Selected indicators

Selected agricultural and rural indicators

Selected world development indicators

A1. Agricultural and rural sector variables

	Rural population			Agricultural employment and labor force			Agriculture value added			
	Total millions 2003–05[a]	Average annual % growth 1990–2005	% total population 2003–05[a]	Total agricultural employment thousands 2002–04[a]	Employment in agriculture % total 2002–04[a]	Share of women in agricultural labor force % 2003–05[a]	$ millions 2003–05[a]	Average annual % growth 1990–2005	$ per agricultural worker 2003–05[a]	% GDP 2003–05[a]
Albania	1.7	−1.3	55.3	668	58.1	44.9	1,452	3.0	1,022	23.4
Algeria	12.1	0.0	37.4	2,069	20.9	52.2	7,572	4.3	1,021	9.7
Angola	7.3	0.8	47.4	..	..	53.8	1,747	4.6	159	8.1
Argentina	3.9	−0.7	10.1	..	1.2	8.6	14,700	2.7	4,159	10.3
Armenia	1.1	−0.4	35.7	..	45.7	21.4	778	2.9	2,340	23.0
Australia	2.4	−0.3	12.0	383	4.1	40.5	18,704	2.9	21,919	3.4
Austria	2.8	0.4	34.0	204	5.4	43.3	4,554	1.1	12,865	1.8
Azerbaijan	4.0	1.4	48.6	..	39.9	52.4	1,013	2.8	484	11.9
Bangladesh	104.8	1.6	75.3	30,451	51.7	51.5	11,303	3.2	157	21.0
Belarus	2.8	−1.5	28.2	..	..	22.6	1,989	−0.9	1,797	10.0
Belgium	0.3	−1.3	2.8	75	1.8	28.2	3,253	1.5	19,753	1.1
Benin	4.9	2.7	60.2	..	..	46.2	1,274	5.5	311	32.1
Bolivia	3.3	0.7	36.3	..	..	35.4	1,132	2.9	300	15.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.1	−1.4	54.8	..	..	52.3	748	0.1	5,098	10.3
Brazil	30.2	−1.6	16.4	16,627	20.8	19.1	39,213	4.1	1,489	6.6
Bulgaria	2.4	−1.5	30.2	284	9.9	35.7	2,140	2.6	4,693	10.7
Burkina Faso	10.5	2.6	82.1	..	..	46.9	1,296	3.6	110	31.0
Burundi	6.6	1.6	90.3	..	..	53.3	235	−1.7	36	38.3
Cambodia	11.2	1.9	80.9	..	60.3	55.4	1,710	3.8	181	33.7
Cameroon	7.4	0.5	46.3	..	..	45.1	2,966	5.1	386	20.9
Canada	6.4	−0.1	20.0	436	2.7	45.9	14,687	0.6	20,082	2.2
Central African Republic	2.5	1.9	62.1	..	..	51.1	723	3.9	262	55.2
Chad	7.1	2.8	75.1	..	..	51.8	1,042	3.9	155	26.1
Chile	2.1	−0.6	12.7	801	13.5	12.9	4,934	3.7	2,076	5.7
China	784.5	−0.4	60.5	..	44.1	47.7	246,982	3.7	292	12.7
Hong Kong, China	0.0	..	0.0	9	0.3	..	109	..	..	0.1
Colombia	12.2	0.8	27.6	..	20.6	19.9	11,285	−0.7	1,346	12.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	38.2	2.4	68.4	..	..	53.1	3,018	−0.1	88	47.9
Congo, Rep.	1.6	2.3	40.2	..	..	59.8	255	..	176	5.7
Costa Rica	1.7	0.6	38.8	262	15.3	10.1	1,473	3.2	1,833	8.7
Côte d'Ivoire	9.9	1.8	55.4	..	..	39.9	3,415	2.5	426	22.7
Croatia	1.9	−0.9	43.7	270	16.1	33.4	2,024	−0.8	6,855	7.1
Czech Republic	2.7	0.4	26.4	215	4.5	28.8	3,004	0.8	4,045	3.1
Denmark	0.8	0.0	14.5	85	3.1	24.5	3,895	3.0	22,260	1.9
Dominican Republic	3.2	−0.3	34.1	..	15.9	18.5	2,544	4.1	1,934	11.8
Ecuador	4.9	0.4	37.7	..	9.0	15.9	2,260	1.1	699	7.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	41.6	2.0	57.3	..	28.7	48.2	12,244	3.3	497	15.6
El Salvador	2.7	0.4	40.5	480	19.0	8.1	1,421	0.9	695	9.6
Eritrea	3.4	2.2	80.9	..	..	51.4	119	−1.7	37	17.1
Ethiopia	58.9	1.9	84.2	..	..	40.4	3,893	2.4	64	43.9
Finland	2.0	0.4	38.9	121	5.1	35.4	4,863	1.5	18,515	3.1
France	14.2	−0.2	23.5	1,006	4.2	33.9	42,432	1.1	25,639	2.4
Georgia	2.2	−0.9	47.7	1,124	54.2	39.8	853	−6.1	1,061	18.4
Germany	20.5	−0.2	24.8	892	2.4	37.4	24,594	0.8	14,241	1.0
Ghana	11.5	1.1	53.0	..	..	44.8	3,389	3.8	283	37.3
Greece	4.5	0.6	41.0	649	14.5	49.2	10,482	−0.5	8,065	5.9
Guatemala	6.5	1.6	53.2	..	38.7	9.0	6,381	2.7	1,117	22.8
Guinea	6.0	2.2	67.4	..	..	48.6	666	4.4	88	19.5
Haiti	5.2	0.5	61.8	..	..	34.3	720	..	143	27.9
Honduras	3.8	1.9	53.9	..	36.2	21.4	898	2.3	410	13.4
Hungary	3.4	−0.3	34.0	226	5.7	24.5	3,802	0.3	3,588	4.5
India	771.9	1.4	71.5	..	..	37.5	123,324	2.5	219	19.3
Indonesia	115.6	−0.5	53.1	41,652	44.6	43.5	38,429	2.3	421	14.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	22.6	−0.3	33.6	..	..	43.2	17,892	3.2	1,058	11.2
Ireland	1.6	0.6	39.8	120	6.6	6.3	3,820	..	10,582	2.5
Israel	0.6	1.7	8.4	46	2.0	20.3	..	..	..	..
Italy	18.9	0.0	32.5	1,087	5.0	41.8	36,477	1.2	14,380	2.4
Jamaica	1.2	0.2	47.2	..	19.7	29.5	461	−1.5	912	5.6
Japan	43.8	−0.3	34.3	2,927	4.6	42.7	74,849	−0.7	19,177	1.7
Jordan	1.0	0.6	18.1	59	3.8	69.1	284	0.1	505	2.8
Kazakhstan	6.4	−0.7	42.9	2,465	34.8	26.2	3,036	−3.0	1,137	7.6
Kenya	26.6	2.3	79.5	..	..	49.0	4,166	2.6	169	28.2
Korea, Rep.	9.3	−1.3	19.4	1,982	8.7	45.6	22,416	1.0	6,922	3.7
Kuwait	0.0	0.1	1.7	..	..	0.0	221	6.1	8,078	0.5
Kyrgyz Republic	3.3	1.2	64.3	982	52.7	36.1	669	3.0	549	34.1
Lao PDR	4.4	1.8	79.7	..	..	48.6	1,157	4.5	264	46.8
Latvia	0.7	−0.7	32.1	..	14.1	30.0	507	−1.2	2,046	4.2
Lebanon	0.5	0.4	13.5	..	..	38.7	1,149	1.9	11,485	6.5
Lithuania	1.1	−0.3	33.3	245	17.2	25.7	1,191	0.7	2,743	6.0
Macedonia, FYR	0.6	−1.6	31.9	117	20.9	38.4	589	−0.1	2,811	13.2

A1. Agricultural and rural sector variables *(continued)*

	Rural population			Agricultural employment and labor force			Agriculture value added			
	Total millions 2003–05[a]	Average annual % growth 1990–2005	% total population 2003–05[a]	Total agricultural employment thousands 2002–04[a]	Employment in agriculture % total 2002–04[a]	Share of women in agricultural labor force % 2003–05[a]	$ millions 2003–05[a]	Average annual % growth 1990–2005	$ per agricultural worker 2003–05[a]	% GDP 2003–05[a]
Madagascar	13.3	2.6	73.4	5,859	78.0	49.6	1,303	1.9	99	28.7
Malawi	10.5	1.6	83.2	..	..	56.3	627	6.2	66	37.8
Malaysia	8.4	−0.5	33.8	..	14.7	26.7	10,843	1.2	2,898	9.2
Mali	9.2	2.1	70.0	..	..	46.3	1,658	2.9	161	37.2
Mauritania	1.8	2.7	59.7	..	..	52.8	357	−1.9	231	25.6
Mexico	24.8	0.5	24.3	6,670	16.7	12.6	24,339	1.7	1,091	3.9
Moldova	2.1	−0.8	53.4	869	44.4	30.4	417	−5.3	505	20.0
Mongolia	1.1	1.3	43.3	414	42.3	45.0	353	−3.4	626	24.3
Morocco	12.5	0.0	42.0	4,048	44.8	57.4	7,515	1.3	719	15.6
Mozambique	12.9	1.3	66.3	..	..	59.5	1,220	5.2	83	23.1
Namibia	1.3	1.8	65.4	..	..	41.3	548	3.0	595	11.0
Nepal	22.5	1.8	84.7	..	..	44.1	2,458	2.9	99	38.6
Netherlands	3.3	−2.5	20.5	232	2.9	31.9	11,339	1.6	23,396	2.2
New Zealand	0.6	0.5	13.9	160	8.2	34.3	..	2.2	..	..
Nicaragua	2.1	0.9	41.4	..	18.6	10.1	751	4.0	777	17.9
Niger	11.2	3.2	83.3	..	..	47.7	1,089	3.2	93	39.9
Nigeria	72.7	1.2	52.7	..	..	38.1	16,463	4.0	430	22.1
Norway	1.0	−0.9	22.9	86	3.7	36.0	3,614	1.7	17,486	1.6
Oman	0.7	0.9	28.5	..	..	6.3	444	3.7	525	1.9
Pakistan	99.5	2.0	65.5	19,593	42.1	42.0	20,537	3.5	272	22.7
Panama	1.0	−1.1	30.2	202	17.0	3.6	1,031	4.1	1,551	7.8
Papua New Guinea	5.0	2.4	86.6	..	..	49.3	1,539	3.2	355	41.9
Paraguay	2.4	0.8	42.1	..	32.3	4.8	1,352	3.4	584	21.3
Peru	7.6	0.8	27.6	..	0.8	20.5	4,738	4.9	610	7.4
Philippines	31.1	−0.1	38.1	11,544	37.2	24.5	12,949	2.4	429	14.7
Poland	14.5	−0.1	38.0	2,597	18.6	40.0	10,760	1.3	1,627	4.7
Portugal	4.5	−0.9	43.0	635	12.5	58.7	4,714	−1.0	3,607	3.2
Romania	10.0	−0.4	46.1	3,287	34.6	45.6	8,445	0.2	3,404	12.5
Russian Federation	38.7	−0.1	26.9	..	10.8	27.7	27,578	−0.4	2,037	5.3
Rwanda	7.3	0.6	81.8	..	..	53.9	785	4.8	98	41.6
Saudi Arabia	4.3	0.9	19.2	304	4.7	8.9	9,819	1.6	5,523	4.2
Senegal	6.7	2.2	58.6	..	..	48.9	1,299	2.7	157	17.5
Serbia	3.9[b]	−2.0[b]	47.9[b]	..	..	40.1	3,270[b]	..	1,851[b]	17.1[b]
Sierra Leone	3.2	0.9	60.0	..	..	46.4	478	..	150	46.2
Singapore	0.0	..	0.0	5	0.3	0.0	93	−2.4	19,959	0.1
Slovak Republic	2.4	0.2	43.8	125	5.7	27.5	1,620	4.1	3,700	4.0
Slovenia	1.0	−0.1	49.0	84	9.2	46.2	711	0.0	29,206	2.6
South Africa	19.1	0.8	41.2	..	11.3	25.5	5,565	1.3	947	3.1
Spain	10.0	0.4	23.4	1,005	5.7	33.2	31,709	2.4	12,372	3.5
Sri Lanka	16.5	1.1	84.8	2,540	34.7	35.1	3,276	1.4	353	17.9
Sudan	21.4	0.8	60.1	..	..	38.1	7,572	9.1	371	36.1
Sweden	1.4	−0.1	15.8	92	2.1	34.3	4,620	−0.1	16,600	1.6
Switzerland	1.9	−0.9	25.2	162	4.1	38.1	4,029	−2.1	9,481	1.3
Syrian Arab Republic	9.2	2.4	49.5	1,813	30.3	65.2	5,827	5.6	1,196	25.8
Tajikistan	4.9	2.0	75.1	..	..	52.2	422	−0.1	210	24.2
Tanzania	28.6	2.3	76.2	..	..	53.6	4,797	3.7	167	45.8
Thailand	43.3	0.8	67.9	15,178	44.4	46.3	16,164	1.8	554	10.1
Togo	3.6	1.9	60.6	..	..	42.1	829	3.1	242	41.9
Tunisia	3.5	0.4	35.1	..	..	41.7	3,310	2.4	1,432	12.1
Turkey	23.7	0.2	33.2	7,509	34.3	64.2	31,585	1.1	1,545	12.7
Turkmenistan	2.6	1.7	54.0	..	..	51.9	1,204	−5.7	793	19.9
Uganda	24.4	3.1	87.5	..	69.1	49.2	2,167	3.9	101	32.4
Ukraine	15.3	−0.9	32.3	..	19.5	31.0	6,786	−2.1	1,035	11.7
United Kingdom	6.2	−0.3	10.4	384	1.3	23.4	18,633	0.1	18,879	1.0
United States	57.4	−0.5	19.5	2,753	1.9	25.3	133,850	3.5	23,066	1.3
Uruguay	0.3	−1.7	8.1	..	4.4	12.9	1,528	1.9	4,156	11.0
Uzbekistan	16.3	2.0	63.2	..	..	45.4	3,188	2.6	486	30.7
Venezuela, RB	1.8	−3.9	7.1	990	10.3	5.5	3,583	2.1	1,678	4.5
Vietnam	60.7	1.0	74.0	24,721	59.9	49.0	9,936	4.2	182	21.7
West Bank and Gaza	1.0	3.3	28.4	77	15.5	70.5	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	14.9	3.1	73.1	..	..	44.0	1,578	5.0	168	14.3
Zambia	7.5	2.7	65.0	..	..	47.1	1,047	3.0	136	20.7
Zimbabwe	8.3	0.7	64.5	..	..	53.7	744	0.6	95	17.6

a. Data refer to the average for the period shown or for an earlier period depending on data availability. b. Data refer to Serbia and Montenegro.

A2. Agricultural policy variables

	Agricultural spending			Official Development Assistance (ODA) to agriculture		Nominal rates of assistance, % of border prices		Food aid	Infrastructure	
	Government spending		Public R&D spending in agriculture % agriculture value added 2000					In cereals by recipient country 1,000 tons grain equiv. 2003–05ᵃ	Rural population access to an all-season road % 1993–2004ᵇ	Rural household-access to electricity % 1995–2003ᵇ
	2000 international $ millions 2004	% agriculture value added 2004		2004 prices $ millions 2003–05ᵃ	% total ODA to country 2003–05ᵃ	1980–84ᵃ	2000–04ᵃ			
Albania	..	..	..	11.5	3.1	..	..	17.2	31	99.8
Algeria	..	..	..	11.5	2.6	..	..	34.8	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	7.1	1.0	..	..	153.1	..	..
Argentina	1,236	2.8	..	7.4	6.6	−19.2	−15.8	..	..	..
Armenia	..	..	..	13.4	4.5	..	..	25.4	..	98.6
Australia	..	..	3.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	16.4	5.7	..	..	29.3	67	..
Bangladesh	838	1.7	0.44	53.7	2.4	−3.8	3.9	326.0	37	18.7
Belarus	..	..	..	0.5	1.0	..	..	..	64	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	..	..	0.40	36.8	7.0	..	..	18.6	32	5.5
Bolivia	202	6.8	..	81.3	8.4	..	..	93.0	..	29.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	9.2	1.7	..	..	..	..	99.0
Brazil	15,304	36.6	..	18.0	5.0	−23.7	2.0	..	53	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	98.0	..	..
Burkina Faso	294	6.9	0.71	64.5	8.6	..	..	36.1	25	0.2
Burundi	..	..	0.36	14.1	4.1	..	..	75.2	19	0.4
Cambodia	..	..	..	62.0	10.9	..	..	27.1	81	9.0
Cameroon	223	1.5	..	30.7	3.7	−17.8	−0.8	18.4	20	21.0
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	..	..	..	8.8	8.1	..	..	5.5	..	0.3
Chad	..	..	..	19.8	5.4	..	..	46.6	5	0.1
Chile	422	7.5	..	4.9	5.1	4.2	6.7	..	..	..
China	114,948	11.3	0.43	199.3	8.5	−50.8	0.9	45.9	97	..
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	644	2.1	..	48.5	5.7	3.9	28.6	12.1	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	18.6	0.5	..	..	92.9	26	..
Congo, Rep.	..	..	1.53	0.4	0.1	..	..	9.1	..	..
Costa Rica	165	5.5	..	11.2	14.5	..	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	217	4.0	0.86	5.7	1.7	−57.3	−41.4	30.6	..	22.5
Croatia	..	..	..	2.8	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.9	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	3.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	319	4.8	..	7.7	5.3	−30.7	2.5	5.2	..	..
Ecuador	295	8.2	..	21.8	8.6	9.9	12.2	23.3	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4,338	11.4	0.72	44.8	3.9	−13.3	−9.2	16.8	..	..
El Salvador	9	2.9	..	6.9	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	1.73	9.6	3.2	..	..	..	..	2.1
Ethiopia	930	4.3	0.38	129.4	6.4	−14.4	−8.2	1,288.0	32	0.4
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	10.8	3.8	..	..	63.1	..	99.7
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	127	0.7	0.47	57.0	3.3	−25.2	−2.4	74.1	61	20.9
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	187	1.7	..	10.6	3.8	..	..	67.1	55	1.5
Guinea	..	..	0.46	13.5	6.0	..	..	36.7	22	..
Haiti	..	..	..	44.8	7.7	..	..	106.9	..	5.2
Honduras	..	..	..	54.2	6.6	..	..	64.2	..	35.0
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.8	..	..	..
India	70,154	11.7	0.34	417.1	11.9	2.5	15.1	106.4	61	48.1
Indonesia	3,609	3.1	0.21	134.0	3.7	15.3	36.5	191.8	94	89.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	0.52	2.0	1.6	..	..	12.4	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	..	..	..	4.1	4.2	..	..	11.5	..	..
Japan	..	..	3.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	..	..	2.05	2.7	0.3	..	..	98.3	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	2.4	1.3	..	..	..	77	..
Kenya	396	4.1	2.68	112.4	10.4	−29.9	3.7	149.5	44	4.3
Korea, Rep.	23,089	76.8	1.73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	..	8.5	4.2	..	..	57.7	76	99.6
Lao PDR	..	..	..	39.3	13.0	..	..	21.7	64	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.8	90.0	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	5.6	3.0	..	..	11.0	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.7	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	7.5	2.9	..	..	..	..	..

A2. Agricultural policy variables *(continued)*

	Agricultural spending			Official Development Assistance (ODA) to agriculture		Nominal rates of assistance, % of border prices		Food aid	Infrastructure	
	Government spending		Public R&D spending in agriculture % agriculture value added 2000					In cereals by recipient country 1,000 tons grain equiv. 2003–05[a]	Rural population access to an all-season road % 1993–2004[b]	Rural household-access to electricity % 1995–2003[b]
	2000 international $ millions 2004	% agriculture value added 2004		2004 prices $ millions 2003–05[a]	% total ODA to country 2003–05[a]	1980–84[a]	2000–04[a]			
Madagascar	..	..	0.25	31.4	2.8	−51.4	0.7	49.2	25	5.2
Malawi	173	7.4	0.49	60.5	9.5	..	..	116.5	38	1.0
Malaysia	2,988	12.7	1.58	2.5	0.8	−5.7	2.3	..	..	..
Mali	383	10.5	1.01	61.9	8.4	..	..	27.9	..	2.2
Mauritania	..	..	0.99	43.9	15.5	..	..	75.5	..	2.5
Mexico	5,893	17.0	..	6.5	2.8	..	..	..	..	98.9
Moldova	..	..	..	13.6	7.2	..	..	20.2	..	..
Mongolia	..	..	..	6.5	4.0	..	..	37.6	36	27.8
Morocco	1,039	5.4	1.00	23.2	2.5	−35.3	−2.6	..	..	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	58.7	4.7	..	..	171.5	..	2.1
Namibia	..	..	..	7.7	5.0	..	..	10.3	57	..
Nepal	259	2.1	0.27	45.3	7.5	..	..	46.6	17	17.4
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	..	..	..	52.0	5.2	..	−9.9	47.9	28	41.3
Niger	..	..	0.20	26.4	4.6	..	..	66.3	37	0.2
Nigeria	1,560	7.1	0.38	17.5	0.6	13.5	−5.7	16.4	47[c]	27.9
Norway	..	..	3.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	..	..	..	0.9	11.0	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	..	..	0.24	102.4	2.6	−14.2	−2.7	45.8	61	69.0
Panama	155	10.5	..	3.3	6.1	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	..	..	0.78	10.4	3.1	..	..	..	68	2.9
Paraguay	363	5.0	..	6.7	10.8	..	..	..	43	..
Peru	..	..	..	47.1	10.1	..	..	59.7	43	..
Philippines	2,395	5.0	0.41	38.8	7.1	0.8	27.0	80.2	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	3.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.4	0.6	89	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	47.4	81	..
Rwanda	..	..	..	31.7	5.9	..	..	43.8	..	0.9
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	0.3	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	..	..	1.02	61.8	7.1	−30.3	−12.1	29.1	..	6.0
Serbia[d]	..	..	..	..	42.4	..	..	35.4	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	12.2	2.8	..	..	44.4	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.4	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.3	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	3.04	13.2	1.8	21.4	−1.5	..	21	..
Spain	..	..	1.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	655	5.3	0.64	93.4	7.2	−7.5	−3.8	66.9	..	..
Sudan	..	..	0.17	7.4	0.5	−18.8	−1.7	523.7	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	0.58	2.4	1.9	..	..	12.7	..	..
Tajikistan	..	..	..	33.7	14.8	..	..	86.3	74	96.2
Tanzania	..	..	0.40	104.6	5.7	−59.1	−25.9	120.2	38	1.1
Thailand	5,502	11.7	..	19.8	3.9	−0.1	7.6	0.7	..	..
Togo	55	1.6	0.75	1.1	1.5	..	..	2.9	..	2.4
Tunisia	1,387	15.7	0.70	3.2	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	6.9	0.5	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	0.4	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	459	4.1	0.50	46.6	3.5	−16.7	1.0	245.4	..	2.4
Ukraine	..	..	..	2.6	0.4	..	−12.7	104.6	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	2.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	103	3.0	..	1.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	11.3	5.4	..	..	..	57	99.3
Venezuela, RB	209	4.5	..	9.0	20.1	..	..	..	..	..
Vietnam	..	..	0.13	217.2	7.8	..	20.6	..	84	72.3
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	34.0	8.7	..	..	82.2	21	26.0
Zambia	66	3.8	0.62	41.4	3.0	−25.5	−30.5	129.7	..	2.9
Zimbabwe	355	9.3	..	6.9	3.6	−46.7	−72.9	238.8	..	8.3

a. Data refer to the average for the period shown or for an earlier period depending on data availability. b. Data are for the latest year available in the period shown. c. Data are for eight states. d. Data refer to Serbia and Montenegro.

A3. Agricultural inputs and the environment

	Land						Agro–chemical inputs		Environment		
	Arable and permanent cropland		Gini index		Irrigated land						
	thousands hectares 2003–05[a]	hectares per capita (agricultural pop.) 2003–05[a]	Year	Index	Share of arable land and permanent cropland % 2001–03[a]	Average annual % growth 1990–2003	Fertilizer use kilograms of nutrients per hectare of arable and permanent cropland 2003–05[a]	Pesticide use hundred grams per hectare of arable and permanent cropland 2000–02[a]	Renewable internal freshwater resources[b] per capita cu. m. 2005	Annual freshwater withdrawals for agriculture % total 2002[c]	Average annual deforestation[d] % 1990–2005
Albania	699	0.5	1998	0.84	49.5	−0.9	76	..	8,595	62	0.0
Algeria	8,215	1.1	2001	0.65	6.9	1.1	13[e]	..	341	65	−1.8
Angola	3,590	0.3	..	..	2.3	0.0	3[e]	..	9,284	60	0.2
Argentina	28,900	8.2	2002	0.85	5.4	0.0	47[e]	..	7,123	74	0.4
Armenia	555	1.7	..	..	51.2	0.0	21	..	3,017	66	1.2
Australia	48,799	57.2	..	..	5.2	2.0	47	..	24,202	75	0.2
Austria	1,454	4.1	2000	0.59	0.3	0.0	220	21.1	6,680	1	−0.2
Azerbaijan	2,064	1.0	..	..	70.5	0.4	12	..	966	68	0.0
Bangladesh	8,417	0.1	1996	0.48	54.3	3.8	198	3.7	740	96	0.1
Belarus	5,636	5.1	..	..	2.3	0.0	185	..	3,805	30	−0.5
Belgium	863	5.2	2000	0.56	4.6	8.6	..	..	1,145	..	0.1
Benin	2,917	0.7	..	..	0.4	2.0	0[e]	..	1,221	45	1.9
Bolivia	3,256	0.9	..	..	4.1	0.5	6[e]	..	33,054	81	0.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,109	7.6	..	..	0.3	5.1	41	..	9,086	..	0.1
Brazil	66,600	2.5	1996	0.77	4.4	0.8	136[e]	10.5	29,066	62	0.5
Bulgaria	3,480	7.6	..	..	16.5	−6.4	145	..	2,713	19	−0.6
Burkina Faso	4,900	0.4	1993	0.42	0.5	1.5	7[e]	..	945	86	0.3
Burundi	1,355	0.2	..	..	1.6	2.6	1[e]	..	1,338	77	3.2
Cambodia	3,852	0.4	2004	0.69	7.0	0.6	3	..	8,571	98	1.3
Cameroon	7,160	0.9	..	..	0.4	1.1	8[e]	0.9	16,726	74	0.9
Canada	52,115	72.9	1991	0.64	1.5	0.8	51[e]	..	88,238	12	0.0
Central African Republic	2,024	0.7	..	..	0.1	5.9	..	..	34,920	4	0.1
Chad	3,630	0.5	..	..	0.8	5.3	..	..	1,539	83	0.6
Chile	2,307	1.0	1997	0.58	82.4	1.2	249[e]	..	54,249	64	−0.4
China	115,632	0.1	2004	0.41	47.5	1.2	395[e]	..	2,156	68	−1.7
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	3,690	0.4	..	..	23.3	2.2	173	166.7	46,990	46	0.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	7,800	0.2	1990	0.37	0.1	0.7	..	..	15,639	31	0.3
Congo, Rep.	547	0.4	..	..	0.4	3.7	..	..	55,515	9	0.1
Costa Rica	525	0.7	..	..	20.6	3.2	365[e]	225.3	25,975	53	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	6,900	0.9	2001	0.65	1.1	0.5	10[e]	..	4,231	65	−0.1
Croatia	1,345	4.6	2003	0.67	0.4	12.4	122	..	8,485	..	−0.1
Czech Republic	3,292	4.4	2000	0.92	0.7	0.0	130	11.4	1,290	2	0.0
Denmark	2,265	12.9	2000	0.51	19.6	0.2	116	12.5	1,108	43	−0.8
Dominican Republic	1,596	1.2	..	..	17.2	1.8	..	35.8	2,218	66	0.0
Ecuador	2,524	0.8	2000	0.71	33.0	0.4	89	26.3	32,657	82	1.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,469	0.1	2000	0.38	100.1	1.7	572	..	24	86	−3.5
El Salvador	910	0.4	..	..	4.9	0.9	66[e]	..	2,587	59	1.4
Eritrea	565	0.2	..	..	3.7	−0.6	1[e]	..	636	97	0.3
Ethiopia	11,769	0.2	2002	0.47	2.6	4.3	3[e]	0.6	1,712	94	0.9
Finland	2,228	8.5	..	..	2.9	0.0	128	5.6	20,396	3	−0.1
France	19,597	11.8	2000	0.58	13.3	1.9	204	45.5	2,932	10	−0.5
Georgia	1,066	1.3	2004	0.65	44.1	0.2	24	..	12,985	59	0.0
Germany	12,070	7.0	2000	0.63	4.0	0.0	217	21.3	1,297	20	−0.2
Ghana	6,385	0.5	..	..	0.5	0.3	4[e]	0.1	1,370	66	1.7
Greece	3,800	2.9	2000	0.58	37.4	1.4	119	26.0	5,223	80	−0.9
Guatemala	2,050	0.4	..	..	6.4	0.6	90[e]	..	8,667	80	1.1
Guinea	1,750	0.2	1995	0.48	5.6	0.5	2[e]	..	25,104	90	0.6
Haiti	1,100	0.2	..	..	8.4	0.4	..	..	1,524	94	0.6
Honduras	1,428	0.7	1993	0.66	5.6	1.2	41[e]	25.1	13,311	80	2.5
Hungary	4,805	4.5	..	..	4.8	0.8	115	9.4	595	32	−0.6
India	169,583	0.3	1991	0.58	32.7	1.4	107	..	1,152	86	−0.4
Indonesia	36,500	0.4	1993	0.46	12.7	0.2	91	..	12,867	91	1.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	18,092	1.1	2003	0.75	42.7	0.7	51	..	1,883	91	0.0
Ireland	1,203	3.3	2000	0.44	..	..	452	16.3	11,781	0	−3.4
Israel	402	2.7	1995	..	45.4	0.1	1,608	..	116	62	−0.7
Italy	10,525	4.1	2000	0.80	24.9	0.1	137	61.3	3,114	45	−1.3
Jamaica	284	0.6	1996	0.79	8.8	0.0	26[e]	..	3,541	49	0.1
Japan	4,714	1.2	1995	0.59	54.7	−0.7	364	..	3,365	62	0.0
Jordan	275	0.5	1997	0.78	27.3	1.2	498	17.0	129	75	0.0
Kazakhstan	22,562	8.5	..	..	15.7	0.1	7	..	4,978	82	0.2
Kenya	5,212	0.2	..	..	1.8	4.1	44[e]	3.5	604	64	0.3
Korea, Rep.	1,839	0.6	1990	0.34	47.1	−1.0	389	120.5	1,344	48	0.1
Kuwait	18	0.7	..	..	77.0	13.9	886	..	..	52	−6.7
Kyrgyz Republic	1,391	1.1	2002	0.90	76.0	0.2	14	..	9,041	94	−0.3
Lao PDR	1,074	0.2	1999	0.41	17.2	2.1	..	..	33,616	90	0.5
Latvia	1,032	4.2	2001	0.58	2.1	0.7	87	..	7,259	13	−0.4
Lebanon	313	3.1	1999	0.69	33.2	1.7	96[e]	..	1,197	67	−0.8
Lithuania	1,725	4.0	2003	0.62	0.4	−6.5	143	2.9	4,569	7	−0.5
Macedonia, FYR	612	2.9	..	..	9.0	−3.0	18	..	2,655	..	0.0

A3. Agricultural inputs and the environment *(continued)*

	Land						Agro–chemical inputs		Environment		
	Arable and permanent cropland		Gini index		Irrigated land						
	thousands hectares 2003–05[a]	hectares per capita (agricultural pop.) 2003–05[a]	Year	Index	Share of arable land and permanent cropland % 2001–03[a]	Average annual % growth 1990–2003	Fertilizer use kilograms of nutrients per hectare of arable and permanent cropland 2003–05[a]	Pesticide use hundred grams per hectare of arable and permanent cropland 2000–02[a]	Renewable internal freshwater resources[b] per capita cu. m. 2005	Annual freshwater withdrawals for agriculture % total 2002[c]	Average annual deforestation[d] % 1990–2005
Madagascar	3,550	0.3	..	..	30.6	0.4	3[e]	0.3	18,113	96	0.4
Malawi	2,590	0.3	..	..	2.3	8.9	23[e]	..	1,250	80	0.8
Malaysia	7,585	2.0	..	..	4.8	0.5	203[e]	..	22,882	62	0.4
Mali	4,840	0.5	..	..	5.0	11.8	..	..	4,438	90	0.7
Mauritania	500	0.3	..	..	9.8	0.2	..	..	130	88	2.4
Mexico	27,300	1.2	..	..	23.2	0.7	67[e]	..	3,967	77	0.5
Moldova	2,148	2.6	..	..	13.9	−0.4	10	..	258	33	−0.2
Mongolia	1,200	2.1	..	..	7.0	0.4	4[e]	..	13,626	52	0.7
Morocco	9,376	0.9	1996	0.62	15.5	1.3	52[e]	..	962	87	−0.1
Mozambique	4,580	0.3	..	..	2.7	1.0	5[e]	..	5,068	87	0.2
Namibia	820	0.9	1997	0.36	1.0	4.7	2[e]	..	3,052	71	0.8
Nepal	2,484	0.1	2002	0.49	47.2	1.0	12	..	7,305	96	1.6
Netherlands	940	1.9	2000	0.57	60.0	0.1	564	85.2	674	34	−0.4
New Zealand	3,372	10.2	..	..	8.5	0.1	300[e]	9.8	79,778	42	−0.5
Nicaragua	2,161	2.2	2001	0.72	2.8	0.2	28[e]	19.1	36,840	83	1.4
Niger	14,500	1.2	..	..	0.5	1.0	0[e]	..	251	95	2.3
Nigeria	33,400	0.9	..	..	0.8	1.2	6[e]	..	1,563	69	2.4
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	82,625	11	−0.2
Oman	80	0.1	..	..	88.4	1.9	..	12.1	390	90	0.0
Pakistan	22,110	0.3	2001	0.41	81.1	0.9	167	6.1	336	96	1.6
Panama	695	1.0	2001	0.75	6.2	3.2	33[e]	..	45,613	28	0.1
Papua New Guinea	875	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,059	..	0.4
Paraguay	3,136	1.4	1991	0.93	2.1	0.3	75[e]	21.5	15,936	71	0.8
Peru	4,310	0.6	1994	0.86	27.9	0.1	73[e]	11.7	57,780	82	0.1
Philippines	10,700	0.4	2002	0.57	14.5	0.0	84[e]	..	5,767	74	2.2
Poland	12,794	1.9	2002	0.70	0.7	0.0	126	5.7	1,404	8	−0.2
Portugal	2,334	1.8	1999	0.75	27.2	0.3	113	55.9	3,602	78	−1.5
Romania	9,845	4.0	..	..	31.2	−0.1	41	8.7	1,955	57	0.0
Russian Federation	123,970	9.2	..	..	3.7	−1.8	13	..	30,135	18	0.0
Rwanda	1,470	0.2	..	..	0.7	8.3	..	0.9	1,051	68	−3.4
Saudi Arabia	3,798	2.1	..	..	42.7	0.1	99[e]	..	104	89	0.0
Senegal	2,507	0.3	1999	0.50	4.6	4.0	22[e]	1.6	2,213	93	0.5
Serbia[e]	3,751	2.1	..	..	0.8	−10.9	..	8.0	5,456	..	−0.4
Sierra Leone	645	0.2	..	..	5.0	0.5	..	..	28,957	92	0.6
Singapore	1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	..	0.0
Slovak Republic	1,426	3.3	..	..	12.6	−3.6	95	20.3	2,339	..	0.0
Slovenia	203	8.3	1991	0.62	1.5	4.6	330	69.6	9,348	..	−0.4
South Africa	15,712	2.7	..	..	9.5	2.1	49[e]	15.6	955	63	0.0
Spain	18,614	7.3	..	..	20.7	0.9	108	17.4	2,562	68	−2.2
Sri Lanka	1,916	0.2	..	..	34.4	2.2	137[e]	..	2,548	95	1.2
Sudan	17,420	0.9	..	..	11.0	0.1	4[e]	..	828	97	0.8
Sweden	2,681	9.6	..	..	4.3	0.0	105	6.1	18,949	9	0.0
Switzerland	433	1.0	1990	0.50	5.8	0.0	198	33.4	5,432	2	−0.4
Syrian Arab Republic	5,602	1.1	..	..	24.0	4.3	73	5.3	368	95	−1.6
Tajikistan	1,057	0.5	..	..	68.2	0.0	..	..	10,122	92	0.0
Tanzania	5,100	0.2	1996	0.38	3.5	1.8	13[e]	..	2,183	89	1.0
Thailand	17,687	0.6	1993	0.47	26.6	1.3	113[e]	10.1	3,269	95	0.6
Togo	2,630	0.8	1996	0.42	0.3	0.0	6[e]	..	1,871	45	2.9
Tunisia	4,930	2.1	..	..	8.0	1.1	26[e]	..	419	82	−4.3
Turkey	26,409	1.3	2001	0.58	19.5	2.0	75	9.8	3,150	74	−0.3
Turkmenistan	2,266	1.5	..	..	89.1	1.2	..	..	290	98	0.0
Uganda	7,350	0.3	1991	0.59	0.1	0.0	1[e]	..	1,353	40	1.8
Ukraine	33,375	5.1	..	..	6.8	−1.5	15	..	1,128	52	−0.2
United Kingdom	5,784	5.9	2000	0.66	3.0	0.3	299	50.7	2,408	3	−0.6
United States	177,851	30.6	2002	0.78	12.5	0.6	114	..	9,446	41	−0.1
Uruguay	1,412	3.8	2000	0.79	14.3	3.8	122[e]	25.3	17,848	96	−4.4
Uzbekistan	5,040	0.8	..	..	87.4	0.1	..	..	623	93	−0.5
Venezuela, RB	3,400	1.6	1997	0.88	16.9	1.5	135[e]	..	27,185	47	0.6
Vietnam	8,920	0.2	1998	0.50	33.9	0.2	245	20.8	4,410	68	−2.5
West Bank and Gaza	222	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Yemen, Rep.	1,669	0.2	..	..	31.4	2.5	2[e]	..	195	95	0.0
Zambia	5,289	0.7	..	..	2.8	15.0	..	..	6,873	76	0.9
Zimbabwe	3,350	0.4	..	..	5.2	4.7	30[e]	..	945	79	1.4

a. Data refer to the average for the period shown or for an earlier period depending on data availability. b. River flows from other countries are not included because of data unreliability. c. Data refer to the most recent year available for 1987–2002. d. Negative numbers indicate an increase in forest area. e. World Bank staff estimates for arable land and permanent cropland for 2004–05. f. Data refer to Serbia and Montenegro.

A4. Agricultural output and trade

| | Cereal production | | | | High-value agricultural products | | | | | Trade | | | |
| | Production | | Yield | | Meat production | | Fruits and vegetable production | | Total food production | | | | |
	kilograms per capita 2003–05[a]	average annual % growth 1990–2005	kilograms per hectare 2003–05[a]	average annual % growth 1990–2005	kilograms per capita 2003–05[a]	average annual % growth 1990–2005	kilograms per capita 2003–05[a]	average annual % growth 1990–2005	per capita average annual % growth 1990–2004	Net cereal imports $ millions 2003–05[a]	Agricultural imports $ millions 2003–05[a]	Agricultural exports $ millions 2003–05[a]	Agricultural exports % total exports 2003–05[a]
Albania	161	−1.5	3,371	2.7	26	2.9	281	3.4	3.2	104	351	41	9.9
Algeria	122	2.9	1,438	3.7	18	1.8	186	4.9	1.1	1,286	3,422	49	0.2
Angola	49	7.3	583	4.8	9	2.4	47	0.5	2.1	..	..	..	..
Argentina	941	4.0	3,850	2.9	105	0.4	283	1.6	1.8	−2,798	862	16,577	47.5
Armenia	127	3.2	1,936	1.4	18	0.2	342	2.3	1.8	69	221	18	2.8
Australia	1,925	3.9	1,946	0.5	206	2.0	269	2.8	1.7	−3,146	4,509	17,019	19.5
Austria	590	0.1	5,978	0.8	115	0.8	197	2.5	0.6	−9	6,577	4,639	4.5
Azerbaijan	246	6.5	2,595	4.4	17	4.0	247	4.7	0.5	160	345	226	6.4
Bangladesh	285	3.2	3,535	2.8	3	2.7	28	2.5	1.2	339	2,249	482	7.2
Belarus	604	−1.2	2,758	0.4	66	−2.1	239	4.0	−1.8	208	1,459	1,063	8.0
Belgium	265	..	8,788	..	174	..	292	..	0.4	−447	21,442	24,556	8.2
Benin	135	5.1	1,144	1.8	6	1.3	76	3.2	2.6	75	217	220	82.5
Bolivia	162	3.6	1,851	1.9	49	3.7	165	2.2	1.8	82	230	560	25.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	303	2.6	3,627	−0.1	11	−3.1	251	3.1	−1.7	119	816	114	6.8
Brazil	339	3.4	3,133	3.6	106	5.7	249	1.7	2.7	817	3,545	26,656	27.7
Bulgaria	733	−1.9	3,279	−0.3	28	−6.6	184	−5.7	−1.4	−141	832	954	9.8
Burkina Faso	263	3.6	1,040	2.1	17	4.2	24	0.0	1.3	52	114	245	83.1
Burundi	38	−0.4	1,324	−0.3	3	−3.2	265	0.3	−2.0	11	18	38	43.4
Cambodia	379	6.0	2,231	4.0	16	4.2	58	0.8	1.9	14	76	50	2.2
Cameroon	102	4.3	1,532	3.4	14	1.8	229	2.8	0.7	216	432	604	25.2
Canada	1,626	−0.7	3,018	0.8	166	4.4	99	1.0	0.3	−3,077	15,024	22,486	7.1
Central African Republic	49	6.5	1,046	1.5	32	4.0	77	1.5	1.6	9	24	1	1.6
Chad	165	5.4	741	1.2	13	2.0	22	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	..
Chile	240	2.0	5,621	2.5	70	5.5	469	3.2	1.7	142	1,727	5,941	19.9
China	313	0.0	5,095	1.2	58	6.3	390	9.3	4.4	−520	26,232	22,968	3.8
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	8,912	189	0.9
Colombia	109	1.3	3,821	3.5	36	2.1	202	2.4	0.3	564	1,822	3,611	21.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	27	0.1	772	−0.2	4	0.2	52	−2.7	−4.5	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	3	3.1	790	0.9	8	2.8	82	3.2	−0.7	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	47	−1.4	3,140	−0.1	47	2.1	1,066	4.2	0.6	148	603	2,108	33.5
Côte d'Ivoire	92	1.5	1,719	6.0	10	2.4	153	1.5	0.4	283	781	3,241	50.3
Croatia	649	1.5	4,549	1.0	31	−0.1	183	0.3	0.5	73	1,372	658	8.6
Czech Republic	725	1.0	4,716	1.4	83	−0.9	76	−3.1	−1.0	−95	3,460	2,212	3.4
Denmark	1,685	0.6	6,088	0.7	438	2.7	61	−1.5	−0.2	−162	7,695	14,589	19.7
Dominican Republic	68	2.3	4,138	0.5	40	3.4	212	0.6	−1.7	156	640	289	35.5
Ecuador	185	2.6	2,695	2.9	45	6.2	611	3.0	1.4	170	699	2,893	36.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	296	3.5	7,545	2.3	20	4.8	329	4.4	2.1	1,061	3,296	1,143	13.9
El Salvador	124	−0.2	2,530	2.4	20	3.8	77	1.2	−0.3	110	770	408	30.9
Eritrea	26	−2.6	297	−4.5	..	..	6	−2.8	−2.6	78	162	6	60.1
Ethiopia	157	5.8	1,213	0.9	8	2.8	27	6.7	1.8	248	339	377	85.0
Finland	731	0.9	3,187	−0.5	73	1.0	49	0.7	−0.4	71	2,670	1,416	2.4
France	1,045	1.1	6,893	0.8	115	0.8	317	0.4	−0.1	−4,814	33,167	35,395	8.8
Georgia	154	3.2	2,050	−0.3	24	−0.2	233	−2.3	1.3	103	306	85	13.8
Germany	551	1.9	6,614	1.4	85	0.5	63	−1.4	0.1	−1,529	48,859	34,613	3.9
Ghana	91	3.6	1,437	1.5	8	1.7	160	6.2	3.1	162	820	1,818	56.4
Greece	449	−0.3	3,905	0.7	42	−0.9	673	−0.6	−0.6	331	5,360	3,390	22.0
Guatemala	95	−1.6	1,747	−0.6	20	4.2	241	4.2	0.6	204	981	1,515	41.5
Guinea	130	4.4	1,476	2.6	6	5.6	180	1.3	0.8	57	124	13	2.4
Haiti	45	−0.6	824	−1.4	12	4.3	142	0.2	−1.1	..	..	..	..
Honduras	77	−2.1	1,475	0.2	29	5.7	305	1.2	−0.7	169	590	787	52.6
Hungary	1,377	1.0	4,719	0.7	107	−1.9	327	−0.7	−0.4	−381	2,201	3,581	6.6
India	219	1.4	2,417	1.6	6	3.2	118	3.8	0.9	−1,797	5,117	8,867	10.8
Indonesia	298	1.5	4,278	0.8	12	2.6	97	4.3	0.8	1,003	4,923	10,606	15.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	321	2.2	2,407	3.3	24	2.7	398	4.0	2.1	827	2,776	1,701	3.7
Ireland	539	1.2	7,442	1.1	253	0.6	59	−1.2	−0.8	352	4,262	7,505	7.3
Israel	43	−1.4	3,171	−0.2	86	7.4	454	0.7	−0.3	538	2,252	1,541	4.1
Italy	359	0.8	5,043	1.1	69	0.2	568	0.1	−0.1	−523	31,957	19,320	5.6
Jamaica	0	−8.8	1,162	−1.2	39	3.0	248	1.6	0.2	124	583	219	16.3
Japan	92	−1.2	5,849	0.5	24	−1.0	119	−1.6	−1.1	5,270	49,915	2,560	0.5
Jordan	15	−4.9	1,418	1.6	26	3.9	282	2.3	−0.7	326	1,194	410	13.3
Kazakhstan	905	−2.4	1,048	1.3	49	−4.9	196	9.5	−2.5	−446	878	919	4.5
Kenya	101	0.9	1,682	−0.1	15	2.1	119	3.6	−0.6	132	429	1,077	54.0
Korea, Rep.	142	−0.8	6,238	0.6	36	3.5	296	1.4	0.7	1,992	12,317	2,697	1.1
Kuwait	1	14.9	2,578	1.0	..	..	92	11.1	10.7	174	1,152	51	0.3
Kyrgyz Republic	325	2.4	2,776	2.3	37	−0.7	191	8.1	2.2	22	101	118	18.3
Lao PDR	490	5.6	3,648	3.5	17	5.4	176	13.0	3.8	..	..	..	..
Latvia	476	0.5	2,436	3.1	32	−8.1	100	−3.5	−4.7	−1	681	342	8.2
Lebanon	38	5.2	2,493	1.7	50	7.5	447	−2.1	−2.3	120	1,190	201	14.0
Lithuania	806	1.5	3,083	4.1	60	−3.8	144	−0.2	−2.4	−72	1,042	1,087	11.4
Macedonia, FYR	295	−0.3	3,074	1.6	14	−2.4	447	0.8	−0.2	43	377	216	12.7

A4. Agricultural output and trade *(continued)*

	Cereal production				High-value agricultural products					Trade			
	Production		Yield		Meat production		Fruits and vegetable production		Total food production				
	kilograms per capita 2003–05[a]	average annual % growth 1990–2005	kilograms per hectare 2003–05[a]	average annual % growth 1990–2005	kilograms per capita 2003–05[a]	average annual % growth 1990–2005	kilograms per capita 2003–05[a]	average annual % growth 1990–2005	per capita average annual % growth 1990–2004	Net cereal imports $ millions 2003–05[a]	Agricultural imports $ millions 2003–05[a]	Agricultural exports $ millions 2003–05[a]	Agricultural exports % total exports 2003–05[a]
Madagascar	191	2.0	2,369	1.2	16	0.8	68	0.8	−1.9	90	182	387	74.0
Malawi	141	2.6	1,149	1.8	5	2.5	90	3.3	3.7	41	167	413	85.0
Malaysia	93	1.0	3,321	1.0	51	2.2	73	1.3	1.4	643	5,594	10,562	8.5
Mali	245	3.2	979	1.4	20	3.5	72	2.6	−0.3	50	175	340	35.9
Mauritania	53	1.1	953	1.2	30	3.7	10	1.6	−0.6	41	112	84	25.6
Mexico	299	1.4	3,009	1.4	52	3.6	253	3.7	1.1	2,158	13,251	8,400	4.4
Moldova	620	0.5	2,592	−1.5	23	−6.6	386	−4.1	−2.4	6	237	274	32.4
Mongolia	50	−12.0	690	−2.8	73	−1.6	23	7.3	−0.7	48	120	91	10.8
Morocco	233	0.5	1,243	0.4	20	2.6	255	2.9	0.6	727	1,967	2,133	21.4
Mozambique	99	10.5	925	7.7	5	1.1	23	−0.9	0.9	150	289	245	17.0
Namibia	54	2.7	441	2.0	..	..	20	7.0	−2.2	42	290	598	28.7
Nepal	288	2.7	2,286	1.8	10	2.4	97	4.0	0.8	12	343	139	21.2
Netherlands	111	2.3	8,308	0.8	188	−0.7	290	0.5	−1.5	872	25,562	43,339	15.5
New Zealand	218	0.9	7,360	2.5	356	1.1	512	2.3	1.8	137	1,551	10,044	53.6
Nicaragua	175	5.0	1,781	0.8	31	5.7	51	−1.7	3.3	65	289	567	77.4
Niger	246	3.3	409	2.1	7	−0.3	57	6.3	0.5	92	195	75	26.2
Nigeria	177	1.7	1,368	1.3	8	2.6	133	3.4	0.7	594	1,925	61	0.3
Norway	298	−0.3	4,161	0.5	62	2.0	45	−1.3	−1.1	329	3,222	4,756	5.6
Oman	2	0.7	2,332	0.7	..	..	186	2.6	1.6	118	969	384	2.7
Pakistan	203	2.8	2,456	2.4	13	2.0	68	2.5	0.9	−715	2,703	1,666	12.1
Panama	114	0.3	1,851	0.1	54	4.0	284	−2.5	−1.5	77	462	739	83.6
Papua New Guinea	2	6.9	3,539	3.3	..	..	398	2.5	−0.1	84	199	324	17.1
Paraguay	300	4.9	2,236	0.9	65	−0.2	135	0.0	0.8	−66	200	1,233	81.2
Peru	139	6.8	3,426	2.5	37	5.3	210	6.1	4.1	415	1,321	2,461	19.3
Philippines	236	2.3	2,916	2.5	28	5.6	217	2.6	0.9	794	3,073	2,342	6.0
Poland	698	0.6	3,212	0.7	91	0.9	230	0.9	−0.4	−103	5,515	6,261	8.7
Portugal	106	−2.1	2,533	2.3	67	1.3	401	0.3	−0.2	717	6,415	1,859	5.3
Romania	872	0.3	3,288	0.8	46	−3.7	332	1.8	0.9	225	2,005	716	3.1
Russian Federation	506	−1.2	1,842	2.0	34	−3.7	131	2.9	−1.4	−598	12,426	2,798	1.5
Rwanda	39	2.8	1,029	−1.3	6	4.0	319	0.1	−1.0	10	43	30	59.9
Saudi Arabia	135	−3.5	4,559	0.2	31	3.6	151	0.8	−1.3	1,573	6,689	954	0.7
Senegal	115	1.6	1,089	1.6	11	2.0	65	6.4	−1.5	345	818	448	34.1
Serbia[b]	1,030	0.4	4,194	2.4	102	−0.5	343	0.5	2.5	−100	767	814	19.7
Sierra Leone	58	−5.2	1,223	−0.1	..	..	79	1.4	−2.5	34	71	38	91.4
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9.3	−14.3	214	4,602	2,844	1.5
Slovak Republic	611	26.7	4,099	3.8	72	−4.0	85	−4.9	..	−57	1,478	1,000	3.7
Slovenia	262	1.2	5,282	2.4	90	0.6	167	−0.6	1.9	127	1,089	425	2.7
South Africa	274	1.9	2,882	4.3	42	2.0	171	2.5	−0.2	235	2,278	3,198	8.1
Spain	470	1.4	3,052	2.2	125	3.3	700	1.7	1.4	1,535	21,850	24,080	13.5
Sri Lanka	155	1.5	3,438	1.3	7	5.2	72	0.5	−0.1	219	968	1,260	22.9
Sudan	144	2.4	..	0.8	10	−0.5	92	3.4	1.9	288	635	469	13.8
Sweden	588	0.4	4,803	0.8	61	0.6	38	0.7	−0.2	−99	6,870	3,440	2.9
Switzerland	135	−1.8	6,076	0.0	59	−0.7	109	−1.2	−1.0	243	5,912	2,707	2.3
Syrian Arab Republic	307	2.6	1,786	4.2	23	5.3	236	2.6	1.3	185	1,163	967	16.5
Tajikistan	136	10.7	2,240	6.8	..	..	155	1.1	−2.1	46	66	113	16.3
Tanzania	126	2.2	1,403	−0.1	10	1.9	69	0.4	−1.2	122	319	583	44.1
Thailand	527	3.0	3,044	2.4	31	1.8	178	1.5	0.9	−2,244	4,875	15,550	16.3
Togo	132	3.6	1,031	2.4	6	1.8	31	−1.0	−0.4	22	75	122	31.0
Tunisia	222	−0.4	1,540	1.2	25	3.9	333	2.9	0.0	297	1,100	854	9.3
Turkey	465	0.7	2,397	0.7	22	2.2	516	2.2	−0.5	−105	4,615	6,197	10.1
Turkmenistan	594	12.1	2,878	3.9	45	7.1	215	3.6	4.5	14	189	255	10.2
Uganda	87	3.0	1,559	0.6	9	1.9	384	1.4	−0.6	109	265	371	74.0
Ukraine	688	−0.4	2,439	−1.1	35	−5.2	207	1.0	−2.0	−662	2,114	3,213	10.7
United Kingdom	360	−0.1	7,085	0.8	56	−0.7	49	−2.6	−1.0	322	36,159	12,700	3.7
United States	1,253	1.2	6,443	2.3	133	2.1	225	1.1	0.6	−9,847	57,568	61,974	8.5
Uruguay	660	3.7	4,115	3.9	178	1.7	219	2.0	2.1	−220	332	1,674	58.9
Uzbekistan	237	8.6	3,627	7.4	23	1.6	206	1.0	−0.3	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	132	3.8	3,310	1.8	52	4.6	147	1.6	0.7	407	1,800	208	0.5
Vietnam	475	5.0	4,641	3.1	32	7.0	162	5.6	3.8	−512	1,382	4,591	26.5
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	0.5	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	23	−2.6	740	−1.2	12	5.4	63	3.7	−0.2	347	1,045	194	4.5
Zambia	107	−0.6	1,732	1.3	..	..	32	0.0	−0.9	35	171	278	19.4
Zimbabwe	85	−3.3	673	−3.7	16	3.4	30	1.5	0.0	217	426	813	42.2

a. Data refer to the average for the period shown or for an earlier period depending on data availability. e. Bank staff estimates for arabable and permanent cropland for 2004-2005. f. Data refer to Serbia and Montenegro.

Technical notes

Table A1. Agricultural and rural sector variables

Rural population is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population. The country-specific definition of an urban area is used (United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, and World Bank estimates). The country-specific definition of an urban area is used.

Agricultural employment refers to the number of workers in agriculture. Most agricultural workers are self-employed. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing (International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database).

Share of women in the agricultural labor force includes women ages 15 and older who meet the ILO definition of the economically active population (both employed and unemployed) as the percentage of total economically active population engaged in or seeking work in agriculture, hunting, fishing or forestry (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, and data files).

Agriculture value added Agriculture corresponds to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3, divisions 1–5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fixed assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Growth rates are calculated using the least squares method from constant price data in the local currency (World Bank national accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files).

Table A2. Agricultural policy variables

Government spending on agriculture includes all nonrepayable payments, whether current or capital, and whether a benefit or service was delivered for the payments. Government spending on agriculture includes: administration of agricultural land conservation affairs and services; reclamation or expansion of arable land; construction or operation of flood control; irrigation and drainage systems; research and development; administration of agrarian reform and land settlement; administration of affairs and services designed to stabilize or improve farm prices and farmers' incomes; public information and statistics collected; administration of veterinary affairs and services; administration of forestry affairs and services; outlays in the form of loans, transfers, and subsidies; and all aspects of forest management including operation or support of reforestation work, forest fire fighting, and extension services to forest operators; and administration of commercial or sport fishing and hunting affairs and services (International Monetary Fund's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*).

Public R&D spending in agriculture includes spending by government, nonprofits, and universities whether financed from fiscal sources, or from contributions from the private sector and international grants and loans. R&D activities undertaken by international institutions are excluded. Research expenditure data include all expenditures (salaries, operating costs, and capital) in the following areas: crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries, natural resources, and the use of agricultural inputs as well as the socioeconomic aspects of primary agricultural production. Also included is research concerning the onfarm storage and processing of agricultural products. Not included are research activities in support of agrochemical, agricultural machinery, or food processing industries, as well as the more basic and discipline-oriented research activities undertaken by departments such as microbiology and zoology. However, strict delineations have not always been possible (Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research).

Official Development Assistance (ODA) in agriculture comprise flows that meet the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) definition of ODA and are made to the countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients. The three criteria are: (1) they are provided by the official sector, (2) they promote economic development and welfare as the main objective, and (3) they are provided at concessional financial terms (if a loan, they have a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a discount rate of 10 percent). ODA for agriculture includes agricultural sector policy, agricultural development and inputs, crop and livestock production, and agricultural credit, cooperatives, and research.

The **nominal rate of assistance** (NRA) to farmers is defined as the price of their product in the domestic market (plus any direct output subsidy) less its price at the border, expressed as a percentage of the border price (adjusting for transport costs and quality differences). To capture distortions in input markets in countries where they are important, the NRA is adjusted (expressed as output price equivalent) to account for direct input subsidies and differences between the international prices of inputs and the prices that farmers pay for these inputs. If a country distorts its market for foreign currency, efforts are made to account for the difference between the exchange rate used by the importers (assumed to be the parallel exchange rate) and the exporters (a weighted average of the parallel and official exchange rates) and an estimated equilibrium exchange rate (Development Economics Vice Presidency of the World Bank and Anderson, forthcoming).

Food aid in cereals includes three categories: (1) *emergency* food aid is destined for victims of natural or manmade disasters; (2) *project* food aid supports specific poverty-reduction and disaster-prevention activities; and (3) *program* food aid, which is usually supplied on a government-to-government basis as a resource transfer for balance-of-payments or budgetary support. Deliveries of food aid in cereals refer to quantities of cereal (expressed in grain equivalents) that actually reached the recipient country (World Food Programme, 2007).

Rural population access to an all-season road measures the number of rural people who live within 2 km (typically equivalent to a 20-minute walk) of an all-season road as a proportion of the total rural population. An "all-season road" is a road that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up or truck that does not have four-wheel-drive). Predictable interruptions of short duration during inclement weather (e.g. heavy rainfall) are accepted, particularly on low volume roads (World Bank).

Access to electricity, or the electrification rate, is defined as the percentage of rural households with an electricity connection. This

is consistent with various formulations of questions employed in household surveys such as "Does your household have electricity?" or "What is the main source of lighting in your home?" (World Bank, based on data from various household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) surveys, and others).

Table A3. Agricultural inputs and the environment

Arable and permanent cropland includes arable land which is defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Permanent cropland is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and data files).

Land Gini index measures the extent that land distribution in rural areas, among individuals or households, deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A land Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 1.0 implies perfect inequality.

Irrigated area refers to areas purposely provided with water, including land irrigated by controlled flooding (Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files).

Land Gini index measures the extent that land distribution in rural areas, among individuals or households, deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A land Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 1.0 implies perfect inequality. Land Gini indexes for the 1990 round of agricultural censuses were computed by FAO (http://www.fao.org/ES/ess/census/gini/table1.asp), and Ginis for the 2000 round of agricultural censuses were calculated from land distribution tabulations into 7 to 19 class sizes (http://www.fao.org/ES/ess/census/wcares/default.asp). For Cambodia, China, Vietnam, the Gini index was calculated from national data sources.

Fertilizer consumption measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable and permanent cropland. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). Traditional nutrients—animal and plant manures—are not included. The time reference for fertilizer consumption is the crop year (July through June) (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and data files).

Pesticide use refers to insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants, and any substance intended for preventing, destroying, attracting, repelling, or controlling any pest, including unwanted species of plants or animals during the production, storage, transport, distribution, and processing of food, agricultural commodities, or animal feeds that may be administered to animals for the control of ectoparasites. (Food and Agricultural organization of the UN, *Summary of World Food and Agricultural Statistics*).

Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita refer to internal renewable resources (internal river flows and groundwater from rainfall) in the country. Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita are calculated using the World Bank's population estimates (World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data).

Annual freshwater withdrawals, agriculture (percent of total freshwater withdrawal) refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987–2002 (World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data).

Average annual deforestation refers to the permanent conversion of natural forest area to other uses, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure development. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuel wood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. Negative numbers indicate an increase in forest area (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, Global Forest Resources Assessment).

Table A4. Agricultural output and trade

Cereal production per capita refers to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereals are the sum of production of wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage, and those used for grazing are excluded. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and data files).

Meat production is the sum of meat from animals slaughtered in countries, irrespective of their origin, and comprises bovine, pig, sheep and goat, equine, chicken, turkey, duck, goose or guinea fowl, rabbit, and other meats (including camel, game) (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and data files).

Fruits and vegetables is the sum of production of individual vegetable crops and fruits and berries grown mainly for human consumption. Vegetables are temporary crops cultivated principally for human consumption both as field crops and garden crops, in the open and under protective cover. Vegetables cultivated mainly for animal feed or cultivated only for their seeds are excluded. Most fruit crops are permanent: mainly trees, bushes and shrubs, but vines and palms are also included. Production data of fruits crops relate to fruits actually harvested (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and data files).

Food production per capita covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. To construct the index, production quantities of each commodity are weighted by international prices. This method assigns a single price to each commodity so that, for example, one metric ton of wheat has the same price, regardless of where it is produced. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and data files).

Net cereal imports presented in U.S. dollars, are cereal imports less exports. Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains (World Bank staff

estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division).

Agricultural imports and exports presented in U.S. dollars, are defined by the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1 codes as follows: SITC 0 (food and live animals); SITC 1 (division 121 only); SITC 2 (divisions 211, 212, 222, 223, 231, 263, 264, 265, 268, 291, 292); and and all SITC 4 divisions. The value of imports is generally recorded as the cost of the goods when pur-chased by the importer plus the cost of transport and insurance to the frontier of the importing country—the cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.) value. The value of exports is recorded as the cost of the goods delivered to the frontier of the exporting country for shipment—the free on board (f.o.b.) value (World Bank staff esti-mates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division).

Selected world development indicators

In this year's edition, development data are presented in six tables presenting comparative socioeconomic data for more than 130 economies for the most recent year for which data are available and, for some indicators, for an earlier year. An additional table presents basic indicators for 75 economies with sparse data or with populations of less than 2 million.

The indicators presented here are a selection from more than 800 included in *World Development Indicators 2007*. Published annually, *World Development Indicators* reflects a comprehensive view of the development process. Its opening chapter reports on the Millennium Development Goals, which grew out of agreements and resolutions of world conferences in the 1990s, and were formally recognized by the United Nations General Assembly after member states unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit in September 2000. In September 2005 the United Nations World Summit reaffirmed the principles in the 2000 Millennium Declaration and recognized the need for ambitious national development strategies backed by increased international support. The other five main sections recognize the contribution of a wide range of factors: human capital development, environmental sustainability, macroeconomic performance, private sector development and the investment climate, and the global links that influence the external environment for development. *World Development Indicators* is complemented by a separately published database that gives access to over 1,000 data tables and 800 time-series indicators for 222 economies and regions. This database is available through an electronic subscription (*WDI Online*) or as a CD-ROM.

Data sources and methodology

Socioeconomic and environmental data presented here are drawn from several sources: primary data collected by the World Bank, member country statistical publications, research institutes, and international organizations such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the OECD (see the *Data Sources* following the *Technical notes* for a complete listing). Although international standards of coverage, definition, and classification apply to most statistics reported by countries and international agencies, there are inevitably differences in timeliness and reliability arising from differences in the capabilities and resources devoted to basic data collection and compilation. For some topics, competing sources of data require review by World Bank staff to ensure that the most reliable data available are presented. In some instances, where available data are deemed too weak to provide reliable measures of levels and trends

or do not adequately adhere to international standards, the data are not shown.

The data presented are generally consistent with those in *World Development Indicators 2007*. However, data have been revised and updated wherever new information has become available. Differences may also reflect revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus data of different vintages may be published in different editions of World Bank publications. Readers are advised not to compile data series from different publications or different editions of the same publication. Consistent time-series data are available on *World Development Indicators 2007* CD-ROM and through *WDI Online*.

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

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

Classification of economies and summary measures

The summary measures at the bottom of most tables include economies classified by income per capita and by region. GNI per capita is used to determine the following income classifications: low-income, $905 or less in 2005; middle-income, $906 to $11,115; and high-income, $11,116 and above. A further division at GNI per capita $3,595 is made between lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies. The classification of economies based on per capita income occurs annually, so the country composition of the income groups may change annually. When these changes in classification are made based on the most recent estimates, aggregates based on the new income classifications are recalculated for all past periods to ensure that a consistent time series is maintained. See the table on classification of economies at the end of this volume for a list of economies in each group (including those with populations of less than 2 million).

Summary measures are either totals (indicated by **t** if the aggregates include estimates for missing data and nonreporting countries, or by an **s** for simple sums of the data available), weighted

averages (**w**), or median values (**m**) calculated for groups of economies. Data for the countries excluded from the main tables (those presented in Table 5) have been included in the summary measures, where data are available, or by assuming that they follow the trend of reporting countries. This gives a more consistent aggregated measure by standardizing country coverage for each period shown. Where missing information accounts for a third or more of the overall estimate, however, the group measure is reported as not available. The section on *Statistical methods* in the *Technical notes* provides further information on aggregation methods. Weights used to construct the aggregates are listed in the technical notes for each table.

Terminology and country coverage

The term *country* does not imply political independence but may refer to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2006, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Throughout the tables, exceptions are noted. Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; or Taiwan, China. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999 unless otherwise noted. Montenegro declared independence from Serbia and Montenegro on June 3, 2006, so this edition lists data for Serbia; any exceptions are noted. Data from 1999 onward for Serbia for most indicators exclude data for Kosovo, a territory within Serbia

that is currently under international administration pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999); any exceptions are noted.

Technical notes

Because data quality and intercountry comparisons are often problematic, readers are encouraged to consult the *Technical notes*, the table on Classification of Economies by Region and Income, and the footnotes to the tables. For more extensive documentation see *World Development Indicators 2007*.

Readers may find more information on the WDI 2007, and orders can be made online, by phone, or fax as follows:

For more information and to order online: http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2006/index.htm.

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

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

Symbols

..
means that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data in the years shown.

0 or 0.0
means zero or less than half the unit shown.

Classification of economies by region and income, FY2008

East Asia and the Pacific

Economy	Income
American Samoa	UMC
Cambodia	LIC
China	LMC
Fiji	LMC
Indonesia	LMC
Kiribati	LMC
Korea, Dem. Rep.	LIC
Lao PDR	LIC
Malaysia	UMC
Marshall Islands	LMC
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	LMC
Mongolia	LIC
Myanmar	LIC
Northern Mariana Islands	UMC
Palau	UMC
Papua New Guinea	LIC
Philippines	LMC
Samoa	LMC
Solomon Islands	LIC
Thailand	LMC
Timor-Leste	LIC
Tonga	LMC
Vanuatu	LMC
Vietnam	LIC

Europe and Central Asia

Economy	Income
Albania	LMC
Armenia	LMC
Azerbaijan	LMC
Belarus	LMC
Bosnia and Herzegovina	LMC
Bulgaria	UMC
Croatia	UMC
Georgia	LMC
Hungary	UMC
Kazakhstan	UMC
Kyrgyz Republic	LIC
Latvia	UMC
Lithuania	UMC
Macedonia, FYR	LMC
Moldova	LMC
Montenegro	UMC
Poland	UMC
Romania	UMC
Russian Federation	UMC
Serbia	UMC
Slovak Republic	UMC
Tajikistan	LIC
Turkey	UMC
Turkmenistan	LMC
Ukraine	LMC
Uzbekistan	LIC

Latin America and the Caribbean

Economy	Income
Argentina	UMC
Belize	UMC
Bolivia	LMC
Brazil	UMC
Chile	UMC
Colombia	LMC
Costa Rica	UMC
Cuba	LMC
Dominica	UMC
Dominican Republic	LMC
Ecuador	LMC
El Salvador	LMC
Grenada	UMC
Guatemala	LMC
Guyana	LMC
Haiti	LIC
Honduras	LMC
Jamaica	LMC
Mexico	UMC
Nicaragua	LMC
Panama	UMC
Paraguay	LMC
Peru	LMC
St. Kitts and Nevis	UMC
St. Lucia	UMC
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	UMC
Suriname	LMC
Uruguay	UMC
Venezuela, RB	UMC

Middle East and North Africa

Economy	Income
Algeria	LMC
Djibouti	LMC
Egypt, Arab Rep.	LMC
Iran, Islamic Rep.	LMC
Iraq	LMC
Jordan	LMC
Lebanon	UMC
Libya	UMC
Morocco	LMC
Oman	UMC
Syrian Arab Republic	LMC
Tunisia	LMC
West Bank and Gaza	LMC
Yemen, Rep.	LIC

South Asia

Economy	Income
Afghanistan	LIC
Bangladesh	LIC
Bhutan	LMC
India	LIC
Maldives	LMC
Nepal	LIC
Pakistan	LIC
Sri Lanka	LMC

Sub-Saharan Africa

Economy	Income
Angola	LMC
Benin	LIC
Botswana	UMC
Burkina Faso	LIC
Burundi	LIC
Cameroon	LMC
Cape Verde	LMC
Central African Republic	LIC
Chad	LIC
Comoros	LIC
Congo, Dem. Rep.	LIC
Congo, Rep.	LMC
Côte d'Ivoire	LIC
Equatorial Guinea	UMC
Eritrea	LIC
Ethiopia	LIC
Gabon	UMC
Gambia, The	LIC
Ghana	LIC
Guinea	LIC
Guinea-Bissau	LIC
Kenya	LIC
Lesotho	LMC
Liberia	LIC
Madagascar	LIC
Malawi	LIC
Mali	LIC
Mauritania	LIC
Mauritius	UMC
Mayotte	UMC
Mozambique	LIC
Namibia	LMC
Niger	LIC
Nigeria	LIC
Rwanda	LIC
São Tomé and Principe	LIC
Senegal	LIC
Seychelles	UMC
Sierra Leone	LIC
Somalia	LIC
South Africa	UMC
Sudan	LIC
Swaziland	LMC
Tanzania	LIC
Togo	LIC
Uganda	LIC
Zambia	LIC
Zimbabwe	LIC

High income OECD

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep.
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

Other high income

Andorra
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas, The
Bahrain
Barbados
Bermuda
Brunei Darussalam
Cayman Islands
Channel Islands
Cyprus
Estonia
Faeroe Islands
French Polynesia
Greenland
Guam
Hong Kong, China
Isle of Man
Israel
Kuwait
Liechtenstein
Macao, China
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
Puerto Rico
Qatar
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovenia
Taiwan, China
Trinidad and Tobago
United Arab Emirates
Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Source: World Bank data.

Note: This table classifies all World Bank member economies, and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2006 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income (LIC), $905 or less; lower middle income (LMC), $906–3,595; upper middle income (UMC), $3,596–11,115; and high income, $11,116 or more.

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Table 1. Key indicators of development

	Population			Population age composition %	Gross national income (GNI)[a]		PPP gross national income (GNI)[b]		Gross domestic product per capita % growth	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons
	Millions 2006	Average annual % growth 2000–06	Density people per sq. km 2006	Ages 0–14 2006	$ billions 2006	$ per capita 2006	$ billions 2006	$ per capita 2006	% growth 2005–06	Male years 2005	Female years 2005	% ages 15 and older 2000–05[c]	metric tons 2003
Albania	3	0.4	115	26	9.3	2,960	18	5,840	4.7	73	79	99	1.0
Algeria	33	1.5	14	29	101.2	3,030	230[d]	6,900[d]	1.5	70	73	70	5.1
Angola	16	2.8	13	46	32.4	1,980	39[d]	2,360[d]	11.4	40	43	67	0.6
Argentina	39	1.0	14	26	201.4	5,150	602	15,390	7.4	71	79	97	3.4
Armenia	3	–0.4	107	20	5.8	1,930	18	5,890	13.7	70	76	99	1.1
Australia	21	1.2	3	19	738.5	35,990	699	34,060	1.4	78	83	..	17.8
Austria	8	0.5	100	15	326.2	39,590	289	35,130	3.0	77	82	..	8.7
Azerbaijan	8	0.9	103	25	15.7	1,850	51	5,960	33.1	70	75	..	3.5
Bangladesh	144	1.9	1,109	35	69.9	480	338	2,340	4.9	63	65	47	0.3
Belarus	10	–0.5	47	15	32.8	3,380	86	8,810	10.8	63	74	..	6.3
Belgium	10	0.4	347	17	404.7	38,600	368	35,090	3.1	77	82	..	9.9
Benin	9	3.1	79	44	4.7	540	10	1,160	1.1	54	56	35	0.3
Bolivia	9	1.9	9	38	10.3	1,100	27	2,890	2.8	63	67	87	0.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.3	76	16	11.7	2,980	..	..	5.7	72	77	97	4.9
Brazil	189	1.4	22	28	892.8	4,730	1,661	8,800	2.4	67	75	89	1.6
Bulgaria	8	–0.8	71	14	30.7	3,990	78	10,140	6.7	69	76	98	5.6
Burkina Faso	14	3.1	50	47	6.3	460	18[d]	1,330[d]	2.9	48	49	24	0.1
Burundi	8	3.1	305	45	0.8	100	6[d]	710[d]	1.3	44	46	59	0.0
Cambodia	14	2.0	81	37	6.9	480	42[d]	2,920[d]	8.4	54	61	74	0.0
Cameroon	17	1.9	36	41	18.1	1,080	40	2,370	1.6	46	47	68	0.2
Canada	33	0.9	4	17	1,177.4	36,170	1,127	34,610	2.0	78	83	..	17.9
Central African Republic	4	1.3	7	43	1.5	360	5[d]	1,280[d]	2.1	39	40	49	0.1
Chad	10	3.3	8	47	4.8	480	12[d]	1,230[d]	–1.1	43	45	26	0.0
Chile	16	1.1	22	24	114.9	6,980	185	11,270	3.0	75	81	96	3.7
China	1,312	0.6	141	21	2,641.6	2,010	10,153[e]	7,740[e]	10.1	70	74	91	3.2
Hong Kong, China	7	0.8	6,728	14	199.5	28,460	268	38,200	5.9	79	85	..	5.6
Colombia	46	1.5	41	31	125.0	2,740	347[d]	7,620[d]	5.4	70	76	93	1.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	59	2.8	26	47	7.7	130	43[d]	720[d]	1.9	43	45	67	0.0
Congo, Rep.	4	3.0	12	47	3.8	950	4	940	3.7	52	54	85	0.4
Costa Rica	4	1.8	86	28	21.8	4,980	47[d]	10,770[d]	6.4	77	81	95	1.5
Côte d'Ivoire	18	1.6	58	42	16.0	870	29	1,550	2.3	45	47	49	0.3
Croatia	4	–0.2	79	15	41.4	9,330	61	13,680	4.7	72	79	98	5.4
Czech Republic	10	–0.1	132	14	129.5	12,680	219	21,470	6.2	73	79	..	11.4
Denmark	5	0.3	128	19	280.7	51,700	198	36,460	3.0	76	80	..	10.1
Dominican Republic	10	1.6	199	32	27.4	2,850	80	8,290	9.0	69	75	87	2.3
Ecuador	13	1.4	48	32	38.1	2,840	59	4,400	3.1	72	78	91	1.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	75	1.9	76	33	101.7	1,350	354	4,690	4.9	68	73	71	2.0
El Salvador	7	1.8	337	34	17.8	2,540	37[d]	5,340[d]	2.2	68	74	81	1.0
Eritrea	5	4.1	45	45	0.9	200	5[d]	1,090[d]	–4.0	53	57	..	0.2
Ethiopia	73	2.0	73	44	12.9	180	87[d]	1,190[d]	6.8	42	43	36	0.1
Finland	5	0.3	17	17	213.6	40,650	185	35,150	5.3	76	82	..	13.0
France	61	0.6	111	18	2,297.8	36,550[f]	2,059	33,740	1.7	77	84	..	6.2
Georgia	4	–1.0	64	18	6.9	1,560	16	3,690	10.3	68	75	..	0.8
Germany	82	0.0	236	14	3,018.0	36,620	2,623	31,830	2.9	76	82	..	9.8
Ghana	23	2.1	99	39	11.8	520	59[d]	2,640[d]	4.2	57	58	58	0.4
Greece	11	0.3	86	14	241.0	21,690	273	24,560	4.2	77	82	96	8.7
Guatemala	13	2.4	119	43	34.1	2,640	62[d]	4,800[d]	2.1	64	72	69	0.9
Guinea	9	1.9	37	44	3.7	410	22	2,410	0.8	54	54	29	0.2
Haiti	9	1.4	314	37	4.1	480	13[d]	1,490[d]	0.9	52	53	..	0.2
Honduras	7	2.3	66	39	8.8	1,200	26[d]	3,540[d]	3.9	67	71	80	0.9
Hungary	10	–0.3	112	15	110.1	10,950	184	18,290	4.2	69	77	..	5.8
India	1,110	1.5	373	32	906.5	820	4,217[d]	3,800[d]	7.7	63	64	61	1.2
Indonesia	223	1.3	123	28	315.8	1,420	881	3,950	4.3	66	70	90	1.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	69	1.4	42	28	207.6	3,000	587	8,490	4.4	70	73	82	5.7
Ireland	4	1.7	61	20	191.9	45,580	151	35,900	4.7	77	82	..	10.4
Israel	7	1.9	325	28	128.7	18,580	176	25,480	3.4	78	82	..	10.2
Italy	59	0.5	199	14	1,875.6	32,020	1,789	30,550	2.0	78	83	98	7.7
Jamaica	3	0.5	246	31	9.3	3,480	11	4,030	2.3	69	73	..	4.1
Japan	128	0.1	350	14	4,900.0	38,410	4,229	33,150	2.4	79	86	..	9.6
Jordan	6	2.4	63	37	14.7	2,660	35	6,210	4.0	71	74	91	3.3
Kazakhstan	15	0.5	6	23	58.0	3,790	119	7,780	9.4	61	72	..	10.7
Kenya	35	2.3	62	43	20.5	580	46	1,300	3.1	50	48	74	0.3
Korea, Rep.	48	0.5	490	18	856.6	17,690	1,152	23,800	4.7	74	81	..	9.5
Kuwait	3	2.9	148	24	77.7	30,630	74[d]	29,200[d]	5.3	75	80	93	32.7
Kyrgyz Republic	5	0.9	27	31	2.6	490	10	1,990	1.6	65	72	..	1.1
Lao PDR	6	1.6	25	40	2.9	500	12	2,050	5.8	62	65	69	0.2
Latvia	2	–0.6	37	14	18.5	8,100	35	15,350	12.6	66	77	100	2.9
Lebanon	4	1.2	396	28	22.2	5,490	22	5,460	–1.1	70	75	..	4.8
Lithuania	3	–0.5	54	16	26.7	7,870	51	14,930	8.1	65	77	100	3.7
Macedonia, FYR	2	0.2	80	19	6.2	3,060	16	7,610	2.9	71	76	96	5.2
Madagascar	19	2.7	33	44	5.3	280	18	960	2.3	55	57	71	0.1
Malawi	13	2.2	140	47	2.3	170	9	720	6.2	41	40	..	0.1
Malaysia	26	1.9	78	32	141.4	5,490	291	11,300	4.2	71	76	89	6.4
Mali	14	3.0	11	48	6.1	440	16	1,130	2.5	48	49	24	0.0
Mauritania	3	2.9	3	43	2.3	740	8[d]	2,600[d]	8.7	52	55	51	0.9

Table 1. Key indicators of development *(continued)*

	Population			Population age composition %	Gross national income (GNI)[a]		PPP gross national income (GNI)[b]		Gross domestic product per capita % growth	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons
	Millions 2006	Average annual % growth 2000–06	Density people per sq. km 2006	Ages 0–14 2006	$ billions 2006	$ per capita 2006	$ billions 2006	$ per capita 2006	% growth 2005–06	Male years 2005	Female years 2005	% ages 15 and older 2000–05[c]	metric tons 2003
Mexico	104	1.0	55	30	820.3	7,870	1,189	11,410	3.6	73	78	92	4.1
Moldova	4	−1.3	117	18	3.7	1,100[g]	11	2,880	5.2	65	72	99	1.8
Mongolia	3	1.2	2	30	2.3	880	6	2,280	7.1	65	68	98	3.2
Morocco	30	1.1	68	31	58.0	1,900	152	5,000	6.0	68	73	52	1.3
Mozambique	20	2.0	26	44	6.9	340	25[d]	1,220[d]	6.6	41	42	..	0.1
Namibia	2	1.3	2	41	6.6	3,230	17[d]	8,110[d]	3.6	47	47	85	1.2
Nepal	28	2.1	193	39	8.1	290	45	1,630	−0.1	62	63	49	0.1
Netherlands	16	0.5	483	18	698.5	42,670	615	37,580	2.6	77	82	..	8.7
New Zealand	4	1.1	15	21	112.4	27,250	112	27,220	1.1	78	82	..	8.7
Nicaragua	5	1.1	43	38	5.2	1,000	21[d]	4,010[d]	1.7	68	73	77	0.8
Niger	14	3.4	11	49	3.7	260	12[d]	830[d]	0.1	45	45	29	0.1
Nigeria	145	2.5	159	44	92.4	640	152	1,050	3.4	46	47	69	0.4
Norway	5	0.6	15	19	308.9	66,530	203	43,820	2.5	78	83	..	9.9
Oman	3	1.2	8	34	*23.0*	*9,070*	37	*14,570*	2.2	73	76	81	12.8
Pakistan	159	2.4	206	38	122.3	770	398	2,500	4.1	64	65	50	0.8
Panama	3	1.8	44	30	16.1	4,890	25	7,680	6.4	73	78	92	1.9
Papua New Guinea	6	2.1	13	40	4.6	770	14[d]	2,410[d]	1.8	56	57	57	0.4
Paraguay	6	2.0	15	37	8.4	1,400	31[d]	5,070[d]	1.9	69	74	93	0.7
Peru	28	1.5	22	32	82.7	2,920	172	6,080	6.5	68	73	88	1.0
Philippines	85	1.8	284	35	120.2	1,420	506	5,980	3.5	69	73	93	1.0
Poland	38	−0.1	124	16	312.2	8,190	565	14,830	5.9	71	79	..	8.0
Portugal	11	0.6	116	16	191.6	18,100	229	21,580	0.9	75	81	94	5.5
Romania	22	−0.7	94	15	104.4	4,850	212	9,820	8.2	68	75	97	4.2
Russian Federation	142	−0.5	9	15	822.4	5,780	1,656	11,630	7.3	59	72	99	10.3
Rwanda	9	2.4	375	43	2.3	250	12[d]	1,270[d]	3.0	43	46	65	0.1
Saudi Arabia	24	2.3	12	37	*289.2*	*12,510*	384[d]	*16,620[d]*	3.8	71	75	83	13.7
Senegal	12	2.4	62	42	8.9	750	22	1,840	1.0	55	58	39	0.4
Serbia	7	−0.2	84	..	29.0	3,910[h]	..	..	6.0	70[k]	76[k]	96[k]	..
Sierra Leone	6	3.7	79	43	1.4	240	5	850	4.9	40	43	35	0.1
Singapore	4	1.5	6,376	19	128.8	29,320	139	31,710	6.6	78	82	93	11.4
Slovak Republic	5	0.0	112	16	53.2	9,870	95	17,600	8.3	70	78	..	7.0
Slovenia	2	0.1	99	14	37.7	18,890	48	23,970	5.4	74	81	100	7.7
South Africa	47	1.2	39	32	255.3	5,390	555[d]	11,710[d]	3.9	47	49	..	7.9
Spain	44	1.3	87	14	1,200.7	27,570	1,221	28,030	3.6	77	84	..	7.4
Sri Lanka	20	0.4	306	24	25.7	1,300	99	5,010	6.6	72	77	91	0.5
Sudan	37	2.0	16	39	29.9	810	80[d]	2,160[d]	10.7	55	58	61	0.3
Sweden	9	0.3	22	17	394.2	43,580	317	35,070	4.2	78	83	..	5.9
Switzerland	7	0.6	186	16	425.9	57,230	305	40,930	2.6	79	84	..	5.5
Syrian Arab Republic	19	2.5	106	36	30.7	1,570	77	3,930	2.6	72	76	81	2.7
Tajikistan	7	1.2	47	38	2.6	390	9	1,410	5.6	61	67	99	0.7
Tanzania	39	2.6	45	42	13.4	350[i]	29	740	3.3	46	47	69	0.1
Thailand	65	0.9	127	23	193.7	2,990	592	9,140	4.2	68	74	93	3.9
Togo	6	2.7	116	43	2.2	350	9[d]	1,490[d]	−1.0	53	57	53	0.4
Tunisia	10	1.0	65	25	30.1	2,970	86	8,490	4.1	72	76	74	2.1
Turkey	73	1.3	95	29	393.9	5,400	661	9,060	4.8	69	74	87	3.1
Turkmenistan	5	1.4	10	31	..	..[j]	..	..		59	67	..	9.2
Uganda	30	3.4	152	50	8.9	300	45[d]	1,490[d]	1.5	49	51	67	0.1
Ukraine	47	−0.9	80	14	90.6	1,950	350	7,520	8.3	62	74	99	6.6
United Kingdom	60	0.2	249	18	2,425.2	40,180	2,148	35,580	2.6	77	81	..	9.4
United States	299	1.0	33	21	13,446.0	44,970	13,233	44,260	2.4	75	81	..	19.9
Uruguay	3	0.1	19	24	17.6	5,310	37	11,150	6.8	72	79	..	1.3
Uzbekistan	27	1.2	62	32	16.2	610	60	2,250	5.8	64	71	..	4.8
Venezuela, RB	27	1.8	31	31	164.0	6,070	201	7,440	8.5	71	77	93	5.6
Vietnam	84	1.3	271	29	58.1	690	278	3,300	6.9	68	73	..	0.9
West Bank and Gaza	4	3.9	621	45	*4.5*	*1,230*	..	..	−1.7	71	76	92	..
Yemen, Rep.	22	3.1	41	46	16.4	760	20	920	0.2	60	63	54	0.9
Zambia	12	1.7	16	46	7.5	630	12	1,000	4.3	39	38	..	0.2
Zimbabwe	13	0.6	34	39	*4.5*	*340*	25	*1,950*	−5.4	38	37	89	0.9
World	6,518s	1.2w	50w	28w	48,481.8t	7,439w	66,596t	10,218w	2.8w	66w	70w	82w	4.0w
Low income	2,403	1.9	85	36	1,562.3	650	6,485	2,698	6.1	58	60	61	0.8
Middle income	3,086	0.9	45	25	9,415.4	3,051	24,613	7,976	6.3	68	73	90	3.5
Lower middle income	2,276	0.9	81	25	4,635.2	2,037	15,977	7,020	7.9	69	73	89	2.9
Upper middle income	810	0.8	20	25	4,789.7	5,913	8,763	10,817	4.9	66	74	94	5.3
Low & middle income	5,489	1.3	57	30	10,977.7	2,000	31,089	5,664	6.0	64	67	79	2.4
East Asia & Pacific	1,900	0.9	120	23	3,539.1	1,863	12,958	6,821	8.6	69	73	91	2.8
Europe & Central Asia	460	0.0	20	20	2,205.8	4,796	4,444	9,662	6.8	64	74	98	6.8
Latin America & Caribbean	556	1.3	28	30	2,650.3	4,767	4,891	8,798	4.2	69	76	90	2.4
Middle East & North Africa	311	1.8	35	33	771.2	2,481	2,005	6,447	3.6	68	72	73	3.4
South Asia	1,493	1.7	312	33	1,142.7	766	5,140	3,444	6.9	63	64	58	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	770	2.3	33	43	648.3	842	1,565	2,032	3.2	47	48	59	0.7
High income	1,029	0.7	31	18	37,528.9	36,487	35,692	34,701	2.6	76	82	99	12.8

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see Technical notes. c. Data are for the most recent year available. d. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. e. Based on a 1986 bilateral comparison of China and United states (Ruoen and Kai 1995), employing a different methodology than that used for other countries. This interim methodology will be revised in the next few years. f. The GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. g. Excludes data for Transnistria. h. Excludes data for Kosovo and Metahia. i. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only. j. Estimated to be lower middle income ($906–$3,595). k. Data are for Serbia and Montenegro together.

Table 2. Poverty

	National poverty line								International poverty line				
	Population below the poverty line				Population below the poverty line					Population below $1 a day %	Poverty gap at $1 a day %	Population below $2 a day %	Poverty gap at $2 a day %
	Survey year	Rural %	Urban %	National %	Survey year	Rural %	Urban %	National %	Survey year				
Albania	2002	29.6	19.8	25.4	..	..	..	..	2004[a]	<2	<0.5	10.0	1.6
Algeria	1988	16.6	7.3	12.2	1995	30.3	14.7	22.6	1995[a]	<2	<0.5	15.1	3.8
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	1995	..	28.4	..	1998	..	29.9	..	2004[b]	6.6	2.1	17.4	7.1
Armenia	1998–99	50.8	58.3	55.1	2001	48.7	51.9	50.9	2003[a]	<2	<0.5	31.1	7.1
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	1995	..	..	68.1	2001	42.0	55.0	49.6	2001[a]	3.7	0.6	33.4	9.1
Bangladesh	1995–96	55.2	29.4	51.0	2000	53.0	36.6	49.8	2000[a]	41.3	10.3	84.0	38.3
Belarus	2000	..	..	41.9	..	..	..	..	2002[a]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	1995	25.2	28.5	26.5	1999	33.0	23.3	29.0	2003[a]	30.9	8.2	73.7	31.7
Bolivia	1997	77.3	53.8	63.2	1999	81.7	50.6	62.7	2002[b]	23.2	13.6	42.2	23.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001–02	19.9	13.8	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	1998	51.4	14.7	22.0	2002–03	41.0	17.5	21.5	2004[b]	7.5	3.4	21.2	8.5
Bulgaria	1997	..	..	36.0	2001	..	..	12.8	2003[a]	<2	<0.5	6.1	1.5
Burkina Faso	1998	61.1	22.4	54.6	2003	52.4	19.2	46.4	2003[a]	27.2	7.3	71.8	30.4
Burundi	1990	36.0	43.0	36.4	..	..	..	..	1998[a]	54.6	22.7	87.6	48.9
Cambodia	1997	40.1	21.1	36.1	2004	38.0	18.0	35.0	2004[a]	66.0	27.2	89.8	54.2
Cameroon	1996	59.6	41.4	53.3	2001	49.9	22.1	40.2	2001[a]	17.1	4.1	50.6	19.3
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1993[a]	66.6	38.1	84.0	58.4
Chad	1995–96	67.0	63.0	64.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	1996	..	..	19.9	1998	..	..	17.0	2003[b]	<2	<0.5	5.6	1.3
China	1996	7.9	<2	6.0	1998	4.6	<2	4.6	2004[a]	9.9	2.1	34.9	12.5
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	1995	79.0	48.0	60.0	1999	79.0	55.0	64.0	2003[b]	7.0	3.1	17.8	7.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1992	25.5	19.2	22.0	..	..	..	..	2003[b]	3.3	1.6	9.8	4.0
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2002[a]	14.8	4.1	48.8	18.4
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2001[a]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996[b]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	2000	45.3	18.2	27.7	2004	55.7	34.7	42.2	2004[b]	2.8	0.5	16.2	4.9
Ecuador	1995	56.0	19.0	34.0	1998	69.0	30.0	46.0	1998[b]	17.7	7.1	40.8	17.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1995–96	23.3	22.5	22.9	1999–00	..	..	16.7	1999–00[a]	3.1	<0.5	43.9	11.3
El Salvador	1995	64.8	38.9	50.6	2002	49.8	28.5	37.2	2002[b]	19.0	9.3	40.6	17.7
Eritrea	1993–94	..	..	53.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	1995–96	47.0	33.3	45.5	1999–00	45.0	37.0	44.2	1999–00[a]	23.0	4.8	77.8	29.6
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	2002	55.4	48.5	52.1	2003	52.7	56.2	54.5	2003[a]	6.5	2.1	25.3	8.6
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	1992	..	..	50.0	1998–99	49.9	18.6	39.5	1998–99[a]	44.8	17.3	78.5	40.8
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	1989	71.9	33.7	57.9	2000	74.5	27.1	56.2	2002[b]	13.5	5.5	31.9	13.8
Guinea	1994	..	..	40.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	1987	..	..	65.0	1995	66.0	..	..	2001[b]	53.9	26.6	78.0	47.4
Honduras	1998–99	71.2	28.6	52.5	2004	70.4	29.5	50.7	2003[b]	14.9	4.4	35.7	15.1
Hungary	1993	..	..	14.5	1997	..	..	17.3	2002[a]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
India	1993–94	37.3	32.4	36.0	1999–00	30.2	24.7	28.6	2004–05[a]	34.3	7.9	80.4	35.0
Indonesia	1996	..	..	15.7	1999	34.4	16.1	27.1	2002[a]	7.5	0.9	52.4	15.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998[a]	<2	<0.5	7.3	1.5
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	1995	37.0	18.7	27.5	2000	25.1	12.8	18.7	2004[a]	<2	<0.5	14.4	3.3
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	1997	27.0	19.7	21.3	2002	18.7	12.9	14.2	2002–03[a]	<2	<0.5	7.0	1.5
Kazakhstan	1996	39.0	30.0	34.6	..	..	..	..	2003[a]	<2	<0.5	16.0	3.8
Kenya	1994	47.0	29.0	40.0	1997	53.0	49.0	52.0	1997[a]	22.8	5.9	58.3	23.9
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998[b]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	2001	51.0	41.2	47.6	2003	..	..	41.0	2003[a]	<2	<0.5	21.4	4.4
Lao PDR	1993	48.7	33.1	45.0	1997–98	41.0	26.9	38.6	2002[a]	27.0	6.1	74.1	30.2
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2003[a]	<2	<0.5	4.7	1.2
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2003[a]	<2	<0.5	7.8	1.8
Macedonia, FYR	2002	25.3	..	21.4	2003	22.3	..	21.7	2003[a]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5

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

Table 2. Poverty *(continued)*

	National poverty line								International poverty line				
	Population below the poverty line				Population below the poverty line					Population below $1 a day %	Poverty gap at $1 a day %	Population below $2 a day %	Poverty gap at $2 a day %
	Survey year	Rural %	Urban %	National %	Survey year	Rural %	Urban %	National %	Survey year				
Madagascar	1997	76.0	63.2	73.3	1999	76.7	52.1	71.3	2001[a]	61.0	27.9	85.1	51.8
Malawi	1990–91	..	..	54.0	1997–98	66.5	54.9	65.3	2004–05[a]	20.8	4.7	62.9	24.3
Malaysia	1989	..	..	15.5	..	..	..	..	1997[b]	<2	<0.5	9.3	2.0
Mali	1998	75.9	30.1	63.8	..	..	..	..	2001[a]	36.1	12.2	72.1	34.2
Mauritania	1996	65.5	30.1	50.0	2000	61.2	25.4	46.3	2000[a]	25.9	7.6	63.1	26.8
Mexico	2000	42.4	12.6	24.2	2004	27.9	11.3	17.6	2004[a]	3.0	1.4	11.6	4.2
Moldova	2001	64.1	58.0	62.4	2002	67.2	42.6	48.5	2003[a]	<2	<0.5	20.8	4.7
Mongolia	1998	32.6	39.4	*35.6*	2002	43.4	30.3	36.1	2002[a]	10.8	2.2	44.6	15.1
Morocco	1990–91	18.0	7.6	13.1	1998–99	27.2	12.0	19.0	1998–99[a]	<2	<0.5	14.3	3.1
Mozambique	1996–97	71.3	62.0	69.4	..	..	..	..	2002–03[a]	36.2	11.6	74.1	34.9
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1993[b]	34.9	14.0	55.8	30.4
Nepal	1995–96	43.3	21.6	41.8	2003–04	34.6	9.6	30.9	2003–04[a]	24.1	5.4	68.5	26.8
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	1993	76.1	31.9	50.3	1998	68.5	30.5	47.9	2001[a]	45.1	16.7	79.9	41.2
Niger	1989–93	66.0	52.0	63.0	..	..	..	..	1995[a]	60.6	34.0	85.8	54.6
Nigeria	1985	49.5	31.7	43.0	1992–93	36.4	30.4	34.1	2003[a]	70.8	34.5	92.4	59.5
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	1993	33.4	17.2	28.6	1998–99	35.9	24.2	32.6	2002[a]	17.0	3.1	73.6	26.1
Panama	1997	64.9	15.3	37.3	..	..	..	..	2003[b]	7.4	2.1	18.0	7.5
Papua New Guinea	1996	41.3	16.1	37.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	1991	28.5	19.7	21.8	..	..	..	..	2003[b]	13.6	5.6	29.8	13.8
Peru	2001	77.1	42.0	54.3	2004	72.1	42.9	53.1	2003[b]	10.5	2.9	30.6	11.9
Philippines	1994	53.1	28.0	40.6	1997	50.7	21.5	36.8	2003[a]	14.8	2.9	43.0	16.3
Poland	1993	..	..	23.8	..	..	..	..	2002[a]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	1994	27.9	20.4	21.5	..	..	..	..	2003[a]	<2	0.5	12.9	3.0
Russian Federation	1994	..	..	30.9	..	..	..	..	2002[a]	<2	<0.5	12.1	3.1
Rwanda	1993	..	..	51.2	1999–00	65.7	14.3	60.3	2000[a]	60.3	25.6	87.8	51.5
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	1992	40.4	23.7	33.4	..	..	..	..	2001[a]	17.0	3.6	56.2	20.9
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	1989	..	..	82.8	2003–04	79.0	56.4	70.2	1989[a]	57.0	39.5	74.5	51.8
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996[b]	<2	<0.5	2.9	0.8
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998[a]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2000[a]	10.7	1.7	34.1	12.6
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	1990–91	22.0	15.0	20.0	1995–96	27.0	15.0	25.0	2002[a]	5.6	0.8	41.6	11.9
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2001–01[a]	47.7	19.4	77.8	42.4
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2003[a]	7.4	1.3	42.8	13.0
Tanzania	1991	40.8	31.2	38.6	2000–01	38.7	29.5	35.7	2000–01[a]	57.8	20.7	89.9	49.3
Thailand	1994	..	..	9.8	1998	..	..	13.6	2002[a]	<2	<0.5	25.2	6.2
Togo	1987–89	..	..	32.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	1990	13.1	3.5	7.4	1995	13.9	3.6	7.6	2000[a]	<2	<0.5	6.6	1.3
Turkey	1994	..	..	28.3	2002	34.5	22.0	27.0	2003[a]	3.4	0.8	18.7	5.7
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	1999–00	37.4	9.6	33.8	2002–03	41.7	12.2	37.7	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	2000	34.9	..	31.5	2003	28.4	..	19.5	2003[b]	<2	<0.5	4.9	0.9
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	1994	..	20.2	..	1998	..	24.7	..	2003[b]	<2	<0.5	5.7	1.6
Uzbekistan	2000	30.5	22.5	27.5	..	..	..	..	2003[a]	<2	<0.5	<2	0.6
Venezuela, RB	1989	..	..	31.3	..	..	..	..	2003[b]	18.5	8.9	40.1	19.2
Vietnam	1998	45.5	9.2	37.4	2002	35.6	6.6	28.9	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1998	45.0	30.8	41.8	..	..	..	..	1998[a]	15.7	4.5	45.2	15.0
Zambia	1998	83.1	56.0	72.9	2004	78.0	53.0	68.0	2004[a]	63.8	32.6	87.2	55.2
Zimbabwe	1990–91	35.8	3.4	25.8	1995–96	48.0	7.9	34.9	1995–96[a]	56.1	24.2	83.0	48.2

a. Expenditure base. b. Income base.

Table 3. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Survey year	Percentage share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5		Achieve universal primary education Primary completion rate (%)		Promote gender equality Gender parity ratio in primary and secondary school		Reduce child mortality Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Improve maternal health Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total		Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49
			1990–95[a]	2000–06[a]	1991	2005	1991	2005	1990	2005	2000	1990–95[a]	2000–06[a]	2005
Albania	2004[b]	8.2	..	14	..	97	96	97	45	18	55	..	98	..
Algeria	1995[b]	7.0	13	10	79	96	83	99	69	39	140	77	96	0.1
Angola	..	..	..	31	35	..	..	..	260	260	1,700	..	45	3.7
Argentina	2004[c,d]	3.1	2	4	..	99	..	102	29	18	82	96	95	0.6
Armenia	2003[b]	8.5	..	3	90	91	..	103	54	29	55	..	98	0.1
Australia	1994[d]	5.9	..	..	..	..	101	97	10	6	8	100	99	0.1
Austria	2000[d]	8.6	..	..	..	104	95	97	10	5	4	100	..	0.3
Azerbaijan	2001[b]	7.4	..	7	..	94	100	97	105	89	94	..	88	0.1
Bangladesh	2000[b]	8.6	68	48	49	76	..	103	149	73	380	10	13	<0.1
Belarus	2002[b]	8.5	..	..	95	100	..	100	19	12	35	..	100	0.3
Belgium	2000[d]	8.5	..	..	79	..	101	98	10	5	10	..	..	0.3
Benin	2003[b]	7.4	..	30	21	65	49	73	185	150	850	..	75	1.8
Bolivia	2002[d]	1.5	15	8	..	101	..	98	125	65	420	47	67	0.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001[b]	9.5	..	4	..	..	..	..	22	15	31	97	100	<0.1
Brazil	2004[d]	2.8	..	..	93	105	..	102	60	33	260	72	97	0.5
Bulgaria	2003[b]	8.7	..	..	85	98	99	96	19	15	32	..	99	<0.1
Burkina Faso	2003[b]	6.9	33	38	21	31	62	78	210	191	1,000	42	38	1.8[f]
Burundi	1998[b]	5.1	..	45	46	36	82	84	190	190	1,000	..	25	3.3
Cambodia	2004[b]	6.8	..	36	..	92	73	87	115	87	450	..	44	1.6
Cameroon	2001[b]	5.6	15	18	56	62	83	84	139	149	730	58	62	5.5[g]
Canada	2000[d]	7.2	..	..	..	..	99	98	8	6	6	98	98	0.3
Central African Republic	1993[b]	2.0	23	24	27	23	60	..	168	193	1,100	46	44	10.7
Chad	..	..	..	37	18	32	41	60	201	208	1,100	..	14	3.5
Chile	2003[d]	3.8	1	1	..	123	100	98	21	10	31	100	100	0.3
China	2004[d]	4.3	13	8	103	98	87	99	49	27	56	..	97	0.1[h]
Hong Kong, China	1996[d]	5.3	..	..	102	110	103	95	..	..	..	..	100	..
Colombia	2003[b]	2.5	8	7	70	97	107	104	35	21	130	86	96	0.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	34	31	46	39	..	73	205	205	990	..	61	3.2
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	..	54	57	85	90	110	108	510	..	86	5.3
Costa Rica	2003[d]	3.5	2	..	79	92	101	102	18	12	43	98	99	0.3
Côte d'Ivoire	2002[b]	5.2	24	17	43	..	65	68	157	195	690	45	68	7.1
Croatia	2001[b]	8.3	1	..	85	91	102	101	12	7	8	100	100	<0.1
Czech Republic	1996[d]	10.3	1	..	..	102	98	101	13	4	9	99	100	0.1
Denmark	1997[d]	8.3	..	..	98	99	101	102	9	5	5	..	..	0.2
Dominican Republic	2004[d]	4.0	10	5	61	92	..	105	65	31	150	93	99	1.0
Ecuador	1998[b]	3.3	..	12	91	101	..	100	57	25	130	..	75	0.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1999–2000[b]	8.6	17	9	..	98	81	93	104	33	84	46	74	<0.1
El Salvador	2002[d]	2.7	11	10	41	87	102	98	60	27	150	51	92	0.9
Eritrea	..	..	44	40	19	51	..	72	147	78	630	21	28	2.4
Ethiopia	1999–2000[b]	9.1	48	38	26	58	68	81	204	127	850	..	6	1.4
Finland	2000[d]	9.6	..	..	97	100	109	102	7	4	6	100	100	0.1
France	1995[d]	7.2	..	..	104	..	102	100	9	5	17	99	..	0.4
Georgia	2003[b]	5.6	..	..	..	87	98	101	47	45	32	..	92	0.2
Germany	2000[d]	8.5	..	..	100	94	99	99	9	5	8	..	..	0.1
Ghana	1998–99[b]	5.6	27	22	63	72	79	94	122	112	540	44	47	2.2[f]
Greece	2000[d]	6.7	..	..	99	100	99	99	11	5	9	..	..	0.2
Guatemala	2002[d]	2.9	27	23	..	74	..	92	82	43	240	34	41	0.9
Guinea	2003[b]	7.0	27	33	17	55	46	75	234	160	740	31	56	1.5
Haiti	2001[d]	2.4	28	17	27	..	95	..	150	120	680	20	24	3.8
Honduras	2003[d]	3.4	18	17	65	79	108	107	59	40	110	45	56	1.5
Hungary	2002[d]	9.5	..	..	93	94	100	99	17	8	16	..	100	0.1
India	2004–05[b]	8.1	53	..	68	90	70	89	123	74	540	34	43	0.9
Indonesia	2002[b]	8.4	34	28	91	101	93	97	91	36	230	37	72	0.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1998[b]	5.1	16	..	91	96	85	105	72	36	76	..	90	0.2
Ireland	2000[d]	7.4	..	..	..	..	104	103	9	6	5	..	100	0.2
Israel	2001[d]	5.7	..	..	..	101	105	100	12	6	17	..	..	..
Italy	2000[d]	6.5	..	..	104	100	100	99	9	4	5	..	..	0.5
Jamaica	2004[b]	5.3	5	4	90	82	102	101	20	20	87	..	97	1.5
Japan	1993[d]	10.6	..	..	101	..	101	100	6	4	10	100	..	<0.1
Jordan	2002–03[b]	6.7	6	4	72	100	101	101	40	26	41	87	100	..
Kazakhstan	2003[b]	7.4	8	..	..	114	102	98	63	73	210	100	..	0.1
Kenya	1997[b]	6.0	23	20	..	95	94	96	97	120	1,000	45	42	6.7
Korea, Rep.	1998[d]	7.9	..	..	98	101	99	100	9	5	20	98	100	<0.1
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	100	97	102	16	11	5	..	100	..
Kyrgyz Republic	2003[b]	8.9	..	7	..	97	..	100	80	67	110	..	99	0.1
Lao PDR	2002[b]	8.1	40	40	46	76	75	84	163	79	650	..	19	0.1
Latvia	2003[b]	6.6	..	..	..	89	100	100	18	11	42	100	100	0.8
Lebanon	..	..	..	4	..	90	..	102	37	30	150	..	93	0.1
Lithuania	2003[b]	6.8	..	..	89	90	99	99	13	9	13	..	100	0.2
Macedonia, FYR	2003[b]	6.1	..	..	98	97	99	99	38	17	23	..	99	<0.1
Madagascar	2001[b]	4.9	34	42	33	58	98	..	168	119	550	57	51	0.5
Malawi	2004–05[b]	7.0	30	22	28	57	81	99	221	125	1,800	55	56	14.1
Malaysia	1997[d]	4.4	20	11	91	92	101	106	22	12	41	..	97	0.5
Mali	2001[b]	6.1	..	33	11	38	59	75	250	218	1,200	..	41	1.8[k]
Mauritania	2000[b]	6.2	48	32	33	45	67	98	133	125	1,000	40	57	0.7

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

Table 3. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives *(continued)*

| | | | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | | Achieve universal primary education | | Promote gender equality | | Reduce child mortality | | Improve maternal health | | | Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases |
| | Survey year | Percentage share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income | Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5 | | Primary completion rate (%) | | Gender parity ratio in primary and secondary school | | Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 | | Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates | Births attended by skilled health staff % of total | | HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49 |
			1990–95[a]	2000–06[a]	1991	2005	1991	2005	1990	2005	2000	1990–95[a]	2000–06[a]	2005
Mexico	2004[b]	4.3	..	..	86	100	98	101	46	27	83	..	83	0.3
Moldova	2003[b]	7.8	..	4	..	92	105	102	35	16	36	..	100	1.1
Mongolia	2002[b]	7.5	12	13	..	95	109	108	108	49	110	..	97	<0.1
Morocco	1998–99[b]	6.5	10	10	47	80	70	88	89	40	220	40	63	0.1
Mozambique	2002–03[b]	5.4	27	24	27	41	72	83	235	145	1,000	..	48	16.1
Namibia	1993[d]	1.4	26	24	*78*	74	108	105	86	62	300	68	76	19.6
Nepal	2003–04[b]	6.0	49	45	51	76	59	93	145	74	740	7	19	0.5
Netherlands	1999[d]	7.6	..	..	..	*100*	97	98	9	5	16	..	..	0.2
New Zealand	1997[d]	6.4	..	..	100	..	100	104	11	6	7	100	..	0.1
Nicaragua	2001[b]	5.6	11	10	44	76	109	102	68	37	230	..	67	0.2
Niger	1995[b]	2.6	43	40	17	28	57	72	320	256	1,600	15	16	1.1
Nigeria	2003[b]	5.0	39	29	..	80	79	85	230	194	800	31	35	3.9
Norway	2000[d]	9.6	..	..	100	99	102	100	9	4	16	..	..	0.1
Oman	..	..	23	..	*65*	93	89	98	32	12	87	91	95	..
Pakistan	2002[b]	9.3	38	38	..	63	..	75	130	99	500	19	31	0.1
Panama	2003[d]	2.5	6	..	*86*	97	..	101	34	24	160	86	93	0.9
Papua New Guinea	1996[b]	4.5	47	..	47	*54*	80	*87*	94	74	300	..	41	1.8
Paraguay	2003[d]	2.4	4	5	71	*89*	99	*99*	41	23	170	67	77	0.4
Peru	2003[b]	3.7	11	7	..	99	96	100	78	27	410	..	73	0.6
Philippines	2003[b]	5.4	30	28	*86*	97	100	103	62	33	200	53	60	<0.1
Poland	2002[b]	7.5	..	..	98	97	101	99	18	7	13	..	100	0.1
Portugal	1997[d]	5.8	..	..	95	*104*	103	102	14	5	5	..	100	0.4
Romania	2003[b]	8.1	6	3	*96*	99	99	100	31	19	49	99	99	<0.1
Russian Federation	2002[b]	6.1	3	6	*93*	*94*	104	99	27	18	67	..	99	1.1
Rwanda	2000[b]	5.3	29	23	33	39	96	100	173	203	1,400	26	39	3.0
Saudi Arabia	..	..	15	..	56	85	84	98	44	26	23	..	93	..
Senegal	2001[b]	6.6	22	23	*42*	50	69	91	149	119	690	47	58	0.9
Serbia	2003[b,e]	8.3	..	2[e]	..	..	..	..	28[e]	15[e]	11[e]	..	92[e]	0.2[e]
Sierra Leone	1989[b]	1.1	29	27	..	..	67	80	302	282	2,000	..	42	1.6
Singapore	1998[d]	5.0	..	3	..	..	95	..	8	3	30	..	100	0.3
Slovak Republic	1996[d]	8.8	..	..	*96*	94	..	100	14	8	3	..	99	<0.1
Slovenia	1998[b]	9.1	..	..	*95*	102	..	99	10	4	17	100	100	<0.1
South Africa	2000[b]	3.5	9	..	75	*99*	104	*101*	60	68	230	82	92	15.6[i]
Spain	2000[d]	7.0	..	..	..	108	104	102	9	5	4	..	..	0.6
Sri Lanka	2002[b]	7.0	33	29	97	..	102	*102*	32	14	92	94	96	<0.1
Sudan	..	..	34	41	41	50	78	89	120	90	590	86	87	1.6
Sweden	2000[d]	9.1	..	..	96	..	102	100	7	4	2	..	..	0.2
Switzerland	2000[d]	7.6	..	..	53	95	97	96	9	5	7	..	..	0.4
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	13	7	89	111	85	94	39	15	160	77	70	..
Tajikistan	2003[b]	7.9	..	..	..	102	..	88	115	71	100	..	71	0.1
Tanzania	2000–01[b]	7.3	29	22	61	72[j]	97	..	161	122	1,500	44	43	7.0[g]
Thailand	2002[b]	6.3	18	..	..	82	95	100[j]	37	21	44	..	99	1.4
Togo	..	..	..	..	35	65	59	73	152	139	570	..	61	3.2
Tunisia	2000[b]	6.0	9	4	74	99	86	103	52	24	120	81	90	0.1
Turkey	2003[b]	5.3	10	4	90	87	81	89	82	29	70	76	83	..
Turkmenistan	1998[b]	6.1	..	12	..	..	..	..	97	104	31	..	97	<0.1
Uganda	2002[b]	5.7	26	23	..	56	82	98	160	136	880	38	39	6.4[l]
Ukraine	2003[b]	9.2	..	1	94	*95*	..	94	26	17	35	..	100	1.4
United Kingdom	1999[d]	6.1	..	..	..	..	98	102	10	6	13	..	..	..
United States	2000[d]	5.4	1	2	..	..	100	100	11	7	17	..	99	0.6
Uruguay	2003[c,d]	5.0	5	..	94	*91*	..	*106*	23	15	27	..	99	0.5
Uzbekistan	2003[b]	7.2	..	8	..	97	94	*98*	79	68	24	..	96	0.2
Venezuela, RB	2003[d]	3.3	5	4	43	92	105	103	33	21	96	..	95	0.7
Vietnam	2004[b]	7.1	45	28	..	94	..	96	53	19	130	..	90	0.5[m]
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	5	..	98	..	104	40	23	..	..	97	..
Yemen, Rep.	1998[b]	7.4	39	46	..	*62*	..	66	139	102	570	16	27	..
Zambia	2004[b]	3.6	25	23	..	78	..	93	180	182	750	51	43	15.6[n]
Zimbabwe	1995–96[b]	4.6	16	..	99	*80*	92	*96*	80	132	1,100	69	..	20.1
World			30w	..w	..w	88w	..w	94w	95w	75w	411w	..w	62w	0.9w
Low income			46	..	59	76	..	88	147	115	684	33	41	1.7
Middle income			15	12	92	97	..	99	58	37	150	..	87	0.6
Lower middle income			16	13	94	97	..	98	62	40	154	..	85	0.3
Upper middle income			..	..	88	98	99	100	46	30	139	..	93	1.6
Low & middle income			31	22	78	86	..	94	104	82	451	..	60	1.0
East Asia & Pacific			20	15	99	98	..	99	59	33	117	..	87	0.2
Europe & Central Asia			..	5	93	95	98	96	49	33	60	..	94	0.6
Latin America & Carib.			..	..	82	98	99	101	54	31	194	73	87	0.6
Middle East & N. Africa			16	14	77	91	..	94	80	52	183	..	73	0.1
South Asia			53	..	65	84	69	88	129	83	564	30	37	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa			32	29	49	61	..	86	185	163	919	46	44	5.8
High income			..	..	..	97	100	100	12	7	14	..	..	0.4

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita expenditure. c. Urban data. d. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita income. e. Data are for Serbia and Montenegro together. f. Survey data, 2003. g. Survey data, 2004. h. Includes Hong Kong, China. i. Survey data, 2002. j. Data are for 2006. k. Survey data, 2001. l. Survey data, 2004–2005. m. Survey data 2005. n. Survey data 2001/02.

Table 4. Economic activity

	Gross domestic product		Agricultural productivity		Value added as % of GDP			Household final cons. expenditure	General gov't. final cons. expenditure	Gross capital formation	External balance of goods and services	GDP implicit deflator
	$ millions	Avg. annual % growth	Agricultural value added per worker 2000 $		Agriculture	Industry	Services	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	Avg. annual % growth
	2006	2000–06	1990–92	2001–03	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2000–06
Albania	9,136	5.3	773	1,314	23	22	56	90	9	26	–24	3.8
Algeria	114,727	5.0	1,911	2,067	8	61	30	33	12	30	24	8.1
Angola	44,033	11.1	183	160	7	74	19	67	..a	8	25	68.2
Argentina	214,058	3.6	6,764	9,272	9	35	56	66	8	21	5	12.2
Armenia	6,406	12.6	1,428	2,645	19	47	34	71	11	30	–13	4.3
Australia	768,178	3.1	22,405	31,218	3	27	70	59	18	26	–3	3.6
Austria	322,444	1.7	12,048	20,587	2	31	68	56	18	21	5	1.6
Azerbaijan	20,122	15.6	1,085	1,033	9	67	24	30	9	38	23	7.3
Bangladesh	61,961	5.6	246	308	20	28	52	76	6	25	–7	4.1
Belarus	36,945	8.1	1,977	2,513	9	43	47	51	19	30	0	31.1
Belgium	392,001	1.7	21,356	36,043	1	24	75	53	23	21	2	1.9
Benin	4,775	3.8	368	578	32	13	54	78	15	20	–13	3.3
Bolivia	11,163	3.3	670	746	14	26	60	61	13	13	13	6.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,296	5.1	..	5,696	10	25	64	99	26	19	–45	2.8
Brazil	1,067,962	3.0	1,507	2,790	5	31	64	60	20	17	3	9.3
Bulgaria	31,483	5.6	2,493	6,313	9	32	59	69	18	32	–19	4.4
Burkina Faso	6,205	5.7	143	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0
Burundi	807	2.5	110	80	35	20	45	87	28	12	–28	7.0
Cambodia	7,193	9.4	..	297	34	27	39	85	4	20	–9	3.3
Cameroon	18,323	3.6	389	596	20	34	46	72	10	18	–1	2.4
Canada	1,251,463	2.6	28,224	37,590	..	..	..	55	20	21	4	2.5
Central African Republic	1,486	–0.6	290	407	54	21	25	..	..	..	..	2.1
Chad	6,541	14.3	179	226	21	55	25	52	6	22	21	8.6
Chile	145,841	4.3	3,618	4,795	6	47	48	58	11	22	9	6.8
China	2,668,071	9.8	254	368	12	47	41	44	11	41	4	3.4
Hong Kong, China	189,798	5.0	..	..	0	9	91	58	8	22	12	–3.1
Colombia	135,836	3.9	3,406	2,951	12	34	54	72	8	19	1	6.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8,543	4.7	186	154	46	28	27	88	7	16	–12	35.7
Congo, Rep.	7,385	4.5	..	..	4	73	22	17	14	24	45	4.7
Costa Rica	22,145	4.8	3,143	4,283	9	30	61	66	14	26	–5	9.8
Côte d'Ivoire	17,484	0.1	601	761	21	24	55	65	8	12	16	2.9
Croatia	42,653	4.7	4,748	8,957	7	31	62	59	18	30	–8	3.7
Czech Republic	141,801	4.0	..	4,564	3	39	58	49	22	27	2	2.3
Denmark	275,237	1.6	15,157	35,696	2	25	74	48	26	21	5	2.3
Dominican Republic	30,581	3.9	2,254	4,108	12	26	61	75	7	24	–6	18.6
Ecuador	40,800	5.1	1,686	1,486	6	46	48	64	13	24	–1	10.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	107,484	4.0	1,531	1,975	15	36	49	71	12	19	–2	6.4
El Salvador	18,306	2.4	1,633	1,616	10	30	60	93	11	16	–20	3.1
Eritrea	1,085	2.7	..	64	17	23	60	81	42	19	–42	15.4
Ethiopia	13,315	5.7	..	149	48	13	39	94	12	20	–26	4.6
Finland	209,445	2.8	15,425	29,735	3	30	68	54	23	20	4	1.0
France	2,230,721	1.5	22,234	39,220	2	21	77	57	24	20	–1	1.9
Georgia	7,550	7.8	2,388	1,404	13	26	61	79	9	29	–17	6.2
Germany	2,906,681	0.9	14,025	23,475	1	30	69	59	19	17	5	0.9
Ghana	12,906	5.3	302	331	38	21	41	78	14	32	–25	21.1
Greece	244,951	4.4	7,563	9,114	5	21	74	67	16	24	–7	3.4
Guatemala	35,290	2.8	2,149	2,274	23	19	58	86	4	25	–16	7.1
Guinea	3,317	2.9	149	193	13	37	50	84	5	13	–3	17.2
Haiti	4,961	–0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.7
Honduras	9,235	4.0	976	1,110	13	30	56	77	18	30	–26	7.8
Hungary	112,899	4.3	4,134	5,080	4	31	65	66	10	23	1	5.2
India	906,268	7.4	332	381	18	28	55	58	11	33	–3	4.1
Indonesia	364,459	4.9	483	556	12	42	46	67	7	24	2	9.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	222,889	5.7	1,953	2,330	10	45	45	46	12	33	9	17.4
Ireland	222,650	5.3	..	..	2	37	60	44	16	25	15	3.4
Israel	123,434	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	59	28	18	–5	1.3
Italy	1,844,749	0.7	11,536	21,113	2	27	71	59	20	21	0	2.8
Jamaica	10,533	1.8	2,013	1,944	5	31	64	69	17	30	–16	10.6
Japan	4,340,133	1.6	20,196	33,546	2	30	68	57	18	23	2	–1.4
Jordan	14,176	6.3	1,892	1,099	3	32	66	102	16	26	–44	2.6
Kazakhstan	77,237	10.1	1,745	1,389	7	39	54	49	13	25	13	12.9
Kenya	21,186	3.8	335	327	28	17	55	76	15	17	–9	4.6
Korea, Rep.	888,024	4.6	5,677	9,948	3	40	57	54	15	30	1	2.0
Kuwait	80,781	7.3	..	13,048	..	..	..	28	15	20	37	8.3
Kyrgyz Republic	2,695	3.8	676	929	33	20	47	101	19	17	–37	5.3
Lao PDR	3,404	6.4	360	458	45	29	26	72	..a	32	–4	10.3
Latvia	20,116	8.6	1,790	2,442	4	21	75	65	17	38	–20	6.1
Lebanon	22,722	3.7	..	24,436	6	22	71	89	16	21	–25	1.7
Lithuania	29,791	7.9	..	4,072	5	34	61	66	17	28	–11	2.1
Macedonia, FYR	6,217	2.1	2,256	2,964	13	29	58	79	19	22	–20	2.3
Madagascar	5,499	2.7	187	179	28	15	57	78	9	25	–11	11.5
Malawi	2,232	4.1	72	130	36	20	45	92	17	16	–25	14.5
Malaysia	148,940	5.1	3,803	4,570	8	52	40	46	13	19	23	3.7
Mali	5,929	5.7	204	227	37	24	39	79	..a	24	–3	3.8
Mauritania	2,663	5.0	574	385	17	44	39	62	19	23	–5	11.4

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

Table 4. Economic activity *(continued)*

	Gross domestic product		Agricultural productivity		Value added as % of GDP			Household final cons. expenditure	General gov't. final cons. expenditure	Gross capital formation	External balance of goods and services	GDP implicit deflator
	$ millions	Avg. annual % growth	Agricultural value added per worker 2000 $		Agriculture	Industry	Services	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	Avg. annual % growth
	2006	2000–06	1990–92	2001–03	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2000–06
Mexico	839,182	2.3	2,247	2,704	4	27	69	68	12	22	−1	6.7
Moldova	3,266	6.8	1,286	725	17	21	62	104	17	31	−51	10.9
Mongolia	2,689	6.6	..	684	21	44	35	45	15	36	4	14.2
Morocco	57,307	4.4	1,438	1,515	17	29	54	60	21	26	−7	1.1
Mozambique	7,608	8.2	108	137	22	29	49	70	10	25	−5	11.9
Namibia	6,372	4.7	811	1,057	11	31	58	42	24	30	4	4.9
Nepal	8,052	2.7	196	208	39	21	39	79	10	30	−19	4.5
Netherlands	657,590	1.0	24,056	37,337	*2*	*24*	*74*	*49*	*24*	*19*	*8*	2.4
New Zealand	103,873	3.3	20,180	26,310	..	..	..	*59*	*18*	*25*	*−1*	2.2
Nicaragua	5,369	3.2	..	1,901	19	29	51	91	8	30	−29	7.6
Niger	3,544	3.7	170	172	..	..	..	*79*	*12*	*19*	*−9*	2.1
Nigeria	114,686	5.9	592	843	23	58	19	39	22	21	18	15.7
Norway	310,960	2.1	20,055	32,649	*2*	*43*	*55*	*42*	*20*	*21*	*17*	3.3
Oman	24,284	3.0	1,005	1,128	*2*	*56*	*42*	*45*	*23*	*18*	*14*	1.8
Pakistan	128,830	5.4	589	691	20	27	53	81	8	20	−9	6.8
Panama	17,097	5.1	2,363	3,557	*7*	*16*	*76*	*66*	*12*	*20*	*2*	1.7
Papua New Guinea	5,654	2.0	390	473	*42*	*39*	*19*	..	..	..	..	7.8
Paraguay	9,110	2.9	1,596	1,939	21	19	60	87	9	21	−17	10.7
Peru	93,269	4.9	930	1,428	*7*	*34*	*60*	66	8	20	7	3.5
Philippines	116,931	4.8	905	1,017	14	33	53	84	9	15	−7	5.2
Poland	338,733	3.6	1,502	1,967	5	32	64	62	19	20	−1	2.3
Portugal	192,572	0.6	4,640	5,925	*3*	*25*	*72*	65	21	22	−9	3.1
Romania	121,609	6.0	2,196	3,477	11	38	52	73	13	24	−10	19.6
Russian Federation	986,940	6.4	1,824	2,226	*6*	*38*	*56*	49	17	21	13	17.0
Rwanda	2,494	5.1	192	222	41	21	38	85	13	21	−20	6.6
Saudi Arabia	309,778	4.2	7,867	13,964	*4*	*59*	*37*	*26*	*23*	*16*	*34*	6.3
Senegal	8,936	4.5	249	249	18	18	64	77	14	24	−15	2.3
Serbia	31,808	5.3	..	..	*13*	*26*	*62*	78	21	21	−21	21.7
Sierra Leone	1,443	12.3	..	..	47	25	28	89	11	15	−15	8.3
Singapore	132,158	5.0	22,695	28,313	0	35	65	38	11	19	32	0.2
Slovak Republic	55,049	5.1	..	3,999	4	32	65	57	19	29	−5	4.4
Slovenia	37,303	3.7	11,310	32,311	*3*	*34*	*63*	54	19	27	−1	4.8
South Africa	254,992	4.1	1,796	2,391	3	30	67	64	20	20	−4	6.5
Spain	1,223,988	3.2	9,515	18,691	*3*	*29*	*67*	58	18	30	−5	4.2
Sri Lanka	26,967	4.8	705	737	16	26	57	76	8	27	−11	8.8
Sudan	37,565	6.9	346	707	31	35	34	70	16	25	−11	10.0
Sweden	384,927	2.6	21,463	30,116	*1*	*28*	*71*	48	27	17	8	1.5
Switzerland	379,758	1.2	22,228	22,348	..	..	..	*60*	*12*	*20*	*7*	1.0
Syrian Arab Republic	34,902	4.0	2,357	3,406	*25*	*33*	*42*	63	14	21	2	6.8
Tajikistan	2,811	9.1	395	379	24	26	50	87	8	15	−9	20.3
Tanzania[b]	12,784	6.5	245	283	45	17	37	70	18	19	−7	7.3
Thailand	206,247	5.4	501	586	10	46	44	61	9	29	1	2.7
Togo	2,206	2.3	354	404	*44*	*24*	*32*	*85*	*10*	*18*	*−13*	1.0
Tunisia	30,298	4.6	2,431	2,431	11	28	60	62	14	24	0	2.4
Turkey	402,710	5.6	1,788	1,764	13	22	65	67	12	27	−6	21.8
Turkmenistan	10,496	..	1,222	..	*20*	*40*	*40*	*46*	*13*	*23*	*18*	..
Uganda	9,322	5.6	187	230	32	25	44	78	14	25	−17	5.4
Ukraine	106,111	7.7	1,194	1,433	10	33	57	71	14	17	−3	12.6
United Kingdom	2,345,015	2.4	22,506	25,876	*1*	*26*	*73*	65	22	17	−4	2.5
United States	13,201,819	2.8	20,797	36,216	*1*	*22*	*77*	70	16	19	−5	2.4
Uruguay	19,308	2.3	5,714	6,743	9	30	61	72	11	18	−1	10.1
Uzbekistan	17,178	5.7	1,274	1,524	28	29	42	47	15	26	11	27.7
Venezuela, RB	181,862	3.4	4,548	5,899	..	..	..	*46*	*11*	*21*	*22*	28.2
Vietnam	60,884	7.6	215	290	*21*	*41*	*38*	64	6	35	−5	6.3
West Bank and Gaza	4,059	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	95	32	27	−54	3.2
Yemen, Rep.	19,057	3.9	273	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0
Zambia	10,907	4.9	161	205	16	25	59	67	15	27	−9	19.6
Zimbabwe	5,010	−5.6	244	266	22	27	51	64	26	14	−3	286.6
World	48,244,879t	3.0w	753w	872w	*3w*	*28w*	*69w*	*61w*	*17w*	*21w*	*0w*	
Low income	1,611,831	6.5	315	363	20	28	51	63	11	29	−4	
Middle income	10,049,512	5.6	530	708	9	36	55	59	13	26	2	
Lower middle income	4,734,576	7.6	388	521	12	43	45	56	11	33	1	
Upper middle income	5,316,864	3.9	2,139	2,723	6	31	63	61	15	21	3	
Low & middle income	11,661,911	5.7	444	557	10	35	55	60	13	26	2	
East Asia & Pacific	3,636,593	8.6	303	412	12	46	42	50	11	36	4	
Europe & Central Asia	2,493,602	5.7	1,844	1,938	9	30	61	60	15	24	1	
Latin America & Caribbean	2,945,193	3.1	2,152	2,856	6	30	63	64	14	20	2	
Middle East & North Africa	730,103	4.1	1,581	1,928	*11*	*41*	*48*	*58*	*14*	*26*	*1*	
South Asia	1,142,319	6.9	340	393	18	28	54	63	10	31	−4	
Sub-Saharan Africa	709,500	4.7	304	325	15	32	52	67	17	21	−4	
High income	36,583,031	2.3	14,997	24,438	*2*	*26*	*72*	62	18	20	0	

a. Data on general government final consumption expenditure are not available separately; they are included in household final consumption expenditure.

b. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

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Table 5. Trade, aid, and finance

	Merchandise trade				Current account balance	Foreign direct investment	Official development assistance or official aid[a]	External debt		Domestic credit provided by banking sector	Net migration
	Exports	Imports	Manufactured exports	High technology exports				Total	Present value		
	$ millions 2006	$ millions 2006	% of total merchandise exports 2005	% of manufactured exports 2005	$ millions 2006	$ millions 2005	$ per capita 2005	$ millions 2005	% of GNI 2005	% of GDP 2006	thousands 2000–05[a]
Albania	791	3,049	80	1	−671	262	102	1,839	19	49	−110
Algeria	52,822	21,005	2	1	..	1,081	11	16,879	21	4	−140
Angola	35,100	11,600	..	..	5,138	−1,304	28	11,755	59	−4	175
Argentina	46,569	34,159	31	7	8,053	4,730	3	114,335	73	31	−100
Armenia	1,004	2,194	71	1	−254	258	64	1,861	36	8	−100
Australia	123,280	139,585	25	13	−40,633	−34,420	..	..	..	117	593
Austria	138,423	139,012	80	13	10,259	9,057	..	..	..	128	180
Azerbaijan	5,897	5,050	13	1	167	1,680	27	1,881	18	14	−100
Bangladesh	12,050	16,100	90	0	−176	802	9	18,935	22	58	−500
Belarus	19,739	22,323	52	3	−1,512	305	6	4,734	20	27	0
Belgium	371,953	355,919	79	9[b]	9,328	31,959	..	..	..	111	180
Benin	570	990	13	0	−288	21	41	1,855	23[c]	10	99
Bolivia	3,863	2,819	11	9	498	−277	63	6,390	38[c]	39	−100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,312	7,305	..	..	−1,261	299	140	5,564	52	52	115
Brazil	137,470	88,489	54	13	14,199	15,193	1	187,994	34	82	−229
Bulgaria	15,030	23,048	59	5	−5,010	2,614	80	16,786	68	43	−43
Burkina Faso	430	1,450	8	10	..	20	50	2,045	22[c]	14	100
Burundi	55	420	6	6	−256	1	48	1,322	131	50	192
Cambodia	3,770	4,900	97	0	−356	379	38	3,515	58	6	10
Cameroon	3,770	3,170	3	2	..	18	25	7,151	14[c]	8	6
Canada	387,551	357,274	58	14	21,441	34,146	..	..	..	224	1,041
Central African Republic	120	210	36	0	..	6	24	1,016	67	17	−45
Chad	3,750	1,200	..	..	..	705	39	1,633	31[c]	5	219
Chile	58,996	38,490	14	5	5,256	6,667	9	45,154	52	83	30
China	969,073	791,614	92	31	160,818	79,127	1	281,612	14	138	−1,900
Hong Kong, China	322,664[d]	335,753	96[d]	34	20,575	35,897	1	..	..	135	300
Colombia	24,391	26,162	36	5	−2,909	10,375	11	37,656	43	35	−120
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2,300	2,800	..	..	..	402	32	10,600	123	3	−237
Congo, Rep.	6,780	1,800	..	..	903	724	362	5,936	156	−9	−10
Costa Rica	8,216	11,520	66	38	−959	861	7	6,223	36	45	84
Côte d'Ivoire	8,715	5,300	20	8	−12	266	7	10,735	69	18	−339
Croatia	10,376	21,488	68	12	−3,175	1,761	28	30,169	89	81	100
Czech Republic	95,106	93,198	88	13	−6,052	4,454	27	39,719	51	49	67
Denmark	92,543	86,277	65	22	6,696	5,238	..	..	..	189	46
Dominican Republic	6,437	11,160	..	..	−500	1,023	8	7,398	37	49	−148
Ecuador	12,362	11,215	9	8	−59	1,646	16	17,129	60	18	−400
Egypt, Arab Rep.	13,702	20,595	31	1	2,103	5,376	13	34,114	36	105	−525
El Salvador	3,513	7,628	60	4	−786	517	29	7,088	48	47	−143
Eritrea	10	400	..	..	..	11	81	736	57	139	229
Ethiopia	1,050	4,710	11	0	−1,786	265	27	6,259	21c	54	−140
Finland	76,777	68,295	84	25	9,517	3,978	..	..	..	82	33
France	490,145	533,407	80	20	−27,667	70,686	..	..	..	116	722
Georgia	993	3,681	40	23	−1,162	450	69	1,911	28	25	−248
Germany	1,112,320	910,160	83	17	146,874	32,034	..	..	..	132	1,000
Ghana	3,550	5,940	12	9	−812	107	51	6,739	26c	32	12
Greece	20,840	63,157	56	10	−29,565	640	..	..	..	114	154
Guatemala	6,025	11,920	57	3	−1,387	208	20	5,349	20	33	−300
Guinea	900	900	..	..	−162	102	20	3,247	35	16	−425
Haiti	476	1,875	..	..	54	10	60	1,323	24	25	−140
Honduras	1,929	5,418	36	2	−86	464	95	5,242	37	41	−150
Hungary	73,719	76,514	84	25	−6,212	6,436	30	66,119	69	68	65
India	120,168	174,376	70	5	..	6,598	2	123,123	16	64	−1,350
Indonesia	103,964	78,393	47	16	929	5,260	11	138,300	55	42	−1,000
Iran, Islamic Rep.	75,200	51,100	9	3	..	30	2	21,260	13	46	−1,250
Ireland	112,882	72,347	86	..	−5,331	−29,730	..	..	..	180	188
Israel	46,449	49,985	83	14	6,841	5,585	70	..	..	85	115
Italy	409,572	436,083	85	8	−27,724	19,585	..	..	..	113	1,125
Jamaica	1,964	5,352	66	..	−1,079	682	13	6,511	93	61	−100
Japan	647,137	577,472	92	22	170,517	3,214	..	..	..	302	270
Jordan	5,144	11,475	72	5	−2,311	1,532	115	7,696	65	116	130
Kazakhstan	37,986	23,224	16	2	−1,797	1,975	15	43,354	106	34	−200
Kenya	3,450	7,320	21	3	−495	21	22	6,169	29	40	25
Korea, Rep.	325,681	309,309	91	32	6,093	4,339	−1	..	..	107	−80
Kuwait	54,496	16,314	..	..	32,634	250	1	..	..	72	264
Kyrgyz Republic	780	1,694	27	2	−203	43	52	2,032	54	12	−75
Lao PDR	980	1,090	..	..	..	28	52	2,690	63	7	−115
Latvia	6,089	11,316	57	5	−4,280	730	70	14,283	104	89	−20
Lebanon	2,814	9,647	70	2	−1,881	2,573	61	22,373	114	196	0
Lithuania	14,067	19,215	56	6	−3,244	1,032	73	11,201	52	42	−30
Macedonia, FYR	2,401	3,763	72	1	−81	100	113	2,243	40	24	−10
Madagascar	830	1,380	22	1	−554	29	50	3,465	37c	10	−5
Malawi	620	1,020	16	7	..	3	45	3,155	58c	20	−30
Malaysia	160,556	130,989	75	55	19,980	3,966	1	50,981	46	125	150
Mali	1,350	1,600	..	..	−438	159	51	2,969	30c	14	−134
Mauritania	1,270	700	..	..	..	115	62	2,281	117c	..	30

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

Table 5. Trade, aid, and finance *(continued)*

	Merchandise trade							External debt		Domestic credit provided by banking sector	Net migration
	Exports	Imports	Manufactured exports	High technology exports	Current account balance	Foreign direct investment	Official development assistance or official aid[a]	Total	Present value		
	$ millions 2006	$ millions 2006	% of total merchandise exports 2005	% of manufactured exports 2005	$ millions 2006	$ millions 2005	$ per capita 2005	$ millions 2005	% of GNI 2005	% of GDP 2006	thousands 2000–05[a]
Mexico	250,292	268,169	77	20	−1,475	18,772	2	167,228	26	40	−3,983
Moldova	1,033	2,585	39	3	−399	199	49	2,053	70	35	−250
Mongolia	1,529	1,489	21	0	*84*	182	83	1,327	63	25	−50
Morocco	12,559	23,302	65	10	1,110	1,552	22	16,846	34	90	−550
Mozambique	2,420	2,970	7	8	−761	108	65	5,121	28c	8	−20
Namibia	2,720	2,730	*41*	*3*	634	..	61	..	..	66	−1
Nepal	760	2,100	*74*	*0*	153	2	16	3,285	34	..	−100
Netherlands	462,083	416,121	68	30	57,448	40,416	..	..	..	188	110
New Zealand	22,449	26,441	31	14	−9,373	1,979	..	..	..	145	102
Nicaragua	1,035	2,977	11	5	−800	241	144	5,144	46	73	−210
Niger	540	800	*8*	*3*	−231	12	37	1,972	25c	8	−28
Nigeria	52,000	23,000	*2*	*2*	*24,202*	2,013	46	22,178	34	*9*	−170
Norway	121,505	64,120	17	17	56,074	3,285	..	..	..	10	84
Oman	22,340	10,730	6	2	*4,717*	715	12	3,472	14	*35*	−150
Pakistan	16,917	29,825	82	2	−3,608	2,183	11	33,675	30	42	−1,239
Panama	1,039	4,833	9	*1*	−378	1,027	6	9,765	90	91	8
Papua New Guinea	4,300	2,010	*6*	*39*	640	34	45	1,849	55	23	0
Paraguay	1,906	6,090	*13*	*7*	−22	64	9	3,120	54	18	−45
Peru	23,431	15,327	17	3	2,456	2,519	14	28,653	49	15	−510
Philippines	47,028	51,980	89	71	*2,338*	1,132	7	61,527	67	49	−900
Poland	109,731	124,178	78	4	−7,925	9,602	*40*	98,821	39	*33*	−200
Portugal	43,255	66,538	75	*9*	−18,281	3,200	..	..	..	163	276
Romania	32,458	51,160	80	3	−8,504	6,630	*42*	38,694	51	27	−270
Russian Federation	304,520	163,867	19	8	94,467	15,151	9	229,042	40	21	917
Rwanda	135	485	*10*	*25*	−52	8	64	1,518	18c	*10*	43
Saudi Arabia	208,867	64,995	9	*1*	*87,131*	..	1	..	..	47	285
Senegal	1,510	3,505	43	12	−513	54	59	3,793	34c	24	−100
Serbia	6,428	13,172	..	*6*	..	..	..	..	..	24	−339
Sierra Leone	220	390	..	..	−103	59	62	1,682	41c	11	472
Singapore	271,772d	238,652	81d	57	*33,212*	20,071	*2*	..	..	73	200
Slovak Republic	41,580	45,698	84	7	..	1,908	44	23,654	61	50	3
Slovenia	23,208	24,039	88	5	−959	541	*31*	..	..	76	22
South Africa	58,412	77,280	57e	7	−16,276	6,257	15	30,632	14	83	75
Spain	206,186	318,757	77	7	−106,344	22,789	..	..	..	178	2,846
Sri Lanka	6,860	10,226	70	*1*	−647	272	61	11,444	48	*44*	−442
Sudan	5,320	7,400	0	*0*	−2,768	2,305	50	18,455	88	19	−532
Sweden	147,266	126,301	79	17	*23,643*	10,679	..	..	..	125	152
Switzerland	147,457	141,373	93	22	63,494	15,420	..	..	..	188	100
Syrian Arab Republic	8,750	9,670	*11*	*1*	−1,061	427	4	6,508	27	*32*	200
Tajikistan	1,401	1,680	..	..	−21	54	37	1,022	41	15	−345
Tanzania	1,687	3,970	14	1	−536	473	39	7,763	22c,f	11	−345
Thailand	130,575	128,600	77	27	3,230	4,527	−3	52,266	32	101	231
Togo	630	1,200	58	0	−206	3	14	1,708	74	17	−4
Tunisia	11,513	14,865	*78*	*5*	−303	723	38	17,789	69	73	−29
Turkey	85,142	137,032	82	2	−23,155	9,805	6	171,059	59	59	−30
Turkmenistan	5,280	3,111	..	..	..	62	6	1,092	16	..	−10
Uganda	991	2,600	17	14	−131	257	42	4,463	29c	10	−5
Ukraine	38,368	45,035	69	4	*2,531*	7,808	9	33,297	53	46	−173
United Kingdom	443,358	600,833	77	28	−79,966	158,801	..	..	..	179	948
United States	1,037,320	1,919,574	82	32	−856,669	109,754	..	..	..	230	6,493
Uruguay	4,106	4,775	32	2	−457	711	4	14,551	116	32	−104
Uzbekistan	5,365	3,915	..	..	..	45	7	4,226	34	..	−300
Venezuela, RB	63,250	29,800	9	*3*	27,167	2,957	2	44,201	48	*13*	40
Vietnam	39,605	44,410	*53*	*6*	217	1,954	23	19,287	38	75	−200
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	..	..	9	11
Yemen, Rep.	8,100	5,840	4	5	*1,215*	−266	16	5,363	32	5	−100
Zambia	3,689	2,920	9	1	..	259	81	5,668	29	16	−82
Zimbabwe	1,920	2,100	*28*	*1*	..	103	28	4,257	85	*93*	−75
World	12,063,483t	12,278,444t	75w	22w		974,283s	17w	..s		167w	..
Low income	323,706	388,830	*50*	4		20,522	17	379,239		55	−4,690
Middle income	3,305,551	2,934,082	64	21		260,273	15	2,363,139		77	−14,021
Lower middle income	1,689,269	1,480,026	73	27		150,874	19	1,146,475		103	−9,750
Upper middle income	1,615,598	1,450,813	57	16		109,399	3	1,216,664		53	−4,271
Low & middle income	3,629,251	3,323,081	64	21		280,795	20	2,742,378		74	−18,711
East Asia & Pacific	1,468,437	1,243,894	81	34		96,898	5	621,223		121	−3,847
Europe & Central Asia	830,238	834,338	52	7		73,687	12	834,484		36	−1,730
Latin America & Caribbean	661,934	601,583	54	15		70,017	11	727,628		57	−6,811
Middle East & North Africa	280,881	210,805	20	3		13,765	88	152,724		*52*	−2,768
South Asia	157,727	236,737	72	4		9,869	6	191,479		61	−2,484
Sub-Saharan Africa	232,065	201,520	*33*	*4*		16,559	43	214,841		47	−1,070
High income	8,435,922	8,960,432	75	22		693,488	0			195	18,604

Note: Regional aggregates include data for economies that are not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. a. Annual average. b. Includes Luxembourg. c. Data are from debt sustainability analysis undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. d. Includes re-exports. e. Data on total exports and imports refer to South Africa only. Data on export commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa). f. GNI refers to mainland Tanzania only. g. World total computed by the UN sums to zero, but because the aggregates shown here refer to World Bank definitions, regional and income group totals do not equal zero.

Table 6. Key indicators for other economies

	Population			Population age composition	Gross national income (GNI)[a]		PPP gross national income (GNI)[b]		Gross domestic product	Life expectancy at birth		Adult Literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
	Thousands 2006	Avg. annual % growth 2000–06	density people per sq. km 2006	% Ages 0–14 2006	$ millions 2006	$ per capita 2006	$ millions 2006	$ per capita 2006	per capita % growth 2005–06	Male Years 2005	Female Years 2005	% ages 15 and older 2000–04[c]	per capita metric tons 2003
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	8,092	..[d]	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
American Samoa	60	1.5[e]	298	..	..	..[f]	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1
Andorra	67	0.5[e]	143	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	84	1.5	190	..	937	11,210	1,129	13,500	6.9	..	..	..	5.0
Aruba	101	0.7[e]	533	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	..	..	97	21.8
Bahamas, The	327	1.4	33	28	..	..[g]	..	..	..	68	74	..	5.9
Bahrain	740	1.6	1,042	27	10,288	14,370	13,436	18,770	5.3	73	76	87	31.0
Barbados	270	0.2	628	19	..	..[g]	..	..	..	73	78	..	4.4
Belize	297	2.9	13	36	1,084	3,650	1,977	6,650	2.1	69	74	..	2.9
Bermuda	64	0.4	1,276	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	76	81	..	7.9
Bhutan	647	2.4	14	38	915	1,410	3,681[h]	5,690[h]	5.8	63	65	..	0.6
Botswana	1,758	0.0	3	37	10,380	5,900	21,534	12,250	4.0	35	34	81	2.3
Brunei Darussalam	381	2.2	72	29	..	..[g]	..	..	–0.5	75	79	93	12.7
Cape Verde	518	2.3	129	39	1,105	2,130	3,100[h]	5,980[h]	3.7	68	74	81	0.3
Cayman Islands	46	2.2[e]	177	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1
Channel Islands	150	0.4	..	16	..	..[g]	..	..	..	76	83	..	..
Comoros	614	2.1	275	42	406	660	1,233[h]	2,010[h]	–1.6	61	64	..	0.2
Cuba	11,286	0.2	103	19	..	..[i]	..	..	5.2	75	79	100	2.3
Cyprus	765	1.6	83	19	13,633	18,430	15,898	21,490	1.3	77	82	97	10.1
Djibouti	806	2.0	35	41	857	1,060	2,046[h]	2,540[h]	3.2	52	55	..	0.5
Dominica	72	0.2	97	..	287	3,960	470	6,490	3.5	..	..	..	2.0
Equatorial Guinea	515	2.3	18	45	4,246	8,250	5,226[h]	10,150[h]	–7.0	42	43	87	0.3
Estonia	1,341	–0.4	32	15	15,307	11,410	23,522	17,540	11.8	67	78	100	13.5
Faeroe Islands	48	0.2[e]	35	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.7
Fiji	853	0.9	47	31	2,815	3,300	5,292	6,200	2.7	66	71	..	1.3
French Polynesia	260	1.6	71	27	..	..[g]	..	..	..	71	76	..	2.8
Gabon	1,406	1.7	5	40	7,032	5,000	7,465	5,310	–0.4	53	54	84	0.9
Gambia, The	1,553	2.8	155	40	488	310	3,059[h]	1,970[h]	2.1	55	58	..	0.2
Greenland	57	0.2	0	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Grenada	108	1.1	318	..	478	4,420	845	7,810	4.9	..	..	..	2.1
Guam	172	1.7	312	30	..	..[g]	..	..	..	73	78	..	24.9
Guinea-Bissau	1,633	3.0	58	48	307	190	1,355[h]	830[h]	1.2	44	47	..	0.2
Guyana	751	0.2	4	29	849	1,130	3,515[h]	4,680[h]	4.8	61	67	..	2.2
Iceland	299	1.0	3	22	15,122	50,580	10,930	36,560	1.8	79	83	..	7.6
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..[i]	..	..	..	..	..	74	..
Isle of Man	77	0.9	134	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	101	1.7	138	..	124	1,230	902[h]	8,970[h]	4.2	..	..	..	0.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22,569	0.5	187	25	..	..[d]	..	..	..	61	67	..	3.5
Lesotho	1,789	0.0	59	38	1,839	1,030	7,764[h]	4,340[h]	3.1	34	36	82	..
Liberia	3,380	1.6	35	47	469	140	..	..	4.7	42	43	52	0.1
Libya	5,965	2.0	3	30	44,011	7,380	..	..	3.6	72	77	84	8.9
Liechtenstein	35	0.8[e]	218	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	462	0.9	178	19	35,133	76,040	27,519	59,560	5.0	76	82	..	22.1
Macao, China	463	0.7	16,422	15	..	..[g]	..	..	16.2	78	82	91	4.1
Maldives	337	2.5	1,123	40	902	2,680	..	..	16.0	68	67	96	1.4
Malta	405	0.6	1,266	17	5,491	13,610	7,517	18,630	1.9	78	81	..	6.2
Marshall Islands	65	3.6	363	..	196	3,000	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,253	0.9	617	24	6,833	5,450	16,934	13,510	2.7	70	77	84	2.6
Mayotte	187	3.9[e]	499	..	..	..[f]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	111	0.6	159	39	264	2,380	869[h]	7,830[h]	–1.2	67	69	..	..
Monaco	33	0.3[e]	16,718	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	606	–1.7	44	..	2,317	3,860	..	..	7.7	72	77	..	..
Myanmar	50,962	1.1	78	29	..	..[d]	..	..	3.9	58	64	90	0.2
Netherlands Antilles	184	0.7	230	22	..	..[g]	..	..	..	73	80	96	22.7
New Caledonia	238	1.9	13	28	..	..[g]	..	..	..	72	78	..	8.3
Northern Mariana Islands	82	2.6[e]	172	..	..	..[f]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	20	0.8[e]	44	..	162	7,990	..	..	5.2	..	..	..	12.3
Puerto Rico	3,929	0.5	443	22	..	..[g]	..	..	..	74	82	90	0.5
Qatar	828	5.2	75	22	..	..[g]	..	..	1.4	72	77	89	63.0
Samoa	186	0.7	66	40	421	2,270	1,188[h]	6,400[h]	2.0	68	74	99	0.8
San Marino	29	1.1[j]	477	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	160	2.3	167	39	124	780	..	..	4.6	62	65	85	0.6
Seychelles	86	0.9	186	..	741	8,650	1,420[h]	16,560[h]	3.0	..	..	92	6.6
Solomon Islands	489	2.6	17	40	331	680	1,062[h]	2,170[h]	2.8	62	64	..	0.4
Somalia	8,485	3.2	14	44	..	..[d]	..	..	..	47	49	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	48	1.5	134	..	428	8,840	614	12,690	3.8	..	..	..	2.7
St. Lucia	166	1.0	272	28	848	5,110	1,157	6,970	4.1	72	76	..	2.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	120	0.5	307	29	470	3,930	839	7,010	3.6	70	75	..	1.7
Suriname	452	0.7	3	30	1,446	3,200	3,667	8,120	5.3	67	73	90	5.0
Swaziland	1,126	1.2	65	40	2,737	2,430	5,822	5,170	2.5	42	41	80	0.9
Timor-Leste	1,029	4.5	69	41	865	840	..	..	–6.7	56	58	..	0.2
Tonga	102	0.4	142	35	223	2,170	879[h]	8,580[h]	1.8	71	74	..	1.1
Trinidad and Tobago	1,309	0.3	255	21	17,461	13,340	21,281	16,260	12.2	67	73	98	22.1
United Arab Emirates	4,636	5.9	55	22	103,460	23,950	103,637[h]	23,990[h]	3.4	77	82	89	33.4
Vanuatu	215	2.0	18	39	369	1,710	706[h]	3,280[h]	3.6	68	71	..	0.4
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	109	0.0	310	24	..	..[g]	..	..	..	77	80	..	124.3

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

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see Definitions. c. Data are for the most recent year available. d. Estimated to be low income ($905 or less). e. Data are for 2003–2006. f. Estimated to be upper middle ($3,596–$11,115). g. Estimated to be high income ($11,116 or more). h. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. i. Estimated to be lower middle income ($906–3,595). j. Data are for 2004–2006.

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Technical notes

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

Sources

The data published in the Selected World Development Indicators are taken from World Development Indicators 2007. Where possible, however, revisions reported since the closing date of that edition have been incorporated. In addition, newly released estimates of population and gross national income (GNI) per capita for 2006 are included in table 1 and table 6.

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

For more detailed notes about the data, please refer to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators 2007*.

Data consistency and reliability

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Many factors affect data availability, comparability, and reliability: statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak; statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely; and cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be unequivocally resolved. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances or for economies experiencing problems (such as those stemming from conflicts) affecting the collection and reporting of data. For these reasons, although the data are drawn from the sources thought to be most authoritative, they should be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among economies rather than offering precise quantitative measures of those differences. Discrepancies in data presented in different editions reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus readers are advised not to compare data series between editions or between different editions of World Bank publications. Consistent time series are available from the *World Development Indicators 2007* CD-ROM and in *WDI Online*.

Ratios and growth rates

For ease of reference, the tables usually show ratios and rates of growth rather than the simple underlying values. Values in their original form are available from the *World Development Indicators 2007* CD-ROM. Unless otherwise noted, growth rates are computed using the least-squares regression method (see *Statistical methods* below). Because this method takes into account all available observations during a period, the resulting growth rates reflect general trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values. To exclude the effects of inflation, constant price economic indicators are used in calculating growth rates. Data in italics are for a year or period other than that specified in the column heading—up to two years before or after for economic indicators and up to three years for social indicators, because the latter tend to be collected less regularly and change less dramatically over short periods.

Constant price series

An economy's growth is measured by the increase in value added produced by the individuals and enterprises operating in that economy. Thus, measuring real growth requires estimates of GDP and its components valued in constant prices. The World Bank collects constant price national accounts series in national currencies and recorded in the country's original base year. To obtain comparable series of constant price data, it rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year, 2000 in the current version of the *World Development Indicators*. This process gives rise to a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. Because allocating the discrepancy would give rise to distortions in the growth rate, it is left unallocated.

Summary measures

The summary measures for regions and income groups, presented at the end of most tables, are calculated by simple addition when they are expressed in levels. Aggregate growth rates and ratios are usually computed as weighted averages. The summary measures for social indicators are weighted by population or subgroups of population, except for infant mortality, which is weighted by the number of births. See the notes on specific indicators for more information.

For summary measures that cover many years, calculations are based on a uniform group of economies so that the composition of the aggregate does not change over time. Group measures are compiled only if the data available for a given year account for at least two-thirds of the full group, as defined for the 2000 benchmark year. As long as this criterion is met, economies for which data are missing are assumed to behave like those that provide estimates. Readers should keep in mind that the summary measures are estimates of representative aggregates for each topic and that nothing meaningful can be deduced about behavior at the country level by working back from group indicators. In addition, the estimation process may result in discrepancies between subgroup and overall totals.

Table 1. Key indicators of development

Population is based on the de facto definition, which counts all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Average annual population growth rate is the exponential rate of change for the period (see the section on statistical methods below).

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

Population age composition, ages 0–14 refers to the percentage of the total population that is ages 0–14.

Gross national income (GNI—is the broadest measure of national income, measures total value added from domestic and foreign sources claimed by residents. GNI comprises gross domestic product (GDP) plus net receipts of primary income from foreign sources. Data are converted from national currency to current U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. (See the section on statistical methods below for further discussion of the Atlas method.)

GNI per capita is GNI divided by midyear population. It is converted into current U.S. dollars by the Atlas method. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S dollars to classify economies for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility.

PPP Gross national income, which is GNI converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, is included because nominal exchange rates do not always reflect international differences in relative prices. At the PPP rate, one international dollar has the same purchasing power over domestic GNI that the U.S. dollar has over U.S. GNI. PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from price surveys covering 118 countries conducted by the International Comparison Program. For Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 1999; the rest are either from the 1996 survey, or data from the 1993 or earlier round and extrapolated to the 1996 benchmark. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data.

PPP GNI per capita is PPP GNI divided by midyear population.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth is based on GDP measured in constant prices. Growth in GDP is considered a broad measure of the growth of an economy. GDP in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the total quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. See the section on statistical methods for details of the least-squares growth rate.

Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live if patterns of mortality prevailing at its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Data are presented for males and females separately.

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of persons aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. In practice, literacy is difficult to measure. To estimate literacy using such a definition requires census or survey measurements under controlled conditions. Many countries estimate the number of literate people from self-reported data. Some use educational attainment data as a proxy but apply different lengths of school attendance or level of comple-

tion. Because definition and methodologies of data collection differ across countries, data need to be used with caution.

Carbon dioxide emissions (CO_2) measures those emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. These include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and from gas flaring. Carbon dioxide per capita is CO_2 divided by the mid-year population.

The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, calculates annual anthropogenic emissions of CO_2. These calculations are derived from data on fossil fuel consumption, based on the World Energy Data Set maintained by the UNSD, and from data on world cement manufacturing, based on the Cement Manufacturing Data Set maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Each year the CDIAC recalculates the entire time series from 1950 to the present, incorporating its most recent findings and the latest corrections to its database. Estimates exclude fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation because of the difficulty of apportioning these fuels among the countries benefiting from that transport.

Table 2. Poverty

The World Bank produced its first global poverty estimates for developing countries for World Development Report 1990 using household survey data for 22 countries (Ravallion, Datt, and van de Walle 1991). Incorporating survey data collected during the last 15 years, the database has expanded considerably and now includes 440 surveys representing almost 100 developing countries. Some 1.1 million randomly sampled households were interviewed in these surveys, representing 93 percent of the population of developing countries. The surveys asked detailed questions on sources of income and how it was spent and on other household characteristics such as the number of people sharing that income. Most interviews were conducted by staff of government statistics offices. Along with improvements in data coverage and quality, the underlying methodology has also improved, resulting in better and more comprehensive estimates.

Data availability

Since 1979 there has been considerable expansion in the number of countries that field such surveys, the frequency of the surveys, and the quality of their data. The number of data sets rose dramatically from a mere 13 between 1979 and 1981 to 100 between 1997 and 1999. The drop to 41 available surveys after 1999 reflects the lag between the time data are collected and the time they become available for analysis, not a reduction in data collection. Data coverage is improving in all regions, but Sub-Saharan Africa continues to lag, with only 28 of 48 countries having at least one data set available. A complete overview of data availability by year and country can be obtained at http://iresearch.worldbank.org/povcalnet/.

Data quality

The problems of estimating poverty and comparing poverty rates do not end with data availability. Several other issues, some related to data quality, also arise in measuring household living standards from survey data. One relates to the choice of income

or consumption as a welfare indicator. Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately, and consumption comes closer to the notion of standard of living. And income can vary over time even if the standard of living does not. But consumption data are not always available. Another issue is that household surveys can differ widely, for example, in the number of consumer goods they identify. And even similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of differences in timing or the quality and training of survey enumerators.

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

Whenever possible, the table uses consumption data for deciding who is poor and income surveys only when consumption data are unavailable. In recent editions there has been a change in how income surveys are used. In the past, average household income was adjusted to accord with consumption and income data from national accounts. But in testing this approach using data for some 20 countries for which income and consumption expenditure data were both available from the same surveys, income was found to yield a higher mean than consumption but also higher inequality. When poverty measures based on consumption and income were compared, these two effects roughly cancelled each other out: statistically, there was no significant difference. So recent editions use income data to estimate poverty directly, without adjusting average income measures.

International poverty lines

International comparisons of poverty estimates entail both conceptual and practical problems. Countries have different definitions of poverty, and consistent comparisons across countries can be difficult. Local poverty lines tend to have higher purchasing power in rich countries, where more generous standards are used, than in poor countries. Is it reasonable to treat two people with the same standard of living—in terms of their command over commodities—differently because one happens to live in a better-off country?

Poverty measures based on an international poverty line attempt to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, as is done when making comparisons over time. The commonly used $1 a day standard, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using purchasing power parities (PPPs), was chosen for the World Bank's *World Development Report 1990: Poverty* because it is typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries. PPP exchange rates, such as those from the Penn World Tables or the World Bank, are used because they take into account the local prices of goods and services not traded internationally. But PPP rates

were designed for comparing aggregates from national accounts, not for making international poverty comparisons. As a result, there is no certainty that an international poverty line measures the same degree of need or deprivation across countries.

Early editions of *World Development Indicators* used PPPs from the Penn World Tables. Recent editions use 1993 consumption PPP estimates produced by the World Bank. Recalculated in 1993 PPP terms, the original international poverty line of $1 a day in 1985 PPP terms is now about $1.08 a day. Any revisions in the PPP of a country to incorporate better price indexes can produce dramatically different poverty lines in local currency.

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

By combining all this information, a team in the World Bank's Development Research Group calculates the number of people living below various international poverty lines, as well as other poverty and inequality measures that are published in *World Development Indicators*. The database is updated annually as new survey data become available, and a major reassessment of progress against poverty is made about every three years.

Do it yourself: PovcalNet

Recently, this research team developed *PovcalNet*, an interactive Web-based computational tool that allows users to replicate the calculations by the World Bank's researchers in estimating the extent of absolute poverty in the world. *PovcalNet* is self-contained and powered by reliable built-in software that performs the relevant calculations from a primary database. The underlying software can also be downloaded from the site and used with distributional data of various formats. The *PovcalNet* primary database consists of distributional data calculated directly from household survey data. Detailed information for each of these is also available from the site.

Estimation from distributional data requires an interpolation method. The method chosen was Lorenz curves with flexible functional forms, which have proved reliable in past work. The Lorenz curve can be graphed as the cumulative percentages of total consumption or income against the cumulative number of people, starting with the poorest individual. The empirical Lorenz curves estimated by *PovcalNet* are weighted by household size, so they are based on percentiles of population, not households.

PovcalNet also allows users to calculate poverty measures under different assumptions. For example, instead of $1 a day, users can

specify a different poverty line, say $1.50 or $3. Users can also specify different PPP rates and aggregate the estimates using alternative country groupings (for example, UN country groupings or groupings based on average incomes) or a selected set of individual countries. *PovcalNet* is available online at http://iresearch.worldbank.org/povcalnet/.

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

Rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national rural poverty line.

Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national urban poverty line.

National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Population below $1 a day and **population below $2 a day** are the percentages of the population living on less than $1.08 a day and $2.15 a day at 1993 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Table 3. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

Proportion of population below $1 a day (PPP$) is the percentage of the population living on less than $1.08 a day at 1993 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the World Health Organization in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished. Estimates of child malnutrition are from national survey data. The proportion of children who are underweight is the most common indicator of malnutrition. Being underweight, even mildly, increases the risk of death and inhibits cognitive development in children. Moreover, it perpetuates the problem from one generation to the next, as malnourished women are more likely to have low-birth-weight babies.

Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age. The primary completion rate reflects the primary cycle as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), ranging from three or four years of primary education (in a very small number of countries) to five or six years (in most countries) and seven (in a small number of countries). Because curricula and standards for school completion vary across countries, a high rate of primary completion does not necessarily mean high levels of student learning.

Gender parity ratio in primary and secondary school is the ratio of the female gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary school to the male gross enrollment rate.

Eliminating gender disparities in education would help to increase the status and capabilities of women. This indicator is an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls. With a target date of 2005, this is the first of the targets to fall due. School enrollment data are reported to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics by national education authorities. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject-or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000. The main sources of mortality date are vital registration systems and direct or indirect estimates based on sample surveys or censuses. To produce harmonized estimates of under-five mortality rates that make use of all available information in a transparent way, a methodology that fits a regression line to the relationship between mortality rates and their reference dates using weighted least squares was developed and adopted by both UNICEF and the World Bank.

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. The values are modeled estimates based on an exercise carried out by the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In this exercise maternal mortality was estimated with a regression model using information on fertility, birth attendants, and HIV prevalence. This cannot be assumed to provide an accurate estimate of maternal mortality in any country in the table.

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns. The share of births attended by skilled health staff is an indicator of a health system's ability to provide adequate care for pregnant women. Good antenatal and postnatal care improves maternal health and reduces maternal and infant mortality. But data may not reflect such improvements because health information system are often weak, material deaths are underreported, and rates of maternal mortality are difficult to measure.

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people ages 15–49 who are infected with HIV. Adult HIV prevalence rates reflect the rate of HIV infection in each country's population. Low national prevalence rates can be very misleading, however. They often disguise serious epidemics that are initially concentrated in certain localities or among specific population groups and threaten to spill over into the wider population. In many parts of the developing world most new infections occur in young adults, with young women especially vulnerable. The estimates of HIV prevalence are based on extrapolations from data collected through surveys and from surveillance of small, nonrepresentative groups.

Table 4. Economic activity

Gross domestic product is gross value added, at purchasers' prices, by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion or degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. The World Bank conventionally uses the U.S. dollar and applies the average official exchange rate reported by the International Monetary Fund for the year shown. An alternative conversion factor is applied if the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to transactions in foreign currencies and traded products.

Gross domestic product average annual growth rate is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.

Agricultural productivity refers to the ratio of agricultural value added, measured in constant 1995 U.S. dollars, to the number of workers in agriculture.

Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all out-puts and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3.

Agriculture value added corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing.

Industry value added comprises mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10–45).

Services value added correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99.

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

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

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

External balance of goods and services is exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. Trade in goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, non-monetary gold, and services.

The **GDP implicit deflator** reflects changes in prices for all final demand categories, such as government consumption, capital formation, and international trade, as well as the main component, private final consumption. It is derived as the ratio of current to constant price GDP. The GDP deflator may also be calculated explicitly as a Paasche price index in which the weights are the current period quantities of output.

National accounts indicators for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. Data for high-income economies come from the Organization for Economic Cooperation

Table 5. Trade, aid, and finance

Merchandise exports show the free on board (f.o.b.) value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars.

Merchandise imports show the c.i.f. value of goods (the cost of the goods including insurance and freight) purchased from the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. Data on merchandise trade come from the World Trade Organization (WTO) in its annual report.

Manufactured exports comprise the commodities in Standard Industrial Trade Classification (SITC) sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68.

High technology exports are products with high R&D intensity. They include high-technology products such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

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

Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, re-investment of earnin gs, other long-term capital, and short-term capital, as shown in the balance of payments. Data on the current account balance, private capital flows, and foreign direct investment are drawn from the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and International Financial Statistics.*

Official development assistance or official aid from the high-income members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are the main source of official external finance for developing countries, but official development assistance (ODA) is also disbursed by some important donor countries that are not members of OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). DAC has three criteria for ODA: it is undertaken by the official sector; it promotes economic development or welfare as a main objective; and it is provided on concessional terms, with a grant element of at least 25 percent on loans.

Official development assistance comprises grants and loans, net of repayments, that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of aid recipients. Official aid comprises grants and ODA-like loans, net of repayments, to countries and territories in part II of the DAC

list of aid recipients. Bilateral grants are transfers in money or in kind for which no repayment is required. Bilateral loans are loans extended by governments or official agencies that have a grant element of at least 25 percent and for which repayment is required in convertible currencies or in kind.

Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private non-guaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt.

Present value of debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans.

The main sources of external debt information are reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System from member countries that have received World Bank loans. Additional information has been drawn from the files of the World Bank and the IMF. Summary tables of the external debt of developing countries are published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance.*

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

Net migration is the net total number of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants, less the total number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data shown in the table are five-year estimates. Data are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision.*

Table 6. Key indicators for other economies
See Technical notes for Table 1. Key indicators.

Statistical methods
This section describes the calculation of the least-squares growth rate, the exponential (endpoint) growth rate, and the World Bank's Atlas methodology for calculating the conversion factor used to estimate GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

World Bank Atlas method
In calculating GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for certain operational purposes, the World Bank uses the Atlas conversion factor. The purpose of the Atlas conversion factor is to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the cross-country comparison of national incomes. The Atlas conversion factor for any year is the average of a country's exchange rate (or alternative conversion factor) for that year and its exchange rates for the two preceding years, adjusted for the difference between the rate of inflation in the country and that in Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro Zone. A country's inflation rate is measured by the change in its GDP deflator. The inflation rate for Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro Zone, representing international inflation, is measured by the change in the SDR deflator. (Special drawing rights, or SDRs, are the IMF's unit of account.) The SDR deflator is calculated as a weighted average of these countries' GDP deflators in SDR terms, the weights being the amount of each country's currency in one SDR unit.

Weights vary over time because both the composition of the SDR and the relative exchange rates for each currency change. The SDR deflator is calculated in SDR terms first and then converted to U.S. dollars using the SDR to dollar Atlas conversion factor. The Atlas conversion factor is then applied to a country's GNI. The resulting GNI in U.S. dollars is divided by the midyear population to derive GNI per capita.

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

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

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

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

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

where e_t^* is the Atlas conversion factor (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year *t*, e_t is the average annual exchange rate (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year *t*, p_t is the GDP deflator for year *t*, $p_t^{S\$}$ is the SDR deflator in U.S. dollar terms for year *t*, $Y_t^{\$}$ is the Atlas GNI per capita in U.S. dollars in year *t*, Y_t is current GNI (local currency) for year *t*, and N_t is the midyear population for year t.

Alternative conversion factors

The World Bank systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products. This applies to only a small number of countries, as shown in Primary data documentation table in World Development Indicators 2007. Alternative conversion factors are used in the Atlas methodology and elsewhere in the Selected World Development Indicators as single-year conversion factors.