many of the economies are further classified by geographical location. Other classifications include 17 highly indebted countries and all oil exporters. The major classifications used in the tables this year are 42 low-income economies with per capita incomes of \$480 or less in 1987, 53 middle-income economies with per capita incomes of \$481-\$5,999, and 25 high-income economies. For a final group of 10 nonreporting nonmember economies, paucity of data, differences in method for computing national income, and difficulties of conversion are such that only aggregates, where available, are shown in the main tables. Country-specific data for selected indicators for these countries, however, are included in Box A.2 in the technical notes.

Economies with populations of less than 1 million are not shown separately in the main tables, but basic indicators for these countries and territories are in a separate table in Box A.1.






The summary measures are overall estimates: countries for which individual estimates are not shown, because of size, nonreporting, or insufficient history, have been included by assuming they follow the trend of reporting countries during such periods. This gives a more consistent aggregate measure by standardizing country coverage for each period shown. Group aggregates include countries with less than 1 million population, even though country-specific data for these countries do not appear in the tables. Where missing information accounts for a significant share of the overall estimate, however, the group measure is reported as not available.

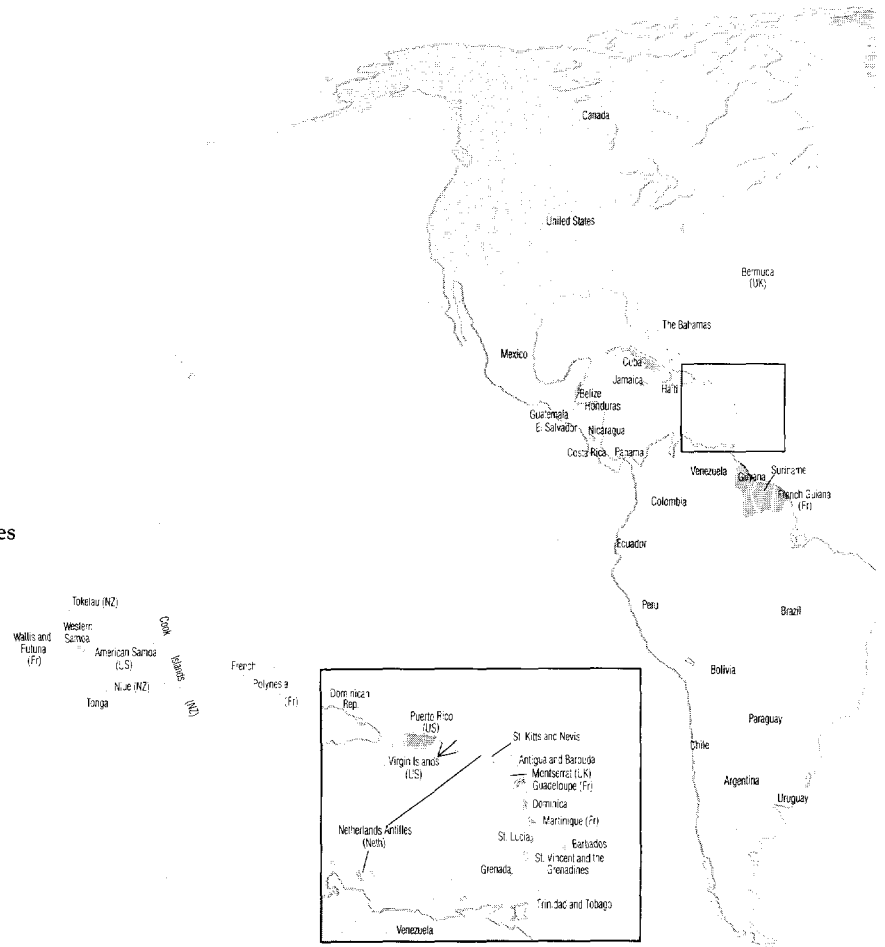
Throughout the World Development Indicators, the data for China do not include Taiwan, China. However, footnotes to Tables 14–18 provide estimates of the international transactions for Taiwan, China.

The table 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 in alphabetical order at the end of the group deemed to be appropriate. This order is used in all tables except Table 19, which covers only OPEC and high-income OECD countries. The alphabetical list in the key shows the reference number for each economy; here, too, italics indicate economies with no estimates of GNP per capita. Economies in the high-income group marked by the symbol † are those classified

Groups of economies

Countries are colored to show their income group; for example, all low-income economies (those with a GNP per capita of \$480 or less in 1987) are colored yellow. The groups are those used in the 32 tables that follow.

-  Low-income economies
-  Middle-income economies
-  High-income economies
-  Nonreporting nonmembers (see Box A.2)
-  Economies not included in the main tables (see Box A.1)



by the United Nations or otherwise regarded by their authorities as developing. In the colored bands are summary measures—totals, weighted averages, or median values—calculated for groups of economies if data are adequate.

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

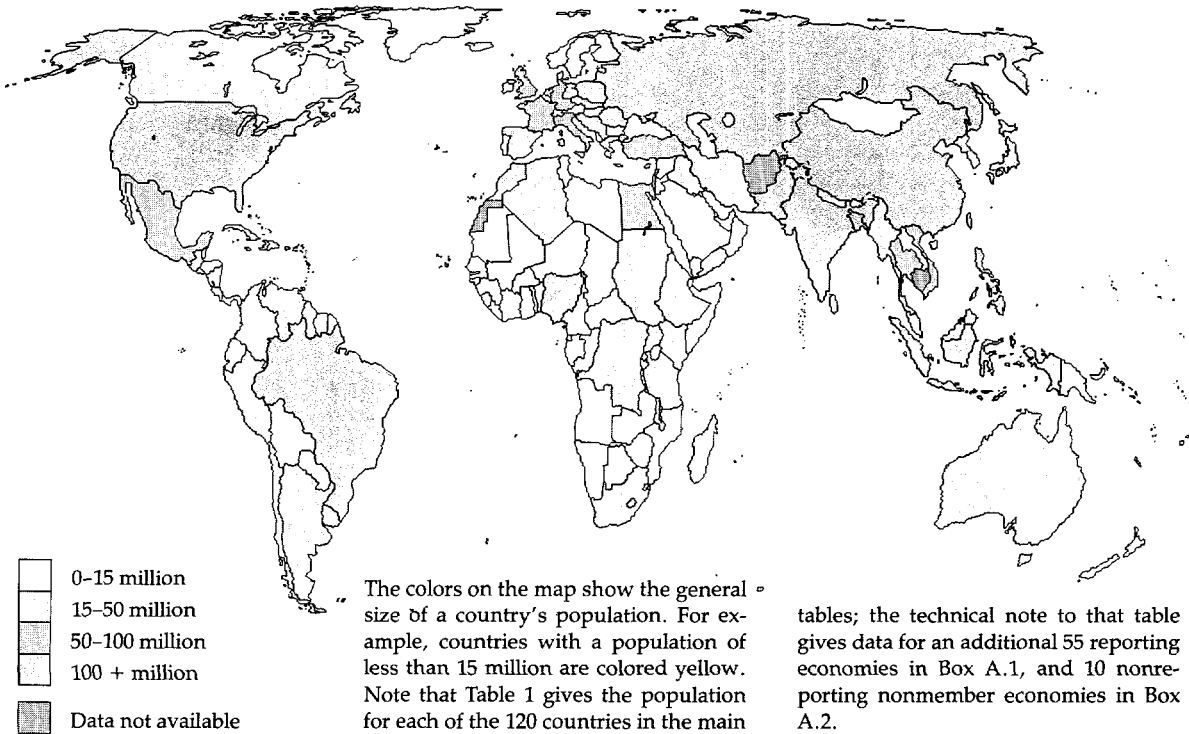
sources used in compiling the tables. The bibliography gives details of the data sources, which contain comprehensive definitions and descriptions of concepts used. It should also be noted that country notes to the *World Tables* provide additional explanations of sources used, breaks in comparability, and other exceptions to standard statistical practices that have been identified by Bank staff on national accounts and international transactions.

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.



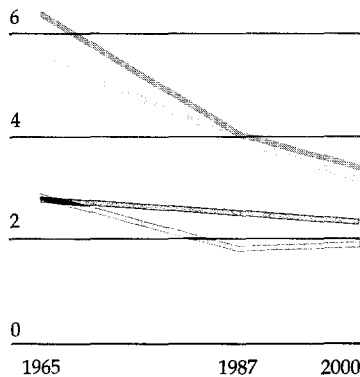
Population



Fertility and mortality

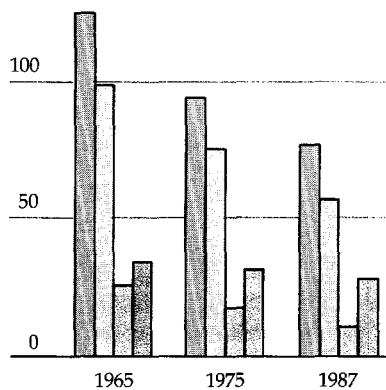
Total fertility

Births per woman
8



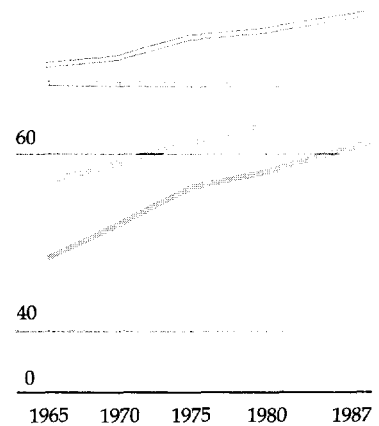
Infant mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births
150



Life expectancy

Years
80

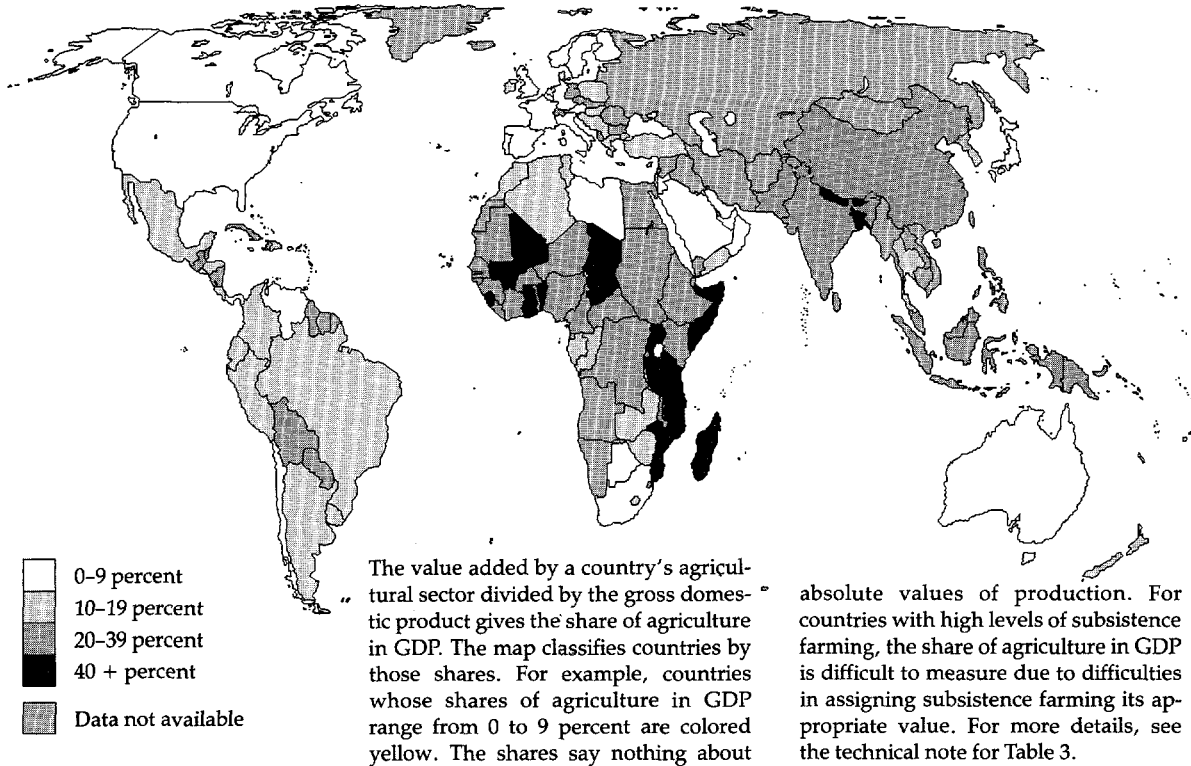


Low-income economies
Middle-income economies

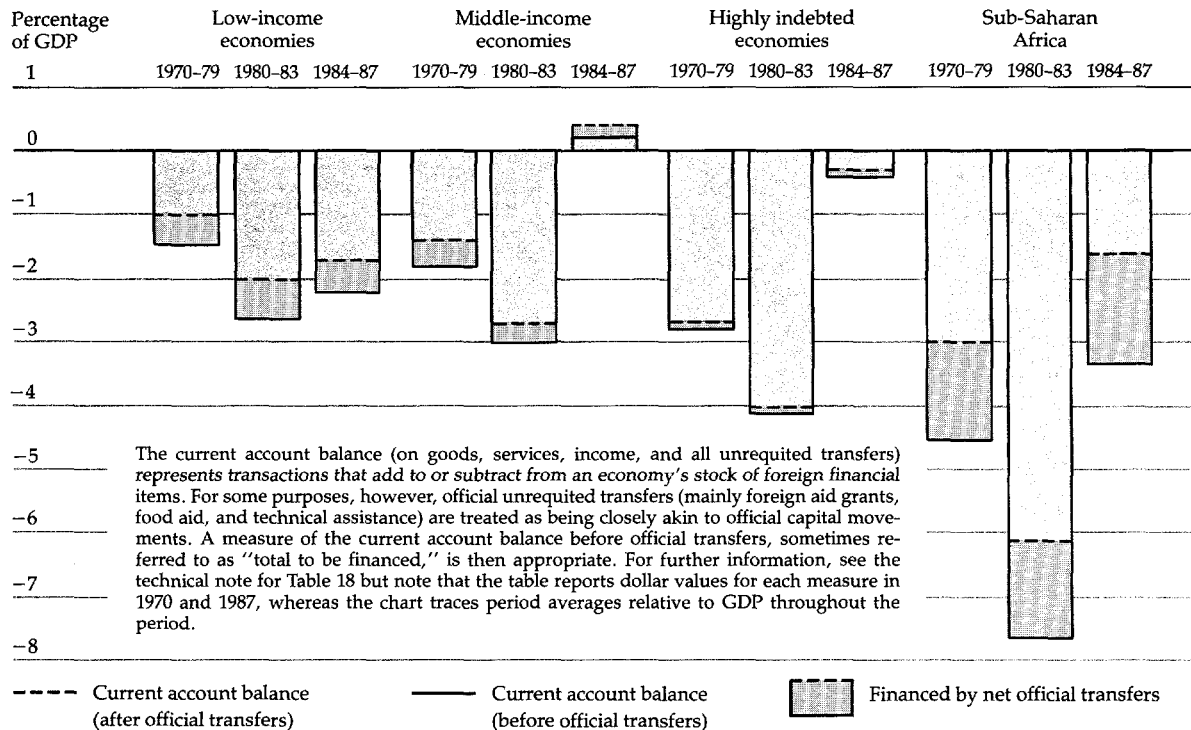
High-income economies
Nonreporting nonmember economies

Note: For explanations of terms or methods, see the technical notes for Tables 27 and 32.

Share of agriculture in GDP



External balances of low- and middle-income countries



Note: For explanations of terms or methods, see the technical notes for Table 18.

Table 1. Basic indicators

	Population (millions) mid-1987	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita ^a		Average annual rate of inflation ^a		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1987
			Dollars 1987	Average annual growth rate (percent) 1965-87	1965-80		
					1965-80	1980-87	
Low-income economies	2,822.9 t	37,015 t	290 w	3.1 w	8.9 w	8.6 w	61 w
China and India	1,866.1 t	12,849 t	300 w	3.9 w	2.9 w	5.5 w	65 w
Other low-income	956.9 t	24,166 t	280 w	1.5 w	18.2 w	13.3 w	54 w
1 Ethiopia	44.8	1,222	130	0.1	3.4	2.6	47
2 Bhutan	1.3	47	150	..	..	..	48
3 Chad	5.3	1,284	150	-2.0	6.3	5.3	46
4 Zaire	32.6	2,345	150	-2.4	24.7	53.5	52
5 Bangladesh	106.1	144	160	0.3	14.9	11.1	51
6 Malawi	7.9	118	160	1.4	7.0	12.4	46
7 Nepal	17.6	141	160	0.5	7.8	8.8	51
8 Lao PDR	3.8	237	170	..	..	46.5	48
9 Mozambique	14.6	802	170	..	..	26.9	48
10 Tanzania	23.9	945	180	-0.4	9.9	24.9	53
11 Burkina Faso	8.3	274	190	1.6	6.2	4.4	47
12 Madagascar	10.9	587	210	-1.8	7.9	17.4	54
13 Mali	7.8	1,240	210	..	..	4.2	47
14 Burundi	5.0	28	250	1.6	8.5	7.5	49
15 Zambia	7.2	753	250	-2.1	6.4	28.7	53
16 Niger	6.8	1,267	260	-2.2	7.5	4.1	45
17 Uganda	15.7	236	260	-2.7	21.2	95.2	48
18 China	1,068.5	9,561	290	5.2	0.0	4.2	69
19 Somalia	5.7	638	290	0.3	10.5	37.8	47
20 Togo	3.2	57	290	0.0	6.9	6.6	53
21 India	797.5	3,288	300	1.8	7.6	7.7	58
22 Rwanda	6.4	26	300	1.6	12.4	4.5	49
23 Sierra Leone	3.8	72	300	0.2	8.0	50.0	41
24 Benin	4.3	113	310	0.2	7.4	8.2	50
25 Central African Rep.	2.7	623	330	-0.3	8.5	7.9	50
26 Kenya	22.1	583	330	1.9	7.3	10.3	58
27 Sudan	23.1	2,506	330	-0.5	11.5	31.7	50
28 Pakistan	102.5	796	350	2.5	10.3	7.3	55
29 Haiti	6.1	28	360	0.5	7.3	7.9	55
30 Lesotho	1.6	30	370	4.7	8.0	12.3	56
31 Nigeria	106.6	924	370	1.1	13.7	10.1	51
32 Ghana	13.6	239	390	-1.6	22.8	48.3	54
33 Sri Lanka	16.4	66	400	3.0	9.4	11.8	70
34 Yemen, PDR	2.3	333	420	..	..	5.0	51
35 Mauritania	1.9	1,031	440	-0.4	7.7	9.8	46
36 Indonesia	171.4	1,905	450	4.5	34.2	8.5	60
37 Liberia	2.3	111	450	-1.6	6.3	1.5	54
38 Afghanistan	..	648	..	..	4.9	..	..
39 Burma	39.3	677	..	..	..	..	60
40 Guinea	6.5	246	..	..	2.9	..	42
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	181	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	65.0	330	..	..	..	..	66
Middle-income economies	1,038.5 t	36,118 t	1,810 w	2.5 w	20.4 w	62.3 w	65 w
Lower-middle-income	609.6 t	16,781 t	1,200 w	2.2 w	16.9 w	36.7 w	64 w
43 Senegal	7.0	196	520	-0.6	6.5	9.1	48
44 Bolivia	6.7	1,099	580	-0.5	15.7	601.8	53
45 Zimbabwe	9.0	391	580	0.9	6.4	12.4	58
46 Philippines	58.4	300	590	1.7	11.7	16.7	63
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	8.5	195	590	..	..	11.4	51
48 Morocco	23.3	447	610	1.8	6.1	7.3	61
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	50.1	1,002	680	3.5	7.3	9.2	61
50 Papua New Guinea	3.7	462	700	0.8	7.5	4.4	54
51 Dominican Rep.	6.7	49	730	2.3	6.8	16.3	66
52 Côte d'Ivoire	11.1	322	740	1.0	9.5	4.4	52
53 Honduras	4.7	112	810	0.7	5.6	4.9	64
54 Nicaragua	3.5	130	830	-2.5	8.9	86.6	63
55 Thailand	53.6	514	850	3.9	6.3	2.8	64
56 El Salvador	4.9	21	860	-0.4	7.0	16.5	62
57 Congo, People's Rep.	2.0	342	870	4.2	6.6	1.8	59
58 Jamaica	2.4	11	940	-1.5	12.8	19.4	74
59 Guatemala	8.4	109	950	1.2	7.1	12.7	62
60 Cameroon	10.9	475	970	3.8	8.9	8.1	56
61 Paraguay	3.9	407	990	3.4	9.4	21.0	67
62 Ecuador	9.9	284	1,040	3.2	10.9	29.5	65
63 Botswana	1.1	582	1,050	8.9	8.1	8.4	59
64 Tunisia	7.6	164	1,180	3.6	6.7	8.2	65
65 Turkey	52.6	781	1,210	2.6	20.7	37.4	64
66 Colombia	29.5	1,139	1,240	2.7	17.4	23.7	66
67 Chile	12.5	757	1,310	0.2	129.9	20.6	72

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

	Population (millions) mid-1987	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita ^a		Average annual rate of inflation ^a (percent)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1987
			Dollars 1987	Average annual growth rate (percent) 1965-87	1965-80	1980-87	
68 Peru	20.2	1,285	1,470	0.2	20.5	101.5	61
69 Mauritius	1.0	2	1,490	3.2	11.4	8.1	67
70 Jordan	3.8	98	1,560	..	..	2.8	66
71 Costa Rica	2.6	51	1,610	1.5	11.3	28.6	74
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	11.2	185	1,640	3.3	8.3	11.0	65
73 Malaysia	16.5	330	1,810	4.1	4.9	1.1	70
74 Mexico	81.9	1,973	1,830	2.5	13.0	68.9	69
75 South Africa	33.1	1,221	1,890	0.6	10.0	13.8	60
76 Poland	37.7	313	1,930	..	..	29.2	71
77 Lebanon	..	10	..	..	9.3	..	..
Upper-middle-income	432.5 t	20,272 t	2,710 w	2.9 w	23.2 w	86.8 w	67 w
78 Brazil	141.4	8,512	2,020	4.1	31.3	166.3	65
79 Uruguay	3.0	176	2,190	1.4	57.8	54.5	71
80 Hungary	10.6	93	2,240	3.8	2.6	5.7	70
81 Panama	2.3	77	2,240	2.4	5.4	3.3	72
82 Argentina	31.1	2,767	2,390	0.1	78.2	298.7	71
83 Yugoslavia	23.4	256	2,480	3.7	15.3	57.2	71
84 Algeria	23.1	2,382	2,680	3.2	9.8	5.6	63
85 Korea, Rep.	42.1	98	2,690	6.4	18.8	5.0	69
86 Gabon	1.1	268	2,700	1.1	12.7	2.6	52
87 Portugal	10.2	92	2,830	3.2	11.5	20.8	73
88 Venezuela	18.3	912	3,230	-0.9	10.4	11.4	70
89 Greece	10.0	132	4,020	3.1	10.5	19.7	76
90 Trinidad and Tobago	1.2	5	4,210	1.3	14.0	6.2	70
91 Libya	4.1	1,760	5,460	-2.3	15.4	0.1	61
92 Oman	1.3	212	5,810	8.0	17.6	-6.5	55
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	47.0	1,648	..	..	15.6	..	63
94 Iraq	17.1	435	..	..	..	..	64
95 Romania	22.9	238	..	..	..	..	70
Low- and middle-income	3,861.4 t	73,133 t	700 w	2.7 w	16.5 w	43.9 w	62 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	441.7 t	20,999 t	330 w	0.6 w	12.3 w	15.2 w	51 w
East Asia	1,512.7 t	14,019 t	470 w	5.1 w	8.8 w	5.4 w	68 w
South Asia	1,080.9 t	5,158 t	290 w	1.8 w	8.4 w	7.8 w	57 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa	389.6 t	11,430 t	1,940 w	2.5 w	13.1 w	23.7 w	64 w
Latin America & Caribbean	403.5 t	20,306 t	1,790 w	2.1 w	29.3 w	109.1 w	66 w
17 highly indebted	582.5 t	21,213 t	1,430 w	2.0 w	26.0 w	91.2 w	63 w
High-income economies	777.2 t	33,757 t	14,430 w	2.3 w	7.9 w	5.2 w	76 w
OECD members	746.6 t	31,085 t	14,670 w	2.3 w	7.6 w	5.0 w	76 w
†Other	30.6 t	2,673 t	7,880 w	3.5 w	15.9 w	13.3 w	70 w
96 Spain	38.8	505	6,010	2.3	12.3	10.7	77
97 Ireland	3.6	70	6,120	2.0	12.0	10.2	74
98 †Saudi Arabia	12.6	2,150	6,200	4.0	17.2	-2.8	63
99 †Israel	4.4	21	6,800	2.5	25.2	159.0	75
100 New Zealand	3.3	269	7,750	0.9	10.2	11.5	75
101 †Singapore	2.6	1	7,940	7.2	4.9	1.3	73
102 †Hong Kong	5.6	1	8,070 ^b	6.2 ^b	8.1	6.7	76
103 Italy	57.4	301	10,350	2.7	11.2	11.5	77
104 United Kingdom	56.9	245	10,420	1.7	11.2	5.7	75
105 Australia	16.2	7,687	11,100	1.8	9.2	7.8	76
106 Belgium	9.9	31	11,480	2.6	6.7	5.1	75
107 Netherlands	14.7	37	11,860	2.1	7.3	2.3	77
108 Austria	7.6	84	11,980	3.1	5.8	4.3	74
109 France	55.6	547	12,790	2.7	8.0	7.7	77
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	61.2	249	14,400	2.5	5.2	2.9	75
111 Finland	4.9	337	14,470	3.2	10.5	7.2	76
112 †Kuwait	1.9	18	14,610	-4.0	16.3	-4.6	73
113 Denmark	5.1	43	14,930	1.9	9.3	6.8	75
114 Canada	25.9	9,976	15,160	2.7	7.1	5.0	77
115 Sweden	8.4	450	15,550	1.8	8.0	7.9	77
116 Japan	122.1	378	15,760	4.2	7.8	1.4	78
117 †United Arab Emirates	1.5	84	15,830	..	..	-0.3	71
118 Norway	4.2	324	17,190	3.5	7.7	6.1	77
119 United States	243.8	9,373	18,530	1.5	6.5	4.3	75
120 Switzerland	6.5	41	21,330	1.4	5.3	3.9	77
Total reporting economies	4,638.6 t	106,890 t	3,010 w	1.5 w	9.8 w	13.7 w	65 w
Oil exporters	578.4 t	17,303 t	1,520 w	2.1 w	15.0 w	20.1 w	61 w
Nonreporting nonmembers	371.5 t	26,645 t	..	..	..	..	69 w

Note: For countries with populations of less than 1 million, see Box A.1. † Economies classified by the United Nations or otherwise regarded by their authorities as developing. a. See the technical notes. b. GNP data refer to GDP.

Table 2. Growth of production

	Average annual growth rate (percent)									
	GDP		Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^a		Services, etc.	
	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87
Low-income economies	5.4 w	6.1 w	2.7 w	4.0 w	8.7 w	8.6 w	8.1 w	10.3 w	5.7 w	5.1 w
China and India	5.3 w	8.5 w	2.9 w	5.1 w	8.0 w	12.0 w	7.9 w	11.7 w	5.7 w	6.9 w
Other low-income	5.5 w	1.7 w	2.3 w	1.9 w	10.0 w	0.2 w	9.0 w	3.9 w	5.7 w	2.9 w
1 Ethiopia	2.7	0.9	1.2	-2.1	3.5	3.8	5.1	3.8	5.2	3.5
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad ^b	0.1	5.1	..	2.6	..	10.0	..	8.5	..	6.3
4 Zaire ^b	1.3	1.6	..	3.2	..	3.6	..	0.6	..	-1.2
5 Bangladesh ^b	2.4	3.8	1.5	2.4	3.8	4.7	6.8	2.4	3.4	5.2
6 Malawi	5.8	2.6	..	2.5	..	1.9	..	..	..	3.0
7 Nepal	1.9	4.7	1.1	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Lao PDR	..	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	-2.6	..	-11.1	..	-8.4	..	..	..	6.2
10 Tanzania	3.7	1.7	1.6	3.8	4.2	-2.4	5.6	-3.5	6.7	0.8
11 Burkina Faso	..	5.6	..	6.1	..	3.9	..	..	..	5.8
12 Madagascar ^b	1.6	0.3	..	2.2	..	-2.0	..	..	..	-0.5
13 Mali ^b	3.9	3.4	2.8	0.3	1.8	9.8	..	..	7.6	5.9
14 Burundi	3.5	2.6	3.3	1.7	7.8	4.9	6.0	6.6	2.7	3.5
15 Zambia ^b	1.9	-0.1	2.2	3.2	2.1	-0.7	5.3	0.8	1.5	-0.6
16 Niger ^b	0.3	-1.9	-3.4	2.8	11.4	-4.3	..	..	3.4	-8.0
17 Uganda	0.8	0.4	1.2	-0.5	-4.1	1.4	-3.7	-0.9	1.1	3.0
18 China	6.4	10.4	3.0	7.4	10.0	13.2	9.5 ^c	12.6 ^c	7.0	7.6
19 Somalia	3.3	2.2	..	2.8	..	1.0	..	-0.5	..	0.9
20 Togo ^b	4.5	-0.5	1.9	0.8	6.8	-1.6	..	..	5.4	-0.7
21 India	3.7	4.6	2.8	0.8	4.0	7.2	4.3	8.3	4.6	6.1
22 Rwanda ^b	5.0	2.4	..	1.1	..	4.8	..	2.5	..	3.9
23 Sierra Leone	2.6	0.7	2.3	1.6	-1.0	-2.3	4.3	0.6	5.8	1.3
24 Benin	2.1	2.8	..	2.5	..	8.3	..	4.6	..	1.3
25 Central African Rep.	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.4	5.3	2.2	..	0.3	2.0	1.6
26 Kenya	6.4	3.8	4.9	3.4	9.8	3.0	10.5	4.3	6.4	4.4
27 Sudan	3.8	-0.1	2.9	0.8	3.1	2.1	..	1.6	4.9	-1.3
28 Pakistan	5.1	6.6	3.3	3.4	6.4	9.1	5.7	8.9	5.9	7.1
29 Haiti ^b	2.9	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Lesotho	5.9	2.3	..	0.4	..	0.4	..	12.9	..	4.0
31 Nigeria	6.9	-1.7	1.7	0.6	13.1	-4.4	14.6	-2.1	7.6	-0.3
32 Ghana ^b	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.1	2.5	1.3	1.1	4.2
33 Sri Lanka	4.0	4.6	2.7	3.1	4.7	4.2	3.2	6.2	4.6	5.7
34 Yemen, PDR ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Mauritania	2.0	1.4	-2.0	1.5	2.2	5.1	..	..	6.5	-1.3
36 Indonesia ^b	8.0	3.6	4.3	3.0	11.9	2.1	12.0	7.8	7.3	5.6
37 Liberia	3.3	-1.3	5.5	1.2	2.2	-6.0	10.0	-5.0	2.4	-0.8
38 Afghanistan	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Guinea ^b	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	6.2 w	2.8 w	3.4 w	2.5 w	6.0 w	2.9 w	8.1 w	3.0 w	7.3 w	3.1 w
Lower-middle-income	5.7 w	2.1 w	3.5 w	2.3 w	6.0 w	1.8 w	6.9 w	2.1 w	6.3 w	2.3 w
43 Senegal ^b	2.1	3.3	1.4	4.2	4.8	4.3	3.4	4.3	1.3	2.4
44 Bolivia ^a	4.5	-2.1	3.8	2.5	3.7	-6.6	5.4	-6.9	5.6	-1.1
45 Zimbabwe	4.4	2.4	..	2.3	..	1.4	..	1.8	..	3.3
46 Philippines ^b	5.9	-0.5	4.6	1.8	8.0	-2.8	7.5	-1.1	5.2	0.0
47 Yemen Arab Rep. ^b	..	5.6	..	2.3	..	8.7	..	14.2	..	6.0
48 Morocco ^b	5.4	3.2	2.2	3.6	6.1	1.2	5.9	1.5	6.5	4.3
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.8	6.3	2.7	2.7	6.9	5.5	..	6.1	9.4	8.1
50 Papua New Guinea ^b	4.6	3.0	3.2	2.2	..	5.3	..	1.0	..	2.0
51 Dominican Rep. ^b	7.3	1.6	4.6	1.0	10.9	1.0	8.9	0.4	6.7	1.3
52 Côte d'Ivoire	6.8	2.2	3.3	1.6	10.4	-2.4	9.1	8.2	8.6	4.2
53 Honduras	5.0	1.3	2.0	1.7	6.8	1.2	7.5	1.9	6.2	1.1
54 Nicaragua ^b	2.6	-0.3	3.3	-0.2	4.2	0.4	5.2	0.6	1.4	-0.9
55 Thailand ^b	7.2	5.6	4.6	3.7	9.5	5.9	11.2	6.0	7.6	6.4
56 El Salvador ^b	4.3	-0.4	3.6	-1.6	5.3	0.0	4.6	-0.3	4.3	0.2
57 Congo, People's Rep. ^b	6.4	5.5	3.1	1.5	10.3	10.9	..	9.7	4.7	-1.9
58 Jamaica ^b	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	1.7	2.7	0.8
59 Guatemala ^b	5.9	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Cameroon ^b	5.1	7.0	4.2	2.4	7.8	11.0	7.0	8.5	4.8	6.9
61 Paraguay ^b	6.9	1.3	4.9	2.0	9.1	-0.3	7.0	0.8	7.5	1.9
62 Ecuador ^b	8.7	1.5	3.4	3.6	13.7	1.4	11.5	0.2	7.6	0.9
63 Botswana ^b	14.2	13.0	9.7	-7.8	24.0	19.2	13.5	4.5	11.5	9.5
64 Tunisia	6.6	3.6	5.5	4.2	7.4	2.7	9.9	6.1	6.5	4.1
65 Turkey	6.3	5.2	3.2	3.3	7.2	6.7	7.5	8.2	7.6	5.0
66 Colombia	5.6	2.9	4.3	2.1	5.5	5.2	6.2	3.2	6.4	2.0
67 Chile ^b	1.9	1.0	1.6	3.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.9	2.7	0.3

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) ^a		Services, etc.	
	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87
68 Peru ^b	3.9	1.2	1.0	3.0	4.4	0.5	3.8	1.5	4.3	1.4
69 Mauritius	5.6	5.5	..	5.2	..	8.7	..	10.9	..	4.1
70 Jordan	..	4.3	..	4.1	..	4.5	..	3.1	..	4.3
71 Costa Rica ^b	6.2	1.8	4.2	1.7	8.7	2.0	..	..	6.0	1.7
72 Syrian Arab Rep. ^b	8.7	0.3	4.8	-1.1	11.8	1.5	..	..	9.0	0.3
73 Malaysia ^b	7.4	4.5	..	3.4	..	5.8	..	6.3	..	3.8
74 Mexico ^b	6.5	0.5	3.2	1.4	7.6	-0.3	7.4	0.0	6.6	0.8
75 South Africa	4.1	1.0	..	0.3	..	-0.1	..	-0.5	..	2.3
76 Poland ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Lebanon ^b	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper-middle-income	6.7 w	3.4 w	3.4 w	2.6 w	5.8 w	3.7 w	9.2 w	4.1 w	8.2 w	3.8 w
78 Brazil	9.0	3.3	3.8	2.6	9.8	2.4	9.6	1.2	10.0	4.1
79 Uruguay	2.4	-1.3	1.0	0.2	3.1	-3.2	..	-1.6	2.3	-0.6
80 Hungary ^b	5.6	1.7	2.7	2.5	6.4	1.3	..	..	6.2	1.8
81 Panama ^b	5.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	5.9	-0.8	4.7	0.7	6.0	3.5
82 Argentina ^b	3.5	-0.3	1.4	1.6	3.3	-0.9	2.7	0.0	4.0	-0.3
83 Yugoslavia	6.0	1.5	3.1	1.4	7.8	1.4	..	..	5.5	1.6
84 Algeria ^b	7.5	3.8	5.6	6.0	8.1	4.3	9.5	8.5	7.2	2.6
85 Korea, Rep. ^b	9.5	8.6	3.0	4.4	16.5	10.8	18.7	10.6	9.3	7.7
86 Gabon ^b	9.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Portugal	..	1.4	..	-0.9	..	1.0	..	..	..	1.4
88 Venezuela ^b	3.7	0.2	3.9	3.5	1.5	-0.9	5.8	3.0	6.3	0.8
89 Greece	5.6	1.4	2.3	-0.1	7.1	0.4	8.4	0.0	6.2	2.5
90 Trinidad and Tobago	5.1	-6.1	0.0	4.5	5.0	-8.6	2.6	-9.5	5.8	-3.4
91 Libya	4.2	..	10.7	..	1.2	..	13.7	..	15.5	..
92 Oman ^b	15.2	12.7	..	9.4	..	15.1	..	37.9	..	12.2
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.2	..	4.5	..	2.4	..	10.0	..	13.6	..
94 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income	5.9 w	4.0 w	3.0 w	3.4 w	6.7 w	5.1 w	8.1 w	6.0 w	6.9 w	3.6 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.1 w	0.4 w	1.7 w	1.2 w	9.5 w	-1.2 w	8.8 w	0.6 w	5.5 w	1.2 w
East Asia	7.2 w	8.0 w	3.3 w	5.9 w	10.8 w	10.1 w	10.7 w	10.4 w	7.6 w	6.4 w
South Asia	3.8 w	4.8 w	2.7 w	1.4 w	4.3 w	7.2 w	4.5 w	8.0 w	4.7 w	6.1 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa	6.2 w	..	3.5 w	..	5.0 w	..	..	..	8.6 w	..
Latin America & Caribbean	6.0 w	1.4 w	3.2 w	2.2 w	6.0 w	0.8 w	6.9 w	0.6 w	6.7 w	1.8 w
17 highly indebted	6.1 w	1.1 w	2.8 w	1.8 w	6.9 w	0.2 w	7.2 w	0.4 w	6.7 w	1.7 w
High-income economies	3.7 w	2.6 w	0.8 w	2.8 w	3.2 w	2.3 w	3.6 w	3.3 w	3.7 w	2.7 w
OECD members	3.6 w	2.7 w	0.8 w	2.6 w	3.1 w	2.5 w	3.6 w	3.2 w	3.7 w	2.7 w
†Other	8.1	-2.6 w	..	10.1 w	..	-8.1 w	..	4.8 w	..	4.1 w
96 Spain ^b	4.6	2.1	2.6	0.9	5.1	0.4	5.9	0.4	4.1	2.1
97 Ireland	5.3	0.9	..	2.2	..	1.7	..	..	..	-0.0
98 †Saudi Arabia ^b	11.3	-5.3	4.1	10.3	11.6	-10.4	8.1	6.1	10.5	4.4
99 †Israel ^b	6.8	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 New Zealand ^b	2.5	2.9	..	3.1	..	4.0	..	3.3	..	2.1
101 †Singapore ^b	10.1	5.4	2.8	-3.9	11.9	4.0	13.2	3.3	9.4	6.4
102 †Hong Kong	8.6	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103 Italy ^b	3.8	2.1	0.8	0.8	4.0	0.5	5.1	0.9	4.1	2.9
104 United Kingdom	2.4	2.6	1.6 ^d	3.2	-0.5 ^d	1.8	-1.2 ^d	1.3	2.2 ^d	2.6
105 Australia ^b	4.2	3.2	2.7	5.0	3.0	1.9	1.3	0.4	5.7	3.1
106 Belgium ^b	3.9	1.3	0.5	2.6	4.4	1.1	4.7	2.3	3.8	1.2
107 Netherlands ^b	4.1	1.5	4.7	5.4	4.0	..	4.8	..	4.4	..
108 Austria ^b	4.3	1.6	2.2	0.8	4.5	1.1	4.7	1.6	4.4	1.9
109 France ^b	4.3	1.6	1.0	2.6	4.3	-0.1	5.2	-0.5	4.6	2.3
110 Germany, Fed. Rep. ^b	3.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.8	0.4	3.3	1.0	3.7	2.1
111 Finland	4.0	2.8	0.0	-1.1	4.4	2.7	4.9	3.1	4.7	3.9
112 †Kuwait ^b	1.3	-1.1	..	23.6	..	-2.3	..	1.4	..	-0.9
113 Denmark	2.9	2.5	0.8	4.3	1.8	3.1	3.1	2.2	3.5	2.2
114 Canada	5.0	2.9	0.7	2.6	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.6	6.7	2.1
115 Sweden	2.9	1.3	-0.2	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.4	1.8
116 Japan ^b	6.3	3.8	0.8	0.8	8.5	4.9	9.4	6.7	5.2	3.1
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	-4.3	..	11.6	..	-8.4	..	9.6	..	4.8
118 Norway	4.4	3.7	-0.4	2.0	5.6	4.4	2.6	1.8	4.2	3.5
119 United States ^b	2.7	3.1	1.0	3.5	1.7	2.9	2.5	3.9	3.4	3.0
120 Switzerland ^b	2.0	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reporting economies	4.1 w	2.9 w	2.2 w	3.2 w	3.9 w	2.5 w	4.3 w	3.7 w	4.2 w	2.9 w
Oil exporters	6.5 w	0.7 w	3.1 w	2.4 w	6.3 w	-1.5 w	7.7 w	2.8 w	7.7 w	2.7 w
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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. d. Data refer to the period 1973-80.

Table 3. Structure of production

	GDP ^a		Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)							
	(millions of dollars)		Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^b		Services, etc.	
	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987
Low-income economies	155,450 t	756,130 t	43 w	31 w	27 w	37 w	20 w	..	30 w	32 w
China and India	111,850 t	514,210 t	42 w	30 w	31 w	41 w	24 w	..	27 w	29 w
Other low-income	42,880 t	239,390 t	45 w	33 w	17 w	27 w	9 w	12 w	38 w	40 w
1 Ethiopia	1,180	4,800	58	42	14	18	7	12	28	40
2 Bhutan ^c	..	250	..	51	..	16	..	4	..	32
3 Chad ^c	290	980	42	43	15	18	12	15	43	39
4 Zaire ^c	3,140	5,770	21	32	26	33	16	..	53	35
5 Bangladesh ^c	4,380	17,600	53	47	11	13	5	7	36	39
6 Malawi	220	1,110	50	37	13	18	..	..	37	45
7 Nepal	730	2,560	65	57	11	14	3	5	23	29
8 Lao PDR	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	1,490	..	50	..	12	..	..	..	38
10 Tanzania	790	3,080	46	61	14	8	8	5	40	31
11 Burkina Faso	260	1,650	53	38	20	25	..	15	27	38
12 Madagascar ^c	670	2,070	31	43	16	16	11	..	53	42
13 Mali ^c	260	1,960	65	54	9	12	5	6	25	35
14 Burundi	150	1,150	..	59	..	14	..	9	..	27
15 Zambia ^c	1,060	2,030	14	12	54	36	6	23	32	52
16 Niger ^c	670	2,160	68	34	3	24	2	9	29	42
17 Uganda	1,100	3,560	52	76	13	5	8	5	35	19
18 China	65,590	293,380	39	31	38	49	30 ^d	34 ^d	23	20
19 Somalia	220	1,890	71	65	6	9	3	5	24	26
20 Togo ^c	190	1,230	45	29	21	18	10	7	34	54
21 India	46,260	220,830	47	30	22	30	15	20	31	40
22 Rwanda ^c	150	2,100	75	37	7	23	2	16	18	40
23 Sierra Leone	320	900	34	45	28	19	6	4	38	36
24 Benin	220	1,570	59	46	8	14	..	4	33	39
25 Central African Rep.	140	1,010	46	41	16	13	4	8	38	46
26 Kenya	920	6,930	35	31	18	19	11	11	47	50
27 Sudan	1,330	8,210	54	37	9	15	4	8	37	48
28 Pakistan	5,450	31,650	40	23	20	28	14	17	40	49
29 Haiti ^c	350	2,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Lesotho	50	270	65	21	5	28	1	15	30	51
31 Nigeria	5,850	24,390	54	30	13	43	6	8	33	27
32 Ghana ^c	2,050	5,080	44	51	19	16	10	10	38	33
33 Sri Lanka	1,770	6,040	28	27	21	27	17	16	51	46
34 Yemen, PDR ^c	..	840	..	16	..	23	..	..	..	61
35 Mauritania	160	840	32	37	36	22	4	..	32	41
36 Indonesia ^c	3,840	69,670	56	26	13	33	8	14	31	41
37 Liberia	270	990	27	37	40	28	3	5	34	35
38 Afghanistan	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Guinea ^c	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	198,180 t	1,959,680 t	20 w	..	34 w	..	19 w	..	46 w	..
Lower-middle-income	102,382 t	737,643 t	21 w	..	29 w	..	18 w	..	50 w	..
43 Senegal ^c	810	4,720	25	22	18	27	14	17	56	52
44 Bolivia ^c	710	4,470	23	24	31	24	15	13	46	53
45 Zimbabwe	960	5,240	18	11	35	43	20	31	47	46
46 Philippines ^c	6,010	34,580	26	24	28	33	20	25	46	43
47 Yemen Arab Rep. ^c	..	4,270	..	28	..	17	..	12	..	55
48 Morocco ^c	2,950	16,750	23	19	28	31	16	18	49	50
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	4,550	34,470	29	21	27	25	..	14	45	54
50 Papua New Guinea ^c	340	3,030	42	34	18	26	..	9	41	40
51 Dominican Rep. ^c	890	4,910	23	17	22	30	16	16	55	53
52 Côte d'Ivoire	760	7,650	47	36	19	25	11	16	33	39
53 Honduras	460	3,530	40	22	19	24	12	15	41	55
54 Nicaragua ^c	570	3,200	25	21	24	34	18	28	51	46
55 Thailand ^c	4,390	48,200	32	16	23	35	14	24	45	49
56 El Salvador ^c	800	4,750	29	14	22	22	18	17	49	64
57 Congo, People's Rep. ^c	200	2,150	19	12	19	33	..	8	62	55
58 Jamaica ^c	970	2,860	10	6	37	41	17	22	53	53
59 Guatemala ^c	1,330	7,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Cameroon ^c	810	12,660	33	24	20	31	10	13	47	45
61 Paraguay ^c	440	4,570	37	27	19	26	16	16	45	47
62 Ecuador ^c	1,150	10,610	27	16	22	31	18	19	50	53
63 Botswana ^c	50	1,520	34	3	19	57	12	6	47	40
64 Tunisia	880	8,450	22	18	24	32	9	15	54	50
65 Turkey	7,660	60,820	34	17	25	36	16	26	41	46
66 Colombia	5,570	31,940	30	19	25	35	18	19	46	46
67 Chile ^c	5,940	18,950	9	..	40	..	24	..	52	..

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	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987
68 Peru ^c	5,020	45,150	18	11	30	33	17	23	53	56
69 Mauritius	190	1,480	16	15	23	32	14	24	61	53
70 Jordan	..	4,270	..	9	..	28	..	13	..	64
71 Costa Rica ^c	590	4,310	24	18	23	29	..	..	53	53
72 Syrian Arab Rep. ^c	1,470	23,990	29	27	22	19	..	..	49	54
73 Malaysia ^c	3,130	31,230	28	..	25	..	9	..	47	..
74 Mexico ^c	21,640	141,940	14	9	27	34	20	25	59	57
75 South Africa	10,540	74,260	10	6	42	44	23	23	48	50
76 Poland ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Lebanon ^c	1,150	..	12	..	21	..	..	..	67	..
Upper-middle-income	96,080 t	1,240,630 t	19 w	..	38 w	..	20 w	..	43 w	..
78 Brazil	19,450	299,230	19	11	33	38	26	28	48	51
79 Uruguay	930	6,420	15	13	32	32	..	27	53	55
80 Hungary ^{ce}	..	26,060	..	15	..	40	..	..	..	44
81 Panama ^c	660	5,490	18	9	19	18	12	8	63	73
82 Argentina ^c	16,500	71,530	17	13	42	43	33	31	42	44
83 Yugoslavia	11,190	59,960	23	11	42	43	..	..	35	45
84 Algeria ^c	3,170	64,600	15	12	34	42	11	12	51	45
85 Korea, Rep. ^c	3,000	121,310	38	11	25	43	18	30	37	46
86 Gabon ^c	230	3,500	26	11	34	41	..	..	40	48
87 Portugal	..	34,290	..	9	..	40	..	..	..	51
88 Venezuela ^c	9,820	49,610	6	6	40	38	..	22	55	56
89 Greece	5,270	40,900	24	16	26	29	16	18	49	56
90 Trinidad and Tobago	690	4,260	8	4	48	39	..	10	44	57
91 Libya	1,500	..	5	..	63	..	3	..	33	..
92 Oman ^c	60	8,150	61	3	23	43	0	6	16	54
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	6,170	..	26	..	36	..	12	..	38	..
94 Iraq	2,430	..	18	..	46	..	8	..	36	..
95 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income	356,860 t	2,687,970 t	30 w	..	31 w	..	20 w	..	39 w	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	26,770 t	128,840 t	43 w	33 w	19 w	28 w	9 w	11 w	39 w	40 w
East Asia	90,670 t	708,540 t	38 w	21 w	34 w	45 w	26 w	..	28 w	35 w
South Asia	60,260 t	288,260 t	46 w	31 w	21 w	28 w	14 w	18 w	34 w	41 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa	68,330 t	..	24 w	..	35 w	..	..	..	40 w	..
Latin America & Caribbean	95,000 t	730,300 t	16 w	..	33 w	..	23 w	..	51 w	..
17 highly indebted	115,050 t	830,320 t	19 w	..	33 w	..	21 w	..	48 w	..
High-income economies	1,391,660 t	12,370,800 t	5 w	..	41 w	..	30 w	..	55 w	..
OECD members	1,373,380 t	12,130,500 t	5 w	..	41 w	..	30 w	..	55 w	..
+Other	10,980 t	209,050 t	5 w	..	54 w	..	11 w	..	41 w	..
96 Spain ^c	23,750	287,970	15	6	36	37	..	27	49	57
97 Ireland	2,340	21,910	..	10	..	37	..	..	..	53
98 +Saudi Arabia ^c	2,300	71,470	8	4	60	50	9	9	31	46
99 †Israel ^c	3,590	35,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 New Zealand ^c	5,410	31,850	..	8	..	31	..	21	..	61
101 †Singapore ^c	970	19,900	3	1	24	38	15	29	74	62
102 †Hong Kong	2,150	36,530	2	0	40	29	24	22	58	70
103 Italy ^c	72,150	748,620	10	4	37	34	25	23	53	61
104 United Kingdom	89,100	575,740	3	2	46	38	34	25	51	60
105 Australia ^c	22,920	183,280	9	4	39	33	26	17	52	63
106 Belgium ^c	16,840	142,300	5	2	41	31	30	22	53	67
107 Netherlands ^c	19,640	214,420	..	4	..	30	..	19	..	66
108 Austria ^c	9,480	117,660	9	3	46	37	33	26	45	60
109 France ^c	99,660	873,370	8	4	38	31	27	22	54	66
110 Germany, Fed. Rep. ^c	114,790	1,117,780	4	2	53	38	40	33	43	60
111 Finland	7,540	77,900	16	7	37	35	23	24	47	58
112 †Kuwait ^c	2,100	17,940	0	1	70	51	3	11	29	48
113 Denmark	8,940	85,480	9	5	36	29	23	20	55	66
114 Canada	46,730	373,690	6	3	41	35	27	19	53	62
115 Sweden	19,880	137,660	6	3	40	35	28	24	53	62
116 Japan ^c	91,110	2,376,420	9	3	43	41	32	29	48	57
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	23,720	..	2	..	57	..	10	..	41
118 Norway ^c	7,080	83,080	8	4	33	35	21	15	59	62
119 United States ^c	700,970	4,497,220	3	2	38	30	28	20	59	68
120 Switzerland ^c	13,920	170,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reporting economies	1,749,600 t	15,139,800 t	10 w	..	39 w	..	28 w	..	52 w	..
Oil exporters	78,020 t	845,520 t	19 w	..	32 w	..	14 w	..	48 w	..
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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. 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	1987	1974	1987	1974/75	1986/87	1970 ^a	1986	1985-87
Low-income economies	83,666 t	236,213 t	22,767 t	27,750 t	6,002 t	6,677 t	161 w	706 w	115 w
China and India	55,045 t	155,356 t	11,295 t	15,943 t	1,582 t	791 t	224 w	997 w	119 w
Other low-income	28,413 t	80,006 t	11,472 t	11,807 t	4,420 t	5,886 t	72 w	318 w	106 w
1 Ethiopia	931	2,031	118	609	54	570	4	66	89
2 Bhutan ^b	..	109	3	18	0	3	..	10	112
3 Chad ^b	142	418	37	71	20	29	7	13	104
4 Zaire ^b	585	1,857	343	415	1	56	8	15	99
5 Bangladesh ^b	3,636	8,327	1,866	1,781	2,076	1,589	157	673	95
6 Malawi	119	411	17	11	0	10	52	131	87
7 Nepal	579	1,411	18	61	0	22	27	205	99
8 Lao PDR	..	..	53	37	8	0	2	0	123
9 Mozambique	..	747	62	406	34	344	22	19	84
10 Tanzania	473	1,882	431	188	148	55	31	77	90
11 Burkina Faso	126	626	99	164	28	22	3	61	118
12 Madagascar ^b	266	879	114	140	7	115	61	23	97
13 Mal ^b	207	1,051	281	86	107	77	31	166	101
14 Burundi	159	681	7	13	6	2	5	23	100
15 Zambia ^b	191	222	93	150	5	116	73	148	97
16 Niger ^b	420	729	155	83	73	11	1	7	87
17 Uganda	929	2,710	36	26	0	15	14	..	123
18 China	31,818	90,102	6,033	15,897	0	583	410	1,740	124
19 Somalia	167	1,224	42	343	111	156	25	16	102
20 Togo ^b	85	354	6	86	11	6	3	78	89
21 India	23,227	65,254	5,261	46	1,582	208	110	571	109
22 Rwanda ^b	136	784	3	11	19	16	3	20	86
23 Sierra Leone	108	402	72	152	10	43	17	22	98
24 Benin	121	726	7	77	9	8	36	63	114
25 Central African Rep.	60	415	7	37	1	6	12	1	94
26 Kenya	484	2,139	15	274	2	107	238	518	93
27 Sudan	757	3,044	125	707	46	890	28	67	100
28 Pakistan	3,352	7,430	1,274	378	584	456	146	862	105
29 Haiti ^b	..	..	83	178	25	89	4	23	96
30 Lesotho	23	57	48	94	14	32	10	130	83
31 Nigeria	5,080	7,379	389	677	7	0	2	94	105
32 Ghana ^b	1,030	2,568	177	223	33	64	13	27	106
33 Sri Lanka	545	1,628	951	533	271	284	531	1,015	83
34 Yemen, PDR ^b	..	132	148	212	0	10	..	66	87
35 Mauritania	58	310	115	206	48	30	11	50	90
36 Indonesia ^b	4,340	17,769	1,919	2,001	301	379	133	980	117
37 Liberia	91	368	42	117	3	2	63	46	96
38 Afghanistan	..	..	5	64	10	103	24	106	..
39 Burma	819	4,707	26	..	9	0	21	206	127
40 Guinea	..	..	63	203	49	92	19	4	93
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	223	80	226	2	11	0	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	1,854	653	64	76	513	620	114
Middle-income economies	49,192 t	..	40,543 t	71,827 t	1,925 t	5,361 t	327 w	653 w	101 w
Lower-middle-income	28,500 t	..	22,000 t	36,535 t	1,600 t	5,338 t	355 w	661 w	101 w
43 Senegal ^b	208	1,024	341	431	27	80	17	40	105
44 Bolivia ^b	202	1,056	209	258	22	219	7	20	94
45 Zimbabwe	214	570	56	71	0	38	446	571	91
46 Philippines ^b	1,996	8,371	817	910	89	349	287	425	93
47 Yemen Arab Rep. ^b	118	1,192	158	835	33	83	1	111	115
48 Morocco ^b	789	3,110	891	2,251	75	611	117	382	109
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,942	7,291	3,877	9,326	610	1,977	1,312	3,193	106
50 Papua New Guinea ^b	240	858	71	184	0	0	58	314	98
51 Dominican Rep. ^b	282	910	252	683	16	117	334	414	99
52 Côte d'Ivoire	462	2,728	172	675	4	0	74	83	105
53 Honduras	212	765	52	178	31	137	156	220	88
54 Nicaragua ^b	193	570	44	129	3	35	215	535	74
55 Thailand ^b	1,837	7,745	97	255	0	18	59	236	107
56 El Salvador ^b	292	656	75	182	4	227	1,043	906	89
57 Congo, People's Rep. ^b	49	262	34	97	2	0	114	59	92
58 Jamaica ^b	93	174	340	412	1	333	873	509	102
59 Guatemala	..	..	138	284	9	193	298	621	94
60 Cameroon ^b	364	3,009	81	290	4	6	34	75	94
61 Paraguay ^b	191	1,240	71	2	10	2	98	57	107
62 Ecuador ^b	401	1,707	152	347	13	53	133	409	101
63 Botswana ^b	28	48	21	137	5	44	15	5	75
64 Tunisia	245	1,504	307	1,170	59	396	76	226	114
65 Turkey	3,383	10,610	1,276	624	16	3	157	604	101
66 Colombia	1,817	6,198	503	863	28	0	286	770	97
67 Chile ^b	558	..	1,737	249	323	18	313	400	104

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) 1985-87
	1970	1987	1974	1987	1974/75	1986/87	1970 ^a	1986	
68 Peru ^b	1,351	4,773	637	1,894	37	237	300	313	98
69 Mauritius	30	220	160	197	22	15	2,095	2,364	103
70 Jordan	44	375	171	950	79	20	74	300	108
71 Costa Rica ^b	222	793	110	195	1	54	1,001	1,616	92
72 Syrian Arab Rep. ^b	435	6,528	339	1,374	47	31	68	435	96
73 Malaysia ^b	1,198	..	1,023	2,130	1	..	489	1,570	126
74 Mexico ^b	4,462	12,205	2,881	4,797	..	4	232	737	97
75 South Africa	1,362	4,194	127	266	..	..	422	621	84
76 Poland ^b	..	..	4,185	2,962	..	..	1,678	2,342	108
77 Lebanon ^b	136	..	354	479	26	37	1,354	577	..
Upper-middle-income	21,519 t	..	18,589 t	35,414 t	328 t	25 t	295 w	645 w	101 w
78 Brazil	4,392	27,965	2,485	3,871	31	7	186	514	107
79 Uruguay	268	847	70	166	6	0	485	471	100
80 Hungary ^b	1,010	4,022	408	660	..	..	1,497	2,615	110
81 Panama ^b	149	479	63	116	3	1	387	616	96
82 Argentina ^b	2,250	9,053	0	1	..	..	26	43	98
83 Yugoslavia	2,212	6,815	992	782	770	1,315	97	..	..
84 Algeria ^b	492	8,021	1,816	3,823	54	4	163	361	103
85 Korea, Rep. ^b	2,311	13,817	2,679	8,758	234	..	2,450	3,853	100
86 Gabon ^b	60	379	24	56	..	22	97	..	..
87 Portugal	..	3,180	1,861	1,344	..	..	428	978	103
88 Venezuela ^b	826	2,938	1,270	2,003	..	..	170	1,404	93
89 Greece	1,569	6,461	1,341	1,074	..	..	861	1,707	103
90 Trinidad and Tobago	40	178	208	282	..	..	880	432	95
91 Libya	93	..	612	1,426	..	..	62	184	76
92 Oman ^b	40	232	52	287	..	..	..	936	..
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	2,120	..	2,076	5,621	..	13	60	614	99
94 Iraq	579	..	870	4,212	..	..	34	351	105
95 Romania	..	..	1,381	197	..	..	565	1,301	112
Low- and middle-income	134,381 t	476,848 t	63,309 t	99,577 t	7,928 t	12,039 t	230 w	683 w	111 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	14,988 t	42,714 t	3,959 t	7,805 t	910 t	3,056 t	33 w	86 w	100 w
East Asia	45,446 t	152,121 t	14,877 t	31,086 t	923 t	1,407 t	367 w	1,326 w	121 w
South Asia	32,198 t	88,877 t	9,404 t	2,833 t	4,522 t	2,562 t	114 w	586 w	109 w
Europe, M.East, & N.Africa	19,526 t	..	23,405 t	40,252 t	1,010 t	3,289 t	475 w	960 w	105 w
Latin America & Caribbean	18,567 t	..	11,537 t	17,334 t	563 t	1,725 t	176 w	451 w	98 w
17 highly indebted	27,380 t	..	13,657 t	20,351 t	637 t	1,886 t	169 w	425 w	101 w
High-income economies	89,077 t	303,305 t	68,943 t	73,740 t	53 t	..	993 w	1,172 w	104 w
OECD members	88,273 t	298,987 t	65,535 t	60,255 t	..	..	995 w	1,163 w	103 w
†Other	714 t	4,318 t	3,409 t	13,485 t	53 t	..	514 w	3,131 w	134 w
96 Spain ^b	..	12,557	4,675	1,943	..	..	593	909	104
97 Ireland	559	2,785	640	461	..	..	3,690	8,661	98
98 †Saudi Arabia ^b	219	3,446	482	8,627	..	..	54	3,496	209
99 †Israel ^c	295	..	1,176	1,905	53	..	1,401	2,198	104
100 New Zealand ^b	869	3,210	92	57	..	..	7,745	6,219	110
101 †Singapore ^b	44	105	682	810	..	..	2,500	13,000	94
102 †Hong Kong	62	171	657	826	..	..	..	0	56
103 Italy ^b	8,465	25,962	8,101	7,329	..	..	896	1,692	101
104 United Kingdom	2,995	8,567	7,540	3,722	..	..	2,631	3,798	108
105 Australia ^b	2,178	7,115	2	27	..	..	232	258	97
106 Belgium ^b	920	2,964	4,585 ^d	4,747 ^d	..	..	5,686 ^d	5,283 ^d	..
107 Netherlands ^b	1,827	8,456	7,199	4,593	..	..	7,493	7,695	110
108 Austria ^b	992	3,844	164	99	..	..	2,426	2,062	109
109 France ^b	9,366	26,979	654	1,130	..	..	2,435	3,091	106
110 Germany, Fed. Rep. ^b	5,951	16,541	7,164	4,462	..	..	4,263	4,279	112
111 Finland	1,205	5,155	222	126	..	..	1,930	2,184	105
112 †Kuwait ^b	8	176	101	364	..	..	..	1,000	..
113 Denmark	882	4,134	462	351	..	..	2,234	2,445	121
114 Canada	3,280	10,449	1,513	447	..	..	191	474	110
115 Sweden	1,394	4,531	300	265	..	..	1,646	1,365	103
116 Japan ^b	12,467	65,384	19,557	27,795	..	..	3,882	4,271	109
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	420	132	642	..	..	..	737	..
118 Norway	624	2,872	713	460	..	..	2,443	2,720	108
119 United States ^b	27,829	87,482	460	1,306	..	..	816	918	97
120 Switzerland	..	..	1,458	911	..	..	3,831	4,204	106
Total reporting economies	221,239 t	..	132,252 t	173,316 t	7,981 t	12,039 t	473 w	834 w	110 w
Oil exporters	22,452 t	..	18,105 t	46,905 t	1,038 t	2,466 t	143 w	607 w	108 w
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	15,475 t	37,330 t	..	67 t	566 w	1,251 w	111 w

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 5. 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	1987	1965	1987
	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87				
Low-income economies	10.0 w	4.4 w	8.2 w	4.6 w	126 w	297 w	6 w	10 w
China and India	9.1 w	6.0 w	8.8 w	4.8 w	146 w	390 w	4 w	5 w
Other low-income	12.4 w	-0.4 w	5.0 w	3.9 w	73 w	116 w	8 w	16 w
1 Ethiopia	7.5	5.9	4.1	2.2	10	21	8	55
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Zaire	9.4	3.6	3.6	1.2	74	73	6	2
5 Bangladesh	..	15.4	..	8.1	..	47	..	21
6 Malawi	18.2	4.6	8.0	-0.2	25	40	7	10
7 Nepal	18.4	12.9	6.2	10.3	6	23	10	31
8 Lao PDR	..	-0.3	4.2	1.9	24	37	..	..
9 Mozambique	19.8	-44.1	2.2	1.9	81	86	13	..
10 Tanzania	7.3	3.0	3.7	2.2	37	35	10	56
11 Burkina Faso	..	..	10.5	..	7	..	11	7
12 Madagascar	3.9	10.0	3.5	1.4	34	39	8	36
13 Mali	38.6	9.4	7.0	2.6	14	24	16	32
14 Burundi	..	13.3	6.0	9.2	5	20	11	8
15 Zambia	25.7	1.2	4.0	0.1	464	380	6	11
16 Niger	..	16.5	12.5	3.2	8	42	9	9
17 Uganda	-0.5	3.5	-0.5	4.2	36	26	1	17
18 China	10.0	5.5	9.8	4.4	178	525	0	2
19 Somalia	..	..	16.7	1.8	14	81	8	9
20 Togo	2.9	9.7	10.7	-2.2	27	52	4	8
21 India	5.6	8.1	5.8	6.0	100	208	8	17
22 Rwanda	8.8	6.6	15.2	4.6	8	42	10	53
23 Sierra Leone	..	..	0.8	-1.3	109	77	11	10
24 Benin	..	9.3	9.9	5.0	21	46	10	97
25 Central African Rep.	6.7	0.9	2.2	4.1	22	30	9	1
26 Kenya	13.1	9.2	4.5	-0.2	110	99	13	39
27 Sudan	17.8	1.2	2.0	0.6	67	58	5	38
28 Pakistan	6.5	6.9	3.5	6.5	135	207	7	26
29 Haiti	..	4.7	8.4	1.6	24	50	6	16
30 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1
31 Nigeria	17.3	-3.3	12.9	5.9	34	133	7	3
32 Ghana	17.7	-8.1	7.8	-4.1	76	129	6	14
33 Sri Lanka	10.4	9.5	2.2	3.9	106	160	6	25
34 Yemen, PDR	..	..	-6.4	2.6	..	707	..	..
35 Mauritania	..	..	9.5	0.1	48	113	2	8
36 Indonesia	9.9	1.0	8.4	3.9	91	216	3	13
37 Liberia	14.6	-1.9	7.9	-10.1	182	169	6	11
38 Afghanistan	15.7	1.5	5.6	12.6	30	71	8	..
39 Burma	8.4	5.0	4.9	5.4	39	73	4	5
40 Guinea	16.5	1.5	2.3	0.9	56	59	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	5.7	7.6	2.1	19	59	7	..
42 Viet Nam	5.3	0.5	-2.6	1.6	106	88	..	..
Middle-income economies	3.7 w	3.3 w	6.6 w	2.8 w	585 w	1,077 w	8 w	11 w
Lower-middle-income	6.6 w	4.7 w	5.9 w	2.4 w	531 w	863 w	8 w	10 w
43 Senegal	..	..	7.4	-1.7	79	155	8	24
44 Bolivia	9.5	-0.4	7.7	-1.7	156	258	1	2
45 Zimbabwe	-0.7	-0.4	5.2	0.4	441	512	7	6
46 Philippines	9.0	10.1	5.8	-1.4	160	241	12	21
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	21.0	12.0	7	100	..	..
48 Morocco	2.5	-1.1	7.9	2.5	124	242	5	27
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	10.7	7.5	6.2	6.6	313	588	11	5
50 Papua New Guinea	13.7	6.5	13.0	2.5	56	229	11	10
51 Dominican Rep.	10.9	6.2	11.5	2.5	127	335	8	37
52 Côte d'Ivoire	11.1	..	8.6	..	101	..	5	11
53 Honduras	14.0	4.5	7.6	2.5	111	192	5	15
54 Nicaragua	2.6	1.0	6.5	1.7	172	256	6	33
55 Thailand	9.0	40.2	10.1	7.3	82	330	11	15
56 El Salvador	9.0	3.5	7.0	1.6	140	218	5	14
57 Congo, People's Rep.	41.1	8.6	7.8	4.7	90	223	10	5
58 Jamaica	-0.9	4.7	6.1	-3.6	703	853	12	31
59 Guatemala	12.5	7.1	6.8	-0.7	150	169	9	16
60 Cameroon	13.0	17.1	6.3	6.4	67	144	6	1
61 Paraguay	..	13.6	9.7	4.8	84	224	16	10
62 Ecuador	35.0	1.1	11.9	1.4	162	625	11	3
63 Botswana	8.8	2.6	9.5	2.3	191	429	16	6
64 Tunisia	20.4	-1.2	8.5	6.0	170	496	12	15
65 Turkey	4.3	9.1	8.5	7.3	258	763	12	31
66 Colombia	1.0	10.4	6.0	2.1	413	757	1	2
67 Chile	1.8	3.2	3.0	1.5	652	822	5	9

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	1987	1965	1987
	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87				
68 Peru	6.6	-0.7	5.0	0.2	395	485	3	1
69 Mauritius	2.1	6.7	7.2	2.9	160	382	6	7
70 Jordan	..	..	9.3	7.9	226	750	33	53
71 Costa Rica	8.2	6.9	8.8	2.6	267	580	8	12
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	56.3	2.7	12.4	4.4	212	900	13	40
73 Malaysia	36.9	17.0	6.7	6.2	313	771	11	4
74 Mexico	9.7	2.7	7.9	0.6	605	1,299	4	1
75 South Africa	5.1	5.9	4.3	3.7	1,744	2,465	5	0
76 Poland	4.0	1.9	4.8	0.9	2,027	3,386	..	15
77 Lebanon	2.0	-5.4	2.0	3.5	713	871	51	..
Upper-middle-income	2.7 w	2.4 w	7.3 w	3.0 w	653 w	1,392 w	8 w	12 w
78 Brazil	8.6	10.4	9.9	4.0	286	825	14	17
79 Uruguay	4.7	11.9	1.3	-2.0	765	760	13	15
80 Hungary	0.8	1.8	3.8	1.1	1,825	3,062	12	18
81 Panama	6.9	11.1	5.8	4.5	576	1,627	61	29
82 Argentina	4.5	1.9	4.3	1.5	975	1,472	8	10
83 Yugoslavia	3.5	3.0	6.0	3.2	898	2,115	7	19
84 Algeria	5.3	4.7	11.9	5.3	226	1,003	0	2
85 Korea, Rep.	4.1	9.9	12.1	5.9	238	1,475	18	13
86 Gabon	13.7	0.2	14.7	3.0	153	1,121	3	1
87 Portugal	3.6	5.8	6.5	2.7	506	1,322	13	17
88 Venezuela	-3.1	-2.0	4.6	2.3	2,319	2,394	0	0
89 Greece	10.5	9.3	8.5	2.7	615	1,971	29	28
90 Trinidad and Tobago	3.8	-3.3	6.6	-0.3	2,776	5,182	60	4
91 Libya	0.6	-6.0	18.2	4.7	222	2,674	2	..
92 Oman	23.0	11.0	30.5	9.4	14	2,130	..	2
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.6	7.2	8.9	2.6	537	955	0	..
94 Iraq	6.2	3.0	7.4	4.9	399	732	0	..
95 Romania	4.3	0.7	6.6	0.9	1,536	3,464	..	..
Low- and middle-income	5.5 w	3.7 w	7.2 w	3.5 w	253 w	503 w	7 w	11 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.3 w	-1.3 w	5.6 w	2.3 w	71 w	82 w	7 w	10 w
East Asia	9.8 w	5.5 w	9.4 w	4.4 w	168 w	477 w	6 w	9 w
South Asia	5.8 w	5.7 w	5.7 w	5.2 w	99 w	183 w	7 w	20 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa	4.4 w	2.8 w	6.2 w	2.7 w	746 w	1,204 w	9 w	19 w
Latin America & Caribbean	1.9 w	2.5 w	6.9 w	1.9 w	515 w	1,071 w	8 w	9 w
17 highly indebted	3.6 w	1.7 w	6.9 w	2.1 w	420 w	776 w	6 w	10 w
High-income economies	3.1 w	-0.1 w	3.1 w	0.6 w	3,707 w	4,953 w	11 w	11 w
OECD members	2.1 w	1.8 w	3.0 w	0.5 w	3,748 w	6,573 w	11 w	12 w
†Other	7.7 w	-9.8 w	5.7 w	2.8 w	1,943 w	3,030 w	7 w	7 w
96 Spain	3.6	7.8	6.5	1.9	901	1,939	31	23
97 Ireland	0.1	5.8	3.9	1.2	1,504	2,503	14	6
98 †Saudi Arabia	11.5	-14.4	7.2	5.0	1,759	3,292	0	1
99 †Israel	-15.2	-16.3	4.4	1.3	1,574	1,965	14	12
100 New Zealand	4.7	7.6	3.6	3.8	2,622	4,211	7	7
101 †Singapore	..	..	10.8	-1.0	670	4,436	17	21
102 †Hong Kong	..	..	8.4	4.1	413	1,525	4	3
103 Italy	1.3	1.2	3.7	0.0	1,568	2,676	16	14
104 United Kingdom	3.6	2.6	0.9	1.1	3,481	3,805	13	8
105 Australia	10.5	6.6	5.0	0.6	3,287	4,821	11	6
106 Belgium	-3.9	10.6	2.9	0.1	3,402	4,844	9 ^a	9 ^a
107 Netherlands	15.4	-1.2	5.0	1.3	3,134	5,198	12	11
108 Austria	0.8	-0.8	4.0	0.9	2,060	3,465	10	9
109 France	-0.9	8.0	3.7	0.6	2,468	3,729	16	12
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	-0.1	0.3	3.0	0.2	3,197	4,531	8	7
111 Finland	3.8	8.7	5.1	3.1	2,233	5,581	11	13
112 †Kuwait	-1.6	-1.3	2.1	3.8	..	4,715	0	0
113 Denmark	2.6	56.8	2.4	1.0	2,911	3,887	13	8
114 Canada	5.7	3.7	4.5	0.9	6,007	9,156	8	5
115 Sweden	4.9	6.6	2.5	2.3	4,162	6,453	12	8
116 Japan	-0.4	5.1	6.1	1.7	1,474	3,232	19	17
117 †United Arab Emirates	14.7	-1.7	36.6	5.4	105	5,094	4	2
118 Norway	12.4	5.7	4.1	2.7	4,650	8,932	11	6
119 United States	1.1	0.4	2.3	0.1	6,535	7,265	8	19
120 Switzerland	3.7	1.8	3.1	2.0	2,501	4,105	8	5
Total reporting economies	4.0 w	1.3 w	4.0 w	1.4 w	1,007 w	1,253 w	10 w	11 w
Oil exporters	5.8 w	-2.2 w	7.4 w	3.0 w	325 w	766 w	5 w	4 w
Nonreporting nonmembers	4.6 w	2.8 w	4.4 w	2.8 w	2,509 w	4,777 w	..	..

a. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 6. 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	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986
Low-income economies	42,814 t	163,354 t										
China and India	35,754 t	129,774 t										
Other low-income	6,244 t	31,119 t										
1 Ethiopia	149	518	46	51	31	23	0	0	2	3	21	22
2 Bhutan ^b	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad ^b	51	132	..	45	..	40	..	0	..	0	..	15
4 Zaire ^b	286	..	38	40	16	16	7	8	10	8	29	29
5 Bangladesh ^b	387	1,249	30	26	47	36	3	6	11	17	10	15
6 Malawi	..	..	51	..	17	..	3	..	10	..	20	..
7 Nepal	32	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	..	51	..	13	..	5	..	3	..	28	..
10 Tanzania	116	227	36	28	28	26	5	8	4	7	26	31
11 Burkina Faso	..	174	69	62	9	18	2	2	1	1	19	17
12 Madagascar ^b	118	..	36	35	28	47	6	3	7	..	23	15
13 Mali ^b	25	100	36	..	40	..	4	..	5	..	14	..
14 Burundi	16	102	53	..	25	..	0	..	6	..	16	..
15 Zambia ^b	181	461	49	44	9	13	5	9	10	9	27	25
16 Niger ^b	30	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Uganda	158	152	40	..	20	..	2	..	4	..	34	..
18 China	28,794 ^c	91,463 ^c	..	13	..	13	..	26	..	10	..	38
19 Somalia	26	72	88	46	6	21	0	0	1	2	6	31
20 Togo ^b	25	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 India	6,960	38,311	13	11	21	16	20	26	14	15	32	32
22 Rwanda ^b	8	310	86	77	0	1	3	0	2	12	8	9
23 Sierra Leone	22	47	..	65	..	1	..	0	..	4	..	30
24 Benin	19	48	..	58	..	16	..	0	..	5	..	21
25 Central African Rep.	12	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Kenya	174	709	31	35	9	12	18	14	7	9	35	29
27 Sudan	140	537	39	22	34	25	3	1	5	21	19	31
28 Pakistan	1,462	5,073	24	34	38	21	6	8	9	12	23	25
29 Haiti ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Lesotho	3	26	11	12	26	20	0	0	0	0	63	68
31 Nigeria	543	5,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Ghana ^b	252	639	34	..	16	..	4	..	4	..	41	..
33 Sri Lanka	321	888	26	..	19	..	10	..	11	..	33	..
34 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Mauritania	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Indonesia ^b	994	10,592	..	23	..	11	..	10	..	10	..	47
37 Liberia	15	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	63,310 t	388,586 t										
Lower-middle-income	30,215 t	137,170 t										
43 Senegal ^b	141	626	51	48	19	15	2	6	6	7	22	24
44 Bolivia ^b	135	529	33	37	34	16	0	2	3	4	29	41
45 Zimbabwe	293	1,444	24	28	16	16	9	10	11	9	40	36
46 Philippines ^b	1,622	7,584	39	40	8	7	8	7	13	10	32	35
47 Yemen Arab Rep. ^b	10	491	20	..	50	..	0	..	1	..	28	..
48 Morocco ^b	641	2,582	..	26	..	16	..	10	..	11	..	37
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	4,388	17	20	35	27	9	13	12	10	27	31
50 Papua New Guinea ^b	35	228	25	52	1	1	37	10	5	3	33	35
51 Dominican Rep. ^b	275	841	74	63	5	7	1	1	6	5	14	24
52 Côte d'Ivoire	149	1,191	27	..	16	..	10	..	5	..	42	..
53 Honduras	91	482	58	56	10	10	1	1	4	4	28	29
54 Nicaragua ^b	159	759	53	54	14	12	2	2	8	10	23	22
55 Thailand ^b	1,130	9,700	43	30	13	17	9	14	6	6	29	33
56 El Salvador ^b	194	612	40	37	30	14	3	5	8	16	18	28
57 Congo, People's Rep. ^b	..	177	65	47	4	13	1	3	7	9	23	29
58 Jamaica ^b	221	553	46	50	7	6	..	..	10	13	36	31
59 Guatemala	..	..	42	41	14	11	4	3	12	17	27	28
60 Cameroon ^b	119	1,321	47	50	16	13	5	7	4	6	28	23
61 Paraguay ^b	99	572	56	..	16	..	1	..	5	..	21	..
62 Ecuador ^b	305	2,230	43	33	14	13	3	7	8	10	32	38
63 Botswana ^b	5	67	..	52	..	12	..	0	..	4	..	32
64 Tunisia	121	1,161	29	17	18	19	4	7	13	13	36	44
65 Turkey	1,930	13,340	26	20	15	14	8	15	7	8	45	43
66 Colombia	1,154	5,817	31	34	20	14	8	8	11	13	29	31
67 Chile ^b	2,092	..	17	27	12	7	11	4	5	8	55	55

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	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1986
68 Peru ^b	1,430	6,746	25	24	14	11	7	10	7	11	47	44
69 Mauritius	26	284	75	35	6	39	5	3	3	4	12	19
70 Jordan	32	508	21	28	14	5	7	2	6	7	52	58
71 Costa Rica	..	..	48	47	12	10	6	6	7	10	28	27
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	37	28	40	19	3	10	2	6	19	38
73 Malaysia ^b	500	..	26	21	3	5	8	23	9	14	54	37
74 Mexico ^b	8,449	31,968	28	24	15	12	13	14	11	12	34	39
75 South Africa	3,914	12,270	15	14	13	8	17	17	10	11	45	49
76 Poland ^b	..	..	20	15	19	16	24	30	8	6	28	33
77 Lebanon ^b	..	..	27	..	19	..	1	..	3	..	49	..
Upper-middle-income	33,064 t	254,917 t										
78 Brazil	10,429	69,406	16	15	13	12	22	24	10	9	39	40
79 Uruguay	..	1,433	34	29	21	18	7	8	6	10	32	35
80 Hungary ^b	..	..	12	6	13	11	28	37	8	11	39	35
81 Panama ^b	127	422	41	48	9	7	1	3	5	8	44	34
82 Argentina ^b	5,750	21,496	24	24	14	10	18	16	9	12	35	37
83 Yugoslavia	..	..	10	13	15	17	23	25	7	6	45	39
84 Algeria ^b	682	7,401	32	26	20	20	9	11	4	1	35	41
85 Korea, Rep. ^b	1,880	29,397	26	15	17	17	11	24	11	9	36	35
86 Gabon ^b	..	..	37	..	7	..	6	..	6	..	44	..
87 Portugal	..	..	18	17	19	22	13	16	10	8	39	38
88 Venezuela ^b	2,140	14,072	30	23	13	8	9	9	8	11	39	49
89 Greece	1,642	6,482	20	20	20	22	13	14	7	7	40	38
90 Trinidad and Tobago	198	396	18	41	3	5	7	15	2	7	70	32
91 Libya	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Oman ^b	..	464	..	29	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	71
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	1,501	..	30	13	20	22	18	22	6	7	26	36
94 Iraq	325	..	26	..	14	..	7	..	3	..	50	..
95 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income	107,564 t	547,989 t										
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,270 t	16,113 t										
East Asia	37,490 t	189,131 t										
South Asia	9,398 t	46,406 t										
Europe, M.East, & N.Africa	..	..								
Latin America & Caribbean	34,359 t	166,895 t										
17 highly indebted	38,995 t	193,428 t										
High-income economies	603,419 t	2,524,574 t										
OECD members	598,731 t	2,488,845 t										
†Other	2,350 t	29,216 t										
96 Spain ^b	..	44,822	13	17	15	9	16	22	11	9	45	43
97 Ireland	785	..	31	28	19	7	13	20	7	15	30	28
98 †Saudi Arabia ^b	372	7,173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 †Israel ^b	..	..	15	13	14	10	23	28	7	8	41	42
100 New Zealand ^b	1,721	5,037	24	26	13	10	15	16	4	6	43	43
101 †Singapore ^b	379	4,678	12	6	5	5	28	46	4	8	51	36
102 †Hong Kong	1,013	7,978	4	6	41	40	16	20	2	2	36	33
103 Italy ^b	30,942	140,078	10	7	13	13	24	32	13	10	40	38
104 United Kingdom	36,044	118,048	13	14	9	6	31	32	10	11	37	36
105 Australia ^b	9,058	29,296	16	18	9	7	24	21	7	8	43	45
106 Belgium ^b	8,226	26,055	17	19	12	8	22	23	9	13	40	36
107 Netherlands ^b	8,545	34,690	17	19	8	4	27	28	13	11	36	38
108 Austria ^b	4,873	25,461	17	17	12	8	19	25	6	6	45	43
109 France ^b	38,861	160,556	14	18	10	7	29	33	8	9	39	33
110 Germany, Fed. Rep. ^b	70,888	294,808	13	12	8	5	32	38	9	10	38	36
111 Finland	2,588	14,847	13	13	10	6	20	24	6	7	51	50
112 †Kuwait ^b	120	1,902	5	10	4	7	1	7	4	9	86	67
113 Denmark	2,929	13,887	20	22	8	6	24	23	8	10	40	39
114 Canada	17,002	59,617	16	15	8	7	23	25	7	9	46	44
115 Sweden	8,477	28,385	10	10	6	2	30	35	5	8	49	44
116 Japan ^b	73,339	573,536	8	10	8	6	33	38	11	10	40	37
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	2,290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Norway	2,416	10,698	15	21	7	3	23	26	7	7	49	44
119 United States ^b	253,864	835,793	12	12	8	5	31	35	10	10	39	38
120 Switzerland ^b	..	..	10	..	7	..	31	..	9	..	42	..
Total reporting economies	715,256 t	3,087,882 t										
Oil exporters	19,676 t	123,904 t										
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..								

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

Table 7. 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	1984	1985	1986	1970	1984	1985	1986	
	1970-80	1980-86	1984	1985	1986									
Low-income economies														
China and India														
Other low-income														
1	Ethiopia	-4.6	-3.1	94	77	87	24	19	19	19	61	109	110	111
2	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Zaire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bangladesh	-2.9	-3.7	86	84	79	26	32	32	32	116	98	98	96
6	Malawi	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	121	..	..	..
7	Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Tanzania	..	-11.4	57	52	47	42	34	34	34	122	84	87	90
11	Burkina Faso	..	2.6	105	107	118	..	20	20	20	..	115	117	120
12	Madagascar	-0.9	-12.9	62	..	..	36	36	..	..	91	57	..	..
13	Mali	-8.4	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Burundi	-7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Zambia	-3.3	0.2	100	100	114	34	26	26	26	109	102	109	78
16	Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Somalia	-6.4	-8.6	71	69	61	28	30	30	30	..	71	69	61
20	Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	India	-0.2	5.6	120	130	132	47	48	48	48	95	142	153	164
22	Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	22	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	..	..	..	..
25	Central African Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Kenya	-3.4	-3.7	82	79	81	53	46	46	46	38	93	94	96
27	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Pakistan	3.4	8.8	140	146	154	21	20	20	20	51	150	164	179
29	Haiti	-3.3	-0.5	107	102	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	48	..	..	..	..
31	Nigeria	0.0	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	105	..	..	..
32	Ghana	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	193	..	..	..
33	Sri Lanka	..	-1.0	83	101	..	..	..	..	..	70	111	135	..
34	Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Indonesia	4.7	9.2	132	153	176	26	18	21	24	42	138	157	186
37	Liberia	..	1.6	111	107	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies														
Lower-middle-income														
43	Senegal	-4.8	-0.2	97	101	93	..	43	44	44	..	96	102	103
44	Bolivia	2.5	4.4	122	..	..	44	35	..	..	68	62	..	..
45	Zimbabwe	1.6	6.1	114	143	145	43	44	44	44	98	108	118	120
46	Philippines	-3.0	..	..	..	..	21	18	22	20	102	115	105	112
47	Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Morocco	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	51	51	..	..	..	..
49	Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.0	1.6	116	121	117	54	57	57	57	76	133	141	155
50	Papua New Guinea	2.9	0.1	89	96	94	42	36	36	36	..	96	103	101
51	Dominican Rep.	-1.0	-4.8	87	79	79	35	19	22	22	63	102	98	98
52	Côte d'Ivoire	-0.9	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	52	..	..	..
53	Honduras	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..	38	38	38	..	..	..	..
54	Nicaragua	..	-15.8	71	63	29	16	20	22	22	206	107	104	99
55	Thailand	1.0	7.2	137	143	148	25	24	24	24	68	133	138	140
56	El Salvador	2.4	..	..	..	..	28	21	20	..	71	89	87	..
57	Congo, People's Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	34	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Jamaica	-0.2	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Guatemala	-3.2	-0.1	110	98	105	..	24	23	23	..	..	..	..
60	Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	29	37	37	37	..	..	..	..
61	Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Ecuador	2.9	-1.1	104	103	94	27	38	44	39	83	106	104	90
63	Botswana	10.4	-4.2	81	85	..	..	40	..	..	..	69	..	..
64	Tunisia	4.2	-4.9	83	78	76	44	47	47	47	95	91	87	83
65	Turkey	3.7	-2.3	84	89	94	26	24	24	24	108	131	125	139
66	Colombia	-0.2	6.2	117	116	154	25	20	18	20	84	110	126	140
67	Chile	..	-1.5	105	97	107	19	15	14	15	60	..	..	..

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

	Earnings per employee					Total earnings as percentage of value added				Gross output per employee (1980=100)			
	Growth rates		Index (1980=100)			1970	1984	1985	1986	1970	1984	1985	1986
	1970-80	1980-86	1984	1985	1986								
68 Peru	..	1.2	92	111	115	..	19	19	19	82	70	66	75
69 Mauritius	1.7	-3.1	94	84	84	34	48	46	48	139	96	80	74
70 Jordan	..	-1.1	101	98	97	37	30	32	31	..	174	155	144
71 Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	2.2	-1.8	95	82	102	33	31	30	30	72	129	129	196
73 Malaysia	2.0	5.4	125	135	131	28	29	30	30	96	..	..	..
74 Mexico	1.2	-4.0	73	88	85	44	21	26	26	77	111	109	104
75 South Africa	2.7	0.4	109	106	102	46	50	50	49	45	97	98	101
76 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper-middle-income													
78 Brazil	4.0	-1.1	91	93	95	22	20	20	20	71	68	70	78
79 Uruguay	..	-1.2	84	96	109	..	21	22	25	..	112	108	107
80 Hungary	3.7	1.5	106	108	111	28	33	34	35	41	116	111	111
81 Panama	0.2	4.4	127	130	125	32	33	34	33	67	92	91	94
82 Argentina	1.7	4.4	126	104	118	30	23	19	21	83	115	108	127
83 Yugoslavia	1.3	-1.9	87	91	97	39	30	29	33	59	109	100	98
84 Algeria	0.1	-3.9	88	84	73	45	53	53	53	101	93	92	81
85 Korea, Rep.	10.0	5.8	119	125	138	25	26	27	27	40	139	141	158
86 Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Portugal	2.5	1.3	87	104	115	34	38	43	43	..	117	127	..
88 Venezuela	3.8	-0.4	109	110	106	31	26	26	27	118	111	109	106
89 Greece	5.0	-0.3	99	102	94	32	39	39	39	57	99	104	98
90 Trinidad and Tobago	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	65	79	..	..	..	..	..
91 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
92 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	61	61	..	..	..	..
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	85	..	..	..
94 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income													
Sub-Saharan Africa													
East Asia													
South Asia													
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa													
Latin America & Caribbean													
17 highly indebted													
High-income economies													
OECD members													
†Other													
96 Spain	4.5	1.9	99	110	113	52	40	41	41	..	122	126	..
97 Ireland	4.1	8.0	120	142	146	49	39	39	39	..	..	..	..
98 †Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 †Israel	8.8	-10.0	65	60	63	36	54	45	47	..	..	..	..
100 New Zealand	1.2	-1.6	92	95	..	62	..	59	..	..	114	121	..
101 †Singapore	3.6	8.8	142	152	165	36	36	38	37	73	114	114	126
102 †Hong Kong	6.1	2.6	105	111	115	..	59	63	61	..	..	..	..
103 Italy	4.1	0.4	103	99	104	41	46	43	43	57	122	116	122
104 United Kingdom	1.7	3.0	109	111	121	52	44	43	44	62	133	135	138
105 Australia	2.9	1.7	107	106	113	53	51	48	52	70	107	115	..
106 Belgium	4.3	-0.1	96	95	104	46	47	46	47	51	124	125	130
107 Netherlands	2.5	3.6	112	111	124	52	57	57	57	..	..	..	..
108 Austria	3.4	1.3	103	105	111	47	55	54	55	64	116	118	120
109 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	113	113	117
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	3.5	1.0	101	102	107	46	48	46	45	60	114	117	105
111 Finland	2.6	2.1	107	110	114	47	43	43	49	73	116	122	134
112 †Kuwait	..	4.1	112	102	142	12	44	41	41	..	169	140	134
113 Denmark	2.5	-0.1	98	97	100	56	52	52	53	65	113	110	106
114 Canada	4.2	2.8	102	116	116	53	46	49	49	68	117	..	..
115 Sweden	0.4	0.1	97	98	100	52	37	37	37	73	121	124	116
116 Japan	3.2	1.8	107	109	111	32	35	35	37	45	120	123	115
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Norway	2.6	1.4	101	105	107	50	55	57	59	75	112	121	113
119 United States	0.1	1.4	104	106	108	47	39	40	39	63	112	115	117
120 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reporting economies													
Oil exporters													
Nonreporting nonmembers													

Table 8. Growth of consumption and investment

	Average annual growth rate (percent)					
	General government consumption		Private consumption, etc.		Gross domestic investment	
	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87
Low-income economies	6.8 w	4.4 w	4.1 w	4.4 w	8.7 w	10.2 w
China and India	6.1 w	6.0 w	4.0 w	5.6 w	8.3 w	14.9 w
Other low-income	8.3 w	0.7 w	4.4 w	2.4 w	9.6 w	-1.9 w
1 Ethiopia	6.4	5.6	3.0	1.3	-0.1	2.0
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Zaire	0.7	-10.9	1.5	0.4	6.7	1.3
5 Bangladesh	a	a	2.7	3.7	0.0	2.9
6 Malawi	5.6	4.5	4.4	2.6	9.0	-10.5
7 Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	-10.8	..	0.9	..	-23.1
10 Tanzania	a	-7.1	4.1	5.0	6.1	-5.6
11 Burkina Faso	8.7	3.4	2.0	2.5	8.8	2.0
12 Madagascar	2.0	-1.0	0.6	-0.1	1.5	-4.5
13 Mali	1.9	4.3	4.9	4.1	1.8	4.2
14 Burundi	7.3	2.9	3.7	2.1	9.0	5.4
15 Zambia	5.1	-2.5	-0.9	1.4	-3.6	-9.3
16 Niger	2.9	1.2	-2.4	2.3	6.3	-15.0
17 Uganda	a	..	1.0	..	-5.7	..
18 China	6.0	4.9	5.3	6.1	10.5	19.0
19 Somalia	11.1	1.1	3.5	1.1	10.7	2.7
20 Togo	9.5	1.9	5.0	-0.3	9.0	-6.4
21 India	6.3	8.8	2.7	4.9	5.0	3.7
22 Rwanda	6.2	3.2	5.1	2.0	9.0	9.2
23 Sierra Leone	a	a	3.1	-2.5	-1.0	-7.1
24 Benin	0.7	3.0	2.6	1.4	10.4	-12.7
25 Central African Rep.	-1.1	-3.1	4.2	1.6	-5.4	14.6
26 Kenya	10.6	0.8	5.7	3.1	7.2	-2.3
27 Sudan	0.2	-1.6	4.3	-1.4	6.4	-4.0
28 Pakistan	4.7	8.6	4.8	4.9	2.4	7.4
29 Haiti	1.9	-0.7	2.3	-0.2	14.8	-3.6
30 Lesotho	12.3	..	8.6	..	17.3	..
31 Nigeria	13.9	-3.6	5.0	0.0	14.7	-14.8
32 Ghana	3.8	-1.6	1.4	1.7	-1.3	3.2
33 Sri Lanka	1.1	8.4	4.0	6.3	11.5	-5.1
34 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Mauritania	10.0	-6.2	1.9	4.7	19.2	-5.5
36 Indonesia	11.4	4.1	5.9	4.9	16.1	4.1
37 Liberia	3.4	1.3	3.2	0.8	6.4	-16.7
38 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	7.7 w	2.5 w	6.7 w	2.4 w	8.6 w	-1.6 w
Lower-middle-income	7.4 w	3.0 w	5.2 w	1.7 w	7.1 w	-3.7 w
43 Senegal	2.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.9	1.1
44 Bolivia	8.2	-5.2	4.1	0.6	4.4	-19.5
45 Zimbabwe	10.6	7.1	5.1	-2.7	0.9	-1.4
46 Philippines	7.7	-0.2	5.0	1.7	8.5	-14.6
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	3.7	..	3.8	..	-10.0
48 Morocco	11.0	4.3	4.5	2.7	11.1	-2.2
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	a	5.3	5.5	5.0	11.3	2.7
50 Papua New Guinea	0.1	-0.9	4.1	1.8	1.4	-3.4
51 Dominican Rep.	0.3	..	7.1	..	13.5	..
52 Côte d'Ivoire	13.2	-5.7	7.5	3.5	10.7	-14.2
53 Honduras	6.9	2.8	4.9	1.1	6.8	-0.1
54 Nicaragua	6.6	16.0	2.0	-8.1	..	4.0
55 Thailand	9.5	5.6	6.2	4.0	8.0	3.9
56 El Salvador	7.0	3.2	4.1	-0.7	6.6	0.1
57 Congo, People's Rep.	5.5	7.1	1.4	6.7	4.5	-3.8
58 Jamaica	9.8	-1.5	2.0	2.4	-3.3	-1.2
59 Guatemala	6.2	1.5	5.1	-0.5	7.4	-5.4
60 Cameroon	5.0	10.0	4.2	5.7	9.9	3.3
61 Paraguay	5.1	2.6	6.4	2.1	13.9	-4.3
62 Ecuador	12.2	-2.5	6.8	1.7	9.5	-4.7
63 Botswana	12.0	13.8	9.2	4.4	21.0	-1.5
64 Tunisia	7.2	4.7	8.3	3.7	4.6	-3.8
65 Turkey	6.1	3.8	5.7	5.6	8.8	4.8
66 Colombia	6.7	3.0	5.9	2.4	5.8	-0.4
67 Chile	4.0	-0.8	0.9	-0.4	0.5	-3.6

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	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87
68 Peru	6.3	0.5	4.9	2.0	0.3	-5.2
69 Mauritius	7.1	2.2	4.4	3.2	8.3	10.8
70 Jordan	..	5.3	..	7.3	..	-4.3
71 Costa Rica	6.8	-0.8	5.2	3.3	9.4	2.1
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	15.1	-0.6	11.9	-0.8	13.9	-0.4
73 Malaysia	8.5	2.3	5.9	0.1	10.4	-1.0
74 Mexico	8.5	3.2	5.8	-0.1	8.5	-7.9
75 South Africa	5.3	3.7	3.3	1.5	4.1	-7.3
76 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper-middle-income	8.0 w	2.1 w	8.3 w	3.1 w	9.9 w	0.1 w
78 Brazil	6.9	3.1	9.0	3.1	11.3	-0.9
79 Uruguay	3.2	1.1	2.4	-1.9	8.0	-12.5
80 Hungary	a	0.9	3.6	1.7	7.0	-1.8
81 Panama	7.4	3.5	4.6	4.3	5.9	-3.2
82 Argentina	3.2	1.3	3.0	0.4	4.6	-9.5
83 Yugoslavia	3.6	0.6	7.9	0.4	6.5	-0.2
84 Algeria	8.6	2.8	11.4	4.4	15.9	0.6
85 Korea, Rep.	7.7	5.5	7.8	5.5	15.9	10.0
86 Gabon	10.7	4.7	6.2	-2.2	14.1	-3.0
87 Portugal	8.1	2.3	7.1	1.2	4.6	-3.8
88 Venezuela	..	0.4	..	0.3	..	-4.7
89 Greece	6.6	2.6	4.9	3.2	5.3	-4.5
90 Trinidad and Tobago	8.9	-3.5	6.7	-8.8	12.1	-15.8
91 Libya	19.7	..	19.1	..	7.3	..
92 Oman	..	a	..	13.6	..	18.4
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	14.6	..	10.1	..	11.5	..
94 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income	7.4 w	3.1 w	5.7 w	3.0 w	8.6 w	3.0 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.3 w	-1.0 w	3.9 w	1.1 w	9.3 w	-8.3 w
East Asia	6.9 w	4.6 w	5.9 w	5.2 w	11.3 w	12.1 w
South Asia	5.8 w	8.6 w	3.0 w	4.9 w	4.6 w	3.7 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa	9.4 w	..	..	..	9.0 w	..
Latin America & Caribbean	6.5 w	2.1 w	6.4 w	1.3 w	8.3 w	-4.5 w
17 highly indebted	6.9 w	1.3 w	6.3 w	1.3 w	8.6 w	-5.1 w
High-income economies	2.7 w	2.7 w	3.9 w	3.0 w	3.4 w	3.1 w
OECD members	2.7 w	2.7 w	3.8 w	3.0 w	3.3 w	3.1 w
†Other	..	..	..	..	14.3 w	..
96 Spain	5.1	4.4	4.8	1.3	3.7	1.7
97 Ireland	6.1	0.7	4.3	-0.8	6.3	-2.1
98 †Saudi Arabia	a	..	20.0	..	27.5	..
99 †Israel	8.8	-1.2	6.0	3.8	5.9	0.2
100 New Zealand	3.4	1.7	2.3	1.5	2.2	5.5
101 †Singapore	10.2	9.1	8.0	3.9	13.3	3.2
102 †Hong Kong	7.7	5.6	9.0	6.9	8.6	1.3
103 Italy	3.4	3.0	4.1	2.2	3.4	1.3
104 United Kingdom	2.3	0.9	2.2	3.2	0.6	5.3
105 Australia	5.0	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.8	0.8
106 Belgium	4.6	0.3	4.3	1.2	2.9	-0.8
107 Netherlands	2.9	0.9	4.8	1.0	1.8	2.6
108 Austria	3.7	1.8	4.4	2.0	4.5	1.8
109 France	3.6	2.5	4.7	2.1	3.9	-0.4
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	3.5	1.4	4.0	1.2	1.7	0.5
111 Finland	5.3	3.7	3.8	4.5	2.9	0.8
112 †Kuwait	a	3.9	11.1	0.8	11.9	-2.3
113 Denmark	4.8	1.3	2.3	2.5	1.2	6.2
114 Canada	4.8	1.9	4.9	2.9	5.1	3.3
115 Sweden	4.0	1.5	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.8
116 Japan	5.1	2.9	6.0	2.9	6.7	3.9
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Norway	5.5	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.2	2.6
119 United States	1.2	3.6	3.1	4.1	2.6	5.0
120 Switzerland	2.7	2.4	2.5	1.3	0.8	4.2
Total reporting economies	3.3 w	2.7 w	4.2 w	3.0 w	4.4 w	3.1 w
Oil exporters	11.1 w	..	7.2 w	1.9 w	11.5 w	-1.0 w
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Table 9. 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	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987
Low-income economies	12 w	13 w	69 w	61 w	20 w	28 w	19 w	26 w	8 w	13 w	-1 w	-2 w
China and India	13 w	13 w	66 w	56 w	22 w	31 w	21 w	31 w	4 w	10 w	-1 w	-1 w
Other low-income	9 w	12 w	77 w	73 w	15 w	19 w	12 w	15 w	17 w	20 w	-3 w	-5 w
1 Ethiopia	11	19	77	77	13	14	12	3	12	11	-1	-11
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad	20	8	74	104	12	18	6	-12	19	17	-6	-31
4 Zaire	9	17	61	73	14	13	30	10	36	33	15	-3
5 Bangladesh	9	8	83	90	11	11	8	2	10	6	-4	-9
6 Malawi	16	18	84	70	14	14	0	12	19	24	-14	-2
7 Nepal	a	11	100	78	6	21	0	11	8	13	-6	-10
8 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	20	..	90	..	22	..	-10	..	11	..	-32
10 Tanzania	10	8	74	98	15	17	16	-6	26	13	1	-23
11 Burkina Faso	9	25	87	74	12	24	4	1	9	17	-8	-23
12 Madagascar	23	14	74	79	10	14	4	7	16	20	-6	-7
13 Mali	10	10	84	90	18	16	5	0	12	17	-13	-17
14 Burundi	7	17	89	76	6	20	4	8	10	9	-2	-12
15 Zambia	15	25	45	55	25	15	40	20	49	47	15	5
16 Niger	6	12	90	84	8	9	3	5	9	19	-5	-5
17 Uganda	10	7	78	88	11	12	12	5	26	10	1	-7
18 China	15	13	59	49	25	38	25	38	4	13	1	0
19 Somalia	8	11	84	89	11	35	8	1	17	11	-3	-34
20 Togo	8	21	76	74	22	17	17	6	20	31	-6	-12
21 India	10	13	74	65	18	24	16	22	4	7	-2	-2
22 Rwanda	14	12	81	83	10	17	5	5	12	8	-5	-12
23 Sierra Leone	8	7	83	83	12	9	9	10	30	9	-3	1
24 Benin	11	10	87	86	11	14	3	4	13	15	-8	-10
25 Central African Rep.	22	13	67	89	21	14	11	-2	27	17	-11	-16
26 Kenya	15	19	70	61	14	25	15	20	31	21	1	-5
27 Sudan	12	15	79	79	10	11	9	6	15	8	-1	-5
28 Pakistan	11	13	76	77	21	17	13	11	8	13	-8	-6
29 Haiti	8	10	90	85	7	12	2	5	13	12	-5	-8
30 Lesotho	18	16	109	158	11	25	-26	-73	16	10	-38	-99
31 Nigeria	5	11	83	69	14	16	12	20	13	31	-2	4
32 Ghana	14	9	77	87	18	11	8	4	17	20	-10	-6
33 Sri Lanka	13	10	74	77	12	23	13	13	38	25	1	-11
34 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Mauritania	19	13	54	73	14	20	27	14	42	50	13	-7
36 Indonesia	5	10	87	61	8	26	8	29	5	26	0	3
37 Liberia	12	17	61	65	17	10	27	18	50	43	10	9
38 Afghanistan	a	..	99	..	11	..	1	..	11	..	-10	..
39 Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	16	..	71	..	13	..	12	..	12	..	-1	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	11 w	14 w	67 w	62 w	21 w	23 w	21 w	25 w	17 w	22 w	0 w	3 w
Lower-middle-income	10 w	13 w	71 w	68 w	20 w	21 w	18 w	21 w	17 w	22 w	-2 w	0 w
43 Senegal	17	17	75	77	12	13	8	6	24	28	-4	-7
44 Bolivia	9	14	74	84	22	9	17	2	21	14	-5	-8
45 Zimbabwe	12	20	65	59	15	18	23	22	..	27	8	3
46 Philippines	9	8	70	76	21	15	21	16	17	23	0	1
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	18	..	94	..	15	..	-12	..	4	..	-26
48 Morocco	12	18	76	68	10	19	12	14	18	25	1	-5
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	19	14	67	77	18	19	14	8	18	15	-4	-11
50 Papua New Guinea	34	22	64	62	22	22	2	17	18	44	-20	-5
51 Dominican Rep.	19	..	75	..	10	..	6	..	16	..	-4	..
52 Côte d'Ivoire	11	17	61	65	22	13	29	19	37	34	7	6
53 Honduras	10	16	75	71	15	15	15	13	27	24	0	-3
54 Nicaragua	8	..	74	..	21	..	18	..	29	..	-3	..
55 Thailand	10	12	72	62	20	26	19	26	16	30	-1	0
56 El Salvador	9	11	79	81	15	14	12	8	27	19	-2	-6
57 Congo, People's Rep.	14	21	80	58	22	24	5	21	36	43	-17	-2
58 Jamaica	8	15	69	62	27	23	23	23	33	55	-4	0
59 Guatemala	7	8	82	85	13	14	10	7	17	16	-3	-6
60 Cameroon	13	11	75	74	13	18	12	15	24	16	-1	-4
61 Paraguay	7	6	79	76	15	25	14	18	15	22	-1	-7
62 Ecuador	9	12	80	71	14	23	11	17	16	23	-3	-7
63 Botswana	24	..	89	..	6	..	-13	..	32	..	-19	..
64 Tunisia	15	16	71	64	28	21	14	20	19	35	-13	-1
65 Turkey	12	9	74	67	15	26	13	23	6	21	-1	-2
66 Colombia	8	10	75	65	16	19	17	26	11	19	1	7
67 Chile	11	11	73	68	15	17	16	21	14	34	1	4

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	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987
68 Peru	10	11	59	67	34	25	31	23	16	9	-3	-2
69 Mauritius	13	11	74	60	17	26	13	29	36	69	-4	3
70 Jordan	..	27	..	76	..	26	..	-3	..	45	..	-30
71 Costa Rica	13	15	78	67	20	21	9	18	23	34	-10	-3
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	14	18	76	72	10	19	10	10	17	15	0	-9
73 Malaysia	15	16	61	47	20	23	24	37	42	64	4	14
74 Mexico	6	10	75	73	20	15	19	17	8	7	-2	2
75 South Africa	11	19	62	53	28	20	27	28	26	29	0	8
76 Poland	..	a	..	70	..	29	..	30	..	18	..	2
77 Lebanon	10	..	81	..	22	..	9	..	36	..	-13	..
Upper-middle-income	12 w	14 w	63 w	60 w	23 w	25 w	24 w	27 w	17 w	22 w	2 w	2 w
78 Brazil	11	12	67	65	20	20	22	23	8	9	2	3
79 Uruguay	15	13	68	76	11	9	18	11	19	21	7	2
80 Hungary	a	10	75	63	26	27	25	26	..	38	-1	0
81 Panama	11	..	73	..	18	..	16	..	36	..	-2	..
82 Argentina	8	6	69	84	19	10	22	10	8	10	3	0
83 Yugoslavia	18	14	52	47	30	39	30	40	22	24	0	1
84 Algeria	15	16	66	55	22	29	19	29	22	14	-3	0
85 Korea, Rep.	9	11	83	52	15	29	8	38	9	45	-7	8
86 Gabon	11	23	52	43	31	31	37	34	43	41	6	3
87 Portugal	12	14	68	68	25	24	20	18	27	34	-5	-6
88 Venezuela	10	10	56	65	25	24	34	25	26	22	9	1
89 Greece	12	20	73	72	26	17	15	8	9	21	-11	-9
90 Trinidad and Tobago	12	19	67	62	26	22	21	18	65	33	-5	-4
91 Libya	14	..	36	..	29	..	50	..	53	..	21	..
92 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	13	..	63	..	17	..	24	..	20	..	6	..
94 Iraq	20	..	50	..	16	..	31	..	38	..	15	..
95 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income	11 w	13 w	68 w	63 w	21 w	24 w	20 w	25 w	13 w	20 w	-1 w	1 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	10 w	15 w	73 w	72 w	14 w	16 w	14 w	13 w	23 w	25 w	1 w	-4 w
East Asia	14 w	13 w	63 w	53 w	23 w	30 w	23 w	35 w	8 w	31 w	0 w	5 w
South Asia	9 w	12 w	76 w	68 w	18 w	22 w	15 w	19 w	6 w	8 w	-3 w	-3 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa	13 w	..	64 w	..	22 w	..	20 w	..	20 w	..	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean	9 w	11 w	69 w	69 w	20 w	18 w	21 w	20 w	13 w	12 w	1 w	1 w
17 highly indebted	10 w	11 w	68 w	68 w	21 w	19 w	22 w	21 w	13 w	14 w	1 w	2 w
High-income economies	17 w	18 w	63 w	61 w	20 w	21 w	21 w	21 w	12 w	19 w	1 w	0 w
OECD members	17 w	18 w	63 w	61 w	20 w	21 w	20 w	21 w	12 w	18 w	1 w	0 w
†Other	14 w	27 w	49 w	49 w	24 w	25 w	34 w	24 w	52 w	57 w	10 w	0 w
96 Spain	8	14	68	64	28	22	24	22	10	20	-3	0
97 Ireland	15	18	68	55	26	23	17	27	35	59	-9	6
98 †Saudi Arabia	18	38	34	44	14	27	48	17	60	32	34	-10
99 †Israel	20	31	65	58	29	17	15	11	19	38	-13	-6
100 New Zealand	13	15	62	56	26	29	26	29	22	26	-1	0
101 †Singapore	10	12	80	48	22	39	10	40	123	..	-12	0
102 †Hong Kong	7	7	64	62	36	25	29	31	71	124	-7	5
103 Italy	14	17	63	62	23	21	24	21	13	18	1	-0
104 United Kingdom	16	21	63	62	21	18	20	18	18	26	-1	-1
105 Australia	13	18	69	60	20	23	18	22	15	16	-2	-1
106 Belgium	13	16	64	65	23	16	23	19	36	63	0	3
107 Netherlands	15	16	70	61	16	21	15	23	43	52	-1	3
108 Austria	13	19	57	56	30	24	30	25	25	35	-1	1
109 France	16	19	57	61	26	20	27	20	13	21	1	0
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	15	20	67	55	18	20	18	25	19	32	0	6
111 Finland	14	21	58	57	30	22	29	22	20	25	-2	0
112 †Kuwait	13	..	26	..	16	..	60	..	68	..	45	..
113 Denmark	16	25	72	53	13	19	12	21	29	32	-2	2
114 Canada	14	20	60	58	26	21	26	22	19	26	0	1
115 Sweden	18	27	72	52	11	18	10	21	22	33	-1	3
116 Japan	8	10	64	57	27	30	28	34	11	13	1	4
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	23	..	36	..	27	..	41	..	55	..	14
118 Norway	15	21	56	53	30	29	29	27	41	36	-1	-2
119 United States	19	21	63	66	17	16	18	13	6	10	1	-3
120 Switzerland	11	11	60	59	30	30	30	31	29	35	-1	0
Total reporting economies	15 w	17 w	64 w	61 w	20 w	21 w	20 w	22 w	12 w	19 w	0 w	0 w
Oil exporters	11 w	18 w	66 w	59 w	20 w	24 w	24 w	23 w	23 w	21 w	5 w	0 w
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Table 10. 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 Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Zaire	55	15	10	11	3	3	1	6	0	14	3
5 Bangladesh	59	36	8	17	7	2	1	3	0	10	3
6 Malawi	55	28	5	12	2	3	4	7	2	15	3
7 Nepal	57	38	12	14	6	3	1	1	0	13	2
8 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tanzania	62	30	12	8	3	1	5	2	0	10	3
11 Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Madagascar	58	22	6	12	7	1	6	4	1	14	2
13 Mali	57	22	5	6	5	1	2	20	2	10	3
14 Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Zambia	43	9	11	13	5	0	8	6	1	18	1
16 Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 China	61 ^a	..	12	8	3	1	1	1	..	16	..
19 Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 India	52	18	11	10	3	3	4	7	0	13	3
22 Rwanda	29	10	11	15	6	4	4	9	4	28	9
23 Sierra Leone	47	18	4	12	4	2	1	10	0	24	1
24 Benin	37	12	14	11	2	5	4	14	2	15	5
24 Central African Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Kenya	42	18	8	13	3	0	2	9	1	26	6
27 Sudan	60	..	5	15	4	5	3	2	..	11	..
28 Pakistan	54	17	9	15	6	3	3	1	0	15	5
29 Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Nigeria	52	18	7	10	2	3	4	4	1	20	6
32 Ghana	50	..	13	11	..	3	5 ^b	3	..	15	..
33 Sri Lanka	43	18	7	6	3	2	3	15	1	25	5
34 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Indonesia	48	21	7	13	7	2	4	4	0	22	5
37 Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies											
Lower-middle-income											
43 Senegal	55	17	12	15	6	2	0	6	0	10	2
44 Bolivia	33	..	9	12	1	5	7	12	..	22	..
45 Zimbabwe	43	9	11	13	5	0	8	6	1	19	..
46 Philippines	51	21	4	19	5	2	4	4	2	16	2
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48 Morocco	44	15	9	6	1	7	5	10	1	18	4
49 Egypt, Arab Rep. of	36	7	4	5	1	14	11	3	1	26	2
50 Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Dominican Rep.	46	13	3	15	5	8	3	4	0	21	8
52 Côte d'Ivoire	40	14	10	5	1	9	4	10	3	23	3
53 Honduras	36	..	8	20	..	8	5	3	..	20	..
54 Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 Thailand	30	7	16	7	3	5	5	13	0	24	5
56 El Salvador	33	12	9	7	2	8	5	10	1	28	7
57 Congo, People's Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Jamaica	38	..	4	16	7	3	..	17	..	22	..
59 Guatemala	36	10	10	14	5	13	4	3	0	20	5
60 Cameroon	24	8	7	17	3	11	9	12	1	21	3
61 Paraguay	30	6	12	21	4	2	3	10	1	22	3
62 Ecuador	31	..	11	6 ^c	1 ^c	5	5 ^b	11 ^d	..	31	..
63 Botswana	35	13	8	15	5	4	9	8	2	22	7
64 Tunisia	42	10	9	20	3	3	7	6	1	14	5
65 Turkey	40	8	15	13	7	4	1	5	..	22	..
66 Colombia	29	..	6	13	2	7	5	13	..	27	..
67 Chile	29	7	8	13	2	5	6	11	0	29	5

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	
68 Peru	35	8	7	15	3	4	6	10	0	24	7	
69 Mauritius	20	4	8	10	3	13	5	12	1	33	5	
70 Jordan	35	..	5	6	..	5	8	6	..	35	..	
71 Costa Rica	33	8	8	9	1	7	8	8	0	28	9	
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73 Malaysia	30	..	5	9	..	5	8	16	..	27	..	
74 Mexico	35 ^a	..	10	8	..	5	5	12	..	25	..	
75 South Africa	26	..	7	12	..	4	..	17	4	34	..	
76 Poland	29	..	9	7	2	6	7	8	2	34	9	
77 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper-middle-income												
78 Brazil	35	9	10	11	2	6	5	8	1	27	8	
79 Uruguay	31	7	7	12	2	6	4	13	0	27	5	
80 Hungary	25	..	9	10	5	5	7	9	2	35	8	
81 Panama	38	7	3	11	3	8	9	7	0	24	6	
82 Argentina	35	4	6	9	2	4	6	13	0	26	6	
83 Yugoslavia	27	..	10	9	4	6	5	11	2	32	9	
84 Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85 Korea, Rep.	35	14	6	11	5	5	9	9	..	25	5	
86 Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Portugal	34	..	10	8	3	6	5	13	3	24	7	
88 Venezuela	38	..	4	8	..	8	7	10	..	25	..	
89 Greece	30	..	8	12	3	6	5	13	2	26	5	
90 Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	37	10	9	23	2	6	5	6	1	14	5	
94 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income												
Sub-Saharan Africa												
East Asia												
South Asia												
Europe, M.East, & N.Africa												
Latin America & Caribbean												
17 highly indebted countries												
High-income economies												
OECD members												
†Other												
96 Spain	24	3	7	16	3	7	5	13	3	28	6	
97 Ireland	22	4	5	11	5	10	7	11	3	33	5	
98 †Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 †Israel	26	..	4	20	2	6	9	10	..	25	..	
100 New Zealand	12	2	6	14	2	9	6	19	6	34	9	
101 †Singapore	19	..	8	11	..	7	12	13	..	30	..	
102 †Hong Kong	12	1	9	15	2	6	5	9	1	44	15	
103 Italy	19	2	8	14	4	10	7	11	3	31	7	
104 United Kingdom	12	2	6	17	4	8	6	14	4	36	7	
105 Australia	13	2	5	21	2	10	8	13	4	31	7	
106 Belgium	15	2	6	17	7	10	9	11	3	31	7	
107 Netherlands	13	2	6	18	6	11	8	10	3	33	8	
108 Austria	16	2	9	17	5	10	8	15	3	26	7	
109 France	16	2	6	17	5	13	7	13	3	29	7	
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	12	2	7	18	5	13	6	13	4	31	9	
111 Finland	16	3	4	15	4	9	8	14	4	34	6	
112 †Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Denmark	13	2	5	19	5	8	9	13	5	33	7	
114 Canada	11	2	6	21	4	5	12	14	5	32	8	
115 Sweden	13	2	5	19	4	11	8	11	2	32	7	
116 Japan	16	4	6	17	3	10	8	9	1	34	6	
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	
Total reporting economies												
Oil exporters												
Nonreporting nonmembers												

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

Table 12. Central government current revenue

	Percentage of total current revenue														
	Tax revenue														Total current revenue (percentage of GNP)
	Taxes on income profit, and capital gain		Social security contributions		Domestic taxes on goods and services		Taxes on international trade and transactions		Other taxes ^a		Nontax revenue		1972	1987	
1972	1987	1972	1987	1972	1987	1972	1987	1972	1987	1972	1987	1972				1987
Low-income economies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China and India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other low-income	..	<i>29.0 w</i>	..	..	..	<i>31.9 w</i>	..	<i>20.7 w</i>	..	..	..	<i>19.3 w</i>	..	<i>17.8 w</i>
1 Ethiopia	23.0	..	0.0	..	29.8	..	30.4	..	5.6	..	11.1	..	10.5	..	
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad	16.7	20.8	0.0	0.0	12.3	8.6	45.2	46.2	20.5	12.7	5.3	11.6	10.8	5.7	
4 Zaire	22.2	29.9	2.2	0.9	12.7	15.1	57.9	33.4	1.4	5.6	3.7	15.2	14.3	16.3	
5 Bangladesh ^b	3.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	22.4	28.4	18.0	42.6	3.8	2.7	52.2	16.6	8.6	9.5	
6 Malawi ^b	31.4	35.5	0.0	0.0	24.2	28.9	20.0	16.8	0.5	0.6	23.8	18.2	16.0	22.6	
7 Nepal	4.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	40.7	36.7	27.7	19.0	6.2	13.7	17.4	5.2	8.6	
8 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tanzania	29.9	25.8	0.0	0.0	29.1	57.4	21.7	8.6	0.5	3.1	18.8	5.1	15.8	16.3	
11 Burkina Faso	16.8	20.6	0.0	4.5	18.0	22.7	51.8	39.4	3.2	6.8	10.2	10.5	11.4	15.3	
12 Madagascar	13.1	..	7.2	..	29.9	..	33.6	..	5.5	..	10.8	..	18.3	..	
13 Mali	..	8.2	..	4.6	..	22.2	..	28.1	..	26.9	..	10.1	..	15.1	
14 Burundi	18.1	..	1.2	..	18.3	..	40.3	..	15.6	..	6.5	..	11.5	..	
15 Zambia ^b	49.7	23.5	0.0	0.0	20.2	40.2	14.3	32.9	0.1	0.5	15.6	3.0	23.2	24.4	
16 Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Uganda	22.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	32.8	19.1	36.3	75.3	0.3	0.0	8.5	0.0	13.7	9.3	
18 China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Somalia ^b	10.7	..	0.0	..	24.7	..	45.3	..	5.2	..	14.0	..	13.7	..	
20 Togo	..	35.7	..	6.3	..	9.6	..	32.3	..	1.1	..	22.2	..	31.8	
21 India	21.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	44.5	37.8	20.1	28.2	0.9	0.4	13.2	19.9	10.8	14.5	
22 Rwanda	17.9	..	4.4	..	14.1	..	41.7	..	13.8	..	8.1	..	9.8	..	
23 Sierra Leone ^b	32.7	28.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	10.3	42.4	24.7	0.3	1.0	9.9	5.6	19.5	6.5	
24 Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Central African Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Kenya ^b	35.6	30.4	0.0	0.0	19.9	38.0	24.3	19.2	1.4	1.5	18.8	10.9	18.0	20.8	
27 Sudan ^b	11.8	..	0.0	..	30.4	..	40.5	..	1.5	..	15.7	..	18.0	..	
28 Pakistan	13.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	35.9	33.4	34.2	32.9	0.5	0.2	15.8	22.7	12.5	16.7	
29 Haiti	..	11.8	..	0.0	..	42.2	..	21.4	..	10.3	..	14.3	..	10.4	
30 Lesotho	10.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	10.3	73.7	67.8	5.9	0.2	7.8	10.5	15.4	22.0	
31 Nigeria ^b	43.0	39.9	0.0	0.0	26.3	5.1	17.5	6.6	0.2	-14.5	13.0	62.9	9.4	18.5	
32 Ghana ^b	18.4	21.5	0.0	0.0	29.4	25.3	40.6	42.5	0.2	0.1	11.5	10.6	15.1	14.5	
33 Sri Lanka	19.1	11.7	0.0	0.0	34.7	37.2	35.4	30.8	2.1	3.7	8.7	16.6	20.0	21.5	
34 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Indonesia	45.5	47.6	0.0	0.0	22.8	18.2	17.6	8.3	3.5	2.0	10.6	23.9	13.4	23.1	
37 Liberia	40.4	34.1	0.0	0.0	20.3	32.0	31.6	26.9	3.1	2.5	4.6	4.4	17.0	17.0	
38 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	28.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	34.2	40.0	13.4	15.9	0.0	0.0	23.8	39.3	..	..
40 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	20.6 w	23.6 w	..	..	22.7 w	27.5 w	14.1 w	10.0 w	..	..	22.9 w	20.1 w	19.6 w	20.4 w
Lower-middle-income	26.8 w	29.4 w	..	..	26.9 w	33.6 w	17.3 w	12.2 w	..	..	15.0 w	18.2 w	16.9 w	20.1 w
43 Senegal	17.5	..	0.0	..	24.5	..	30.9	..	23.9	..	3.2	..	16.9	..	
44 Bolivia	15.4	..	0.0	..	30.8	..	46.2	..	7.7	..	0.0	..	7.8	..	
45 Zimbabwe	..	42.8	..	0.0	..	30.6	..	15.6	..	1.1	..	10.0	..	28.9	
46 Philippines ^b	13.8	24.3	0.0	0.0	24.3	39.6	23.0	16.9	29.7	2.5	9.3	16.6	12.4	12.9	
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	6.1	13.4	0.0	0.0	10.3	13.3	56.5	29.4	9.6	15.1	17.5	28.8	8.0	16.1	
48 Morocco	16.4	18.9	5.9	5.2	45.7	46.2	13.2	14.3	6.1	7.2	12.6	8.2	18.5	25.6	
49 Egypt, Arab Rep. ^b	..	15.2	..	14.6	..	12.0	..	13.4	..	7.9	..	37.0	..	39.0	
50 Papua New Guinea ^b	..	41.7	..	0.0	..	13.4	..	25.2	..	2.0	..	17.8	..	23.5	
51 Dominican Rep.	17.9	18.2	3.9	3.4	19.0	37.4	40.4	32.3	1.7	1.7	17.0	7.1	19.4	15.5	
52 Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Honduras	19.2	..	3.0	..	33.8	..	28.2	..	2.3	..	13.5	..	13.2	..	
54 Nicaragua	9.5	14.4	14.0	10.5	37.3	48.5	24.4	7.1	9.0	10.6	5.8	8.9	12.6	36.8	
55 Thailand	12.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	46.3	50.0	28.7	20.0	1.8	2.2	11.2	9.7	12.5	16.2	
56 El Salvador	15.2	21.4	0.0	0.0	25.6	41.1	36.1	26.1	17.2	5.6	6.0	5.8	11.6	11.6	
57 Congo, People's Rep.	19.4	..	0.0	..	40.3	..	26.5	..	6.3	..	7.5	..	18.4	..	
58 Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59 Guatemala	12.7	..	0.0	..	36.1	..	26.2	..	15.6	..	9.4	..	8.9	..	
60 Cameroon	..	31.3	..	5.4	..	14.9	..	18.7	..	4.0	..	25.8	..	18.8	
61 Paraguay	8.8	12.2	10.4	12.7	26.1	26.1	24.8	11.4	17.0	22.5	12.9	15.1	11.5	9.6	
62 Ecuador ^b	19.6	65.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	13.7	52.4	17.3	5.1	2.0	3.8	2.0	13.6	18.5	
63 Botswana ^b	19.9	38.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.2	47.2	13.4	0.4	0.1	30.0	47.2	30.7	75.2	
64 Tunisia	15.9	..	7.1	..	31.6	..	21.8	..	7.8	..	15.7	..	23.6	..	
65 Turkey	30.8	42.6	0.0	0.0	31.0	33.2	14.6	7.4	6.1	4.1	17.5	12.7	20.6	18.5	
66 Colombia	37.1	27.0	13.7	8.6	15.2	27.7	19.8	19.1	7.1	6.2	7.1	11.5	10.6	13.8	
67 Chile	14.3	14.0	28.6	6.7	28.6	42.5	14.3	10.1	0.0	6.7	14.3	20.0	30.2	30.9	

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

Table 13. Money and interest rates

	Monetary holdings, broadly defined					Average annual inflation (GDP deflator) 1980-87	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	1980-87	1965	1980	1987		1980	1987	1980	1987
Low-income economies										
China and India										
Other low-income										
1 Ethiopia	12.7	12.2	12.5	25.3	41.4	2.6	..	1.00	..	6.00
2 Bhutan	..	26.5	..	..	8.4	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad	12.5	17.4	9.3	20.0	25.3	5.3	5.50	5.33	11.00	10.50
4 Zaire	28.2	53.9	11.1	8.9	8.8	53.5	..	..	..	..
5 Bangladesh	..	21.6	..	18.6	25.2	11.1	8.25	..	11.33	..
6 Malawi	15.4	17.7	17.6	20.3	25.0	12.4	7.92	14.25	16.67	19.50
7 Nepal	17.9	18.9	8.4	21.9	29.5	..	4.00	8.50	14.00	15.00
8 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	8.1	46.5	..	..	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	26.9	..	..	..	..
10 Tanzania	19.7	19.8	..	37.2	25.9	24.9	4.00	15.75	11.50	27.50
11 Burkina Faso	17.1	12.6	9.3	18.5	23.1	4.4	6.19	5.25	9.38	8.00
12 Madagascar	11.9	15.4	19.6	27.6	25.7	17.4	5.63	11.50	9.50	14.50
13 Mali	14.4	13.7	..	17.9	22.5	4.2	6.19	5.25	9.38	8.00
14 Burundi	15.7	10.3	10.1	13.3	15.6	7.5	2.50	5.33	12.00	12.00
15 Zambia	12.7	28.9	..	32.6	30.6	28.7	7.00	13.23	9.50	21.20
16 Niger	18.3	6.1	3.8	13.3	18.1	4.1	6.19	5.25	9.38	8.00
17 Uganda	23.1	77.8	..	12.7	7.8	95.2	6.80	30.00	10.80	34.67
18 China	..	25.9	..	34.9	65.5	4.2	5.40	..	..	..
19 Somalia	20.4	37.2	12.7	17.9	16.1	37.8	4.50	15.31	7.50	22.00
20 Togo	20.3	11.2	10.9	29.0	44.5	6.6	6.19	5.25	9.38	8.00
21 India	15.3	17.0	25.7	36.2	45.4	7.7	..	..	16.50	16.50
22 Rwanda	19.0	10.4	15.8	13.6	16.7	4.5	6.25	6.25	13.50	13.00
23 Sierra Leone	15.9	47.8	11.7	20.6	10.3	50.0	9.17	12.67	11.00	28.54
24 Benin	17.3	6.8	10.6	21.1	20.4	8.2	6.19	5.25	9.38	8.00
25 Central African Rep.	12.7	6.9	13.5	18.9	18.3	7.9	5.50	7.19	10.50	11.42
26 Kenya	18.6	15.3	..	37.7	39.9	10.3	5.75	10.31	10.58	14.00
27 Sudan	21.0	34.8	14.1	28.2	35.5	31.7	6.00	..	..	..
28 Pakistan	14.7	14.8	40.8	38.7	39.6	7.3	..	..	..	..
29 Haiti	20.3	..	9.9	26.1	16.4	7.9	10.00	..	..	..
30 Lesotho	..	18.9	..	..	49.3	12.3	9.60	7.00	11.00	11.13
31 Nigeria	28.5	10.2	9.9	21.5	26.3	10.1	5.27	13.09	8.43	13.96
32 Ghana	25.9	44.2	20.3	16.2	11.7	48.3	11.50	17.58	19.00	25.50
33 Sri Lanka	15.4	16.7	32.3	35.3	36.7	12.4	14.50	11.50	19.00	9.80
34 Yemen, PDR	15.2	12.0	..	114.8	175.2	5.0	..	..	..	..
35 Mauritania	20.7	12.5	5.7	20.5	23.5	9.8	..	6.00	..	12.00
36 Indonesia	54.4	23.9	..	13.2	26.9	8.5	6.00	16.78	..	21.67
37 Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	10.30	5.88	18.40	13.63
38 Afghanistan	14.0	16.2	14.4	26.8	..	..	9.00	9.00	13.00	13.00
39 Burma	11.5	14.3	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	8.00	8.00
40 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies										
Lower-middle-income										
43 Senegal	15.6	8.7	15.3	27.0	23.5	9.1	6.19	5.25	9.38	8.00
44 Bolivia	24.3	589.2	10.9	16.2	21.7	601.8	18.00	..	28.00	..
45 Zimbabwe	..	18.1	..	54.6	61.6	12.4	3.52	9.58	17.54	13.00
46 Philippines	17.7	15.9	19.9	19.0	20.7	16.7	12.25	8.20	14.00	13.34
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	22.0	..	61.8	73.9	11.4	9.33	9.50	..	..
48 Morocco	15.8	14.4	29.4	45.4	58.0	7.3	4.88	8.50	7.00	9.00
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	17.7	22.6	35.3	52.2	93.8	9.2	7.04	..	..	..
50 Papua New Guinea	..	9.4	..	32.9	34.1	4.4	6.90	9.60	11.15	11.94
51 Dominican Rep.	18.5	22.4	18.0	23.4	29.5	16.3	..	..	..	..
52 Côte d'Ivoire	20.4	8.1	21.8	25.8	31.0	4.4	6.19	5.25	9.38	8.00
53 Honduras	14.6	11.3	15.4	22.8	30.5	4.9	7.00	9.62	18.50	15.54
54 Nicaragua	15.0	..	15.4	21.0	..	86.6	7.50	..	..	..
55 Thailand	17.8	18.4	23.6	37.3	64.9	2.8	12.00	9.50	18.00	15.00
56 El Salvador	14.3	18.3	21.6	28.1	31.5	16.5	..	..	..	..
57 Congo, People's Rep.	14.2	10.3	16.5	14.7	20.8	1.8	6.50	7.79	11.00	11.13
58 Jamaica	17.2	25.6	24.3	35.6	52.7	19.4	10.29	17.50	13.00	23.00
59 Guatemala	16.3	14.1	15.2	20.5	22.9	12.7	9.00	11.00	..	..
60 Cameroon	19.1	13.8	11.7	18.3	18.7	8.1	7.50	7.15	13.00	13.00
61 Paraguay	21.3	18.9	12.1	19.8	16.3	21.0	..	..	..	..
62 Ecuador	22.6	30.0	15.6	20.2	18.8	29.5	..	..	..	..
63 Botswana	..	23.5	..	30.7	29.5	8.4	5.00	7.50	8.48	10.00
64 Tunisia	17.4	15.5	29.2	41.1	..	8.2	2.50	5.50	7.25	10.00
65 Turkey	27.4	49.8	23.0	16.7	24.5	37.4	10.95	35.40	25.67	50.00
66 Colombia	26.5	..	19.8	23.7	..	23.7	..	..	19.00	..
67 Chile	137.5	..	16.3	17.6	..	20.6	37.46	26.60	47.14	38.28

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) 1980-87	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	1980-87	1965	1980	1987		1980	1987	1980	1987
68 Peru	25.9	100.8	18.7	16.3	..	101.5	..	..	..	..
69 Mauritius	21.8	18.3	27.3	41.1	50.0	8.1	9.25	9.38	12.19	14.13
70 Jordan	19.1	12.7	..	88.8	132.9	2.8	..	..	..	..
71 Costa Rica	24.6	27.0	19.3	38.8	36.9	28.6	..	14.06	..	23.82
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	21.9	21.1	24.6	40.9	..	11.0	5.00	..	..	..
73 Malaysia	21.5	13.5	26.3	69.8	124.3	1.1	6.23	7.17	7.75	8.19
74 Mexico	21.9	66.2	25.1	27.5	21.0	68.9	20.63	97.24	28.10	..
75 South Africa	14.0	15.0	56.6	49.5	51.0	13.8	5.54	8.70	9.50	12.50
76 Poland	..	24.0	..	58.3	38.1	29.2	3.00	6.00	8.00	12.00
77 Lebanon	16.2	42.3	83.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper-middle-income										
78 Brazil	43.4	..	20.6	18.0	..	166.3	115.00	517.40	..	..
79 Uruguay	65.5	53.8	28.0	30.5	34.7	54.5	50.30	60.83	66.62	95.80
80 Hungary	..	7.5	..	46.5	46.8	5.7	3.00	4.00	9.00	11.50
81 Panama	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	..	..	..	..
82 Argentina	86.0	283.8	..	22.2	19.1	298.7	87.97	61.23	..	..
83 Yugoslavia	25.7	54.4	43.6	59.1	46.0	57.2	5.88	79.25	11.50	111.25
84 Algeria	22.1	17.5	32.1	58.5	..	5.6	..	..	..	..
85 Korea, Rep.	35.5	18.7	11.1	31.8	44.1	5.0	19.50	10.00	18.00	10.00
86 Gabon	25.2	8.4	16.2	15.2	24.4	2.6	7.50	7.94	12.50	11.13
87 Portugal	19.5	22.8	77.7	96.3	104.7	20.8	18.20	..	18.50	..
88 Venezuela	22.3	16.0	17.3	36.3	45.8	11.4	..	8.94	..	8.48
89 Greece	21.4	25.1	35.0	61.6	80.0	19.7	14.50	15.50	21.25	21.82
90 Trinidad and Tobago	23.1	12.4	21.3	32.0	..	6.2	6.57	6.03	10.00	11.50
91 Libya	29.2	2.2	14.2	34.7	..	0.1	5.13	5.50	7.00	7.00
92 Oman	..	19.8	..	12.3	28.6	-6.5	..	7.48	..	9.10
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	28.6	..	21.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Iraq	..	..	19.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	..	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income										
Sub-Saharan Africa										
East Asia										
South Asia										
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa										
Latin America & Caribbean										
17 highly indebted										
High-income economies										
OECD members										
†Other										
96 Spain	19.7	9.1	59.2	75.2	64.8	10.7	13.05	8.97	16.85	16.36
97 Ireland	16.1	6.4	..	58.1	47.6	10.2	12.00	6.21	15.96	11.15
98 †Saudi Arabia	32.1	11.6	16.4	18.6	52.6	-2.8	..	..	..	..
99 †Israel	52.8	163.4	15.0	56.9	67.3	159.0	..	19.39	176.93	61.43
100 New Zealand	12.8	16.4	57.2	53.2	55.3	11.5	11.00	16.32	12.63	..
101 †Singapore	17.8	11.6	58.4	74.4	104.8	1.3	9.37	2.89	11.72	6.10
102 †Hong Kong	..	..	..	69.3	..	6.7	..	..	..	..
103 Italy	17.8	12.2	60.0	76.0	66.5	11.5	12.70	6.98	19.03	13.57
104 United Kingdom	13.8	13.2	47.8	46.2	65.0	5.7	14.13	5.35	16.17	9.63
105 Australia	13.1	12.7	51.7	46.9	47.7	7.8	8.58	13.77	10.58	19.83
106 Belgium ^a	10.4	6.5	59.2	57.0	56.2	5.7	7.69	5.00	..	9.33
107 Netherlands	14.7	5.8	55.2	79.0	87.7	2.3	5.96	3.55	13.50	8.15
108 Austria	13.3	7.5	48.9	72.6	84.1	4.3	5.00	3.03	..	..
109 France	15.3	9.1	53.5	72.5	72.1	7.7	6.25	5.31	18.73	15.82
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	10.1	5.7	46.1	60.4	64.7	2.9	7.95	3.20	12.04	8.36
111 Finland	14.7	13.9	39.1	39.5	48.9	7.2	9.00	7.00	9.77	8.91
112 †Kuwait	17.8	5.6	28.1	33.1	93.1	-4.6	4.50	4.50	6.80	6.80
113 Denmark	11.5	15.6	45.8	42.6	58.7	6.8	10.80	7.07	17.20	13.62
114 Canada	15.3	7.3	40.2	64.5	62.7	5.0	12.86	7.66	14.27	9.52
115 Sweden	10.8	5.2	39.3	40.6	..	7.9	11.25	8.94	15.12	12.99
116 Japan	17.2	8.6	106.9	134.0	170.3	1.4	5.50	1.76	8.32	5.09
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	13.0	..	19.0	63.0	-0.3	9.47	..	12.13	..
118 Norway	12.6	12.7	51.9	51.6	59.1	6.1	5.08	5.35	12.63	13.46
119 United States	9.2	9.9	63.9	58.8	68.0	4.3	13.07	8.21	15.27	8.21
120 Switzerland	7.1	8.4	101.1	107.4	121.5	3.9	7.75	3.19	5.56	5.24
Total reporting economies										
Oil exporters										
Nonreporting nonmembers										

a. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 14. Growth of merchandise trade

	Merchandise trade (millions of dollars)		Average annual growth rate ^a (percent)				Terms of trade (1980=100)	
	Exports 1987	Imports 1987	Exports		Imports		1985	1987
			1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87		
Low-income economies	95,802 t	116,254 t	5.6 w	3.4 w	4.5 w	2.3 w	92 m	84 m
China and India	52,090 t	62,377 t	4.8 w	9.6 w	4.5 w	10.6 w	104 m	101 m
Other low-income	43,712 t	153,877 t	5.9 w	-0.1 w	4.5 w	-3.9 w	91 m	84 m
1 Ethiopia	402	1,150	-0.5	-0.6	-0.9	7.6	99	84
2 Bhutan	25	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Zaire	1,594	1,149	4.7	-3.4	-2.9	-0.4	82	74
5 Bangladesh	1,074	2,620	..	6.2	..	2.3	124	91
6 Malawi	264	281	4.1	3.4	3.3	-6.1	73	67
7 Nepal	151	569	-2.3	5.1	3.0	6.4	91	93
8 Lao PDR	30	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mozambique	89	486	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tanzania	348	1,165	-4.0	-7.4	1.6	-0.4	90	90
11 Burkina Faso	202	540	6.8	4.9	5.8	2.0	80	74
12 Madagascar	310	386	0.7	-3.1	-0.4	-2.9	104	105
13 Mali	216	447	11.0	6.6	6.2	3.4	82	86
14 Burundi	84	206	3.0	8.3	2.0	2.4	100	75
15 Zambia	869	745	1.7	-3.3	-5.5	-6.2	72	79
16 Niger	361	417	12.8	-4.8	6.6	-6.2	108	86
17 Uganda	320	477	-3.9	2.7	-5.3	3.0	96	67
18 China*	39,542	43,392	5.5	11.7	7.9	14.2	95	87
19 Somalia	94	452	3.8	-7.7	5.8	-1.3	91	84
20 Togo	297	417	4.6	-3.0	8.6	-4.6	90	86
21 India	12,548	18,985	3.7	3.6	1.6	4.7	114	114
22 Rwanda	121	352	7.7	2.5	8.7	5.4	102	87
23 Sierra Leone	120	132	-3.8	-2.1	-2.7	-15.1	100	93
24 Benin	168	418	5.2	-0.1	6.7	0.4	90	88
25 Central African Rep.	130	186	-0.4	1.0	-1.1	-1.8	88	84
26 Kenya	961	1,755	0.3	-0.6	1.7	-3.0	92	80
27 Sudan	482	694	-0.3	4.2	2.3	-8.7	90	84
28 Pakistan	4,172	5,822	4.3	8.4	0.4	3.4	88	99
29 Haiti	261	378	7.0	-2.0	8.4	-2.5	97	109
30 Lesotho ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Nigeria	7,365	7,816	11.4	-5.1	15.2	-14.0	90	54
32 Ghana	1,056	836	-1.8	-1.6	-1.4	-2.9	91	85
33 Sri Lanka	1,393	2,085	0.5	6.5	-1.2	3.2	99	96
34 Yemen, PDR	409	1,450	-13.7	1.7	-7.5	3.3	99	73
35 Mauritania	428	474	2.7	11.2	5.4	1.7	112	98
36 Indonesia	17,206	14,453	9.6	2.7	14.2	-2.2	94	69
37 Liberia	385	208	4.5	-2.6	1.5	-10.2	91	93
38 Afghanistan	552	1,404	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	219	628	-2.1	-4.7	-1.7	-8.7	70	65
40 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	1,054	1,874	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	369,978 t	353,481 t	2.4 w	5.5 w	5.9 w	-0.5 w	92 m	79 m
Lower-middle-income	144,178 t	146,317 t	5.3 w	5.3 w	4.1 w	-1.7 w	92 m	78 m
43 Senegal	645	1,174	2.4	6.7	4.1	2.7	100	96
44 Bolivia	566	776	2.8	-0.8	5.0	-1.6	84	51
45 Zimbabwe	1,358	1,055	3.4	0.9	-1.8	-6.8	84	84
46 Philippines	5,649	7,144	4.7	-0.4	2.9	-4.0	92	98
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	19	1,311	2.8	-4.0	23.3	-11.0	93	93
48 Morocco	2,807	4,229	3.7	3.7	6.5	1.6	89	106
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	4,040	8,453	2.7	8.4	6.0	2.8	84	64
50 Papua New Guinea	1,172	1,222	12.8	4.9	1.3	0.3	95	84
51 Dominican Rep.	711	1,783	1.7	-0.1	5.5	1.4	66	60
52 Côte d'Ivoire	2,982	2,168	5.6	3.4	8.0	-3.1	96	86
53 Honduras	827	895	3.1	3.1	2.5	-0.2	93	83
54 Nicaragua	300	923	2.3	-5.2	1.3	0.8	85	77
55 Thailand	11,659	12,955	8.5	10.2	4.1	3.4	74	81
56 El Salvador	634	975	2.4	-4.6	2.7	-0.7	96	75
57 Congo, People's Rep.	884	570	12.5	3.9	1.0	-0.7	94	64
58 Jamaica	649	1,207	-0.3	-6.2	-1.9	-1.5	95	100
59 Guatemala	1,084	1,479	4.8	-1.6	4.6	-4.6	87	80
60 Cameroon	1,714	2,168	5.2	9.7	5.6	3.4	92	66
61 Paraguay	952	1,202	7.9	13.8	4.6	2.2	82	76
62 Ecuador	2,021	2,250	15.1	5.5	6.8	-1.4	94	61
63 Botswana ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64 Tunisia	2,152	3,022	10.8	2.2	10.4	-2.5	83	79
65 Turkey	10,190	14,163	5.5	17.1	7.7	11.1	91	110
66 Colombia	5,024	4,230	1.4	7.5	5.3	-4.2	98	70
67 Chile	5,091	4,023	7.9	4.3	2.6	-8.3	79	77
* Data for Taiwan, China are:	50,835	34,341	19.0	13.5	15.1	6.5	104	103

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 1987	Imports 1987	Exports		Imports		1985	1987
			1965-80	1980-87	1965-80	1980-87		
68 Peru	2,605	4,060	2.3	-0.8	-0.2	-2.5	81	69
69 Mauritius	918	1,010	3.1	11.1	6.4	6.7	90	108
70 Jordan	930	2,691	13.7	5.9	9.7	0.6	93	106
71 Costa Rica	1,155	1,377	7.0	2.6	5.7	-1.5	95	84
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	1,357	2,546	11.4	-1.3	8.5	-5.3	95	78
73 Malaysia	17,865	12,506	4.4	9.7	2.9	-0.7	86	72
74 Mexico	20,887	12,731	7.6	6.6	5.7	-8.1	98	73
75 South Africa ^b	20,066	14,629	6.1	-0.1	0.1	-8.8	75	71
76 Poland	12,205	10,844	..	4.3	..	1.2	106	112
77 Lebanon	591	1,880	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper-middle-income	225,853 t	207,164 t	1.0 w	5.6 w	7.6 w	0.5 w	92 m	88 m
78 Brazil	26,225	16,581	9.3	5.6	8.2	-4.2	89	97
79 Uruguay	1,190	1,140	4.6	1.4	1.2	-6.5	87	97
80 Hungary	9,571	9,855	..	3.9	..	1.5	92	89
81 Panama	357	1,248	..	3.8	..	-3.3	94	71
82 Argentina	6,360	5,818	4.7	-0.3	1.8	-9.4	90	81
83 Yugoslavia	11,397	12,549	5.6	1.1	6.6	-2.0	111	116
84 Algeria	9,029	7,028	1.5	3.2	13.0	-4.6	97	56
85 Korea, Rep.	47,172	40,934	27.2	14.3	15.2	9.6	106	105
86 Gabon	1,285	836	8.1	-1.9	10.5	3.0	90	64
87 Portugal	9,167	13,438	3.4	12.2	3.7	3.8	85	99
88 Venezuela	10,567	8,725	-9.5	-0.4	8.7	-7.0	93	54
89 Greece	6,489	12,908	11.9	6.6	5.2	4.8	88	93
90 Trinidad and Tobago	1,462	1,219	-5.5	-7.1	-5.8	-15.1	96	61
91 Libya	6,061	4,877	3.3	-5.9	15.3	-15.3	92	47
92 Oman	3,941	1,882	..	..	..	..	..	..
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	10,359	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Iraq	9,014	7,415	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	12,543	11,437	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income	465,780 t	469,736 t	3.1 w	5.0 w	5.5 w	0.1 w	92 m	83 m
Sub-Saharan Africa	28,471 t	32,516 t	6.6 w	-1.0 w	5.0 w	-5.8 w	91 m	84 m
East Asia	193,993 t	170,740 t	9.7 w	10.1 w	8.6 w	6.1 w	94 m	84 m
South Asia	19,616 t	30,871 t	1.7 w	4.8 w	0.6 w	3.7 w	95 m	94 m
Europe, M.East, & N.Africa	113,691 t	146,301 t	..	..	..	0.4 w	92 m	93 m
Latin America & Caribbean	89,943 t	74,679 t	-2.1 w	3.0 w	4.4 w	-5.6 w	90 m	76 m
17 highly indebted	112,628 t	95,193 t	0.4 w	2.1 w	6.3 w	-6.0 w	92 m	84 m
High-income economies	1,924,470 t	2,007,404 t	7.0 w	3.3 w	4.4 w	4.8 w	94 m	97 m
OECD members	1,784,793 t	1,871,384 t	7.2 w	4.2 w	4.2 w	5.2 w	94 m	98 m
†Other	139,677 t	136,020 t	6.0 w	-4.2 w	10.6 w	0.4 w	95 m	54 m
96 Spain	34,099	49,009	12.4	6.9	4.4	5.6	90	111
97 Ireland	15,970	13,614	9.8	8.1	4.8	2.6	107	107
98 †Saudi Arabia	23,138	20,465	8.8	-16.3	25.9	-9.3	95	54
99 †Israel	8,475	14,300	8.9	7.3	6.3	3.8	94	89
100 New Zealand	7,179	7,255	4.2	4.5	1.1	4.2	97	98
101 †Singapore	28,592	32,480	4.7	6.1	7.0	3.7	101	102
102 †Hong Kong	48,475	48,462	9.5	11.4	8.3	9.1	103	106
103 Italy	116,582	122,211	7.7	3.8	3.5	4.3	95	114
104 United Kingdom	131,128	154,388	4.8	3.0	1.4	4.8	96	99
105 Australia	25,283	29,318	5.5	6.0	0.9	2.9	89	72
106 Belgium ^c	82,951	82,598	7.8	4.5	5.2	3.2	87	98
107 Netherlands	92,882	91,317	8.0	4.6	4.4	3.0	91	93
108 Austria	27,163	32,638	8.2	5.3	6.1	4.7	90	108
109 France	143,077	157,524	8.5	3.5	4.3	2.2	94	104
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	293,790	227,334	7.2	4.7	5.3	4.6	88	120
111 Finland	20,039	19,860	5.9	3.8	3.1	3.5	96	109
112 †Kuwait	8,355	5,297	-1.9	-3.2	11.8	-5.5	92	54
113 Denmark	24,697	25,334	5.4	5.7	1.7	5.7	96	106
114 Canada	92,886	92,594	5.4	6.3	2.6	7.3	122	101
115 Sweden	44,313	40,621	4.9	5.7	1.8	2.8	88	96
116 Japan	229,055	146,048	11.4	5.8	4.9	3.6	112	153
117 †United Arab Emirates	12,000	7,226	10.9	0.1	20.5	-7.1	91	54
118 Norway	21,449	22,578	8.2	6.2	3.0	3.5	97	72
119 United States	252,567	422,407	6.4	-0.5	5.5	9.7	114	116
120 Switzerland	45,357	50,557	6.2	4.6	4.5	5.3	88	113
Total reporting economies	2,390,197 t	2,477,661 t	6.1 w	3.4 w	4.6 w	3.9 w	93 m	84 m
Oil exporters	168,325 t	153,727 t	3.0 w	-3.7 w	9.3 w	-5.7 w	94 m	61 m
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. See the technical notes. 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. Structure of merchandise imports

	Percentage share of merchandise imports									
	Food		Fuels		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987
Low-income economies	<i>22 w</i>	<i>7 w</i>	<i>5 w</i>	<i>9 w</i>	<i>10 w</i>	<i>7 w</i>	<i>28 w</i>	<i>34 w</i>	<i>34 w</i>	<i>43 w</i>
China and India	<i>28 w</i>	<i>5 w</i>	<i>3 w</i>	<i>5 w</i>	<i>19 w</i>	<i>10 w</i>	<i>26 w</i>	<i>34 w</i>	<i>24 w</i>	<i>47 w</i>
Other low-income	<i>17 w</i>	<i>9 w</i>	<i>7 w</i>	<i>14 w</i>	<i>4 w</i>	<i>4 w</i>	<i>29 w</i>	<i>33 w</i>	<i>42 w</i>	<i>39 w</i>
1 Ethiopia	6	4	6	18	6	3	37	37	44	38
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad	13	..	19	..	3	..	23	..	42	..
4 Zaire	18	13	7	3	5	5	33	37	37	42
5 Bangladesh	..	16	..	9	..	6	..	28	..	42
6 Malawi	15	5	5	9	3	3	21	33	57	49
7 Nepal	22	6	5	8	14	7	37	22	22	57
8 Lao PDR	27	..	15	..	6	..	18	..	33	..
9 Mozambique	17	..	8	..	7	..	24	..	45	..
10 Tanzania	10	6	9	17	2	2	34	44	45	31
11 Burkina Faso	23	16	4	3	14	5	19	34	40	42
12 Madagascar	19	9	5	29	2	2	25	30	48	30
13 Mali	20	12	6	16	5	2	23	44	47	27
14 Burundi	16	12	6	5	9	5	15	23	55	55
15 Zambia	9	7	10	12	3	1	33	39	45	41
16 Niger	12	18	6	6	6	11	21	31	55	33
17 Uganda	7	5	1	9	3	2	38	46	51	38
18 China*	36	3	0	2	25	11	12	39	27	46
19 Somalia	31	13	5	3	8	6	24	47	33	32
20 Togo	15	20	3	6	5	6	31	28	45	40
21 India	22	8	5	11	14	8	37	24	22	48
22 Rwanda	12	12	7	15	5	7	28	30	50	35
23 Sierra Leone	17	17	9	9	3	4	30	20	41	49
24 Benin	18	11	6	34	7	2	17	16	53	37
25 Central African Rep.	13	13	7	1	2	4	29	39	49	43
26 Kenya	10	9	11	21	3	4	34	34	42	33
27 Sudan	23	17	5	22	4	3	21	26	47	32
28 Pakistan	20	16	3	19	5	7	38	31	34	27
29 Haiti	25	27	6	11	6	5	14	19	48	38
30 Lesotho ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Nigeria	9	8	6	3	3	3	34	36	48	50
32 Ghana	12	6	4	17	3	3	33	36	48	37
33 Sri Lanka	41	17	8	17	4	3	12	27	34	37
34 Yemen, PDR	19	16	40	36	5	2	10	24	26	22
35 Mauritania	9	26	4	10	1	2	56	35	30	27
36 Indonesia	6	3	3	16	2	3	39	39	50	39
37 Liberia	16	19	8	21	3	3	34	29	39	29
38 Afghanistan	17	..	4	..	1	..	8	..	69	..
39 Burma	15	5	4	2	5	2	18	43	58	48
40 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	6	..	7	..	2	..	26	..	58	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	<i>15 w</i>	<i>10 w</i>	<i>8 w</i>	<i>12 w</i>	<i>11 w</i>	<i>10 w</i>	<i>31 w</i>	<i>35 w</i>	<i>36 w</i>	<i>35 w</i>
Lower-middle-income	<i>15 w</i>	<i>10 w</i>	<i>7 w</i>	<i>10 w</i>	<i>9 w</i>	<i>7 w</i>	<i>33 w</i>	<i>35 w</i>	<i>36 w</i>	<i>38 w</i>
43 Senegal	36	32	6	16	4	2	15	16	38	33
44 Bolivia	19	15	1	2	3	3	35	45	42	36
45 Zimbabwe	13	10	8	8	3	3	31	36	46	43
46 Philippines	20	8	10	17	7	7	33	28	30	40
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	40	27	6	0	6	2	26	32	21	39
48 Morocco	36	14	5	18	10	15	18	24	31	28
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	26	24	7	2	12	7	23	28	31	39
50 Papua New Guinea	23	20	5	10	3	1	25	34	45	35
51 Dominican Rep.	23	13	10	15	4	5	24	27	40	40
52 Côte d'Ivoire	18	19	6	15	3	4	28	28	46	35
53 Honduras	11	5	6	14	1	1	26	31	56	48
54 Nicaragua	12	15	5	11	2	2	30	20	51	53
55 Thailand	6	5	9	13	6	9	31	32	49	40
56 El Salvador	15	12	5	8	4	4	28	20	48	56
57 Congo, People's Rep.	15	16	6	7	1	3	34	27	44	46
58 Jamaica	20	16	9	17	5	4	23	20	43	43
59 Guatemala	11	6	7	12	2	4	29	28	50	51
60 Cameroon	11	13	5	1	4	3	28	36	51	46
61 Paraguay	24	14	14	8	4	8	31	41	28	29
62 Ecuador	10	5	9	3	4	3	33	52	44	38
63 Botswana ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64 Tunisia	16	11	6	11	7	12	31	22	41	44
65 Turkey	6	4	10	22	10	13	37	29	37	32
66 Colombia	8	8	1	3	10	8	45	39	35	43
67 Chile	20	12	6	10	10	4	35	39	30	36
* Data for Taiwan, China are:	13	7	5	9	25	17	29	33	29	34

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	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987
68 Peru	17	13	3	1	5	3	41	47	34	36
69 Mauritius	34	19	5	7	3	5	16	20	43	48
70 Jordan	28	18	6	17	6	5	18	21	42	39
71 Costa Rica	9	4	5	10	2	2	29	30	54	54
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	22	12	10	26	9	4	16	24	43	33
73 Malaysia	25	10	12	6	10	4	22	50	32	30
74 Mexico	5	11	2	1	10	8	50	46	33	34
75 South Africa ^a	5	2	5	0	11	4	42	43	37	50
76 Poland	..	..	..	17	..	11	..	32	..	30
77 Lebanon	28	..	9	..	9	..	17	..	36	..
Upper-middle-income	14 w	11 w	9 w	14 w	13 w	12 w	27 w	34 w	35 w	31 w
78 Brazil	20	9	21	27	9	8	22	28	28	28
79 Uruguay	7	8	17	16	16	7	24	30	36	39
80 Hungary	12	7	12	17	22	10	27	31	28	36
81 Panama	11	3	21	8	2	0	21	32	45	57
82 Argentina	6	5	10	11	21	9	25	37	38	37
83 Yugoslavia	16	6	6	17	19	10	28	30	32	35
84 Algeria	26	27	0	2	6	7	15	29	52	35
85 Korea, Rep.	15	6	7	15	26	17	13	34	38	28
86 Gabon	16	18	5	1	2	3	38	38	40	39
87 Portugal	16	13	8	12	19	8	27	33	30	34
88 Venezuela	12	14	1	0	5	4	44	45	39	36
89 Greece	15	18	8	14	11	7	35	24	30	36
90 Trinidad and Tobago	11	22	50	4	2	5	16	30	22	39
91 Libya	13	15	4	1	3	2	36	33	43	49
92 Oman	..	19	..	3	..	3	..	49	..	26
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	16	..	0	..	6	..	36	..	42	..
94 Iraq	24	..	0	..	7	..	25	..	44	..
95 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income	17 w	9 w	7 w	11 w	11 w	9 w	30 w	35 w	36 w	38 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	14 w	12 w	6 w	10 w	4 w	4 w	30 w	33 w	44 w	41 w
East Asia	21 w	6 w	6 w	10 w	15 w	12 w	23 w	36 w	34 w	36 w
South Asia	29 w	10 w	4 w	13 w	11 w	7 w	32 w	26 w	26 w	43 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa	..	14 w	..	15 w	..	10 w	..	32 w	..	31 w
Latin America & Caribbean	12 w	10 w	9 w	10 w	8 w	6 w	34 w	37 w	36 w	36 w
17 highly indebted	14 w	10 w	7 w	12 w	10 w	7 w	34 w	36 w	35 w	36 w
High-income economies	19 w	10 w	11 w	11 w	19 w	7 w	20 w	33 w	31 w	39 w
OECD members	19 w	10 w	11 w	11 w	20 w	7 w	20 w	33 w	31 w	38 w
†Other	22 w	9 w	8 w	7 w	13 w	5 w	20 w	33 w	39 w	46 w
96 Spain	19	11	10	16	16	8	27	35	28	29
97 Ireland	18	12	8	7	10	4	25	33	39	42
98 †Saudi Arabia	29	17	1	1	5	2	27	34	38	46
99 †Israel	16	6	6	7	12	6	28	39	38	41
100 New Zealand	7	7	7	7	10	4	33	39	43	44
101 †Singapore	23	8	13	18	19	5	14	39	30	30
102 †Hong Kong	25	8	3	3	13	6	13	25	46	59
103 Italy	24	15	16	14	24	11	15	28	21	33
104 United Kingdom	30	12	11	6	25	7	11	35	23	40
105 Australia	5	5	8	5	10	4	37	39	41	47
106 Belgium ^b	14	11	9	9	21	8	24	29	32	42
107 Netherlands	15	15	10	11	13	5	25	28	37	41
108 Austria	14	6	7	7	13	7	31	35	35	45
109 France	19	11	15	11	18	7	20	31	27	40
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	22	12	8	10	21	8	13	28	35	43
111 Finland	10	6	10	13	12	7	35	37	34	37
112 †Kuwait	21	16	1	0	7	3	33	39	39	42
113 Denmark	14	12	11	8	11	6	25	30	39	44
114 Canada	10	6	7	5	9	5	40	55	34	30
115 Sweden	12	7	11	9	12	6	30	38	36	40
116 Japan	22	17	20	27	38	18	9	12	11	27
117 †United Arab Emirates	15	4	3	3	7	1	34	43	41	49
118 Norway	10	6	7	5	12	6	38	39	32	43
119 United States	19	6	10	11	20	5	14	42	36	36
120 Switzerland	16	7	6	4	11	6	24	32	43	51
Total reporting economies	18 w	10 w	10 w	11 w	18 w	8 w	22 w	34 w	32 w	39 w
Oil exporters	14 w	12 w	7 w	5 w	8 w	4 w	34 w	38 w	39 w	42 w
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 16. 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	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987
Low-income economies	22 w	29 w	53 w	22 w	1 w	4 w	23 w	45 w	11 w	7 w
China and India	8 w	13 w	45 w	17 w	2 w	6 w	45 w	64 w	..	..
Other low-income	30 w	48 w	60 w	27 w	1 w	3 w	8 w	21 w	4 w	9 w
1 Ethiopia	1	3	98	96	1	0	0	1	0	0
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad	4	..	93	..	0	..	4	..	0	..
4 Zaire	72	63	20	31	0	1	8	5	0	..
5 Bangladesh	..	16	..	33	..	17	..	33	..	..
6 Malawi	0	0	99	84	0	5	1	11	0	..
7 Nepal	0	2	78	26	0	2	22	70	..	37
8 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mozambique	14	..	83	..	0	..	2	..	1	..
10 Tanzania	4	7	83	75	0	3	13	15	0	..
11 Burkina Faso	1	0	94	98	1	1	4	1	2	..
12 Madagascar	4	11	90	78	1	2	4	9	1	3
13 Mali	1	0	96	71	1	1	2	28	1	..
14 Burundi	1	1	94	85	0	0	6	15	0	..
15 Zambia	97	93	3	4	0	1	0	2	0	..
16 Niger	0	86	95	13	1	0	4	1	1	..
17 Uganda	14	4	86	96	0	0	1	0	0	..
18 China*	6	14	48	16	3	4	43	66	..	..
19 Somalia	6	1	80	98	4	0	10	1	0	..
20 Togo	49	66	48	26	1	1	3	7	0	..
21 India	10	9	41	22	1	10	48	59	36	16
22 Rwanda	40	9	60	90	0	0	1	1	0	..
23 Sierra Leone	25	22	14	19	0	1	60	58	0	..
24 Benin	1	42	94	38	2	6	3	15	0	..
25 Central African Rep.	1	0	45	66	0	0	54	33	0	..
26 Kenya	13	21	81	62	0	2	6	15	0	..
27 Sudan	1	14	98	79	1	3	0	4	0	..
28 Pakistan	2	1	62	32	1	3	35	64	29	41
29 Haiti	14	0	61	19	2	9	23	73	3	..
30 Lesotho ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Nigeria	32	91	65	8	0	0	2	1	0	..
32 Ghana	13	37	85	60	1	0	2	2	0	..
33 Sri Lanka	2	8	97	52	0	2	1	38	0	25
34 Yemen, PDR	80	92	14	8	2	0	4	0	2	..
35 Mauritania	94	31	5	66	1	0	0	2	0	..
36 Indonesia	43	54	53	18	3	3	1	24	0	5
37 Liberia	72	57	25	41	1	0	3	1	0	..
38 Afghanistan	0	..	86	..	0	..	13	..	13	..
39 Burma	5	4	94	85	0	8	0	3	0	..
40 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	35 w	23 w	53 w	20 w	0 w	16 w	13 w	43 w	3 w	12 w
Lower-middle-income	27 w	26 w	59 w	27 w	0 w	13 w	12 w	34 w	2 w	7 w
43 Senegal	9	25	88	60	1	4	2	11	1	..
44 Bolivia	92	93	3	5	0	0	4	2	0	0
45 Zimbabwe	45	17	40	43	1	3	15	37	6	..
46 Philippines	11	14	84	24	0	6	6	56	1	6
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	9	1	91	21	0	63	0	15	..	..
48 Morocco	40	20	55	32	0	1	5	48	1	16
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	8	69	72	12	0	0	20	19	15	12
50 Papua New Guinea	1	59	89	35	0	1	10	5	..	..
51 Dominican Rep.	10	17	88	61	0	5	2	17	0	..
52 Côte d'Ivoire	2	4	93	86	1	2	4	7	1	1
53 Honduras	7	10	89	78	0	0	4	12	1	0
54 Nicaragua	4	2	90	88	0	0	6	10	0	..
55 Thailand	11	2	84	45	0	12	4	41	0	18
56 El Salvador	2	3	81	66	1	3	16	28	6	..
57 Congo, People's Rep.	5	67	32	17	2	1	61	15	0	0
58 Jamaica	28	14	41	21	0	4	31	62	4	..
59 Guatemala	0	3	86	62	1	3	13	33	4	..
60 Cameroon	17	51	77	40	3	5	2	4	0	1
61 Paraguay	0	1	92	87	0	0	8	12	0	0
62 Ecuador	2	41	96	55	0	1	2	3	1	..
63 Botswana ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64 Tunisia	31	26	51	13	0	6	19	55	2	29
65 Turkey	9	6	89	27	0	7	2	60	1	33
66 Colombia	18	33	75	46	0	1	6	20	2	4
67 Chile	89	69	7	23	1	3	4	6	0	0
* Data for Taiwan, China are:	2	1	56	6	4	30	37	63	5	17

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	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987
68	Peru	45	71	54	11	0	3	1	16	0	..
69	Mauritius	0	0	100	59	0	2	0	38	0	..
70	Jordan	27	30	54	14	11	14	7	41	1	4
71	Costa Rica	0	1	84	59	1	7	15	33	2	..
72	Syrian Arab Rep.	7	46	83	28	1	3	9	24	7	..
73	Malaysia	35	25	59	36	2	27	4	13	0	3
74	Mexico	22	44	62	9	1	28	15	19	3	2
75	South Africa ^b	24	12	44	9	3	3	29	75	1	..
76	Poland	..	19	..	14	..	33	..	34	..	5
77	Lebanon	13	..	53	..	14	..	20	..	2	..
Upper-middle-income		40 w	22 w	46 w	15 w	3 w	25 w	13 w	40 w	4 w	15 w
78	Brazil	9	22	83	33	2	17	7	28	1	3
79	Uruguay	0	0	95	55	0	3	5	41	2	17
80	Hungary	..	7	..	22	..	34	..	37	..	7
81	Panama	35	13	63	73	0	0	2	13	1	3
82	Argentina	1	4	93	65	1	6	5	25	0	3
83	Yugoslavia	11	9	33	13	24	30	33	48	8	9
84	Algeria	58	98	38	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
85	Korea, Rep.	15	2	25	5	3	33	56	59	27	25
86	Gabon	50	63	39	26	1	2	10	8	0	..
87	Portugal	4	3	34	16	3	16	58	64	24	32
88	Venezuela	97	91	1	1	0	2	2	6	0	..
89	Greece	8	13	78	33	2	3	11	51	3	32
90	Trinidad and Tobago	84	72	9	5	0	1	7	22	0	0
91	Libya	99	99	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	..
92	Oman	..	91	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	0
93	Iran, Islamic Rep.	87	..	8	..	0	..	4	..	4	..
94	Iraq	95	..	4	..	0	..	1	..	0	..
95	Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income		30 w	25 w	53 w	20 w	2 w	16 w	17 w	41 w	5 w	11 w
Sub-Saharan Africa		34 w	48 w	58 w	40 w	1 w	2 w	6 w	10 w	0 w	..
East Asia		17 w	12 w	58 w	15 w	2 w	21 w	21 w	52 w	2 w	14 w
South Asia		6 w	8 w	57 w	28 w	1 w	8 w	36 w	56 w	27 w	23 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean		43 w	39 w	50 w	28 w	1 w	13 w	6 w	20 w	1 w	3 w
17 highly indebted		38 w	38 w	51 w	25 w	3 w	14 w	8 w	24 w	1 w	3 w
High-income economies		11 w	9 w	20 w	12 w	30 w	39 w	39 w	39 w	7 w	5 w
OECD members		9 w	7 w	21 w	12 w	31 w	41 w	39 w	39 w	7 w	5 w
†Other		57 w	36 w	14 w	6 w	4 w	19 w	26 w	38 w	11 w	14 w
96	Spain	9	8	51	20	10	31	29	40	6	4
97	Ireland	3	2	63	29	5	32	29	36	7	5
98	†Saudi Arabia	98	90	1	1	1	4	1	5	0	..
99	†Israel	6	2	28	13	2	18	63	67	9	7
100	New Zealand	1	6	94	69	0	6	5	19	0	3
101	†Singapore	21	17	44	11	11	43	24	29	6	6
102	†Hong Kong	2	2	11	6	6	22	81	70	44	34
103	Italy	8	4	14	8	30	35	47	53	15	14
104	United Kingdom	7	14	10	9	41	37	41	40	7	4
105	Australia	13	37	73	38	5	8	10	17	1	1
106	Belgium ^c	13	8	11	12	20	27	55	54	12	7
107	Netherlands	12	14	32	26	21	20	35	40	9	5
108	Austria	8	5	16	8	20	33	55	54	12	9
109	France	8	5	21	19	26	36	45	41	10	5
110	Germany, Fed. Rep.	7	4	5	6	46	49	42	41	5	5
111	Finland	3	5	40	15	12	27	45	53	2	4
112	†Kuwait	84	85	9	2	4	4	3	7	0	..
113	Denmark	2	4	55	35	22	25	21	36	4	5
114	Canada	28	19	35	20	15	38	22	23	1	1
115	Sweden	9	6	23	10	35	44	33	40	2	2
116	Japan	2	1	7	1	31	65	60	32	17	3
117	†United Arab Emirates	99	79	1	4	0	0	0	16	..	..
118	Norway	21	51	28	11	17	17	34	21	2	1
119	United States	8	6	27	16	37	47	28	31	3	2
120	Switzerland	3	3	7	4	30	35	60	58	10	6
Total reporting economies		15 w	12 w	27 w	14 w	25 w	35 w	35 w	40 w	7 w	6 w
Oil exporters		67 w	69 w	25 w	7 w	3 w	10 w	7 w	12 w	1 w	..
Nonreporting nonmembers		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 17. OECD imports of manufactured goods: origin and composition

	<i>Value of imports of manufactures, by origin (millions of dollars)</i>		<i>Composition of 1987 imports of manufactures by high-income OECD countries (percent)</i>					
	1967	1987	<i>Textiles and clothing</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>Electrical machinery and electronics</i>		<i>Transport equipment</i>	<i>Others</i>
Low-income economies	1,168 t	28,141 t	48 w	7 w	3 w	2 w	40 w	
China and India	694 t	19,843 t	49 w	7 w	4 w	1 w	40 w	
Other low-income	473 t	8,298 t	48 w	7 w	2 w	3 w	40 w	
1 Ethiopia	1	39	17	8	12	1	62	
2 Bhutan	0	0	24	3	22	0	51	
3 Chad	0	1	4	0	2	78	15	
4 Zaire	32	294	0	5	0	0	95	
5 Bangladesh	..	696	84	0	0	0	16	
6 Malawi	0	13	87	0	2	2	9	
7 Nepal	2	118	88	0	1	0	11	
8 Lao PDR	0	2	49	8	1	0	42	
9 Mozambique	3	6	6	5	7	8	74	
10 Tanzania	0	4	3	0	31	2	65	
11 Burkina Faso	6	33	60	17	2	1	20	
12 Madagascar	0	12	2	3	10	1	85	
13 Mali	36	34	57	1	4	37	..	
14 Burundi	3	2	2	1	3	0	94	
15 Zambia	2	27	22	0	4	0	74	
16 Niger	0	376	0	98	0	0	2	
17 Uganda	1	3	17	7	38	9	29	
18 China	193	14,306	49	9	5	1	36	
19 Somalia	1	4	1	0	14	3	82	
20 Togo	0	14	3	0	0	2	95	
21 India	501	5,537	46	3	1	0	49	
22 Rwanda	0	1	6	4	34	3	53	
23 Sierra Leone	72	64	0	0	0	0	99	
24 Benin	0	3	24	2	1	0	72	
25 Central African Rep.	9	46	0	0	0	0	100	
26 Kenya	16	90	6	4	13	2	74	
27 Sudan	1	17	26	8	7	15	44	
28 Pakistan	123	1,884	79	0	0	0	21	
29 Haiti	9	405	45	2	18	0	35	
30 Lesotho ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Nigeria	15	93	9	20	5	2	64	
32 Ghana	13	33	1	1	4	3	91	
33 Sri Lanka	7	775	76	1	0	4	20	
34 Yemen, PDR	5	3	8	1	8	11	73	
35 Mauritania	0	3	31	14	6	1	48	
36 Indonesia	18	2,599	33	4	1	2	60	
37 Liberia	33	345	0	0	0	48	51	
38 Afghanistan	9	57	91	0	0	1	8	
39 Burma	2	18	29	3	1	1	66	
40 Guinea	27	107	0	45	0	0	55	
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	1	1	38	0	14	0	48	
42 Viet Nam	2	0	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	2,816 t	152,017 t	25 w	5 w	17 w	6 w	48 w	
Lower-middle-income	1,269 t	42,398 t	26 w	6 w	23 w	7 w	38 w	
43 Senegal	6	31	9	24	7	28	32	
44 Bolivia	2	15	44	8	0	5	42	
45 Zimbabwe	13	440	9	0	0	0	91	
46 Philippines	97	3,119	34	3	30	0	32	
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	0	7	1	1	28	5	64	
48 Morocco	16	1,191	67	15	6	1	11	
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	19	520	68	3	2	1	27	
50 Papua New Guinea	3	28	3	0	4	31	62	
51 Dominican Rep.	6	846	47	1	7	0	45	
52 Côte d'Ivoire	4	186	24	3	1	2	70	
53 Honduras	2	86	53	2	0	1	44	
54 Nicaragua	1	3	2	14	7	2	74	
55 Thailand	20	3,919	33	2	14	0	50	
56 El Salvador	1	89	49	1	31	0	19	
57 Congo, People's Rep.	8	79	0	0	2	12	86	
58 Jamaica	48	474	40	54	1	0	4	
59 Guatemala	4	86	67	9	0	3	20	
60 Cameroon	2	58	28	1	3	2	65	
61 Paraguay	4	38	14	19	0	0	66	
62 Ecuador	3	40	14	6	5	1	74	
63 Botswana ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64 Tunisia	12	1,208	64	15	7	1	13	
65 Turkey	18	3,743	77	5	1	1	16	
66 Colombia	23	573	26	5	0	1	68	
67 Chile	11	228	9	33	2	3	53	

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

	Value of imports of manufactures, by origin (millions of dollars)		Composition of 1987 imports of manufactures by high- income OECD countries (percent)				
	1967	1987	Textiles and clothing	Chemicals	Electrical machinery and electronics	Transport equipment	Others
68 Peru	7	297	56	6	3	0	35
69 Mauritius	0	526	85	0	1	0	14
70 Jordan	1	138	2	40	9	3	46
71 Costa Rica	1	303	66	2	11	1	20
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	2	26	19	1	7	4	69
73 Malaysia	24	4,553	16	3	60	0	20
74 Mexico	232	14,708	5	4	33	16	42
75 South Africa ^a	453	2,444	5	18	2	2	73
76 Poland	214	2,140	23	15	5	13	44
77 Lebanon	12	131	12	3	2	3	80
Upper-middle-income	1,547 t	109,619 t	24 w	4 w	14 w	6 w	51 w
78 Brazil	102	8,610	9	8	9	15	58
79 Uruguay	11	301	57	2	0	0	41
80 Hungary	112	2,030	26	20	9	3	42
81 Panama	24	479	10	4	1	35	50
82 Argentina	59	1,083	12	18	1	2	67
83 Yugoslavia	235	5,711	28	8	9	13	42
84 Algeria	14	176	0	42	2	5	51
85 Korea, Rep.	150	33,247	27	2	18	8	45
86 Gabon	8	123	0	58	1	2	39
87 Portugal	314	7,361	42	6	8	5	39
88 Venezuela	24	461	2	24	2	4	67
89 Greece	63	3,312	67	3	3	1	27
90 Trinidad and Tobago	33	240	0	69	0	1	30
91 Libya	5	165	0	89	1	1	9
92 Oman	1	82	1	1	26	2	71
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	95	619	86	0	1	0	13
94 Iraq	6	141	1	13	6	6	74
95 Romania	65	2,030	33	8	3	4	52
Low- and middle-income	3,984 t	180,158 t	28 w	5 w	14 w	6 w	46 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	318 t	3,145 t	20 w	18 w	2 w	6 w	54 w
East Asia	682 t	104,324 t	26 w	3 w	17 w	4 w	50 w
South Asia	634 t	9,040 t	59 w	2 w	1 w	1 w	38 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa	1,232 t	31,442 t	46 w	9 w	6 w	5 w	34 w
Latin America & Caribbean	664 t	29,764 t	11 w	8 w	20 w	13 w	47 w
17 highly indebted	890 t	37,392 t	16 w	7 w	20 w	12 w	45 w
High-income economies	74,378 t	1,071,178 t	7 w	13 w	11 w	20 w	50 w
OECD members	72,982 t	1,030,645 t	6 w	13 w	11 w	21 w	50 w
†Other	1,396 t	40,533 t	26 w	7 w	18 w	1 w	48 w
96 Spain	351	18,276	6	10	7	27	51
97 Ireland	310	9,662	8	22	12	1	57
98 †Saudi Arabia	3	1,263	0	61	6	1	32
99 †Israel	195	5,472	10	14	10	3	63
100 New Zealand	69	1,312	12	20	7	3	57
101 †Singapore	22	10,265	8	5	34	1	52
102 †Hong Kong	1,073	21,753	42	1	15	0	42
103 Italy	4,710	78,348	18	8	7	10	57
104 United Kingdom	7,470	70,427	6	18	10	12	55
105 Australia	308	4,265	2	33	5	10	49
106 Belgium ^b	4,496	56,557	9	20	6	20	45
107 Netherlands	3,385	47,039	8	31	9	7	45
108 Austria	925	19,002	11	9	12	6	63
109 France	5,526	85,237	7	18	9	21	45
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	14,220	205,842	5	14	10	23	47
111 Finland	664	12,035	5	7	8	6	74
112 †Kuwait	5	141	0	25	8	14	52
113 Denmark	894	12,810	9	15	12	4	60
114 Canada	4,925	55,448	1	7	6	40	45
115 Sweden	2,705	31,648	2	8	9	21	60
116 Japan	4,568	148,150	2	3	17	33	45
117 †United Arab Emirates	0	355	9	19	7	6	60
118 Norway	747	6,026	3	22	9	8	58
119 United States	14,257	133,127	2	13	13	21	51
120 Switzerland	2,450	35,296	6	20	11	2	60
Total reporting economies	78,362 t	1,251,336 t	10 w	12 w	11 w	18 w	49 w
Oil exporters	1,240 t	28,203 t	10 w	13 w	20 w	10 w	47 w
Nonreporting nonmembers	955 t	7,866 t	10 w	23 w	6 w	9 w	53 w

Note: Includes only high-income OECD economies. a. Figures are for South Africa, Botswana and Lesotho. b. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 18. Balance of payments and reserves

	Current account balance (millions of dollars)						Net workers' remittances (millions of dollars)		Net direct private investment (millions of dollars)		Gross international reserves		
	After official transfers		Before official transfers								Millions of dollars		In months of import coverage
	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1987
Low-income economies											3,673 t	50,173 t	4.5 w
China and India											1,023 t	33,965 t	6.4 w
Other low-income											2,650 t	16,208 t	2.7 w
1 Ethiopia	-32	-264 ^a	-43	-475 ^a	..	..	..	4	..	..	72	245	2.3
2 Bhutan	..	-56	..	-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad	2	-83	-33	-324	-6	-26	..	1	4	..	2	57	1.4
4 Zaire	-64	-705	-141	-851	-98	..	..	42	10	..	189	417	1.8
5 Bangladesh	-114 ^a	-309	-234	-966	0	617	..	..	2	..	..	876	3.5
6 Malawi	-35	-24	-46	-53	-4	..	..	9	..	..	29	58	1.8
7 Nepal	8 ^a	-133	-16 ^a	-194	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	251	4.9
8 Lao PDR	..	-114 ^a	..	-141 ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	-372 ^a	..	-676 ^a	..	33 ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tanzania	-36	-128 ^a	-37	-605 ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	32	0.3
11 Burkina Faso	9	-124	-21	-124	16	110	..	0	..	..	36	328	4.4
12 Madagascar	10	-135 ^a	-42	-241 ^a	-26	..	..	10	..	..	37	185	3.1
13 Mali	-2	-111	-22	-313	-1	26	..	-1	4	..	1	25	0.5
14 Burundi	2 ^a	-132 ^a	-8 ^a	-185 ^a	-7 ^a	..	..	0 ^a	2 ^a	..	15	69	2.8
15 Zambia	108	21	107	-12	-48	1	..	-297	..	..	515	111	1.4
16 Niger	0	-67	-32	-201	-3	-43	..	0	..	..	19	254	6.4
17 Uganda	20	-107	19	-200	-5	..	..	4	1	..	57	55	1.0
18 China*	-81 ^a	300	-81 ^a	171	..	166	..	..	1,669	..	..	22,453	6.7
19 Somalia	-6	248 ^a	-18	-59 ^a	..	..	..	5	..	..	21	17	0.4
20 Togo	3	-73	-14	-147	-3	1	..	0	12	..	35	361	7.3
21 India	-386 ^a	-3,750 ^a	-592 ^a	-4,068 ^a	65 ^a	2,000 ^a	0 ^a	253 ^a	..	1,023	11,512	5.9	
22 Rwanda	7	-131	-12	-250	-4	..	..	23	..	8	164	4.6	
23 Sierra Leone	-16	-5	-20	-9	0	0	..	8	-6	..	39	6	1.0
24 Benin	-3	-208 ^a	-23	-223 ^a	0	37 ^a	..	7	..	..	16	9	0.2
25 Central African Rep.	-12	-96 ^a	-24	-214 ^a	-4	-24 ^a	..	1	20 ^a	..	1	102	3.2
26 Kenya	-49	-497	-86	-639	..	..	..	14	..	..	220	294	1.4
27 Sudan	-42	-422 ^a	-43	-702 ^a	..	..	..	-1	..	..	22	12	0.1
28 Pakistan	-667	-336	-705	-719	86	2,172	..	23	62	..	195	1,441	2.2
29 Haiti	2	-31	-5	-158	13	58	..	3	5	..	4	26	0.6
30 Lesotho	18 ^a	-12	-1 ^a	-16	29 ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	1.9
31 Nigeria	-368	-380	-412	-380	..	..	..	205	386	..	223	1,498	2.3
32 Ghana	-68	-275	-76	-275	-9	-2	..	68	5	..	43	332	3.0
33 Sri Lanka	-59	-378	-71	-572	3	348	..	0	29	..	43	310	1.4
34 Yemen, PDR	-4	-122	-4	-178	52	303	..	-1	..	..	59	117	2.1
35 Mauritania	-5	-73 ^a	-13	-164 ^a	-6	2 ^a	..	1	5 ^a	..	3	77	1.5
36 Indonesia	-310	-1,837	-376	-2,098	..	112	..	83	425	..	160	7,095	3.9
37 Liberia	-16 ^a	-118	-27 ^a	-163	-18 ^a	-51	..	28 ^a	39	..	..	1	0.0
38 Afghanistan	..	-556	..	-748	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	747	5.6
39 Burma	-63	-208 ^a	-81	-307 ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	149	2.7
40 Guinea	..	-53 ^a	..	-114 ^a	..	..	..	..	5 ^a	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies											16,606 t	133,497 t	3.5 w
Lower-middle-income											7,024 t	64,672 t	3.4 w
43 Senegal	-16	-316 ^a	-66	-608 ^a	-16	10 ^a	..	5	-50 ^a	..	22	23	0.1
44 Bolivia	4	-485	2	-597	..	1	..	-76	22	..	46	530	5.2
45 Zimbabwe	-14 ^a	50	-13 ^a	-22	..	..	..	..	-24	..	59	370	2.7
46 Philippines	-48	-539	-138	-736	0	211	..	-29	186	..	255	2,312	2.7
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	-34 ^a	-607 ^a	-52 ^a	-607 ^a	45 ^a	428 ^a	..	..	-10 ^a	..	..	540	3.7
48 Morocco	-124	164	-161	164	27	1,587	..	20	57	..	142	752	1.5
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	-148	-2,705 ^a	-452	-3,757 ^a	29	2,845 ^a	..	..	869 ^a	..	165	2,556	2.1
50 Papua New Guinea	-89 ^a	-326	-239 ^a	-530	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	467	3.2
51 Dominican Rep.	-102	-119	-103	-148	25	242	..	72	50	..	32	191	2.5
52 Côte d'Ivoire	-38	-624 ^a	-73	-641 ^a	-56	..	..	31	..	..	119	30	0.1
53 Honduras	-64	-183	-68	-330	..	..	..	8	36	..	20	114	1.0
54 Nicaragua	-40	-693	-43	-799	..	3	..	15	..	..	49	..	..
55 Thailand	-250	-586	-296	-723	..	..	..	43	270	..	911	5,206	4.1
56 El Salvador	9	127 ^a	7	-196 ^a	..	..	..	4	-41 ^a	..	64	413	3.7
57 Congo, People's Rep.	-45 ^a	-245	-53 ^a	-298	-3 ^a	-39	..	30 ^a	-40	..	9	9	0.1
58 Jamaica	-153	-96	-149	-160	29	44	..	161	-5	..	139	174	1.1
59 Guatemala	-8	-464	-8	-555	..	..	..	29	152	..	79	541	3.5
60 Cameroon	-30	-1,112 ^a	-47	-1,112 ^a	-11	3 ^a	..	16	31 ^a	..	81	78	0.3
61 Paraguay	-16	-411 ^a	-19	-422 ^a	..	..	..	4	9 ^a	..	18	514	4.2
62 Ecuador	-113	-1,176	-122	-1,251	..	..	..	89	75	..	76	692	2.4
63 Botswana	-30 ^a	597	-35 ^a	458	..	-29	..	6 ^a	125	..	..	2,057	17.6
64 Tunisia	-53	-62	-88	-99	20	486	..	16	92	..	60	616	1.9
65 Turkey	-44	-984	-57	-1,335	273	2,021	..	58	110	..	440	3,444	2.3
66 Colombia	-293	255	-333	255	6	616	..	39	349	..	207	3,416	5.2
67 Chile	-91	-811	-95	-871	..	..	..	-79	97	..	392	3,244	5.2
* Data for Taiwan, China are:	1	17,925	2	17,917	..	..	..	61	14	..	627	80,460	22.5

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)				Net				Gross international reserves		
	After official transfers		Before official transfers		workers' remittances (millions of dollars)		Net direct private investment (millions of dollars)		Millions of dollars		In months of import coverage
	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1987
68 Peru	202	-1,914	146	-1,419	..	..	-70	22	339	1,319	3.2
69 Mauritius	8	72	5	47	..	..	2	44	46	362	3.5
70 Jordan	-20	-350	-130	-350	..	844	..	33	258	910	2.6
71 Costa Rica	-74	-225	-77	-377	..	..	26	65	16	519	3.3
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	-69	-465	-72	-1,365	7	250	..	..	57	403	1.3
73 Malaysia	8	2,336	2	2,170	..	..	94	575	667	8,573	5.5
74 Mexico	-1,068	3,884	-1,098	3,509	..	..	323	3,248	756	13,692	6.2
75 South Africa	-1,215	3,027	-1,253	2,911	..	..	318	28	1,057	3,463	1.9
76 Poland	..	-578	..	-578	..	..	..	..	..	1,723	1.4
77 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	4,832	..
Upper-middle-income									9,582 t	68,852 t	3.7 w
78 Brazil	-837	-1,275	-861	-1,275	..	..	407	582	1,190	7,477	3.0
79 Uruguay	-45	-124	-55	-132	..	..	..	-5	186	1,793	12.0
80 Hungary	-61	-676	-61	-676	..	..	..	..	697	3,067	2.9
81 Panama	-64	342	-79	229	..	..	33	-72	16	78	0.2
82 Argentina	-163	-4,285	-160	-4,285	..	..	11	-19	682	3,734	3.5
83 Yugoslavia	-372	819	-378	819	441	3,721	..	..	143	1,602	1.2
84 Algeria	-125	-406	-163	-406	178	434	45	-20	352	4,343	4.5
85 Korea, Rep.	-623	9,854	-706	9,835	..	..	66	418	610	3,739	0.9
86 Gabon	-3	-210	-15	-231	..	..	-8	-1	121	15	0.1
87 Portugal	-158 ^a	641	-158 ^a	309	523 ^a	3,243	15 ^a	306	1,565	13,039	9.9
88 Venezuela	-104	-1,125	-98	-1,103	-87	-34	-23	21	1,047	11,510	10.1
89 Greece	-422	-1,298	-424	-2,963	333	1,334	50	683	318	4,299	3.6
90 Trinidad and Tobago	-109	-184	-104	-184	3	..	83	-22	43	214	2.8
91 Libya	645	-54	758	-13	-134	-446	139	-80	1,596	7,581	15.4
92 Oman	..	-966	..	-966	..	-849	..	138	13	1,542	3.6
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	-507	..	-511	..	..	..	25	..	217	..	..
94 Iraq	105	..	104	..	..	..	24	..	472	..	..
95 Romania	-23	1,489	-23	1,489	..	..	..	..	..	1,851	1.9
Low- and middle-income									20,279 t	183,670 t	3.8 w
Sub-Saharan Africa									2,028 t	8,030 t	2.1 w
East Asia									2,885 t	50,401 t	3.9 w
South Asia									1,453 t	14,547 t	4.6 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa									7,375 t	56,700 t	3.4 w
Latin America & Caribbean									5,481 t	50,529 t	4.7 w
17 highly indebted									5,958 t	54,295 t	4.1 w
High-income economies									75,457 t	892,235 t	4.2 w
OECD members									72,938 t	832,318 t	4.1 w
†Other									2,519 t	59,917 t	6.0 w
96 Spain	79	-51	79	-412	469	1,210	179	3,814	1,851	36,439	7.4
97 Ireland	-198	391	-228	-1,087	..	..	32	..	698	4,970	3.0
98 †Saudi Arabia	71	-9,571	152	-6,270	-183	-4,935	20	-1,175	670	24,909	7.9
99 †Israel	-562	-999	-766	-4,495	..	..	40	148	452	6,368	3.9
100 New Zealand	-232	-1,368	-222	-1,304	16	221	137	104	258	3,270	3.5
101 †Singapore	-572	539	-585	561	..	..	93	982	1,012	15,227	5.0
102 †Hong Kong	225	1,199	225	1,199	..	..	..	282	..	..	..
103 Italy	774	-1,059	1,096	1,213	446	1,214	498	1,742	5,547	62,489	4.8
104 United Kingdom	1,913	-2,621	2,316	2,738	..	..	-190	-16,345	2,918	50,918	2.4
105 Australia	-777	-8,688	-682	-8,611	..	..	778	57	1,709	12,584	3.5
106 Belgium ^b	717	2,920	904	4,203	39	4	140	-411	2,947	25,899	2.6
107 Netherlands	-483	3,372	-511	4,427	-49	-236	-15	-5,505	3,362	37,275	3.8
108 Austria	-75	-226	-73	-155	-7	257	104	134	1,806	17,769	4.7
109 France	-204	-4,088	18	-1,030	-641	-2,055	248	-4,000	5,199	72,675	4.0
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	852	44,956	1,899	55,599	-1,366	-3,673	-303	-7,064	13,879	124,834	5.0
111 Finland	-239	-1,938	-232	-1,633	..	..	-41	-809	455	7,364	3.5
112 †Kuwait	853 ^a	4,414	853 ^a	4,572	..	-1,102	-8 ^a	-93	209	5,371	6.8
113 Denmark	-544	-2,951	-510	-2,798	..	..	75	..	488	10,854	3.3
114 Canada	1,056	-7,963	739	-7,498	..	..	566	-922	4,733	16,242	1.6
115 Sweden	-265	-853	-160	160	..	-16	-104	-2,844	775	11,112	2.4
116 Japan	1,980	87,660	2,160	90,410	..	..	-260	-18,330	4,876	92,702	5.2
117 †United Arab Emirates	75 ^a	6,486	75 ^a	6,486	..	..	4 ^a	..	..	5,121	5.7
118 Norway	-242	-4,111	-200	-3,337	..	-55	32	-846	813	14,850	5.0
119 United States	2,330	-153,950	4,680	-141,760	-650	-890	-6,130	-2,470	15,237	161,738	3.4
120 Switzerland	72	5,879	114	5,834	-313	-1,413	..	26	5,317	67,791	10.2
Total reporting economies									95,736 t	1,075,906 t	4.1 w
Oil exporters									7,082 t	103,724 t	5.4 w
Nonreporting nonmembers									..	..	..

a. World Bank estimates. b. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 19. Official development assistance from OECD & OPEC members

		Amount									
		1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 ^a
OECD		Millions of US dollars									
97	Ireland	0	0	8	30	33	35	39	62	51	57
100	New Zealand	..	14	66	72	61	55	54	75	87	104
103	Italy	60	147	182	683	834	1,133	1,098	2,404	2,615	..
104	United Kingdom	472	500	904	1,854	1,610	1,429	1,530	1,737	1,865	2,615
105	Australia	119	212	552	667	753	777	749	752	627	1,091
106	Belgium	102	120	378	595	479	446	440	547	689	592
107	Netherlands	70	196	608	1,630	1,195	1,268	1,136	1,740	2,094	2,231
108	Austria	10	11	79	178	158	181	248	198	196	302
109	France	752	971	2,093	4,162	3,815	3,788	3,995	5,105	6,525	6,959
110	Germany, Fed. Rep.	456	599	1,689	3,567	3,176	2,782	2,942	3,832	4,391	4,700
111	Finland	2	7	48	110	153	178	211	313	433	610
113	Denmark	13	59	205	481	395	449	440	695	859	922
114	Canada	96	337	880	1,075	1,429	1,625	1,631	1,695	1,885	2,340
115	Sweden	38	117	566	962	754	741	840	1,090	1,337	1,534
116	Japan	244	458	1,148	3,353	3,761	4,319	3,797	5,634	7,454	..
118	Norway	11	37	184	486	584	540	574	798	890	988
119	United States	4,023	3,153	4,161	7,138	8,081	8,711	9,403	9,564	8,945	12,170
120	Switzerland	12	30	104	253	320	285	302	422	547	615
Total		6,480	6,968	13,847	27,297	27,592	28,742	29,429	36,663	41,531	49,730
OECD		As a percentage of donor GNP									
97	Ireland	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.16	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.20
100	New Zealand	..	0.23	0.52	0.33	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.26	0.27
103	Italy	0.10	0.16	0.11	0.15	0.20	0.28	0.26	0.40	0.35	..
104	United Kingdom	0.47	0.41	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.32
105	Australia	0.53	0.59	0.65	0.48	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.47	0.33	0.46
106	Belgium	0.60	0.46	0.59	0.50	0.59	0.58	0.55	0.48	0.49	0.39
107	Netherlands	0.36	0.61	0.75	0.97	0.91	1.02	0.91	1.01	0.98	0.98
108	Austria	0.11	0.07	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.38	0.21	0.17	0.24
109	France	0.76	0.66	0.62	0.63	0.74	0.77	0.78	0.70	0.74	0.73
110	Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.40	0.32	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.45	0.47	0.43	0.39	0.39
111	Finland	0.02	0.06	0.18	0.22	0.32	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.59
113	Denmark	0.13	0.38	0.58	0.74	0.73	0.85	0.80	0.89	0.88	0.89
114	Canada	0.19	0.41	0.54	0.43	0.45	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.50
115	Sweden	0.19	0.38	0.82	0.78	0.84	0.80	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.87
116	Japan	0.27	0.23	0.23	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.29	0.29	0.31	..
118	Norway	0.16	0.32	0.66	0.87	1.10	1.03	1.01	1.17	1.09	1.12
119	United States	0.58	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.25
120	Switzerland	0.09	0.15	0.19	0.24	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.32
OECD		National currencies									
97	Ireland (millions of pounds)	0	0	4	15	26	32	37	46	34	..
100	New Zealand (millions of dollars)	..	13	55	74	91	95	109	143	146	..
103	Italy (billions of lire)	38	92	119	585	1,267	1,991	2,097	3,578	3,389	..
104	United Kingdom (millions of pounds)	169	208	409	798	1,062	1,070	1,180	1,194	1,151	..
105	Australia (millions of dollars)	106	189	402	591	802	873	966	1,121	895	..
106	Belgium (millions of francs)	5,100	6,000	13,902	17,399	24,390	25,527	26,145	24,525	25,835	..
107	Netherlands (millions of guilders)	253	710	1,538	3,241	3,411	4,069	3,773	4,263	4,242	..
108	Austria (millions of schillings)	260	286	1,376	2,303	2,838	3,622	5,132	3,023	2,478	..
109	France (millions of francs)	3,713	5,393	8,971	17,589	29,075	33,107	35,894	35,357	39,218	..
110	Germany, Fed. Rep. (millions of deutsche marks)	1,824	2,192	4,155	6,484	8,109	7,917	8,661	8,323	8,004	..
111	Finland (millions of markkaa)	6	29	177	414	852	1,070	1,308	1,587	1,902	..
113	Denmark (millions of kroner)	90	443	1,178	2,711	3,612	4,650	4,657	5,623	5,848	..
114	Canada (millions of dollars)	104	353	895	1,257	1,761	2,104	2,227	2,354	2,493	..
115	Sweden (millions of kronor)	197	605	2,350	4,069	5,781	6,129	7,226	7,765	8,477	..
116	Japan (billions of yen)	88	165	341	760	893	1,026	749	950	1,078	..
118	Norway (millions of kroner)	79	264	962	2,400	4,261	4,407	4,946	5,901	5,998	..
119	United States (millions of dollars)	4,023	3,153	4,161	7,138	8,081	8,711	9,403	9,564	8,945	..
120	Switzerland (millions of francs)	52	131	268	424	672	672	743	759	815	..
OECD		Summary									
ODA (billions of US dollars, nominal prices)		6.48	6.97	13.86	27.30	27.59	28.74	29.43	36.66	41.53	49.73
ODA as percentage of GNP		0.48	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	..
ODA (billions of US dollars, constant 1980 prices)		20.90	18.34	22.00	27.30	27.87	29.03	29.14	30.55	30.76	..
GNP (trillions of US dollars, nominal prices)		1.35	2.04	3.96	7.39	7.70	8.03	8.49	10.39	12.02	..
GDP deflator ^b		0.31	0.38	0.63	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.35	..	..

	<i>Amount</i>									
	1976	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
OPEC	Millions of US dollars									
31 Nigeria	80	29	35	143	58	35	51	45	52	30
84 Algeria	11	281	81	55	129	37	52	54	114	26
88 Venezuela	109	110	135	92	125	142	90	32	85	24
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	751	-20	-72	-141	-193	10	52	-72	69	-10
94 Iraq	123	658	864	207	52	-10	-22	-32	-21	-35
98 Saudi Arabia	2,791	3,941	5,682	5,514	3,854	3,259	3,194	2,630	3,517	2,888
112 Kuwait	706	971	1,140	1,163	1,161	997	1,020	771	715	316
117 United Arab Emirates	1,028	968	1,118	805	406	351	88	122	91	19
91 Libya	98	145	376	257	44	144	24	57	68	76
Qatar	180	282	277	246	139	20	10	8	19	4
Total OAPEC	4,937	7,246	9,538	8,247	5,785	4,798	4,366	3,655	4,503	3,294
Total OPEC	5,877	7,365	9,636	8,341	5,775	4,983	4,559	3,614	4,708	3,338
OPEC	As a percentage of donor GNP									
31 Nigeria	0.19	0.04	0.04	0.19	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.13
84 Algeria	0.07	0.90	0.20	0.13	0.31	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.18	0.04
88 Venezuela	0.35	0.23	0.23	0.14	0.19	0.22	0.19	0.07	0.17	0.06
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.16	-0.02	-0.08	-0.13	-0.15	0.01	-0.01	-0.08	0.03	-0.01
94 Iraq	0.76	1.97	2.36	0.94	0.18	-0.09	-0.05	-0.08	0.04	0.06
98 Saudi Arabia	5.95	5.16	4.87	3.45	2.50	2.86	3.44	2.86	4.52	3.40
112 Kuwait	4.82	3.52	3.52	3.65	4.34	3.73	3.82	3.25	2.99	1.23
117 United Arab Emirates	8.95	5.08	4.06	2.57	1.39	1.30	0.32	0.29	0.34	0.08
91 Libya	0.66	0.60	1.16	0.81	0.15	0.51	0.08	0.58	0.13	0.30
Qatar	7.35	6.07	4.16	3.50	2.13	0.39	0.17	0.18	0.08	0.08
Total OAPEC	4.23	3.31	3.22	2.52	1.81	1.70	1.60	1.39	1.80	1.10
Total OPEC	2.32	1.75	1.79	1.45	0.98	0.86	1.13	0.65	0.95	0.79

	<i>Net bilateral flows to low-income economies</i>									
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
OECD	As a percentage of donor GNP									
97 Ireland	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.06
100 New Zealand	..	..	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
103 Italy	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.17
104 United Kingdom	0.23	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
105 Australia	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.08
106 Belgium	0.56	0.30	0.31	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.18
107 Netherlands	0.08	0.24	0.24	0.30	0.31	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.32	0.41
108 Austria	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03
109 France	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.17
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.13
111 Finland	..	..	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.20
113 Denmark	0.02	0.10	0.20	0.28	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.35
114 Canada	0.10	0.22	0.24	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.16
115 Sweden	0.07	0.12	0.41	0.36	0.38	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.38	0.29
116 Japan	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.13
118 Norway	0.04	0.12	0.25	0.31	0.37	0.39	0.34	0.40	0.47	0.42
119 United States	0.26	0.14	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06
120 Switzerland	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.14
Total	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.12

a. Preliminary estimates. b. See the technical notes.

Table 20. Official development assistance: receipts

Net disbursement of ODA from all sources

	<i>Millions of dollars</i>							<i>Per capita (dollars) 1987</i>	<i>As a percentage of GNP 1987</i>
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>		
Low-income economies	12,514 t	12,721 t	12,208 t	12,277 t	13,703 t	16,522 t	18,120 t	6.4 w	2.3 w
China and India	2,459 t	2,168 t	2,509 t	2,471 t	2,532 t	3,258 t	3,301 t	1.8 w	0.6 w
Other low-income	10,055 t	10,553 t	9,699 t	9,806 t	11,171 t	13,265 t	14,819 t	15.6 w	6.1 w
1 Ethiopia	245	200	339	364	715	636	635	14.3	11.8
2 Bhutan	10	11	13	18	24	40	42	31.3	16.7
3 Chad	60	65	95	115	182	165	198	37.6	20.3
4 Zaire	394	348	315	312	325	448	621	19.0	10.7
5 Bangladesh	1,104	1,341	1,049	1,200	1,152	1,455	1,637	15.4	9.3
6 Malawi	137	121	117	158	113	198	280	35.5	22.8
7 Nepal	181	200	201	198	236	301	345	19.6	12.7
8 Lao PDR	35	38	30	34	37	48	59	15.6	8.4
9 Mozambique	144	208	211	259	300	422	649	44.6	40.9
10 Tanzania	703	684	594	558	487	681	882	36.9	25.2
11 Burkina Faso	217	213	184	189	198	284	283	34.1	16.2
12 Madagascar	234	242	183	153	188	316	327	30.0	15.8
13 Mali	230	210	215	320	380	372	364	46.9	18.6
14 Burundi	121	127	140	141	142	187	192	38.5	15.3
15 Zambia	232	317	217	239	328	464	429	59.5	21.1
16 Niger	194	257	175	161	304	307	348	51.2	16.1
17 Uganda	136	133	137	163	182	198	276	17.6	7.2
18 China	477	524	669	798	940	1,134	1,449	1.4	0.5
19 Somalia	374	462	343	350	353	511	580	101.6	57.0
20 Togo	63	77	112	110	114	174	123	38.0	10.0
21 India	1,983	1,644	1,840	1,673	1,592	2,124	1,852	2.3	0.7
22 Rwanda	153	151	150	165	181	211	243	37.7	11.6
23 Sierra Leone	60	82	66	61	66	87	68	17.8	7.3
24 Benin	82	81	86	77	96	138	136	31.5	8.1
25 Central African Rep.	102	90	93	114	104	139	173	63.7	16.1
26 Kenya	449	485	400	411	438	455	565	25.6	7.0
27 Sudan	632	740	962	622	1,128	945	902	39.0	10.5
28 Pakistan	823	916	735	749	801	967	858	8.4	2.4
29 Haiti	107	128	134	135	153	175	218	35.4	9.7
30 Lesotho	104	93	108	101	94	88	108	66.5	29.4
31 Nigeria	41	37	48	33	32	59	69	0.6	0.3
32 Ghana	145	141	110	216	203	371	373	27.5	7.4
33 Sri Lanka	377	416	473	466	484	570	502	30.7	7.5
34 Yemen, PDR	87	143	106	103	113	71	80	35.2	8.1
35 Mauritania	214	187	176	175	207	221	178	95.6	19.0
36 Indonesia	975	906	744	673	603	711	1,245	7.3	1.8
37 Liberia	108	109	118	133	90	97	78	33.6	6.9
38 Afghanistan	23	9	14	7	17	2	45	2.4	..
39 Burma	283	319	302	275	356	416	364	9.3	..
40 Guinea	106	90	68	123	119	175	214	33.0	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	130	44	37	17	13	13	14	1.8	..
42 Viet Nam	242	136	106	110	114	147	116	1.8	..
Middle-income economies	11,895 t	10,092 t	9,502 t	9,839 t	10,032 t	11,121 t	12,219 t	13.4 w	0.8 w
Lower-middle-income	10,784 t	9,460 t	9,044 t	9,307 t	9,396 t	10,280 t	11,167 t	20.9 w	1.8 w
43 Senegal	398	285	323	368	295	567	642	92.4	13.6
44 Bolivia	169	148	174	172	202	322	318	47.3	7.1
45 Zimbabwe	212	216	208	298	237	225	295	32.6	5.0
46 Philippines	376	333	429	397	486	956	775	13.3	2.2
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	411	412	328	326	283	262	349	41.2	8.2
48 Morocco	1,037	774	398	352	785	419	401	17.2	2.4
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,292	1,441	1,463	1,794	1,791	1,717	1,766	35.2	4.9
50 Papua New Guinea	336	311	333	322	259	263	322	87.0	10.6
51 Dominican Rep.	105	136	100	188	207	93	130	19.3	2.6
52 Côte d'Ivoire	124	137	156	128	125	186	254	22.8	2.5
53 Honduras	109	158	190	286	272	283	258	55.0	6.4
54 Nicaragua	145	121	120	114	102	150	141	40.2	4.4
55 Thailand	406	389	431	474	481	496	506	9.4	1.1
56 El Salvador	167	218	290	261	345	341	426	86.4	9.0
57 Congo, People's Rep.	81	93	108	98	71	110	152	75.2	7.0
58 Jamaica	155	180	181	170	169	178	169	70.4	5.9
59 Guatemala	75	64	76	65	83	135	241	28.5	3.4
60 Cameroon	199	212	129	186	159	224	213	19.6	1.7
61 Paraguay	54	85	51	50	50	66	82	20.9	1.8
62 Ecuador	59	53	64	136	136	147	203	20.5	1.9
63 Botswana	97	101	104	102	96	102	154	135.6	10.1
64 Tunisia	239	210	205	178	163	223	282	37.0	2.9
65 Turkey	728	647	356	242	179	339	417	7.9	0.6
66 Colombia	102	97	86	88	62	63	78	2.6	0.2
67 Chile	-7	-8	0	2	40	-5	21	1.7	0.1

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

Net disbursement of ODA from all sources

	Millions of dollars							Per capita (dollars) 1987	As a percentage of GNP 1987
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987		
68 Peru	233	188	297	310	316	272	292	14.4	0.6
69 Mauritius	58	48	41	36	28	56	65	62.5	3.7
70 Jordan	1,065	798	787	687	540	565	595	157.0	12.0
71 Costa Rica	55	80	252	218	280	196	228	87.5	5.3
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	1,500	962	813	641	610	728	697	61.9	2.9
73 Malaysia	143	135	177	327	229	192	363	22.0	1.2
74 Mexico	99	140	132	83	144	252	156	1.9	0.1
75 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Lebanon	455	187	127	77	83	62	100	37.5	..
Upper-middle-income	1,219 t	741 t	576 t	664 t	726 t	938 t	1,130 t	3.0 w	0.1 w
78 Brazil	235	208	101	161	123	178	288	2.0	0.1
79 Uruguay	7	4	3	4	5	27	18	5.9	0.2
80 Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Panama	39	41	47	72	69	52	40	17.7	0.7
82 Argentina	44	30	48	49	39	88	99	3.2	0.1
83 Yugoslavia	-15	-8	3	3	11	19	35	1.5	0.1
84 Algeria	167	136	95	122	173	165	222	9.6	0.3
85 Korea, Rep.	330	34	8	-37	-9	-18	11	0.3	0.0
86 Gabon	44	62	64	76	61	79	82	76.8	2.3
87 Portugal	82	49	43	97	101	139	65	6.4	0.2
88 Venezuela	14	13	10	14	11	16	19	1.0	0.0
89 Greece	13	12	13	13	11	19	34	3.4	0.1
90 Trinidad and Tobago	-2	6	5	5	7	19	34	28.0	0.8
91 Libya	11	12	6	5	5	11	6	1.6	0.0
92 Oman	231	133	71	67	78	84	16	11.7	0.2
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	9	3	48	13	16	27	70	1.5	..
94 Iraq	9	6	13	4	26	33	91	5.3	..
95 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income	24,409 t	22,813 t	21,710 t	22,115 t	23,735 t	27,643 t	30,339 t	8.1 w	1.3 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	6,889 t	7,102 t	6,889 t	7,113 t	8,139 t	9,898 t	11,151 t	25.5 w	8.3 w
East Asia	3,451 t	2,850 t	2,964 t	3,114 t	3,153 t	3,942 t	4,860 t	3.3 w	0.8 w
South Asia	4,761 t	4,847 t	4,612 t	4,579 t	4,645 t	5,873 t	5,599 t	5.2 w	1.7 w
Europe, M.East. & N.Africa	7,343 t	5,928 t	4,886 t	4,727 t	4,983 t	4,885 t	5,271 t	16.6 w	1.2 w
Latin America & Caribbean	1,965 t	2,087 t	2,359 t	2,582 t	2,814 t	3,045 t	3,458 t	8.6 w	0.4 w
17 highly indebted	2,727 t	2,405 t	2,379 t	2,320 t	2,964 t	3,370 t	3,422 t	5.9 w	0.4 w
High-income economies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD members	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
†Other	843 t	954 t	1,421 t	1,353 t	2,060 t	2,055 t	1,434 t	50.3 w	0.7 w
96 Spain	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
97 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 †Saudi Arabia	30	57	44	36	29	31	22	1.8	0.0
99 †Israel	773	857	1,345	1,256	1,978	1,937	1,251	285.9	3.6
100 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 †Singapore	22	20	15	41	24	29	23	8.9	0.1
102 †Hong Kong	9	8	9	14	20	18	19	3.5	0.0
103 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 †Kuwait	10	6	5	4	4	5	3	1.8	0.0
113 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 †United Arab Emirates	1	5	4	3	4	34	115	79.0	0.5
118 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reporting economies	25,254 t	23,789 t	23,131 t	23,469 t	25,795 t	29,698 t	31,773 t	8.4 w	1.1 w
Oil exporters	4,768 t	4,282 t	3,864 t	3,991 t	3,960 t	4,452 t	5,181 t	9.0 w	0.8 w
Nonreporting nonmembers	75 t	77 t	88 t	107 t	110 t	149 t	165 t	4.0 w	..

Table 21. 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	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987
	1970	1987	1970	1987						
Low-income economies										
China and India										
Other low-income										
1 Ethiopia	169	2,434	0	0	0	63	..	94	..	2,590
2 Bhutan	..	41	0	0	0	0	..	0	..	41
3 Chad	33	270	0	0	3	10	..	38	..	318
4 Zaire	311	7,334	0	0	0	833	..	462	..	8,630
5 Bangladesh	0	8,851	0	0	0	581	..	74	..	9,506
6 Malawi	122	1,155	0	0	0	110	..	98	..	1,363
7 Nepal	3	902	0	0	0	27	..	19	..	947
8 Lao PDR	8	736	0	0	0	0	..	0	..	736
9 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tanzania	250	4,068	15	11	0	65	..	192	..	4,335
11 Burkina Faso	21	794	0	0	0	0	..	67	..	861
12 Madagascar	89	3,114	0	0	0	144	..	119	..	3,377
13 Mali	238	1,847	0	0	9	75	..	94	..	2,016
14 Burundi	7	718	0	0	8	0	..	37	..	755
15 Zambia	623	4,354	30	0	0	957	..	1,089	..	6,400
16 Niger	32	1,259	..	254	0	91	..	75	..	1,679
17 Uganda	138	1,116	0	0	0	229	..	60	..	1,405
18 China	..	23,659	0	0	0	848	..	5,720	..	30,227
19 Somalia	77	2,288	0	0	0	154	..	92	..	2,534
20 Togo	40	1,042	0	0	0	78	..	103	..	1,223
21 India	7,838	37,325	100	3,442	0	3,653	..	1,950	..	46,370
22 Rwanda	2	544	0	0	3	0	..	39	..	583
23 Sierra Leone	59	513	0	0	0	83	..	63	..	659
24 Benin	41	929	0	0	0	0	..	204	..	1,133
25 Central African Rep.	24	520	0	0	0	37	..	28	..	585
26 Kenya	319	4,482	88	496	0	381	..	591	..	5,950
27 Sudan	307	7,876	..	372	31	859	..	2,019	..	11,126
28 Pakistan	3,064	13,150	5	56	45	804	..	2,280	..	16,289
29 Haiti	40	674	0	0	2	52	..	79	..	804
30 Lesotho	8	237	0	0	0	0	..	4	..	241
31 Nigeria	452	25,707	115	350	0	0	..	2,657	..	28,714
32 Ghana	488	2,207	10	30	46	779	..	108	..	3,124
33 Sri Lanka	317	4,109	..	117	79	234	..	273	..	4,733
34 Yemen, PDR	1	1,669	0	0	0	0	..	55	..	1,724
35 Mauritania	27	1,868	0	0	0	47	..	119	..	2,035
36 Indonesia	2,443	41,284	461	4,105	139	716	..	6,476	..	52,581
37 Liberia	158	1,152	0	0	4	291	..	175	..	1,618
38 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	106	4,257	0	0	17	10	..	81	..	4,348
40 Guinea	312	1,617	0	0	3	30	..	138	..	1,784
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies										
Lower-middle-income										
43 Senegal	100	3,068	31	42	0	267	..	319	..	3,695
44 Bolivia	480	4,599	11	200	6	141	..	608	..	5,548
45 Zimbabwe	229	2,044	..	51	0	157	..	260	..	2,512
46 Philippines	625	22,321	919	1,516	69	1,194	..	4,931	..	29,962
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	2,155	0	0	0	2	..	232	..	2,389
48 Morocco	711	18,468	15	372	28	1,071	..	795	..	20,706
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,713	34,515	..	1,098	49	182	..	4,469	..	40,264
50 Papua New Guinea	36	1,471	173	1,135	0	0	..	105	..	2,711
51 Dominican Rep.	212	2,938	141	133	7	284	..	341	..	3,695
52 Côte d'Ivoire	255	8,450	11	3,264	0	576	..	1,265	..	13,555
53 Honduras	90	2,681	19	115	0	68	..	439	..	3,303
54 Nicaragua	147	6,150	0	0	8	0	..	1,141	..	7,291
55 Thailand	324	14,023	402	3,108	0	916	..	2,664	..	20,710
56 El Salvador	88	1,597	88	70	7	6	..	89	..	1,762
57 Congo, People's Rep.	124	3,679	0	0	0	14	..	944	..	4,636
58 Jamaica	160	3,511	822	58	0	679	..	199	..	4,446
59 Guatemala	106	2,345	14	116	0	59	..	305	..	2,825
60 Cameroon	131	2,785	9	520	0	0	..	722	..	4,028
61 Paraguay	112	2,218	..	28	0	0	..	201	..	2,447
62 Ecuador	193	9,026	49	30	14	490	..	891	..	10,437
63 Botswana	17	514	0	0	0	0	..	3	..	518
64 Tunisia	541	6,189	..	226	13	271	..	224	..	6,909
65 Turkey	1,844	30,490	42	866	74	770	..	8,692	..	40,818
66 Colombia	1,297	13,828	283	1,524	55	0	..	1,654	..	17,006
67 Chile	2,067	15,536	501	2,466	2	1,465	..	1,772	..	21,239

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)									
	Public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed		Use of IMF credit (millions of dollars)		Short-term debt (millions of dollars)		Total external debt (millions of dollars)	
	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987
68 Peru	856	12,485	1,799	1,433	10	845	..	3,295	..	18,058
69 Mauritius	32	545	0	46	0	150	..	34	..	775
70 Jordan	119	3,518	0	0	0	81	..	965	..	4,564
71 Costa Rica	134	3,629	112	290	0	132	..	676	..	4,727
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	233	3,648	0	0	10	0	..	1,030	..	4,678
73 Malaysia	390	19,065	50	2,610	0	0	..	..	..	..
74 Mexico	3,196	82,771	2,770	14,148	0	5,163	..	5,800	..	107,882
75 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Poland	..	35,569	..	0	..	0	..	6,565	..	42,135
77 Lebanon	64	236	0	0	0	0	..	260	..	496
Upper-middle-income										
78 Brazil	3,421	91,653	1,706	14,434	0	3,977	..	13,868	..	123,932
79 Uruguay	269	3,048	29	144	18	392	..	651	..	4,235
80 Hungary	..	15,931	0	0	0	809	..	2,217	..	18,957
81 Panama	194	3,722	0	0	0	346	..	1,256	..	5,324
82 Argentina	1,880	47,451	3,291	2,858	0	3,854	..	2,651	..	56,813
83 Yugoslavia	1,199	14,446	854	5,045	0	1,852	..	2,175	..	23,518
84 Algeria	937	19,240	0	0	0	0	..	3,641	..	22,881
85 Korea, Rep.	1,816	24,541	175	6,103	0	525	..	9,291	..	40,459
86 Gabon	91	1,605	0	0	0	60	..	406	..	2,071
87 Portugal	485	14,922	268	630	0	529	..	2,164	..	18,245
88 Venezuela	728	25,245	236	7,504	0	0	..	3,770	..	36,519
89 Greece	905	17,437	388	1,429	0	0	..	4,255	..	23,120
90 Trinidad and Tobago	101	1,635	0	0	0	0	..	166	..	1,801
91 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Oman	..	2,474	0	0	0	0	..	405	..	2,879
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	..	5,425	0	0	0	507	..	730	..	6,662
Low- and middle-income										
Sub-Saharan Africa										
East Asia										
South Asia										
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa										
Latin America & Caribbean										
17 highly indebted										
High-income economies										
OECD members										
†Other										
96 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 †Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 †Israel	2,274	16,767	361	5,729	13	0	..	3,837	..	26,332
100 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 †Singapore	152	2,543	248	1,643	0	0	..	305	..	4,491
102 †Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 †Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reporting economies										
Oil exporters										
Nonreporting nonmembers										

Table 22. 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	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987
Low-income economies												
China and India												
Other low-income												
1 Ethiopia	28	403	0	0	15	130	0	0	13	273	0	0
2 Bhutan	..	16	0	0	..	0	0	0	..	16	0	0
3 Chad	6	51	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	48	0	0
4 Zaire	32	493	0	0	28	127	0	0	3	365	0	0
5 Bangladesh	0	923	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	733	0	0
6 Malawi	40	132	0	0	3	45	0	0	37	87	0	0
7 Nepal	1	152	0	0	2	20	0	0	-2	133	0	0
8 Lao PDR	6	118	0	0	1	11	0	0	4	107	0	0
9 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tanzania	51	107	8	3	10	46	3	2	40	61	5	1
11 Burkina Faso	2	112	0	0	2	17	0	0	0	95	0	0
12 Madagascar	11	229	0	0	5	64	0	0	5	165	0	0
13 Mali	23	117	0	0	0	19	0	0	23	99	0	0
14 Burundi	1	140	0	0	0	27	0	0	1	113	0	0
15 Zambia	351	130	..	..	35	73	..	..	316	58	..	..
16 Niger	12	156	..	50	2	47	..	30	11	109	..	20
17 Uganda	27	187	0	0	4	46	0	0	23	141	0	0
18 China	..	5,704	0	0	..	1,774	0	0	..	3,930	0	0
19 Somalia	4	71	0	0	1	5	0	0	4	66	0	0
20 Togo	5	50	0	0	2	35	0	0	3	15	0	0
21 India	883	5,391	25	800	289	2,049	25	631	594	3,342	0	169
22 Rwanda	0	91	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	78	0	0
23 Sierra Leone	8	2	0	0	11	4	0	0	-3	-2	0	0
24 Benin	2	68	0	0	1	19	0	0	1	49	0	0
25 Central African Rep.	2	76	0	0	2	13	0	0	-1	63	0	0
26 Kenya	35	449	41	90	17	291	12	53	17	158	30	37
27 Sudan	53	169	..	..	22	30	..	..	30	139	..	..
28 Pakistan	489	941	3	41	112	792	1	15	378	148	2	26
29 Haiti	4	94	0	0	3	14	0	0	1	80	0	0
30 Lesotho	0	41	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	31	0	0
31 Nigeria	56	1,021	25	50	38	239	30	100	18	782	-5	-50
32 Ghana	42	365	..	0	14	117	0	8	28	248	..	-8
33 Sri Lanka	66	387	..	0	29	219	..	9	36	168	..	-9
34 Yemen, PDR	1	228	0	0	0	56	0	0	1	172	0	0
35 Mauritania	5	140	0	0	3	58	0	0	1	82	0	0
36 Indonesia	441	5,276	195	915	59	3,096	61	638	383	2,180	134	277
37 Liberia	7	32	0	0	11	5	0	0	-4	27	0	0
38 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	22	336	0	0	13	114	0	0	9	222	0	0
40 Guinea	90	146	0	0	11	76	0	0	80	71	0	0
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies												
Lower-middle-income												
43 Senegal	19	360	1	6	5	161	3	8	14	199	-2	-2
44 Bolivia	55	209	3	0	17	74	2	0	38	134	1	0
45 Zimbabwe	..	278	..	..	5	274	..	..	3	..	..	..
46 Philippines	141	1,017	276	80	74	778	186	98	67	240	90	-18
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	115	0	0	..	100	0	0	..	15	0	0
48 Morocco	168	1,264	8	78	37	652	3	34	131	612	5	44
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	397	1,291	..	245	309	778	..	150	88	513	..	95
50 Papua New Guinea	43	176	111	268	0	99	20	249	43	78	91	19
51 Dominican Rep.	38	144	22	0	7	68	20	14	31	76	2	-14
52 Côte d'Ivoire	78	602	4	900	29	289	2	591	49	314	2	309
53 Honduras	29	184	10	14	3	142	3	24	26	42	7	-10
54 Nicaragua	44	495	0	0	16	22	0	0	28	473	0	0
55 Thailand	51	1,311	169	577	23	1,102	107	789	28	209	62	-212
56 El Salvador	8	120	24	0	6	106	16	14	2	14	8	-14
57 Congo, People's Rep.	20	532	0	0	6	150	0	0	15	382	0	0
58 Jamaica	15	312	165	4	6	211	164	10	9	101	1	-6
59 Guatemala	37	125	6	0	20	147	2	3	17	-22	4	-3
60 Cameroon	29	302	11	217	5	203	2	210	24	99	9	7
61 Paraguay	15	214	..	0	7	128	..	3	8	86	..	-3
62 Ecuador	41	652	7	0	16	223	11	20	26	429	-4	-20
63 Botswana	6	102	0	0	0	38	0	0	6	64	0	0
64 Tunisia	89	806	..	43	47	591	..	68	42	215	..	-24
65 Turkey	329	4,182	1	435	128	2,741	3	279	201	1,441	-2	156
66 Colombia	253	1,217	0	79	75	1,264	59	140	177	-47	-59	-61
67 Chile	408	582	247	195	166	186	41	108	242	396	206	87

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	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987
68 Peru	148	491	240	106	100	251	233	10	48	241	7	96
69 Mauritius	2	70	0	22	1	45	0	3	1	25	0	19
70 Jordan	14	349	0	0	3	334	0	0	12	15	0	0
71 Costa Rica	30	86	30	0	21	61	20	16	9	25	10	-16
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	60	540	0	0	31	253	0	0	29	287	0	0
73 Malaysia	45	1,374	12	585	47	1,757	9	940	-2	-383	3	-355
74 Mexico	772	8,303	603	247	475	3,249	542	1,084	297	5,054	61	-837
75 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Poland	..	493	..	0	..	962	..	0	..	-469	..	0
77 Lebanon	12	13	0	0	2	17	0	0	10	-4	0	0
Upper-middle-income												
78 Brazil	892	1,555	900	0	256	2,942	200	740	637	-1,388	700	-740
79 Uruguay	37	237	13	125	47	134	4	19	-10	102	9	107
80 Hungary	..	3,168	0	0	..	2,097	0	0	..	1,070	0	0
81 Panama	67	139	0	0	24	158	0	0	44	-19	0	0
82 Argentina	482	2,916	424	200	344	507	428	188	139	2,409	-4	12
83 Yugoslavia	179	313	465	233	170	996	204	388	9	-683	261	-155
84 Algeria	308	4,196	0	0	34	3,543	0	0	274	653	0	0
85 Korea, Rep.	444	2,218	32	2,173	198	10,455	7	2,639	246	-8,237	25	-466
86 Gabon	26	265	0	0	9	13	0	0	17	252	0	0
87 Portugal	18	2,773	20	110	63	3,643	22	101	-45	-871	-1	9
88 Venezuela	226	315	67	0	42	1,209	25	380	184	-894	41	-380
89 Greece	163	2,676	144	100	62	2,294	37	285	101	383	107	-185
90 Trinidad and Tobago	8	129	0	0	10	263	0	0	-3	-134	0	0
91 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Oman	..	342	0	0	..	436	0	0	..	-94	0	0
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	..	479	0	0	..	1,128	0	0	..	-649	0	0
Low- and middle-income												
Sub-Saharan Africa												
East Asia												
South Asia												
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa												
Latin America & Caribbean												
17 highly indebted												
High-income economies												
OECD members												
†Other												
96 Spain												
97 Ireland												
98 †Saudi Arabia												
99 †Israel	410	1,052	123	794	26	1,080	36	548	385	-28	87	246
100 New Zealand												
101 †Singapore	61	443	53	320	6	307	49	265	55	136	5	55
102 †Hong Kong												
103 Italy												
104 United Kingdom												
105 Australia												
106 Belgium												
107 Netherlands												
108 Austria												
109 France												
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.												
111 Finland												
112 †Kuwait												
113 Denmark												
114 Canada												
115 Sweden												
116 Japan												
117 †United Arab Emirates												
118 Norway												
119 United States												
120 Switzerland												
Total reporting economies												
Oil exporters												
Nonreporting nonmembers												

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

Table 23. Total external public and private debt and debt service ratios

	Total long-term debt disbursed and outstanding				Total interest payments		Total long-term debt service as a percentage of:			
	Millions of dollars		As a percentage of GNP		on long-term debt (millions of dollars)		GNP		Exports of goods and services	
	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987
Low-income economies										
China and India										
Other low-income										
1 Ethiopia	169	2,434	9.5	45.6	6	50	1.2	3.4	11.4	28.4
2 Bhutan	..	41	..	19.9	..	1	..	0.2	..	..
3 Chad	33	270	9.9	28.1	0	3	0.9	0.7	4.2	3.9
4 Zaire	311	7,334	9.1	139.5	9	119	1.1	4.7	4.4	12.8
5 Bangladesh	0	8,851	0.0	50.6	0	132	0.0	1.8	0.0	24.2
6 Malawi	122	1,155	43.2	98.3	4	26	2.3	6.0	7.8	23.3
7 Nepal	3	902	0.3	32.5	0	14	0.3	1.2	3.2	9.7
8 Lao PDR	8	736	..	105.1	0	2	..	1.9	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tanzania	265	4,079	20.7	144.1	8	38	1.6	3.0	6.3	19.2
11 Burkina Faso	21	794	6.6	44.0	0	14	0.7	1.7	6.8	..
12 Madagascar	89	3,114	10.4	163.2	2	83	0.8	7.7	3.7	35.3
13 Mali	238	1,847	71.4	95.7	0	13	0.2	1.7	1.4	9.9
14 Burundi	7	718	3.1	60.3	0	15	0.3	3.6	2.3	38.5
15 Zambia	653	4,354	37.5	227.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Niger	..	1,513	..	72.6	..	73	..	7.2	..	46.9
17 Uganda	138	1,116	7.3	29.7	5	24	0.5	1.9	2.9	19.5
18 China	..	23,659	..	8.1	..	1,069	..	1.0	..	7.1
19 Somalia	77	2,288	24.4	236.9	0	4	0.3	0.9	2.1	8.3
20 Togo	40	1,042	16.0	90.6	1	29	1.0	5.5	3.1	14.2
21 India	7,938	40,767	14.9	16.5	193	1,517	0.9	1.7	23.6	24.0
22 Rwanda	2	544	0.9	26.1	0	7	0.1	1.0	1.2	11.3
23 Sierra Leone	59	513	14.3	54.6	3	1	3.1	0.5	10.8	..
24 Benin	41	929	15.1	56.5	0	15	0.6	2.0	2.4	15.9
25 Central African Rep.	24	520	13.5	49.2	1	9	1.7	2.1	5.1	12.1
26 Kenya	406	4,978	26.3	64.3	17	244	3.0	7.6	9.1	33.8
27 Sudan	..	8,248	..	101.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Pakistan	3,069	13,205	30.6	38.2	77	386	1.9	3.5	23.6	26.3
29 Haiti	40	674	10.2	30.2	0	9	1.0	1.0	59.4	7.0
30 Lesotho	8	237	7.7	37.1	0	5	0.5	2.3	4.5	4.4
31 Nigeria	567	26,057	4.3	111.3	28	569	0.7	3.9	7.1	11.7
32 Ghana	498	2,237	22.9	45.3	12	58	1.2	3.7	5.5	20.3
33 Sri Lanka	..	4,226	..	64.7	..	126	..	5.4	..	20.2
34 Yemen, PDR	1	1,669	..	177.5	0	15	..	7.6	0.0	38.2
35 Mauritania	27	1,868	13.9	215.1	0	28	1.8	9.9	3.4	18.2
36 Indonesia	2,904	45,389	29.9	68.8	46	2,748	1.7	9.8	13.9	33.2
37 Liberia	158	1,152	39.2	108.4	6	6	4.3	1.0	8.1	2.5
38 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	106	4,257	..	..	3	69	..	..	12.1	59.3
40 Guinea	312	1,617	..	..	4	35	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies										
Lower-middle-income										
43 Senegal	131	3,109	15.5	69.2	2	116	1.1	6.4	4.0	22.3
44 Bolivia	491	4,799	49.3	115.6	7	62	2.6	3.3	12.6	22.1
45 Zimbabwe	..	2,095	..	37.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Philippines	1,544	23,837	21.8	69.4	44	1,497	4.3	6.9	23.0	25.7
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	2,155	..	46.6	..	45	..	3.1	..	24.8
48 Morocco	726	18,840	18.6	117.9	25	624	1.7	8.2	9.2	30.8
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	35,613	..	108.7	..	806	..	5.3	..	21.5
50 Papua New Guinea	209	2,606	33.4	91.1	10	157	4.8	17.7	24.6	37.4
51 Dominican Rep.	353	3,071	26.1	66.3	13	106	2.9	4.1	15.2	..
52 Côte d'Ivoire	266	11,714	19.5	124.1	12	597	3.1	15.6	7.5	40.8
53 Honduras	109	2,796	15.6	73.6	4	92	1.4	6.8	5.0	26.1
54 Nicaragua	147	6,150	19.5	207.8	7	12	3.0	1.2	10.5	..
55 Thailand	726	17,131	10.2	36.2	33	1,057	2.3	6.2	14.0	20.6
56 El Salvador	176	1,667	17.3	36.0	9	76	3.1	4.2	12.0	21.0
57 Congo, People's Rep.	124	3,679	46.5	195.0	3	45	3.4	10.3	11.5	18.6
58 Jamaica	982	3,569	73.1	141.2	64	231	17.4	17.9	43.5	27.5
59 Guatemala	120	2,461	6.5	35.8	7	153	1.6	4.4	8.2	25.8
60 Cameroon	140	3,306	12.6	27.1	5	177	1.0	4.8	4.0	27.9
61 Paraguay	..	2,246	..	49.5	..	96	..	5.0	..	21.7
62 Ecuador	242	9,056	14.8	93.2	10	279	2.2	5.4	14.0	21.9
63 Botswana	17	514	21.2	38.2	0	32	0.7	5.2	1.0	3.7
64 Tunisia	..	6,415	..	69.7	..	340	..	10.8	..	29.4
65 Turkey	1,886	31,356	15.0	47.9	44	1,885	1.4	7.5	22.6	34.0
66 Colombia	1,580	15,352	22.5	45.3	59	1,177	2.8	7.6	19.0	36.3
67 Chile	2,568	18,002	32.1	103.6	104	1,420	3.9	9.9	24.5	26.4

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 a percentage of:			
	Millions of dollars		As a percentage of GNP		1970	1987	GNP		Exports of goods and services	
	1970	1987	1970	1987			1970	1987	1970	1987
68 Peru	2,655	13,918	37.3	31.2	162	203	7.0	1.0	40.0	12.9
69 Mauritius	32	591	14.3	34.1	2	31	1.4	4.6	3.2	6.5
70 Jordan	119	3,518	22.9	75.4	2	183	0.9	11.1	3.6	21.8
71 Costa Rica	246	3,919	25.3	95.9	14	139	5.7	5.3	19.9	14.3
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	233	3,648	10.8	15.3	6	112	1.7	1.5	11.3	16.5
73 Malaysia	440	21,675	10.8	74.3	25	1,461	2.0	14.3	4.5	20.0
74 Mexico	5,966	96,919	16.2	69.6	283	7,091	3.5	8.2	44.3	38.4
75 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Poland	..	35,569	..	55.7	..	960	..	3.0	..	14.7
77 Lebanon	64	236	4.2	..	1	13	0.2	..	..	..
Upper-middle-income										
78 Brazil	5,128	106,087	12.2	33.7	224	5,834	1.6	3.0	21.8	33.2
79 Uruguay	298	3,192	12.5	44.2	17	273	2.9	5.9	23.6	25.7
80 Hungary	..	15,931	..	63.5	..	1,130	..	12.9	..	26.7
81 Panama	194	3,722	19.5	72.6	7	226	3.1	7.5	7.7	6.5
82 Argentina	5,171	50,309	23.8	65.5	338	3,775	5.1	5.8	51.7	52.0
83 Yugoslavia	2,053	19,491	15.0	32.2	104	1,717	3.5	5.1	19.7	19.4
84 Algeria	937	19,240	19.3	30.5	10	1,377	0.9	7.8	3.9	49.0
85 Korea, Rep.	1,991	30,644	22.3	25.8	76	2,375	3.1	13.0	20.4	27.5
86 Gabon	91	1,605	28.8	52.5	3	57	3.8	2.3	5.7	5.1
87 Portugal	753	15,552	12.1	44.6	34	1,232	1.9	14.3	8.7	38.9
88 Venezuela	964	32,749	7.6	67.8	53	2,518	0.9	8.5	4.3	32.4
89 Greece	1,293	18,866	12.7	40.4	63	1,260	1.6	8.2	14.7	37.8
90 Trinidad and Tobago	101	1,635	13.3	39.3	6	121	2.1	9.2	4.6	..
91 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Oman	..	2,474	..	33.9	..	177	..	8.4	..	..
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	..	5,425	..	..	..	503	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income										
Sub-Saharan Africa										
East Asia										
South Asia										
Europe, M.East, & N.Africa										
Latin America & Caribbean										
17 highly indebted										
High-income economies										
OECD members										
+Other										
96 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 †Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 †Israel	2,635	22,495	47.9	67.2	34	1,864	1.7	10.4	6.8	25.3
100 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 †Singapore	400	4,186	20.9	20.4	23	305	4.0	4.3	3.9	2.4
102 †Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 †Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reporting economies										
Oil exporters										
Nonreporting nonmembers										

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 24. 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 a percentage of:</i>			
	<i>Millions of dollars</i>		<i>As a percentage of GNP</i>		<i>1970</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>GNP</i>		<i>Exports of goods and services</i>	
	<i>1970</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1987</i>			<i>1970</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1987</i>
Low-income economies	..	218,245 t	..	28.4 w	..	16,834 t	..	2.2 w	..	15.7 w
China and India	..	60,983 t	..	11.3 w	..	6,139 t	..	1.1 w	..	10.7 w
Other low-income	10,422 t	157,261 t	15.5 w	68.8 w	720 t	10,696 t	1.1 w	4.7 w	7.1 w	21.9 w
1 Ethiopia	169	2,434	9.5	45.6	6	50	1.2	3.4	11.4	28.4
2 Bhutan	..	41	..	19.9	..	1	..	0.2	..	..
3 Chad	33	270	9.9	28.1	0	3	0.9	0.7	4.2	3.9
4 Zaire	311	7,334	9.1	139.5	9	119	1.1	4.7	4.4	12.8
5 Bangladesh	0	8,851	0.0	50.6	0	132	0.0	1.8	0.0	24.2
6 Malawi	122	1,155	43.2	98.3	4	26	2.3	6.0	7.8	23.3
7 Nepal	3	902	0.3	32.5	0	14	0.3	1.2	3.2	9.7
8 Lao PDR	8	736	..	105.1	0	2	..	1.9	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tanzania	250	4,068	19.5	143.7	7	37	1.3	2.9	5.3	18.5
11 Burkina Faso	21	794	6.6	44.0	0	14	0.7	1.7	6.8	..
12 Madagascar	89	3,114	10.4	163.2	2	83	0.8	7.7	3.7	35.3
13 Mali	238	1,847	71.4	95.7	0	13	0.2	1.7	1.4	9.9
14 Burundi	7	718	3.1	60.3	0	15	0.3	3.6	2.3	38.5
15 Zambia	623	4,354	35.7	227.5	29	56	3.7	6.7	6.4	13.5
16 Niger	32	1,259	5.0	60.4	1	60	0.4	5.1	4.0	33.5
17 Uganda	138	1,116	7.3	29.7	5	24	0.5	1.9	2.9	19.5
18 China	..	23,659	..	8.1	..	1,069	..	1.0	..	7.1
19 Somalia	77	2,288	24.4	236.9	0	4	0.3	0.9	2.1	8.3
20 Togo	40	1,042	16.0	90.6	1	29	1.0	5.5	3.1	14.2
21 India	7,838	37,325	14.7	15.1	187	1,247	0.9	1.3	22.2	18.9
22 Rwanda	2	544	0.9	26.1	0	7	0.1	1.0	1.2	11.3
23 Sierra Leone	59	513	14.3	54.6	3	1	3.1	0.5	10.8	..
24 Benin	41	929	15.1	56.5	0	15	0.6	2.0	2.4	15.9
25 Central African Rep.	24	520	13.5	49.2	1	9	1.7	2.1	5.1	12.1
26 Kenya	319	4,482	20.6	57.9	13	211	1.9	6.5	6.0	28.8
27 Sudan	307	7,876	15.2	97.3	13	18	1.7	0.6	10.7	6.8
28 Pakistan	3,064	13,150	30.6	38.0	77	381	1.9	3.4	23.5	25.9
29 Haiti	40	674	10.2	30.2	0	9	1.0	1.0	59.4	7.0
30 Lesotho	8	237	7.7	37.1	0	5	0.5	2.3	4.5	4.4
31 Nigeria	452	25,707	3.4	109.8	20	540	0.4	3.3	4.3	10.0
32 Ghana	488	2,207	22.5	44.7	12	56	1.2	3.5	5.5	19.2
33 Sri Lanka	317	4,109	16.1	62.9	12	120	2.1	5.2	10.9	19.2
34 Yemen, PDR	1	1,669	..	177.5	0	15	..	7.6	0.0	38.2
35 Mauritania	27	1,868	13.9	215.1	0	28	1.8	9.9	3.4	18.2
36 Indonesia	2,443	41,284	25.2	62.6	25	2,338	0.9	8.2	7.0	27.8
37 Liberia	158	1,152	39.2	108.4	6	6	4.3	1.0	8.1	2.5
38 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	106	4,257	..	..	3	69	..	..	12.1	59.3
40 Guinea	312	1,617	..	..	4	35	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	28,807 t	668,122 t	11.5 w	44.8 w	4,193 t	85,269 t	1.7 w	5.7 w	11.7 w	23.9 w
Lower-middle-income	16,847 t	378,385 t	13.5 w	57.5 w	2,392 t	36,189 t	1.9 w	5.5 w	12.6 w	21.7 w
43 Senegal	100	3,068	11.9	68.3	2	113	0.8	6.1	2.9	21.4
44 Bolivia	480	4,599	48.2	110.8	7	62	2.3	3.3	11.3	22.1
45 Zimbabwe	229	2,044	15.5	36.2	5	109	0.6	6.8	2.3	23.2
46 Philippines	625	22,321	8.8	65.0	26	1,365	1.4	6.2	7.5	23.2
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	2,155	..	46.6	..	45	..	3.1	..	24.8
48 Morocco	711	18,468	18.2	115.6	24	618	1.6	7.9	8.7	29.9
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,713	34,515	22.5	105.4	56	716	4.8	4.6	38.0	18.5
50 Papua New Guinea	36	1,471	5.8	51.4	1	77	0.2	6.1	1.1	13.0
51 Dominican Rep.	212	2,938	15.7	63.4	4	94	0.8	3.5	4.4	..
52 Côte d'Ivoire	255	8,450	18.7	89.5	12	422	2.9	7.5	7.1	19.6
53 Honduras	90	2,681	12.9	70.6	3	86	0.8	6.0	2.9	23.0
54 Nicaragua	147	6,150	19.5	207.8	7	12	3.0	1.2	10.5	..
55 Thailand	324	14,023	4.6	29.6	16	845	0.6	4.1	3.3	13.6
56 El Salvador	88	1,597	8.6	34.5	4	74	0.9	3.9	3.6	19.4
57 Congo, People's Rep.	124	3,679	46.5	195.0	3	45	3.4	10.3	11.5	18.6
58 Jamaica	160	3,511	11.9	138.9	9	226	1.1	17.3	2.8	26.6
59 Guatemala	106	2,345	5.7	34.1	6	145	1.4	4.2	7.4	24.9
60 Cameroon	131	2,785	11.8	22.9	4	133	0.8	2.8	3.2	15.9
61 Paraguay	112	2,218	19.2	48.8	4	94	1.8	4.9	11.7	21.3
62 Ecuador	193	9,026	11.8	92.9	7	271	1.4	5.1	8.6	20.7
63 Botswana	17	514	21.2	38.2	0	32	0.7	5.2	1.0	3.7
64 Tunisia	541	6,189	38.6	67.2	18	322	4.7	9.9	19.7	26.9
65 Turkey	1,844	30,490	14.7	46.6	42	1,835	1.4	7.0	21.9	31.7
66 Colombia	1,297	13,828	18.5	40.8	44	1,108	1.7	7.0	11.7	33.4
67 Chile	2,067	15,536	25.8	89.4	78	1,181	3.1	7.9	19.2	21.1

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

	External public debt outstanding and disbursed				Interest payments on external public debt (millions of dollars)		Debt service as a percentage of:			
	Millions of dollars		As a percentage of GNP		1970	1987	GNP		Exports of goods and services	
	1970	1987	1970	1987			1970	1987	1970	1987
68 Peru	856	12,485	12.0	28.0	43	198	2.0	1.0	11.6	12.5
69 Mauritius	32	545	14.3	31.4	2	30	1.4	4.3	3.2	6.1
70 Jordan	119	3,518	22.9	75.4	2	183	0.9	11.1	3.6	21.8
71 Costa Rica	134	3,629	13.8	88.8	7	121	2.9	4.5	10.0	12.1
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	233	3,648	10.8	15.3	6	112	1.7	1.5	11.3	16.5
73 Malaysia	390	19,065	9.5	65.4	22	1,217	1.7	10.2	3.8	14.3
74 Mexico	3,196	82,771	8.7	59.5	216	5,722	1.9	6.4	23.6	30.1
75 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Poland	..	35,569	..	55.7	..	960	..	3.0	..	14.7
77 Lebanon	64	236	4.2	..	1	13	0.2	..	..	..
Upper-middle-income	12,118 t	290,890 t	9.6 w	34.7 w	1,819 t	49,091 t	1.4 w	5.8 w	10.6 w	25.8 w
78 Brazil	3,421	91,653	8.2	29.1	135	4,714	0.9	2.4	12.5	26.7
79 Uruguay	269	3,048	11.3	42.2	16	270	2.7	5.6	21.7	24.4
80 Hungary	..	15,931	..	63.5	..	1,130	..	12.9	..	26.7
81 Panama	194	3,722	19.5	72.6	7	226	3.1	7.5	7.7	6.5
82 Argentina	1,880	47,451	8.6	61.7	121	3,387	2.1	5.1	21.6	45.3
83 Yugoslavia	1,199	14,446	8.8	23.9	73	1,122	1.8	3.5	10.0	13.3
84 Algeria	937	19,240	19.3	30.5	10	1,377	0.9	7.8	3.9	49.0
85 Korea, Rep.	1,816	24,541	20.3	20.7	71	1,844	3.0	10.4	19.5	21.9
86 Gabon	91	1,605	28.8	52.5	3	57	3.8	2.3	5.7	5.1
87 Portugal	485	14,922	7.8	42.8	29	1,189	1.5	13.9	6.8	37.8
88 Venezuela	728	25,245	5.7	52.3	40	1,660	0.6	5.9	2.9	22.6
89 Greece	905	17,437	8.9	37.3	41	1,142	1.0	7.4	9.4	33.9
90 Trinidad and Tobago	101	1,635	13.3	39.3	6	121	2.1	9.2	4.6	..
91 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Oman	..	2,474	..	33.9	..	177	..	8.4	..	..
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	..	5,425	..	..	..	503	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income	47,066 t	886,367 t	12.7 w	39.2 w	5,389 t	102,104 t	1.5 w	4.5 w	11.2 w	22.0 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,374 t	103,874 t	13.1 w	80.8 w	472 t	5,235 t	1.2 w	4.1 w	5.3 w	14.7 w
East Asia	5,654 t	147,605 t	15.0 w	24.9 w	566 t	27,904 t	1.5 w	4.7 w	7.9 w	17.2 w
South Asia	11,327 t	68,696 t	15.1 w	21.6 w	724 t	5,355 t	1.0 w	1.7 w	17.9 w	20.8 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa	8,832 t	227,861 t	13.5 w	47.9 w	1,197 t	32,355 t	1.8 w	6.6 w	12.3 w	26.7 w
Latin America & Caribbean	15,878 t	338,331 t	10.5 w	45.5 w	2,430 t	31,256 t	1.6 w	4.2 w	13.1 w	26.5 w
17 highly indebted	17,923 t	402,171 t	9.8 w	47.5 w	2,789 t	36,251 t	1.5 w	4.3 w	12.4 w	24.9 w
High-income economies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD members	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
†Other	2,470 t	19,484 t	31.3 w	34.5 w	59 t	3,004 t	0.7 w	5.3 w	1.5 w	5.8 w
97 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 †Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 †Israel	2,274	16,767	41.3	50.1	13	1,372	0.7	7.3	2.8	17.8
101 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 †Singapore	152	2,543	7.9	12.4	7	196	0.7	2.4	0.6	1.4
103 †Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 †Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 †United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reporting economies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil exporters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 25. 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	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987
Low-income economies	..	31,171 t	..	5.1 w	..	23 w	..	7 w	..	17.8 w
China and India	..	17,141 t	..	6.2 w	..	19 w	..	5 w	..	19.0 w
Other low-income	3,360 t	14,030 t	3.2 w	3.7 w	29 w	29 w	9 w	8 w	0.2 w	17.4 w
1 Ethiopia	21	561	4.4	4.4	32	24	7	6	0.0	5.8
2 Bhutan	..	13	..	1.0	..	40	..	10	..	0.0
3 Chad	10	116	5.7	1.3	8	34	1	8	0.0	0.1
4 Zaire	258	431	6.5	1.1	13	38	4	9	0.0	5.3
5 Bangladesh	0	1,009	0.0	1.1	0	42	0	10	0.0	0.0
6 Malawi	14	117	3.8	0.9	29	47	6	10	0.0	2.7
7 Nepal	17	163	2.8	0.9	27	45	6	10	0.0	0.8
8 Lao PDR	12	114	3.0	0.5	28	42	4	26	0.0	0.0
9 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tanzania	284	201	1.2	1.2	39	32	11	10	1.6	2.5
11 Burkina Faso	9	74	2.3	2.9	36	24	8	8	0.0	0.4
12 Madagascar	23	293	2.3	1.5	39	42	9	9	0.0	7.8
13 Mali	34	63	1.1	2.4	25	33	9	7	0.0	0.3
14 Burundi	1	30	2.9	2.2	5	35	2	9	0.0	0.0
15 Zambia	557	267	4.2	3.0	27	28	9	9	0.0	14.7
16 Niger	19	131	1.2	1.1	40	40	8	9	0.0	11.0
17 Uganda	12	248	3.8	2.5	28	29	7	7	0.0	0.0
18 China	..	9,210	..	6.6	..	15	..	4	..	28.2
19 Somalia	2	154	0.0	1.1	4	41	4	10	0.0	0.9
20 Togo	3	48	4.6	1.5	17	40	4	10	0.0	4.2
21 India	954	7,931	2.5	5.7	34	23	8	7	0.0	13.1
22 Rwanda	9	107	0.8	1.6	50	39	11	9	0.0	0.0
23 Sierra Leone	25	0	2.9	0.0	27	0	6	0	10.6	0.6
24 Benin	7	76	1.8	1.0	32	45	7	10	0.0	3.7
25 Central African Rep.	7	21	2.0	1.2	36	38	8	10	0.0	0.0
26 Kenya	50	286	2.6	1.4	37	37	8	10	0.1	4.0
27 Sudan	95	249	1.8	1.7	17	31	9	8	0.0	1.1
28 Pakistan	951	1,620	2.8	3.7	32	28	12	8	0.0	5.5
29 Haiti	5	182	4.8	1.4	10	37	1	9	0.0	1.3
30 Lesotho	0	42	5.0	3.1	25	29	2	7	0.0	1.2
31 Nigeria	65	78	6.0	7.2	14	18	4	5	2.7	49.5
32 Ghana	51	630	2.0	1.9	37	29	10	8	0.0	5.7
33 Sri Lanka	81	340	3.0	3.0	27	32	5	9	0.0	6.1
34 Yemen, PDR	63	209	0.0	2.7	21	25	11	8	0.0	0.0
35 Mauritania	7	124	6.0	1.0	11	45	3	10	0.0	6.7
36 Indonesia	520	5,262	2.6	6.1	35	20	9	7	0.0	26.2
37 Liberia	12	10	6.6	2.8	19	40	5	10	0.0	10.7
38 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	48	383	4.1	1.8	16	36	5	10	0.0	0.8
40 Guinea	68	164	2.9	2.4	13	40	5	9	0.0	10.6
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	8,139 t	53,599 t	6.2 w	7.2 w	16 w	13 w	4 w	5 w	2.8 w	53.1 w
Lower-middle-income	4,284 t	32,238 t	5.8 w	6.9 w	18 w	15 w	5 w	5 w	1.5 w	46.2 w
43 Senegal	7	443	3.8	3.3	23	32	7	8	0.0	4.1
44 Bolivia	24	301	1.9	6.7	48	26	4	6	0.0	29.1
45 Zimbabwe	..	410	..	7.6	..	12	..	4	0.0	26.6
46 Philippines	171	1,182	7.3	5.4	12	22	2	6	0.8	48.2
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	74	..	2.2	..	29	..	8	..	3.2
48 Morocco	187	1,425	4.6	7.8	20	19	3	5	0.0	31.1
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	704	589	5.3	5.6	21	31	8	7	0.0	2.0
50 Papua New Guinea	91	258	6.4	4.0	22	21	8	6	0.0	31.9
51 Dominican Rep.	20	172	2.4	7.3	28	19	5	4	0.0	25.8
52 Côte d'Ivoire	71	490	5.8	6.6	19	18	5	6	9.1	51.4
53 Honduras	23	265	4.1	5.5	30	23	7	6	0.0	18.2
54 Nicaragua	23	350	7.1	4.1	18	17	4	4	0.0	22.1
55 Thailand	106	846	6.8	5.3	19	20	4	7	0.0	31.9
56 El Salvador	12	221	4.7	5.1	23	26	6	7	0.0	5.7
57 Congo, People's Rep.	31	258	2.8	7.8	17	15	6	4	0.0	40.4
58 Jamaica	24	369	6.0	6.8	16	15	3	3	0.0	25.3
59 Guatemala	50	189	3.7	4.7	26	27	6	7	10.3	30.9
60 Cameroon	42	412	4.7	6.5	29	18	8	5	0.0	5.9
61 Paraguay	14	150	5.7	5.9	25	21	6	5	0.0	13.7
62 Ecuador	78	1,045	6.2	7.3	20	17	4	4	0.0	68.9
63 Botswana	38	34	0.6	5.2	39	38	10	8	0.0	12.8
64 Tunisia	144	667	3.5	7.3	27	15	6	5	0.0	16.8
65 Turkey	484	6,287	3.6	6.7	19	11	5	4	0.9	31.8
66 Colombia	363	700	6.0	8.4	21	11	5	3	0.0	40.9
67 Chile	361	1,011	6.8	7.9	12	14	4	4	0.0	79.1

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	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987	1970	1987
68 Peru	125	317	7.4	6.6	14	16	4	4	0.0	33.3
69 Mauritius	14	97	0.0	8.2	24	18	2	3	6.0	14.1
70 Jordan	35	568	3.8	7.0	15	11	5	3	0.0	22.9
71 Costa Rica	58	102	5.6	6.7	28	20	6	5	7.5	53.8
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	14	257	4.4	6.9	9	20	2	3	0.0	0.8
73 Malaysia	84	957	6.1	6.0	19	13	5	4	0.0	49.7
74 Mexico	858	11,069	7.9	7.7	12	14	3	5	5.7	79.1
75 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Poland	..	558	..	6.5	..	6	..	3	..	64.5
77 Lebanon	7	37	2.9	7.6	21	26	1	3	0.0	11.9
Upper-middle-income	3,867 t	21,371 t	6.7 w	7.6 w	14 w	10 w	4 w	4 w	4.5 w	61.8 w
78 Brazil	1,439	2,107	6.8	8.3	14	14	3	4	11.8	67.5
79 Uruguay	71	354	7.9	8.4	12	14	3	4	0.7	68.1
80 Hungary ^a	..	2,744	..	7.2	..	9	..	6	..	63.3
81 Panama	111	189	6.1	7.2	15	15	4	4	0.0	59.1
82 Argentina	494	3,322	7.3	8.2	12	12	3	5	0.0	84.1
83 Yugoslavia	199	214	7.1	8.4	17	14	6	3	3.3	52.9
84 Algeria	306	4,535	6.4	7.4	10	6	2	2	2.8	33.0
85 Korea, Rep.	691	1,295	5.8	7.0	19	17	6	4	1.2	30.5
86 Gabon	33	90	5.1	6.7	11	13	2	4	0.0	20.6
87 Portugal	59	2,188	4.3	7.3	17	10	4	5	0.0	42.8
88 Venezuela	198	260	7.8	8.3	8	17	2	3	2.6	89.1
89 Greece	246	2,881	7.2	7.1	9	8	4	5	3.5	56.1
90 Trinidad and Tobago	3	106	7.5	6.8	10	7	1	4	0.0	34.4
91 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Oman	..	389	..	8.1	..	10	..	4	..	34.8
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	..	375	..	8.1	..	16	..	5	..	27.0
Low- and middle-income	12,453 t	84,770 t	5.1 w	6.4 w	21 w	17 w	6 w	5 w	1.7 w	44.4 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,879 t	7,006 t	3.7 w	3.4 w	26 w	29 w	8 w	7 w	0.9 w	21.7 w
East Asia	1,677 t	19,155 t	5.0 w	6.3 w	23 w	17 w	6 w	5 w	0.5 w	34.0 w
South Asia	2,052 t	11,467 t	2.7 w	4.7 w	32 w	27 w	10 w	7 w	0.0 w	8.6 w
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa	2,461 t	24,232 t	5.1 w	7.1 w	18 w	11 w	5 w	4 w	1.3 w	36.8 w
Latin America & Caribbean	4,383 t	22,910 t	6.9 w	7.6 w	14 w	15 w	4 w	5 w	4.0 w	68.3 w
17 highly indebted	4,784 t	24,346 t	6.9 w	7.7 w	14 w	15 w	4 w	5 w	3.9 w	66.0 w
High-income economies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD members	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
†Other	507 t	1,201 t	9.6 w	7.0 w	14 w	9 w	5 w	4 w	0.2 w	8.1 w
96 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98 †Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 †Israel	438	853	10.0	7.7	13	10	5	3	0.0	6.1
100 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 †Singapore	69	328	6.9	5.2	18	7	4	5	0.0	16.2
102 †Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 †Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total reporting economies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil exporters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nonreporting nonmembers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Includes debt in convertible currencies only.

Table 26. 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 1990
	1965-80	1980-87	1987-2000	1987	2000 ^a	2025 ^a			
Low-income economies	2.3 w	2.0 w	1.9 w	2,824 t	3,625 t	5,161 t			
China and India	2.2 w	1.6 w	1.5 w	1,866 t	2,279 t	2,893 t			
Other low-income	2.6 w	2.8 w	2.6 w	958 t	1,346 t	2,268 t			
1 Ethiopia	2.7	2.4	3.1	44	66	122	220	2040	1.9
2 Bhutan	1.6	2.0	2.4	1	2	3	5	2035	1.7
3 Chad	2.0	2.3	2.6	5	7	13	26	2045	1.8
4 Zaire	2.8	3.1	3.1	33	49	97	200	2045	1.9
5 Bangladesh	2.8	2.8	2.4	106	144	217	324	2025	1.9
6 Malawi	2.9	3.8	3.5	8	12	29	96	2060	1.9
7 Nepal	2.4	2.7	2.5	18	24	37	57	2030	1.8
8 Lao PDR	1.9	2.4	2.6	4	5	8	14	2030	1.8
9 Mozambique	2.5	2.7	3.2	15	22	42	87	2045	1.9
10 Tanzania	3.3	3.5	3.4	24	37	75	155	2045	2.0
11 Burkina Faso	2.1	2.6	2.9	8	12	23	48	2045	1.8
12 Madagascar	2.5	3.3	3.0	11	16	28	49	2035	1.9
13 Mali	2.1	2.4	3.0	8	11	24	59	2050	1.8
14 Burundi	1.9	2.8	3.2	5	7	14	29	2045	1.9
15 Zambia	3.0	3.6	3.5	7	11	23	50	2045	2.0
16 Niger	2.7	3.0	3.2	7	10	22	69	2060	1.9
17 Uganda	2.9	3.1	3.3	16	24	46	97	2045	2.0
18 China	2.2	1.2	1.3	1,069	1,269	1,528	1,681	2000	1.5
19 Somalia	2.7	2.9	3.0	6	8	16	37	2050	1.9
20 Togo	3.0	3.4	3.1	3	5	9	15	2035	2.0
21 India	2.3	2.1	1.8	798	1,010	1,365	1,766	2015	1.7
22 Rwanda	3.3	3.3	3.8	6	10	23	63	2055	1.9
23 Sierra Leone	2.0	2.4	2.6	4	5	10	24	2050	1.8
24 Benin	2.7	3.2	2.9	4	6	11	19	2035	2.0
25 Central African Rep.	1.8	2.5	2.6	3	4	6	11	2035	1.8
26 Kenya	3.6	4.1	3.9	22	37	83	196	2050	2.1
27 Sudan	2.8	3.1	2.7	23	33	56	98	2035	1.8
28 Pakistan	3.1	3.1	3.3	102	156	286	513	2040	1.9
29 Haiti	2.0	1.8	1.9	6	8	11	16	2025	1.7
30 Lesotho	2.3	2.7	2.6	2	2	4	6	2030	1.8
31 Nigeria	2.5	3.4	3.0	107	157	286	500	2035	1.9
32 Ghana	2.2	3.4	3.0	14	20	35	60	2035	1.9
33 Sri Lanka	1.8	1.5	1.1	16	19	23	26	1995	1.5
34 Yemen, PDR	2.1	2.9	3.0	2	3	6	11	2035	1.9
35 Mauritania	2.3	2.7	2.7	2	3	5	12	2050	1.8
36 Indonesia	2.4	2.1	1.7	171	214	279	345	2005	1.7
37 Liberia	3.0	3.3	3.0	2	3	6	11	2035	1.9
38 Afghanistan	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	2.3	2.2	2.2	39	52	72	97	2015	1.8
40 Guinea	1.9	2.4	2.4	6	9	16	34	2045	1.8
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	2.6	2.4	65	88	127	168	2015	1.8
Middle-income economies	2.4 w	2.2 w	1.9 w	1,038 t	1,329 t	1,862 t			
Lower-middle-income	2.5 w	2.3 w	2.1 w	610 t	795 t	1,145 t			
43 Senegal	2.5	2.9	3.1	7	10	20	42	2045	1.9
44 Bolivia	2.5	2.7	2.7	7	10	16	25	2030	1.8
45 Zimbabwe	3.1	3.7	3.0	9	13	22	32	2025	2.0
46 Philippines	2.9	2.5	1.9	58	74	101	127	2010	1.8
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	2.8	2.6	3.1	8	13	23	44	2040	1.9
48 Morocco	2.5	2.7	2.4	23	32	47	64	2020	1.8
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.2	2.7	2.3	50	67	99	137	2020	1.8
50 Papua New Guinea	2.3	2.7	2.5	4	5	8	12	2025	1.8
51 Dominican Rep.	2.7	2.4	1.8	7	9	11	14	2010	1.7
52 Côte d'Ivoire	4.2	4.2	3.6	11	18	36	83	2050	1.9
53 Honduras	3.2	3.6	2.9	5	7	11	17	2025	1.9
54 Nicaragua	3.1	3.4	3.0	4	5	9	13	2025	1.9
55 Thailand	2.9	2.0	1.5	54	65	82	98	2000	1.7
56 El Salvador	2.7	1.2	2.1	5	6	10	15	2025	1.7
57 Congo, People's Rep.	2.7	3.3	3.6	2	3	7	17	2050	1.9
58 Jamaica	1.5	1.4	0.8	2	3	3	4	2000	1.4
59 Guatemala	2.8	2.9	2.8	8	12	20	32	2030	1.8
60 Cameroon	2.7	3.2	3.2	11	16	33	67	2045	1.9
61 Paraguay	2.8	3.2	2.7	4	6	9	12	2025	1.8
62 Ecuador	3.1	2.9	2.2	10	13	19	24	2015	1.8
63 Botswana	3.5	3.4	2.3	1	2	2	3	2010	2.0
64 Tunisia	2.1	2.6	2.1	8	10	14	17	2010	1.8
65 Turkey	2.5	2.3	1.9	53	67	90	111	2010	1.7
66 Colombia	2.2	1.9	1.7	29	36	48	57	2005	1.7
67 Chile	1.7	1.7	1.4	13	15	19	21	2000	1.5

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 1990
	1965-80	1980-87	1987-2000	1987	2000 ^a	2025 ^a			
68 Peru	2.8	2.3	2.1	20	26	36	46	2010	1.8
69 Mauritius	1.6	1.0	1.1	1	1	1	2	1985	1.6
70 Jordan	2.6	3.9	2.8	4	5	9	15	2035	1.9
71 Costa Rica	2.7	2.3	2.0	3	3	4	5	2005	1.7
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	3.4	3.6	3.7	11	18	37	69	2040	2.0
73 Malaysia	2.5	2.7	2.2	17	22	30	37	2010	1.7
74 Mexico	3.1	2.2	1.9	82	105	141	170	2005	1.8
75 South Africa	2.4	2.3	2.3	33	45	66	90	2020	1.8
76 Poland	0.8	0.8	0.5	38	40	44	47	1990	1.2
77 Lebanon	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper-middle-income	2.1 w	1.9 w	1.7 w	432 t	539 t	726 t			
78 Brazil	2.4	2.2	1.8	141	178	234	280	2005	1.7
79 Uruguay	0.4	0.5	0.7	3	3	4	4	2000	1.3
80 Hungary	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	11	10	10	10	2030	1.1
81 Panama	2.6	2.2	1.5	2	3	4	4	2000	1.6
82 Argentina	1.6	1.4	1.1	31	36	43	49	2005	1.4
83 Yugoslavia	0.9	0.7	0.6	23	25	27	28	2030	1.2
84 Algeria	3.1	3.1	3.1	23	34	56	84	2025	1.9
85 Korea, Rep.	2.0	1.4	1.0	42	48	56	57	2030	1.5
86 Gabon	3.6	4.3	2.6	1	1	3	6	2045	1.7
87 Portugal	0.6	0.4	0.1	10	10	10	9	2030	1.2
88 Venezuela	3.5	2.8	2.2	18	24	34	42	2010	1.8
89 Greece	0.7	0.5	0.2	10	10	10	9	2030	1.1
90 Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	1.6	1.2	1	1	2	2	2000	1.5
91 Libya	4.3	4.3	3.5	4	6	13	24	2040	1.9
92 Oman	3.6	4.6	3.6	1	2	4	8	2045	1.8
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.2	3.0	3.0	47	69	113	171	2025	1.9
94 Iraq	3.4	3.6	3.4	17	26	49	83	2035	1.9
95 Romania	1.1	0.4	0.5	23	24	26	29	1985	1.2
Low- and middle-income	2.3 w	2.0 w	1.9 w	3,862 t	4,954 t	7,023 t			
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.7 w	3.2 w	3.1 w	443 t	659 t	1,259 t			
East Asia	2.3 w	1.5 w	1.5 w	1,513 t	1,825 t	2,261 t			
South Asia	2.4 w	2.3 w	2.0 w	1,081 t	1,408 t	2,004 t			
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa	2.0 w	2.1 w	2.0 w	390 t	505 t	743 t			
Latin America & Caribbean	2.5 w	2.2 w	1.8 w	404 t	512 t	689 t			
17 highly indebted	2.5 w	2.4 w	2.1 w	582 t	759 t	1,097 t			
High-income economies	0.9 w	0.7 w	0.5 w	777 t	830 t	883 t			
OECD members	0.8 w	0.6 w	0.4 w	747 t	787 t	814 t			
†Other	3.6 w	3.0 w	2.5 w	31 t	42 t	69 t			
96 Spain	1.0	0.5	0.3	39	40	41	37	2030	1.2
97 Ireland	1.2	0.6	0.5	4	4	4	5	1990	1.3
98 †Saudi Arabia	4.7	4.3	3.8	13	20	42	85	2045	1.8
99 †Israel	2.8	1.7	1.4	4	5	7	7	2005	1.5
100 New Zealand	1.3	1.0	0.6	3	4	4	4	2030	1.3
101 †Singapore	1.6	1.1	0.8	3	3	3	3	2030	1.3
102 †Hong Kong	2.0	1.6	1.0	6	6	7	7	2030	1.3
103 Italy	0.6	0.2	-0.1	57	57	53	42	2030	1.1
104 United Kingdom	0.2	0.1	0.1	57	57	57	54	2030	1.1
105 Australia	1.8	1.4	1.4	16	20	23	23	2030	1.4
106 Belgium	0.3	0.0	0.0	10	10	10	8	2030	1.1
107 Netherlands	0.9	0.5	0.3	15	15	15	13	2030	1.1
108 Austria	0.3	0.0	-0.1	8	7	7	6	2030	1.1
109 France	0.7	0.5	0.4	56	59	61	58	2030	1.1
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	61	59	53	43	2030	1.0
111 Finland	0.3	0.5	0.2	5	5	5	4	2030	1.1
112 †Kuwait	7.1	4.5	3.1	2	3	4	6	2020	1.8
113 Denmark	0.5	0.0	-0.1	5	5	5	4	2030	1.0
114 Canada	1.3	1.0	0.8	26	29	31	29	2030	1.3
115 Sweden	0.5	0.1	0.0	8	8	8	8	2030	1.0
116 Japan	1.2	0.6	0.4	122	128	125	113	2030	1.1
117 †United Arab Emirates	15.3	5.2	2.4	1	2	3	3	2020	1.3
118 Norway	0.6	0.3	0.3	4	4	4	4	2030	1.1
119 United States	1.0	1.0	0.8	244	269	300	295	2030	1.3
120 Switzerland	0.5	0.3	-0.1	7	6	6	5	2030	1.0
Total reporting economies	2.1 w	1.8 w	1.7 w	4,640 t	5,783 t	7,906 t			
Oil exporters	2.7 w	2.7 w	2.4 w	578 t	790 t	1,228 t			
Nonreporting nonmembers	1.0 w	1.0 w	..	371 t	410 t	474 t			

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

Table 27. 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	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	2000	1970	1985
Low-income economies	42 w	31 w	16 w	10 w	46 w	50 w	6.3 w	4.0 w	3.3 w		
China and India	41 w	26 w	14 w	9 w	46 w	52 w	6.3 w	3.2 w	2.5 w		
Other low-income	46 w	41 w	21 w	13 w	46 w	46 w	6.4 w	5.6 w	4.7 w		
1 Ethiopia	43	48	20	18	46	46	5.8	6.5	5.7	..	2
2 Bhutan	42	39	23	17	48	48	6.0	5.5	5.3	..	..
3 Chad	45	44	28	20	47	46	6.0	5.9	6.0	..	..
4 Zaire	47	45	21	14	46	45	6.0	6.1	5.8	..	1
5 Bangladesh	47	41	21	15	44	46	6.8	5.5	4.3	..	25
6 Malawi	56	53	26	20	46	44	7.8	7.6	7.6	..	..
7 Nepal	46	41	24	15	50	46	6.0	5.9	4.6	..	15
8 Lao PDR	45	42	23	16	47	47	6.2	5.7	5.0	..	..
9 Mozambique	49	45	27	17	47	46	6.8	6.3	6.1	..	..
10 Tanzania	49	50	22	14	45	43	6.6	7.0	6.0	..	..
11 Burkina Faso	48	47	26	18	47	46	6.4	6.5	6.2	..	..
12 Madagascar	47	46	22	14	47	44	6.6	6.4	5.1	..	..
13 Mali	50	51	27	20	46	45	6.5	7.0	6.9	..	6
14 Burundi	47	49	24	18	48	46	6.4	6.8	6.0	..	9
15 Zambia	49	50	20	13	45	44	6.6	6.8	6.0	..	..
16 Niger	48	51	29	20	43	44	6.8	7.0	7.2	..	..
17 Uganda	49	50	19	17	44	43	6.9	6.9	6.1	..	1
18 China	38	21	10	7	44	55	6.4	2.4	2.1	..	77
19 Somalia	50	49	26	19	45	44	6.7	6.8	6.5	..	2
20 Togo	50	49	23	14	46	44	6.5	6.5	5.2	..	..
21 India	45	32	21	11	47	48	6.2	4.3	3.1	12	35
22 Rwanda	52	52	17	18	45	43	7.5	8.0	7.2	..	1
23 Sierra Leone	48	48	32	23	47	46	6.4	6.5	6.5	..	4
24 Benin	49	48	25	16	44	44	6.8	6.5	5.2	..	6
25 Central African Rep.	34	43	24	16	47	46	4.5	5.8	5.2	..	..
26 Kenya	52	52	20	11	40	40	8.0	7.7	6.5	1	17
27 Sudan	47	44	24	16	46	45	6.7	6.4	5.4	..	..
28 Pakistan	48	47	21	12	43	46	7.0	6.7	5.4	..	11
29 Haiti	43	34	20	13	47	49	6.2	4.7	3.8	..	5
30 Lesotho	42	41	18	13	47	45	5.8	5.8	4.5	..	..
31 Nigeria	51	47	23	15	45	43	6.9	6.5	5.4	..	5
32 Ghana	47	46	17	13	45	44	6.9	6.4	5.1	..	..
33 Sri Lanka	33	23	8	6	47	53	4.9	2.7	2.1	..	62
34 Yemen, PDR	50	48	27	16	45	46	7.0	6.7	5.4	..	..
35 Mauritania	47	48	27	19	47	45	6.5	6.5	6.5	..	1
36 Indonesia	43	29	20	9	47	50	5.5	3.5	2.5	..	48
37 Liberia	46	45	21	13	46	44	6.3	6.5	5.2	..	7
38 Afghanistan	53	..	29	..	49	..	7.1	..	..	2	..
39 Burma	40	32	18	10	46	49	5.8	4.3	3.3	..	..
40 Guinea	46	47	30	23	47	46	5.9	6.2	6.2	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	44	..	20	..	47	..	6.3	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	34	..	8	..	47	..	4.4	3.1	..	58
Middle-income economies	38 w	30 w	13 w	8 w	45 w	49 w	5.5 w	3.9 w	3.1 w		
Lower-middle-income	41 w	32 w	14 w	8 w	44 w	49 w	6.2 w	4.1 w	3.2 w		
43 Senegal	47	46	23	18	46	44	6.4	6.5	6.2	..	12
44 Bolivia	46	43	21	14	46	46	6.6	6.1	4.8	..	26
45 Zimbabwe	55	44	17	11	42	45	8.0	5.9	4.3	..	40
46 Philippines	42	30	12	8	44	49	6.8	3.9	2.7	2	44
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	49	48	27	16	46	44	7.0	7.0	5.7	..	..
48 Morocco	49	35	18	10	45	48	7.1	4.8	3.4	1	36
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	44	36	19	10	43	47	6.8	4.8	3.6	..	32
50 Papua New Guinea	43	39	20	12	47	47	6.3	5.7	4.4	..	..
51 Dominican Rep.	47	31	14	7	43	50	7.0	3.8	2.7	..	50
52 Côte d'Ivoire	52	51	22	15	44	44	7.4	7.4	6.4	..	..
53 Honduras	51	40	17	8	44	45	7.4	5.6	4.2	..	35
54 Nicaragua	49	41	16	8	43	45	7.2	5.5	4.2	..	..
55 Thailand	41	25	10	7	44	53	6.3	2.8	2.2	15	65
56 El Salvador	47	36	14	8	44	45	6.7	4.9	3.8	..	48
57 Congo, People's Rep.	42	47	18	11	47	43	5.7	6.5	6.3	..	..
58 Jamaica	38	26	9	6	42	50	5.4	2.9	2.1	..	52
59 Guatemala	47	41	17	9	44	44	6.7	5.8	4.5	..	23
60 Cameroon	40	45	20	13	46	42	5.2	6.5	5.8	..	..
61 Paraguay	41	35	8	6	41	49	6.6	4.6	3.7	..	49
62 Ecuador	45	33	14	7	43	48	6.8	4.3	3.0	..	44
63 Botswana	53	35	19	10	45	45	6.9	5.0	3.1	..	29
64 Tunisia	44	30	17	7	43	49	7.0	4.1	2.8	10	41
65 Turkey	41	30	15	9	44	50	5.9	3.8	2.8	..	50
66 Colombia	45	26	14	7	43	52	6.3	3.2	2.4	..	63
67 Chile	34	24	11	6	45	53	4.9	2.7	2.1	..	..

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	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	2000	1970	1985
68 Peru	45	31	17	9	44	49	6.7	4.1	2.9	..	46
69 Mauritius	36	20	8	7	45	54	5.0	2.1	2.1	..	78
70 Jordan	53	43	21	7	45	44	8.0	6.5	5.2	..	26
71 Costa Rica	45	28	8	4	42	52	6.4	3.3	2.4	..	66
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	48	45	16	7	41	43	7.6	6.8	5.5	..	..
73 Malaysia	41	31	12	6	43	51	6.3	3.8	2.8	7	51
74 Mexico	45	29	11	6	43	50	6.7	3.6	2.5	..	53
75 South Africa	40	35	16	10	46	47	6.1	4.5	3.5	..	..
76 Poland	17	16	7	10	47	48	2.5	2.2	2.1	..	..
77 Lebanon	41	..	13	..	42	..	6.2	..	..	55	..
Upper-middle-income	33 w	27 w	11 w	8 w	46 w	50 w	4.7 w	3.5 w	2.8 w		
78 Brazil	39	28	11	8	45	51	5.7	3.5	2.5	..	65
79 Uruguay	21	19	10	11	49	46	2.9	2.6	2.1	..	..
80 Hungary	13	12	11	14	48	47	1.8	1.8	1.8	..	73
81 Panama	40	27	9	5	44	51	5.8	3.1	2.2	..	61
82 Argentina	23	21	9	9	50	47	3.1	3.0	2.3	..	..
83 Yugoslavia	21	15	9	9	50	50	2.7	2.0	2.0	59	..
84 Algeria	50	39	18	9	44	45	7.4	5.9	4.4	..	..
85 Korea, Rep.	36	20	11	6	46	55	4.9	2.1	1.9	32	70
86 Gabon	31	42	22	16	49	47	4.1	5.5	6.0	..	..
87 Portugal	23	12	10	10	48	48	3.1	1.5	1.6	..	..
88 Venezuela	42	31	8	5	44	50	6.2	3.8	2.7	..	..
89 Greece	18	12	8	10	51	47	2.3	1.7	1.7	..	..
90 Trinidad and Tobago	34	26	8	7	46	53	4.4	2.8	2.1	..	54
91 Libya	49	44	18	9	45	44	7.3	6.9	5.6	..	..
92 Oman	50	46	24	12	46	44	7.2	7.2	5.9	..	..
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	46	41	18	9	42	47	7.1	5.6	4.4	..	..
94 Iraq	49	43	18	8	45	44	7.2	6.4	5.1	..	..
95 Romania	15	15	9	11	50	48	1.9	2.1	2.1	..	..
Low- and middle-income	41 w	30 w	15 w	10 w	46 w	50 w	6.1 w	4.0 w	3.3 w		
Sub-Saharan Africa	48 w	47 w	22 w	16 w	45 w	44 w	6.6 w	6.6 w	5.8 w		
East Asia	39 w	23 w	11 w	7 w	45 w	54 w	6.2 w	2.7 w	2.3 w		
South Asia	45 w	34 w	20 w	12 w	47 w	48 w	6.3 w	4.6 w	3.5 w		
Europe, M.East, & N.Africa	35 w	31 w	15 w	10 w	46 w	47 w	5.1 w	4.3 w	3.7 w		
Latin America & Caribbean	40 w	29 w	12 w	7 w	45 w	50 w	5.8 w	3.6 w	2.7 w		
17 highly indebted	41 w	32 w	14 w	9 w	45 w	49 w	5.9 w	4.2 w	3.2 w		
High-income economies	19 w	14 w	10 w	9 w	47 w	50 w	2.8 w	1.8 w	1.9 w		
OECD members	19 w	13 w	10 w	9 w	47 w	50 w	2.7 w	1.7 w	1.7 w		
†Other	36 w	30 w	11 w	7 w	45 w	48 w	5.5 w	4.6 w	4.1 w		
96 Spain	21	12	8	9	49	48	2.9	1.6	1.6	..	..
97 Ireland	22	17	12	9	42	48	4.0	2.3	2.1	..	..
98 †Saudi Arabia	48	42	20	8	44	42	7.3	7.2	5.9	..	..
99 †Israel	26	22	6	7	46	48	3.8	2.9	2.3	..	..
100 New Zealand	23	16	9	9	45	52	3.7	1.9	1.9	..	..
101 †Singapore	31	17	6	6	45	60	4.7	1.7	1.7	45	74
102 †Hong Kong	28	16	6	6	45	55	4.7	1.8	1.8	50	72
103 Italy	19	10	10	10	48	49	2.7	1.3	1.4	..	..
104 United Kingdom	18	13	12	12	45	48	2.9	1.8	1.8	..	..
105 Australia	20	15	9	8	47	52	3.0	1.9	1.9	67	..
106 Belgium	17	12	12	12	44	48	2.6	1.6	1.6	..	81
107 Netherlands	20	13	8	9	47	52	3.0	1.6	1.6	..	72
108 Austria	18	11	13	12	43	48	2.7	1.5	1.5	..	71
109 France	18	14	11	10	43	48	2.8	1.8	1.8	..	..
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	18	10	12	12	45	49	2.5	1.4	1.4	..	78
111 Finland	17	12	10	10	48	50	2.4	1.6	1.6	..	77
112 †Kuwait	47	33	8	3	46	49	7.4	4.8	3.7	..	..
113 Denmark	18	11	10	12	47	50	2.6	1.5	1.6	67	..
114 Canada	21	15	8	8	47	53	3.1	1.7	1.7	..	73
115 Sweden	16	12	10	13	47	47	2.4	1.9	1.9	..	78
116 Japan	19	11	7	7	56	50	2.0	1.7	1.7	..	64
117 †United Arab Emirates	41	23	15	4	47	47	6.8	4.8	3.7	..	..
118 Norway	18	13	10	11	45	48	2.9	1.8	1.8	..	..
119 United States	19	16	9	9	45	51	2.9	1.9	1.9	65	68
120 Switzerland	19	12	10	10	48	50	2.6	1.6	1.6	..	70
Total reporting economies	36 w	28 w	14 w	10 w	46 w	50 w	5.4 w	3.6 w	3.1 w		
Oil exporters	45 w	36 w	18 w	10 w	45 w	47 w	6.4 w	4.8 w	3.8 w		
Nonreporting nonmembers	20 w	20 w	8 w	10 w	47 w	47 w	2.7 w	2.5 w	2.3 w		

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

Table 28. Health and nutrition

	Population per:				Daily calorie supply per capita		Babies with low birth weights (percent) 1985
	Physician		Nursing person		1965	1986	
	1965	1984	1965	1984			
Low-income economies	9,790 w	5,410 w	6,010 w	2,150 w	1,993 w	2,384 w	
China and India	2,930 w	1,640 w	4,420 w	1,700 w	2,001 w	2,463 w	
Other low-income	28,190 w	13,550 w	10,170 w	3,130 w	1,976 w	2,227 w	
1 Ethiopia	70,190	77,360	5,970	5,290	1,824	1,749	..
2 Bhutan	..	23,310	..	2,990	..	..	..
3 Chad	72,480	38,360	13,610	3,390	2,399	1,717	11
4 Zaire	35,130	..	..	..	2,187	2,163	..
5 Bangladesh	8,100	6,730	..	8,980	1,972	1,927	31
6 Malawi	47,320	11,560	..	3,130	2,244	2,310	10
7 Nepal	46,180	32,710	87,650	4,680	1,901	2,052	..
8 Lao PDR	24,320	1,360	4,880	530	1,956	2,391	39
9 Mozambique	18,000	37,950	5,370	5,760	1,979	1,595	15
10 Tanzania	21,700	..	2,100	..	1,832	2,192	14
11 Burkina Faso	73,960	57,180	4,150	1,680	2,009	2,139	18
12 Madagascar	10,620	10,000	3,650	..	2,462	2,440	10
13 Mali	51,510	25,390	3,360	1,350	1,859	2,074	17
14 Burundi	55,910	21,120	7,320	3,040	2,391	2,343	14
15 Zambia	11,380	7,100	5,820	740	..	..	14
16 Niger	65,540	38,770	6,210	450	1,994	2,432	20
17 Uganda	11,110	21,900	3,130	2,060	2,360	2,344	10
18 China	1,600	1,000	3,000	1,700	1,926	2,630	6
19 Somalia	36,840	16,090	3,950	1,530	2,167	2,138	..
20 Togo	23,240	8,720	4,990	1,240	2,378	2,207	20
21 India	4,880	2,520	6,500	1,700	2,111	2,238	30
22 Rwanda	72,480	34,680	7,450	3,650	1,665	1,830	17
23 Sierra Leone	16,840	13,630	4,470	1,090	1,837	1,855	14
24 Benin	32,390	15,940	2,540	1,750	2,009	2,184	10
25 Central African Rep.	34,020	23,070	3,000	2,170	2,135	1,949	15
26 Kenya	13,280	10,100	1,930	950	2,289	2,060	13
27 Sudan	23,500	10,110	3,360	1,250	1,938	2,208	15
28 Pakistan	..	2,900	9,910	4,900	1,761	2,315	25
29 Haiti	14,000	7,180	12,890	2,290	2,000	1,902	17
30 Lesotho	20,060	18,610	4,700	..	2,065	2,303	10
31 Nigeria	29,530	7,980	6,160	1,020	2,185	2,146	25
32 Ghana	13,740	14,890	3,730	640	1,950	1,759	17
33 Sri Lanka	5,820	5,520	3,220	1,290	2,153	2,401	28
34 Yemen, PDR	12,870	4,340	1,850	1,060	1,982	2,299	13
35 Mauritania	36,470	12,110	..	1,200	2,064	2,322	10
36 Indonesia	31,700	9,460	9,490	1,260	1,800	2,579	14
37 Liberia	12,360	9,240	2,290	1,360	2,154	2,381	..
38 Afghanistan	15,770	..	24,430	..	2,294	..	..
39 Burma	11,860	3,740	11,370	900	1,917	2,609	16
40 Guinea	54,430	57,390	4,750	6,380	1,923	1,777	18
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	22,410	..	3,670	..	2,276	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	1,000	..	620	..	2,297	18
Middle-income economies	4,030 w	2,390 w	2,170 w	980 w	2,463 w	2,855 w	
Lower-middle-income	5,370 w	3,330 w	1,810 w	1,070 w	2,394 w	2,777 w	
43 Senegal	21,130	13,450	2,640	2,090	2,479	2,350	10
44 Bolivia	3,300	1,540	3,990	2,480	1,869	2,143	15
45 Zimbabwe	8,010	6,700	990	1,000	2,105	2,132	15
46 Philippines	..	6,700	1,130	2,740	1,924	2,372	18
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	58,240	6,270	..	2,680	2,008	2,318	9
48 Morocco	12,120	15,610	2,290	920	2,167	2,915	9
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,300	790	2,030	800	2,400	3,342	7
50 Papua New Guinea	12,640	6,160	620	890	1,905	2,205	25
51 Dominican Rep.	1,700	1,760	1,640	1,210	1,872	2,477	16
52 Côte d'Ivoire	20,640	..	2,000	..	2,360	2,562	14
53 Honduras	5,370	1,510	1,530	670	1,963	2,068	20
54 Nicaragua	2,560	1,500	1,390	530	2,398	2,495	15
55 Thailand	7,160	6,290	4,970	710	2,101	2,331	12
56 El Salvador	..	2,830	1,300	930	1,859	2,160	15
57 Congo, People's Rep.	14,210	8,140	950	570	2,259	2,619	12
58 Jamaica	1,990	2,060	340	490	2,231	2,590	8
59 Guatemala	3,690	2,180	8,250	850	2,027	2,307	10
60 Cameroon	26,720	..	5,830	..	2,079	2,028	13
61 Paraguay	1,850	1,460	1,550	1,000	2,627	2,853	6
62 Ecuador	3,000	830	2,320	620	1,940	2,058	10
63 Botswana	27,460	6,910	17,720	700	2,019	2,201	8
64 Tunisia	8,000	2,150	..	370	2,202	2,994	7
65 Turkey	2,900	1,380	..	1,030	2,659	3,229	7
66 Colombia	2,500	1,190	890	630	2,174	2,543	15
67 Chile	2,120	1,230	600	370	2,592	2,579	7

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) 1985
	Physician		Nursing person		1965	1986	
	1965	1984	1965	1984			
68 Peru	1,650	1,040	900	..	2,325	2,246	9
69 Mauritius	3,930	1,900	2,030	580	2,272	2,748	9
70 Jordan	4,710	1,140	1,810	1,300	2,314	2,991	7
71 Costa Rica	2,010	960	630	450	2,366	2,803	9
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	5,400	1,260	..	1,440	2,195	3,260	9
73 Malaysia	6,200	1,930	1,320	1,010	2,247	2,730	9
74 Mexico	2,080	1,240	980	880	2,644	3,132	15
75 South Africa	2,050	..	490	..	2,623	2,924	12
76 Poland	800	490	410	190	3,229	3,336	8
77 Lebanon	1,010	..	2,030	..	2,489	..	..
Upper-middle-income	2,430 w	1,170 w	2,590 w	870 w	2,556 w	2,970 w	
78 Brazil	2,500	1,080	3,100	1,210	2,402	2,656	8
79 Uruguay	880	510	590	..	2,812	2,648	8
80 Hungary	630	310	240	170	3,171	3,569	10
81 Panama	2,130	980	1,600	390	2,255	2,446	8
82 Argentina	600	370	610	980	3,210	3,210	6
83 Yugoslavia	1,200	550	850	260	3,289	3,563	7
84 Algeria	8,590	2,330	11,770	330	1,681	2,715	9
85 Korea, Rep.	2,680	1,170	2,970	590	2,256	2,907	9
86 Gabon	..	2,790	760	270	1,881	2,521	16
87 Portugal	1,240	410	1,160	..	2,517	3,151	8
88 Venezuela	1,210	700	560	..	2,321	2,494	9
89 Greece	710	350	600	450	3,049	3,688	6
90 Trinidad and Tobago	3,810	960	560	260	2,497	3,082	..
91 Libya	3,860	690	850	350	1,925	3,601	5
92 Oman	23,790	1,700	6,420	770	..	..	14
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,800	2,690	4,170	1,050	2,204	3,313	9
94 Iraq	5,000	1,740	2,910	1,660	2,150	2,932	9
95 Romania	760	570	400	280	2,978	3,373	6
Low- and middle-income	8,300 w	4,630 w	5,030 w	1,860 w	2,116 w	2,509 w	
Sub-Saharan Africa	33,840 w	23,760 w	5,460 w	2,130 w	2,096 w	2,101 w	
East Asia	5,600 w	2,400 w	4,060 w	1,560 w	1,937 w	2,594 w	
South Asia	6,220 w	3,570 w	8,380 w	2,710 w	2,060 w	2,228 w	
Europe, M.East, & N.Africa	4,820 w	2,440 w	3,410 w	1,160 w	2,610 w	3,177 w	
Latin America & Caribbean	2,370 w	1,230 w	2,090 w	1,010 w	2,457 w	2,701 w	
17 highly indebted	7,930 w	3,440 w	2,460 w	1,160 w	2,422 w	2,635 w	
High-income economies	940 w	470 w	470 w	130 w	3,083 w	3,375 w	
OECD members	870 w	450 w	420 w	130 w	3,100 w	3,390 w	
†Other	4,430 w	800 w	2,590 w	260 w	2,324 w	3,001 w	
96 Spain	800	320	1,220	260	2,822	3,359	..
97 Ireland	950	680	170	140	3,546	3,632	4
98 †Saudi Arabia	9,400	690	6,060	320	1,853	3,004	6
99 †Israel	400	350	300	110	2,784	3,061	7
100 New Zealand	820	580	570	80	3,237	3,463	5
101 †Singapore	1,900	1,310	600	..	2,297	2,840	7
102 †Hong Kong	2,520	1,070	1,250	240	2,504	2,859	4
103 Italy	1,850	230	790	..	3,091	3,523	7
104 United Kingdom	870	..	200	120	3,353	3,256	7
105 Australia	720	440	150	110	3,118	3,326	6
106 Belgium	700	330	590	110	..	..	5
107 Netherlands	860	450	270	170	3,108	3,326	4
108 Austria	720	390	350	180	3,231	3,428	6
109 France	830	320	380	110	3,217	3,336	5
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	640	380	500	230	3,102	3,528	5
111 Finland	1,300	440	180	60	3,111	3,122	4
112 †Kuwait	790	640	270	200	2,945	3,021	7
113 Denmark	740	400	190	60	3,395	3,633	6
114 Canada	770	510	190	120	3,212	3,462	6
115 Sweden	910	390	310	100	2,888	3,064	4
116 Japan	970	660	410	180	2,687	2,864	5
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	1,010	..	390	2,705	3,733	..
118 Norway	790	450	340	60	3,032	3,223	4
119 United States	670	470	310	70	3,224	3,645	7
120 Switzerland	710	700	270	130	3,412	3,437	5
Total reporting economies	6,650 w	3,930 w	4,010 w	1,570 w	2,322 w	2,655 w	
Oil exporters	17,940 w	5,120 w	5,740 w	1,010 w	2,128 w	2,738 w	
Nonreporting nonmembers	770 w	2,210 w	370 w	290 w	3,130 w	3,358 w	

Table 30. Income distribution and ICP estimates of GDP

	ICP estimates of GDP per capita, 1985 (US = 100)	Percentage share of household income, by percentile groups of households						
		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	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Zaire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bangladesh	..	1981-82	6.6	10.7	15.3	22.1	45.3	29.5
6 Malawi	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tanzania	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Madagascar	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Mali	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Zambia	4.7	1976	3.4	7.4	11.2	16.9	61.1	46.4
16 Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 India	4.7	1975-76	7.0	9.2	13.9	20.5	49.4	33.6
22 Rwanda	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Sierra Leone	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Benin	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Central African Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Kenya	5.3	1976	2.6	6.3	11.5	19.2	60.4	45.8
27 Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Nigeria	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Ghana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Sri Lanka	11.7	1980-81	5.8	10.1	14.1	20.3	49.8	34.7
34 Yemen, PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Indonesia	..	1976	6.6	7.8	12.6	23.6	49.4	34.0
37 Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies								
Lower-middle-income								
43 Senegal	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
44 Bolivia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 Zimbabwe	9.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Philippines	..	1985	5.2	8.9	13.2	20.2	52.5	37.0
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48 Morocco	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	15.8	1974	5.8	10.7	14.7	20.8	48.0	33.2
50 Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Dominican Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Côte d'Ivoire	10.2	1985-86	2.4	6.2	10.9	19.1	61.4	43.7
52 Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54 Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 Thailand	17.0	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 Congo, People's Rep.	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59 Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Cameroon	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
61 Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62 Ecuador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Botswana	16.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
64 Tunisia	19.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Turkey	21.8	1973	3.5	8.0	12.5	19.5	56.5	40.7
66 Colombia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

	ICP estimates of GDP per capita, 1985 (US = 100)	Percentage share of household income, by percentile groups of households						
		Year	Lowest 20 percent	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest 20 percent	Highest 10 percent
68 Peru	..	1972	1.9	5.1	11.0	21.0	61.0	42.9
69 Mauritius	24.8	1980-81	4.0	7.5	11.0	17.0	60.5	46.7
70 Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Costa Rica	..	1971	3.3	8.7	13.3	19.8	54.8	39.5
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73 Malaysia	..	1973	3.5	7.7	12.4	20.3	56.1	39.8
74 Mexico	..	1977	2.9	7.0	12.0	20.4	57.7	40.6
75 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Poland	24.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper-middle-income								
78 Brazil	..	1972	2.0	5.0	9.4	17.0	66.6	50.6
79 Uruguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Hungary	31.2	1982	6.9	13.6	19.2	24.5	35.8	20.5
81 Panama	..	1973	2.0	5.2	11.0	20	61.8	44.2
82 Argentina	..	1970	4.4	9.7	14.1	21.5	50.3	35.2
83 Yugoslavia	29.2	1978	6.6	12.1	18.7	23.9	38.7	22.9
84 Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85 Korea, Rep.	24.3	1976	5.7	11.2	15.4	22.4	45.3	27.5
86 Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Portugal	33.8	1973-74	5.2	10.0	14.4	21.3	49.1	33.4
88 Venezuela	..	1970	3.0	7.3	12.9	22.8	54.0	35.7
89 Greece	35.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90 Trinidad and Tobago	..	1975-76	4.2	9.1	13.9	22.8	50.0	31.8
91 Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	28.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income								
Sub-Saharan Africa								
East Asia								
South Asia								
Europe, M. East, & N. Africa								
Latin America & Caribbean								
17 highly indebted								
High-income economies								
OECD members								
†Other								
96 Spain	46.0	1980-81	6.9	12.5	17.3	23.2	40.0	24.5
97 Ireland	40.9	1973	7.2	13.1	16.6	23.7	39.4	25.1
98 †Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 †Israel	..	1979-80	6.0	12.0	17.7	24.4	39.9	22.6
100 New Zealand	60.9	1981-82	5.1	10.8	16.2	23.2	44.7	28.7
101 †Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 †Hong Kong	60.4	1980	5.4	10.8	15.2	21.6	47.0	31.3
103 Italy	65.6	1977	6.2	11.3	15.9	22.7	43.9	28.1
104 United Kingdom	66.1	1979	7.0	11.5	17.0	24.8	39.7	23.4
105 Australia	71.1	1975-76	5.4	10.0	15.0	22.5	47.1	30.5
106 Belgium	64.7	1978-79	7.9	13.7	18.6	23.8	36.0	21.5
107 Netherlands	68.2	1981	8.3	14.1	18.2	23.2	36.2	21.5
108 Austria	66.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 France	69.3	1975	5.5	11.5	17.1	23.7	42.2	26.4
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	73.8	1978	7.9	12.5	17.0	23.1	39.5	24.0
111 Finland	69.5	1981	6.3	12.1	18.4	25.5	37.6	21.7
112 †Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Denmark	74.2	1981	5.4	12.0	18.4	25.6	38.6	22.3
114 Canada	92.5	1981	5.3	11.8	18.0	24.9	40	23.8
115 Sweden	76.9	1981	7.4	13.1	16.8	21.0	41.7	28.1
116 Japan	71.5	1979	8.7	13.2	17.5	23.1	37.5	22.4
117 †United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Norway	84.4	1982	6.0	12.9	18.3	24.6	38.2	22.8
119 United States	100.0	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
Total reporting economies								
Oil exporters								
Nonreporting nonmembers								

Note: ICP refers to the UN's International Comparison Program. Data are preliminary Phase V results; see the technical notes for details. All estimates in this table should be treated with caution.

Table 31. 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	1987	1965-80	1980-87	1960	1980	1960	1980		
Low-income economies	17 w	30 w	3.5 w	8.8 w	11 w	13 w	30 w	43 w	59 t	165 t
China and India	18 w	33 w	3.0 w	10.1 w	6 w	6 w	36 w	43 w	49 t	114 t
Other low-income	14 w	24 w	4.8 w	5.6 w	24 w	29 w	17 w	43 w	10 t	51 t
1 Ethiopia	8	12	4.9	4.6	30	37	0	37	0	1
2 Bhutan	3	5	3.9	4.9	..	..	0	0	0	0
3 Chad	9	30	7.8	7.8	..	39	0	0	0	0
4 Zaire	26	38	4.5	4.6	14	28	14	38	1	2
5 Bangladesh	6	13	6.4	5.8	20	30	20	51	1	3
6 Malawi	5	13	7.5	8.6	..	19	0	0	0	0
7 Nepal	4	9	6.4	7.8	41	27	0	0	0	0
8 Lao PDR	8	17	5.2	6.1	69	48	0	0	0	0
9 Mozambique	5	23	9.4	10.7	75	83	0	83	0	1
10 Tanzania	5	29	10.8	11.3	34	50	0	50	0	1
11 Burkina Faso	5	8	4.1	5.3	..	41	0	0	0	0
12 Madagascar	12	23	5.4	6.4	44	36	0	36	0	1
13 Mali	13	19	4.3	3.4	32	24	0	0	0	0
14 Burundi	2	7	6.0	9.2	..	..	0	0	0	0
15 Zambia	23	53	7.2	6.6	..	35	0	35	0	1
16 Niger	7	18	7.0	7.5	..	31	0	0	0	0
17 Uganda	7	10	5.0	5.0	38	52	0	52	0	1
18 China	18	38	2.3	11.0	6	6	42	45	38	78
19 Somalia	20	36	5.5	5.5	..	34	0	0	0	0
20 Togo	11	24	6.6	6.9	..	60	0	0	0	0
21 India	19	27	3.9	4.1	7	6	26	39	11	36
22 Rwanda	3	7	7.5	8.1	..	..	0	0	0	0
23 Sierra Leone	15	26	4.3	5.0	37	47	0	0	0	0
24 Benin	11	39	9.0	7.9	..	63	0	63	0	1
25 Central African Rep.	27	45	4.3	4.7	40	36	0	0	0	0
26 Kenya	9	22	8.0	8.6	40	57	0	57	0	1
27 Sudan	13	21	5.7	4.2	30	31	0	31	0	1
28 Pakistan	24	31	4.3	4.5	20	21	33	51	2	7
29 Haiti	18	29	4.2	4.1	42	56	0	56	0	1
30 Lesotho	6	19	7.8	7.2	..	..	0	0	0	0
31 Nigeria	17	33	5.7	6.3	13	17	22	58	2	9
32 Ghana	26	32	3.2	4.1	25	35	0	48	0	2
33 Sri Lanka	20	21	2.3	1.2	28	16	0	16	0	1
34 Yemen, PDR	30	42	3.5	4.6	61	49	0	0	0	0
35 Mauritania	10	38	9.2	7.9	..	39	0	0	0	0
36 Indonesia	16	27	4.8	5.0	20	23	34	50	3	9
37 Liberia	22	42	6.2	5.9	..	..	0	0	0	0
38 Afghanistan	9	..	6.0	..	33	17	0	17	0	1
39 Burma	21	24	3.2	2.3	23	23	23	23	1	2
40 Guinea	12	24	5.3	5.7	37	80	0	80	0	1
41 Kampuchea, Dem.	11	..	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Viet Nam	..	21	..	3.9	..	21	..	50	..	4
Middle-income economies	42 w	57 w	3.9 w	3.4 w	29 w	31 w	34 w	47 w	51 t	112 t
Lower-middle-income	39 w	51 w	3.8 w	3.5 w	31 w	34 w	32 w	46 w	29 t	61 t
43 Senegal	33	37	2.9	3.8	53	65	0	65	0	1
44 Bolivia	40	50	3.1	4.4	47	44	0	44	0	1
45 Zimbabwe	14	26	6.0	6.3	40	50	0	50	0	1
46 Philippines	32	41	4.2	3.8	27	30	27	34	1	2
47 Yemen Arab Rep.	5	23	10.1	8.4	..	25	0	0	0	0
48 Morocco	32	47	4.3	4.5	16	26	16	50	1	4
49 Egypt, Arab Rep.	41	48	2.9	3.7	38	39	53	53	2	2
50 Papua New Guinea	5	15	8.1	4.8	..	25	0	0	0	0
51 Dominican Rep.	35	58	5.2	4.4	50	54	0	54	0	1
52 Côte d'Ivoire	23	44	7.5	6.9	27	34	0	34	0	1
53 Honduras	26	42	5.5	5.8	31	33	0	0	0	0
54 Nicaragua	43	58	4.7	4.7	41	47	0	47	0	1
55 Thailand	13	21	5.1	4.9	65	69	65	69	1	1
56 El Salvador	39	44	3.2	1.9	26	22	0	0	0	0
57 Congo, People's Rep.	34	41	3.4	4.6	77	56	0	0	0	0
58 Jamaica	38	51	2.9	2.6	77	66	0	66	0	1
59 Guatemala	34	33	2.7	2.9	41	36	41	36	1	1
60 Cameroon	16	46	8.1	7.4	26	21	0	21	0	1
61 Paraguay	36	46	3.8	4.6	44	44	0	44	0	1
62 Ecuador	37	55	4.7	5.0	31	29	0	51	0	2
63 Botswana	4	21	12.4	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
64 Tunisia	40	54	4.0	2.9	40	30	40	30	1	1
65 Turkey	34	47	4.2	3.4	18	24	32	42	3	4
66 Colombia	54	69	3.4	2.9	17	26	28	51	3	4
67 Chile	72	85	2.6	2.3	38	44	38	44	1	1

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

	Urban population								Number of cities of over 500,000 persons	
	As percentage of total population		Average annual growth rate (percent)		Percentage of urban population					
	1965	1987	1965-80	1980-87	In largest city		In cities of over 500,000 persons		1960	1980
					1960	1980	1960	1980		
68 Peru	52	69	4.3	3.2	38	39	38	44	1	2
69 Mauritius	37	42	2.5	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Jordan	46	66	4.4	5.3	31	37	0	37	0	1
71 Costa Rica	38	45	4.0	1.8	67	64	0	64	0	1
72 Syrian Arab Rep.	40	51	4.6	4.5	35	33	35	55	1	2
73 Malaysia	26	40	4.5	5.0	19	27	0	27	0	1
74 Mexico	55	71	4.4	3.2	28	32	36	48	3	7
75 South Africa	47	57	3.3	3.3	16	13	44	53	4	7
76 Poland	50	61	1.9	1.5	17	15	41	47	5	8
77 Lebanon	50	..	4.5	..	64	79	64	79	1	1
Upper-middle-income	46 w	66 w	3.9 w	3.2 w	27 w	27 w	36 w	49 w	22 t	51 t
78 Brazil	50	75	4.5	3.7	14	15	35	52	6	14
79 Uruguay	81	85	0.6	0.7	56	52	56	52	1	1
80 Hungary	43	59	2.0	1.4	45	37	45	37	1	1
81 Panama	44	54	3.5	3.0	61	66	0	66	0	1
82 Argentina	76	85	2.2	1.9	46	45	54	60	3	5
83 Yugoslavia	31	48	3.0	2.6	11	10	11	23	1	3
84 Algeria	38	44	3.7	3.9	27	12	27	12	1	1
85 Korea, Rep.	32	69	5.8	4.2	35	41	61	77	3	7
86 Gabon	21	43	6.7	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Portugal	24	32	1.9	1.6	47	44	47	44	1	1
88 Venezuela	70	83	4.8	2.6	26	26	26	44	1	4
89 Greece	48	61	2.0	1.4	51	57	51	70	1	2
90 Trinidad and Tobago	30	67	5.7	3.9	..	..	0	0	0	0
91 Libya	26	67	9.8	7.0	57	64	0	64	0	1
92 Oman	4	10	7.4	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
93 Iran, Islamic Rep.	37	53	5.2	4.2	26	28	26	47	1	6
94 Iraq	51	72	5.3	4.9	35	55	35	70	1	3
95 Romania	38	49	3.0	0.3	22	17	22	17	1	1
Low- and middle-income	24 w	37 w	3.7 w	6.3 w	16 w	18 w	31 w	44 w	110 t	277 t
Sub-Saharan Africa	14 w	27 w	5.5 w	6.9 w	28 w	36 w	7 w	41 w	3 t	27 t
East Asia	19 w	37 w	3.1 w	11.0 w	11 w	13 w	41 w	47 w	46 t	102 t
South Asia	18 w	25 w	4.0 w	4.1 w	11 w	11 w	25 w	40 w	15 t	49 t
Europe, M.East, & N. Africa	37 w	50 w	3.5 w	3.2 w	28 w	28 w	31 w	40 w	22 t	43 t
Latin America & Caribbean	53 w	70 w	3.9 w	3.2 w	27 w	29 w	32 w	49 w	20 t	49 t
17 highly indebted	44 w	60 w	4.0 w	3.8 w	23 w	25 w	29 w	49 w	24 t	62 t
High-income economies	71 w	77 w	1.4 w	0.9 w	19 w	19 w	47 w	55 w	107 t	157 t
OECD members	72 w	77 w	1.3 w	0.8 w	18 w	18 w	47 w	55 w	104 t	152 t
†Other	69 w	83 w	4.6 w	3.6 w	58 w	49 w	51 w	54 w	3 t	5 t
96 Spain	61	77	2.2	1.4	13	17	37	44	5	6
97 Ireland	49	58	2.1	1.3	51	48	51	48	1	1
98 †Saudi Arabia	39	75	8.5	6.0	15	18	0	33	0	2
99 †Israel	81	91	3.5	2.1	46	35	46	35	1	1
100 New Zealand	79	84	1.6	1.1	25	30	0	30	0	1
101 †Singapore	100	100	1.6	1.1	100	100	100	100	1	1
102 †Hong Kong	89	93	2.1	1.7	100	100	100	100	1	1
103 Italy	62	68	1.1	0.6	13	17	46	52	7	9
104 United Kingdom	87	92	0.5	0.3	24	20	61	55	15	17
105 Australia	83	86	2.0	1.3	26	24	62	68	4	5
106 Belgium	93	97	0.4	0.2	17	14	28	24	2	2
107 Netherlands	86	88	1.2	0.5	9	9	27	24	3	3
108 Austria	51	57	0.8	0.6	51	39	51	39	1	1
109 France	67	74	1.2	0.6	25	23	34	34	4	6
110 Germany, Fed. Rep.	79	86	0.7	0.1	20	18	48	45	11	11
111 Finland	44	60	2.3	0.5	28	27	0	27	0	1
112 †Kuwait	78	95	8.3	5.2	75	30	0	0	0	0
113 Denmark	77	86	1.1	0.3	40	32	40	32	1	1
114 Canada	73	76	1.5	1.1	14	18	31	62	2	9
115 Sweden	77	84	0.9	0.2	15	15	15	35	1	3
116 Japan	67	77	2.1	0.8	18	22	35	42	5	9
117 †United Arab Emirates	41	78	17.5	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Norway	48	74	3.0	1.0	50	32	50	32	1	1
119 United States	72	74	1.2	1.0	13	12	61	77	40	65
120 Switzerland	53	61	1.0	1.3	19	22	19	22	1	1
Total reporting economies	34 w	44 w	2.7 w	4.5 w	17 w	18 w	35 w	46 w	217 t	434 t
Oil exporters	30 w	46 w	4.7 w	4.7 w	24 w	26 w	31 w	49 w	16 t	50 t
Nonreporting nonmembers	52 w	66 w	2.2 w	1.7 w	9 w	8 w	20 w	31 w	31 t	59 t



Technical notes

This twelfth 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.

The main criterion of country classification is GNP per capita, and this edition introduces new country groupings. The main tables now include country data on 120 economies rather than the 129 presented in the previous edition. Since only sparse data are available for nonreporting non-member economies, these countries are not included in the main tables. Summary measures for them are shown in the main tables where available, and selected country data are presented in Box A.2 in the technical notes. Box A.1, Basic indicators for economies with populations of less than 1 million, has been expanded to cover 55 economies. See the definitions and data notes at the beginning of the main report for details of country composition of the new groups and other related information.

The tables have been rearranged thematically, so the table order has changed since the last edition. Note also that two tables have been modified: Table 17, OECD imports of manufactured goods: origin and composition, and Table 30, Income distribution and ICP estimates of GDP. Table 17 provides data on South-North and North-North manufactured trade, and Table 30 now includes International Comparison Program (ICP) estimates

of GDP as a percentage of the United States' GDP. The table on labor force has been dropped in this year's edition because of the lack of new data. This table will be reinserted when the 1990 round of census results has been tabulated and collected by the International Labour Office (ILO).

This makes a total of 32 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 cannot 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 have been partially rebased to the 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. Components of GDP are individually rescaled and are summed up to provide GDP and its subaggregates. In this process, a rescaling deviation may occur between constant price gross domestic product by industrial origin and GDP by expenditure. Such rescaling deviations are absorbed under the heading *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 the services sector also includes a statistical discrepancy as reported by the original source.

The summary measures are calculated by simple addition when a variable is expressed in reasonably comparable units of account. Indicators that do not seem naturally additive are usually combined by a price weighting scheme. It should be emphasized, however, that use of a single base year raises problems over a period encompassing profound structural changes and significant changes in relative prices, such as have occurred from 1965 to 1987.

The World Development Indicators, unlike the *World Tables*, does not present time series. For summary measures that cover many years, it is important that the calculation is based on the same country composition over time and across topics. The World Development Indicators does so by permitting group measures to be compiled only if the country data available for a given year account for at least two-thirds of the full group, as defined by the 1980 benchmarks. So long as that criterion is met, uncurrent reporters (and those not providing ample history) are, for years with missing data, assumed to behave like the sample of the group that does provide estimates. Readers should keep in mind that the purpose is to maintain an appropriate relationship across topics, despite myriad problems with country data, and that nothing meaningful can be deduced about behavior at the country level by working back from group indicators. In addition, the weighting process may result in discrepancies between summed subgroup figures and overall totals. See the introduction to the *World Tables* for further details.

All growth rates shown are calculated from constant price series and, unless otherwise noted, have been computed using the least-squares method. The least-squares growth rate, r , is estimated by fitting a least-squares linear regression trend line to the logarithmic annual values of the variable in the relevant period. More specifically, the regression equation takes the form: $\log X_t = a + bt + e_t$, 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 $[\text{antilog}(b^*)] - 1$, and multiplied by 100 to express it in percentage terms.

Table 1. Basic indicators

Population estimates for mid-1987 are based on data from the Population Division of the United Nations (U.N.) 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 recent nor very accurate. *Note* 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 data on *area* are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). For basic indicators on economies with populations of less than 1 million, see the table in Box A.1. For selected indicators on nonreporting nonmember economies, see the table in Box A.2.

Gross national product (GNP) measures the total domestic and foreign value added 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 in U.S. dollars 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 the GNP and population estimates themselves. There are differences in national accounting and

Box A.1. Basic indicators for countries with populations of less than 1 million

	Population (thousands) mid-1987	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita ^a		Average annual rate of inflation ^a		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1987
			Dollars 1987	Average annual growth rate (percent) 1965-87	Average annual rate of inflation ^a (percent)		
					1965-80	1980-87	
1 Guinea-Bissau	922	36	160	-1.9	..	39.2	39
2 Gambia, The	797	11	220	1.2	8.3	13.8	43
3 São Tomé and Príncipe	115	1	280	-0.1	..	4.9	65
4 Maldives	196	b	300	1.9	..	4.7	59
5 Comoros	426	2	370	0.6	..	6.6	56
6 Guyana	797	215	390	-4.4	8.1	13.6	66
7 Solomon Islands	293	28	420	..	..	6.8	66
8 Kiribati	66	1	480	..	5.7	5.7	53
9 Cape Verde	344	4	500	..	..	13.9	65
10 Western Samoa	166	3	550	..	..	11.2	65
11 Swaziland	712	17	700	2.4	9.1	10.2	55
12 Tongo	100	1	720	..	..	8.1	66
13 St. Vincent and the Grenadines	120	b	1,000	1.2	11.1	4.6	69
14 Belize	176	23	1,240	1.9	7.4	1.1	67
15 Grenada	100	b	1,340	..	11.2	4.9	69
16 St. Lucia	142	1	1,400	2.3	9.4	3.9	70
17 Dominica	80	1	1,440	0.1	12.9	5.7	74
18 Fiji	722	18	1,570	2.2	10.4	5.8	70
19 St. Kitts and Nevis	44	b	1,700	3.3	9.3	5.2	68
20 Suriname	420	163	2,270	1.8	..	4.1	67
21 Antigua and Barbuda	83	b	2,540	0.6	9.1	6.1	73
22 Seychelles	67	b	3,120	3.1	12.9	3.7	70
23 Malta	345	b	4,190	7.6	3.5	1.8	73
24 Cyprus	680	9	5,200	..	..	6.8	76
25 Barbados	254	b	5,350	2.4	11.2	6.1	75
26 Puerto Rico ^c	3,343	9	5,530	..	..	4.5	75
27 Bahamas	240	14	10,280	0.9	6.4	6.3	70
28 Qatar	332	11	12,430	..	..	..	69
29 Brunei	235	6	15,390	..	..	-4.4	74
30 Iceland	246	103	16,600	3.4	26.9	41.3	77
31 Luxembourg	371	3	18,550	4.2	6.7	5.5	74
32 <i>American Samoa</i>	36	b	d	..	..	..	..
33 <i>Aruba</i>	60	b	e	..	..	..	..
34 <i>Bahrain</i>	445	1	e	..	..	-2.8	71
35 <i>Bermuda</i>	56	b	e	..	8.1	10.7	..
36 <i>Channel Islands</i>	136	..	e	..	..	..	76
37 <i>Djibouti</i>	370	22	f	..	..	..	47
38 <i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	389	28	g	..	..	..	46
39 <i>Faeroe Islands</i>	47	1	e	..	..	..	..
40 <i>Fed. States of Micronesia</i>	90	..	f	..	..	..	..
41 <i>French Guiana</i>	..	90	d	..	7.4	..	..
42 <i>French Polynesia</i>	179	4	e	..	..	..	72
43 <i>Gibraltar</i>	30	b	d	..	..	..	..
44 <i>Greenland</i>	54	342	e	..	..	..	..
45 <i>Guadeloupe</i>	337	2	d	..	8.7	..	73
46 <i>Guam</i>	128	1	d	..	..	..	72
47 <i>Isle of Man</i>	63	..	e	..	..	..	..
48 <i>Marshall Islands</i>	..	..	f	..	..	..	..
49 <i>Macao</i>	429	b	d	..	..	..	71
50 <i>Martinique</i>	329	1	d	..	9.2	..	74
51 <i>Netherlands Antilles</i>	190	1	e	..	..	..	66
52 <i>New Caledonia</i>	158	19	e	..	..	..	68
53 <i>Reunion</i>	566	3	d	..	..	..	71
54 <i>Vanuatu</i>	150	15	g	..	..	4.6	63
55 <i>Virgin Islands (U.S.)</i>	110	b	e	1.9	6.0	4.5	73

Note: Countries in italics are those for which 1987 GNP per capita cannot 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. c. Population is more than 1 million. d. GNP per capita estimated to be in the upper-middle-income range. e. GNP per capita estimated to be in the high-income range. f. GNP per capita estimated to be in the lower-middle-income range. g. GNP per capita estimated to be in the low-income range.

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 denomination—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 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, after adjusting them for differences in relative inflation 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 GNP per capita.

Some sixty low- and middle-income economies have suffered declining real GNP per capita in constant prices. In addition, terms of trade changes affect relative income levels as do currency fluctuations, which have been sharp during the decade. Hence the levels and ranking of GNP per capita estimates have sometimes changed in ways not necessarily related to the relative domestic growth performance of the economies considered.

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

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

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

$$(Y_t^*) = (Y_t / N_t \div e_{-2,t}^*)$$

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 = midyear 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 using purchasing power parities (PPPs) instead of exchange rates as conversion factors; see Table 30 for the most recent ICP estimates. Information on the ICP has been published in four studies and in a number of other reports. The most recent study is Phase V, parts of which have already been published by the European Communities and the OECD.

The ICP has now covered more than 70 countries in five phases, at five-year intervals. 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 ICP figures reported in Table 30 are preliminary and may be revised. The United Nations and its regional economic commissions, as well as other international agencies, such as the European Communities, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the World Bank, are working to improve the methodology and to 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 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, how-

Box A.2. Selected indicators for nonreporting nonmember economies

	USSR		Democratic People's Republic of Korea		German Democratic Republic		Czechoslovakia		Cuba	
	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987
Population (millions)	232	283	12	21	17	17	14	16	8	10
Urban population (percentage of total)	52	67	45	66	73	77	51	67	58	73
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69	69	57	69	70	73	69	71	67	75
Crude birth rate (per thousand)	18	19	39	29	17	14	16	14	34	17
Crude death rate (per thousand)	7	10	12	5	14	13	10	12	8	6
Population per physician	480	..	..	420	870	440	540	280	1,150	530
Total fertility rate	2.5	2.4	5.6	3.6	2.5	1.8	2.4	2	4.4	1.9
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	28	25	64	33	25	9	26	13	38	13
Low birth weight (percent)	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	8
Daily calorie supply, per capita	3,205	3,399	2,329	3,232	3,204	3,814	3,383	3,448	2,374	3,124
Food production index (1979-81 = 100)	85	112	72	110	73	114	73	119	82	108
Education, primary (female)	103	..	..	..	111	103	97	98	119	101
Education, primary (total)	103	106	..	..	109	103	99	97	121	105
Area (thousands of square kilometers)	..	22,402	..	121	..	108	..	128	..	111
Population projected to year 2000 (millions)	..	307	..	28	..	17	..	16	..	12

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

ever, 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 1980 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.

World Bank staff review the quality of national accounts data and in some instances, through mission work or technical assistance, help adjust na-

tional series. Because of the sometimes limited capabilities of statistical offices, strict international comparability cannot be achieved, especially in economic activities that are difficult to measure, such as the informal sector or subsistence agriculture.

GDP measures the total for final use of output of goods and services produced by an economy, by residents and nonresidents, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. It is calculated 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 at the sector level. 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 use of differing country practices in valuation systems for reporting value added by production sectors. As a partial solution, GDP estimates are shown at purchaser values if the components are

Angola		Bulgaria		Albania		Mongolia		Namibia		
1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	1965	1987	
5	9	8	9	2	3	1	2	1	1	Population (millions)
13	26	46	68	32	35	42	51	28	54	Urban population (percentage of total)
35	45	69	72	66	72	57	64	45	56	Life expectancy at birth (years)
49	47	15	13	35	27	42	39	46	45	Crude birth rate (per thousand)
29	20	8	12	9	6	12	8	22	13	Crude death rate (per thousand)
13,150	17,780	600	280	2,100	..	710	100	..	..	Population per physician
6.4	6.4	2.1	1.9	5.3	3.3	5.8	5.4	6.1	6.1	Total fertility rate
193	137	31	15	87	39	90	45	146	106	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births
..	17	..	..	..	..	7	..	10	..	Low birth weight (percent)
1,897	2,716	3,452	3,642	2,389	2,713	2,597	2,847	1,904	1,824	Daily calorie supply, per capita
126	87	78	104	85	95	138	101	114	88	Food production index (1979-81 = 100)
26	..	102	102	87	93	97	103	..	..	Education, primary (female)
39	93	103	103	92	96	98	102	..	..	Education, primary (total)
..	1,247	..	111	..	29	..	1,565	..	1,824	Area (thousands of square kilometers)
..	13	..	9	..	4	..	3	..	2	Population projected to year 2000 (millions)

on this basis, and such instances are footnoted. However, for a few countries in Tables 2 and 3, GDP at purchaser values has 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 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 technique applied for 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 indicator 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.

Table 4. 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. 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 in the *Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)*, revision 2, groups 041–046. *Food aid in cereals* covers wheat and flour, bulgur, rice, coarse grains, and the cereal component of blended foods. The figures are not directly comparable since cereal imports are based on calendar-year data, whereas food aid in cereals is based on data for crop years reported by donor countries and international organizations, including the International Wheat Council and the World Food Programme. Furthermore, food aid information by donors may not correspond to actual receipts by beneficiaries during a given period because of delays in transportation and recording, or because it is sometimes not reported to the FAO or other relevant international organizations. The earliest available food aid data are for 1974. The time reference for food aid is the crop year, July–June.

Fertilizer consumption measures the plant nutrients used in relation to arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous phosphate, which includes ground rock phosphate and potash fertilizers. Arable land is defined as 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 time reference for fertilizer consumption is the crop year, July–June.

The *index of food production per capita* shows the average annual quantity of food produced per capita in 1985–87 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 per capita are weighted by population.

Table 5. Commercial energy

The data on energy are primarily from U.N. sources. They refer to commercial forms of pri-

mary 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 6. 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. 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 data for *distribution of value added* among manufacturing industries are provided by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and distribution calculations are from national currencies in 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; *tex-*

tiles 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*.

Summary measures given for value added in manufacturing are totals calculated by the aggregation method noted in the front of the technical notes.

Table 7. 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, 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 an index of overall labor productivity in manufacturing with 1980 as the base year. 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 employ-

ees 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 in 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.

Tables 8 and 9. 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. 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 10 for details). In practice, it includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources. At constant prices, this means it also includes the rescaling deviation from partial rebasing.

Gross domestic investment consists of outlays on 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 8. Table 9 uses national accounts series in current domestic currency units. The growth rates in Table 8 are calculated from the constant 1980 price series; the shares of GDP in Table 9, from current price series.

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

Table 10. 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), often as collected for International Comparison Program (ICP) Phases IV (1980) and V (1985). For countries not covered by the ICP, less detailed national accounts estimates are included, where available. The intention is to present a general idea of the broad structure of consumption. The data cover 83 countries (five more than last year's edition, including Bank staff estimates for China) and refer to the most recent estimates, generally for a year between 1980 and 1985, inclusive. Where they refer to earlier years, the figures are shown in italics. *Consumption* here refers to private (nongovernment) consumption as defined in the SNA and in the notes to Tables 2, 4, and 9, except that education and medical care comprise government as well as private outlays. This ICP concept of "enhanced consumption" reflects who uses rather than who pays for consumption goods, and improves international comparability because it is less sensitive to differing national practices regarding the financing of health and education services.

A major subitem of *food* is presented: *cereals and tubers*. The subitem comprises the main staple products: rice, flour, bread, all other cereals and cereal preparations, potatoes, yams, and other tubers. For high-income OECD economies, however, this subitem does not include tubers. *Gross rents, fuel and power* consist of actual and imputed rents, and repair and maintenance charges, as well as the

subitem *fuel and power* (for heating, lighting, cooking, air conditioning, and so forth). Note that this item excludes energy used for transport (rarely reported to be more than 1 percent of total consumption in low- and middle-income economies). As mentioned above, *medical care* and *education* include government as well as private consumption expenditure. *Transport and communication* also includes the purchase of *motor cars*, which are reported as a subitem. *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 subitem, *other consumer durables*, comprising household appliances, furniture, floor coverings, recreational equipment, and watches and jewelry.

Estimating the structure of consumption is one of the weakest aspects of national accounting in low- and middle-income economies. The structure is estimated through household expenditure surveys and similar survey techniques. It therefore shares any bias inherent in the sample frame or population. 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 communication, gross rents, fuel and power, 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 11. Central government expenditure

The data on central government finance in Tables 11 and 12 are from the IMF *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 1988* 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* (1986).

For complete and authoritative explanations of concepts, definitions, and data sources, see these IMF sources. The commentary that follows is intended mainly to place these data in the context of the broad range of indicators reported in this edition.

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 dictates the use of central government data; this 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 for these and other reasons the data presented, especially those for education and health, are not comparable across countries. 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. 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 are closely related items such as 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. 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 10 provides an alternative measure of expenditure on education, private as well as public, relative to household consumption.

Health covers public expenditure on hospitals, maternity and dental centers, and clinics with a major medical component; on national health and medical insurance schemes; and on family planning and preventive care. *Note* that Table 10 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 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 compensation for loss of income to the sick and temporarily disabled; payments to the elderly, the permanently disabled, and the unemployed; family, maternity, and child allowances; and the cost of welfare services, such as care of the aged, the disabled, and children. Many expenditures relevant to environmental defense, such as pollution abatement, water supply, sanitary affairs and refuse collection, are included indistinguishably in this category.

Economic services comprise 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.

Other covers items not included elsewhere; for a few economies it also includes amounts that could not be allocated to other components (or adjustments from accrual to cash accounts).

Total expenditure (as a percentage of GNP) is more narrowly defined than the measure of general government consumption (percentage of GDP) given in Table 9, because it excludes consumption expenditure by state and local governments. At the same time, central government expenditure is more broadly defined because it includes government's gross domestic investment and transfer payments.

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, re-

spectively. Since 1987 data are not available for more than half the countries, by weighting, 1986 data are used for the summary measures in Tables 11 and 12.

Table 12. Central government current revenue

Information on data sources and comparability is given in the note to Table 11. Current revenue by source is expressed as a percentage of total current revenue, which is the sum of tax revenue and nontax revenue and is calculated from national currencies.

Tax revenue comprises compulsory, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes. It includes interest collected on tax arrears and penalties collected on nonpayment or late payment of taxes and is shown net of refunds and other corrective transactions. *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, for taxes collected on behalf of state and local governments and not allocable to individual tax categories.

Nontax revenue comprises receipts that are not a compulsory nonrepayable payment for public purposes, such as administrative fees or entrepreneurial income from government ownership of property. 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 1987 data are not available for more than half the countries, by weighting, 1986 data are used for the summary measures for Tables 11 and 12.

Table 13. 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 14. Growth of merchandise trade

The statistics on merchandise trade, Tables 14 through 17, 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, as indicated in footnoted

cases. World Bank estimates are also reported. Secondary sources and World Bank estimates are based on aggregated reports available before the detailed reports submitted to the U.N. appear. In some cases, these permit coverage adjustments for significant components of a country's foreign trade 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 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 country-specific and disaggregated by broad commodity groups. This ensures 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. These growth rates can differ from those derived from national practices because national price indexes may use different base years and weighting procedures from those used by the World Bank.

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 1985 and 1987, where 1980 = 100. The price indexes are from the source 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 15 and 16. 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 14.

Merchandise exports and imports are defined in the note to Table 14.

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 16, *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*.

In Table 15, *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 residually from the total value of manufactured imports, represent *SITC* sections 5 through 9, less section 7 and division 68.

The *summary measures* in Table 15 are weighted by total merchandise imports of individual countries in current dollars; those in Table 16, by total merchandise exports of individual countries in current dollars. (See the note to Table 14.)

Table 17. OECD imports of manufactured goods: origin and composition

The data is from the U.N., reported by high-income OECD countries, which are the OECD members excluding Greece, Portugal, and Turkey.

The table reports the value of *manufactured imports* of high-income OECD countries by the economy of origin, and the composition of such imports by major manufactured product groups.

It replaces an earlier one on the origin and destination of manufactured exports, which was based on exports reported by individual economies. As there was a lag of several years in reporting by many developing economies, estimates based on various sources were used to fill the gaps. Until these estimates can be improved, this present table, based on up-to-date and consistent but less comprehensive data, is included instead. Manufactured imports of the predominant markets from individual economies are the best available proxy of the magnitude and composition of the manufactured exports of these economies to all destinations taken together.

Manufactured goods are the commodities in SITC, revision 1, sections 5 through 9 (chemical 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*.

The major manufactured product groups reported are defined as the following: textiles and clothing (SITC 65 and 84), chemicals (SITC 5), electrical machinery and electronics (SITC 72), transport equipment (SITC 73), and others, defined as the residual.

Table 18. Balance of payments and reserves

The statistics for this table are mostly 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 after official transfers* 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 *current account balance before official transfers* is the current account balance that treats net official unrequited transfers as akin to official capital movements. The difference between the two balance of payment 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.

Net workers' remittances cover payments and receipts of income by migrants who are employed or expect to be employed for more than a year in their new economy, where they are considered residents. These remittances are classified as private unrequited transfers, and are included in the balance of payments current account balance, 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 are obtained by subtracting 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 members in the IMF, 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 (December 31) London prices: that is, \$37.37 an ounce in 1970 and \$484.10 an ounce in 1987. The reserve levels for 1970 and 1987 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 1987 are also expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services they could pay for, with total imports level for 1987.

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

Table 19. 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 Co-

operation 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 high-income 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 20. 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 19 since the receipts are from all sources; disbursements in Table 19 refer only to those made by high-income members of the OECD and members of OPEC. 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 21. 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 21 through 25 are in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates.

The data on debt include private nonguaranteed debt reported by twenty-four developing countries and complete or partial estimates for an additional twenty-five 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 guaran-

teed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt.

Table 22. 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 23. 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 nonguaranteed 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 24. 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 23.

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

Table 25. 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 26. Population growth and projections

Population growth rates are period averages calculated from midyear populations.

Population estimates for mid-1987 are based on official estimates made by country statistical offices, the U.N. Population Division, and the World Bank. They take into account the results of recent population censuses, which, in some cases, are neither recent nor accurate. *Note* 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 2000, 2025, and 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, mortality, and international migration is projected on the basis of generalized assumptions until the population becomes stationary. The base-year estimates are from updated printouts of the U.N. *World Population Prospects: 1988*, recent issues of the U.N. *Population*

and *Vital Statistics Report*, World Bank country data, and national censuses and surveys.

The *net reproduction rate* (NRR), which measures the number of daughters a newborn girl will bear during her lifetime, assuming fixed age-specific fertility and mortality rates, reflects the extent to which a cohort of newborn girls will reproduce themselves. An NRR of 1 indicates that fertility is at replacement level: at this rate women will bear, on average, 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 drops to replacement level by that year and remains there. For example, the 1990 population of India is projected to be 848 million. If the NRR were to drop to 1 by 1990, the projected stationary population would be 1,448 million—reached in the middle of the twenty-second 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.

Population projections are made component by component. Mortality, fertility, and migration are projected separately and the results are applied iteratively to the 1985 base year age structure. For the projection period 1985 to 2005, the changes in mortality are country specific: increments in life expectancy and decrements in infant mortality are based on previous trends for each country. When female secondary school enrollment is high, mortality is assumed to decline more quickly. Infant mortality is projected separately from adult mortality.

Projected fertility rates are also based on previous trends. For countries in which fertility has

started to decline (fertility transition), this trend is assumed to continue. It has been observed that no country with a life expectancy of less than 50 years experienced a fertility decline; for these countries the average decline of the group of countries in fertility transition is applied. Countries with below-replacement fertility are assumed to have constant total fertility rates until 1995–2000 and then to regain replacement level by 2030.

International migration rates are based on past and present trends in migration flows and migration policy. Among the sources consulted are estimates and projections made by national statistical offices, international agencies, and research institutions. Because of the uncertainty of future migration trends, it is assumed in the projections that net migration rates will reach zero by 2025.

The estimates of the 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 implications of recent fertility and mortality trends on the basis of generalized assumptions. A fuller description of the methods and assumptions used to calculate the estimates will be available from the World Bank's forthcoming *World Population Projections, 1989–90* edition.

Table 27. Demography and fertility

The *crude birth and death rates* indicate respectively 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 26.

The *percentage of women of childbearing age* provides a more complete picture of fertility patterns. Comparison of 1965 and 1987 data adds an interesting aspect to the pattern of reproduction during the past two decades. *Childbearing age* is generally defined as 15 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 Table 26.

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. Contraceptive usage is generally measured for women age 15–49. A few countries use measures relating to other age groups such as 15 to 44, 18 to 44, and 19 to 49.

Data are mainly derived from the World Fertility Surveys, the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys,

the Demographic and Health Surveys, World Bank country data, and the U.N. publication *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, 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 rates prevailing in a variety of years, generally not more than three years prior to the year specified in the tables.

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

Table 28. Health and nutrition

The estimates of *population per physician and nursing person* are derived from World Health Organization (WHO) data. The data refer to a variety of years, generally no more than two years prior to the year specified. The figure for *physicians*, in addition to the total number of registered practitioners in the country, includes medical assistants whose medical training is less than that of qualified physicians, but who nevertheless dispense similar medical services, including simple operations. The numbers include "barefoot doctors." *Nursing persons* include graduate, practical, assistant, and auxiliary nurses, as well as paraprofessional personnel such as health workers, first aid workers, traditional birth attendants, etc. The inclusion of auxiliary and paraprofessional personnel 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—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 the FAO.

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 inci-

dence of other forms of retarded development. The figures are derived from 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 29. 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 percent 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 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 in the 20–24 age group. 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. Although in higher-income countries, youths age 18 to 19 may be enrolled in a tertiary institution (and are included in the numerator), in both low- and middle-income and high-income economies, many people older than 25 years are also enrolled in such institutions.

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

Table 30. Income distribution and ICP estimates of GDP

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, and ICP estimates for GDP.

The first column presents preliminary results of the U.N. International Comparison Program (ICP), Phase V, for 1985. ICP recasts traditional national accounts through special price collections and disaggregation of GDP by expenditure components. Reviewed ICP results are expected to be available by the end of 1989. The figures given here are subject to change and should be regarded as indicative only. ICP Phase V details are prepared by national statistical offices and coordinated by the U.N. Statistical Office (UNSO) with support from other international agencies, particularly the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The World Bank, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) also contribute to this exercise.

A total of 64 countries participated in the ICP Phase V exercise but preliminary results are available for only 57. For four of these countries (Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines), total GDP data were not available, and comparisons were made for consumption only; two countries with populations of less than 1 million—Luxembourg, with 81.3 as its estimated index of GDP per capita; and Swaziland, with 13.6—have been omitted from this table. Data for the remaining seven countries, all Caribbean, are expected later in the year.

Although the GDP per capita figures are presented as indexes to the U.S. value, the underlying data are expressed in U.S. dollars. However, these dollar values, which are different from those shown in Tables 1 and 3 (see the technical notes for these tables), are obtained by special conversion factors designed to equalize purchasing powers of currencies in the respective countries. This conversion factor, commonly known as the purchasing power parity (PPP), is defined as the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as one dollar would buy in the United States. The computation of PPP involves obtaining

implicit quantities from national accounts expenditure data and specially collected price data, and revaluing the implicit quantities in each country at a single set of average prices. The PPP rate thus equalizes dollar prices in every country, and inter-country comparisons of GDP based on them reflect differences in quantities of goods and services free of any price level differentials. This procedure is designed to bring intercountry comparisons in line with intertemporal real value comparisons that are based on constant price series.

The figures presented here are the results of a two-step exercise. Countries within a region or group such as the OECD are first compared using their own group average prices. Next, since group average prices may differ from each other, making the countries belonging to different groups not comparable, the group prices are adjusted to make them comparable at the world level. The adjustments, done by UNSO, are based on price differentials observed in a network of "link" countries representing each group. However, the linking is done in a manner that retains in the world comparison the relative levels of GDP observed in the group comparisons.

The two-step process was adopted because the relative GDP levels and ranking of two countries may change when more countries are brought into the comparison. It was felt that this should not be allowed to happen *within* geographic regions; that is, that the relationship of, say, Ghana and Senegal should not be affected by the prices prevailing in the United States. Thus overall GDP per capita levels are calculated at *regional* prices and then linked together. The linking is done by revaluing GDPs of all the countries at average "world" prices and allocating the new regional totals on the basis of each country's share in the original regional total that was based on regional prices.

Such a method does not permit the comparison of more detailed quantities (for example, food consumption). Thus these subaggregates and more detailed categories are calculated by the *world* prices. Therefore these quantities are indeed comparable internationally, but they do not add up to the indicated GDPs, because they are calculated at a different set of prices.

Some countries belong to several regional groups. Some groups have priority; others are equal. Thus *fixity* is always maintained between members of the European Communities, even within the OECD and world comparison. For Finland and Austria, however, the bilateral relationship that prevails within the OECD comparison is

also the one used within the global comparison. However, a significantly different relationship (based on Central European prices) prevails in the comparison within that group, and this is the relationship presented in the separate publication of the European comparison.

For further details on the ICP procedures, readers may consult the ICP Phase IV report: *World Comparisons of Purchasing Power and Real Product for 1980* (New York: United Nations, 1986).

The *income distribution* data cover rural and urban areas and refer to different years between 1970 and 1986. The data 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 Office (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.

In many countries the collection of income distribution data is not systematically organized or integrated with the official statistical system. 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, while 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 31. Urbanization

The data on *urban population as a percentage of total population* are from the forthcoming U.N. publication, *The Prospects of World Urbanization*, supplemented by data 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 agglomeration in large cities are from population censuses, which are conducted at five- or even ten-year intervals.

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 32. Women in development

This table provides some basic indicators disaggregated to show differences between the sexes to illustrate the condition of women in society. It reflects their demographic status and their access to some health and education services. Statistical anomalies become even more apparent when social indicators are analyzed by gender, because reporting systems are often weak in areas related specifically to women. Indicators drawn from censuses and surveys, such as those on population, tend to be about as reliable for women as for men; but indicators based largely on administrative records, such as maternal and infant mortality, are less reliable. Currently more resources are being devoted to developing better statistics on this topic, but the reliability of data, even in the series shown, still 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 the need to associate women more closely with development.

The health and welfare indicators in the next five columns draw attention, in particular, to the conditions associated with childbearing. This activity still carries the highest risk of death for women of reproductive age in developing countries. The indicators 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) and supplemented by UNICEF data. *Maternal mortality* usually refers to the number of female deaths that occur during childbirth, per 100,000 live births. Because "childbirth" is defined more widely in some countries, 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 de-

rived 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 hospitals reflects more extensive medical care for women or more complications in pregnancy and childbirth because of poor nutrition, for instance. (See Table 28 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*, supplemented by the UNICEF publication *The State of the World's Children 1989*, as part of the international effort to highlight data in this field. The data refer to 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 the U.N. publication *Mortality of Children under Age 5: Projections, 1950-2025* 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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Country classifications: *World Development Report 1988* and selected international organizations

<i>World Development Report 1988^a</i>	International Monetary Fund	United Nations^b	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
<i>Industrial market economies</i>	<i>Industrial countries</i>	<i>Developed market economies</i>	<i>Developed market economies</i>	<i>Developed countries</i>
OECD (excluding Greece, Portugal, and Turkey)	North America Canada USA Europe EC (excluding Greece and Portugal) EFTA Asia Japan Oceania Australia New Zealand	Northern America Canada USA Europe EC EFTA Other Europe Faeroe Islands Gibraltar Malta Africa South Africa Asia Israel Japan Oceania Australia New Zealand	North America Canada USA Europe EC EFTA Other Europe Faeroe Islands Gibraltar Africa South Africa Asia Israel Japan Oceania Australia New Zealand	North America Canada USA Western Europe EC EFTA Other Western Europe Africa South Africa Asia Australia Japan New Zealand
<i>Developing economies</i>	<i>Developing countries</i>	<i>Developing market economies</i>	<i>Developing market economies</i>	<i>Developing economies</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean	Western Hemisphere	Americas (excluding Northern America)	America CACM CARICOM LAIA Other	Latin America
Europe (including Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia)	Europe	Europe Yugoslavia	Europe Malta Yugoslavia	
Middle East and North Africa Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East (including Egypt) Africa (including South Africa)	Africa Northern Other CEUCA ECOWAS Rest of Africa (excluding South Africa)	Africa North Other CEPGL CEUCA ECOWAS Other (excluding South Africa)	Middle East Africa (excluding South Africa)
South Asia East Asia	Asia (excluding Middle East but including Oceania)	Asia Western Asia Other Asia Oceania	Asia West South and South-East Oceania	Asia (excluding Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and China and other Asian centrally planned economies)
<i>High-income oil exporters</i>	<i>Twelve major oil exporters^c</i>	<i>OPEC</i>	<i>Major petroleum exporters^d</i>	
<i>Nonreporting nonmembers</i>	<i>USSR and other nonmembers not included elsewhere</i>	<i>Centrally planned economies</i>	<i>Socialist countries</i>	<i>Eastern trading area</i>
		Asia (including China) Europe and USSR (including Hungary, Poland, and Romania)	Asia Eastern Europe (including Hungary, Poland, and Romania)	China and other Asian centrally planned economies Eastern Europe and USSR (including Hungary, Poland, and Romania)

Country classifications *(continued)*

<i>World Development Report 1988^a</i>	International Monetary Fund	United Nations^b	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
<i>Other analytical groups</i>				
<i>Developing economies</i>	<i>Developing countries</i>	<i>Developing countries</i>	<i>Developing countries</i>	<i>Developing economies</i>
Low-income China and India Other low-income	Low-income countries, excluding China and India ^c	Least developed countries ^f	Least developed countries ^f	Least developed countries ^f
Middle-income Lower middle-income Upper middle-income			Income groups based on 1980 GDP per capita: less than \$500 \$500 to \$1,500 more than \$1,500	
Oil exporters ^a Exporters of manufactures ^a Highly indebted countries ^d Sub-Saharan Africa ^a	Oil exporters ^e Exporters of manufactures ^h Fifteen heavily indebted countries ^j Sub-Saharan Africa ^k		Major exporters of manufactures ⁱ	Fifteen highly indebted countries ^j

Notes: CACM, Central American Common Market; CARICOM, Caribbean Community; CEPGL, Communauté économique des pays des Grands Lacs (Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries); CEUCA, Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa; EC, European Communities; ECOWAS, Economic Community of West African States; EFTA, European Free Trade Association; LAIA, Latin American Integration Association; OECD, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPEC, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. For details, see the IMF's *Directory of Regional Economic Organizations and Intergovernmental Commodity and Development Organizations*.

a. See *World Development Report 1988*, page xi, for details. For this year's groupings, see the "Definitions and data notes" at the front of this volume.

b. The United Nations uses the detailed groupings shown for presenting many types of economic statistics. It uses more general geographical groupings for other types of statistics—for details, see the U.N. publication *Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use* (series M, no. 49, rev. 2).

c. Includes Algeria, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

d. High-income and developing oil exporters (excluding Cameroon), Angola, and Egypt.

e. IMF member countries whose per capita GDP, as estimated by the World Bank, did not exceed the equivalent of \$425 in 1986.

f. Includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, and Yemen.

g. Twelve major oil exporters plus Cameroon, Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago.

h. Exporters of manufactures and Turkey.

i. Includes Argentina, Brazil, Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan Province of China, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

j. Highly indebted countries, excluding Costa Rica and Jamaica.

k. Sub-Saharan Africa excluding Nigeria.



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