



Acknowledgments

This Report benefited greatly from ideas, technical inputs, and critical review from a broad range of individuals and organizations. Contributions to specific chapters are acknowledged in the Bibliographical note. In addition, valuable input was provided through four other mechanisms: a World Health Organization Steering Committee, an Advisory Committee, a series of consultations on specific subjects, and a series of seminars, mostly held at the World Bank. Those from outside the World Bank who contributed to the Report through these mechanisms are listed below.

World Health Organization Steering Committee

This committee provided the focal point for the major contributions from WHO to the *World Development Report*, for WHO's participation in consultations, and for its critical review of various drafts.

Chair: Jean-Paul Jardel

Members: Andrew L. Creese, Michel Jancloes, Yuji Kawaguchi, R. Srinivasan, and Muthu Subramanian

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee met on October 7-9, 1992, at the World Bank in Washington, D.C.; in addition, committee members later provided critical review of an early draft of the Report.

Chair: Richard G. A. Feachem

Members: Jane C. Baltazar, José Barzellato, Mayra Buvinić, Lincoln C. Chen, Antoine Degrémont, Nicholas Eberstadt, John Evans, Mahbub ul Haq, Peter Heller, Abraham Horwitz, Jean-Paul Jardel, Richard Jolly, Somkid Kaewsonthi, Pangu Kasa-Asila,

Adolfo Martínez-Palomo, David N. Nabarro, Gen Ohi, Richard Peto, Kenneth I. Shine, Pravin Visaria, and Richard Zeckhauser

Consultations

1. Ministerial Review of Health Transition Issues

June 22-26, 1992, Bellagio Study and Conference Center, Villa Serbelloni, Bellagio, Italy. Partial financial support for the consultation was provided by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Participants: Alfredo R. A. Bengzon, Demissie Habte (provided written comments), Richard G. A. Feachem, Julio Frenk, Mamdouh Gabr, Scott Halstead, Jean-Paul Jardel, Jorge Jiménez de la Jara, Jeffrey R. Koplan, Marthini K. Budi Salyo, Adolfo Martínez-Palomo, Piotr Mierzewski, Rajiv L. Misra, W. Henry Mosley, Samuel Ofosu-Amaah, Raphael Owor, Olikoye Ransome-Kuti, and Leonardo Santos Simão

2. Interventions for Nervous System Disorders

July 6-7, 1992, Pan American Health Organization, Washington, D.C.

Chair: Benedetto Saraceno

Participants: Antonio Campino, Vijay Chandra, Brian Cooper, Bulent Coskun, Marcelo E. Cruz, Mary Jane England, John T. Farrar, Jefferson Fernandes, R. Juan Ramon de la Fuente, Walter Gulbinat, Itzhak Levav, Thomas McGuire, Kay Redfield Jamison, Norman Sartorius, Carole Siegel, Donald H. Silverberg, T. Takayanagi, and Richard Jed Wyatt

3. International Aid Flows to the Health Sector

August 27, 1992, Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Chair: David Bell

Participants: Lincoln C. Chen, Nick Drager, Ramesh Govindaraj, Eva Jespersen, Catherine Michaud, Christopher J. L. Murray, and David Parker

4. Investing in Health Research

September 16, 1992, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. Financial support was provided by the WHO/UNDP/World Bank Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases.

Chair: Carlos Morel

Participants: Eusebe Alihouno, Barry R. Bloom, David J. Bradley, Barbro Carlsson, Gelia T. Castillo, Jacqueline Cattani, Anthony Cerami, Joseph A. Cook, Henry Danielsson, Ronald W. Davis, Peter de Raadt, David Evans, Esmat Ezzat, Tore Godal, Melba Gomes, E. Robert Greenberg, Win E. Gutteridge, Ralph H. Henderson, H. Robert Horvitz, Nathan K. Kere, Veronique Lawson, David N. Nabarro, Richard Peto, Vulimiri Ramalingaswami, Peter Reeve, Hans Remme, Lateef Akinola Salako, Ebrahim M. Samba, Vladimir Petrovich Sergiev, Carol Vlassoff, Gabisu A. Williams, and Richard Wilson

5. Resource Flows to the Health Sector

September 21, 1992, Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Chair: William Hsiao

Participants: Sudhir Anand, Peter Berman, Mirnal Dutta Choudray, Gnanaraj Chellaraj, Lincoln C. Chen, Michel Cichon, Andrew Creese, Ramesh Govindaraj, Catherine Michaud, Christopher J. L. Murray, Sudhakar Rao, and George Scheiber

6. AIDS Policy

November 5–6, 1992, Rockefeller Foundation, New York. Financial support was provided by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Danish International Development Agency.

Chair: Robert S. Lawrence

Participants: Roy Anderson, José Barzellato, Seth Berkley, Robert Black, Kevin De Cock, Richard G. A. Feachem, Penelope Hitchcock, King Holmes, Robert E. Howells, Jane Hughes, Peter Lampthey, Jonathan Mann, Michael Merson, Daan Mulder, Peter Piot, Peer Sieben, Werasit Sittirai, Judith Wasserheit, Fernando Zacharias, and Richard Zeckhauser

7. Urban Health

November 9–11, 1992, Basel, Switzerland. Financial support was provided by Swiss Development Cooperation and the Swiss Tropical Institute.

Co-chairs: Marcel Tanner and Trudy Harpham

Participants: Antoine Degrémont, Maria Elena Ducci, Lilia Durán Gonzales, Paul Garner, Greg Goldstein, Emile Jeannée, Matthias Kerker, Peter Kilima, Nicolaus Lorenz, Ngudup Paljor, Voahangy Ramahatafandry, Alessandro Rossi-Espagnet, John Seager, Gustavo A. Torres, and Charles Yesudian

8. Human Resources for Health

November 18–19, 1992, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Financial support was provided by the Canadian International Development Agency.

Co-chairs: Julio Frenk and Victor Neufeld

Participants: Orvill Adams, Barbara Carpio, Gilles Dussauld, John Evans, Alfonso Mejía, Hiroshi Nakatani, Kenneth Ojo, Una Reid, Charas Suwanwela, and Peter Tugwell

9. Health of the Elderly

November 23–24, 1992, Voksenasen, Norway. The consultation was organized by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Financial support was provided by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chair: Alex Kalache

Participants: Jordi Alonso, Nana Apt, Chris Beer, Felix Bermejo, Ruth Bonita, Carol Brayne, Paul Chen, Yolande Coombes, Xianglin Du, Denise Eldemire, J. Grimley Evans, Richard G. A. Feachem, Joe Hampson, Hana Hermanova, Benedicte Ingstad, Zhang Kaiti, Roberto Kaplan, Luis Ramos, Melba Sánchez-Ayéndez, Bela Shah, Alberto Spagnoli, Knight Steel, and Renato Veras

10. District Health Services

November 24–27, 1992, Institute of Health and Development, University of Dakar, Senegal. Financial support was provided by Swiss Development Cooperation and the Swiss Tropical Institute.

Co-chairs: Antoine Degrémont and Ibrahima Wone

Participants: Abdel Wahed Abassi, Waya Amoula, Anarfi Asamoah-Baah, Hubert Balique, Wolfgang Bichmann, Malang Coly, Christian Darras, Pierre Daveloose, Annemarie Demazy, Issakha Diallo, Isseu Diop-Touré, Gina Etheridge, Georges Fournier, Lucy Gilson, Kathia Janovsky, Emile Jeannée, Pangu Kasa-Asila, Matthias Kerker, Vincent Litt, Mandiaye Loum, Javier Martínez, Sigrun Mogedal, Maty Cissé Samb Ndao, Sène Touré Ngoné, Cornelius Oepen, Bakary Sambou, Lamine Cissé Sarr, Malick Sarr, Peter Schubarth, Michael Singleton, Thierno Mame Aby Sy, Al Hadji Ali Tahirou, James Tumwine, Jean-Pierre Unger, Adamou Yada, and Alfredo Zurita

11. Child Health

November 30–December 2, 1992, Baltimore, Maryland. The consultation was organized by the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. Financial support was provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Chair: W. Henry Mosley

Participants: Fernando Barros, Al Bartlett, Mark Belsey, Seth Berkley, Robert E. Black, David Boyd, Donald A. P. Bundy, Carlos C. Campbell, Dennis Carroll, Robert Clay, Felicity Cutts, Steve Esrey, Ronald Gray, Jerry Gibson, Bill Hausdorf, Jim Heiby, Donald A. Henderson, Terrel Hill, Sandra L. Huffman, Jessica Jitta, Pamela Johnson, Charlotte Neuman, Alok Perti, Phyllis Piotrow, Kenneth F. Schulz, Jim Shepperd, William A. Smith, Sally Stansfield, Hope Sukin, Nebiat Tafari, Taha el Tahir Taha, Carl E. Taylor, James L. Tulloch, Roxann Van Dusen, Caby C. Verzosa, Kenneth S. Warren, and Vivian Wong

12. Women and Health

December 7–9, 1992, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, England. The consultation was organized by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Financial support was provided by the U.K. Overseas Development Administration.

Organizers: Oona Campbell, Wendy Graham, and Veronique Filippi

Participants: Uche Amazigo, Carmen Barroso, Loretta Brabin, Mayra Buvinic, Mirai Chatterjee, Ann Coles, Richard G. A. Feachem, Zuzana Feachem, Aleya El Bindari Hammad, Sioban Harlow, Gillian Holmes, Susan Joeques, Marjorie Koblinsky, Joanne Leslie, Claudia García Moreno, Jacky Mundy, Cynthia Myntti, David N. Nabarro, Phoebe Roome, Kasturi Sen, Jacqueline Sherris, Godfrey Walker, and Judith Wasserheit

13. Global Burden of Disease

December 10–11, 1992, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. The consultation was organized by the World Health Organization. Financial support was provided by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation.

Chair: Jean-Paul Jarrel

Participants: Carla Abou-Zahr, David Barmes, Monika Blössner, Luis López Bravo, Anthony Burton, Yankum Dadzie, Richard G. A. Feachem, Jacques Ferlay, Tore Godal, Ann Goerdt, Sandra Gove, Walter Gulbinat, Habib Rachmat Hapsara, Joachim Hempel, Mark Kane, Hilary King, Jeffrey R. Koplan, Jacob Kumaresan, Marie-Hélène Leclercq, Alan Lopez, Ingrid Martin, Alvaro Moncayo, Christopher J. L. Murray, Jenny Pronczuk, Jean-Marie Robine, Claude

Romer, Elizabeth Sherwin, Peter Smith, Jan Stjernswärd, Rand Stoneburner, Muthu Subramanian, Carole Torel, and Godfrey Walker

14. Health Finance

Décember 14–16, 1992, Montebello, Quebec, Canada. Financial support was provided by the Canadian International Development Agency.

Chair: Stephen Simon

Participants: Nicholas Barr, David Bell, Ricardo Bitran, Åke Blomqvist, Joseph Brunet-Jailly, Claude Castonguay, Andrew L. Creese, Robert G. Evans, Claude Forget, William Hsiao, Naoki Ikegami, Daniel M. Le Touzé, Mario Taguiwalo, Abdelmajid Tibouti, Bokar Touré, and Katarzyna Tymowska

15. Review of WDR Findings

January 26, 1993, Institute of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

Chair: William H. Foege

Participants: Abdelmonem A. Afifi (provided written comments), Carolyn Asbury, David E. Bell, Richard Bissell, Barry R. Bloom, Margaret Catley-Carlson, J. Jarrett Clinton, Joseph A. Cook, Richard G. A. Feachem, Harvey V. Fineberg, Julio Frenk, Susan Gibb, Polly F. Harrison, Donald A. Henderson, Jeffrey R. Koplan, Adetokunbo O. Lucas, Christopher J. L. Murray, June E. Osborn, Adeline Wynante Patterson, David P. Rall, Frederick C. Robbins, Timothy Rothermel, Kenneth I. Shine, Alfred Sommer, Roxann Van Dusen, Noel S. Weiss, Barbara L. Wolfe, and James Wyngaarden

16. Environment and Health

February 4–5, 1993, World Bank, Washington, D.C. Financial support was provided by the Environmental Health Division, World Health Organization.

Chair: Wilfried Kreisel

Participants: Hendrik De Koning, Devra Lee Davis, Richard G. A. Feachem, Jacobo Finkelman, Gregory Goldstein, Tord Kjellstrom, Anthony J. McMichael, Horst Otterstetter, David P. Rall (provided written comments), and Kirk Smith

17. Improving the Effectiveness of International Assistance to Health

February 9–10, 1993, World Bank European Office, Paris, France. Partial financial support was provided by the Danish International Development Agency.

Chair: Anthony R. Measham

Participants: Marja Antilla, Lynn Bailey, José Barzellato, Alfredo R. A. Bengzon, Luciano Carrino, Genevieve Chedville-Murray, Zafrullah Chowdhury,

Immita Cornaz, Göran Dahlgren, François Decaillet, Nicolas de Riviere, Tore Godal, Klaus Gordel, Armelle George-Guiton, Jacques Hallak, Kyo Hanada, Anne Kristin Hermansen, Gillian Holmes, Jean-Paul Jardel, Eva Jespersen, Jorge Jiménez de la Jara, Matthias Kerker, Robert Kestell, Irene Klinger, Rolf Korte, Louise Lassonde, Jean-Marie Laure, Robert S. Lawrence, Rune Andreas Lea, Dominique Maroger, Catherine Michaud, Rajiv L. Misra, Bernard Montaville, W. Muchenje, David N. Nabarro, François Orivel, Tom Ortiz, Aagje Papineau Salm, Liu Peilong, Ines Perin, Martin Pinero, Peter Poore, Vulimiri Ramalingaswami, Olikoye Ransome-Kuti, Brett Ridgeway, Jon Rohde, Yolanda Richardson, Kenneth Ross, Timothy Rothermel, Philippa Saunders, Christopher Shaw, Leonardo Santos Simão, Stephen Simon, Margareta Sköld, Guillermo Soberon, Birgit Storgaard, Muthu Subramanian, Carl Wahren, Ronald Wilson, Robert Wrin, Carlos Yanez-Barneuvo, and Pat Youri

18. Violence against Women

February 12, 1993, Washington, D.C. This follow-up consultation to that on Interventions for Nervous Systems Disorders focused on the health outcomes of violence against women for the global burden of disease exercise.

Chair: Helen Saxenian

Participants: Jacqueline Campbell, Walter Gulbinat, Lori Heise, Dean Kilpatrick, and Christopher J. L. Murray

19. Review of the Global Burden of Disease

March 15, 1993, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia

Chair: Jeffrey R. Koplan

Participants: Ruth L. Berkelman, Ruth A. Etzel, Françoise F. Hamers, Jeffrey R. Harris, Nancy C. Lee, Alan Lopez, Christopher J. L. Murray, Mark L. Rosenberg, Richard B. Rothenberg, Frank M. Vinicor, and Ray Yip

Seminars

An important source of ideas for this Report was a series of seminars. Most were held at the World Bank and were cosponsored by the World Bank's Population, Health, and Nutrition Department. The Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies held a series of five seminars to assist in developing *World Development Report* themes; these were organized by Lincoln C. Chen and Julio Frenk. The George Washington University Center for International Health held a seminar, organized by Rosalía Rodrigues-García, to critically review the findings of the *World Development Report*.

The World Bank series included presentations by Henry Aaron, John Akin, Kenneth Arrow, Amie Batson, Jere Behrman, David Bloom, Michael Cichon, Andrew Creese, Anil Deolalikar, Avi Dor and Janet Hunt-McCool, Alain Enthoven, Michelle Fryer, Paul Gertler, Eric Hanushek, Estelle James, Lawrence J. Lau, Beryl Levinger, Joseph Newhouse, Abdel Omran, Joel Nobel, François Orivel, Charles Phelps, Samuel Preston, Barry Popkin, Uwe Reinhardt, George Scheiber, T. Paul Schultz, Donald Shepard, John Strauss, Duncan Thomas, Carol Vlassoff, and Beverly Winikoff.



Bibliographical note

The Report has drawn on a wide range of World Bank reports and advice and on numerous outside sources. Special thanks go to the World Health Organization (WHO) for providing extensive expert advice, technical materials, and helpful comments.

The principal sources are noted below and are also listed alphabetically by author or organization in two groups: background papers commissioned for this Report and a selected bibliography.

In addition to the sources listed, many people both inside and outside the World Bank helped with the Report. In particular, helpful comments were received from World Bank staff and consultants, including Alexandre Abrantes, Masood Ahmed, Michael Azefor, Howard Barnum, Alan Berg, Eduard Bos, Patricia Daly, Willy De Geyndt, Janet de Merode, Jean-Jacques de St. Antoine, Dennis de Tray, Alfred Duda, Graham Dukes, Oscar Echeverri, A. Edward Elmen-dorf, James Green, Charles Griffin, Ann Hamilton, Jeffrey Hammer, Barbara Herz, Janet Hohnen, Ishrat Z. Husain, Estelle James, Emmanuel Jimenez, Elizabeth King, Timothy King, Mubina Kirmani, Kathie Krumm, Joseph Kutzin, Jean-Louis Lamboray, Kye Woo Lee, Danny M. Leipziger, Maureen Lewis, Samuel Lieberman, Bernhart Liese, James Listorti, Mar-laine Lockheed, Jack Maas, Jo Martins, Judith McGuire, Mohan Munasinghe, Rieko Niimi, Mead Over, Lisa Pachter, Ok Pannenberg, David Peters, Ian Porter, Juan Prawda, George Psacharopoulos, Sandra Rosenhouse, Anna Sant'Anna, Miguel Schloss, Julian Schweitzer, Iona Sebastian, Paul Shaw, James Socknat, Lyn Squire, Andrew Steer, Susan Stout, Vinod Thomas, Erik Thulstrup, Anne Tinker, Vincent Turbat, Jagadish Upadhyay, Denise Vaillancourt, Armand Van Nimmen, Herman van der Tak, Dominique van de Walle, Claudia Von Monbart, Marie-Odile Waty, Kin Bing Wu, Guillermo Yepes, Mary E. Ming Young, and Shahid Yusuf.

Those outside the World Bank who contributed substantially with comments and material include Aloysio Achutti, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, who assisted with the preparation of Figure 3; A. A. Afifi, University of California, Los Angeles; Jere Behrman, University of Pennsylvania; Marit Berggrav, Einar Heldal, Rune Andreas Lea, Johanne Sundby, and Ann-Karin Valle, Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD); Barry Bloom, Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Robert H. Cassen, International Development Centre, Oxford University; Immita Cornaz, Swiss Development Cooperation; Göran Dahlgren, Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA); Joe H. Davis, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Antoine Degremont, Swiss Tropical Institute; David Fraser, Aga Khan Institute; Lucy Gilson, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Ted Greiner, Uppsala University; Davidson Gwatkin, International Health Policy Program; David J. Halliday, UNICEF; Gillian Holmes and David Nabarro, U.K. Overseas Development Administration (ODA); William C. Hsiao, Harvard School of Public Health; Valerie Hull, Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB); Pamela Johnson, Richard Seifman, and Robert Wrin, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); Joanne Leslie, UCLA School of Public Health; Adetokunbo O. Lucas, Harvard University; A. J. McMichael, University of Adelaide; Peter Poore, John Seaman, and David Woodward, Save the Children (U.K.); Barry Popkin, University of North Carolina; Vulimiri Ramalingaswami, Task Force on Health Research for Development; Patricia L. Rosenfield, Carnegie Corporation; Timothy S. Rothermel, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); A. Papineau Salm, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands; Philippa Saunders, OXFAM; Alfred Sommer and Carl Taylor, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene

and Public Health; Birgit Storgaard, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark; Noel S. Weiss, University of Washington; and Hans Emblad, Tore Godal, Marcus Grant, Fritz Kaferstein, Wilfried Kreisel, Alan D. Lopez, and James C. Tulloch, WHO.

Chapter 1

This chapter draws on technical materials from the World Health Organization and the World Bank and on the scientific literature. The smallpox story is adapted from Fenner and others 1988. The discussion of the gains in worker productivity from better health draws on studies by Castro and Mokate 1988, Conly 1975, Max and Shepard 1989, Nur and Mahran 1988, Pitt, Rosenzweig, and Hassan 1990, Sagan and Afifi 1979, Schultz and Tansel 1993, and Hill and others, background paper, as well as on helpful materials provided by John Caldwell, Gavin Jones, and John Anarfi. Anil Deolalikar provided additional material on the economic impact of improved nutrition in India, and John Akin made available unpublished notes on the relationship between health and income. The cost-benefit calculations of malaria eradication in Sri Lanka are derived from Barlow and Grobar 1985. Aehyung Kim and Bruce Benton contributed to Box 1.1.

The discussion of the education benefits of improved health and the related economic benefits of improved education is based on studies by Behrman and others 1991, Boissiere, Knight, and Sabot 1985, Glewwe 1991, Gomes-Neto and Hanushek 1991, Jamison and Leslie 1990, Jamison and Mook 1984, Nokes and others 1992, and Psacharopoulos 1993.

The section on reduced costs of medical care draws on studies by Ainsworth and Over 1992, notes by David Bloom and Ajay Mahal on the implications of reducing the rate of HIV transmission among seropositive individuals (with additional personal communication from the authors) and Musgrove 1988. Martha Ainsworth and Mead Over drafted Box 1.2. Bloom and Lyons 1993 provide analyses pointing to the economic gains associated with AIDS prevention in a number of Asian countries.

The discussion of the impact of health investments on poverty draws on the work of Henry Mosley and on World Bank 1980 and 1990a. The record of success draws heavily on statistical publications of the United Nations (*Demographic Yearbook*, various years) and the World Health Organization (*Statistics Annual*, various years). Ingram 1992 discusses the greater convergence of social (including health) indicators than of income across countries.

Child mortality estimates are derived in part from United Nations 1988 but were mostly calculated from data in United Nations 1992 as part of a joint World

Bank-UNICEF exercise to be used in UNICEF forthcoming and described in Hill and Yazbeck, background paper. Eduard Bos and My Vu of the World Bank's Population, Health and Nutrition Department provided invaluable assistance and advice with the base regional population projections underlying much of Chapter 1 and Appendix A. Mortality assumptions were updated and revised in the light of discussions with Larry Heligman of the United Nations Population Division, Gareth Jones of UNICEF, and recent data from the Demographic and Health Surveys program provided by Ties Boerma or extracted from recent reports. Nicholas Eberstadt contributed useful ideas on mortality differentials in adulthood, and the section further benefited from Feachem and others 1992.

The results in the section on the global burden of disease are taken from a joint World Bank-World Health Organization study (Murray and Lopez background paper); many collaborators are listed in Appendix B. Material on measuring the burden of disease for Ghana, to establish health care priorities, came from Ghana Health Assessment Project Team 1981. Feachem 1988 stresses the importance of "macroepidemiology" for health planning.

The section on challenges for the future is based on Institute of Medicine 1992, Mackay 1993, and WHO 1992b and 1992c and on information on HIV and AIDS provided by Seth Berkley, Rand Stoneburner, and WHO staff. D. A. Henderson provided information on emerging microbial infections; Tore Godal, Tekle Haimanot, and Hans Remme on malaria; and Alan D. Lopez and Neil Collishaw on smoking. Jacobs and others 1993 report on the development of a test for drug resistance in tuberculosis.

The discussion on demographic and epidemiologic transition draws on studies by Bobadilla and others forthcoming, Frenk and others 1989, and Omran 1971. Country-specific discussions of the implications of epidemiological transition for health policy may be found in World Bank 1984a, World Bank 1990a, and World Bank 1992a. The purchasing power parity per capita incomes used in Figure 1.9 were provided by Angus Maddison. The discussion of the factors explaining mortality declines is based on Ewbank and Preston 1990, McKeown 1976, and Preston and Haines 1991.

The structure and content of the chapter benefited from presentations made by Abdel Omran and Samuel Preston. Valuable comments on earlier drafts were made by Joseph Cook and Richard Morrow.

Chapter 2

This chapter draws on academic sources, presentations by speakers in the seminar series cosponsored

by the *World Development Report* and the World Bank Population, Health and Nutrition Department, and on numerous World Bank documents. The discussion on household capacity (income and schooling) was informed by studies that included Anand and Ravallion 1993, Behrman 1990, Benefo and Schultz 1992, Fuchs 1979, Grossman 1975, Hill and Palloni 1992, Jeyaratnam 1985, Lau and others, background paper, Luft 1978, Natale and others 1992, Oganov 1992, Palloni 1981, Pierce 1989, Pritchett and Summers, background paper, Rodgers 1979, Rogot, Sorlie, and Johnson 1992, Strauss and others 1992, United Nations 1985, Wilkinson 1992, and World Bank 1990a.

The discussion on women's schooling and child health drew on the extensive literature, including Bhargava and Yu 1992, Bruce and Lloyd 1992, Caldwell 1986, Cleland 1990, Elo 1992, Engle 1991, Hoddinott and Haddad 1991, Kennedy 1992, King and Hill 1993, Leslie 1989b, Lindenbaum, Chakraborty, and Elias 1985, Louat, Grosh, and van der Gaag 1992, Over and others 1992, Sahn 1990, Summers 1992, Thomas 1990, Thomas, Strauss, and Henriques 1990, and World Bank Water Demand Research Team 1993.

The discussion on economic policy reform and adjustment lending drew on sources that included Behrman 1992, Berg and Hunter 1992, Edwards forthcoming, Kakwani, Makonnen, and van der Gaag 1990, Serageldin, Elmendorf, and El-Tigani forthcoming, Summers and Pritchett 1993, Thomas, Lavy, and Strauss 1992, Woodward 1992, World Bank 1990b, World Bank 1992e, and World Bank 1993c. Duncan Thomas contributed materials on protecting nonsalary spending during economic adjustment.

The presentation on education policies was informed by Alderman and others 1992, Jamison and Leslie 1990, Jarousse and Mingat 1992, Lockheed, Verspoor, and associates 1991, Minhas 1991, Over and Piot forthcoming, Tan and Mingat 1992, and World Bank 1988.

The work on policies for empowering women drew on Akin and others 1985, Birdsall and McGreevey 1983, and Leslie 1989a. The discussion of women and violence benefited from assistance from Jacquelyn Campbell, Rosemary Garner, Lori Heise and Dean Kilpatrick and drew on Archavanitkui and Pramualrantan 1990, Bradley 1988, CAMVAC 1985, Council on Scientific Affairs 1992, COVAC 1990, Fauveau and Blanchet 1989, Handwerker 1991, Hosken 1988, Koop 1989, Koss, Koss, and Woodruff 1991, Plitcha 1992, Shim 1992, Stark 1984, and Stark and Flitcraft 1991.

Lawrence Lau contributed to the drafting of Box 2.1. Box 2.2 is based on material provided by Michelle Fryer. Carmen Barroso, Lori Heise, and Nahid Toubia contributed to Box 2.3. John Hobcraft and Aloysio Achutti assisted with the preparation of Figures 2.4

and 2.5, respectively. Robert Anda, David Bradley, John Briscoe, Mayra Buvinic, Brigitte Duces, Luis Escobedo, Paul Gertler, A. K. Shiva Kumar, Joanne Leslie, Ruth Levine, Jack Molyneaux, Damianos Odeh, Nick Prescott, Luis Serven, John Strauss, and Molly Tees contributed helpful data and resource materials. Valuable comments on earlier drafts were received from Sue Berryman, Joseph Bredie, Barbara Bruns, Ishac Diwan, Edward Henevald, Eva Jarawan, Himelda Martinez, Kenneth Shine, and David Woodward.

Chapter 3

This chapter draws on a wide range of published and unpublished sources, including documentation and expertise from the World Health Organization and the World Bank and on the academic literature. Discussion of the role of government draws on World Bank 1991. Jamison and others forthcoming summarizes the methods and findings of the cost effectiveness analysis that forms the starting point for the analyses used in this report. The data on health expenditures in the first section were compiled from a background paper by Murray, Govindaraj, and Chellaraj, which used a wide range of government health budgets, World Bank reports, and other country studies of health financing. Heller and Diamond 1990 also treat this issue. Data on equity in health status, access, and expenditure were drawn from the World Bank's Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) and were further analyzed by Kalpana Mehra. The analysis of costs and benefits of packages of public health measures and essential clinical services draws on the background paper by Bobadilla and others.

Box 3.1 was drafted by Richard Bumgarner. Box 3.2 is based on unpublished data provided by the Instituto Materno-Infantil de Pernambuco and on UNICEF and IMIP 1992. Box 3.3 is from the chapters on measles and on tuberculosis in Jamison and others forthcoming. The discussion of cost-effective interventions also draws on Halstead, Walsh, and Warren 1985, Walsh 1988, and Walsh and Warren 1979. Basic economic issues and their application are treated in Over 1991. The discussion of market failures in health draws particularly on Arrow 1963. Insurance and regulation are discussed generally in Diamond 1992 and for Brazil in Piola and Vianna 1991. The section on government failures in health policy takes examples from Evans, Barer, and Labelle 1988, Hlady and others 1992, and IDB 1988. Equity examples are drawn from Black and others 1982, Meerman 1980, Musgrove 1986 and 1993, and President's Commission 1983, as well as from the work of Prescott and others on social spending in Indonesia. The discus-

sion of satisfaction with health care uses Bitran and McInnes 1993, Blendon and others 1990, and Gertler and van der Gaag 1990. Leslie 1989a discusses the time cost of health interventions, an issue that is not explicitly addressed in the cost-effectiveness calculations reported here but that deserves further work. Brook and Lohr 1986 provide evidence pointing to huge overuse of medical care in the United States beyond what is of value even at zero cost, resulting in part from third-party financing.

Nicholas Barr, Peter Diamond, Robert Evans, and Fernando Figueira provided valuable ideas and comments.

Chapter 4

This chapter draws on documentation and expertise from the World Health Organization and the World Bank and from the academic literature, as well as on expert consultations and on papers and discussions in the seminar series sponsored by the *World Development Report* and the World Bank Population, Health, and Nutrition Department.

The discussion on immunization and other population-based health services draws on ideas and data discussed at the consultation on Child Health held in Baltimore in 1992. Berkley and Jamison 1991 discuss the cost and effectiveness of school-based programs for mass treatment of worm infections and micronutrient deficiencies. Assistance was also provided by Amie Batson, Donald Bundy, Pamela Johnson, Marjorie Koblinsky, Jim Shepperd, Jacqueline Sherris, and Nebiat Tafari. Other sources were Bourdon, Orivel, and Perrot 1993, Brenzel 1990, Nokes and others 1992, Robertson and others 1992, Shepard and others 1989, and chapters in Jamison and others forthcoming on measles, polio, hepatitis B, tetanus, and helminth infection.

The section on diet and nutrition drew on Levin and others forthcoming, Pinstруп-Anderson and others forthcoming, and a variety of other sources. Valuable summaries of particular topics are given in ACC/SCN 1991, 1992a, and 1992b, Beaton and Ghassemi 1987, Beaton and others 1993, Berg 1987, Drèze and Sen 1989, Elliott 1988, Humphrey, West, and Sommer 1992, Keusch and Scrimshaw 1986, Leslie 1987, Leslie, Jamison, and Musgrove forthcoming, McGuire and Popkin 1990, Monteiro 1988, National Research Council 1989, Pelletier 1991, Pollitt 1990, Popkin 1993, Sen 1981, Tomkins and Watson 1989, and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1992. The section also drew on studies by Adair and others 1993, Bhargava 1992, Black 1991, Bouis 1990, Lutter and others 1992, Mardones and Zamora 1989, Martorell and others 1992, Musgrove 1990, Stamler and others 1989, Thomas, Lavy, and Strauss 1992, Waaler 1984, and Walter, Olivares, and Hertrampf

1990. Joanne Leslie contributed Box 4.1, and Jaysshree Balachander contributed Box 4.2. Harold Alderman, George Beaton, Robert Black, Barry Bloom, Leslie Elder, Paul Elliott, Abraham Horwitz, Suraiya Ismail, Francisco Mardones, Reynaldo Martorell, John Mason, Paul McKeigue, Daan Mulder, Philip Payne, David Pelletier, and Peter Piot provided helpful information or comments.

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and Smith and Rodgers 1992. Christopher Curtis prepared Box 4.6, with assistance from Colin Leake, making use of data from Alonso and others 1991, Curtis 1992, and Maxwell and others 1990. Discussion of housing policy was informed by World Bank 1993b.

The discussion of the wider environment drew on Doll 1992 and on the comprehensive accounts contained in WHO 1992d and World Bank 1992f. The discussion on occupational health drew on Andreoni 1986, El Batawi and Husbunmer 1987, and Wegman 1992. The discussion of the ambient environment drew on the extensive literature, including Bellinger and others 1987, Bradley and others 1992, Faiz and others forthcoming, *Lancet* 1992, MRC 1989, Needleman and others 1990, Romieu 1992, Romieu, Weitzenfeld, and Finkelman 1990, Schwartz and Dockery 1992, WHO 1992a, and WHO/UNEP 1992. The material for Box 4.7 is taken from Bobak 1993, Bobak and Feachem 1992, Bobak and Leon 1992, and World Bank 1992d. Box 4.8 is taken from Study Group for Global Environment and Economics 1991, supplied by Tord Kjellstrom. José Carbajo, Paul Guitink, Zmarak Shalizi, and John Wootton assisted with the section on transport risks, which also drew on Barss and others forthcoming, Downing 1991, Johnston 1992, Smith and Barss 1991, TRRL 1991, WHO 1989a, and Zwi 1992.

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Material on the success of prevention was drawn from the literature and from a meeting at GPA/WHO in 1992. The costs and benefits of the public health measures in the essential package are presented in Bobadilla and others, background paper.

Chapter 5

The costs and benefits of the clinical services in the essential package are described in Bobadilla and others, background paper. The discussion of the cost of the essential package of clinical services and mechanisms for delivering it drew on the work of the World Bank's Africa Technical Department and World Bank forthcoming. The components of the essential package of clinical services for children drew on analyses from UNICEF 1993 and on priorities proposed in UNICEF, WHO, and UNESCO 1991. The analyses of sources of health financing, provider compensation, and alternative modes of service delivery are based on the work of Arrow 1963, Barr 1992, Griffin 1992, Hsiao 1992, Hurst 1992, Reinhardt 1991, Schneider and others 1992, van Doorslaer, Wagstaff, and Rutten 1993, and World Bank 1992a. It draws on and is closely linked with a series of papers by the World Health Organization: WHO 1991a, on health care reform in Eastern and Central Europe; WHO 1991c, on the public-private mix; and WHO 1993.

The analysis of user charges and community financing draws on the work of Abel-Smith and Dua 1988, Gertler and van der Gaag 1990, Hecht, Overholt, and Holmberg 1993, Korte and others 1992, Lewis and Parker 1991, Litvack and Bodart 1993, McPake, Hanson, and Mills 1992, and others. The discussion of health insurance in developing countries draws on Abel-Smith 1992b, De Geyndt 1991, Ikegami 1992, Kutzin and Barnum 1992, McGreevey 1990, Mesa-Lago 1992, Vogel 1989, Yang 1991, and Yu and Anderson 1992. Analysis of the determinants of health spending in the OECD countries draws on Gerdtham and others 1992. The review of options for improving public and private delivery of clinical services draws on Bennett 1992, Foster 1991, and World Bank 1992g. The discussion of managed competition relies on Enthoven 1988 and Relman 1993. The discussion of decentralization of health services draws on Mills and others 1990 and World Bank 1992b.

Box 5.1 draws on material produced by Marjorie Koblinsky and on Tinker and Koblinsky 1993 and Walsh and others forthcoming. Box 5.2 was prepared with information provided by James C. Tulloch and Sandra Gove of WHO. Box 5.3 draws on material provided by Judith Wasserheit. Box 5.4 was based on Murray, Styblo, and Rouillon forthcoming. Box 5.5 draws on Grosh 1992. Box 5.6 uses material from

Schieber, Poullier, and Greenwald 1992 and the results of analysis by the WDR team of the relationship between the public share of health spending and health care costs. Box 5.7 is based on material from Hurst 1992. Werner 1987 discusses approaches to low-cost but effective rehabilitation from disability.

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Chapter 6

This chapter draws on technical materials from the World Health Organization and the World Bank and from the scientific literature. Regional estimates of hospital beds, physicians, and nurses are from OECD, WHO, World Bank, and national statistics. The hospital and district health system discussion draws on Barnum and Kutzin 1993 and World Bank forthcoming.

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Box 6.1 was prepared by Tamara Fox and Ruth Levine. Estimates of medical equipment expenditure are from Rozynski and Gallivan 1992.

Estimates on the efficiency of outpatient surgery in Colombia are from Shepard and others 1990. Hospital planning experience in the United States is based on Davis and others 1990. The discussion of regional planning is based in part on Jonsson 1989. The relationship between the volume of surgery and health outcomes is based on Hughes, Hunt, and Luft 1987. Papua New Guinea's experience with containing hospital spending is based on Newbrander 1987. The medical equipment discussion draws on Bloom 1989, Bruley 1991, Garber and Fuchs 1991, Gelijns and Halm 1991, Halbwachs 1992, and WHO various years. Abel-Smith 1992a and Rublee 1989 provided information on medical technology policies in industrial countries.

The human resources for health discussion draws on Abel-Smith 1986, Enthoven and Vorhaus 1992, Evans 1981, Foster 1987, Frenk and others 1991, Fuchs 1978, Institute of Medicine 1988, Javitt forth-

coming, Reyes and Picazo 1990, Richards and Fülöp 1987, Schmidt and others 1991, Schroeder 1984 and 1992, Schwab 1987, Tarlov 1986 as cited in Reinhardt 1991, Welch and others 1993, Whitfield 1987, and unpublished material from Ruth Roemer and WHO. In Box 6.2 the discussion of community health workers in Jamaica draws on Cumper and Vaughan 1985. The discussion of the Pastoral da Criança draws on materials provided by the Coordenação Nacional da Pastoral da Criança and on Victora and Barros 1990.

The drug discussion draws on Andersson 1992, Caplan 1985, Foster 1990, Hlady and others 1992, Holly and Lee 1992, Kanji and others 1992, Laing 1990, Management Sciences for Health 1992, Nazerali 1992, Office of Technology Assessment 1993, Thomas, Lavy, and Strauss 1992, Tomson and Sterky 1986, and WHO 1988a, 1988b, and 1988c. Box 6.5 draws on World Bank material and on Barros and others 1986 and Faúndes and Cecatti 1993. Information on the INCLEN program is from Halstead, Tugwell, and Bennet 1991. The information and research to guide decisionmaking draws on Enthoven 1989. Estimates of global spending on health research are from the Commission on Health Research for Development 1990. The health research discussion also draws on Free 1991, Godal 1993, and WHO 1991d.

Chapter 7

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Appendix A

Appendix A benefited from contributions from many institutions; particularly valuable were the data received from WHO and UNICEF. Richard Bumgarner and Godfrey Walker of WHO provided information for many of the health indicators. Gareth Jones, UNICEF, contributed sources of data for nutritional indicators. Shea Rutstein from the Demographic and Health Surveys project provided data on breastfeeding. Robert Hartford and Francis Notzon made available the database on perinatal and infant mortality from the National Center of Health Statistics. Roy Miller, USAID, commented on an earlier version of the appendix. My Vu of the World Bank's Population, Health, and Nutrition Department was responsible for preparing the statistical appendix for World Bank forthcoming, which was extensively used in the appendix, and processed raw data on several of the selected health indicators. James Cercone helped process data on mortality by broad causes of death.

Appendix B

The global burden of disease study was directed by Christopher Murray and Alan D. Lopez. The results reported here come from Murray and Lopez, background paper; a much expanded discussion will appear in Murray and Lopez forthcoming (a). Contributions from the United Kingdom were coordinated by Jonathan Broomberg.

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The methodology used for this study drew in part on the established literature on quality-adjusted life years (see Torrance 1986). One of the first applications to developing countries was Ghana Health Assessment Project Team 1981.

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Appendix A. Population and health data

Tables A.1 and A.2 present summary data on population and GNP. Tables A.3 through A.9 provide population and health data as a supplement to the main text and to the data presented in the World Development Indicators. All the tables except A.1 and A.2 are organized by demographic region as presented in Table A.10. Economies are listed in ascending order of GNP per capita as estimated for mid-1991. Regional totals include all the economies listed in Table A.10, but country data are presented only for those economies with estimated populations of 3 million or more in mid-1990. Taiwan (China) is not presented separately in this appendix but is included in the estimates for Other Asia and islands. Countries for which GNP per capita is uncertain are listed at the end of the regional groups and italicized.

Although the data reported here are drawn from the most authoritative sources available, comparability is limited because of variation in data collection, statistical methods, and definitions. Differences in the reliability of the data are indicated by presenting in italics the figures that are deemed to be less precise.

Table A.3 Population structure and dynamics

Population in 1990 by country and the percentages for under age 15 and for age 60 and over were taken from Bos and others 1992. Regional totals were obtained by addition. The regional population totals provide the basis for the regional projections carried out for this Report for the period 1950 to 2050. The basis for the mortality assumptions for these projections varies by region. For the established market economies and the formerly socialist economies of Europe vital registration data from about 1990 were used; future mortality trends were then adapted to agree with Bos and others 1992 for 2050. For the past,

vital registration data and official life tables were used in combination with child mortality estimates averaged across the countries of each region. For China mortality in 1990 was obtained by adjusting upward the deaths by age recorded in the 1990 census, using an adjustment factor of 1.20 for males and 1.25 for females; these adjustment factors were derived from a comparison of the deaths by age and sex with the population distribution in 1982 and 1990. For India the 1988 Sample Registration System life table was taken for 1990 without adjustment. For Latin America and the Caribbean 1990 mortality was based on deaths and population by age as available in the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) data base for 1990. For Sub-Saharan Africa, Other Asia and islands, and the Middle Eastern crescent mortality estimates were based on country-specific estimates of child mortality, combined with indicators from a small number of accurate life tables of the relationship between child and adult mortality. Fertility estimates by region for the period 1950 to 1990 were determined by the 1990 age distributions and the mortality assumptions. Fertility estimates for the period 1990 to 2050 were taken as weighted averages of the country-specific values used by Bos and others 1992. Estimates of migration were obtained indirectly from United Nations, *World Population Prospects 1990*. Regional summaries for various columns of Table A.3—*total fertility rate*, *total live births*, *life expectancy*, *median age at death*, *child mortality rate*, and *adult mortality rate by sex*—are taken directly from the regional projections.

Country-specific values for *total fertility rate* and *total live births* in 1990 are taken from projection data bases in Bos and others 1992. Mortality indicators are based on the child mortality estimates for 1960, 1975, and 1990, which, for developing countries, are largely based on the special exercise described below.

Life expectancy at birth, $e(0)$, is the number of years that a person born in a given year could expect to live, given the age-specific mortality rates for that year. *Life expectancy* in 1960 and 1990 and *male and female adult mortality rates* for 1990 were derived from the child mortality estimates for that year, combined with assumptions about the relationship between child and adult mortality based on the country-specific projections in Bos and others 1992. The adult mortality rate for a given sex is the probability of dying between ages 15 and 60, expressed per 1,000. *Median age at death* is the age below which half of all deaths occur in a year.

The *perinatal mortality rate* is the number per 1,000 births of perinatal deaths (late fetal deaths, occurring at twenty-eight weeks of gestation or thereafter, and early neonatal deaths, occurring within the first seven days of life). Estimates of perinatal mortality were derived from various data sources. Vital registration data were used for most of the established market economies and for Argentina, Chile, China, Singapore, and Uruguay. Vital registration data for the republics of the former U.S.S.R. were corrected for underreporting of perinatal deaths by using a regression model of perinatal mortality on postneonatal mortality based on a data series extending over about forty-five years (1945–91) from forty countries with complete vital registration. The remaining estimates drew on community- and hospital-based studies at the district or other subnational level that were expanded to the national level using either percentage of the population living in urban areas in 1990 or percentage of births attended by trained health staff. Vital statistics for the established market economies and the historical data base were obtained from the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

The *child mortality rate* is defined as the probability of dying by exact age 5. Estimates for the period 1960 to 1990 were obtained from a special exercise carried out jointly for the *World Development Report* and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the results of which will be published as UNICEF, *The Progress of Nations 1993*. (The methodology is described in Hill and Yazbeck, background paper.) The sources of information are those given in United Nations, *Child Mortality since the 1960s* (1992), augmented by recently available census and survey data. For each observation of child mortality, there is a corresponding observation of the date to which the measure refers. Point estimates of child mortality were obtained by fitting a line to the observations using weighted least squares, the independent variables being years (to account for trends) and the weights being based on consensus judgment about the relative robustness of estimates derived from different types of data. In order to focus on rates of change, the dependent vari-

able used is the logarithm of the observed child mortality rates. For estimates beyond the range of the observations, extrapolation is used; all estimates based on extrapolation are shown in italics. For countries not included in *Child Mortality since the 1960s*, estimates of child mortality by period have been taken from United Nations, *Mortality of Children under Age Five* (1988). For these countries, point estimates for calendar years have been obtained by averaging estimates for adjacent five-year periods; thus, for example, child mortality for 1960 for Ethiopia is obtained as the average of the estimated values for 1955–60 and 1960–65.

Table A.4 Population and deaths by age group

Population projections for the eight demographic regions were made for the period 1990 to 2030, and reverse projections were made back to 1950. The starting point for these forward and reverse projections is the age and sex distribution of each region's population, as reported in Bos and others 1992. For reverse projections, mortality assumptions are based on child mortality estimates derived for this Report as described above for child mortality rates, with additional information derived from United Nations, *Mortality of Children under Age Five* (1988); migration assumptions were obtained indirectly from United Nations, *World Population Prospects* (1990). For the forward projections, assumptions on fertility, mortality, and migration were chosen to agree with Bos and others 1992, starting from the levels used in the reverse projection for 1985–90. The population projection follows the component projection model used by the World Bank.

Table A.5 Mortality risk and life expectancy across the life cycle

The figures in Table A.5 are derived from the regional population projections described in the note to Table A.4.

Table A.6 Nutrition and health behavior

Stunting is defined as low height-for-age; data are for children ages 24–59 months. *Wasting* is defined as low weight-for-height; data are for children ages 12–23 months. Moderate to severe stunting or wasting means, respectively, height-for-age or weight-for-height more than 2 standard deviations below the median of the NCHS reference population. What matters is the excess over the prevalence in the reference population; the latter includes genetic effects as well as malnutrition. Stunting is interpreted as measuring chronic malnutrition and wasting as measuring acute or short-term malnutrition, whether the cause is inadequate food intake or infectious disease or both. Mild or moderate malnutrition is not consid-

ered disease, but all degrees of malnutrition increase the risk of death in children. *Fully breastfed* babies are defined as those given breast milk with or without water, juice, or other liquids but no food or non-breast milk before age 4 months. Women are classified as *anemic* when the blood hemoglobin level is below the WHO norm of 110 grams per liter.

Tobacco consumption per year is an estimate of kilograms of consumption of dry-weight tobacco per adult (age 15 and older). Where consumption in raw-leaf equivalent is not available, data are derived by converting data on consumption or sales of products. In some cases consumption is calculated from production of and net trade in leaf and products. Consumption of tobacco for 1990 and 2000 was projected through a model that used assumptions on the growth of private consumption expenditure to derive per capita demand for tobacco. The demand functions and elasticities were based on analysis of recent national family budget surveys and past time series of consumption. Antismoking campaigns and other preventive activities that have influenced the level of tobacco consumption were considered for some countries through a trend factor, independent of income and price.

Sources for data on child nutrition are World Health Organization (WHO), Demographic and Health Surveys, Institute for Resource Development of Macro Systems (IRD), and UNICEF; for anemia, WHO; and for tobacco consumption, the Commodities and Trade Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1990).

Table A.7 Mortality by broad cause, and incidence of tuberculosis

Mortality rates are standardized for age by the direct method, using world population as the standard population. *Infectious diseases and reproductive health problems* include all deaths from infectious diseases listed in the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (1977), plus influenza and pneumonia, nutritional disorders and anemia, maternal causes of death (including abortion), and perinatal causes of death. Injuries include all violent causes, whether intentional, unintentional, or unknown. *Noncommunicable diseases* include all other causes of death. Deaths of which the cause was coded as ill-defined are distributed among the three groups in proportion to the number of deaths in each group. The source is WHO data derived from national vital statistics. Estimates for economies with incomplete death registration (less than 90 percent of deaths), high levels of non-medical certification of causes of death (more than 15 percent), or high proportions of deaths from ill-defined causes (more than 20 percent) are considered unreliable and are shown in italics.

The incidence rate of *tuberculosis* has been estimated using the most recent available information recorded by governments and corrected for many developing countries with additional information from epidemiological studies. The data source is WHO's Tuberculosis Programme.

Table A.8 Health infrastructure and services

Doctor is defined to include only individuals with the professional degree of medical doctor. The definition of *nurse* includes only registered nurses and registered midwives. *Hospital bed* is defined as beds in clinics and hospitals; beds in long-term care facilities and nursing homes are excluded. Data sources are the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), PAHO, and WHO.

Immunization data refer to DPT3—three completed doses of vaccine against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus—and to measles. The denominator for estimating coverage is the number of surviving infants age 1 year. The source of data is WHO's Expanded Programme on Immunization.

Table A.9 Health expenditure and total flows from external assistance

Health expenditure includes outlays for prevention, promotion, rehabilitation, and care; population activities; nutrition activities; program food aid; and emergency aid specifically for health. It does not include water and sanitation. Per capita expenditures and per capita aid flows are based on World Bank midyear population estimates.

Total health expenditure is expressed in official exchange rate U.S. dollars. Data on public and private health expenditure for the established market economies and Turkey are from the OECD. For other countries, information on government health expenditures is from national sources, supplemented by *Government Finance Statistics* (published by the International Monetary Fund), World Bank sector studies, and other studies. Data on parastatal expenditures (for health-related social security and social insurance programs) are from the Social Security Division of the International Labour Office (ILO) and the World Bank. Data are drawn from Murray, Govindaraj, and Chellaraj, background paper.

Public sector expenditures include government health expenditures, parastatal expenditures, and foreign aid, making the figures comparable with those for OECD countries. *Private sector* expenditures for countries other than OECD members are based on household surveys carried out by the ILO and other sources, supplemented by information from United Nations National Income Accounts, World Bank

studies, and other studies published in the scientific literature.

Estimates for countries with incomplete data were calculated in three steps. First, where data on either private or public expenditures were lacking, the missing figures were imputed from data from countries for which information was available. The imputation followed regressions relating public or private expenditure to GDP per capita. Second, for a country with no health expenditure data, it was assumed that the share of GDP spent on health was the same as the average for the corresponding demographic region. Third, if GDP was also unknown but population was known, it was assumed that per capita health spending was the same as the regional average.

Estimates for *development assistance for health* are expressed in official exchange rate U.S. dollars. *Total aid flows* represent the sum of all health assistance for health to each country by bilateral and multilateral agencies and by international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Direct bilateral official development assistance (ODA) comes from the OECD countries. Sources of multilateral development assistance include United Nations agencies, development banks (including the World Bank), the European Community, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting

Countries (OPEC). Major international NGOs include the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). National NGOs were not included because the available information was not separated by recipient country.

Information on ODA from bilateral and multilateral organizations was completed by data from the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and from the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS). DAC has compiled annual aggregate ODA statistics, by sector, since 1960. The OECD's CRS, established in 1970, complements the DAC statistics by identifying contributions allocated by sector. The CRS data base is the most complete source of information for bilateral ODA, but its completeness varies among OECD countries and from year to year. ACCIS has kept, since 1987, a Register of Development Activities of the United Nations that lists sources of funds and executing agencies for all United Nations projects by sector.

The estimates of development assistance in this table were prepared by the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies as a background paper for this Report.

Table A.1 Population (midyear) and average annual growth

Country group	Population (millions)							Average annual growth (percent)				
	1965	1973	1980	1990	1991	2000 ^a	2030 ^a	1965-73	1973-80	1980-90	1990-2000 ^a	2000-2030 ^a
Low- and middle-income economies	2,602	3,166	3,662	4,445	4,528	5,294	7,736	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.3
Low-income economies	1,776	2,169	2,507	3,066	3,127	3,686	5,459	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.3
Middle-income economies	826	997	1,155	1,379	1,401	1,608	2,273	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2
Severely indebted	274	332	389	477	486	569	841	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa ^b	233	288	351	474	489	635	1,313	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.4
East Asia and the Pacific	1,009	1,240	1,399	1,641	1,667	1,891	2,442	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.9
South Asia	632	765	903	1,128	1,152	1,368	2,004	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.3
Europe and Central Asia	..	..	448	489	492	517	566	..	..	0.9	0.6	0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	249	305	358	438	455	516	721	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.1
Middle East and North Africa	114	141	173	236	244	315	600	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.2
High-income economies	671	725	766	817	822	864	920	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2
OECD members	649	698	733	777	783	820	871	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2
World	3,281	3,895	4,428	5,262	5,351	6,157	8,664	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2

Note: Because of incomplete coverage, discrepancies between summed subgroup figures may occur.

a. Projections. For the assumptions used in the projections, see technical notes for Table 26 in the World Development Indicators.

b. Excludes South Africa.

Table A.2 GNP, population, GNP per capita, and growth of GNP per capita

Country group	1991 GNP (billions of dollars)	1991 population (millions)	1991 GNP per capita (dollars)	Average annual growth of GNP per capita (percent)					
				1965-73	1973-80	1980-90	1989	1990	1991 ^a
Low- and middle-income economies	4,571	4,528	1,010	4.3	2.7	1.2	1.1	-0.1	-2.1
Low-income economies	1,097	3,127	350	2.5	2.6	4.0	2.9	2.9	2.1
Middle-income economies	3,474	1,401	2,480	..	..	0.5	0.7	-1.0	-3.4
Severely indebted	1,130	486	2,320	5.2	3.4	-0.8	-0.6	-5.4	-2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa ^b	173	489	350	1.7	0.9	-1.3	0.5	-1.4	-0.6
East Asia and the Pacific	1,081	1,667	650	5.0	4.8	6.2	4.5	5.3	5.0
South Asia	372	1,152	320	1.2	1.7	3.2	2.9	3.3	-0.7
Europe	1,314	492	2,670	..	..	1.4	1.4	-2.7	-9.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,065	445	2,390	4.6	2.2	-0.4	-1.1	-1.4	1.7
Middle East and North Africa	474	244	1,940	6.0	1.7	-2.5	-0.2	-0.2	-1.3
High-income economies	16,920	822	20,570	3.7	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.6	0.3
OECD members	16,463	783	21,020	3.8	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.6	0.1
World	21,464	5,351	4,010	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.5	-0.1

Note: Because of incomplete coverage, discrepancies between summed subgroup figures may occur.

a. Projections. For the assumptions used in the projections, see technical notes for Table 26 in the World Development Indicators.

b. Excludes South Africa.

Table A.3 Population structure and dynamics

Demographic region and economy	Population and fertility					General mortality			Age-specific mortality rates					
	Population, 1990 (millions)	Under 15 years old, 1990 (percent)	60 years and over, 1990 (percent)	Total fertility rate, 1990	Total live births per live birth, 1990 (hundreds of thousands)	Life expectancy at birth		Median age at death, 1990	Perinatal mortality rate, 1990	Child mortality rate			Adult mortality rate, 1990 (ages 15-59)	
						1960	1990			1960	1975	1990	Male	Female
Sub-Saharan Africa	510 t	46 w	5 w	6.4 w	251.8 t	43 w	52 w	5 w	68 w	251 w	212 w	175 w	381 w	322 w
Mozambique	16	44	5	6.4	7.2	39	43	2	75	280	280	280	490	421
Tanzania	25	47	5	6.6	11.7	42	49	5	71	242	202	165	379	335
Ethiopia	51	47	5	7.5	26.5	37	48	4	87	294	262	197	404	329
Uganda	16	49	5	7.3	8.5	44	47	4	85	224	173	185	424	367
Burundi	5	46	5	6.8	2.7	40	47	11	87	255	209	180	424	367
Chad	6	42	6	6.0	2.5	35	47	7	74	326	271	212	445	358
Madagascar	12	46	5	6.3	5.3	42	51	11	76	250	200	170	389	333
Sierra Leone	4	43	5	6.5	1.9	34	38	2	72	391	375	360	503	436
Malawi	9	47	4	7.6	4.6	35	47	4	83	361	313	201	426	369
Rwanda	7	48	4	8.3	3.9	45	44	3	86	210	223	222	453	395
Mali	8	47	5	7.0	4.3	33	48	4	80	413	321	200	417	361
Burkina Faso	9	46	5	6.5	4.2	35	49	4	85	318	254	159	429	352
Niger	8	47	4	7.1	3.9	35	38	3	79	320	320	320	513	454
Nigeria	96	47	4	6.0	42.5	47	49	7	71	204	198	191	406	354
Kenya	24	50	4	6.6	11.1	46	59	15	77	203	139	83	315	259
Benin	5	48	5	6.4	2.2	35	50	6	69	307	228	170	387	316
Central Africa Rep.	3	42	5	5.8	1.3	35	55	15	64	332	209	132	346	288
Ghana	15	47	5	6.3	6.6	45	52	7	71	213	169	170	344	282
Togo	4	48	5	6.7	1.8	39	54	7	75	264	193	143	325	268
Guinea	6	46	4	6.5	2.7	35	44	2	76	347	297	268	452	395
Zimbabwe	10	45	4	5.0	3.6	52	62	26	55	159	120	58	269	216
Côte d'Ivoire	12	47	4	6.7	5.4	40	57	10	68	260	194	90	332	277
Senegal	7	47	4	6.5	3.4	35	50	15	73	303	265	156	397	340
Cameroon	12	46	6	5.9	4.8	40	57	16	68	265	194	125	316	256
South Africa	36	38	6	4.3	12.1	48	62	41	50	192	141	91	278	209
Somalia	8	46	5	6.8	3.8	36	45	4	70	294	262	214	443	390
Zaire	37	46	4	6.3	17.0	37	49	6	68	286	223	190	387	319
Sudan	25	46	5	6.3	11.2	46	57	13	78	203	152	104	267	234
Zambia	8	49	4	6.7	4.0	45	47	11	63	213	167	190	422	354
Angola	10	45	5	6.5	4.7	35	46	3	75	346	281	214	434	381
India	850	37	7	4.0	258.1	47	58	37	64	235	195	127	272	229
China	1,134	27	9	2.5	251.3	43	69	64	25	210	85	43	201	150
Other Asia and islands	683 t	37 w	6 w	3.3 w	188.7 t	50 w	62 w	42 w	49 w	182 w	135 w	97 w	243 w	177 w
Nepal	19	42	5	5.7	7.6	44	56	12	90	279	202	135	312	243
Cambodia	8	35	5	4.6	3.3	45	50	30	85	218	239	174	347	274
Bangladesh	107	43	5	4.6	37.2	46	56	12	75	251	236	137	295	244
Lao PDR	4	44	5	6.7	2.0	44	50	8	85	232	209	171	345	280
Sri Lanka	17	32	8	2.4	3.5	58	72	73	19	140	69	22	158	92
Indonesia	178	36	6	3.1	45.9	46	59	47	40	214	151	111	278	212
Philippines	61	40	5	3.6	17.8	59	64	49	27	103	75	62	234	172
Papua New Guinea	4	41	5	5.1	1.4	47	52	22	43	204	185	169	374	327
Thailand	56	33	6	2.4	12.0	52	68	71	25	149	85	36	242	163
Malaysia	18	38	6	3.8	5.5	58	71	63	25	106	54	20	177	120
Korea, Rep.	43	26	8	1.8	6.9	53	72	74	10	133	29	10	149	67
Hong Kong	6	21	13	1.5	0.7	64	78	77	8	53	17	7	91	44
Singapore	3	24	8	1.9	0.5	65	74	76	8	48	16	8	135	64
Myanmar	42	37	6	3.9	12.7	43	61	41	50	234	153	101	256	187
Viet Nam	66	40	7	3.9	20.4	57	67	50	40	105	68	46	180	118
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	22	28	7	2.4	4.7	53	70	71	20	133	55	31	179	84
Latin America and the Caribbean	444 t	36 w	7 w	3.3 w	124.6 t	54 w	70 w	55 w	33 w	161 w	104 w	60 w	228 w	163 w
Nicaragua	4	46	4	5.4	1.5	50	62	13	35	191	149	106	283	264
Haiti	6	40	6	4.8	2.3	47	54	18	43	221	208	156	413	406
Honduras	5	45	5	5.3	2.0	49	67	23	39	203	126	62	220	162
Bolivia	7	43	5	4.9	2.6	43	60	13	37	251	205	125	330	269
Guatemala	9	45	5	5.5	3.6	49	64	23	40	205	152	84	287	227
Dominican Rep.	7	37	6	3.3	2.0	56	68	49	35	149	114	56	212	147
Ecuador	10	39	6	3.8	3.1	53	70	57	37	174	120	42	218	157
Peru	22	38	6	3.8	6.6	45	65	47	40	233	157	73	272	221
El Salvador	5	44	6	4.3	1.7	51	69	32	39	188	146	52	318	217
Colombia	32	35	6	2.7	7.9	58	73	66	33	132	88	21	200	109
Paraguay	4	41	5	4.7	1.5	64	70	42	37	92	70	37	261	210
Chile	13	31	9	2.6	2.9	55	73	69	14	155	68	20	214	112
Venezuela	20	38	6	3.6	5.7	67	72	62	26	78	59	26	196	105
Argentina	32	30	13	2.8	6.5	67	72	72	28	73	56	26	168	90
Uruguay	3	26	16	2.3	0.5	71	74	73	17	55	58	23	194	101
Brazil	150	35	7	3.3	40.4	52	66	57	35	179	110	69	250	182
Mexico	86	37	6	3.3	23.8	56	70	60	30	148	95	38	212	164
Puerto Rico	4	26	14	2.3	0.6	67	76	75	18	70	27	15	155	77
Cuba	11	23	12	1.9	1.9	71	76	77	17	49	34	12	134	95

Demographic region and economy	Population and fertility					General mortality			Age-specific mortality rates					
	Population, 1990 (millions)	Under 15 years old, 1990 (percent)	60 years and over, 1990 (percent)	Total fertility rate, 1990	Total live births per year, 1990 (hundreds of thousands)	Life expectancy at birth		Median age at death, 1990	Perinatal mortality rate, 1990	Child mortality rate			Adult mortality rate, 1990 (ages 15-59)	
						1960	1990			1960	1975	1990	Male	Female
Middle Eastern crescent	503 t	41 w	6 w	5.0 w	195.8 t	44 w	61 w	24 w	46 w	242 w	174 w	111 w	228 w	174 w
Pakistan	112	44	5	5.9	47.1	49	56	7	65	222	163	139	296	263
Yemen, Rep.	11	49	5	7.7	6.1	33	49	4	60	378	270	183	334	327
Egypt	52	39	6	5.6	16.2	40	64	38	58	256	212	56	214	158
Morocco	25	41	6	4.6	8.7	45	62	41	45	215	174	71	214	183
Tajikistan	5	45	6	5.0	2.0	..	65	22	37	..	115	75	190	133
Jordan	3	44	4	5.5	1.3	54	69	35	40	145	85	34	138	93
Syrian Arab Rep.	12	48	4	6.5	5.5	47	66	23	45	199	98	44	157	121
Uzbekistan	21	42	6	4.0	6.6	..	67	37	33	..	67	60	225	135
Tunisia	8	38	6	3.7	2.3	41	67	58	40	245	140	45	166	136
Kyrgyzstan	4	38	9	3.7	1.3	..	68	64	31	..	63	53	268	131
Georgia	5	24	16	2.1	0.9	..	72	71	24	..	39	28	218	94
Azerbaijan	7	33	9	2.7	1.7	..	69	66	30	..	69	52	239	106
Turkmenistan	4	41	6	4.1	1.2	..	64	48	41	..	101	93	270	155
Turkey	56	35	7	3.5	15.9	47	65	52	45	217	172	94	175	107
Algeria	25	44	5	5.2	9.1	43	65	47	40	242	174	82	135	105
Armenia	3	30	11	2.4	0.6	..	72	67	25	..	43	32	195	100
Iran	56	44	5	6.3	25.1	42	63	18	56	234	164	64	174	124
Kazakhstan	17	32	10	2.8	3.7	..	68	65	27	..	48	39	291	131
Saudi Arabia	15	46	4	7.0	6.4	38	64	18	40	292	166	81	175	138
Israel	5	31	12	2.9	1.1	72	76	76	11	38	26	10	110	72
Afghanistan	20	45	4	6.9	9.8	34	40	2	75	358	314	307	421	421
Iraq	19	47	4	6.2	8.0	52	63	24	52	163	106	72	194	129
Libya	5	46	4	6.7	2.0	39	62	16	35	269	146	82	191	144
Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)	346 t	23 w	17 w	2.2 w	52.9 t	66 w	72 w	72 w	19 w	68 w	36 w	22 w	281 w	112 w
Romania	23	24	16	2.2	3.7	63	70	71	12	82	43	31	233	119
Poland	38	25	15	2.2	5.9	65	71	72	15	70	29	20	263	102
Bulgaria	9	20	20	1.9	1.1	67	73	73	11	62	29	21	217	97
Moldova	4	32	11	2.9	0.8	..	69	68	24	..	51	32	271	153
Ukraine	52	21	19	2.1	7.5	..	72	73	22	..	25	22	270	107
Czechoslovakia ^a	16	23	17	2.0	2.2	70	72	73	10	32	23	13	243	98
Lithuania	4	30	16	2.0	0.6	..	72	73	20	..	23	18	276	108
Hungary	11	20	19	1.8	1.3	68	71	73	15	57	33	20	305	133
Belarus	10	23	18	2.2	1.6	..	73	73	21	..	22	18	272	64
Russian Federation	148	24	17	2.3	23.5	..	71	71	22	..	33	27	304	110
Albania	3	33	8	3.0	0.8	51	70	67	45	164	71	36	250	110
Yugoslavia ^b	22	23	15	2.1	2.8	59	71	71	16	113	47	28	195	94
Established market economies (EME)	798 t	19 w	18 w	1.7 w	104.0 t	70 w	76 w	75 w	9 w	36 w	21 w	11 w	147 w	73 w
Portugal	10	21	18	1.6	1.3	60	75	75	13	108	49	13	169	82
Greece	10	19	20	1.5	1.1	68	76	76	13	50	29	13	133	71
Ireland	4	27	15	2.2	0.6	70	74	75	10	35	20	10	186	98
New Zealand	3	23	15	2.0	0.6	71	75	75	7	26	18	11	159	86
Spain	39	20	19	1.5	4.4	68	76	75	10	56	22	10	148	79
United Kingdom	57	19	21	1.9	7.9	71	76	77	8	27	18	9	156	87
Australia	17	22	15	1.9	2.5	71	77	76	10	24	16	9	148	74
Italy	58	16	16	1.3	5.7	68	77	77	12	56	25	11	128	72
Netherlands	15	18	18	1.6	1.9	73	77	77	10	21	12	9	141	72
Belgium	10	18	21	1.7	1.2	70	76	77	10	38	19	11	156	75
Austria	8	18	20	1.5	0.9	69	76	77	8	47	24	10	162	76
France	56	20	19	1.8	7.6	70	77	78	9	33	16	9	159	66
Canada	27	21	16	1.8	3.9	71	77	76	8	33	16	9	146	65
United States	250	22	17	1.9	38.6	70	76	76	10	31	19	11	157	75
Germany	79	16	20	1.6	9.2	69	76	78	7	43	22	9	159	76
Denmark	5	17	20	1.6	0.6	72	75	77	9	25	12	10	162	90
Finland	5	20	18	1.8	0.7	63	75	76	8	27	11	8	168	86
Norway	4	19	21	1.9	0.6	73	77	78	8	22	12	10	140	68
Sweden	9	17	23	2.0	1.2	73	78	78	7	19	10	8	135	71
Japan	124	18	17	1.6	13.5	68	79	78	6	37	11	6	120	63
Switzerland	7	17	20	1.7	0.8	71	78	78	8	25	12	9	136	63
FSE and EME	1,144 t	20 w	18 w	1.9 w	156.8 t	69 w	75 w	74 w	12 w	46 w	25 w	15 w	188 w	86 w
Demographically developing group	4,123 t	36 w	7 w	3.8 w	1,270.3 t	46 w	63 w	39 w	45 w	226 w	152 w	106 w	250 w	199 w
World	5,267 t	32 w	9 w	3.4 w	1,427.1 t	53 w	65 w	55 w	40 w	195 w	135 w	96 w	234 w	169 w

Note: In this appendix the demographically developing group includes the Sub-Saharan Africa, India, China, Other Asia and islands, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Middle Eastern crescent regions. Regional totals and averages include relevant information for less populous countries as listed in Table A.10, except for perinatal mortality.

a. Refers to former Czechoslovakia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

b. Refers to former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

Table A.4 Population and deaths by age group

Demographic region and age group	Population (millions)					Deaths (millions)				
	1950	1980	1990	2000	2030	1950	1980	1990	2000	2030
Sub-Saharan Africa	179	376	510	724	1,628	4.4	6.2	7.9	9.3	11.7
0-4	32	69	95	139	206	2.3	3.3	4.0	4.8	3.4
5-14	46	111	140	205	392	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
15-59	93	179	252	348	945	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.1	3.7
60+	9	17	23	32	85	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	4.0
India	358	684	850	1,003	1,357	8.1	9.1	9.3	9.7	11.8
0-4	55	97	117	111	102	4.4	3.9	3.2	2.5	1.0
5-14	84	168	197	223	202	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
15-59	198	378	477	593	870	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.9
60+	20	42	59	76	182	1.5	2.7	3.3	4.0	7.7
China	547	988	1,134	1,296	1,610	15.2	7.7	8.9	9.1	13.9
0-4	76	97	118	116	105	6.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.3
5-14	108	253	187	240	232	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
15-59	322	566	728	808	927	4.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
60+	41	73	101	132	346	3.4	3.7	5.4	5.8	11.3
Other Asia and islands	281	552	683	808	1,108	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.5	9.2
0-4	42	82	86	87	83	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.6
5-14	68	141	164	169	165	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
15-59	155	298	390	494	698	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.3
60+	17	31	43	58	161	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.8	6.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	166	355	444	538	765	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	6.0
0-4	27	52	56	59	56	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3
5-14	40	89	103	113	114	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-59	90	194	254	323	474	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.5
60+	9	21	31	43	121	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	4.1
Middle Eastern crescent	148	382	503	667	1,240	3.9	4.7	4.4	5.6	7.6
0-4	24	62	81	102	130	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.2
5-14	35	99	127	173	252	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
15-59	79	201	266	353	748	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.9
60+	10	20	29	39	110	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.8	4.3
Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)	269	324	346	361	395	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.3
0-4	27	27	27	25	26	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
5-14	50	49	54	51	50	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-59	165	204	208	217	225	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5
60+	26	45	57	67	94	1.5	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.7
Established market economies (EME)	564	757	798	832	869	6.5	7.5	7.1	8.0	10.1
0-4	58	52	51	50	49	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5-14	96	117	104	104	99	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-59	342	461	497	516	460	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7
60+	69	127	145	163	260	4.3	6.2	5.9	6.8	9.3
FSE and EME	832	1,077	1,144	1,194	1,267	9.6	10.7	10.9	11.7	14.3
0-4	85	79	78	75	75	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
5-14	146	166	158	156	149	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-59	507	665	705	732	685	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.2
60+	95	167	203	231	358	5.8	8.5	8.6	9.7	13.0
Demographically developing group	1,678	3,337	4,123	5,034	7,708	40.2	36.2	39.1	43.3	60.2
0-4	255	458	552	613	682	18.5	13.9	12.4	12.3	6.8
5-14	381	851	919	1,123	1,348	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.3
15-59	937	1,902	2,367	2,918	4,672	10.5	9.2	9.8	11.0	14.5
60+	106	126	286	380	1,005	8.0	10.9	14.6	17.8	37.6
World	2,511	4,414	5,267	6,228	8,975	49.8	46.9	50.0	55.0	74.5
0-4	340	536	631	687	757	19.8	14.4	12.7	12.5	6.9
5-14	527	1,017	1,077	1,279	1,497	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.3
15-59	1,443	2,489	3,072	3,600	5,358	12.7	10.7	11.8	12.8	15.7
60+	200	371	488	662	1,363	13.8	19.4	23.2	27.5	50.6

Table A.5 Mortality risk and life expectancy across the life cycle

Demographic region and age group	Probability of dying (percent)					Demographic region and age	Life expectancy at different ages (years)				
	1950	1980	1990	2000	2030		1950	1980	1990	2000	2030
Sub-Saharan Africa						Sub-Saharan Africa					
0-4	28.6	19.9	17.5	15.2	7.9	0	39	49	52	55	64
5-14	6.2	3.7	3.1	2.7	1.3	5	50	56	58	59	64
15-59	47.9	36.6	34.5	30.6	21.5	15	43	48	50	51	55
60-75	58.0	51.5	49.4	47.7	42.1	60	13	15	15	15	17
India						India					
0-4	30.4	17.2	12.4	10.5	4.5	0	42	55	58	61	70
5-14	5.0	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.0	5	54	61	61	63	68
15-59	38.5	26.3	25.0	23.3	15.1	15	47	52	53	54	59
60-75	61.1	51.2	48.9	44.6	33.8	60	14	15	16	16	18
China						China					
0-4	31.5	6.7	4.3	3.6	1.6	0	38	63	69	71	77
5-14	6.3	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	5	47	64	67	69	73
15-59	53.4	21.6	17.5	15.3	9.7	15	40	55	58	59	63
60-75	65.2	43.5	41.5	34.8	23.0	60	12	17	18	18	20
Other Asia and islands						Other Asia and islands					
0-4	23.4	12.0	9.7	8.2	3.8	0	44	58	62	64	72
5-14	4.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.6	5	52	61	63	65	70
15-59	45.0	24.5	21.2	19.7	13.9	15	44	51	54	56	60
60-75	59.3	47.8	44.9	41.2	31.4	60	13	15	16	17	19
Latin America and the Caribbean						Latin America and the Caribbean					
0-4	19.9	8.6	6.0	5.1	2.3	0	49	65	70	71	76
5-14	3.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.3	5	56	66	69	70	73
15-59	36.6	19.1	19.1	13.4	9.6	15	48	57	60	60	63
60-75	51.5	37.9	33.0	30.7	23.4	60	15	17	19	19	20
Middle Eastern crescent						Middle Eastern crescent					
0-4	30.1	15.0	11.1	9.4	4.4	0	38	56	61	63	71
5-14	6.8	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.7	5	49	60	63	65	69
15-59	50.1	26.5	20.1	19.3	14.0	15	42	52	55	56	60
60-75	59.2	46.7	42.0	39.4	31.0	60	13	15	17	17	19
Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)						Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)					
0-4	12.8	3.0	2.2	1.9	0.9	0	59	71	72	74	78
5-14	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	5	63	68	69	70	74
15-59	22.3	20.2	19.7	13.3	8.9	15	54	58	59	60	64
60-75	54.8	38.9	36.3	32.8	22.1	60	16	18	18	19	21
Established market economies (EME)						Established market economies (EME)					
0-4	6.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	0	65	74	76	77	81
5-14	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	5	65	71	72	73	77
15-59	20.7	11.4	10.7	9.3	6.4	15	55	61	62	63	67
60-75	43.1	31.1	27.6	24.9	16.5	60	17	19	20	20	22
FSE and EME						FSE and EME					
0-4	8.4	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.7	0	64	73	75	76	81
5-14	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	5	65	70	71	72	76
15-59	21.2	15.0	13.7	10.6	7.2	15	55	60	61	62	66
60-75	47.0	33.7	30.4	27.5	18.3	60	17	19	19	20	22
Demographically developing group						Demographically developing group					
0-4	28.6	13.5	10.6	9.5	4.9	0	40	59	63	65	71
5-14	5.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	0.8	5	50	62	64	66	69
15-59	46.7	26.7	23.5	21.9	15.3	15	43	53	55	56	60
60-75	60.3	46.7	43.8	40.4	32.6	60	13	16	17	17	19
World						World					
0-4	24.8	12.0	9.6	8.7	4.5	0	48	62	65	67	73
5-14	4.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	0.8	5	55	64	66	67	70
15-59	40.6	24.7	20.7	19.7	11.7	15	47	55	56	57	61
60-75	56.0	40.1	40.1	38.8	31.0	60	14	17	17	17	19

Table A.6 Nutrition and health behavior

Region and economy	Percentage of children affected by:		Percentage of children fully breastfed, 1985-90 (ages 0-3 months) ^a	Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women, 1970s and 1980s (percentage below the norm for hemoglobin) ^a	Tobacco consumption per year (kilograms per capita in adult population)		
	Stunting, 1980-90 (ages 24-59 months) ^a	Wasting, 1980-90 (ages 12-23 months) ^a			1974-76	1990	2000
Sub-Saharan Africa	39 w	10 w	63 w	41 w	..	..	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	58	0.5	0.4	0.4
Tanzania	46	5	..	80	0.8	0.6	0.6
Ethiopia	43	19	..	6	..	..	..
Uganda	45	2	76	..	..	..	..
Burundi	48	6	98	68	..	..	..
Chad	13	..	..	37	..	..	..
Madagascar	56	17	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	43	14	..	45	..	..	..
Malawi	61	8	..	49	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rwanda	34	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	24	11	82	65	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	28	11	..	24	..	..	..
Niger	38	23	..	47	..	..	..
Nigeria	43	9	61	43	0.4	0.4	0.3
Kenya	32	5	48	57	..	..	..
Benin	..	..	..	55	..	..	..
Central Africa Rep.	..	..	..	67	..	..	..
Ghana	30	8	81	64	..	..	..
Togo	29	6	60	47	..	..	..
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	31	2	56	..	0.7	0.6	0.6
Côte d'Ivoire	20	17	..	34	1.3	1.0	1.0
Senegal	25	6	77	55	..	..	..
Cameroon	43	2	70	8	..	..	..
South Africa	53	10	..	28	2.3	1.4	1.1
Somalia	30	40	..	73	..	..	..
Zaire	27	3	64	42	0.8	0.5	0.5
Sudan	32	13	84	36	..	..	..
Zambia	59	10	72	34	..	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
India	65	27	..	88	0.8	0.8	0.9
China	41	8	..	25	1.6	2.6	2.9
Other Asia and islands	53 w	11 w	..	58 w	1.6 w	1.7 w	1.8 w
Nepal	69	14	..	33	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	65	16	..	51	1.1	0.9	1.0
Lao PDR	44	20	..	62	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	27	13	79	62	..	..	..
Indonesia	67	9	45	74	1.0	1.4	1.6
Philippines	43	13	..	48	1.5	1.5	1.7
Papua New Guinea	47	10	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	22	6	33	52	2.4	2.0	2.0
Malaysia	32	6	..	34	1.5	1.8	2.1
Korea, Rep.	18	2	..	..	2.4	2.9	3.5
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.6	1.8
Singapore	10	7	..	18	6.3	3.4	3.2
Myanmar	50	11	..	58	3.0	3.0	3.1
Viet Nam	49	12	..	..	0.6	1.0	1.1
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	..	..	..	..	4.3	4.0	3.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	26 w	5 w	41 w	35 w	2.0 w	1.6 w	1.7 w
Nicaragua	22	0	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	51	17	..	64	..	..	..
Honduras	34	2	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	38	2	75	36	..	..	..
Guatemala	57	13	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Rep.	19	1	42	..	0.8	1.1	1.1
Ecuador	39	4	54	46	..	..	..
Peru	37	2	58	53	..	..	..
El Salvador	36	6	..	14	1.2	0.9	0.9
Colombia	23	1	40	24	1.9	2.0	2.3
Paraguay	17	0	..	63	1.9	0.9	0.9
Chile	10	1	..	20	1.3	0.9	1.0
Venezuela	7	4	..	29	1.8	1.5	1.7
Argentina	..	..	..	..	3.1	1.9	1.9
Uruguay	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	29	6	34	34	2.1	1.8	1.9
Mexico	22	6	44	41	1.4	1.0	1.1
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	1	..	..	4.8	4.5	5.0

Region and economy	Percentage of children affected by:		Percentage of children fully breastfed, 1985-90 (ages 0-3 months) ^a	Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women, 1970s and 1980s (percentage below the norm for hemoglobin) ^a	Tobacco consumption per year (kilograms per capita in adult population)		
	Stunting, 1980-90 (ages 24-59 months) ^a	Wasting, 1980-90 (ages 12-23 months) ^a			1974-76	1990	2000
Middle Eastern crescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	50	9	25	57	1.4	1.7	1.9
Yemen, Rep.	..	15	15	..	..	..	..
Egypt	31	1	66	47	1.0	1.8	1.8
Morocco	25	4	66	46	1.3	1.7	1.9
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	20	3	32	50	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	..	52	3.7	3.2	3.3
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	18	3	60	38	..	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	74	2.5	2.2	2.3
Algeria	13	4	..	42	1.8	1.9	2.1
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iran	55	23	..	28	1.1	0.9	0.9
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	24	1.5	2.0	2.1
Israel	..	..	..	25	2.1	2.4	2.4
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	1.7	3.0	2.9
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.0	2.0
Poland	..	..	..	16	3.4	3.5	3.7
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	3.6	4.1	4.3
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia ^b	..	..	..	23	2.0	2.5	2.6
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	2.9	3.3	3.6
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia ^c	4	1	..	..	2.5	2.5	2.8
Established market economies (EME)	..	..	..	15 w	3.2 w	2.4 w	2.0 w
Portugal	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.9	2.0
Greece	..	..	..	24	3.2	3.0	3.3
Ireland	..	..	..	..	3.2	2.4	2.1
New Zealand	3	1	..	22	3.2	2.1	1.9
Spain	..	..	..	9	2.5	2.4	2.6
United Kingdom	2	1	..	19	2.6	1.9	1.6
Australia	..	..	..	8	2.9	2.0	1.7
Italy	2	1	..	10	2.2	1.9	2.0
Netherlands	..	..	..	18	3.8	3.0	2.7
Belgium	..	..	..	6	3.5	2.9	2.7
Austria	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.1	1.9
France	6	0	..	18	2.8	2.3	2.1
Canada	5	1	..	..	3.8	2.6	2.2
United States	2	2	..	17	3.8	2.6	2.2
Germany	..	..	..	12	3.2	2.3	2.1
Denmark	..	..	..	..	3.5	2.6	2.3
Finland	..	..	..	..	2.2	1.6	1.4
Norway	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.0	1.9
Sweden	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.5	1.3
Japan	4	..	..	..	3.5	2.4	1.9
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	3.7	2.9	2.3
FSE and EME	4 w	3 w	..	4 w	2.9 w	2.2 w	1.8 w
Demographically developing group	46 w	13 w	47 w	49 w	1.4 w	1.7 w	1.9 w
World	42 w	12 w	..	42 w	1.7 w	1.9 w	1.9 w

a. Each value refers to one particular but not specified year within the time period denoted.

b. Refers to former Czechoslovakia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

c. Refers to former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

Table A.7 Mortality, by broad cause, and tuberculosis incidence

Demographic region and economy	Mortality rates by major cause of death, 1985-90 ^a (deaths per 100,000 population, standardized for age)			Annual incidence rate of tuberculosis, 1990 (per 100,000 population)
	Communicable diseases and maternal and perinatal causes	Noncommunicable diseases	Injuries	
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	220 w
Mozambique	..	..	..	189
Tanzania	..	..	..	140
Ethiopia	..	..	..	155
Uganda	..	..	..	300
Burundi	..	..	..	367
Chad	..	..	..	167
Madagascar	..	..	..	310
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	167
Malawi	..	..	..	173
Rwanda	..	..	..	260
Mali	..	..	..	289
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	289
Niger	..	..	..	144
Nigeria	..	..	..	222
Kenya	..	..	..	140
Benin	..	..	..	135
Central Africa Rep.	..	..	..	139
Ghana	..	..	..	222
Togo	..	..	..	244
Guinea	..	..	..	166
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	207
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	196
Senegal	..	..	..	166
Cameroon	..	..	..	194
South Africa	..	..	..	250
Somalia	..	..	..	222
Zaire	..	..	..	333
Sudan	..	..	..	211
Zambia	..	..	..	345
Angola	..	..	..	225
India	470	761	97	220
China	117	696	88	166
Other Asia and islands	..	..	..	201 w
Nepal	..	..	..	167
Cambodia	..	..	..	235
Bangladesh	..	..	..	220
Lao PDR	..	..	..	235
Sri Lanka	232	459	194	167
Indonesia	..	..	..	220
Philippines	..	..	..	280
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	275
Thailand	..	..	..	173
Malaysia	..	..	..	67
Korea, Rep.	113	454	194	162
Hong Kong	71	354	28	140
Singapore	114	498	39	82
Myanmar	..	..	..	189
Viet Nam	..	..	..	166
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	..	..	..	162
Latin America and the Caribbean	193 w	494 w	95 w	92 w
Nicaragua	..	..	..	110
Haiti	..	..	..	333
Honduras	..	..	..	133
Bolivia	..	..	..	335
Guatemala	595	523	113	110
Dominican Rep.	206	443	88	110
Ecuador	210	448	119	166
Peru	327	392	53	250
El Salvador	202	385	201	110
Colombia	..	..	..	67
Paraguay	..	..	..	166
Chile	131	444	88	67
Venezuela	151	449	110	44
Argentina	107	530	59	50
Uruguay	98	519	67	15
Brazil	..	..	..	56
Mexico	168	490	102	110
Puerto Rico	78	447	59	8
Cuba	73	472	82	10

Demographic region and economy	Mortality rates by major cause of death, 1985-90 ^a (deaths per 100,000 population, standardized for age)			Annual incidence rate of tuberculosis, 1990 (per 100,000 population)
	Communicable diseases and maternal and perinatal causes	Noncommunicable diseases	Injuries	
Middle Eastern crescent	116 w	619 w	72 w	99 w
Pakistan	..	..	..	150
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	96
Egypt	..	..	..	78
Morocco	..	..	..	125
Tajikistan	182	558	53	133
Jordan	..	..	..	14
Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	..	58
Uzbekistan	137	601	65	55
Tunisia	..	..	..	55
Kyrgyzstan	124	651	95	68
Georgia	69	591	56	36
Azerbaijan	110	595	46	47
Turkmenistan	216	737	68	72
Turkey	..	..	..	57
Algeria	..	..	..	53
Armenia	60	580	66	127
Iran	..	..	..	83
Kazakhstan	86	700	103	77
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	22
Israel	64	444	53	12
Afghanistan	..	..	..	278
Iraq	..	..	..	111
Libya	..	..	..	12
Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)	52 w	658 w	94 w	52 w
Romania	93	685	65	70
Poland	73	603	80	43
Bulgaria	73	619	64	30
Moldova	54	704	104	54
Ukraine	32	673	93	50
Czechoslovakia ^b	51	646	62	22
Lithuania	25	598	107	82
Hungary	55	690	90	38
Belarus	28	625	90	50
Russian Federation	47	704	115	56
Albania	..	..	..	40
Yugoslavia ^c	87	559	68	30
Established market economies (EME)	47 w	416 w	49 w	20 w
Portugal	70	429	78	57
Greece	51	393	48	12
Ireland	57	526	39	18
New Zealand	50	487	58	10
Spain	45	410	42	49
United Kingdom	49	478	31	10
Australia	31	424	48	6
Italy	38	425	39	25
Netherlands	40	416	36	9
Belgium	52	459	68	16
Austria	30	437	55	20
France	40	362	70	16
Canada	39	395	48	8
United States	54	447	58	10
Germany	35	468	45	18
Denmark	..	..	..	7
Finland	43	450	76	15
Norway	52	399	53	8
Sweden	41	397	46	7
Japan	51	306	41	42
Switzerland	..	..	..	18
FSE and EME	49 w	488 w	63 w	29 w
Demographically developing group	253 w	692 w	94 w	173 w
World	187 w	626 w	84 w	142 w

a. Each value refers to one particular but not specified year within the time period denoted.

b. Refers to former Czechoslovakia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

c. Refers to former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

Table A.8 Health infrastructure and services

Demographic region and economy	Doctors per 1,000 population 1988-92 ^a	Nurse-to-doctor ratio, 1988-92 ^a	Hospital beds per 1,000 population, 1985-90 ^a	Percentage of children immunized, age less than 1 year	
				Third dose of DPT, 1990-91 ^a	Measles 1990-91 ^a
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.12 w	5.1 w	1.4 w	52 w	52 w
Mozambique	0.02	13.1	0.9	19	23
Tanzania	0.03	7.3	1.1	79	75
Ethiopia	0.03	2.4	0.3	44	37
Uganda	0.04	8.4	0.8	77	74
Burundi	0.06	4.3	1.3	83	75
Chad	0.03	0.9	..	18	28
Madagascar	0.12	3.5	0.9	46	33
Sierra Leone	0.07	5.0	1.0	75	74
Malawi	0.02	2.8	1.6	81	78
Rwanda	0.02	1.7	1.7	89	89
Mali	0.05	2.5	..	35	40
Burkina Faso	0.03	8.2	0.3	37	42
Niger	0.03	11.3	..	18	24
Nigeria	0.15	6.0	1.4	65	70
Kenya	0.14	3.2	1.7	36	36
Benin	0.07	5.8	..	67	70
Central Africa Rep.	0.04	4.5	0.9	82	82
Ghana	0.04	9.1	1.5	39	39
Togo	0.08	6.2	1.6	73	61
Guinea	0.02	4.3	0.6	41	39
Zimbabwe	0.16	6.1	2.1	89	87
Côte d'Ivoire	0.06	4.8	0.8	48	42
Senegal	0.05	2.6	0.8	60	59
Cameroon	0.08	6.4	2.7	56	56
South Africa	0.61	4.5	4.1	67	63
Somalia	0.07	7.1	0.8	18	30
Zaire	0.07	2.1	1.6	32	31
Sudan	0.09	2.7	0.9	63	58
Zambia	0.09	6.0	..	79	76
Angola	0.07	16.4	1.2	26	39
India	0.41	1.1	0.7	83	77
China	1.37	0.5	2.6	95	96
Other Asia and islands	0.31 w	3.0 w	1.8 w	81 w	78 w
Nepal	0.06	2.7	0.3	74	63
Cambodia	0.04	8.0	2.2	38	38
Bangladesh	0.15	0.8	0.3	87	83
Lao PDR	0.23	5.9	2.5	22	47
Sri Lanka	0.14	5.1	2.8	86	79
Indonesia	0.14	2.8	0.7	86	80
Philippines	0.12	3.1	1.3	88	85
Papua New Guinea	0.08	8.1	3.4	64	63
Thailand	0.20	5.5	1.6	69	60
Malaysia	0.37	3.9	2.4	90	79
Korea, Rep.	0.73	1.0	3.0	74	93
Hong Kong	0.93	4.5	4.2	83	42
Singapore	1.09	3.8	3.3	91	92
Myanmar	0.08	4.0	0.6	69	73
Viet Nam	0.35	4.9	3.3	85	85
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	2.72	..	13.5	90	96
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.25 w	0.5 w	2.7 w	71 w	75 w
Nicaragua	0.60	0.5	1.8	71	54
Haiti	0.14	0.8	0.8	41	31
Honduras	0.32	1.0	1.1	94	86
Bolivia	0.48	0.7	1.3	58	73
Guatemala	0.44	2.5	1.7	63	48
Dominican Rep.	1.08	0.7	2.0	47	69
Ecuador	1.04	0.3	1.7	89	54
Peru	1.03	0.9	1.5	71	59
El Salvador	0.64	1.5	1.5	60	53
Colombia	0.87	0.6	1.5	84	75
Paraguay	0.62	1.7	1.0	79	74
Chile	0.46	0.8	3.3	91	93
Venezuela	1.55	0.5	2.9	54	54
Argentina	2.99	0.2	4.8	84	99
Uruguay	2.90	0.2	4.6	88	82
Brazil	1.46	0.1	3.5	75	83
Mexico	0.54	0.8	1.3	64	78
Puerto Rico	2.55	..	4.0	..	..
Cuba	3.75	1.7	5.0	99	99

Demographic region and economy	Doctors per 1,000 population 1988-92 ^a	Nurse-to-doctor ratio, 1988-92 ^a	Hospital beds per 1,000 population, 1985-90 ^a	Percentage of children immunized, age less than 1 year	
				Third dose of DPT, 1990-91 ^a	Measles 1990-91 ^a
Middle Eastern crescent	1.04 w	1.5 w	2.9 w	75 w	74 w
Pakistan	0.34	0.8	0.6	81	77
Yemen, Rep.	0.18	2.9	0.9	62	57
Egypt	0.77	1.2	1.9	86	89
Morocco	0.21	4.5	1.2	79	76
Tajikistan	2.71	2.8	10.6	89	89
Jordan	1.54	0.3	1.9	92	85
Syrian Arab Rep.	0.85	1.2	1.1	89	84
Uzbekistan	3.58	2.9	12.4	57	81
Tunisia	0.53	2.7	2.0	90	80
Kyrgyzstan	3.67	2.8	12.0	78	94
Georgia	5.92	2.2	11.1	65	74
Azerbaijan	3.93	2.4	10.2	89	91
Turkmenistan	3.57	2.8	11.3	78	68
Turkey	0.74	1.5	2.1	72	66
Algeria	0.26	4.7	2.6	89	83
Armenia	4.28	2.5	9.0	88	92
Iran	0.32	1.1	1.5	88	84
Kazakhstan	4.12	3.0	13.6	84	94
Saudi Arabia	1.52	1.5	2.7	94	90
Israel	2.90	2.3	6.3	88	88
Afghanistan	0.11	0.8	0.3	..	..
Iraq	0.58	1.2	1.6	69	73
Libya	1.04	2.9	4.1	62	59
Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)	4.07 w	2.2 w	11.4 w	77 w	86 w
Romania	1.79	..	8.9	97	92
Poland	2.06	..	6.6	98	94
Bulgaria	3.19	2.1	9.8	99	97
Moldova	4.00	3.0	7.8	87	95
Ukraine	4.40	2.7	13.6	78	88
Czechoslovakia ^b	3.23	2.4	7.9	99	98
Lithuania	..	..	..	80	92
Hungary	2.98	1.1	10.1	100	100
Belarus	4.05	..	13.2	90	97
Russian Federation	4.69	..	13.8	65	83
Albania	1.39	2.5	4.1	94	87
Yugoslavia ^c	2.63	1.9	6.0	79	75
Established market economies (EME)	2.52 w	2.1 w	8.3 w	80 w	77 w
Portugal	2.57	0.8	4.2	95	96
Greece	1.73	1.6	5.1	54	76
Ireland	1.58	4.7	3.9	65	78
New Zealand	1.74	0.1	6.6	81	82
Spain	3.60	1.1	4.8	73	84
United Kingdom	1.40	2.0	6.3	85	89
Australia	2.29	3.8	5.6	90	68
Italy	4.69	0.6	7.5	95	50
Netherlands	2.43	3.4	5.9	97	94
Belgium	3.21	0.1	8.3	94	75
Austria	4.34	2.4	10.8	90	60
France	2.89	1.6	9.3	95	69
Canada	2.22	4.7	16.1	85	85
United States	2.38	2.8	5.3	67	80
Germany	2.73	1.7	8.7	80	90
Denmark	2.56	5.6	5.7	95	86
Finland	2.47	4.3	10.8	95	97
Norway	2.43	4.4	4.8	89	90
Sweden	2.73	3.4	6.2	99	95
Japan	1.64	1.8	15.9	87	66
Switzerland	1.59	2.6	11.0	90	90
FSE and EME	3.09 w	2.1 w	9.3 w	79 w	80 w
Demographically developing group	0.78 w	0.9 w	2.0 w	80 w	79 w
World	1.34 w	1.4 w	3.6 w	80 w	79 w

Note: Regional totals and averages include relevant information for less populous countries, as listed in Table A.10, except for the indicator "percentage of children immunized."

a. Each value refers to one particular but not specified year within the time period denoted.

b. Refers to former Czechoslovakia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

c. Refers to former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

Table A.9 Health expenditure and total flows from external assistance

Demographic region and economy	Total health expenditure (official exchange rate dollars)		Health expenditures as a percentage of GDP			Development assistance for health		
	Millions, 1990	Per capita, 1990	Total, 1990	Public sector, 1990	Private sector, 1990	Total aid flows in dollars, 1990 (millions) ^a	Aid flows per capita, 1990	Aid flows as a percentage of total health expenditure, 1990
Sub-Saharan Africa	12,080 <i>t</i>	24 <i>w</i>	4.5 <i>w</i>	2.5 <i>w</i>	2.0 <i>w</i>	1,251 <i>t</i>	2.5 <i>w</i>	10.4 <i>w</i>
Mozambique	85	5	5.9	4.4	1.5	45	2.9	52.9
Tanzania	109	4	4.7	3.2	1.5	53	2.1	48.3
Ethiopia	229	4	3.8	2.3	1.5	43	0.8	18.8
Uganda	95	6	3.4	1.6	1.8	46	2.8	48.4
Burundi	36	7	3.3	1.7	1.6	15	2.8	42.7
Chad	76	13	6.3	4.7	1.6	33	5.8	43.0
Madagascar	79	7	2.6	1.3	1.3	17	1.5	21.5
Sierra Leone	22	5	2.4	1.7	0.8	7	1.7	33.0
Malawi	93	11	5.0	2.9	2.1	22	2.5	23.3
Rwanda	74	10	3.5	1.9	1.6	29	4.1	39.5
Mali	130	15	5.2	2.8	2.4	36	4.3	27.7
Burkina Faso	219	24	8.5	7.0	1.5	42	4.7	19.4
Niger	126	16	5.0	3.4	1.6	43	5.6	34.0
Nigeria	906	9	2.7	1.2	1.6	58	0.6	6.4
Kenya	375	16	4.3	2.7	1.6	84	3.5	22.3
Benin	79	17	4.3	2.8	1.6	33	7.0	41.8
Central Africa Rep.	55	18	4.2	2.6	1.6	20	6.5	35.8
Ghana	204	14	3.5	1.7	1.8	29	1.9	14.2
Togo	67	18	4.1	2.5	1.6	14	3.9	21.0
Guinea	106	19	3.9	2.3	1.6	20	3.5	23.8
Zimbabwe	416	42	6.2	3.2	3.0	42	4.2	10.0
Côte d'Ivoire	332	28	3.3	1.7	1.6	11	0.9	3.4
Senegal	214	29	3.7	2.3	1.4	36	4.9	16.9
Cameroon	286	24	2.6	1.0	1.6	38	3.3	13.4
South Africa	5,671	158	5.6	3.2	2.4	2	..	..
Somalia	60	8	1.5	0.9	0.6	27	3.5	45.6
Zaire	179	5	2.4	0.8	1.5	48	1.3	26.7
Sudan	300	12	3.3	0.5	2.8	39	1.5	13.0
Zambia	117	14	3.2	2.2	1.0	6	0.7	4.9
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	28	2.8	..
India	17,740	21	6.0	1.3	4.7	286	0.3	1.6
China	12,969	11	3.5	2.1	1.4	77	0.1	0.6
Other Asia and islands	41,752 <i>t</i>	61 <i>w</i>	4.5 <i>w</i>	1.8 <i>w</i>	2.7 <i>w</i>	594 <i>t</i>	0.9 <i>w</i>	1.4 <i>w</i>
Nepal	141	7	4.5	2.2	2.3	33	1.8	23.6
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	715	7	3.2	1.4	1.8	128	1.2	17.9
Lao PDR	22	5	2.5	1.0	1.5	5	1.2	22.7
Sri Lanka	305	18	3.7	1.8	1.9	26	1.5	7.4
Indonesia	2,148	12	2.0	0.7	1.3	159	0.9	7.4
Philippines	883	14	2.0	1.0	1.0	69	1.1	7.8
Papua New Guinea	142	36	4.4	2.8	1.6	7	1.8	4.9
Thailand	4,061	73	5.0	1.1	3.9	36	0.7	0.9
Malaysia	1,259	67	3.0	1.3	1.7	3	0.1	0.2
Korea, Rep.	16,130	377	6.6	2.7	3.9	32	..	0.2
Hong Kong	4,060	699	5.7	1.1	4.6	..	..	..
Singapore	658	219	1.9	1.1	0.8	1	0.2	0.1
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	12	0.3	..
Viet Nam	157	2	2.1	1.1	1.0	25	0.4	15.9
Korea, Dem. People's Rep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	46,660 <i>t</i>	105 <i>w</i>	4.0 <i>w</i>	2.4 <i>w</i>	1.6 <i>w</i>	591 <i>t</i>	1.3 <i>w</i>	1.3 <i>w</i>
Nicaragua	133	35	8.6	6.7	1.9	27	6.6	20.0
Haiti	193	30	7.0	3.2	3.8	33	5.1	17.0
Honduras	134	26	4.5	2.9	1.6	20	4.0	15.1
Bolivia	181	25	4.0	2.4	1.6	37	5.1	20.3
Guatemala	283	31	3.7	2.1	1.6	32	3.4	11.1
Dominican Rep.	263	37	3.7	2.1	1.6	11	1.5	4.1
Ecuador	441	43	4.1	2.6	1.6	31	3.0	7.0
Peru	1,065	49	3.2	1.9	1.3	29	1.4	2.7
El Salvador	317	61	5.9	2.6	3.3	44	8.5	13.9
Colombia	1,604	50	4.0	1.8	2.2	26	0.8	1.6
Paraguay	160	37	2.8	1.2	1.6	10	2.4	6.4
Chile	1,315	100	4.7	3.4	1.4	10	0.7	0.7
Venezuela	1,747	89	3.6	2.0	1.6	2	0.1	0.1
Argentina	4,441	138	4.2	2.5	1.7	11	0.3	0.2
Uruguay	383	124	4.6	2.5	2.1	5	1.7	1.4
Brazil	19,871	132	4.2	2.8	1.4	84	0.6	0.4
Mexico	7,648	89	3.2	1.6	1.6	65	0.8	0.9
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	3	0.3	..

Demographic region and economy	Total health expenditure (official exchange rate dollars)		Health expenditures as a percentage of GDP			Development assistance for health		
	Millions, 1990	Per capita, 1990	Total, 1990	Public sector, 1990	Private sector, 1990	Total aid flows in dollars, 1990 (millions) ^a	Aid flows per capita, 1990	Aid flows as a percentage of total health expenditure, 1990
Middle Eastern crescent	38,961 t	77 w	4.1 w	2.4 w	1.7 w	453 t	0.9 w	1.2 w
Pakistan	1,394	12	3.4	1.8	1.6	76	0.7	5.4
Yemen, Rep.	217	19	3.2	1.5	1.7	25	2.2	11.6
Egypt	921	18	2.6	1.0	1.6	111	2.1	12.1
Morocco	661	26	2.6	0.9	1.6	20	0.8	3.0
Tajikistan	532	100	6.0	4.4	1.6	..	..	..
Jordan	149	48	3.8	1.8	2.0	18	5.9	12.4
Syrian Arab Rep.	283	23	2.1	0.4	1.6	20	1.6	7.1
Uzbekistan	2,388	116	5.9	4.3	1.6	..	..	..
Tunisia	614	76	4.9	3.3	1.6	18	2.3	3.0
Kyrgyzstan	517	118	5.0	3.3	1.6	..	..	..
Georgia	830	152	4.5	2.8	1.7	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	785	98	4.3	2.6	1.7	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	459	125	5.0	3.3	1.7	2	0.5	0.4
Turkey	4,281	76	4.0	1.5	2.5	23	0.4	0.5
Algeria	4,159	166	7.0	5.4	1.6	2	0.1	0.1
Armenia	506	152	4.2	2.5	1.7	..	..	..
Iran	3,024	54	2.6	1.5	1.1	2	..	..
Kazakhstan	2,572	154	4.4	2.8	1.7	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	4,784	322	4.8	3.1	1.7	1	0.1	..
Israel	2,301	494	4.2	2.1	2.1	3	0.6	0.1
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	53	2.6	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	4	0.2	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)	49,143 t	142 w	3.6 w	2.5 w	1.0 w	..	..	..
Romania	1,455	63	3.9	2.4	1.5	..	..	..
Poland	3,157	83	5.1	4.1	1.0	..	..	..
Bulgaria	1,154	131	5.4	4.4	1.0	..	..	..
Moldova	623	143	3.9	2.9	1.0	..	..	..
Ukraine	6,803	131	3.3	2.3	1.0	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia ^b	2,711	173	5.9	5.0	0.9	..	..	..
Lithuania	594	159	3.6	2.6	1.0	..	..	..
Hungary	1,958	185	6.0	5.0	0.9	..	..	..
Belarus	1,613	157	3.2	2.2	1.0	..	..	..
Russian Federation	23,527	157	3.0	2.0	1.0	..	..	..
Albania	84	26	4.0	3.4	0.6	..	..	..
Yugoslavia ^c	4,512	205	3.0	4.0	1.0	..	..	..
Established market economies (EME)	1,483,196 t	1,860 w	9.2 w	5.6 w	3.5 w	..	..	..
Portugal	3,970	383	7.0	4.3	2.7	..	..	..
Greece	3,609	358	5.5	4.2	1.3	..	..	..
Ireland	3,068	876	7.1	5.8	1.4	..	..	..
New Zealand	3,150	925	7.2	5.9	1.3	..	..	..
Spain	32,375	831	6.6	5.2	1.4	..	..	..
United Kingdom	59,623	1,039	6.1	5.2	0.9	..	..	..
Australia	22,736	1,331	7.7	5.4	2.3	..	..	..
Italy	82,214	1,426	7.5	5.8	1.7	..	..	..
Netherlands	22,423	1,500	7.9	5.7	2.2	..	..	..
Belgium	14,428	1,449	7.5	6.2	1.3	..	..	..
Austria	13,193	1,711	8.3	5.5	2.8	..	..	..
France	105,467	1,869	8.9	6.6	2.3	..	..	..
Canada	51,594	1,945	9.1	6.8	2.4	..	..	..
United States	690,667	2,763	12.7	5.6	7.0	..	..	..
Germany	120,072	1,511	8.0	5.8	2.2	..	..	..
Denmark	8,160	1,588	6.3	5.3	1.0	..	..	..
Finland	10,200	2,046	7.4	6.2	1.2	..	..	..
Norway	7,782	1,835	7.4	7.0	0.3	..	..	..
Sweden	20,055	2,343	8.8	7.9	0.9	..	..	..
Japan	189,930	1,538	6.5	4.8	1.6	..	..	..
Switzerland	16,916	2,520	7.5	5.1	2.4	..	..	..
FSE and EME	1,532,340 t	1,340 w	8.7 w	5.4 w	3.4 w	..	..	..
Demographically developing group	170,115 t	41 w	4.7 w	2.3 w	2.5 w	3,252 t	0.8 w	1.9 w
World	1,702,455 t	323 w	8.0 w	4.9 w	3.2 w	..	..	..

Note: Regional totals and averages include relevant information for less populous countries, as listed in Table A.10.

a. Aid flows are official development assistance and include only a small portion of private flows, that is NGO assistance.

b. Refers to former Czechoslovakia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

c. Refers to former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

Table A.10 Economies and populations by demographic region, mid-1990*(population in thousands)*

Sub-Saharan Africa (49 economies)				510,271	Latin America and the Caribbean (continued)			
Nigeria	96,203	Burkina Faso		9,016	Less than 3 million population			
Ethiopia	51,180	Malawi		8,507	Costa Rica	2,807	St. Vincent	107
Zaire	37,320	Mali		8,460	Jamaica	2,420	French Guiana	92
South Africa	35,919	Zambia		8,111	Panama	2,418	Grenada	91
Sudan	25,188	Somalia		7,805	Trinidad and Tobago	1,236	Antigua and Barbuda	79
Tanzania	24,517	Niger		7,666	Guyana	798	Dominica	72
Kenya	24,160	Senegal		7,404	Suriname	447	Aruba	66
Uganda	16,330	Rwanda		7,118	Guadeloupe	387	St. Kitts and Nevis	40
Mozambique	15,707	Guinea		5,717	Martinique	360	Cayman Islands	24
Ghana	14,870	Chad		5,680	Barbados	257	British Virgin Islands	13
Côte d'Ivoire	11,902	Burundi		5,427	Bahamas, The	255	Montserrat	12
Cameroon	11,739	Benin		4,740	Netherlands Antilles	189	Turks and Caicos Islands	9
Madagascar	11,673	Sierra Leone		4,136	Belize	188	Anguilla	8
Angola	10,012	Togo		3,638	St. Lucia	150	Falkland/Malvinas Islands	2
Zimbabwe	9,805	Central Africa Republic		3,035	Virgin Islands (U. S.)	110		
Less than 3 million population					Middle Eastern crescent (34 economies)			
Liberia	2,561	Comoros		475	Pakistan	112,351	Yemen, Rep.	11,282
Congo	2,276	Djibouti		427	Turkey	56,098	Tunisia	8,060
Mauritania	1,969	Equatorial Guinea		417	Iran	55,779	Azerbaijan	7,149
Namibia	1,780	Cape Verde		371	Egypt	52,061	Georgia	5,462
Lesotho	1,768	São Tomé and Príncipe		117	Morocco	25,091	Tajikistan	5,302
Botswana	1,254	Mayotte		73	Algeria	25,056	Israel	4,659
Gabon	1,136	St. Helena		6	Uzbekistan	20,532	Libya	4,546
Guinea-Bissau	980	Ascension		1	Afghanistan	20,445	Kyrgyzstan	4,395
Gambia, The	875	Tristan da Cunha		0.3	Iraq	18,914	Turkmenistan	3,669
Swaziland	797				Kazakhstan	16,746	Armenia	3,325
India				849,515	Saudi Arabia	14,870	Jordan	3,098
China				1,133,698	Syrian Arab Rep.	12,360		
Other Asia and islands (49 economies)				682,533	Less than 3 million population			
Indonesia	178,232	Nepal		18,916	Lebanon	2,681	Gaza Strip	588
Bangladesh	106,656	Malaysia		17,857	Kuwait	2,143	Bahrain	503
Viet Nam	66,312	Sri Lanka		17,002	United Arab Emirates	1,592	Qatar	439
Philippines	61,480	Cambodia		8,469	Oman	1,554	Malta	354
Thailand	55,853	Hong Kong		5,806	West Bank	1,088	Western Sahara	179
Korea, Rep.	42,797	Lao PDR		4,186	Cyprus	702		
Myanmar	41,609	Papua New Guinea		3,915	Demographically developing group (180 economies)			
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	21,576	Singapore		3,003	Formerly socialist economies of Europe (14 economies)			
Taiwan, China	20,313				Russian Federation	148,255	Hungary	10,553
Less than 3 million population					Ukraine	51,860	Belarus	10,278
Mongolia	2,124	Kiribati		70	Poland	38,180	Bulgaria	8,823
Bhutan	1,433	Seychelles		68	Romania	23,199	Moldova	4,367
Mauritius	1,074	Marshall Islands		41	Yugoslavia ^a	23,808	Lithuania	3,731
Fiji	744	American Samoa		39	Czechoslovakia ^b	15,662	Albania	3,250
Reunion	593	Northern Mariana Islands		23	Less than 3 million population			
Macao	459	Cook Islands		19	Latvia	2,686	Estonia	1,583
Solomon Islands	316	Trust Territory of the Pacific		18	Established market economies (35 economies)			
Brunei	256	Wallis and Futuna Islands		14	United States	249,975	Greece	10,067
Maldives	214	Nauru		9	Japan	123,519	Belgium	9,956
French Polynesia	197	Tuvalu		9	Germany	79,484	Sweden	8,559
New Caledonia	165	Niue		3	Italy	57,663	Austria	7,712
Western Samoa	165	Midway Island		2	United Kingdom	57,395	Switzerland	6,712
Vanuatu	151	Tokelau Island		2	France	56,440	Denmark	5,140
Guam	137	Wake Island		2	Spain	38,959	Finland	4,986
Fed. States of Micronesia	103	Johnston Island		1	Canada	26,522	Norway	4,242
Tonga	99	Pitcairn Island		0.1	Australia	17,085	Ireland	3,503
Latin America and the Caribbean (46 economies)				444,297	Netherlands	14,943	New Zealand	3,405
Brazil	150,368	Bolivia		7,171	Portugal	10,354		
Mexico	86,154	Dominican Rep.		7,074	Less than 3 million population			
Colombia	32,345	Haiti		6,472	Luxembourg	378	Andorra	47
Argentina	32,293	El Salvador		5,213	Iceland	255	Gibraltar	30
Peru	21,663	Honduras		5,105	Channel Islands	144	Liechtenstein	28
Venezuela	19,738	Paraguay		4,314	Isle of Man	66	Monaco	28
Chile	13,173	Nicaragua		3,853	Bermuda	59	San Marino	23
Cuba	10,617	Puerto Rico		3,530	Greenland	56	St. Pierre and Miquelon	6
Ecuador	10,284	Uruguay		3,094	Faeroe Islands	48	Holy See	1
Guatemala	9,197	(Continued in next column)			FSE and EME (49 economies)			
					World (229 economies)			
					1,144,025			
					5,267,414			

a. Refers to former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

b. Refers to former Czechoslovakia because disaggregated data are not yet available.



Appendix B. The global burden of disease, 1990

The World Bank and the World Health Organization have undertaken a joint exercise for this Report that quantifies the impact in loss of healthy life from about 100 diseases and injuries in 1990 (Murray and Lopez, background paper). The global burden of disease (GBD) combines the loss of life from premature death in 1990 with the loss of healthy life from disability. The GBD is measured in units of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) except in Table B.8, which presents only deaths. Disease and injury categories are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (1977). The criterion for selecting the diseases and injuries studied was the expected magnitude of the burden within a specific age group. The selected diseases and injuries account for more than 90 percent of premature deaths and probably for a similar proportion of the burden attributable to disability. The tables presented in this appendix include subtotals for different disease groups; the numbers presented in the subtotals include DALYs lost as a result of the specified diseases and, in some cases, several residual conditions.

Calculation of the disease burden is based on several assumptions, some of which involve decisions about ethical values or social preferences. The key choices are the potential years of life lost as a result of a death at a given age; the relative value of a year of healthy life lived at different ages; the discount rate, or extent of time preference for human life and health; and the disability weights used to convert life lived with a disability to a common measure with premature death. The choices are described below. A full presentation of the methodology will appear in Murray and Lopez (forthcoming).

Duration of life lost due to a death at each age. The number of years of life lost as a result of a death at each age is obtained from a standard schedule of expectations of life at that age. A Coale and Demeny (1983) "West" family model life table (level 26 with an expectation of life of 82.5 years) has been used as the standard for females. A comparable model with an expectation of life of 80 years has been used as the standard for males. For example, a female death at

age 40 is assumed to represent a stream of lost life that is equal to the female expectation of life at age 40, or 43 years. Longer streams of life lost as a result of a female death as compared with a male death at any given age seem to be justified by data for high-income groups in low-mortality populations. These data show that women's expectations of life at birth are still two to three years higher than males'.

Value of a healthy year of life lived at each age. Most societies attach more importance to a year of life lived by a young or middle-aged adult than to a year of life lived by a child or an elderly person. The relative value of a year of life at each age has been modeled for this exercise as an exponential function of the form $ka \exp(-Ba)$, where a is age and B is equal to 0.04. This function rises quickly from zero at birth to a peak at age 25 and then declines asymptotically toward zero. The constant k is chosen so that the total number of DALYs is the same as though uniform age weights had been used (see Box figure 1.3). It is important to note that while the first year of life receives a very low weight, the life of a newborn is valued according to the weights of all the years he or she is expected to live, that is, according to the sum of the function over future years. In the absence of discounting, therefore, the greatest loss of DALYs from premature death occurs from infant deaths. The introduction of discounting means that the greatest loss from premature death occurs in early adulthood, but that loss is only slightly greater than the loss from an infant death. Largely because loss of life is valued according to the future stream of age-specific age weights and not just the weight for one year, the results of the analysis are not very sensitive to the introduction of nonuniform age weights.

Time preference. Since the stream of damage to health from current illness and injury can extend years or even decades into the future, it must be decided how to value the future relative to the present. This is a controversial and unresolved issue because there are two different arguments concerning how to regard the future. First, societies typically prefer to have a given amount of consumption today rather

than tomorrow. This "pure social rate of time preference" is usually assumed to be quite low, of the order of 0–3 percent per year, meaning that the future is valued exactly or almost as much as the present. Second, there is a reason for discounting the future much more, if resources are not consumed today but are invested so as to generate higher consumption tomorrow. The expected rate of growth of consumption times the elasticity of utility with respect to consumption yields a term typically assumed to be about 8–10 percent, comparable to the rate of return on investments involving risk and taxation. In evaluating the global burden of disease, it is assumed that this argument does not apply to human lives, which are incommensurable with consumption; adding to healthy years does not necessarily raise consumption per person. This Report therefore uses a discount rate of 3 percent per year, which could be entirely attributed to pure time preference.

Higher discount rates would reduce the total burden of disease because future health damage from health losses in 1990 would count for less. More important, higher discount rates would also alter the relative importance of different diseases. Because the stream of life lost as a result of mortality is, on average, longer than that caused by disability, higher discount rates raise the importance of disability compared with that of premature mortality. For the same reason, higher discount rates reduce the importance of premature deaths at young ages in relation to those at older ages.

Disability weights. Disabilities were assigned severity weights ranging from zero, representing perfect health, to one, representing death. These disability weights were determined at a meeting of experts in international health who had not participated in the study. In order to reduce the number of weights to be assigned and to emphasize large differences in the severity of disability, each disability condition was assigned to one of six classes of severity. The disabilities in a particular class differ in kind (for example, blindness versus paralysis) but were considered to be of equal severity. Each participant then voted on the weight to be assigned to the entire class, not to individual disabilities, and the class was weighted according to the average vote. It is important to note that many disabling conditions lead to two or more distinct disabilities, which may be classified in more than one class of severity.

The burden of disease could be computed using a prevalence perspective (the extent of burden during a given year, no matter when a disease condition began) or an incidence perspective (the future burden of that year's new cases or incident diseases). An incidence perspective was chosen: the burden of disease is the future stream of disability caused by incident cases in 1990. This is the more logical way of dealing

with mortality, and it is easy to apply to nonfatal disabilities. Disability-adjusted life years attributable to premature mortality are calculated on the basis of 1990 deaths by cause, as presented in Table B.8.

Estimates of mortality by cause were based on three types of source: vital registration data, model-based estimates, and epidemiological estimates for particular diseases. Vital registration data for all countries with good registration systems that attribute a cause of death were used with only minor modifications; such countries include most of the established market economies, the formerly socialist economies of Europe, and a large proportion of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. For China high-quality sample registration data from the Disease Surveillance Points System were used with some modifications. Vital registration data were also used for some countries in the Middle Eastern crescent and Other Asia and islands regions.

A variety of models relating cause-specific mortality to total mortality by age have been developed on the basis of the patterns of causes of death recorded in nations with good registration systems. For the large groups of causes—communicable plus maternal and perinatal, noncommunicable, and injuries—these models have been used to allocate deaths to cause groups. Whenever possible, these estimates have been validated by examining the results of small-scale longitudinal population surveillance systems. Estimates for more detailed causes were built up from assessments by disease experts of incidence, remission, and case-fatality rates. These epidemiological estimates by cause have been constructed so as to add up to total mortality.

A different approach was used to estimate the DALYs lost through life lived with a disability. A group of experts estimated the incidence, age of onset, and duration of disability for each specific disease on the basis of community-based epidemiological data, routine health facilities information, and, where necessary, expert judgment. Separate estimates were made for the five age groups, two sexes, and eight regions in the study. When prevalence was used to estimate incidence, the GBD incidence prevalence model was used to check for consistency between the estimated incidence, remission rate, case-fatality rate, and general background mortality rate. The same model was also used to check estimated duration for each disability. A completed first-round set of estimates was reviewed at a conference hosted by the World Health Organization, and comments were taken into account. A second round of estimates was undertaken and was subjected to the same review. The third round of estimates is presented here. A fourth and final round of revisions will appear in Murray and Lopez (forthcoming).

Table B.1 Burden of disease by age and sex, 1990

Demographic region and age group	Millions of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) lost			Percentage of DALYs lost	DALYs per 1,000 population			
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male/female ratio
Sub-Saharan Africa	152.8	139.9	292.7	100.0	606	542	574	1.12
0-5	83.8	73.3	157.1	53.7	1,765	1,559	1,662	1.13
5-14	19.7	17.5	37.2	12.7	280	251	266	1.12
15-44	36.2	35.6	71.9	24.6	349	335	342	1.04
45-59	7.9	7.1	15.1	5.1	391	323	355	1.21
60+	5.2	6.2	11.4	3.9	494	491	492	1.01
India	145.3	147.1	292.4	100.0	331	359	344	0.92
0-5	67.3	70.0	137.2	46.9	1,125	1,234	1,178	0.91
5-14	15.8	16.5	32.3	11.1	155	173	164	0.90
15-44	30.8	35.0	65.8	22.5	154	191	172	0.81
45-59	16.5	12.3	28.9	9.9	348	268	308	1.30
60+	14.9	13.3	28.2	9.6	500	460	480	1.09
China	103.5	97.8	201.3	100.0	177	178	178	0.99
0-5	23.7	26.2	49.9	24.8	394	452	422	0.87
5-14	8.8	7.4	16.3	8.1	91	82	87	1.11
15-44	31.0	31.4	62.4	31.0	101	111	106	0.91
45-59	17.3	12.2	29.6	14.7	239	190	216	1.26
60+	22.6	20.5	43.1	21.4	462	397	429	1.16
Other Asia and islands	95.1	81.6	176.7	100.0	277	240	259	1.15
0-5	36.8	30.4	67.1	38.0	840	724	783	1.16
5-14	15.0	11.7	26.7	15.1	179	146	163	1.22
15-44	24.3	22.4	46.8	26.5	151	140	146	1.08
45-59	10.1	8.1	18.2	10.3	296	230	263	1.29
60+	8.9	9.0	17.9	10.1	441	397	418	1.11
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.2	45.7	102.9	100.0	258	205	232	1.26
0-5	18.1	14.4	32.5	31.5	629	520	575	1.21
5-14	6.5	5.5	12.0	11.6	125	108	116	1.16
15-44	20.8	15.6	36.4	35.4	199	150	175	1.33
45-59	6.4	4.9	11.3	10.9	287	209	247	1.37
60+	5.5	5.3	10.8	10.5	383	316	347	1.21
Middle Eastern crescent	73.9	70.3	144.2	100.0	288	285	287	1.01
0-5	38.1	36.2	74.3	51.5	925	912	919	1.01
5-14	9.3	8.2	17.5	12.1	142	133	137	1.07
15-44	14.4	15.4	29.8	20.6	127	143	135	0.88
45-59	6.3	4.7	11.1	7.7	284	211	248	1.35
60+	5.8	5.8	11.6	8.0	427	372	398	1.15
Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)	33.2	25.0	58.2	100.0	201	138	168	1.45
0-5	3.0	2.4	5.4	9.2	216	181	199	1.19
5-14	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.4	37	37	37	1.00
15-44	11.3	6.3	17.6	30.2	148	84	116	1.77
45-59	9.1	5.0	14.1	24.3	337	168	248	2.00
60+	8.8	10.3	19.1	32.9	420	284	334	1.48
Established market economies (EME)	52.0	41.6	93.6	100.0	133	102	117	1.30
0-5	3.5	2.9	6.4	6.8	132	115	124	1.15
5-14	1.3	0.9	2.2	2.4	24	19	21	1.30
15-44	16.1	11.4	27.4	29.3	87	64	76	1.37
45-59	11.6	7.2	18.7	20.0	175	106	140	1.65
60+	19.6	19.2	38.8	41.5	324	227	267	1.43
FSE and EME	85.2	66.6	151.8	100.0	153	113	133	1.35
0-5	6.5	5.3	11.7	7.7	161	138	150	1.17
5-14	2.3	1.9	4.2	2.8	29	25	27	1.15
15-44	27.3	17.7	45.0	29.7	105	70	87	1.51
45-59	20.6	12.2	32.8	21.6	222	125	172	1.77
60+	28.4	29.5	58.0	38.2	349	244	286	1.43
Demographically developing group	628.0	582.3	1,210.3	100.0	299	288	294	1.04
0-5	267.7	250.5	518.1	42.8	952	924	938	1.03
5-14	75.1	66.9	142.0	11.7	160	149	155	1.07
15-44	157.6	155.5	313.1	25.9	159	165	162	0.97
45-59	64.6	49.4	114.0	9.4	295	231	264	1.27
60+	62.9	60.2	123.0	10.2	458	406	431	1.13
World	713.1	648.9	1,362.1	100.0	269	248	259	1.08
0-5	274.1	255.7	529.9	38.9	853	822	840	1.03
5-14	77.4	68.8	146.2	10.7	140	131	136	1.07
15-44	185.0	173.1	358.1	26.3	148	144	146	1.02
45-59	85.3	61.6	146.9	10.8	273	198	236	1.38
60+	91.3	89.7	181.0	13.3	417	333	371	1.25

Note: In this appendix the demographically developing group includes the Sub-Saharan Africa, India, China, Other Asia and islands, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Middle Eastern crescent regions.

Table B.2 Burden of disease in females by cause, 1990*(hundreds of thousands of DALYs lost)*

<i>Disease or injury</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Other Asia and islands</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Middle Eastern crescent</i>	<i>Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)</i>	<i>Established market economies (EME)</i>	<i>FSE and EME</i>	<i>Demographically developing group</i>	<i>World</i>
Communicable, maternal, and perinatal	1,038.7	772.9	281.4	419.8	207.6	387.8	25.7	48.8	74.5	3,108.2	3,182.7
Infectious and parasitic	716.7	409.9	133.0	228.8	120.6	189.6	8.5	22.8	31.4	1,769.6	1,830.0
Tuberculosis	62.1	45.2	24.4	37.7	10.6	18.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	198.8	199.8
STDs excluding HIV	45.8	32.0	33.3	12.6	21.6	6.3	5.0	15.4	20.5	151.7	172.2
Syphilis	23.9	3.4	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	29.1
Chlamydia	1.5	2.7	3.1	2.3	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	11.7	12.8
Gonorrhea	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	2.3
Pelvic inflammatory disease	18.7	25.8	30.0	10.1	18.3	5.7	4.8	14.5	19.3	108.7	128.0
Human immunodeficiency virus	89.9	13.6	0.0	4.9	10.2	0.6	0.2	3.4	3.6	119.1	122.8
Diarrheal diseases	146.2	143.9	21.7	68.8	27.6	78.9	1.1	1.2	2.2	487.2	489.4
Acute watery	78.8	78.9	14.1	37.6	15.9	41.7	1.0	1.0	1.9	267.1	269.0
Persistent	44.6	42.6	3.6	20.5	7.1	24.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	142.9	143.0
Dysentery	22.8	22.4	4.0	10.8	4.6	12.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	77.2	77.4
Childhood cluster	132.8	98.7	8.1	36.5	7.5	43.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	327.1	327.7
Pertussis	22.0	15.2	2.7	5.6	3.4	7.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	56.8	57.3
Polio	6.0	7.5	0.9	1.7	1.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.9	19.9
Diphtheria	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
Measles	77.5	48.5	1.5	19.3	1.9	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	168.5	168.5
Tetanus	27.2	27.0	3.0	9.8	1.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.7	80.7
Meningitis	6.4	8.2	2.8	4.1	3.3	5.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	30.1	31.1
Hepatitis	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	8.4	8.9
Malaria	154.1	4.7	0.0	12.5	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	175.0	175.0
Tropical cluster	25.8	7.5	2.3	1.0	13.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	51.0
Trypanosomiasis	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	8.8
Chagas' disease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	12.6
Schistosomiasis	11.8	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	15.4
Leishmaniasis	2.0	5.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.6
Lymphatic filariasis	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9
Onchocerciasis	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7
Leprosy	1.1	2.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1
Trachoma	6.9	2.0	3.6	7.0	0.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	23.7
Intestinal helminths	4.3	10.0	30.6	28.5	11.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.9	87.9
Ascaris	2.2	5.7	18.7	15.7	6.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.4	51.4
Trichuris	1.5	2.4	10.9	11.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	30.9
Hookworm	0.5	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.6
Respiratory infections	153.9	161.9	69.0	93.0	29.9	84.9	6.6	11.7	18.3	592.5	610.8
Lower respiratory infections	148.5	154.0	61.0	87.3	26.5	80.9	4.8	8.0	12.8	558.3	571.1
Upper respiratory infections	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.3	0.4	1.0	2.3	3.3	11.1	14.4
Otitis media	3.7	5.1	5.3	3.3	2.2	3.5	0.8	1.4	2.2	23.1	25.3
Maternal	79.9	78.2	25.0	43.6	18.0	42.1	4.8	5.5	10.4	286.8	297.2
Hemorrhage	14.3	13.7	6.4	7.5	2.5	4.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	49.1	50.4
Sepsis	27.5	27.5	6.3	15.8	4.1	17.5	1.5	2.0	3.5	98.7	102.2
Eclampsia	4.2	3.9	0.7	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	13.7	13.8
Hypertension	2.0	1.9	0.3	2.5	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.3	9.4
Obstructed labor	19.0	19.4	7.9	10.2	5.7	13.3	2.0	2.3	4.3	75.4	79.8
Abortion	7.9	9.5	0.9	2.6	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	25.1	25.6
Perinatal	88.2	122.9	54.4	54.5	39.1	71.2	5.7	8.8	14.5	430.3	444.7
Noncommunicable	280.5	578.9	558.1	349.8	212.0	255.2	203.5	334.8	538.3	2,234.5	2,772.8
Malignant neoplasms	22.3	53.6	72.0	36.7	27.8	22.3	36.0	79.5	115.5	234.7	350.1
Mouth and oropharynx	1.0	6.3	1.8	2.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.3	13.2	14.5
Esophagus	0.7	3.5	5.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	11.2	12.2
Stomach	1.6	2.4	11.1	2.1	1.4	1.5	3.9	4.3	8.2	20.0	28.2
Colon and rectum	0.8	1.9	4.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	3.5	9.4	12.9	11.5	24.4
Liver	2.1	0.6	9.0	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	14.3	15.4
Pancreas	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.6	3.0	2.8	5.8
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	0.5	0.9	6.0	2.0	0.7	1.0	2.2	8.3	10.5	11.1	21.6
Melanoma	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	2.8
Breast	2.5	6.1	4.0	4.0	4.7	3.1	5.2	15.7	20.8	24.3	45.1
Cervix	4.6	9.6	3.1	4.7	4.3	1.9	2.0	2.3	4.4	28.1	32.5
Uterus	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	2.3	2.8	3.4	6.2
Ovary	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.4	4.0	5.4	7.6	13.0

<i>Disease or injury</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Other Asia and islands</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Middle Eastern crescent</i>	<i>Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)</i>	<i>Established market economies (EME)</i>	<i>FSE and EME</i>	<i>Demographically developing group</i>	<i>World</i>
Noncommunicable diseases, malignant neoplasms (continued)											
Prostate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bladder	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.0	3.7
Lymphoma	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	3.5	4.6	6.8	11.4
Leukemia	0.6	2.3	7.1	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.6	3.9	14.0	18.0
Diabetes mellitus	2.1	10.3	4.1	6.9	5.8	6.3	2.3	7.1	9.5	35.5	45.0
Nutritional and endocrine	39.9	90.6	38.6	41.6	23.9	27.4	5.1	8.6	13.7	262.1	275.8
Protein-energy malnutrition	10.4	29.2	10.1	4.4	4.6	5.1	1.1	1.2	2.4	63.9	66.3
Iodine deficiency	8.5	6.9	4.9	6.4	2.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	35.9
Vitamin A deficiency	10.7	20.2	4.9	12.2	6.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.7	57.7
Anemia	6.0	25.0	16.6	13.9	5.9	8.9	3.0	3.9	6.9	76.2	83.0
Neuropsychiatric	41.3	83.6	78.5	57.4	35.7	38.9	29.3	62.0	91.3	335.3	426.6
Depressive disorders	11.2	20.2	31.9	17.7	11.8	11.9	7.9	14.3	22.1	104.8	127.0
Bipolar affective disorders	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	5.2	6.2
Psychoses	2.7	11.4	7.8	4.2	2.7	2.8	1.2	2.9	4.1	31.6	35.7
Epilepsy	5.5	9.5	6.9	7.0	3.5	5.1	2.6	2.8	5.4	37.4	42.9
Alcohol dependence	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.4	2.0	0.5	2.4	3.7	6.1	10.9	17.0
Alzheimer's and other dementias	4.3	9.7	13.6	7.3	4.7	4.9	8.7	23.2	31.9	44.5	76.4
Parkinson's disease	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.9	2.7	3.4	6.2
Multiple sclerosis	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.7	5.9	7.6
Drug dependence	0.9	1.7	0.7	2.3	2.1	0.9	0.6	3.9	4.5	8.7	13.3
Posttraumatic stress disorder	3.2	5.1	7.0	4.4	2.8	3.1	2.7	4.5	7.2	25.5	32.7
Sense organ	7.9	11.4	9.0	7.5	3.3	3.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	42.2	43.1
Glaucoma	1.7	1.7	3.4	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	10.2	10.7
Cataract	5.8	8.8	3.6	4.2	2.6	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	27.7	28.0
Cardiovascular	66.3	138.0	133.4	86.5	45.9	62.8	82.2	98.1	180.3	532.9	713.2
Rheumatic	6.1	12.7	12.2	3.9	1.8	3.1	1.8	0.9	2.7	39.8	42.6
Ischemic heart disease	5.4	31.9	17.6	26.7	11.3	10.6	34.3	37.2	71.5	103.4	175.0
Cerebrovascular	25.3	35.0	58.1	21.8	14.0	18.5	29.7	26.6	56.3	172.6	229.0
Peri-, endo-, and myocarditis											
and cardiomyopathy	16.0	31.7	4.4	9.4	7.2	8.9	1.3	2.5	3.8	77.5	81.3
Respiratory	21.2	39.5	85.4	18.4	15.0	16.8	7.6	14.9	22.6	196.3	218.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	3.0	7.3	50.9	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	5.7	8.7	70.7	79.4
Asthma	10.0	8.7	17.1	7.0	5.6	4.9	2.7	5.8	8.4	53.2	61.7
Digestive	25.4	55.3	37.8	24.6	12.8	21.9	8.5	14.7	23.2	177.8	201.0
Peptic ulcer disease	1.5	3.6	3.9	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.6	12.8	15.4
Cirrhosis	4.8	8.4	10.0	5.3	3.0	2.7	1.4	5.1	6.5	34.3	40.8
Genitourinary	10.1	20.3	12.8	11.4	6.6	8.2	3.8	6.2	10.0	69.5	79.5
Nephritis and nephrosis	5.6	10.6	11.1	6.9	4.5	4.5	1.9	4.3	6.2	43.2	49.4
Benign prostatic hypertrophy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Musculoskeletal	4.6	8.4	40.0	17.0	13.0	7.2	11.3	24.5	35.8	90.2	126.1
Rheumatoid arthritis	1.1	1.1	5.2	1.6	4.6	3.6	4.1	11.3	15.4	17.3	32.7
Osteoarthritis	1.7	3.1	31.1	12.9	6.6	1.9	6.4	11.3	17.7	57.2	74.9
Congenital abnormalities	29.6	45.9	35.4	25.5	14.9	27.1	7.3	11.2	18.6	178.4	197.0
Oral health	5.2	14.1	8.9	11.7	5.9	10.2	9.0	5.7	14.6	56.0	70.6
Dental caries	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.2	1.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	8.5	9.6
Periodontal disease	4.2	10.6	4.9	5.2	2.9	2.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	30.8	31.7
Edentulism	0.2	1.9	2.9	5.2	0.8	5.6	7.8	4.8	12.6	16.7	29.3
Injuries	79.6	119.4	138.5	46.2	37.2	59.9	21.1	32.1	53.1	480.8	533.9
Unintentional	42.6	104.8	84.7	34.7	31.1	37.0	15.3	22.9	38.2	335.1	373.3
Motor vehicle	8.1	9.4	12.3	8.5	17.9	16.4	4.5	9.2	13.7	72.6	86.3
Poisoning	1.4	0.8	6.6	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.8	0.7	2.5	11.4	13.9
Falls	9.5	21.1	19.2	7.3	2.7	4.6	2.8	7.4	10.2	64.4	74.6
Fires	4.2	8.5	5.6	2.9	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.9	3.1	25.7	28.8
Drowning	4.2	8.3	16.6	3.0	1.1	2.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	35.7	37.1
Occupational	0.5	3.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	7.0	7.7
Intentional	36.9	14.6	53.8	11.5	6.1	22.8	5.8	9.2	14.9	145.7	160.6
Self-inflicted	3.0	10.8	40.0	4.4	1.0	2.7	2.6	4.9	7.4	61.9	69.3
Homicide and violence	4.7	2.8	13.8	5.8	3.2	3.6	3.2	4.3	7.5	34.0	41.4
War	29.2	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.9	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	49.8
Total	1,398.8	1,471.1	978.0	815.7	456.9	702.9	250.2	415.7	665.9	5,823.4	6,489.4

Table B.3 Burden of disease in males by cause, 1990
(hundreds of thousands of DALYs lost)

Disease or injury	Sub-Saharan Africa	India	China	Other Asia and islands	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle Eastern crescent	Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)	Established market economies (EME)	FSE and EME	Demographically developing group	World
Communicable, maternal, and perinatal	1,046.8	704.4	228.0	438.0	226.3	347.2	24.5	42.3	66.8	2,990.9	3,057.7
Infectious and parasitic	763.7	404.9	117.6	258.4	137.7	180.2	8.0	18.2	26.3	1,862.5	1,888.8
Tuberculosis	74.6	62.8	34.7	51.6	15.1	21.6	3.1	1.1	4.1	260.5	264.7
STDs excluding HIV	28.9	5.3	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	38.3	38.6
Syphilis	27.2	4.7	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	34.1
Chlamydia	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.5	2.7
Gonorrhea	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human immunodeficiency virus	93.7	27.1	0.0	8.0	34.1	2.6	1.4	12.4	13.7	165.5	179.3
Diarrheal diseases	157.3	136.4	20.7	78.5	31.3	75.1	1.1	1.2	2.3	499.4	501.7
Acute watery	84.1	75.0	14.1	42.6	17.5	39.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	272.8	274.8
Persistent	48.8	40.2	2.7	23.7	8.7	23.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	147.7	147.8
Dysentery	24.4	21.3	4.0	12.2	5.1	12.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	79.0	79.1
Childhood cluster	148.1	95.8	9.3	43.3	8.6	42.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	347.7	348.4
Pertussis	26.1	14.3	2.8	7.1	3.9	7.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	61.7	62.2
Polio	8.3	10.9	1.4	2.4	1.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	28.2
Diphtheria	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
Measles	83.0	44.9	1.5	22.3	1.9	18.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	172.5	172.6
Tetanus	30.6	25.3	3.6	11.3	1.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.2	84.2
Meningitis	11.5	11.9	4.0	9.7	3.8	7.4	0.8	0.6	1.4	48.4	49.8
Hepatitis	1.1	1.4	4.5	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	9.8	10.4
Malaria	161.0	4.8	0.1	12.9	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	182.3	182.3
Tropical cluster	39.0	11.3	3.8	3.1	16.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	75.0
Trypanosomiasis	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0
Chagas' disease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	14.8
Schistosomiasis	23.1	1.7	2.8	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	29.9
Leishmaniasis	1.9	6.8	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.0
Lymphatic filariasis	1.3	2.8	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.6
Onchocerciasis	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7
Leprosy	1.2	2.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1
Trachoma	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	9.3
Intestinal helminths	4.2	10.6	32.6	29.6	12.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.8	91.8
Ascaris	2.2	6.0	19.9	16.3	6.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	53.8
Trichuris	1.5	2.5	11.6	12.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	32.2
Hookworm	0.5	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.8
Respiratory infections	162.5	155.7	60.0	103.4	33.9	80.8	8.2	12.5	20.7	596.3	617.1
Lower respiratory infections	157.1	147.3	52.1	97.4	30.2	76.9	6.5	8.9	15.4	560.9	576.4
Upper respiratory infections	1.6	3.2	2.8	2.5	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.1	2.9	11.9	14.8
Otitis media	3.8	5.1	5.0	3.6	2.4	3.5	0.9	1.5	2.3	23.6	25.9
Maternal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hemorrhage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sepsis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eclampsia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hypertension	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obstructed labor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abortion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Perinatal	120.6	143.8	50.4	76.2	54.8	86.2	8.3	11.6	19.8	532.0	551.8
Noncommunicable	287.9	601.3	609.6	359.7	228.6	264.0	231.6	399.0	630.6	2,351.0	2,981.6
Malignant neoplasms	22.5	65.7	113.1	41.4	25.3	26.5	49.9	99.5	149.4	294.6	444.0
Mouth and oropharynx	1.2	12.8	3.8	3.8	1.3	1.9	2.1	3.3	5.4	24.7	30.0
Esophagus	1.5	5.0	11.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.8	4.1	21.2	25.3
Stomach	1.6	4.7	19.9	3.3	2.4	2.1	6.4	7.0	13.4	34.0	47.4
Colon and rectum	0.6	2.5	5.3	1.9	1.2	1.1	3.4	10.2	13.7	12.7	26.4
Liver	3.9	1.6	27.4	4.8	0.3	0.9	0.4	2.5	2.9	38.8	41.7
Pancreas	0.3	0.8	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	3.3	3.9	4.3	8.2
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	1.3	4.7	13.6	5.5	2.2	4.0	13.2	22.4	35.6	31.3	66.9
Melanoma	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.9
Breast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cervix	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uterus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ovary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Disease or injury	Sub-Saharan Africa	India	China	Other Asia and islands	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle Eastern crescent	Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)	Established market economies (EME)	FSE and EME	Demographically developing group	World
Noncommunicable diseases, malignant neoplasms (continued)											
Prostate	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.1	6.7	7.8	7.7	15.6
Bladder	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.8	3.3	5.1	5.7	10.9
Lymphoma	3.2	3.1	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	4.8	6.4	13.9	20.3
Leukemia	0.7	3.2	8.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	3.5	5.2	18.1	23.3
Diabetes mellitus	1.2	8.4	3.6	4.6	4.3	4.8	1.7	6.2	7.9	26.8	34.7
Nutritional and endocrine	42.5	91.4	27.7	40.5	23.0	25.4	2.9	6.9	9.8	250.6	260.3
Protein-energy malnutrition	11.2	26.3	6.5	4.9	5.2	5.2	0.6	1.2	1.8	59.3	61.1
Iodine deficiency	8.2	7.1	5.0	6.5	2.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	36.3
Vitamin A deficiency	11.1	20.9	4.9	12.9	7.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.9	59.9
Anemia	4.1	19.7	10.2	9.5	3.9	6.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	53.6	57.2
Neuropsychiatric	55.8	93.7	81.7	66.7	46.8	41.7	35.1	78.2	113.3	386.4	499.8
Depressive disorders	5.3	10.7	16.6	8.6	5.7	6.0	3.5	6.8	10.3	52.8	63.1
Bipolar affective disorders	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	5.3	6.1
Psychoses	3.1	10.0	10.3	4.7	3.1	3.3	1.4	3.3	4.8	34.5	39.2
Epilepsy	8.0	13.3	10.2	9.9	4.7	7.3	2.3	4.1	6.4	53.4	59.8
Alcohol dependence	14.9	16.6	16.6	9.4	14.1	3.7	16.4	24.5	40.9	75.3	116.2
Alzheimer's and other dementias	4.1	9.8	12.6	6.8	4.0	4.6	5.1	16.7	21.8	41.9	63.7
Parkinson's disease	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.6	2.1	3.6	5.7
Multiple sclerosis	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.5	5.5	7.0
Drug dependence	2.8	4.8	2.2	6.8	6.3	2.7	1.8	11.8	13.6	25.7	39.3
Posttraumatic stress disorder	1.9	3.3	4.4	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.7	3.9	15.8	19.6
Sense organ	6.0	12.4	7.5	5.8	3.1	3.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	38.6	39.1
Glaucoma	0.0	2.3	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.6	5.7
Cataract	5.5	9.3	4.0	4.2	2.5	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	28.8	29.1
Cardiovascular	55.6	146.7	148.4	85.0	48.9	64.0	89.8	120.9	210.7	548.6	759.3
Rheumatic	2.4	6.0	9.1	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.5	2.1	22.5	24.6
Ischemic heart disease	6.7	49.5	24.8	35.4	16.0	15.5	45.2	56.4	101.7	147.9	249.6
Cerebrovascular	17.4	27.5	68.4	16.1	13.2	15.5	21.8	23.1	44.9	158.2	203.1
Peri-, endo-, and myocarditis and cardiomyopathy	17.1	36.3	5.2	9.6	8.7	9.5	2.3	4.1	6.4	86.2	92.6
Respiratory	22.6	38.5	96.0	21.5	17.3	21.1	13.0	21.2	34.2	217.1	251.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	3.5	9.7	60.8	4.8	4.1	4.2	6.4	10.3	16.7	87.1	103.8
Asthma	7.8	8.5	18.2	7.5	5.4	6.6	2.7	5.6	8.3	54.0	62.3
Digestive	28.8	55.3	49.9	30.3	20.5	23.0	14.3	23.7	37.9	207.8	245.7
Peptic ulcer disease	2.0	6.4	7.3	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.7	4.5	21.4	26.0
Cirrhosis	8.7	18.5	22.0	10.9	8.7	4.5	3.3	11.7	15.1	73.4	88.5
Genitourinary	10.9	18.7	21.8	12.3	7.7	10.4	5.3	8.5	13.8	81.8	95.6
Nephritis and nephrosis	6.2	10.4	14.8	7.3	4.2	4.6	2.4	4.5	6.9	47.6	54.5
Benign prostatic hypertrophy	2.3	3.7	5.5	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.3	2.5	3.9	18.6	22.5
Musculoskeletal	1.9	4.0	13.3	10.9	8.8	2.0	2.9	14.4	17.3	40.9	58.2
Rheumatoid arthritis	0.5	1.0	2.3	1.0	2.5	0.5	1.6	2.4	4.0	7.9	11.9
Osteoarthritis	0.6	1.2	8.5	8.9	5.6	0.7	0.8	11.1	11.9	25.4	37.3
Congenital abnormalities	33.8	48.4	34.8	27.8	16.2	29.7	8.4	12.3	20.7	190.7	211.4
Oral health	5.0	15.1	9.2	11.3	5.6	10.4	7.5	5.0	12.5	56.5	69.0
Dental caries	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	8.7	9.8
Periodontal disease	4.1	11.5	5.3	5.2	2.8	3.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	32.0	32.8
Edentulism	0.2	1.9	2.7	4.8	0.7	5.5	6.4	4.1	10.5	15.8	26.4
Injuries	193.6	147.6	197.6	153.8	117.2	127.9	75.5	78.8	154.3	937.8	1,092.1
Unintentional	107.9	126.3	148.3	109.2	79.4	76.2	53.6	50.8	104.4	647.3	751.7
Motor vehicle	29.0	23.1	33.0	32.6	41.2	31.2	17.2	24.0	41.2	190.1	231.3
Poisoning	3.9	2.1	8.0	3.9	0.5	2.3	6.7	2.0	8.7	20.7	29.5
Falls	20.3	28.9	23.5	21.0	7.2	9.7	5.7	7.9	13.6	110.6	124.2
Fires	5.9	7.1	8.1	5.1	2.7	3.9	2.6	3.2	5.8	32.7	38.6
Drowning	11.3	9.0	27.6	10.5	4.8	7.0	4.8	2.2	7.0	70.2	77.3
Occupational	3.6	5.1	5.0	3.9	2.8	1.9	2.7	1.7	4.4	22.3	26.7
Intentional	85.7	21.4	49.3	44.6	37.8	51.7	21.9	28.0	49.9	290.5	340.4
Self-inflicted	13.9	11.1	29.8	14.9	2.9	7.2	11.6	14.6	26.3	79.7	106.0
Homicide and violence	21.2	8.2	19.5	27.1	30.8	11.5	10.2	13.4	23.7	118.3	142.0
War	50.6	2.0	0.0	2.6	4.1	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.5	92.5
Total	1,528.3	1,453.3	1,035.2	951.4	572.1	739.2	331.6	520.1	851.7	6,279.7	7,131.4

Table B.4 Burden of disease by age and the three main groups of causes, 1990

Demographic region and age group	Communicable diseases and maternal and perinatal causes			Noncommunicable diseases			Injuries		
	DALYs lost (millions)	Percentage	Rate (per 1,000 population)	DALYs lost (millions)	Percentage	Rate (per 1,000 population)	DALYs lost (millions)	Percentage	Rate (per 1,000 population)
Sub-Saharan Africa	208.6	100.0	408.7	56.8	100.0	111.4	27.3	100.0	53.5
0-4	132.5	63.5	1,401.5	18.2	32.1	193.0	6.4	23.4	67.7
5-14	25.5	12.2	181.8	7.2	12.7	51.5	4.6	16.7	32.5
15-44	44.8	21.5	213.2	12.3	21.6	58.4	14.8	54.3	70.6
45-59	3.7	1.8	87.7	10.2	18.0	240.5	1.1	4.2	27.1
60+	2.1	1.0	92.4	8.9	15.7	383.0	0.4	1.4	16.7
India	147.7	100.0	173.9	118.0	100.0	138.9	26.7	100.0	31.4
0-4	97.9	66.3	840.7	33.4	28.3	286.6	5.9	22.2	50.9
5-14	15.4	10.4	78.3	9.8	8.3	49.6	7.1	26.7	36.1
15-44	27.1	18.3	70.5	27.3	23.1	71.1	11.5	43.1	30.0
45-59	4.7	3.2	50.2	22.6	19.2	242.0	1.5	5.7	16.3
60+	2.6	1.8	44.8	25.0	21.1	425.2	0.6	2.3	10.4
China	50.9	100.0	44.9	116.8	100.0	103.0	33.6	100.0	29.7
0-4	25.5	50.0	215.5	16.4	14.0	138.4	8.1	24.0	68.3
5-14	7.9	15.5	42.1	4.7	4.1	25.3	3.6	10.8	19.4
15-44	12.3	24.2	20.9	33.0	28.2	55.8	17.1	50.9	29.0
45-59	2.7	5.4	20.0	24.3	20.8	177.1	2.6	7.6	18.6
60+	2.5	4.9	24.6	38.4	32.9	381.7	2.2	6.7	22.2
Other Asia and islands	85.8	100.0	125.7	70.9	100.0	103.9	20.0	100.0	29.3
0-4	49.7	58.0	580.1	14.4	20.3	167.8	3.0	15.0	35.0
5-14	15.2	17.8	92.7	8.0	11.2	48.5	3.5	17.6	21.5
15-44	16.0	18.7	50.1	19.2	27.1	59.9	11.5	57.6	36.0
45-59	2.7	3.1	38.5	14.2	20.0	204.8	1.3	6.7	19.3
60+	2.1	2.4	48.5	15.2	21.5	355.0	0.6	3.1	14.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	43.4	100.0	97.7	44.1	100.0	99.2	15.4	100.0	34.8
0-4	22.3	51.5	396.1	8.6	19.5	152.7	1.5	9.7	26.7
5-14	6.2	14.4	60.7	3.6	8.1	34.5	2.2	14.1	21.2
15-44	13.0	29.9	62.2	13.2	30.0	63.5	10.2	66.3	49.2
45-59	1.2	2.8	26.7	9.0	20.5	198.2	1.0	6.6	22.2
60+	0.6	1.5	20.8	9.6	21.8	310.0	0.5	3.2	16.1
Middle Eastern crescent	73.5	100.0	146.1	51.9	100.0	103.2	18.8	100.0	37.3
0-4	55.1	75.0	681.5	15.2	29.3	188.3	4.0	21.1	48.9
5-14	7.0	9.5	54.9	6.2	12.0	48.7	4.3	22.8	33.6
15-44	9.1	12.4	41.1	11.5	22.1	51.8	9.2	49.1	41.7
45-59	1.2	1.7	27.2	8.9	17.2	200.1	0.9	4.8	20.4
60+	1.1	1.5	36.7	10.1	19.5	347.2	0.4	2.2	14.0
Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)	5.0	100.0	14.5	43.5	100.0	125.7	9.7	100.0	27.9
0-4	2.5	50.0	93.4	2.3	5.2	84.9	0.6	5.8	20.9
5-14	0.1	2.7	2.6	1.2	2.7	22.1	0.7	7.0	12.5
15-44	1.8	35.0	11.6	9.7	22.4	64.5	6.1	62.8	40.1
45-59	0.3	6.8	6.0	12.2	28.0	213.7	1.6	16.6	28.0
60+	0.3	5.4	4.7	18.1	41.6	315.9	0.8	7.9	13.3
Established market economies (EME)	9.1	100.0	11.4	73.4	100.0	92.0	11.1	100.0	13.9
0-4	2.7	29.3	51.8	3.2	4.3	61.5	0.5	4.9	10.6
5-14	0.2	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.0	13.8	0.6	5.4	5.8
15-44	4.4	48.8	12.2	16.0	21.8	44.1	7.0	62.8	19.2
45-59	0.5	5.8	3.9	16.9	23.0	126.2	1.3	11.8	9.7
60+	1.3	14.0	8.8	35.9	48.9	247.1	1.7	15.1	11.5
FSE and EME	14.1	100.0	12.4	116.9	100.0	102.2	20.7	100.0	18.1
0-4	5.2	36.6	66.1	5.4	4.7	69.5	1.1	5.3	14.1
5-14	0.3	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.2	16.6	1.3	6.1	8.1
15-44	6.2	43.9	12.1	25.8	22.1	50.1	13.0	62.8	25.3
45-59	0.9	6.2	4.6	29.1	24.9	152.3	2.9	14.0	15.2
60+	1.5	10.9	7.6	54.0	46.2	266.6	2.4	11.7	12.0
Demographically developing group	609.9	100.0	147.9	458.5	100.0	111.2	141.9	100.0	34.4
0-4	383.1	62.8	693.7	106.2	23.2	192.3	28.9	20.3	52.3
5-14	77.3	12.7	84.1	39.5	8.6	42.9	25.3	17.8	27.5
15-44	122.3	20.0	63.2	116.4	25.4	60.2	74.5	52.5	38.5
45-59	16.3	2.7	37.6	89.3	19.5	206.4	8.5	6.0	19.6
60+	11.0	1.8	38.7	107.2	23.4	375.4	4.8	3.4	16.7
World	624.0	100.0	118.5	575.4	100.0	109.2	162.6	100.0	30.9
0-4	388.2	62.2	615.7	111.7	19.4	177.1	30.0	18.4	47.5
5-14	77.6	12.4	72.1	42.1	7.3	39.1	26.6	16.3	24.7
15-44	128.5	20.6	52.5	142.2	24.7	58.1	87.5	53.8	35.7
45-59	17.1	2.7	27.5	118.3	20.6	189.8	11.4	7.0	18.3
60+	12.6	2.0	25.8	161.2	28.0	330.3	7.2	4.4	14.8

Table B.5 Burden of disease by consequence, sex, and age, 1990*(millions of DALYs lost)*

Demographic region and age group	As result of premature death			As result of disability		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa	119.5	105.7	225.2	33.3	34.2	67.5
0-4	71.6	61.8	133.4	12.2	11.6	23.7
5-14	13.4	12.7	26.1	6.3	4.8	11.1
15-44	26.1	22.7	48.8	10.1	12.9	23.1
45-59	4.9	4.4	9.3	3.0	2.8	5.8
60+	3.5	4.1	7.6	1.7	2.1	3.8
India	100.8	99.7	200.6	44.5	47.4	91.9
0-4	53.0	55.1	108.1	14.2	14.9	29.1
5-14	9.4	10.8	20.2	6.4	5.7	12.1
15-44	18.9	17.7	36.6	12.0	17.2	29.2
45-59	9.8	7.3	17.2	6.7	5.0	11.7
60+	9.7	8.7	18.4	5.2	4.6	9.8
China	62.2	53.3	115.5	41.3	44.5	85.8
0-4	16.6	18.7	35.3	7.1	7.5	14.6
5-14	3.2	2.3	5.5	5.7	5.1	10.8
15-44	17.4	13.2	30.6	13.7	18.2	31.9
45-59	10.8	7.0	17.8	6.6	5.2	11.8
60+	14.3	12.1	26.4	8.3	8.5	16.7
Other Asia and islands	62.9	50.1	113.0	32.2	31.5	63.7
0-4	29.7	23.9	53.6	7.0	6.5	13.5
5-14	8.4	6.3	14.7	6.6	5.4	12.0
15-44	13.3	10.1	23.4	11.1	12.3	23.4
45-59	5.8	4.3	10.1	4.3	3.8	8.1
60+	5.7	5.5	11.2	3.3	3.5	6.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.8	24.3	58.0	23.5	21.4	44.9
0-4	13.2	10.1	23.3	4.8	4.3	9.1
5-14	2.6	2.0	4.6	3.9	3.5	7.3
15-44	11.4	6.6	18.0	9.4	9.0	18.5
45-59	3.4	2.6	6.0	3.0	2.3	5.3
60+	3.1	3.0	6.1	2.3	2.3	4.7
Middle Eastern crescent	51.5	46.9	98.4	22.4	23.4	45.8
0-4	31.1	29.6	60.7	7.0	6.6	13.6
5-14	5.4	4.9	10.4	3.8	3.3	7.1
15-44	7.7	6.2	13.9	6.8	9.1	15.9
45-59	3.6	2.6	6.2	2.7	2.1	4.9
60+	3.7	3.6	7.3	2.1	2.2	4.3
Formerly socialist economies of Europe (FSE)	21.5	13.0	34.5	11.7	12.1	23.7
0-4	2.1	1.5	3.5	0.9	0.9	1.8
5-14	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1
15-44	6.9	2.1	9.0	4.4	4.2	8.6
45-59	6.1	2.7	8.8	3.0	2.3	5.3
60+	5.9	6.4	12.3	2.9	3.9	6.9
Established market economies (EME)	29.5	19.6	49.2	22.5	22.0	44.4
0-4	2.0	1.5	3.5	1.5	1.4	2.9
5-14	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.4
15-44	8.5	3.5	12.0	7.6	7.9	15.4
45-59	6.7	3.7	10.3	4.9	3.5	8.4
60+	11.9	10.6	22.6	7.7	8.5	16.2
FSE and EME	51.0	32.6	83.6	34.1	34.0	68.2
0-4	4.0	3.0	7.0	2.4	2.3	4.7
5-14	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.6
15-44	15.4	5.6	21.0	11.9	12.1	24.0
45-59	12.7	6.4	19.1	7.9	5.9	13.8
60+	17.8	17.0	34.9	10.6	12.5	23.1
Demographically developing group	430.7	380.0	810.7	197.2	202.4	399.6
0-4	215.3	199.1	414.4	52.4	51.3	103.7
5-14	42.4	39.1	81.5	32.7	27.8	60.5
15-44	94.6	76.6	171.3	63.0	78.8	141.9
45-59	38.3	28.2	66.5	26.3	21.2	47.5
60+	40.1	37.0	77.0	22.8	23.2	46.0
World	481.8	412.6	894.3	231.4	236.4	467.8
0-4	219.3	202.1	421.4	54.8	53.6	108.5
5-14	43.5	39.7	83.2	33.9	29.1	63.0
15-44	110.0	82.2	192.3	74.9	90.9	165.9
45-59	51.1	34.5	85.6	34.2	27.1	61.3
60+	57.9	54.0	111.9	33.4	35.7	69.1

Table B.6 Distribution of the disease burden in children in demographically developing economies, showing the ten main causes, 1990

	Children under 5				Children ages 5–14			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	250		268		67		75	
Total DALYs lost (millions)								
Diseases and injuries	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent
Communicable and perinatal		73.2		74.6		57.1		52.0
Infectious and parasitic		37.5		37.2		48.5		45.2
Tuberculosis		0.5		0.5	5	5.7	7	4.1
STDs and HIV		1.0	10	1.0	10	2.4		1.9
Syphilis		0.5		0.5		0.0		0.0
Human immunodeficiency virus		0.5		0.5		0.3		0.1
Diarrheal diseases	3	16.2	3	15.7	4	7.1	4	6.1
Childhood cluster	4	10.7	4	10.6	2	8.6	2	8.1
Pertussis		1.8		1.9		1.6		1.5
Polio		0.3		0.4		2.0		2.5
Measles		5.6		5.5		4.1		3.4
Tetanus		2.9		2.9		0.8		0.7
Malaria	6	4.7	6	4.7	6	4.9	6	4.3
Intestinal helminths		0.0		0.0	1	12.3	1	11.4
Ascaris		0.0		0.0		7.6		7.1
Trichuris		0.0		0.0		4.6		4.2
Respiratory infections	1	18.5	2	17.6	3	7.9	3	6.9
Perinatal	2	17.2	1	19.9		0.0		0.0
Noncommunicable		21.1		19.9		28.4		27.2
Nutritional and endocrine		6.4		6.1		3.7		2.4
Protein-energy malnutrition	7	2.4	8	2.1		0.3		0.3
Iodine deficiency	9	1.3	9	1.2		0.2		0.2
Vitamin A deficiency	8	2.3	7	2.2		0.0		0.0
Anemias		0.3		0.3	8	3.0		1.9
Neuropsychiatric		1.1		1.0		7.5		9.1
Epilepsy		0.2		0.3	9	2.6	8	3.5
Respiratory		2.0		1.8		3.2		4.0
Asthma		0.2		0.2		2.3		2.6
Congenital	5	6.5	5	6.6		1.2		1.0
Injuries		5.7		5.5		14.5		20.7
Unintentional		4.6		4.6		12.6		18.1
Motor vehicle		0.4		0.4	7	3.7	5	4.4
Falls	10	1.2		1.0		1.9	10	3.1
Drowning		0.6		0.7		1.7	9	3.2
Intentional		1.0		0.8		2.0		2.6

Note: The rankings refer to health intervention priorities; disease groups are ranked only when there is a single intervention or accepted cluster of interventions for controlling the diseases included in the group.

Can be substantially controlled with cost-effective intervention; less than \$100 per DALY saved.

Can be partially controlled with moderately cost-effective interventions; \$250 to \$999 per DALY saved. (There are few or no interventions in the range of \$100 to \$250 per DALY saved.)

Cannot be controlled in a cost-effective manner; \$1,000 or more per DALY saved.

Preventive and therapeutic interventions have not been evaluated for cost-effectiveness.

Table B.7 Distribution of the disease burden in the adult and elderly populations in demographically developing economies, showing the ten main causes, 1990

	Young adults (ages 15–44)				Mature adults (ages 45–59)				Elderly (60+ years old)			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
<i>Total DALYs lost (millions)</i>	155		158		49		65		60		63	
<i>Diseases and injuries</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Communicable and maternal		50.0		28.2		13.2		15.1		8.4		9.5
Infectious and parasitic		29.5		25.8		10.6		13.6		3.8		5.5
Tuberculosis	3	7.0	2	8.4	2	5.6	1	9.3	8	1.9	5	4.0
Sexually transmitted diseases	2	8.9		1.5		0.3		0.2		0.0		0.0
Human immunodeficiency virus	4	6.6	1	9.3		0.3		0.6		0.0		0.0
Respiratory infections	7	2.5	10	2.4		2.0		1.5	5	4.6	6	4.0
Maternal	1	18.0				0.5				0.0		
Noncommunicable		37.6		36.8		81.6		75.8		87.8		86.5
Malignant neoplasms		4.5		4.3		16.7		15.9		10.4		14.5
Stomach		0.3		0.3		1.4		2.2		1.3	8	2.3
Liver		0.3		0.8		1.1	10	2.5		0.7		1.4
Trachea, bronchus, and lung		0.1		0.2		0.9		2.0		0.8	9	2.3
Cervix		0.6			10	2.6				1.0		
Diabetes mellitus		0.4		0.4	8	2.8		1.6	7	2.4		1.5
Nutritional and endocrine		3.6		3.5		2.4		1.4		1.4		0.9
Anemia	8	2.5		1.5		1.3		0.9		0.7		0.5
Neuropsychiatric		11.9		12.1		6.9		8.5		6.7		7.1
Depressive disorders	5	5.8	7	2.9		2.2		0.9		0.5		0.2
Alcohol dependence syndrome		0.4	9	2.7		0.7	5	3.6		0.2		1.6
Alzheimer's disease and other dementias		0.1		0.1		2.2		1.7	4	4.8	4	4.1
Sense organ		0.2		0.2		4.6		3.0		2.1		2.1
Cataracts		0.2		0.1	6	3.1		2.3	10	1.6		1.7
Cardiovascular		6.0		6.5		25.2		23.7		44.3		39.3
Ischemic heart disease		0.6		1.5	3	4.7	2	7.6	2	11.6	2	11.7
Cerebrovascular		1.5		1.4	1	8.7	3	6.7	1	16.5	1	13.8
Peri-, endo-, and myocarditis		1.1		1.6	4	3.2	6	3.4	6	3.6	7	3.6
Respiratory		2.3		2.3		5.4		4.5		10.5		11.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary		0.3		0.3	7	2.8	7	2.7	3	8.1	8	9.6
Digestive		2.7		4.0		5.8		7.2		3.8		4.8
Cirrhosis		0.8		1.9		2.4	4	4.2		1.2	10	2.1
Genitourinary system		1.4		1.1		3.1		4.2		2.5		2.4
Benign prostatic hypertrophy				0.0			8	2.5				0.4
Musculoskeletal		3.2		1.1		3.9		2.1		2.3		1.2
Osteoarthritis	9	2.2		0.7	9	2.7		1.5		1.5		0.6
Oral health		0.6		0.6		4.4		3.4		1.1		0.9
Periodontal disease		0.1		0.1	5	3.1	9	2.5		0.0		0.0
Injuries		12.4		35.0		5.2		9.1		3.8		4.0
Unintentional		6.4		20.7		3.4		6.4		3.0		3.1
Motor vehicle injuries	10	2.1	3	8.2		0.9		1.8		0.3		0.6
Falls		0.4	8	2.8		0.8		1.5	9	1.8		1.2
Intentional		6.0		14.3		1.9		2.7		0.8		0.9
Self-inflicted	6	3.2	6	4.0		1.1		1.3		0.5		0.6
Homicide and violence		1.0	4	6.1		0.3		1.0		0.1		0.2
War		1.8	5	4.2		0.4		0.5		0.1		0.1

Note: The rankings refer to health intervention priorities; disease groups are ranked only when there is a single intervention or accepted cluster of interventions for controlling the diseases included in the group.

Can be substantially controlled with cost-effective intervention; less than \$100 per DALY saved.

Can be partially controlled with moderately cost-effective interventions; \$250 to \$999 per DALY saved. (There are few or no interventions in the range of \$100 to \$250 per DALY saved.)

Cannot be controlled in a cost-effective manner; \$1,000 or more per DALY saved.

Preventive and therapeutic interventions have not been evaluated for cost-effectiveness.

Table B.8 Deaths by cause and demographic group, 1990
(thousands of deaths)

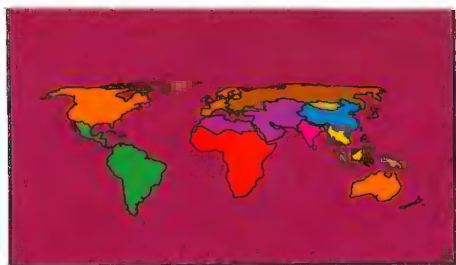
Disease or injury	Demographically developing group					FSE and EME					World
	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total	
	Ages 0-4	Age 5 and older	Ages 0-4	Age 5 and older		Ages 0-4	Age 5 and older	Ages 0-4	Age 5 and older		
Communicable, maternal and perinatal	5,539	2,801	5,038	2,738	16,115	73	243	52	207	575	16,690
Infectious and parasitic	2,814	2,179	2,651	1,658	9,301	9	92	7	46	153	9,454
Tuberculosis	34	1,187	37	720	1,978	0	29	0	9	38	2,016
STDs excluding HIV	41	62	37	53	192	0	0	0	1	1	193
Syphilis	39	62	35	50	186	0	0	0	0	0	186
Chlamydia	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gonorrhea	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Human immunodeficiency virus	29	101	27	92	248	1	35	1	6	43	291
Diarrheal diseases	1,263	191	1,211	201	2,866	2	1	2	2	7	2,873
Acute watery	635	148	609	155	1,547	2	1	2	2	7	1,553
Persistent	439	5	421	6	871	0	0	0	0	0	872
Dysentery	189	38	181	40	448	0	0	0	0	0	448
Childhood cluster	824	129	774	133	1,860	0	0	0	0	1	1,861
Pertussis	146	22	131	22	321	0	0	0	0	0	321
Polio	4	9	3	7	24	0	0	0	0	0	24
Diphtheria	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Measles	442	69	421	74	1,006	0	0	0	0	0	1,006
Tetanus	232	27	219	28	505	0	0	0	0	0	505
Meningitis	71	73	50	39	232	3	3	2	3	10	242
Hepatitis	6	33	6	27	72	0	3	0	2	6	77
Malaria	332	143	301	151	926	0	0	0	0	0	926
Tropical cluster	6	105	6	82	199	0	0	0	0	0	199
Trypanosomiasis	2	27	3	24	55	0	0	0	0	0	55
Chagas' disease	0	11	0	12	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
Schistosomiasis	1	23	0	14	38	0	0	0	0	0	38
Leishmaniasis	4	26	3	20	54	0	0	0	0	0	54
Lymphatic filariasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onchocerciasis	0	17	0	12	30	0	0	0	0	0	30
Leprosy	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Trachoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intestinal helminths	0	15	0	14	29	0	0	0	0	0	29
Acaris	0	7	0	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
Trichuris	0	5	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Hookworm	0	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Respiratory infections	1,371	622	1,339	652	3,984	12	151	9	158	330	4,314
Lower respiratory infections	1,343	620	1,311	650	3,924	12	150	9	157	328	4,251
Upper respiratory infections	3	3	3	2	10	0	1	0	1	2	12
Otitis media	25	0	25	0	51	1	0	0	0	1	52
Maternal	0	0	0	428	428	0	0	0	3	3	431
Hemorrhage	0	0	0	130	130	0	0	0	0	0	130
Sepsis	0	0	0	79	79	0	0	0	0	0	79
Eclampsia	0	0	0	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
Hypertension	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	32
Obstructed labor	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
Abortion	0	0	0	60	60	0	0	0	1	1	61
Perinatal	1,353	0	1,048	0	2,402	52	0	36	0	89	2,491
Noncommunicable	693	9,562	687	8,612	19,553	37	4,626	30	4,808	9,502	29,055
Malignant neoplasms	16	2,150	27	1,504	3,698	2	1,352	2	1,075	2,431	6,129
Mouth and oropharynx	0	211	1	103	315	0	39	0	11	51	366
Esophagus	0	220	0	112	332	0	43	0	14	58	389
Stomach	0	337	0	185	522	0	143	0	101	244	766
Colon and rectum	0	116	0	99	215	0	136	0	144	280	496
Liver	0	299	1	119	420	0	30	0	13	44	463
Pancreas	0	44	0	29	73	0	49	0	47	96	169
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	0	329	0	111	441	0	402	0	124	526	967
Melanoma	0	8	0	9	17	0	17	0	14	31	48
Breast	0	0	0	158	158	0	0	0	175	175	332
Cervix	0	0	0	183	183	0	0	0	32	32	215
Uterus	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	29	29	56
Ovary	0	0	1	50	51	0	0	0	56	56	106

Disease or injury	Demographically developing group					FSE and EME					World
	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total	
	Ages 0-4	Age 5 and older	Ages 0-4	Age 5 and older		Ages 0-4	Age 5 and older	Ages 0-4	Age 5 and older		
Noncommunicable diseases, malignant neoplasms (continued)											
Prostate	0	105	0	0	105	0	108	0	0	108	213
Bladder	0	61	0	18	80	0	51	0	20	71	151
Lymphoma	3	74	3	42	121	0	51	0	45	96	218
Leukemia	6	72	10	55	143	1	41	1	34	77	219
Diabetes mellitus	0	198	0	284	483	0	69	0	108	177	660
Nutritional and endocrine	119	148	127	185	578	1	30	1	41	74	651
Protein-energy malnutrition	66	26	82	33	207	0	2	0	4	6	213
Iodine deficiency	4	7	3	6	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
Vitamin A deficiency	19	0	16	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	35
Anemia	20	31	16	79	147	0	7	0	10	17	163
Neuropsychiatric	36	309	38	218	600	2	111	2	117	232	832
Depressive disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bipolar affective disorders	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	3
Psychoses	0	26	0	17	42	0	7	0	9	16	58
Epilepsy	4	56	4	39	103	0	8	0	5	13	115
Alcohol dependence	0	27	0	4	31	0	18	0	4	22	53
Alzheimer's and other dementias	5	45	7	43	100	1	36	1	58	95	195
Parkinson's disease	0	19	0	12	32	0	16	0	15	30	62
Multiple sclerosis	0	11	0	13	25	0	3	0	5	8	33
Drug dependence	0	10	0	4	14	0	3	0	1	3	18
Posttraumatic stress disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sense organ	3	10	3	9	25	0	0	0	0	1	26
Glaucoma	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cataract	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cardiovascular	64	4,436	59	4,459	9,017	2	2,399	2	2,925	5,328	14,345
Rheumatic	1	146	2	292	440	0	17	0	29	46	486
Ischemic heart disease	2	1,348	1	1,118	2,469	0	1,283	0	1,395	2,678	5,147
Cerebrovascular	8	1,516	6	1,652	3,181	0	565	0	882	1,448	4,629
Peri-, endo-, and myocarditis and cardiomyopathy	32	621	36	540	1,229	0	70	1	64	136	1,364
Respiratory	78	1,172	79	1,008	2,336	1	308	1	199	509	2,845
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	11	938	9	756	1,714	0	228	0	130	358	2,072
Asthma	5	61	5	77	147	0	17	0	18	34	181
Digestive	87	738	106	484	1,416	2	231	1	194	427	1,843
Peptic ulcer disease	1	121	1	71	194	0	26	0	20	46	241
Cirrhosis	4	380	3	176	563	0	97	0	49	146	709
Genitourinary	12	264	8	251	535	0	83	0	85	169	704
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	171	4	146	327	0	49	0	50	100	427
Benign prostatic hypertrophy	0	30	0	0	31	0	10	0	0	10	41
Musculoskeletal	0	41	1	63	106	0	10	0	27	37	143
Rheumatoid arthritis	0	2	0	2	4	0	2	0	8	10	14
Osteoarthritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital abnormalities	271	40	232	52	595	25	8	21	7	61	656
Oral health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injuries	254	2,010	233	923	3,420	13	559	8	227	807	4,227
Unintentional	217	1,297	192	531	2,237	12	375	8	163	558	2,794
Motor vehicle	28	457	22	130	637	2	160	2	55	219	856
Poisoning	13	75	7	38	132	1	41	1	13	56	188
Falls	10	87	12	59	168	1	45	0	51	97	265
Fires	18	29	12	23	83	1	10	1	6	18	100
Drowning	59	172	48	71	349	2	27	1	6	36	384
Occupational	0	88	0	28	115	0	19	0	3	22	137
Intentional	37	712	41	393	1,183	1	184	1	64	249	1,432
Self-inflicted	0	359	0	269	629	0	140	0	49	190	818
Homicide and violence	11	171	15	37	233	1	43	1	15	59	292
War	27	182	27	86	322	0	0	0	0	0	322
Total	6,485	14,372	5,958	12,273	39,088	123	5,428	91	5,242	10,883	49,971

Note: FSE, Formerly socialist economies of Europe; EME, established market economies.



World Development Indicators



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Key

In each table, economies are listed within their groups in ascending order of GNP per capita except those for which no GNP per capita can be calculated. These are italicized, in alphabetical order, at the end of their group. The ranking below refers to the order in the tables. Note that two economies, Zimbabwe and Botswana, with recently revised population data, have not been moved in the list to reflect their new ranking.

The key shows the years of the most recent census and the years of the latest demographic survey or vital registration-based estimates. This information is included to show the currentness of the sources of demographic indicators, which can be a reflection of the overall quality of a country's indicators. Beyond these years, demographic estimates may be generated by projection models, extrapolation routines, or other methods. Other demographic indicators, such as life expectancy, birth and death rates, and under-5 mortality rates,

are usually derived from the same sources. Explanations of how World Bank estimates and projections are derived from the sources, as well as more information on the sources, are given in *World Population Projections, 1992-93 Edition*.

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

The letter *w* means weighted average; *m*, median value; *t*, total.

All growth rates are in real terms.

Data cutoff date is April 30, 1993.

The symbol . . means not available

The figures 0 and 0.0 mean zero or less than half the unit shown.

A blank means not applicable.

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

The symbol † indicates economies classified by the United Nations or otherwise regarded by their authorities as developing.

<i>Economy</i>	<i>Country ranking in tables</i>	<i>Population census</i>	<i>Infant mortality</i>	<i>Total fertility</i>
Algeria	73	1987	1985	1984
Argentina	89	1991	1988	1990
Armenia	75	1989	1991	1991
Australia	113	1991	1990	1990
Austria	117	1981	1991	1991
Azerbaijan	67	1989	1991	1991
Bangladesh	12	1991	1989	1989
Belarus	93	1989	1991	1991
Belgium	116	1991	1991	1991
Benin	24	1979	1981-82	1981-82
Bhutan	5	1969		1984
Bolivia	41	*1992	1989	1989
Botswana	84	1991	1988	1988
Brazil	91	1991	1986	1986
Bulgaria	71	1985	1991	1991
Burkina Faso	17	1985	1976	1961
Burundi	8	1979	1987	1987
Cameroon	46	1987	1991	1991
Canada	119	1991	1990	1991
Central African Rep.	25	1975	1975	1959

<i>Economy</i>	<i>Country ranking in tables</i>	<i>Population census</i>	<i>Infant mortality</i>	<i>Total fertility</i>
Chad	9	1964	1964	1964
Chile	76	1982	1990	1990
China	22	1990	1990	1987
Colombia	57	1985	1990	1990
Congo	55	1984	1974	1974
Costa Rica	72	1984	1990	1990
Côte d'Ivoire	42	1988	1979	1988
Czechoslovakia ^a	81	1991	1991	1991
Denmark	122	1981	1991	1991
Dominican Rep.	48	1990	1991	1991
Ecuador	49	1990	1989	1989
Egypt, Arab Rep.	37	1986	1988	1988
El Salvador	54	1971	1988	1988
Estonia	98	1989	1990	1990
Ethiopia	3	1984	..	1988
Finland	123	1990	1991	1991
France	118	1990	1991	1991
Gabon	97	1981	1960-61	1960-61
Georgia	66	1989	1991	1991
Germany ^b	121	1987	1991	1991
Ghana	26	1984	1988	1988
Greece	103	1991	1991	1991
Guatemala	47	1981	1987	1987
Guinea	29	1983	1954-55	1954-55
Guinea-Bissau	6	1989	1991	1991
Haiti	23	1982	1987	1987
Honduras	34	1988	1987-88	1987-88
†Hong Kong	110	1991	1990	1990
Hungary	87	1990	1991	1991
India	19	1991	1986	1985
Indonesia	36	1990	1991	1991
Iran, Islamic Rep.	77	1986	1986	1975
Ireland	106	1986	1990	1991
†Israel	107	1983	1990	1990
Italy	114	1991	1991	1991
Jamaica	60	1991	1989	1990
Japan	126	1990	1991	1991
Jordan	51	1979	1990-91	1990-91
Kazakhstan	82	1989	1991	1991
Kenya	20	1989	1989	1989
Korea, Rep.	102	1990	1985	1985
Kyrgyzstan	64	1989	1991	1991
Lao PDR	8	1985	1988	1988
Latvia	95	1989	1990	1990
Lesotho	35	1986	1977	1986
Lithuania	86	1989	1991	1991
Madagascar	10	1974-75	1992	1992
Malawi	14	1987	1982	1977
Malaysia	83	1991	1988	1984
Mali	16	1987	1987	1987
Mauritania	32	1988	1975	1987-88
Mauritius	80	1990	1991	1987
Mexico	92	1990	1987	1987
Moldova	78	1989	1991	1991
Morocco	50	1982	1992	1992
Mozambique	1	1980	1980	1980

<i>Economy</i>	<i>Country ranking in tables</i>	<i>Population census</i>	<i>Infant mortality</i>	<i>Total fertility</i>
Namibia	62	1991	..	1992
Nepal	7	1991	1987	1987
Netherlands	115	1991	1991	1991
New Zealand	108	1991	1991	1991
Nicaragua	30	1971	1985	1985
Niger	18	1988	1992	1992
Nigeria	21	*1991	1990	1990
Norway	124	1980	1991	1991
Oman	100	..	1986	1986
Pakistan	27	1981	1990-91	1990-91
Panama	74	1990	1985-87	1990
Papua New Guinea	45	1990	1980	1980
Paraguay	58	1982	1990	1990
Peru	53	1981	1991-92	1991-92
Philippines	44	1990	1986	1988
Poland	70	1988	1991	1991
Portugal	99	1991	1991	1991
Puerto Rico	101	..	..	..
Romania	61	1992	1990	1990
Russian Federation	94	1989	1991	1991
Rwanda	15	1991	1983	1992
†Saudi Arabia	104	*1992	..	..
Senegal	43	1988	1986	1986
Sierra Leone	11	1985	1971	1975
†Singapore	111	1990	1991	1991
South Africa	85	1985	1980	1981
Spain	109	1992	1990	1990
Sri Lanka	31	1981	1988	1989
Sudan	39	1983	1989-90	1989-90
Sweden	125	1990	1991	1991
Switzerland	127	1980	1991	1991
Syrian Arab Rep.	56	1981	1981	1981
Tajikistan	52	1989	1991	1991
Tanzania	2	1988	1991-92	1991-92
Thailand	65	1990	1989	1987
Togo	28	1981	1988	1988
Trinidad and Tobago	96	1990	1989	1989
Tunisia	63	1984	1988	1990
Turkey	69	1990	1988	1988
Turkmenistan	68	1989	1991	1991
Uganda	4	1991	1988-89	1988-89
Ukraine	79	1989	1991	1991
United Kingdom	112	1992	1991	1991
United States	120	1990	1991	1991
Uruguay	90	1985	1990	1990
Uzbekistan	59	1989	1991	1991
Venezuela	88	1990	1989	1989
Yemen Rep.	33	1986/1988	1991-92	1991-92
Yugoslavia ^c	105	1991	1990	1990
Zambia	40	1990	1992	1992
Zimbabwe	38	1982	1988-89	1988-89

* Census data are not yet incorporated in the population estimates.

Note: Economies with sparse data or with populations of more than 30,000 and fewer than 1 million are included only as part of the country groups in the main tables but are shown in greater detail in Table 1a. For data comparability and coverage throughout the tables, see the technical notes.

a. In all tables data refer to the former Czechoslovakia; disaggregated data are not yet available. b. In all tables, data refer to the unified Germany, unless otherwise stated. c. In all tables, data refer to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; disaggregated data are not yet available.



Introduction

This sixteenth edition of the World Development Indicators provides economic, social, and natural resource indicators for selected periods or years for 200 economies and various analytical and geographic groups of economies. Although most of the data collected by the World Bank are on low- and middle-income economies, comparable data for high-income economies, where readily available, are also included in the tables. Additional information may be found in the *World Bank Atlas*, *World Tables*, *World Debt Tables*, and *Social Indicators of Development*. These data are now also available on diskette, in the World Bank's ★STARS★ retrieval system.

Changes in this edition

With the independence of several new economies during the past year, coupled with space limitations in the main tables, a new criterion—data availability—has been introduced. To be included in the main tables, an economy must have reasonable coverage of key socio-economic indicators. Basic indicators for economies excluded for lack of data are presented, along with countries with fewer than 1 million population, in Table 1a, following Table 33.

To preserve a 20-year interval between the two years shown for most indicators, the earliest year presented has been changed from 1965 to 1970 or 1975. Readers wanting data for earlier periods can refer to previous editions or to the publications noted above, which present data in time series.

The following changes have also been made. (They are described more fully in the technical notes.)

Estimates of fish products as a percentage of daily protein supply have been added to Table 4, *Agriculture and food*, because fish is an important source of protein for some countries and is not included in the food production per capita estimates in the table.

Table 21, *Total external debt*, includes two new indicators: total arrears on long-term debt outstanding and disbursed, and ratio of present value to nominal value of debt. Total arrears denotes principal and interest due but not paid, and the present value to nominal value of debt is a measure of the degree of

concessionality of a country's external obligations.

Table 24, *Total external debt ratios*, includes two new indicators: concessional debt as a percentage of total external debt, and multilateral debt as a percentage of total external debt. These two sources of external financing are shown separately to reflect their importance for many developing economies.

In Table 28, *Health and nutrition*, the prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5 is used; it is considered a better measure of nutritional status than the previously used indicator, daily calorie supply.

Table 30, on income estimates, has been refined to make use of the purchasing power of currencies (PPCs). It contains country-specific observations as well as data derived from a regression equation.

Classification of economies

The main criterion used to classify economies and broadly distinguish different stages of economic development is GNP per capita. This year the per capita income groups are low-income, \$635 or less in 1991 (40 economies); middle-income, \$636 to \$7,909 (65 economies); and high-income, \$7,910 or more (22 economies). Economies with populations of fewer than 1 million and those with sparse data are not shown separately in the main tables but are included in the aggregates. Basic indicators for these economies may also be found in Table 1a.

Further classification of economies is by geographic location. "Europe and Central Asia" now includes the newly independent economies of the former Soviet Union. Economies formerly grouped in "Other economies" are now included in the appropriate income and geographic groupings. Other classifications include severely indebted middle-income economies and fuel exporters. (See Definitions and data notes, and the tables on classification of economies at the back of this book.)

Methodology

The Bank continually reviews methodology in an effort to improve the international comparability and analytical significance of the indicators. Differences

between data in this year's and last year's edition reflect not only updates but also revisions to historical series and changes in methodology.

All dollar figures are U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The various methods used for converting from national currency figures are described in the technical notes.

Summary measures

The summary measures in the colored bands are totals (indicated by *t*), weighted averages (*w*), or median values (*m*) calculated for groups of economies. Countries for which individual estimates are not shown, because of size, nonreporting, or insufficient history, have been implicitly included by assuming that they follow the trend of reporting countries during such periods. This gives a more consistent aggregate measure by standardizing country coverage for each period shown. Group aggregates include countries for which country-specific data do not appear in the tables. Where missing information accounts for a

third or more of the overall estimate, however, the group measure is reported as not available. The weightings used for computing the summary measures are stated in each technical note.

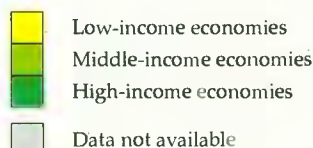
Terminology and data coverage

In these notes the term "country" does not imply political independence but may refer to any territory whose authorities present for it separate social or economic statistics.

The unified Germany does not yet have a fully merged statistical system. Throughout the tables, data for Germany are footnoted to explain coverage; most economic data refer to the former Federal Republic, but demographic and social data generally refer to the unified Germany. The data for China do not include Taiwan, China, but footnotes to Tables 14, 15, 16, and 18 provide estimates of the international transactions for Taiwan, China. In all tables, Czechoslovakia refers to the former Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to the former Socialist Federal Repub-

Groups of economies

For this map, economies are classified by income group, as they are for the tables that follow. Low-income economies are those with a GNP per capita of \$635 or less in 1991; middle-income, \$636-7,910; high-income, \$7,911 or more.



lic of Yugoslavia because disaggregated data are not yet available.

Table content

The indicators in Table 1 give a summary profile of economies. Data in the other tables fall into six broad areas: production, domestic absorption, fiscal and monetary accounts, core international transactions, external finance, and human and natural resources. The table format of this edition follows that of previous years. In each group, economies are listed in ascending order of GNP per capita, except those for which no such figure can be calculated. These are italicized and in alphabetical order at the end of the group deemed appropriate. This order is used in all tables except Table 19, which covers only high-income OPEC and OECD countries. The alphabetical list in the key shows the reference number for each economy; here, too, italics indicate economies with no current estimates of GNP per capita. Economies in the high-income group marked by the symbol † are

those classified by the United Nations or otherwise regarded by their authorities as developing.

Technical notes

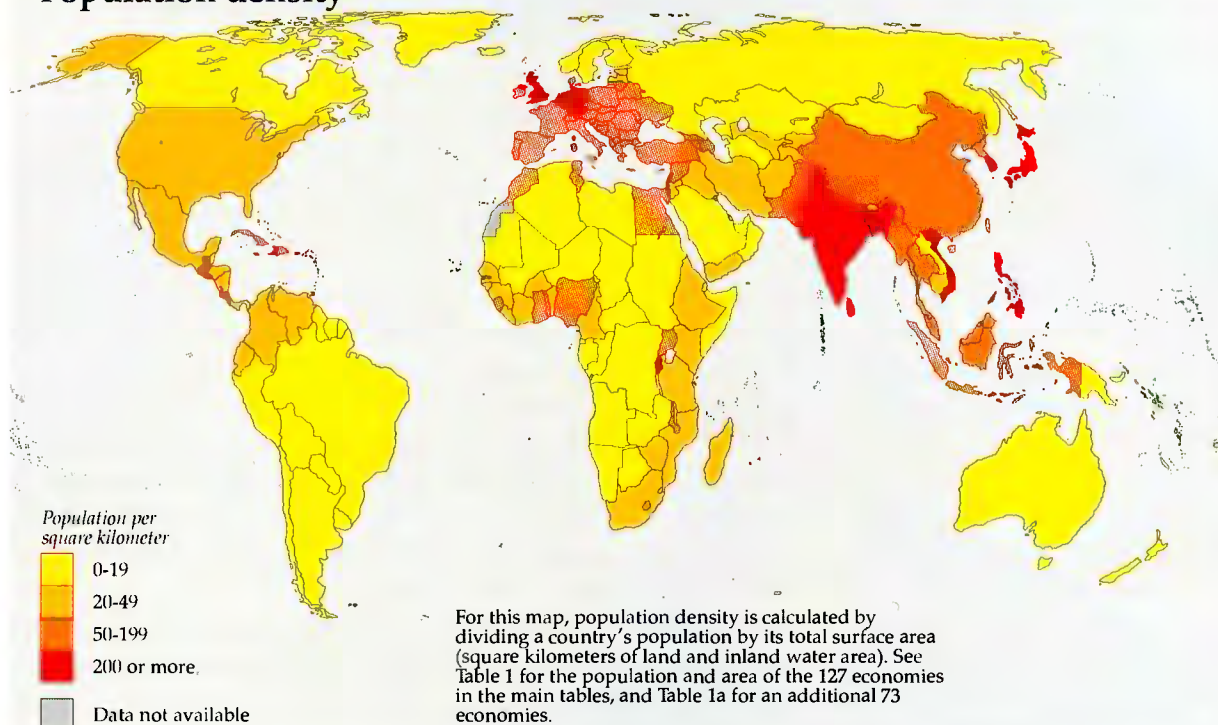
The technical notes and the footnotes should be referred to in any use of the data. The notes outline the methods, concepts, definitions, and data sources used in compiling the tables. A bibliography at the end of the notes lists the data sources, which contain comprehensive definitions and descriptions of concepts used. Country notes to the *World Tables* provide additional explanations of sources used, breaks in comparability, and other exceptions to standard statistical practices that Bank staff have identified in national accounts and international transactions.

Comments and questions relating to the World Development Indicators should be addressed to Socio-Economic Data Division, International Economics Department, The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433.



* Disaggregated data are not yet available for the former Czechoslovakia.
† Disaggregated data are not yet available for the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

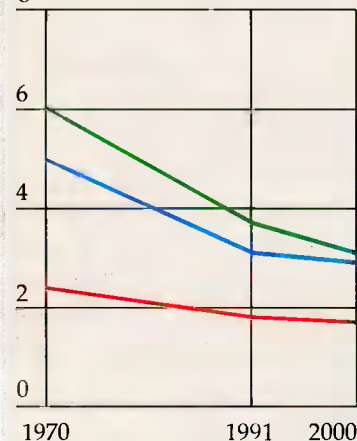
Population density



Fertility and mortality

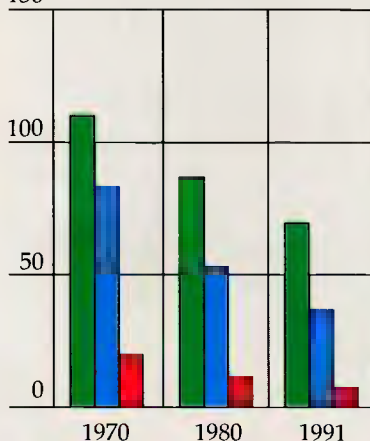
Total fertility

Births per woman



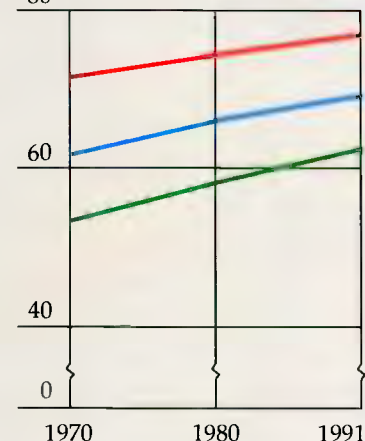
Infant mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Life expectancy

Years

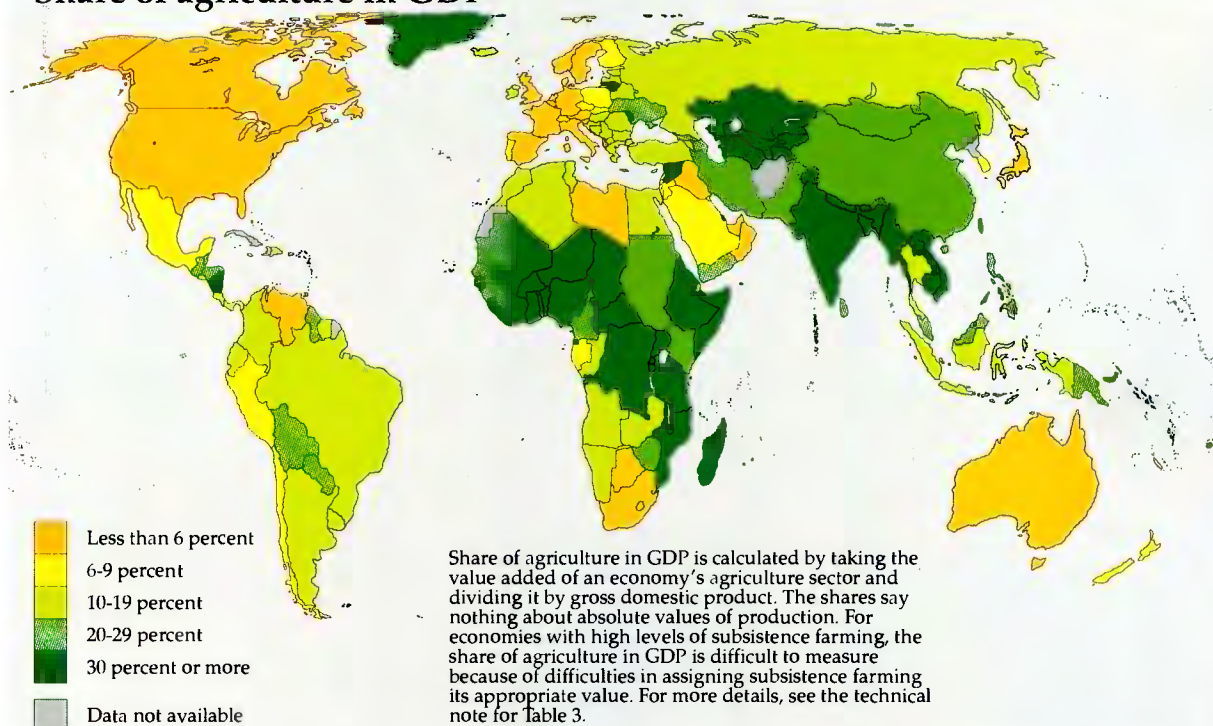


— Low-income economies
— Middle-income economies

— High-income economies

Note: For explanation of terms or methods, see the technical notes for Tables 27, 28, and 32.

Share of agriculture in GDP



Median age at death, 1990

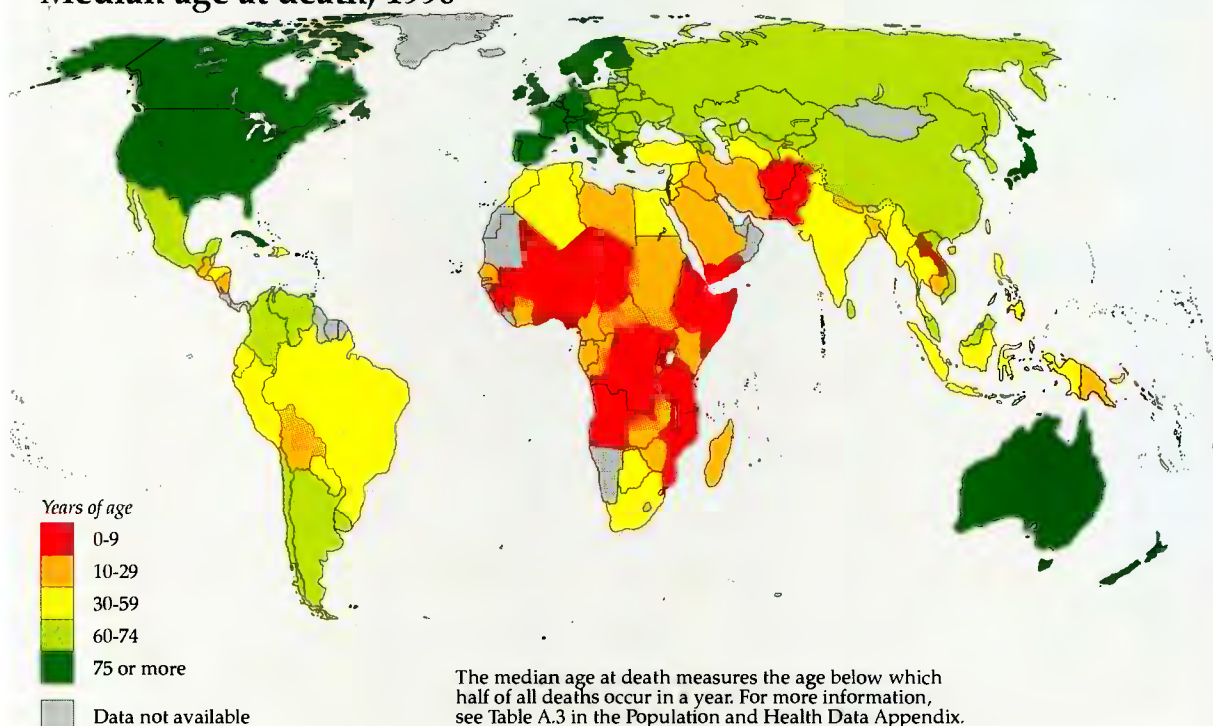


Table 1. Basic indicators

	Population (millions) mid-1991	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita ^a		Average annual rate of inflation ^a (percent)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1991	Adult illiteracy (percent)	
			Dollars 1991	Average annual growth rate (percent) 1980-91	1970-80	1980-91		Female 1990	Total 1990
Low-income economies	3,127.3 t	38,828 t	350 w	3.9 w	8.2 w	12.6 w	62 w	52 w	40 w
China and India	2,016.0 t	12,849 t	350 w	5.6 w	4.3 w	6.9 w	66 w	50 w	37 w
Other low-income	1,111.2 t	25,980 t	350 w	1.0 w	15.7 w	23.4 w	55 w	56 w	45 w
1 Mozambique	16.1	802	80	-1.1	..	37.6	47	79	67
2 Tanzania ^b	25.2	945	100	-0.8	14.1	25.7	51	..	..
3 Ethiopia	52.8	1,222	120	-1.6	4.3	2.4	48	..	..
4 Uganda	16.9	236	170	..	..	..	46	65	52
5 Bhutan	1.5	47	180	..	..	8.4	48	75	62
6 Guinea-Bissau	1.0	36	180	1.1	5.7	56.2	39	76	64
7 Nepal	19.4	141	180	2.1	8.5	9.1	53	87	74
8 Burundi	5.7	28	210	1.3	10.7	4.3	48	60	50
9 Chad	5.8	1,284	210	3.8	7.7	1.1	47	82	70
10 Madagascar	12.0	587	210	-2.5	9.9	16.8	51	27	20
11 Sierra Leone	4.2	72	210	-1.6	12.5	59.3	42	89	79
12 Bangladesh	110.6	144	220	1.9	20.8	9.3	51	78	65
13 Lao PDR	4.3	237	220	..	..	..	50	..	..
14 Malawi	8.8	118	230	0.1	8.8	14.9	45	..	..
15 Rwanda	7.1	26	270	-2.4	15.1	4.1	46	63	50
16 Mali	8.7	1,240	280	-0.1	9.7	4.4	48	76	68
17 Burkina Faso	9.3	274	290	1.2	8.6	3.8	48	91	82
18 Niger	7.9	1,267	300	-4.1	9.7	2.3	46	83	72
19 India	866.5	3,288	330	3.2	8.4	8.2	60	66	52
20 Kenya	25.0	580	340	0.3	10.1	9.2	59	42	31
21 Nigeria	99.0	924	340	-2.3	15.2	18.1	52	61	49
22 China	1,149.5	9,561	370	7.8	0.9	5.8	69	38	27
23 Haiti	6.6	28	370	-2.4	9.3	7.1	55	53	47
24 Benin	4.9	113	380	-0.9	10.3	1.6	51	84	77
25 Central African Rep.	3.1	623	390	-1.4	12.1	5.1	47	75	62
26 Ghana	15.3	239	400	-0.3	35.2	40.0	55	49	40
27 Pakistan	115.8	796	400	3.2	13.4	7.0	59	79	65
28 Togo	3.8	57	410	-1.3	8.9	4.4	54	69	57
29 Guinea	5.9	246	460	..	..	..	44	87	76
30 Nicaragua	3.8	130	460	-4.4	12.8	583.7	66	..	..
31 Sri Lanka	17.2	66	500	2.5	12.3	11.2	71	17	12
32 Mauritania	2.0	1,026	510	-1.8	9.9	8.7	47	79	66
33 Yemen, Rep.	12.5	528	520	..	..	..	52	74	62
34 Honduras	5.3	112	580	-0.5	8.1	6.8	65	29	27
35 Lesotho	1.8	30	580	-0.5	9.7	13.6	56	..	..
36 Indonesia	181.3	1,905	610	3.9	21.5	8.5	60	32	23
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	53.6	1,001	610	1.9	9.6	12.5	61	66	52
38 Zimbabwe	10.1	391	650 ^a	-0.2	9.4	12.5	60	40	33
39 Sudan	25.8	2,506	..	..	14.5	..	51	88	73
40 Zambia	8.3	753	..	..	7.6	..	49	35	27
Middle-income economies	1,401.0 t	40,796 t	2,480 w	0.3 w	28.4 w	67.1 w	68 w	26 w	21 w
Lower-middle-income	773.8 t	19,309 t	1,590 w	-0.1 w	22.8 w	23.1 w	67 w	32 w	26 w
41 Bolivia	7.3	1,099	650	-2.0	21.0	263.4	59	29	23
42 Côte d'Ivoire	12.4	322	690	-4.6	13.0	3.8	52	60	46
43 Senegal	7.6	197	720	0.1	8.5	6.0	48	75	62
44 Philippines	62.9	300	730	-1.2	13.3	14.6	65	11	10
45 Papua New Guinea	4.0	463	830	-0.6	9.1	5.2	56	62	48
46 Cameroon	11.9	475	850	-1.0	9.8	4.5	55	57	46
47 Guatemala	9.5	109	930	-1.8	10.5	15.9	64	53	45
48 Dominican Rep.	7.2	49	940	-0.2	9.1	24.5	67	18	17
49 Ecuador	10.8	284	1,000	-0.6	13.8	38.0	66	16	14
50 Morocco	25.7	447	1,030	1.6	8.3	7.1	63	62	51
51 Jordan ^c	3.7	89	1,050	-1.7	..	1.6	69	30	20
52 Tajikistan ^d	5.5	143	1,050	..	..	..	69	..	..
53 Peru	21.9	1,285	1,070	2.4	30.1	287.3	64	21	15
54 El Salvador	5.3	21	1,080	-0.3	10.7	17.4	66	30	27
55 Congo	2.4	342	1,120	-0.2	8.4	0.4	52	56	43
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	12.5	185	1,160	-1.4	11.8	14.3	67	49	36
57 Colombia	32.8	1,139	1,260	1.2	22.3	25.0	69	14	13
58 Paraguay	4.4	407	1,270	-0.8	12.7	25.1	67	12	10
59 Uzbekistan ^d	20.9	447	1,350	..	..	..	69	..	..
60 Jamaica	2.4	11	1,380	0.0	17.3	19.6	73	1	2
61 Romania	23.0	238	1,390	0.0	..	6.2	70	..	..
62 Namibia	1.5	824	1,460	-1.2	..	12.6	58	..	..
63 Tunisia	8.2	164	1,500	1.1	8.7	7.3	67	44	35
64 Kyrgyzstan ^d	4.5	199	1,550	..	..	..	66	..	..
65 Thailand	57.2	513	1,570	5.9	9.2	3.7	69	10	7
66 Georgia ^d	5.5	70	1,640	..	..	..	73	..	..

Note: For other economies see Table 1a. For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

		Population (millions) mid-1991	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP per capita ^a		Average annual rate of inflation ^a (percent)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1991	Adult illiteracy (percent)	
				Dollars 1991	Average annual growth rate (percent) 1980-91	1970-80	1980-91		Female 1990	Total 1990
67	Azerbaijan ^d	7.1	87	1,670	..	..	..	71	..	..
68	Turkmenistan ^d	3.8	488	1,700	..	..	..	66	..	..
69	Turkey	57.3	779	1,780	2.9	29.4	44.7	67	29	19
70	Poland	38.2	313	1,790	0.6	..	63.1	71	..	..
71	Bulgaria	9.0	111	1,840	1.7	..	7.8	72	..	..
72	Costa Rica	3.1	51	1,850	0.7	15.3	22.9	76	7	7
73	Algeria	25.7	2,382	1,980	-0.7	14.5	10.1	66	55	43
74	Panama	2.5	77	2,130	-1.8	7.5	2.4	73	12	12
75	Armenia ^d	3.4	30	2,150	..	..	..	72	..	..
76	Chile	13.4	757	2,160	1.6	188.1	20.5	72	7	7
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	57.7	1,648	2,170	-1.3	22.4	13.8	65	57	46
78	Moldova ^d	4.4	34	2,170	..	..	..	69	..	..
79	Ukraine ^d	52.0	604	2,340	..	..	..	70	..	..
80	Mauritius	1.1	2	2,410	6.1	15.3	8.1	70	..	..
81	Czechoslovakia ^e	15.7	128	2,470	0.5	..	3.5	72	..	..
82	Kazakhstan ^d	16.8	2,717	2,470	..	..	..	69	..	..
83	Malaysia	18.2	330	2,520	2.9	7.3	1.7	71	30	22
Upper-middle-income		627.0 t	21,486 t	3,530 w	0.6 w	31.7 w	95.4 w	69 w	17 w	14 w
84	Botswana	1.3	582	2,530 ^a	5.6	11.6	13.2	68	35	26
85	South Africa	38.9	1,221	2,560	0.7	13.0	14.4	63	..	..
86	Lithuania ^d	3.7	65	2,710	..	..	..	71	..	..
87	Hungary	10.3	93	2,720	0.7	2.8	10.3	70	..	..
88	Venezuela	19.8	912	2,730	-1.3	14.0	21.2	70	10	12
89	Argentina	32.7	2,767	2,790	-1.5	133.9	416.9	71	5	5
90	Uruguay	3.1	177	2,840	-0.4	65.1	64.4	73	4	4
91	Brazil	151.4	8,512	2,940	0.5	38.6	327.6	66	20	19
92	Mexico	83.3	1,958	3,030	-0.5	18.1	66.5	70	15	13
93	Belarus ^d	10.3	208	3,110	..	..	..	71	..	..
94	Russian Federation ^d	148.7	17,075	3,220	..	..	..	69	..	..
95	Latvia ^d	2.6	65	3,410	..	..	..	69	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	5	3,670	-5.2	18.5	6.5	71	..	..
97	Gabon	1.2	268	3,780	-4.2	17.5	1.5	54	52	39
98	Estonia ^d	1.6	45	3,830	..	..	..	70	..	..
99	Portugal	9.9	92	5,930	3.1	16.7	17.4	74	19	15
100	Oman	1.6	212	6,120	4.4	28.0	-3.1	69	..	..
101	Puerto Rico	3.6	9	6,320	0.9	6.5	3.4	76	..	..
102	Korea, Rep.	43.3	99	6,330	8.7	20.1	5.6	70	7	4
103	Greece	10.3	132	6,340	1.1	14.5	17.7	77	11	7
104	Saudi Arabia	15.4	2,150	7,820	-3.4	24.9	-2.4	69	52	38
105	Yugoslavia ^e	23.9	256	..	..	18.4	123.0	73	12	7
Low- and middle-income		4,528.0 t	79,624 t	1,010 w	1.0 w	21.8 w	53.9 w	64 w	46 w	35 w
Sub-Saharan Africa		488.9 t	23,066 t	350 w	-1.2 w	13.9 w	18.4 w	51 w	62 w	50 w
East Asia & Pacific		1,666.5 t	16,369 t	650 w	6.1 w	9.1 w	6.3 w	68 w	34 w	24 w
South Asia		1,152.2 t	5,133 t	320 w	3.1 w	9.7 w	8.3 w	59 w	69 w	54 w
Europe and Central Asia		492.0 t	2,314 t	2,670 w	0.9 w	18.7 w	18.2 w	70 w	22 w	16 w
Middle East & N. Africa		244.1 t	11,015 t	1,940 w	-2.4 w	18.8 w	8.6 w	64 w	57 w	45 w
Latin America & Caribbean		445.3 t	20,507 t	2,390 w	-0.3 w	43.1 w	208.2 w	68 w	17 w	16 w
Severely indebted		486.2 t	23,574 t	2,350 w	-1.0 w	39.1 w	189.6 w	67 w	27 w	22 w
High-income economies		822.3 t	31,682 t	21,050 w	2.3 w	9.1 w	4.5 w	77 w	5 w	4 w
OECD members		783.1 t	31,135 t	21,530 w	2.3 w	9.0 w	4.3 w	77 w	5 w	4 w
106	Ireland	3.5	70	11,120	3.3	14.2	5.8	75	..	..
107	†Israel	4.9	21	11,950	1.7	39.5	89.0	76	..	..
108	New Zealand	3.4	271	12,350	0.7	12.5	10.3	76	f	f
109	Spain	39.0	505	12,450	2.8	16.1	8.9	77	7	5
110	†Hong Kong	5.8	1	13,430 ^g	5.6	9.2	7.5	78	..	..
111	†Singapore	2.8	1	14,210	5.3	5.9	1.9	74	..	..
112	United Kingdom	57.6	245	16,550	2.6	14.5	5.8	75	f	f
113	Australia	17.3	7,687	17,050	1.6	11.8	7.0	77	f	f
114	Italy	57.8	301	18,520	2.2	15.6	9.5	77	f	f
115	Netherlands	15.1	37	18,780	1.6	7.9	1.8	77	f	f
116	Belgium	10.0	31	18,950	2.0	7.8	4.2	76	f	f
117	Austria	7.8	84	20,140	2.1	6.5	3.6	76	f	f
118	France	57.0	552	20,380	1.8	10.2	5.7	77	f	f
119	Canada	27.3	9,976	20,440	2.0	8.7	4.3	77	f	f
120	United States	252.7	9,373	22,240	1.7	7.5	4.2	76	f	f
121	Germany ^e	80.1	357	23,650 ^h	2.2 ^h	5.1 ^h	2.8 ^h	76 ^h	f	f
122	Denmark	5.2	43	23,700	2.2	10.1	5.2	75	f	f
123	Finland	5.0	338	23,980	2.5	12.3	6.6	76	f	f
124	Norway	4.3	324	24,220	2.3	8.4	5.2	77	f	f
125	Sweden	8.6	450	25,110	1.7	10.0	7.4	78	f	f
126	Japan	123.9	378	26,930	3.6	8.5	1.5	79	f	f
127	Switzerland	6.8	41	33,610	1.6	5.0	3.8	78	f	f
World		5,351.0 t	111,306 t	4,010 w	1.2 w	11.2 w	15.4 w	66 w	45 w	35 w
Fuel exporters		262.8 t	12,387 t	1,990 w	-3.1 w	19.6 w	9.6 w	60 w	54 w	44 w

† Economies classified by the United Nations or otherwise regarded by their authorities as developing. a. See the technical notes. b. In all tables GDP and GNP data cover mainland Tanzania only. c. In all tables, data for Jordan cover the East Bank only. d. Estimates for economies of the former Soviet Union are subject to more than the usual range of uncertainty and should be regarded as very preliminary. e. See the footnotes to the Key for data coverage. f. According to UNESCO, illiteracy is less than 5 percent. g. Data refer to GDP. h. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 2. Growth of production

		Average annual growth rate (percent)									
		GDP		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing ^a		Services, etc. ^b	
		1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91
Low-income economies		4.5 w	6.0 w	2.1 w	3.7 w	6.3 w	7.5 w	7.2 w	9.3 w	5.7 w	7.0 w
China and India		4.3 w	7.5 w	2.2 w	4.4 w	6.3 w	9.3 w	7.6 w	9.9 w	5.2 w	8.8 w
Other low-income		4.8 w	3.7 w	2.1 w	2.5 w	6.4 w	4.0 w	5.7 w	6.8 w	6.5 w	4.8 w
1	Mozambique	...	-0.1	...	1.6	...	-3.6	...	...	...	-1.7
2	Tanzania	3.0	2.9	0.7	4.4	2.6	-2.4	3.7	-0.8	8.4	2.0
3	Ethiopia	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.3	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.9	3.9	3.1
4	Uganda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhutan	...	7.6	...	4.8	...	14.8	...	15.2	...	7.3
6	Guinea-Bissau	2.4	3.7	-1.2	5.0	2.1	2.6	...	...	11.0	2.8
7	Nepal	...	...	0.5	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Burundi	4.2	4.0	3.2	3.1	11.6	4.6	3.8	5.8	3.5	5.4
9	Chad ^c	0.1	5.5	-0.4	3.4	-2.1	7.1	...	...	2.2	7.3
10	Madagascar	0.5	1.1	0.4	2.4	0.6	0.9	...	...	0.6	0.2
11	Sierra Leone	1.6	1.1	6.0	2.7	-3.2	-0.8	-2.1	-1.4	2.3	0.9
12	Bangladesh ^c	2.3	4.3	0.6	2.7	5.2	4.9	5.1	2.9	3.8	5.6
13	Lao PDR ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Malawi	5.8	3.1	4.4	2.4	6.3	3.3	...	3.9	7.0	3.7
15	Rwanda ^c	4.7	0.6	7.1	-1.5	...	0.5	4.9	0.5	...	3.1
16	Mali ^c	4.9	2.5	4.2	2.4	2.0	4.0	...	...	6.9	2.4
17	Burkina Faso	4.4	4.0	1.0	3.2	2.5	3.8	4.1	2.6	19.9	5.4
18	Niger	1.7	-1.0	-3.7	...	11.3	...	...	...	2.9	...
19	India	3.4	5.4	1.8	3.2	4.5	6.3	4.6	6.7	4.6	6.7
20	Kenya	6.4	4.2	4.8	3.2	8.6	4.0	9.9	4.9	6.8	4.9
21	Nigeria	4.6	1.9	-0.1	3.5	7.3	-0.4	5.2	...	9.6	3.1
22	China ^c	5.2	9.4	2.6	5.7	7.8 ^d	11.0 ^d	9.5	11.1	6.1	11.2
23	Haiti	3.7	-0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Benin ^c	2.2	2.4	1.8	4.9	1.4	3.6	...	4.8	2.7	0.5
25	Central African Rep.	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.4	4.1	3.2	...	...	2.3	-0.2
26	Ghana	-0.1	3.2	-0.3	1.2	-1.0	3.7	-0.5	4.1	1.1	6.6
27	Pakistan	4.9	6.1	2.3	4.2	6.1	7.5	5.4	7.8	6.3	6.6
28	Togo	4.0	1.8	1.9	5.3	7.7	1.5	...	2.5	3.6	-0.2
29	Guinea ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Nicaragua ^c	1.1	-1.9	1.9	-2.2	1.1	-1.7	2.8	-3.1	0.4	-1.7
31	Sri Lanka	4.1	4.0	2.8	2.3	3.4	4.7	1.9	6.3	5.7	4.6
32	Mauritania	1.3	1.4	-1.0	0.7	0.5	4.9	...	...	3.7	0.5
33	Yemen, Rep. ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Honduras	5.8	2.7	2.2	2.9	6.7	3.3	6.9	3.7	7.1	2.5
35	Lesotho	8.6	5.5	0.2	1.8	27.8	8.2	18.0	12.8	13.6	5.3
36	Indonesia ^c	7.2	5.6	4.1	3.1	9.6	5.9	14.0	12.3	7.7	6.8
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	9.5	4.8	2.8	2.4	9.4	4.2	...	...	17.5	6.2
38	Zimbabwe	1.6	3.1	0.6	2.2	1.1	2.1	2.8	3.1	2.4	4.0
39	Sudan	5.6	...	3.3	...	4.5	...	3.9	...	8.1	...
40	Zambia ^c	1.4	0.8	2.1	3.3	1.5	0.9	2.4	3.7	1.2	0.0
Middle-income economies		...	2.3 w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower-middle-income		...	2.7 w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Bolivia ^c	4.5	0.3	3.9	1.8	2.6	-0.8	6.0	-0.1	6.8	-0.1
42	Côte d'Ivoire	6.6	-0.5	2.7	-1.2	9.1	-1.6	...	...	10.9	0.8
43	Senegal ^c	2.3	3.1	1.3	2.7	5.3	3.8	2.4	5.1	2.0	3.0
44	Philippines ^c	6.0	1.1	4.0	1.1	8.2	-0.5	6.1	0.4	5.1	2.8
45	Papua New Guinea ^c	2.2	2.0	2.8	1.6	...	2.4	...	0.3	...	1.8
46	Cameroon ^c	7.2	1.4	4.0	1.1	10.9	2.2	7.0	...	7.8	1.1
47	Guatemala ^c	5.8	1.1	4.6	1.2	7.7	-0.2	6.2	-7.0	5.6	1.0
48	Dominican Rep. ^c	6.5	1.7	3.1	0.3	8.3	1.6	6.5	0.6	7.2	2.3
49	Ecuador ^c	9.6	2.1	2.8	4.4	13.9	1.1	10.5	-0.1	9.5	2.1
50	Morocco ^c	5.6	4.2	1.1	6.8	6.5	3.0	...	4.2	7.0	4.2
51	Jordan	...	-1.5	...	8.1	...	-0.2	...	1.4	...	-2.7
52	Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Peru ^c	3.5	-0.4	0.0	2.2	4.4	-1.1	3.1	-0.7	4.6	-0.9
54	El Salvador ^c	4.2	1.0	3.4	-0.4	5.2	1.6	4.1	1.4	4.0	1.1
55	Congo ^c	5.8	3.3	2.5	3.3	10.3	4.7	...	6.3	4.5	2.4
56	Syrian Arab Rep. ^c	9.9	2.6	8.6	-0.6	9.0	6.8	...	...	11.1	1.6
57	Colombia	5.4	3.7	4.6	3.2	5.1	4.8	5.8	3.4	5.9	3.1
58	Paraguay ^c	8.5	2.7	6.2	3.6	11.2	0.2	7.9	2.2	8.6	3.5
59	Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Jamaica ^c	-1.2	1.6	0.3	1.0	-3.4	2.6	-2.1	2.5	0.0	1.1
61	Romania	...	0.1	...	0.1	...	-0.8	...	...	...	1.9
62	Namibia	...	1.0	...	0.3	...	-2.0	...	1.7	...	3.1
63	Tunisia	6.3	3.7	4.1	3.1	6.8	2.9	10.3	6.2	6.7	4.3
64	Kyrgyzstan ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Thailand ^c	7.1	7.9	4.4	3.8	9.5	9.6	10.5	9.4	7.2	8.0
66	Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

		Average annual growth rate (percent)									
		GDP		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing ^a		Services, etc. ^b	
		1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	5.9	5.0	3.4	3.0	6.6	6.0	6.1	7.2	6.5	5.0
70	Poland ^c	..	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Bulgaria	..	1.9	..	-2.5	..	3.2	..	..	..	1.4
72	Costa Rica ^c	5.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	8.2	2.9	..	3.1	5.9	3.2
73	Algeria	4.6	3.0	7.5	5.0	3.8	1.8	7.6	3.3	5.0	3.6
74	Panama ^c	4.4	0.5	2.0	2.1	3.9	-5.7	2.8	-0.4	5.0	1.6
75	Armenia ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile ^c	1.4	3.6	3.1	4.1	-0.1	3.6	-0.8	3.6	2.3	3.4
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2.2	2.2	3.9	2.5	-4.8	3.9	6.4	-0.1	5.6	1.6
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	6.8	6.7	-3.3	3.2	10.4	10.1	7.1	11.2	10.9	5.8
81	Czechoslovakia ^c	..	0.6	..	-0.4	..	0.3	..	..	..	1.2
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia ^c	7.9	5.7	..	3.7	..	7.7	..	9.6	..	4.7
Upper-middle-income		6.1 w	2.1 w	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Botswana ^c	14.5	9.8	8.3	3.0	17.6	10.7	22.9	7.5	14.5	10.3
85	South Africa	3.0	1.3	3.2	2.6	2.3	0.0	4.7	-0.1	3.8	2.5
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary ^c	5.2	0.6	2.8	0.9	6.3	-1.6	..	..	5.2	2.4
88	Venezuela ^c	3.5	1.5	3.4	2.8	0.5	2.1	5.7	1.3	6.3	0.9
89	Argentina	2.5	-0.4	2.5	1.5	2.1	-1.4	..	..	2.9	0.1
90	Uruguay ^c	3.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	4.1	0.0	..	0.4	2.9	1.2
91	Brazil	8.1	2.5	4.2	2.6	9.4	1.7	9.0	1.7	7.8	3.2
92	Mexico ^c	6.3	1.2	3.2	0.5	7.2	1.3	7.0	1.8	6.3	1.3
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	5.9	-4.4	-1.4	-6.8	5.6	-6.6	1.7	-8.7	7.4	-2.3
97	Gabon ^c	9.0	0.2	..	0.9	..	1.1	..	-1.5	..	-0.8
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal ^c	4.3	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Oman ^c	6.2	7.9	..	7.1	..	9.6	..	18.3	..	6.0
101	Puerto Rico ^c	3.9	4.1	2.3	2.2	5.0	3.6	7.9	1.0	3.2	4.6
102	Korea, Rep. ^c	9.6	9.6	2.7	2.1	15.2	12.1	17.0	12.4	8.8	9.3
103	Greece	4.7	1.8	1.9	0.2	5.0	1.2	6.0	0.4	5.6	2.5
104	Saudi Arabia ^c	10.1	-0.2	5.3	14.0	10.2	-2.9	6.4	8.1	10.3	-0.2
105	Yugoslavia	6.0	0.8	3.1	0.6	8.0	0.8	..	..	4.9	1.0
Low- and middle-income		5.3 w	3.3 w	2.7 w	2.8 w	..	3.3 w	..	..	6.2 w	3.5 w
Sub-Saharan Africa		4.0 w	2.1 w	1.5 w	1.8 w	5.3 w	2.0 w	3.5 w	..	5.5 w	2.5 w
East Asia & Pacific		6.6 w	7.7 w	3.1 w	4.3 w	9.4 w	9.4 w	10.5 w	10.6 w	7.1 w	8.6 w
South Asia		3.5 w	5.4 w	1.8 w	3.3 w	4.6 w	6.4 w	4.6 w	6.7 w	4.7 w	6.6 w
Europe and Central Asia		..	1.5 w	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa		5.2 w	2.1 w	4.2 w	3.6 w	3.2 w	0.9 w	..	3.5 w	7.2 w	2.1 w
Latin America & Caribbean		5.5 w	1.7 w	3.5 w	1.9 w	6.1 w	1.4 w	8.0 w	1.3 w	6.1 w	2.0 w
Severely indebted		6.1 w	1.7 w	3.8 w	1.5 w	6.7 w	1.4 w	8.2 w	2.0 w	6.4 w	2.2 w
High-income economies		3.2 w	2.9 w	0.8 w	..	2.7 w	..	3.4 w	..	3.8 w	..
OECD members		3.1 w	2.9 w	0.8 w	..	2.7 w	..	3.3 w	..	3.8 w	..
106	Ireland	4.9	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	†Israel ^c	4.8	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	New Zealand ^c	1.9	1.5	..	3.8	..	1.3	..	0.7	..	1.6
109	Spain ^c	3.5	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	†Hong Kong	9.2	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	†Singapore ^c	8.3	6.6	1.4	-6.6	8.6	5.8	9.7	7.0	8.3	7.3
112	United Kingdom	2.0	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Australia ^c	3.0	3.1	..	2.9	..	3.0	..	2.1	..	3.6
114	Italy ^c	3.8	2.4	0.9	0.5	3.6	2.1	5.8	2.9	4.0	2.7
115	Netherlands ^c	2.9	2.1	3.9	3.7	2.3	..	..	..	3.8	1.8
116	Belgium ^c	3.0	2.1	..	1.5	..	2.2	..	3.0	..	1.9
117	Austria ^c	3.4	2.3	2.6	1.0	3.1	2.0	3.2	2.6	3.7	2.2
118	France ^c	3.2	2.3	..	1.9	..	0.9	..	0.6	..	2.9
119	Canada	4.6	3.1	1.2	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.1	6.6	3.3
120	United States ^c	2.8	2.6	0.6	..	2.1	..	3.0	..	3.3	..
121	Germany ^{c,e}	2.6	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.7	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.5	2.6
122	Denmark	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.2	1.1	2.9	2.6	1.4	2.7	2.1
123	Finland	3.1	3.0	0.2	-0.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.4
124	Norway	4.8	2.7	1.3	0.8	7.1	5.2	1.2	0.6	3.9	1.1
125	Sweden	1.9	2.0	..	1.6	..	2.8	..	2.5	..	1.3
126	Japan ^c	4.3	4.2	-0.2	1.2	4.0	4.9	4.7	5.6	4.9	3.7
127	Switzerland ^c	0.5	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World		3.5 w	3.0 w	1.9 w	2.6 w	3.2 w	..	3.9 w	..	4.1 w	..
Fuel exporters		5.0 w	1.3 w	3.2 w	3.6 w	3.3 w	-0.5 w	6.5 w	2.3 w	6.9 w	1.5 w

a. Because manufacturing is generally the most dynamic part of the industrial sector, its growth rate is shown separately. b. Services, etc. includes unallocated items. c. GDP and its components are at purchaser values. d. World Bank estimate. e. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 3. Structure of production

		GDP (millions of dollars)		Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)							
		1970	1991	Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing ^a		Services, etc. ^b	
		1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991
Low-income economies		225,563 t	920,160 t	38 w	29 w	29 w	34 w	20 w	26 w	33 w	38 w
China and India		146,193 t	591,577 t	38 w	29 w	32 w	36 w	24 w	30 w	29 w	35 w
Other low-income		79,034 t	338,471 t	39 w	29 w	21 w	29 w	10 w	..	40 w	42 w
1	Mozambique	..	1,219	..	64	..	15	..	..	..	21
2	Tanzania	1,174	2,223	41	61	17	5	10	4	42	34
3	Ethiopia	1,669	5,982	56	47	14	13	9	9	30	40
4	Uganda	1,286	2,527	..	51	..	12	..	4	..	37
5	Bhutan	..	240	..	43	..	27	..	10	..	29
6	Guinea-Bissau	79	211	47	46	21	12	21	8	31	42
7	Nepal	861	3,063	67	59	12	14	4	5	21	27
8	Burundi	225	1,035	71	55	10	16	7	12	19	29
9	Chad ^c	302	1,236	47	43	18	18	17	16	35	39
10	Madagascar	995	2,488	24	33	16	14	..	..	59	53
11	Sierra Leone	383	743	28	43	30	14	6	3	42	43
12	Bangladesh ^c	6,664	23,394	55	36	9	16	6	9	37	48
13	Lao PDR ^c	..	1,027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Malawi	271	1,986	44	35	17	20	..	13	39	45
15	Rwanda ^c	220	1,579	62	38	9	22	4	20	30	40
16	Mali ^c	338	2,451	61	44	11	12	7	11	28	43
17	Burkina Faso	335	2,629	42	44	21	20	14	12	37	37
18	Niger	647	2,284	65	38	7	19	5	8	28	42
19	India	52,949	221,925	45	31	22	27	15	18	33	41
20	Kenya	1,453	7,125	33	27	20	22	12	12	47	51
21	Nigeria	12,546	34,124	41	37	14	38	4	.. ^d	45	26
22	China ^c	93,244	369,651	34	27	38	42	30 ^d	38 ^d	28	32
23	Haiti	394	2,641	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Benin ^c	332	1,886	36	37	12	14	..	9	52	49
25	Central African Rep.	169	1,202	35	41	26	16	7	..	38	42
26	Ghana	2,214	6,413	47	53	18	17	11	10	35	29
27	Pakistan	9,102	40,244	37	26	22	26	16	17	41	49
28	Togo	253	1,633	34	33	21	23	10	10	45	44
29	Guinea ^c	..	2,937	..	29	..	35	..	5	..	36
30	Nicaragua ^c	785	6,950	25	30	26	23	20	19	49	47
31	Sri Lanka	2,215	8,195	28	27	24	25	17	14	48	48
32	Mauritania	197	1,030	29	22	38	31	5	..	32	47
33	Yemen, Rep. ^c	..	7,524	..	22	..	26	..	9	..	52
34	Honduras	654	2,661	32	22	22	27	14	16	45	51
35	Lesotho	67	578	35	14	9	38	4	13	56	48
36	Indonesia ^c	9,657	116,476	45	19	19	41	10	21	36	39
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	6,598	30,265	29	18	28	30	..	..	42	52
38	Zimbabwe	1,415	5,543	15	20	36	32	21	26	49	49
39	Sudan	1,901	..	44	..	14	..	8	..	42	..
40	Zambia ^c	1,789	3,831	11	16	55	47	10	36	35	37
Middle-income economies		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower-middle-income		..	1,167,639 t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Bolivia ^c	1,020	5,019	20	..	32	..	13	..	48	..
42	Côte d'Ivoire	1,147	7,283	40	38	23	22	13	21	36	40
43	Senegal ^c	865	5,774	24	20	20	19	16	13	56	62
44	Philippines ^c	6,691	44,908	30	21	32	34	25	26	39	44
45	Papua New Guinea ^c	646	3,734	37	26	22	35	5	10	41	38
46	Cameroon ^c	1,160	11,666	31	27	19	22	10	12	50	51
47	Guatemala ^c	1,904	9,353	..	26	..	20	..	..	..	55
48	Dominican Rep. ^c	1,485	7,172	23	18	26	25	19	13	51	57
49	Ecuador ^c	1,673	11,595	24	15	25	35	18	21	51	50
50	Morocco ^c	3,956	27,652	20	19	27	31	16	18	53	50
51	Jordan	..	3,524	..	7	..	26	..	13	..	67
52	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Peru ^c	7,234	48,366	19	..	32	..	20	..	50	..
54	El Salvador ^c	1,029	5,915	28	10	23	24	19	19	48	66
55	Congo ^c	274	2,909	18	12	24	37	..	8	58	50
56	Syrian Arab Rep. ^c	2,140	17,236	20	30	25	23	..	..	55	47
57	Colombia	7,199	41,692	25	17	28	35	21	20	47	48
58	Paraguay ^c	595	6,254	32	22	21	24	17	18	47	54
59	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Jamaica ^c	1,405	3,497	7	5	43	40	16	17	51	56
61	Romania	..	27,619	..	19	..	49	..	..	..	33
62	Namibia	..	1,961	..	10	..	28	..	4	..	62
63	Tunisia	1,244	11,594	20	18	24	32	10	17	56	50
64	Kyrgyzstan ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Thailand ^c	7,087	93,310	26	12	25	39	16	27	49	49
66	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

		GDP (millions of dollars)		Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)							
				Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing ^a		Services, etc. ^b	
		1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	11,400	95,763	30	18	27	34	17	24	43	49
70	Poland ^c	..	78,031	..	7	..	50	..	..	..	43
71	Bulgaria	..	7,909	..	13	..	50	..	..	..	37
72	Costa Rica ^c	985	5,560	23	18	24	25	..	19	53	56
73	Algeria	4,541	32,678	11	14	41	50	15	10	48	36
74	Panama ^c	1,021	5,544	15	10	21	11	12	..	64	79
75	Armenia ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile ^c	8,186	31,311	7	..	41	..	26	..	52	..
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	10,914	96,989	19	21	43	21	14	9	38	58
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	184	2,253	16	11	22	33	14	23	62	56
81	Czechoslovakia ^c	..	33,172	..	8	..	56	..	..	..	36
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia ^c	4,200	46,980	29	..	25	..	12	..	46	..
Upper-middle-income		265,930 t	..	12 w	..	37 w	..	..	..	50 w	..
84	Botswana ^c	84	3,644	33	5	28	54	6	4	39	41
85	South Africa	16,293	91,167	8	5	40	44	24	25	52	51
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	20	..	45	..	..	..	35
87	Hungary ^c	5,543	30,795	18	10	45	34	..	29	37	55
88	Venezuela ^c	13,432	53,440	6	5	39	47	16	17	54	48
89	Argentina	20,526	114,344	13	15	38	40	27	..	49	46
90	Uruguay	1,940	9,479	19	10	37	32	..	25	44	58
91	Brazil	35,546	414,061	12	10	38	39	29	26	49	51
92	Mexico ^c	38,318	282,526	12	9	29	30	22	22	59	61
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	13	..	48	..	..	..	39
95	Latvia	..	..	..	20	..	48	..	41	..	32
96	Trinidad and Tobago	775	4,920	5	3	44	39	26	9	51	58
97	Gabon ^c	322	4,863	19	9	48	45	7	6	34	46
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal ^c	6,184	65,103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Oman ^c	256	10,236	16	4	77	52	0	4	7	44
101	Puerto Rico ^c	5,035	32,469	3	1	34	41	24	39	62	57
102	Korea, Rep. ^c	8,887	282,970	26	8	29	45	21	28	45	47
103	Greece	8,600	57,900	18	17	31	27	19	14	50	56
104	Saudi Arabia ^c	3,866	108,640	6	7	63	52	10	7	31	41
105	Yugoslavia	12,566	82,317	18	12	41	48	..	..	41	40
Low- and middle-income		..	..	25 w	..	33 w	..	..	..	42 w	..
Sub-Saharan Africa		40,073 t	164,339 t	35 w	31 w	23 w	29 w	8 w	..	41 w	40 w
East Asia & Pacific		143,054 t	961,754 t	34 w	19 w	34 w	41 w	26 w	33 w	32 w	40 w
South Asia		73,546 t	302,014 t	44 w	31 w	21 w	26 w	14 w	17 w	34 w	43 w
Europe and Central Asia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa		43,980 t	413,241 t	16 w	14 w	42 w	..	11 w	..	42 w	..
Latin America & Caribbean		154,857 t	1,203,873 t	13 w	..	34 w	..	24 w	..	53 w	..
Severely indebted		147,806 t	..	14 w	..	35 w	..	24 w	..	52 w	..
High-income economies		2,106,085 t	17,053,744 t	4 w	..	39 w	..	29 w	..	58 w	..
OECD members		2,078,008 t	16,626,259 t	4 w	..	39 w	..	29 w	..	58 w	..
106	Ireland	3,323	39,028	17	11	37	9	24	3	46	80
107	†Israel ^c	5,603	62,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	New Zealand ^c	6,415	42,861	12	9	33	27	24	18	55	65
109	Spain ^c	37,909	527,131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	†Hong Kong	3,463	67,555	2	0	36	25	29	17	62	75
111	†Singapore ^c	1,896	39,984	2	0	30	38	20	29	68	62
112	United Kingdom	106,502	876,758	3	..	44	..	33	..	53	..
113	Australia ^c	39,330	299,800	6	3	39	31	24	15	55	65
114	Italy ^c	107,485	1,150,516	8	3	41	33	27	21	51	64
115	Netherlands ^c	34,285	290,725	6	4	37	32	26	20	57	64
116	Belgium ^c	25,242	196,873	..	2	..	30	..	22	..	68
117	Austria ^c	14,457	163,992	7	3	45	36	34	25	48	61
118	France ^c	142,869	1,199,286	..	3	..	29	..	21	..	68
119	Canada	73,847	510,835	4	..	36	..	23	..	59	..
120	United States ^c	1,011,563	5,610,800	3	..	35	..	25	..	63	..
121	Germany ^{c,e}	184,508	1,574,316	3	2	49	39	38	23	47	59
122	Denmark	13,511	112,084	7	5	35	28	22	19	59	67
123	Finland	9,762	110,033	12	6	40	34	27	24	48	60
124	Norway	11,183	105,929	6	3	32	36	22	14	62	62
125	Sweden	29,835	206,411	..	3	..	34	..	22	..	63
126	Japan ^c	203,736	3,362,282	6	3	47	42	36	25	47	56
127	Switzerland ^c	20,733	232,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World		2,792,782 t	21,639,120 t	8 w	..	38 w	..	27 w	..	55 w	..
Fuel exporters		57,618 t	458,283 t	17 w	12 w	39 w	..	11 w	..	43 w	..

a. Because manufacturing is generally the most dynamic part of the industrial sector, its share of GDP is shown separately. b. Services, etc. includes unallocated items. c. GDP and its components are at purchaser values. d. World Bank estimate. e. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 4. Agriculture and food

	Value added in agriculture (millions of current dollars)		Cereal imports (thousands of metric tons)		Food aid in cereals (thousands of metric tons)		Fertilizer consumption (hundreds of grams of plant nutrient per hectare of arable land)		Food production per capita (average growth rate; 1979-81=100)	Fish products (percentage of daily protein supply)	
	1970	1991	1980	1991	1979/80	1990/91	1979/80	1990/91	1979-91	1970	1990
Low-income economies	85,549 t	276,360 t	35,359 t	36,510 t	6,913 t	7,373 t	474 w	993 w	..	5.8 w	6.3 w
China and India	55,737 t	170,532 t	13,376 t	13,489 t	355 t	351 t	669 w	1,478 w	..	2.3 w	2.9 w
Other low-income	29,615 t	109,326 t	21,983 t	23,021 t	6,557 t	7,022 t	204 w	394 w	..	5.9 w	6.4 w
1 Mozambique	..	854	368	479	151	454	78	8	-3.1	4.6	3.0
2 Tanzania	483	1,352	399	130	89	24	90	144	-1.4	8.1	7.7
3 Ethiopia	931	2,822	397	802	111	894	27	80	-1.4	0.2	0.0
4 Uganda	..	1,425	52	26	17	61	..	0	-0.6	7.5	7.2
5 Bhutan	..	104	5	26	1	4	8	8	-0.6	..	..
6 Guinea-Bissau	37	96	21	64	18	7	5	17	0.3	3.1	2.1
7 Nepal	579	1,807	56	6	21	1	90	274	2.2	0	0.3
8 Burundi	159	565	18	31	8	3	7	16	-0.6	1.6	1.3
9 Chad ^a	142	528	16	73	16	30	..	18	-0.4	7	9.9
10 Madagascar	243	822	110	114	14	38	25	26	-1.4	3.6	4.4
11 Sierra Leone	108	319	83	183	36	17	46	20	-1.1	10.9	10.8
12 Bangladesh ^a	3,636	8,428	2,194	1,631	1,480	1,356	445	1,022	-0.6	7.4	4.8
13 Lao PDR	..	..	121	44	3	0	1	16	0.8	3.8	2.1
14 Malawi	119	701	36	120	5	181	110	198	-2.7	5.9	5.1
15 Rwanda ^a	135	812	16	19	14	9	3	26	-1.8	0.2	0.2
16 Mali ^a	207	1,082	87	226	22	37	69	73	-0.7	4.6	3.5
17 Burkina Faso	139	1,074	77	177	37	56	26	39	2.4	0.7	0.9
18 Niger	420	877	90	143	9	79	5	3	-3.4	0.2	0.2
19 India	23,916	71,103	424	58	344	217	313	743	1.6	1.6	1.6
20 Kenya	484	1,895	387	330	86	63	169	477	0.5	1.5	2.9
21 Nigeria	4,787	12,271	1,828	763	..	..	36	124	1.5	2.7	3.5
22 China ^a	31,821	99,429	12,952	13,431	12	134	1,273	2,777	3.0	3.1	3.9
23 Haiti	..	..	195	348	53	37	44	11	-1.2	0.7	2.8
24 Benin ^a	121	692	61	216	5	8	7	38	1.5	10	4.8
25 Central African Rep.	60	497	12	27	3	3	1	4	-1.0	4.2	3.0
26 Ghana	1,030	3,404	247	344	110	72	65	48	0.2	19.9	18.7
27 Pakistan	3,352	10,318	613	972	146	343	488	912	0.2	0.6	0.8
28 Togo	85	531	41	238	7	16	49	172	-1.0	5.7	8.4
29 Guinea ^a	..	850	171	296	24	12	31	7	-0.5	1.5	4.5
30 Nicaragua ^a	199	2,024	149	176	70	117	185	314	-5.1	1.1	0.4
31 Sri Lanka	627	2,203	884	918	170	200	776	901	-1.3	10	9.9
32 Mauritania	58	226	166	342	26	101	108	93	-1.5	9.2	3.3
33 Yemen, Rep. ^a	..	1,657	..	..	..	149	98	..	..	..	..
34 Honduras	212	592	139	284	27	84	111	273	-1.6	0.9	1.8
35 Lesotho	23	82	107	100	29	31	144	144	-1.7	0	0.8
36 Indonesia ^a	4,340	22,465	3,534	2,795	831	45	440	1,141	2.2	7.9	8.7
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,942	5,491	6,028	7,807	1,758	1,525	2,469	3,722	1.1	1.2	2.4
38 Zimbabwe	214	1,082	156	131	..	8	443	606	-1.0	0.8	1.1
39 Sudan	..	2,625	236	1,188	212	453	27	63	-2.8	0.8	0.5
40 Zambia ^a	191	603	498	104	167	4	114	113	-0.7	8.3	4.3
Middle-income economies	..	..	73,200 t	77,351 t	1,777 t	4,394 t	715 w	697 w	..	6.5 w	6.8 w
Lower-middle-income	..	..	40,137 t	40,279 t	1,292 t	4,119 t	721 w	744 w	..	6.2 w	6.4 w
41 Bolivia ^a	202	..	263	219	150	229	16	58	0.7	0.6	0.6
42 Côte d'Ivoire	462	2,754	469	644	2	59	165	97	-0.1	10.3	8.7
43 Senegal ^a	208	1,129	452	784	61	39	123	50	0.4	8	9.8
44 Philippines ^a	1,975	9,489	1,053	1,848	95	81	444	738	-1.9	26.3	20.9
45 Papua New Guinea ^a	240	980	152	287	..	..	151	311	-0.1	11	11.8
46 Cameroon ^a	364	3,172	140	532	4	9	47	31	-1.8	5.5	6.7
47 Guatemala ^a	..	2,410	204	410	10	170	582	700	-0.7	0.2	0.4
48 Dominican Rep. ^a	345	1,289	365	712	120	6	517	614	-2.6	5.7	2.8
49 Ecuador ^a	402	1,749	387	481	8	98	319	232	0.0	3.8	6.8
50 Morocco ^a	789	5,228	1,821	1,957	119	201	240	332	2.3	1.3	2.8
51 Jordan	..	263	505	1,539	72	481	433	475	-1.2	0.6	1.2
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru ^a	1,351	..	1,309	1,432	109	371	338	336	-0.6	5.4	10.6
54 El Salvador ^a	292	604	144	324	3	84	1,030	1,027	0.3	1.1	0.7
55 Congo ^a	49	356	88	96	4	15	6	119	-0.1	17.2	22.8
56 Syrian Arab Rep. ^a	435	4,091	726	1,741	74	30	224	539	-2.9	0.5	0.1
57 Colombia	1,806	7,258	1,068	780	3	1	603	1,112	0.6	1.7	1.4
58 Paraguay ^a	191	1,358	75	24	11	0	36	65	1.1	0.3	1.0
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica ^a	93	177	469	413	117	163	503	710	-0.5	12.2	8.9
61 Romania	..	5,121	2,369	1,834	..	480	1,365	1,099	-2.3	1.8	3.3
62 Namibia	..	194	..	18	..	..	..	..	-2.9	2.8	3.5
63 Tunisia	245	2,084	817	920	165	348	122	181	0.5	1.9	3.7
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand ^a	1,837	11,063	213	521	3	104	160	471	0.5	14.4	12.0
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

		Value added in agriculture (millions of current dollars)		Cereal imports (thousands of metric tons)		Food aid in cereals (thousands of metric tons)		Fertilizer consumption (hundreds of grams of plant nutrient per hectare of arable land)		Food production per capita (average growth rate; 1979-81 = 100)	Fish products (percentage of daily protein supply)	
		1970	1991	1980	1991	1979/80	1990/91	1979/80	1990/91	1979-91	1970	1990
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	3,383	17,090	6	638	16	4	451	676	-0.2	1.9	2.3
70	Poland ^a	..	5,342	7,811	166	..	742	2,425	1,046	1.1	4.2	4.8
71	Bulgaria	..	1,021	693	633	..	100	1,928	1,728	-0.9	2.4	1.7
72	Costa Rica ^a	222	1,013	180	320	1	31	1,573	2,091	-0.7	2.9	2.2
73	Algeria	492	4,608	3,414	5,436	19	26	227	167	0.6	1.3	2.1
74	Panama ^a	149	530	87	101	2	1	540	588	-2.0	5.7	7.4
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile ^a	557	..	1,264	588	22	11	333	653	1.5	4.2	7.8
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	2,120	21,186	2,779	5,025	..	70	297	771	1.3	0.3	1.6
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	30	248	181	183	22	7	2,564	2,616	-0.6	6.9	8.5
81	Czechoslovakia	..	..	2,102	136	..	..	3,347	2,558	1.5	2.3	2.4
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia ^a	1,198	..	1,336	3,014	..	4	912	1,950	4.1	13.7	13.8
Upper-middle-income		..	..	33,063 t	37,072 t	485 t	275 t	707 w	639 w	..	6.9 w	7.4 w
84	Botswana ^a	28	190	68	99	20	0	8	7	-3.7	0.5	1.3
85	South Africa	1,292	4,594	159	1,345	..	..	726	592	-1.1	4.6	3.8
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary ^a	1,010	3,181	155	128	..	..	2,805	1,269	1.2	1.1	1.3
88	Venezuela ^a	835	2,662	2,484	1,468	..	..	599	1,137	0.0	5.2	6.7
89	Argentina ^a	2,693	16,588	8	31	..	..	48	61	-0.6	1.1	1.7
90	Uruguay	378	926	45	83	7	20	633	551	0.8	0.8	1.1
91	Brazil	4,388	42,288	6,740	6,332	3	16	755	525	1.7	3.6	2.6
92	Mexico ^a	4,462	25,221	7,226	5,433	..	239	465	631	0.2	1.8	3.3
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	40	144	252	201	..	..	670	650	-1.7	6.2	3.6
97	Gabon ^a	60	425	27	70	..	..	3	25	-1.4	15.6	12.9
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	..	..	3,372	1,369	267	..	877	877	1.5	15.7	15.0
100	Oman ^a	40	374	120	345	..	..	306	1,554	..	..	..
101	Puerto Rico ^a	161	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.4	..	..
102	Korea, Rep. ^a	2,311	22,793	5,143	10,411	184	..	3,857	4,601	-0.1	6.7	15.8
103	Greece	1,569	..	1,199	753	..	..	1,480	1,741	0.3	5	4.8
104	Saudi Arabia ^a	219	6,713	3,061	5,891	..	..	115	2,068	9.4	2.5	2.3
105	Yugoslavia	2,212	9,641	1,420	217	..	..	1,102	991	-0.7	1.1	1.1
Low- and middle-income		..	..	108,569 t	113,875 t	8,690 t	11,767 t	576 w	867 w	..	6.2 w	6.6 w
Sub-Saharan Africa		13,394 t	52,122 t	8,434 t	10,626 t	1,602 t	3,221 t	59 w	90 w	..	6.1 w	6.2 w
East Asia & Pacific		47,923 t	188,371 t	26,833 t	34,264 t	1,525 t	486 t	953 w	1,902 w	..	10.2 w	11.4 w
South Asia		32,720 t	95,645 t	4,211 t	3,787 t	2,339 t	2,161 t	328 w	740 w	..	11.7 w	14.4 w
Europe and Central Asia		..	..	19,269 t	6,265 t	284 t	1,326 t	1,446 w	1,094 w	..	3.6 w	4.0 w
Middle East & N. Africa		7,243 t	57,177 t	23,881 t	34,911 t	2,220 t	2,857 t	337 w	681 w	..	1.4 w	1.7 w
Latin America & Caribbean		19,755 t	..	25,782 t	22,677 t	721 t	1,716 t	495 w	508 w	..	6.5 w	6.7 w
Severely indebted		20,522 t	..	37,723 t	30,886 t	691 t	2,901 t	651 w	501 w	..	3.8 w	4.5 w
High-income economies		85,407 t	..	79,798 t	75,096 t	36 t	2 t	1,321 w	1,158 w	..	8.2 w	8.6 w
OECD members		83,985 t	..	70,764 t	63,536 t	..	..	1,312 w	1,145 w	..	7.5 w	8.4 w
106	Ireland	559	..	553	341	..	..	5,219	7,323	1.5	2.7	3.9
107	†Israel ^a	295	..	1,601	1,635	31	2	1,885	2,343	-0.5	3.8	5.0
108	New Zealand ^a	914	..	63	223	..	..	12,060	8,796	0.1	3.1	8.5
109	Spain ^a	..	22,189	6,073	4,016	..	..	821	979	1.3	9.2	9.8
110	†Hong Kong	62	185	812	785	..	..	..	..	0.7	19	16.9
111	†Singapore ^a	44	96	1,324	780	..	..	5,375	56,000	-5.1	16.5	9.2
112	United Kingdom	2,975	..	5,498	2,799	..	..	3,235	3,680	0.4	5.6	5.1
113	Australia ^a	2,277	9,718	5	36	..	..	275	238	-0.4	3.3	4.1
114	Italy ^a	8,387	34,456	7,629	8,466	..	..	1,892	1,480	-0.5	3.9	5.6
115	Netherlands ^a	1,894	11,988	5,246	4,925	..	..	8,472	6,160	0.8	4.6	2.9
116	Belgium	..	3,461	5,599 ^b	6,041 ^b	..	..	5,282	4,902	1.4	5.1	5.0
117	Austria ^a	992	4,968	131	88	..	..	2,484	1,997	0.7	2	2.7
118	France ^a	..	40,012	1,570	1,206	..	..	3,120	2,953	0.3	5.1	5.8
119	Canada	3,238	..	1,383	448	..	..	398	451	1.2	3.4	6.6
120	United States ^a	27,937	..	199	2,834	..	..	1,099	970	-0.6	3.3	4.3
121	Germany ^a	5,951 ^c	23,867 ^c	9,500	3,545	..	..	4,227	2,637	1.6	4.1	4.0
122	Denmark	882	5,082	355	207	..	..	2,627	2,463	2.6	9.1	10.5
123	Finland	1,205	7,485	367	58	..	..	1,892	1,819	0.1	7.2	8.7
124	Norway	624	3,084	725	196	..	..	3,220	2,355	0.5	14.5	15.2
125	Sweden	..	5,825	124	117	..	..	1,699	1,162	-0.6	10.2	9.3
126	Japan ^a	12,467	73,671	24,473	27,474	..	..	4,777	4,001	-0.1	24.4	28.0
127	Switzerland ^a	..	..	1,247	493	..	..	4,654	4,075	-0.1	2.7	3.7
World		238,777 t	..	188,971 t	188,958 t	8,726 t	11,769 t	813 w	957 w	..	6.7 w	7.1 w
Fuel exporters		9,929 t	55,828 t	18,772 t	24,024 t	34 t	210 t	167 w	404 w	..	6.4 w	6.1 w

a. Value added in agriculture data are at purchaser values. b. Includes Luxembourg. c. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 5. Commercial energy

	Average annual growth rate (percent)				Energy consumption per capita (kilograms of oil equivalent)		Energy imports as a percentage of merchandise exports	
	Energy production		Energy consumption		1970	1991	1970	1991
	1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91				
Low-income economies	7.3 <i>w</i>	4.8 <i>w</i>	7.0 <i>w</i>	5.6 <i>w</i>	166 <i>w</i>	376 <i>w</i>	6.0 <i>w</i>	10.0 <i>w</i>
China and India	7.7 <i>w</i>	5.5 <i>w</i>	7.3 <i>w</i>	5.8 <i>w</i>	200 <i>w</i>	488 <i>w</i>	4.0 <i>w</i>	7.0 <i>w</i>
Other low-income	6.7 <i>w</i>	3.2 <i>w</i>	6.0 <i>w</i>	4.7 <i>w</i>	94 <i>w</i>	173 <i>w</i>	7.0 <i>w</i>	13.0 <i>w</i>
1 Mozambique	32.3	-39.3	-1.6	1.0	113	59	..	..
2 Tanzania	7.3	3.2	-0.2	2.0	49	37	10.0	65.0
3 Ethiopia	5.5	5.2	0.9	3.4	20	20	11.0	37.0
4 Uganda	-3.2	2.8	-6.4	4.1	58	25	..	..
5 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
6 Guinea-Bissau	..	..	4.0	2.2	38	38	..	..
7 Nepal	12.7	10.9	6.0	8.0	10	22	19.0	38.0
8 Burundi	..	6.6	6.9	7.4	7	24	6.0	20.0
9 Chad	..	..	4.0	0.4	17	17	35.0	31.0
10 Madagascar	0.4	6.8	-2.5	1.8	60	39	9.0	36.0
11 Sierra Leone	..	..	-1.7	0.1	158	75	8.0	32.0
12 Bangladesh	..	11.3	8.8	7.7	..	57	..	26.0
13 Lao PDR	41.3	-0.4	-4.0	2.3	73	42	..	..
14 Malawi	11.8	4.2	7.8	1.3	35	41	10.0	24.0
15 Rwanda	4.6	4.0	12.3	1.8	11	29	..	..
16 Mali	8.3	6.1	7.8	2.1	15	23	11.0	..
17 Burkina Faso	..	..	12.0	1.1	8	17	21.0	35.0
18 Niger	..	13.5	11.8	2.3	16	41	7.0	22.0
19 India	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.2	113	337	8.0	26.0
20 Kenya	15.0	6.4	3.0	1.6	138	104	20.0	25.0
21 Nigeria	4.8	1.0	16.0	4.4	43	154	3.0	1.0
22 China	7.9	5.3	7.5	5.3	258	602	1.0	3.0
23 Haiti	14.0	5.7	9.8	1.7	27	49	7.0	43.0
24 Benin	..	7.4	2.8	3.7	41	46	7.0	29.0
25 Central African Rep.	4.3	2.6	-1.6	3.3	44	29	1.0	10.0
26 Ghana	5.8	-0.1	2.3	0.4	180	130	6.0	44.0
27 Pakistan	8.1	6.5	5.3	6.5	139	243	11.0	23.0
28 Togo	9.2	..	9.4	0.8	43	47	5.0	14.0
29 Guinea	15.8	4.1	2.3	1.4	68	68	..	..
30 Nicaragua	1.7	2.6	4.1	2.7	253	254	7.0	36.0
31 Sri Lanka	8.0	8.5	1.2	4.9	139	177	3.0	17.0
32 Mauritania	..	..	4.7	0.3	115	111	5.0	7.0
33 Yemen, Rep.	..	..	23.3	7.9	9	96	..	..
34 Honduras	13.9	4.1	6.1	2.0	191	181	9.0	20.0
35 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Indonesia	7.9	1.6	9.9	4.8	99	279	2.0	8.0
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	10.7	4.6	10.9	4.6	213	594	10.0	5.0
38 Zimbabwe	-1.9	3.0	1.0	3.0	580	517	21.0	28.0
39 Sudan	21.0	2.2	-4.3	0.6	113	54	9.0	..
40 Zambia	16.0	1.8	7.7	1.3	299	369	5.0	21.0
Middle-income economies	3.1 <i>w</i>	2.3 <i>w</i>	5.4 <i>w</i>	3.4 <i>w</i>	918 <i>w</i>	1,351 <i>w</i>	10.0 <i>w</i>	11.0 <i>w</i>
Lower-middle-income	2.0 <i>w</i>	4.3 <i>w</i>	5.0 <i>w</i>	2.9 <i>w</i>	865 <i>w</i>	1,102 <i>w</i>	9.0 <i>w</i>	11.0 <i>w</i>
41 Bolivia	6.8	0.8	9.5	-0.1	183	251	1.0	1.0
42 Côte d'Ivoire	20.5	4.5	6.5	2.7	154	170	4.0	12.0
43 Senegal	..	..	-2.9	-1.6	180	105	6.0	28.0
44 Philippines	13.6	6.3	4.0	1.9	235	218	14.0	20.0
45 Papua New Guinea	11.4	5.6	8.4	2.4	114	231	39.0	11.0
46 Cameroon	24.4	11.5	6.2	4.4	84	147	6.0	1.0
47 Guatemala	8.5	4.5	6.5	0.6	170	155	2.0	26.0
48 Dominican Rep.	17.0	4.2	6.7	0.9	216	341	14.0	..
49 Ecuador	36.3	2.9	13.5	3.7	216	598	9.0	1.0
50 Morocco	2.4	1.5	6.8	2.9	170	252	8.0	25.0
51 Jordan	..	..	13.1	5.3	322	856	40.0	41.0
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru	10.6	-1.6	4.4	1.4	468	451	1.0	9.0
54 El Salvador	14.5	3.7	7.7	2.4	157	230	2.0	31.0
55 Congo	41.0	6.9	6.2	3.3	138	214	4.0	1.0
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	9.3	8.0	14.4	3.9	313	955	17.0	10.0
57 Colombia	0.3	10.6	5.9	3.1	490	778	1.0	4.0
58 Paraguay	13.5	12.9	9.7	4.9	114	231	17.0	24.0
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica	-0.9	4.3	3.6	-1.4	968	858	25.0	35.0
61 Romania	3.3	-0.4	5.9	0.6	2,136	3,048	..	..
62 Namibia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Tunisia	4.0	-0.2	8.7	4.5	230	556	8.0	13.0
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand	5.5	24.1	7.9	7.4	150	438	17.0	12.0
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

	Average annual growth rate (percent)				Energy consumption per capita (kilograms of oil equivalent)		Energy imports as a percentage of merchandise exports	
	Energy production		Energy consumption		1970	1991	1970	1991
	1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91				
67 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Turkey	3.5	7.7	7.4	6.5	362	809	11.0	32.0
70 Poland	3.6	0.9	4.6	1.1	2,512	3,165	20.0	23.0
71 Bulgaria	2.0	2.3	5.1	0.8	2,657	3,540	..	..
72 Costa Rica	6.9	6.3	6.6	3.7	378	570	5.0	21.0
73 Algeria	5.1	4.9	16.9	15.1	219	1,956	3.0	2.0
74 Panama	10.8	9.5	-6.6	0.2	2,524	1,661	..	..
75 Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Chile	-0.1	3.1	0.1	3.1	867	892	5.0	13.0
77 Iran, Islamic Rep.	-5.6	6.2	5.2	4.5	938	1,078	0.0	0.0
78 Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Mauritius	1.9	8.1	4.9	3.4	266	389	8.0	24.0
81 Czechoslovakia	0.8	0.0	2.8	0.6	3,893	4,681	10.0	5.0
82 Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Malaysia	22.5	13.5	5.4	7.9	452	1,066	10.0	5.0
Upper-middle-income	3.9 w	0.9 w	5.8 w	3.8 w	989 w	1,701 w	10.0 w	11.0 w
84 Botswana ^a	9.1	1.2	10.5	3.0	232	408	..	..
85 South Africa ^a	6.6	4.0	3.7	2.9	1,909	2,262	1.0	0.0
86 Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Hungary	1.1	0.2	3.9	0.7	2,053	2,830	10.0	17.0
88 Venezuela	-4.7	0.7	4.4	2.3	2,206	2,521	1.0	1.0
89 Argentina	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.6	1,208	1,764	5.0	6.0
90 Uruguay	5.6	7.2	1.0	0.8	797	816	15.0	15.0
91 Brazil	8.7	7.3	8.8	4.7	410	908	13.0	19.0
92 Mexico	13.7	1.2	8.7	1.4	786	1,383	6.0	5.0
93 Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Trinidad and Tobago	6.2	-2.5	4.5	1.7	4,795	4,907	..	..
97 Gabon	7.0	4.6	11.3	2.5	805	1,154	1.0	0.0
98 Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Portugal	4.5	3.2	5.1	2.9	747	1,584	15.0	15.0
100 Oman	0.3	8.6	5.9	10.1	660	2,859	..	..
101 Puerto Rico	-5.0	2.3	-1.5	0.5	3,497	2,015	..	..
102 Korea, Rep.	4.3	9.5	10.1	7.9	495	1,936	16.0	18.0
103 Greece	8.7	5.9	6.6	2.8	976	2,110	21.0	24.0
104 Saudi Arabia	8.7	-1.7	4.5	9.3	3,137	4,866	0.0	0.0
105 Yugoslavia	3.2	3.2	5.3	3.6	1,140	2,296	8.0	19.0
Low- and middle-income	4.2 w	3.1 w	6.0 w	4.3 w	362 w	631 w	9.0 w	11.0 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.4 w	4.7 w	4.4 w	3.5 w	96 w	135 w	6.0 w	12.0 w
East Asia & Pacific	7.8 w	5.0 w	7.1 w	5.3 w	255 w	571 w	9.0 w	10.0 w
South Asia	6.7 w	6.5 w	6.4 w	7.2 w	102 w	289 w	8.0 w	25.0 w
Europe and Central Asia	2.9 w	1.2 w	4.8 w	1.7 w	1,714 w	2,387 w	13.0 w	18.0 w
Middle East & N. Africa	3.3 w	1.7 w	7.5 w	7.3 w	545 w	1,185 w	2.0 w	4.0 w
Latin America & Caribbean	2.1 w	2.5 w	5.6 w	2.7 w	722 w	1,051 w	11.0 w	13.0 w
Severely indebted	6.9 w	3.4 w	6.3 w	3.1 w	818 w	1,252 w	10.0 w	11.0 w
High-income economies	1.4 w	1.7 w	1.8 w	1.5 w	4,463 w	5,106 w	11.0 w	11.0 w
OECD members	1.5 w	1.7 w	1.7 w	1.5 w	4,572 w	5,122 w	11.0 w	11.0 w
106 Ireland	2.1	2.7	3.1	0.8	2,008	2,754	13.0	5.0
107 Israel	-42.6	-7.4	3.0	2.3	1,876	1,931	9.0	11.0
108 New Zealand	4.5	6.1	2.6	5.0	2,834	4,893	7.0	7.0
109 Spain	3.7	2.6	5.1	1.7	1,276	2,229	26.0	17.0
110 Hong Kong	..	..	5.4	3.1	973	1,438	4.0	7.0
111 Singapore	..	..	2.8	5.6	3,863	6,178	21.0	16.0
112 United Kingdom	7.2	0.4	-0.2	0.7	3,847	3,688	12.0	7.0
113 Australia	6.2	5.7	3.8	2.2	4,032	5,211	5.0	6.0
114 Italy	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.9	2,334	2,756	16.0	10.0
115 Netherlands	8.7	-2.4	2.6	1.4	4,531	5,147	12.0	9.0
116 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	2,793	..	..
117 Austria	1.1	-0.2	2.0	1.4	2,773	3,500	10.0	7.0
118 France	0.8	6.3	2.3	1.2	3,182	3,854	13.0	10.0
119 Canada	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.0	7,467	9,390	5.0	5.0
120 United States	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.4	7,665	7,681	7.0	15.0
121 Germany ^b	-0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.8 ^b	0.4 ^b	3,077 ^b	3,463 ^b	8.0 ^b	8.0 ^b
122 Denmark	25.0	34.0	0.6	0.0	4,176	3,747	14.0	5.0
123 Finland	6.4	4.3	3.0	2.8	3,418	5,602	13.0	13.0
124 Norway	17.6	7.8	3.3	1.8	6,029	9,130	12.0	3.0
125 Sweden	6.7	4.2	1.2	1.3	5,398	5,901	11.0	8.0
126 Japan	1.6	3.9	2.2	2.2	2,654	3,552	20.0	17.0
127 Switzerland	4.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	3,186	3,943	7.0	5.0
World	2.7 w	2.4 w	2.9 w	2.5 w	1,195 w	1,343 w	10.0 w	11.0 w
Fuel exporters	2.5 w	1.6 w	7.0 w	6.8 w	658 w	1,261 w	3.0 w	1.0 w

a. Figures for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland are included in South African data; trade among the component territories is excluded. b. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 6. Structure of manufacturing

	Value added in manufacturing (millions of current dollars)		Distribution of manufacturing value added (percent; current prices)									
			Food, beverages, and tobacco		Textiles and clothing		Machinery and transport equipment		Chemicals		Other ^a	
	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990
Low-income economies	44,177 t	240,456 t										
China and India	35,483 t	181,072 t										
Other low-income	8,256 t	..										
1 Mozambique	..	..	51	..	13	..	5	..	3	..	28	..
2 Tanzania	118	86	36	30	28	18	5	7	4	16	26	29
3 Ethiopia	149	614	46	48	31	19	0	2	2	4	21	28
4 Uganda	..	107	40	..	20	..	2	..	4	..	34	..
5 Bhutan	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Guinea-Bissau	17	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Nepal	32	152	..	35	..	25	..	2	..	8	..	30
8 Burundi	16	99	53	..	25	..	0	..	6	..	16	..
9 Chad ^b	51	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Madagascar	..	..	36	39	28	36	6	3	7	7	23	14
11 Sierra Leone	22	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Bangladesh ^b	387	1,959	30	24	47	35	3	5	11	17	10	18
13 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Malawi	..	227	51	..	17	..	3	..	10	..	20	..
15 Rwanda ^b	8	316	86	..	0	..	3	..	2	..	8	..
16 Mali ^b	25	286	36	..	40	..	4	..	5	..	14	..
17 Burkina Faso	47	325	69	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	19	..
18 Niger ^b	30	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 India	7,928	48,930	13	12	21	12	20	26	14	17	32	33
20 Kenya	174	862	33	38	9	10	16	10	9	9	33	33
21 Nigeria	426	..	36	..	26	..	1	..	6	..	31	..
22 China ^b	27,555	132,142	..	15	..	15	..	24	..	13	..	34
23 Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Benin ^b	38	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Central African Rep.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Ghana ^b	252	575	34	..	16	..	4	..	4	..	41	..
27 Pakistan	1,462	6,184	24	29	38	19	6	7	9	15	23	30
28 Togo ^b	25	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Guinea ^b	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Nicaragua ^b	159	260	53	..	14	..	2	..	8	..	23	..
31 Sri Lanka	369	1,077	26	51	19	23	10	4	11	3	33	20
32 Mauritania	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Yemen, Rep. ^b	..	549	20	..	50	..	..	..	1	..	28	..
34 Honduras	91	428	58	51	10	9	1	2	4	5	28	33
35 Lesotho	3	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Indonesia ^b	994	21,722	65	24	14	14	2	10	6	10	13	42
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	..	17	31	35	16	9	9	12	8	27	36
38 Zimbabwe	293	1,508	24	30	16	17	9	8	11	10	40	34
39 Sudan	..	772	39	..	34	..	3	..	5	..	19	..
40 Zambia	181	1,180	49	37	9	12	5	9	10	11	27	31
Middle-income economies	..	..								
Lower-middle-income	..	..								
41 Bolivia ^b	135	585	33	37	34	8	1	1	6	6	26	47
42 Côte d'Ivoire	149	..	27	..	16	..	10	..	5	..	42	..
43 Senegal ^b	141	775	51	..	19	..	2	..	6	..	22	..
44 Philippines ^b	1,665	11,160	39	36	8	10	8	8	13	12	32	34
45 Papua New Guinea ^b	35	320	23	..	1	..	35	..	4	..	37	..
46 Cameroon ^b	119	1,363	50	61	15	13	4	5	3	5	27	42
47 Guatemala ^b	..	..	42	43	14	9	4	3	12	16	27	28
48 Dominican Rep. ^b	275	955	74	..	5	..	1	..	6	..	14	..
49 Ecuador ^b	306	2,091	43	31	14	13	3	7	8	11	32	39
50 Morocco ^b	641	4,886	..	31	..	25	..	6	..	16	..	22
51 Jordan	..	441	21	26	14	7	7	4	6	15	52	49
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru ^b	1,430	..	25	23	14	14	7	10	7	10	47	43
54 El Salvador ^b	194	1,008	40	..	30	..	3	..	8	..	18	..
55 Congo ^b	..	220	65	58	4	4	1	3	8	10	22	24
56 Syrian Arab Rep. ^b	..	..	37	24	40	31	3	6	2	5	20	34
57 Colombia	1,487	8,192	31	30	20	15	8	10	11	14	29	31
58 Paraguay ^b	99	994	56	..	16	..	1	..	5	..	21	..
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica ^b	221	793	46	..	7	..	11	..	5	..	30	..
61 Romania	..	..	..	13	..	19	..	25	..	5	..	38
62 Namibia	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Tunisia	121	1,869	29	17	18	19	4	6	13	9	36	49
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand ^b	1,130	20,926	43	29	13	25	9	12	6	3	29	31
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

		Distribution of manufacturing value added (percent; current prices)											
		Value added in manufacturing (millions of current dollars)		Food, beverages, and tobacco		Textiles and clothing		Machinery and transport equipment		Chemicals		Other ^a	
		1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	1,930	22,685	26	16	15	14	8	17	7	11	45	43
70	Poland ^b	..	..	20	21	19	9	24	26	8	7	28	37
71	Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Costa Rica ^b	203	1,071	48	47	12	8	6	6	7	9	28	30
73	Algeria	682	4,816	32	..	20	..	9	..	4	..	35	..
74	Panama ^b	127	..	41	52	9	6	1	3	5	8	44	31
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	2,088	..	17	24	12	7	11	5	5	9	55	56
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1,501	8,819	30	..	20	..	18	..	6	..	26	..
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	26	496	75	23	6	50	5	3	3	5	12	19
81	Czechoslovakia ^b	..	..	9	10	12	11	34	35	6	7	39	37
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia ^b	500	..	26	13	3	6	8	31	9	11	54	39
Upper-middle-income		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Botswana ^b	5	128	..	52	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	31
85	South Africa	3,892	23,197	15	14	13	8	17	18	10	11	45	50
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary ^b	..	8,831	12	10	13	9	28	27	8	13	39	41
88	Venezuela ^b	2,163	8,109	30	17	13	5	9	5	8	9	39	64
89	Argentina	5,523	..	18	20	17	10	17	13	8	12	40	44
90	Uruguay	619	2,173	34	32	21	18	7	9	6	10	32	31
91	Brazil	10,421	108,789	16	13	13	12	22	23	10	12	39	40
92	Mexico ^b	8,449	55,621	28	22	15	9	13	15	11	14	34	40
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	3,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	198	435	18	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	70	..
97	Gabon ^b	22	264	37	..	7	..	6	..	6	..	44	..
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal ^b	..	..	18	18	19	20	13	14	10	10	39	39
100	Oman ^c	0	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Puerto Rico	1,190	12,181	..	15	..	5	..	18	..	45	..	17
102	Korea, Rep. ^b	1,880	70,497	26	11	17	13	11	32	11	9	36	35
103	Greece	1,642	8,291	20	22	20	21	13	12	7	8	40	38
104	Saudi Arabia ^b	372	7,962	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	39	..	50
105	Yugoslavia	..	..	10	16	15	19	23	24	7	8	45	31
Low- and middle-income		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa		3,046 t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia & Pacific		36,524 t	287,606 t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia		10,362 t	59,372 t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe and Central Asia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa		4,797 t	40,563 t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean		36,590 t	254,873 t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Severely indebted		35,985 t	277,462 t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income economies		605,102 t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD members		599,875 t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Ireland	786	1,535	31	26	19	4	13	32	7	15	30	23
107	†Israel ^b	..	..	15	13	14	9	23	32	7	10	41	37
108	New Zealand ^b	1,811	7,572	24	26	13	9	15	14	4	6	43	46
109	Spain ^b	..	124,454	13	18	15	8	16	25	11	10	45	38
110	†Hong Kong	1,013	11,403	4	7	41	38	16	20	2	2	36	33
111	†Singapore ^b	379	10,351	12	4	5	3	28	53	4	10	51	29
112	United Kingdom	35,415	..	13	13	9	5	31	32	10	11	37	38
113	Australia ^b	9,551	44,589	16	18	9	7	24	19	7	8	43	48
114	Italy ^b	29,093	242,899	10	8	13	13	24	33	13	10	40	36
115	Netherlands ^b	8,861	58,147	17	16	8	3	27	25	13	18	36	39
116	Belgium ^b	..	43,260	17	17	13	8	25	23	9	11	37	41
117	Austria ^b	4,873	41,526	17	15	12	6	19	28	6	7	45	44
118	France ^b	..	251,143	12	13	10	6	26	31	8	9	44	41
119	Canada	16,782	..	16	14	8	6	23	26	7	10	46	44
120	United States ^b	254,858	..	12	12	8	5	31	31	10	12	39	40
121	Germany ^{b,d}	70,888	460,983	13	9	8	4	32	42	9	12	38	32
122	Denmark	2,929	21,376	20	21	8	4	24	23	8	11	40	40
123	Finland	2,588	26,170	13	13	10	4	20	25	6	8	51	51
124	Norway	2,416	14,472	15	21	7	2	23	24	7	9	49	44
125	Sweden	..	45,021	10	10	6	2	30	32	5	9	49	47
126	Japan ^b	73,342	849,308	8	9	8	5	34	39	11	10	40	37
127	Switzerland ^b	..	..	10	..	7	..	31	..	9	..	42	..
World		754,620 t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fuel exporters		6,221 t	41,957 t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Includes unallocated data; see the technical notes. b. Value added in manufacturing data are at purchaser values. c. World Bank estimates. d. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 7. Manufacturing earnings and output

		Earnings per employee					Total earnings as a percentage of value added				Gross output per employee (1980=100)			
		Growth rate		Index (1980=100)										
		1970-80	1980-90	1988	1989	1990	1970	1988	1989	1990	1970	1988	1989	1990
Low-income economies														
China and India														
Other low-income														
1	Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tanzania	..	-13.5	..	..	..	42	25	..	..	122	97	..	..
3	Ethiopia	-4.6	0.5	102	94	86	24	20	19	19	61	110	112	103
4	Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Burundi	-7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Madagascar	-0.8	6.6	56	..	..	36	37	..	..	106	60	..	..
11	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bangladesh	-3.0	0.6	99	98	95	26	34	34	33	206	110	111	113
13	Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Malawi	..	-0.8	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	126	..	..	..
15	Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Mali	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	139	..	..	..
17	Burkina Faso	11.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	India	0.4	3.4	127	134	..	47	48	47	..	83	175	179	..
20	Kenya	-3.4	-0.7	101	97	92	50	44	43	42	43	202	218	235
21	Nigeria	-0.8	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	182	..	..	..
22	China	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	244	251	..
23	Haiti	-3.3	4.6	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Central African Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	160	..
26	Ghana	-14.8	7.8	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	193	..	..	..
27	Pakistan	3.4	6.6	159	..	..	21	22	..	..	51	164	..	..
28	Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Nicaragua	-2.0	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	210	..	..	..
31	Sri Lanka	..	1.8	106	100	..	..	18	18	..	70	137	134	..
32	Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Honduras	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	40	38	36	..	..	..	..
35	Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Indonesia	5.2	5.1	149	155	186	26	23	20	21	42	180	204	211
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.1	-2.1	94	91	..	54	37	35	..	89	206	220	..
38	Zimbabwe	1.6	0.5	107	115	112	43	35	35	34	98	124	128	135
39	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Zambia	-3.2	3.1	168	125	98	34	27	27	27	109	128	93	90
Middle-income economies														
Lower-middle-income														
41	Bolivia	0.0	-6.4	64	55	49	43	27	27	27	65	41	..	..
42	Côte d'Ivoire	-0.9	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	52	..	..	..
43	Senegal	-4.9	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Philippines	-3.7	5.6	154	160	174	21	24	23	23	104	100	112	119
45	Papua New Guinea	2.9	-1.5	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Cameroon	3.2	..	..	72	..	30	..	47	45	81	..	153	184
47	Guatemala	-3.2	-1.9	89	100	..	..	19	20	..	..	..	..	..
48	Dominican Rep.	-1.1	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	63	..	..	..
49	Ecuador	3.3	-1.5	95	80	96	27	33	33	41	83	114	101	112
50	Morocco	..	-3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..
51	Jordan	8.6	-3.9	101	74	63	37	23	25	24	..	..	..	..
52	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Peru	..	-3.5	71	..	..	..	14	..	..	80	..	..	..
54	El Salvador	2.4	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
55	Congo	..	-2.6	..	..	..	34	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Syrian Arab Rep.	2.6	-5.4	64	66	65	33	27	28	..	70	..	..	..
57	Colombia	-0.2	1.6	114	117	116	25	15	15	..	86	148	158	164
58	Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..
61	Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Tunisia	4.2	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	95	..	..	..
63	Jamaica	-0.2	-0.8	101	..	..	43	..	..	..	99	78	..	..
64	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Thailand	0.3	5.9	160	160	158	25	28	28	28	77	109	112	113
66	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

		Earnings per employee					Total earnings as a percentage of value added				Gross output per employee (1980=100)			
		Growth rate		Index (1980=100)										
		1970-80	1980-90	1988	1989	1990	1970	1988	1989	1990	1970	1988	1989	1990
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	6.1	-1.2	80	100	98	26	15	19	19	108	166	181	195
70	Poland	5.5	0.1	103	114	78	24	23	19	17	..	..	..	..
71	Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Costa Rica	..	-2.2	..	..	..	41	38	39	39	..	..	..	..
73	Algeria	-1.0	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	120	..	..	..
74	Panama	0.2	2.2	123	126	134	32	37	37	37	67	73	74	81
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	8.1	-1.0	103	106	106	19	16	15	15	60	..	..	..
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	7.9	-8.2	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	84	..	..	..
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	1.8	-0.1	98	97	101	34	45	45	46	139	69	75	84
81	Czechoslovakia	2.3	0.4	106	107	100	49	39	42	43	..	131	129	..
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	2.0	2.6	126	128	128	29	27	26	27	96	..	..	..
Upper-middle-income														
84	Botswana	2.6	-5.5	66	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	67	..	..
85	South Africa	2.7	0.2	104	106	106	46	47	47	..	64	88	88	..
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	3.6	2.3	125	127	120	28	39	36	40	41	105	103	100
88	Venezuela	4.9	-5.2	80	63	58	31	28	21	16	103	111	103	107
89	Argentina	-2.1	-0.8	94	75	..	28	20	16	..	75	74	73	..
90	Uruguay	..	0.8	116	107	..	26	26	..	..	111	112	..	..
91	Brazil	4.0	4.8	161	163	121	22	20	21	20	71	123	124	120
92	Mexico	1.2	-3.9	67	72	75	44	18	19	20	77	119	132	138
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	..	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	2.5	0.7	103	103	106	34	36	36	36	..	..	..	..
100	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	..	..	..	..	..
102	Korea, Rep.	10.0	7.4	161	191	189	25	28	31	31	40	177	193	204
103	Greece	4.9	0.6	104	112	110	32	39	40	40	56	109	115	..
104	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
105	Yugoslavia	1.3	-0.7	88	102	..	39	26	26	..	59	97	75	..
Low- and middle-income														
Sub-Saharan Africa														
East Asia & Pacific														
South Asia														
Europe and Central Asia														
Middle East & N. Africa														
Latin America & Caribbean														
Severely indebted														
High-income economies														
OECD members														
106	Ireland	4.1	1.9	111	112	114	49	29	27	26	..	..	..	..
107	†Israel	8.8	-3.6	95	71	72	36	62	37	36	..	..	..	..
108	New Zealand	1.2	-0.7	94	90	95	62	55	53	55	..	141	140	..
109	Spain	4.4	0.9	106	109	109	52	38	39	39	..	..	..	..
110	†Hong Kong	6.4	4.9	143	150	147	..	55	55	55	..	..	..	..
111	†Singapore	2.9	5.0	149	165	175	36	28	30	32	73	122	129	135
112	United Kingdom	1.7	2.6	123	124	125	52	40	41	40	..	..	..	..
113	Australia	2.9	-0.3	103	101	96	53	47	45	45	..	128	139	136
114	Italy	4.1	1.0	109	110	..	41	41	41	..	50	136	141	..
115	Netherlands	2.5	1.1	107	108	109	52	49	48	48	..	..	..	..
116	Belgium	4.7	0.1	99	101	104	46	41	40	41	..	141	146	142
117	Austria	3.4	1.8	114	116	121	47	54	53	54	65	119	127	134
118	France	..	2.2	117	121	123	63	63	63	..	116	123	127	..
119	Canada	1.8	0.0	101	101	99	53	43	44	44	68	112	..	..
120	United States	0.1	0.7	107	106	104	47	36	35	36	64	..	..	..
121	Germany ^a	3.5	1.8	113	114	116	46	42	41	42	60	109	114	115
122	Denmark	2.5	0.6	105	104	..	56	52	51	..	64	103	107	..
123	Finland	2.6	2.8	122	126	130	47	44	43	47	73	132	140	148
124	Norway	2.6	1.6	110	110	112	50	56	54	57	74	118	127	135
125	Sweden	0.4	0.9	103	107	106	52	34	34	35	..	126	131	132
126	Japan	3.1	2.0	117	120	121	32	34	33	33	48	120	131	137
127	Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World														
Fuel exporters														

a. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 8. Growth of consumption and investment

	Average annual growth rate (percent)					
	General government consumption		Private consumption, etc.		Gross domestic investment	
	1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91
Low-income economies	5.4 w	6.5 w	4.1 w	4.8 w	7.0 w	7.0 w
China and India	4.8 w	8.6 w	3.7 w	6.2 w	6.2 w	9.4 w
Other low-income	6.2 w	3.5 w	4.9 w	2.7 w	8.5 w	1.7 w
1 Mozambique	..	-2.1	..	1.4	..	3.0
2 Tanzania	a	..	4.4	..	3.1	..
3 Ethiopia	2.4	2.1	8.3	5.2	-0.8	2.0
4 Uganda	..	0.9	..	3.3	..	11.9
5 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Guinea-Bissau	1.3	3.1	-1.8	4.0	-1.7	4.3
7 Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Burundi	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	16.3	2.7
9 Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Madagascar	1.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	0.4	2.6
11 Sierra Leone	a	-0.4	7.0	-1.3	-1.2	-5.3
12 Bangladesh	a	a	2.3	3.6	4.8	-1.0
13 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Malawi	7.9	5.8	3.5	2.7	4.2	-0.8
15 Rwanda	7.5	6.8	4.3	-0.4	10.4	-1.0
16 Mali	1.9	4.1	6.2	1.7	3.3	6.9
17 Burkina Faso	6.6	6.0	4.7	2.8	4.4	9.3
18 Niger	3.0	1.8	0.4	-0.9	7.6	-4.6
19 India	4.1	7.5	2.9	5.3	4.5	5.1
20 Kenya	9.2	3.4	6.4	5.1	2.4	0.6
21 Nigeria	11.4	-2.1	7.8	-1.9	11.4	-8.1
22 China	5.7	10.0	4.9	7.3	7.9	12.4
23 Haiti	1.6	-1.4	3.4	0.3	13.7	-3.4
24 Benin	-1.9	0.3	3.2	0.9	11.4	-4.8
25 Central African Rep.	-2.4	-0.9	5.2	1.9	-9.7	3.6
26 Ghana	5.1	0.5	1.7	2.6	-2.5	9.0
27 Pakistan	4.1	9.1	4.2	4.7	3.7	5.6
28 Togo	10.2	1.0	2.0	5.3	11.9	-0.7
29 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Nicaragua	10.7	0.3	0.9	-1.8	..	-5.3
31 Sri Lanka	0.3	6.9	4.9	3.6	13.8	1.2
32 Mauritania	10.8	-4.7	0.2	3.7	19.8	-5.6
33 Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Honduras	6.5	2.0	5.9	2.8	9.1	3.4
35 Lesotho	17.8	2.9	10.6	-0.6	23.4	9.1
36 Indonesia	13.1	4.7	6.5	4.7	14.1	6.9
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	a	3.3	7.4	3.3	18.7	-0.1
38 Zimbabwe	12.1	10.1	3.8	2.8	-4.2	0.3
39 Sudan	..	-1.5	6.9	0.8	8.2	-1.2
40 Zambia	1.4	-3.2	0.2	3.7	-10.9	0.2
Middle-income economies	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower-middle-income	..	1.1 w	..	3.6 w	..	-0.7 w
41 Bolivia	7.9	-1.2	4.5	2.2	2.3	-8.0
42 Côte d'Ivoire	12.1	-4.0	6.9	-1.7	12.6	-11.5
43 Senegal	5.9	2.5	3.0	2.6	0.3	3.7
44 Philippines	6.8	0.9	4.3	2.4	11.3	-1.8
45 Papua New Guinea	-1.3	0.1	4.5	0.6	-5.4	-0.9
46 Cameroon	5.2	6.2	6.2	1.7	11.2	-5.4
47 Guatemala	6.5	2.2	5.3	1.2	7.9	-0.7
48 Dominican Rep.	2.7	0.2	5.8	1.7	9.4	4.5
49 Ecuador	14.5	-1.1	8.2	2.0	11.0	-2.4
50 Morocco	14.0	5.1	5.5	4.0	9.9	2.5
51 Jordan	..	1.7	..	1.9	..	-6.9
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru	4.0	-0.7	2.2	0.5	6.5	-3.4
54 El Salvador	6.8	2.8	4.2	0.6	7.3	2.3
55 Congo	4.1	3.3	1.5	3.1	1.5	-11.7
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	..	-2.2	..	3.9	..	-6.8
57 Colombia	5.4	4.5	5.3	3.1	5.0	-0.2
58 Paraguay	4.8	1.6	8.6	1.7	18.6	0.3
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica	6.5	-0.2	1.4	1.8	-9.6	3.6
61 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	-2.1
62 Namibia	..	3.2	..	1.1	..	-5.0
63 Tunisia	7.8	3.7	8.6	3.3	6.8	-1.1
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand	9.8	4.1	6.3	6.7	7.2	9.8
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

		Average annual growth rate (percent)					
		General government consumption		Private consumption, etc.		Gross domestic investment	
		1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	6.3	3.5	4.8	6.1	6.9	2.8
70	Poland	..	0.2	..	1.1	..	-0.2
71	Bulgaria	..	0.8	..	6.5	..	-2.1
72	Costa Rica	6.6	1.2	4.8	3.4	9.2	4.4
73	Algeria	10.8	4.7	4.1	2.3	13.6	-3.2
74	Panama	5.8	0.7	4.4	1.3	0.3	-7.5
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	2.4	0.2	-0.5	2.2	1.0	5.1
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	10.8	-3.8	2.3	5.5	10.4	-5.4
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	9.8	3.2	9.2	6.4	10.0	11.2
81	Czechoslovakia	..	2.6	..	1.7	..	0.2
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	9.3	3.2	7.5	5.1	10.8	4.4
Upper-middle-income		..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Botswana	15.4	12.5	10.7	5.6	6.9	0.4
85	South Africa	5.5	3.4	2.3	1.8	2.5	-3.9
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	2.5	2.2	3.6	0.2	7.5	-1.6
88	Venezuela	..	2.5	..	1.7	7.1	-3.9
89	Argentina	3.8	-9.3	2.4	0.0	3.1	-6.9
90	Uruguay	4.0	2.1	-1.9	1.0	..	-5.9
91	Brazil	6.0	8.7	8.0	1.6	8.9	-0.1
92	Mexico	8.3	1.8	5.9	1.8	8.3	-1.9
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	9.0	1.5	6.3	-7.4	14.2	-7.1
97	Gabon	10.2	-1.1	7.3	-2.6	13.6	-6.2
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	8.6	2.5	4.5	5.0	3.1	-2.6
100	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Puerto Rico	..	5.1	..	2.7	..	7.0
102	Korea, Rep.	7.4	6.6	7.4	8.3	14.2	13.0
103	Greece	6.9	2.3	4.0	2.5	2.1	1.6
104	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Yugoslavia	4.5	0.3	5.6	-0.1	7.2	-3.3
Low- and middle-income		..	4.0 w	..	3.4 w	..	1.4 w
Sub-Saharan Africa		6.3 w	0.9 w	5.1 w	0.7 w	7.3 w	-3.3 w
East Asia & Pacific		7.5 w	6.6 w	5.8 w	6.5 w	9.7 w	10.1 w
South Asia		4.0 w	8.1 w	3.0 w	5.1 w	4.6 w	4.9 w
Europe and Central Asia		..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa		..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean		6.0 w	4.3 w	5.5 w	1.4 w	7.0 w	-1.3 w
Severely indebted		7.3 w	3.9 w	5.7 w	1.7 w	8.2 w	-1.8 w
High-income economies		2.6 w	2.5 w	3.5 w	2.8 w	2.0 w	4.0 w
OECD members		2.6 w	2.5 w	3.5 w	2.8 w	1.9 w	4.0 w
106	Ireland	6.0	-0.1	4.3	2.2	5.2	0.0
107	†Israel	3.9	0.6	5.8	5.2	0.6	3.6
108	New Zealand	3.6	1.1	1.7	1.9	-1.0	2.9
109	Spain	5.8	5.2	3.8	3.2	1.5	6.0
110	†Hong Kong	8.3	5.4	9.0	6.9	12.1	4.4
111	†Singapore	6.2	6.5	5.8	6.0	7.8	4.3
112	United Kingdom	2.4	1.2	1.8	3.8	0.2	5.3
113	Australia	5.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	1.9	2.2
114	Italy	3.0	2.6	4.0	3.1	1.6	2.1
115	Netherlands	2.9	1.4	3.9	1.8	0.1	2.4
116	Belgium	4.1	0.5	3.8	1.9	2.1	3.8
117	Austria	3.8	1.3	3.8	2.6	2.7	3.0
118	France	3.4	2.2	3.3	2.4	1.4	2.9
119	Canada	3.8	2.4	5.3	3.4	5.6	4.5
120	United States	1.0	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.4	3.3
121	Germany ^b	3.3	1.3	3.3	2.2	0.6	2.6
122	Denmark	4.1	0.9	2.0	1.7	-0.8	3.2
123	Finland	5.3	3.6	2.8	4.3	0.5	2.0
124	Norway	5.4	2.9	3.8	1.2	3.3	-0.2
125	Sweden	3.3	1.5	1.9	2.0	-0.7	3.5
126	Japan	4.9	2.4	4.7	3.7	2.5	6.0
127	Switzerland	1.8	3.0	1.1	1.7	-1.8	4.5
World		3.0 w	2.7 w	3.7 w	3.0 w	2.8 w	3.4 w
Fuel exporters		..	..	..	..	..	..

a. General government consumption figures are not available separately; they are included in private consumption, etc. b. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 9. Structure of demand

	Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)											
	General government consumption		Private consumption, etc.		Gross domestic investment		Gross domestic savings		Exports of goods and nonfactor services		Resource balance	
	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991
Low-income economies	10 w	10 w	71 w	64 w	21 w	27 w	20 w	27 w	7 w	19 w	-1 w	-1 w
China and India	8 w	10 w	68 w	59 w	24 w	29 w	24 w	31 w	3 w	16 w	0 w	1 w
Other low-income	13 w	12 w	76 w	71 w	15 w	22 w	12 w	17 w	14 w	26 w	-4 w	-6 w
1 Mozambique	..	20	..	90	..	42	..	-10	..	23	..	-52
2 Tanzania	11	16	69	96	23	22	20	-11	26	20	-2	-33
3 Ethiopia	10	21	79	78	11	10	11	0	11	8	0	-10
4 Uganda	a	8	84	93	13	12	164	-1	22	7	3	-13
5 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	-12
6 Guinea-Bissau	20	17	77	85	30	30	3	-3	4	13	-26	-33
7 Nepal	a	10	97	85	6	19	3	5	5	14	-3	-14
8 Burundi	10	16	87	85	5	17	4	-1	11	10	-1	-18
9 Chad	27	20	64	97	18	8	10	-17	23	19	-8	-25
10 Madagascar	13	9	79	92	10	8	7	-1	19	17	-2	-9
11 Sierra Leone	12	11	74	85	17	11	15	4	30	19	-2	-6
12 Bangladesh	13	11	79	86	11	10	7	3	8	9	-4	-7
13 Lao PDR	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	-14
14 Malawi	16	14	73	77	26	20	11	9	24	24	-15	-11
15 Rwanda	9	20	88	78	7	13	3	1	12	12	-4	-11
16 Mali	10	12	80	82	16	23	10	6	13	17	-6	-16
17 Burkina Faso	9	17	92	79	12	23	-1	4	7	12	-12	-19
18 Niger	9	8	89	86	10	9	3	7	11	16	-7	-3
19 India	9	12	75	69	17	20	16	19	4	9	-1	-1
20 Kenya	16	17	60	63	24	21	24	19	30	27	-1	-1
21 Nigeria	8	13	80	65	15	16	12	23	8	36	-3	6
22 China	8	9	64	52	28	36	29	39	3	20	0	3
23 Haiti	10	..	83	..	11	..	7	..	14	..	-4	..
24 Benin	10	12	85	85	12	12	5	3	22	24	-6	-9
25 Central African Rep.	21	15	75	86	19	11	4	-1	28	15	-15	-12
26 Ghana	13	9	74	83	14	16	13	8	21	17	-1	-8
27 Pakistan	10	13	81	75	16	19	9	12	8	16	-7	-7
28 Togo	16	15	58	74	15	19	26	10	50	42	11	-9
29 Guinea	..	10	..	76	..	18	..	14	..	26	..	-4
30 Nicaragua	9	21	75	89	18	21	16	-10	26	22	-2	-31
31 Sri Lanka	12	10	72	77	19	23	16	13	25	28	-3	-10
32 Mauritania	14	9	56	81	22	16	30	10	41	50	8	-6
33 Yemen, Rep.	..	28	..	70	..	13	..	2	..	29	..	-11
34 Honduras	11	10	74	70	21	24	15	20	28	31	-6	-4
35 Lesotho	12	18	120	95	12	93	-32	-13	11	13	-44	-106
36 Indonesia	8	9	78	55	16	35	14	36	13	27	-2	1
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	25	10	66	83	14	20	9	7	14	30	-5	-13
38 Zimbabwe	12	21	67	61	20	22	21	18	..	33	..	-4
39 Sudan	21	..	64	..	14	..	15	..	16	..	2	..
40 Zambia	16	10	39	78	28	13	45	12	54	29	17	-1
Middle-income economies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower-middle-income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Bolivia	10	15	66	77	24	14	24	9	25	18	0	-5
42 Côte d'Ivoire	14	18	57	67	22	10	29	15	36	37	7	5
43 Senegal	15	13	74	78	16	14	11	9	27	25	-5	-5
44 Philippines	9	9	69	72	21	20	22	19	22	30	1	-1
45 Papua New Guinea	30	24	64	63	42	29	6	13	18	39	-35	-16
46 Cameroon	12	14	70	71	16	15	18	15	26	18	2	0
47 Guatemala	8	6	78	84	13	14	14	10	19	18	1	-4
48 Dominican Rep.	12	9	77	77	19	17	12	14	17	27	-7	-3
49 Ecuador	11	8	75	70	18	22	14	22	14	31	-5	0
50 Morocco	12	15	73	68	18	22	15	17	18	22	-4	-6
51 Jordan	..	23	..	78	..	21	..	-1	..	57	..	-22
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru	12	5	70	82	16	16	17	13	18	9	2	-3
54 El Salvador	11	11	76	88	13	14	13	1	25	15	0	-12
55 Congo	17	22	82	58	24	11	1	20	35	42	-23	9
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	17	..	72	..	14	..	10	..	18	..	-4	..
57 Colombia	9	11	72	66	20	15	18	23	14	21	-2	8
58 Paraguay	9	8	77	75	15	25	14	17	15	26	-1	-8
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica	12	12	61	68	32	20	27	20	33	64	-4	0
61 Romania	..	14	..	57	..	34	..	29	..	17	..	-5
62 Namibia	..	27	..	64	..	14	..	9	..	58	..	-5
63 Tunisia	17	16	66	66	21	23	17	18	22	39	-4	-5
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	16	..	50	..	34	..	34	..	..	..	-1
65 Thailand	11	10	68	58	26	39	21	32	15	38	-4	-7
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Distribution of gross domestic product (percent)													
		General government consumption		Private consumption, etc.		Gross domestic investment		Gross domestic savings		Exports of goods and nonfactor services		Resource balance	
		1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	13	17	70	66	20	20	17	17	6	20	-2	-3
70	Poland	..	20	..	58	..	21	..	22	..	20	..	0
71	Bulgaria	..	13	..	73	..	13	..	15	..	63	..	2
72	Costa Rica	13	16	74	61	21	23	14	22	28	39	-7	-1
73	Algeria	15	16	56	48	36	30	29	36	22	31	-7	6
74	Panama	15	21	61	72	28	15	24	7	38	29	-3	-8
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	13	10	70	66	16	19	17	24	15	36	1	5
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	16	13	59	77	19	20	25	10	24	20	6	-11
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	14	12	75	65	10	28	11	23	43	64	1	-5
81	Czechoslovakia	..	a	..	67	..	31	..	..	..	42	..	2
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	16	14	58	56	22	36	27	30	42	81	4	-5
Upper-middle-income		11 w	..	66 w	..	24 w	..	23 w	..	16 w	..	-1 w	..
84	Botswana	20	..	78	..	42	..	2	..	23	..	-41	..
85	South Africa	12	21	63	58	28	16	24	21	22	25	-4	5
86	Lithuania	..	16	..	63	..	21	..	21	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	10	13	58	67	34	19	31	19	30	34	-2	0
88	Venezuela	11	9	52	67	33	19	37	23	21	31	4	5
89	Argentina	10	4	68	81	22	12	22	15	9	11	a	2
90	Uruguay	19	13	83	70	a	13	-1	17	15	24	-1	4
91	Brazil	11	9	69	70	21	20	20	30	7	10	0	0
92	Mexico	7	8	75	72	21	23	19	20	6	16	-3	-3
93	Belarus	..	a	..	71	..	30	..	..	..	50	..	-1
94	Russian Federation	..	20	..	41	..	39	..	40	..	..	..	0
95	Latvia	..	10	..	46	..	34	..	43	..	35	..	10
96	Trinidad and Tobago	13	15	60	59	26	18	27	26	43	41	1	8
97	Gabon	20	17	37	41	32	26	44	42	50	50	12	16
98	Estonia	..	10	..	65	..	29	..	25	..	..	..	-4
99	Portugal	14	..	67	..	26	..	20	..	24	..	-7	..
100	Oman	13	35	19	38	14	17	68	26	74	..	54	10
101	Puerto Rico	15	15	74	64	29	16	10	22	44	76	-18	6
102	Korea, Rep.	10	11	75	53	25	39	15	36	14	29	-10	-3
103	Greece	13	20	68	72	28	17	20	8	10	23	-8	-9
104	Saudi Arabia	20	..	34	..	16	..	47	..	59	..	31	..
105	Yugoslavia	18	7	55	72	32	21	27	21	18	24	-5	-1
Low- and middle-income		11 w	..	68 w	..	23 w	24 w	21 w	..	13 w	..	-1 w	..
Sub-Saharan Africa		12 w	15 w	73 w	71 w	17 w	16 w	16 w	14 w	21 w	28 w	-1 w	-3 w
East Asia & Pacific		9 w	10 w	66 w	55 w	26 w	35 w	25 w	36 w	7 w	30 w	-1 w	-1 w
South Asia		10 w	12 w	76 w	72 w	16 w	19 w	14 w	17 w	5 w	10 w	-2 w	-3 w
Europe and Central Asia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa		18 w	..	57 w	..	19 w	..	25 w	..	29 w	..	5 w	..
Latin America & Caribbean		10 w	13 w	70 w	..	21 w	19 w	20 w	..	13 w	18 w	-2 w	-1 w
Severely indebted		10 w	..	72 w	..	22 w	20 w	21 w	..	..	16 w	..	..
High-income economies		16 w	17 w	60 w	61 w	23 w	21 w	24 w	22 w	14 w	20 w	1 w	1 w
OECD members		16 w	17 w	60 w	61 w	23 w	21 w	24 w	22 w	13 w	19 w	1 w	1 w
106	Ireland	15	16	69	56	24	19	16	28	37	62	-8	9
107	†Israel	34	28	58	58	27	23	8	14	25	28	-20	-9
108	New Zealand	13	17	65	63	25	18	22	20	23	28	-3	2
109	Spain	10	16	64	62	27	25	26	22	13	17	-1	-3
110	†Hong Kong	7	8	68	60	21	29	25	32	92	141	4	3
111	†Singapore	12	11	70	43	39	37	18	47	102	185	-20	9
112	United Kingdom	18	21	62	64	20	16	21	15	23	24	1	-1
113	Australia	14	19	59	62	27	19	27	19	14	18	0	0
114	Italy	13	17	60	62	27	20	28	20	16	20	0	0
115	Netherlands	15	14	57	59	30	21	28	26	42	54	-2	5
116	Belgium	13	15	60	63	24	20	27	23	52	73	2	3
117	Austria	15	18	55	55	30	26	31	26	31	41	1	1
118	France	15	18	58	60	27	21	27	21	16	23	1	0
119	Canada	19	21	57	60	22	20	24	19	23	25	3	-1
120	United States	19	18	63	67	18	15	18	15	6	11	0	-1
121	Germany ^b	16	18	55	54	28	21	30	28	21	34	2	6
122	Denmark	20	25	57	52	26	17	23	23	28	36	-3	6
123	Finland	14	24	57	56	30	21	29	20	26	22	-1	-1
124	Norway	17	21	54	51	30	19	29	28	42	45	-1	9
125	Sweden	22	27	54	54	25	17	24	19	24	28	-1	2
126	Japan	7	9	52	57	39	32	40	34	11	10	1	2
127	Switzerland	10	14	59	57	32	27	31	29	33	35	-2	1
World		15 w	16 w	61 w	62 w	23 w	22 w	24 w	23 w	14 w	21 w	0 w	1 w
Fuel exporters		14 w	..	55 w	51 w	23 w	..	31 w	..	29 w	..	8 w	..

a. General government consumption figures are not available separately; they are included in private consumption, etc. b. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 10. Structure of consumption

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

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

Percentage share of total household consumption ^a											
		Food		Gross rents, fuel and power			Education	Transport and communication		Other consumption	
		Total	Cereals and tubers	Clothing and footwear	Total	Fuel and power	Medical care	Total	Automobiles	Total	Other consumer durables
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	40	9	15	13	7	4	5	0	23	..
70	Poland	29	4	9	6	2	6	8	2	35	9
71	Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Costa Rica	33	8	8	9	1	7	8	0	28	9
73	Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Panama	38	7	3	11	3	8	7	0	24	6
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	29	7	8	13	2	5	11	0	29	5
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	37	10	9	23	2	6	6	1	14	5
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	24	7	5	19	3	5	11	1	28	4
81	Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	23	..	4	9	..	5	19	..	33	..
Upper-middle-income											
84	Botswana	25	12	8	8	2	8	18	8	26	7
85	South Africa	34	..	7	12	..	5 ^f	..	17	26	..
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	25	3	9	9	5	5	7	2	36	8
88	Venezuela	23	..	7	10	..	8	5 ^c	11	36	..
89	Argentina	35	4	6	9	2	4	6	13	0	26
90	Uruguay	31	7	7	12	2	6	4	13	0	27
91	Brazil	35	9	10	11	2	6	5	8	1	27
92	Mexico	35 ^b	..	10	8	..	5	5	12	..	25
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	19	3	14	18	1	8	8	12	4	21
97	Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	34	8	10	9	3	6	5	13	3	24
100	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Korea, Rep.	35	14	6	11	5	5	9	9	..	25
103	Greece	30	3	8	12	3	6	5	13	2	26
104	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Yugoslavia	27	4	10	9	4	6	5	11	2	32
Low- and middle-income											
Sub-Saharan Africa											
East Asia & Pacific											
South Asia											
Europe and Central Asia											
Middle East & N. Africa											
Latin America & Caribbean											
Severely indebted											
High-income economies											
OECD members											
106	Ireland	22	4	5	11	5	10	7	11	3	34
107	†Israel	21	..	5	20	2	9	12	10	..	23
108	New Zealand	12	2	6	14	2	9	6	19	6	35
109	Spain	24	3	7	16	3	7	5	14	3	27
110	†Hong Kong	12	1	9	15	2	6	5	9	1	44
111	†Singapore	19	..	8	11	..	7	12	13	..	30
112	United Kingdom	12	2	6	17	4	8	6	14	4	36
113	Australia	13	2	5	21	2	10	7	13	4	31
114	Italy	19	2	8	14	4	10	7	11	3	30
115	Netherlands	13	2	6	18	6	11	8	10	3	34
116	Belgium	15	2	6	17	7	10	9	11	3	31
117	Austria	16	2	9	17	5	10	8	15	3	26
118	France	16	2	6	17	5	13	7	13	3	30
119	Canada	11	2	6	21	4	5	12	14	5	32
120	United States	10	2	6	18	4	14	8	14	5	30
121	Germany ^g	12	2	7	18	5	13	6	13	4	31
122	Denmark	13	2	5	19	5	9	9	13	5	33
123	Finland	16	3	4	15	4	9	8	14	4	35
124	Norway	15	2	6	14	5	11	8	14	6	32
125	Sweden	13	2	5	19	4	11	8	11	2	32
126	Japan	17	4	6	17	3	10	7	9	1	34
127	Switzerland	17	..	4	17	6	15	..	9	..	38
World											
Fuel exporters											

a. Data refer to either 1980 or 1985. b. Includes beverages and tobacco. c. Refers to government expenditure. d. Excludes fuel. e. Includes fuel. f. Excludes government expenditure. g. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 11. Central government expenditure

		Percentage of total expenditure										Total expenditure (percentage of GNP)		Overall surplus/deficit (percentage of GNP)	
		Defense		Education		Health		Housing, amenities; social security and welfare		Economic services		Other ^a			
		1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991
Low-income economies															
China and India															
Other low-income															
1	Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tanzania	9.2	..	13.3	..	6.0	..	2.5	..	42.9	..	26.1	..	28.8	..
3	Ethiopia	..	..	10.1	..	3.7	..	5.4	..	23.8	..	57.0	..	23.4	..
4	Uganda	25.2	..	14.9	..	5.1	..	4.2	..	11.1	..	39.5	..	6.1	..
5	Bhutan	0.0	0.0	12.8	10.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	8.2	56.8	48.2	20.5	28.2	40.6	43.3
6	Guinea-Bissau	..	4.2	..	2.7	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	91.7	..	63.0	..
7	Nepal	6.7	5.9	9.9	10.9	3.9	4.7	1.7	6.8	58.8	43.0	19.1	28.8	14.2	18.4
8	Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.7	..
9	Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.2	..
10	Madagascar	..	7.5	..	17.2	..	6.6	..	1.5	..	35.9	..	31.2	16.1	..
11	Sierra Leone ^b	4.1	9.9	14.9	13.3	9.1	9.6	3.6	3.1	..	29.0	68.3	35.2	29.8	9.8
12	Bangladesh ^b	9.4	10.1	11.5	11.2	6.4	4.8	5.3	8.0	46.9	34.4	20.4	31.5	10.0	15.0
13	Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Malawi ^b	12.8	5.4	9.0	8.8	5.5	7.4	1.6	3.2	43.7	35.0	27.3	40.2	37.6	29.2
15	Rwanda	13.1	..	18.8	..	4.5	..	4.1	..	41.4	..	18.0	..	14.3	..
16	Mali	11.0	..	15.7	..	3.1	..	3.0	..	11.2	..	56.0	..	21.6	..
17	Burkina Faso	17.0	..	15.5	..	5.8	..	7.6	..	19.3	..	34.8	..	14.1	..
18	Niger	3.8	..	18.0	..	4.1	..	3.8	..	32.4	..	38.0	..	18.7	..
19	India	19.8	17.0	1.9	2.5	1.6	1.6	4.3	6.9	24.2	20.8	48.3	51.2	13.2	17.5
20	Kenya ^b	16.4	10.0	19.6	19.9	7.8	5.4	5.1	3.9	22.7	20.7	28.2	40.1	26.1	28.3
21	Nigeria ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Haiti	9.6	..	6.6	..	4.5	..	5.0	..	28.0	..	46.3	..	17.5	..
24	Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Central African Rep.	9.7	..	17.6	..	5.1	..	6.3	..	19.6	..	41.7	..	21.9	..
26	Ghana ^b	3.7	..	22.0	..	7.0	..	6.8	..	20.7	..	39.8	..	10.9	..
27	Pakistan	30.6	27.9	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.0	4.1	3.4	37.2	11.6	23.9	54.6	17.7	21.9
28	Togo	7.2	..	16.7	..	5.3	..	12.0	..	25.2	..	33.7	..	31.9	..
29	Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.9	..
30	Nicaragua	11.0	..	11.6	..	14.6	..	7.4	..	20.6	..	34.9	..	32.6	33.8
31	Sri Lanka	1.7	9.4	6.7	8.3	4.9	4.8	12.7	18.4	15.9	24.6	58.2	34.5	41.6	29.4
32	Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Lesotho	0.0	6.5	15.3	21.9	6.2	11.5	1.3	5.5	35.9	31.6	41.2	23.1	22.7	31.8
36	Indonesia	13.5	8.2	8.3	9.1	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	40.2	27.1	33.7	51.5	23.1	20.7
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	11.4	12.7	8.1	13.4	2.4	2.8	13.1	17.8	7.2	8.2	57.7	45.3	53.7	39.6
38	Zimbabwe	25.0	16.5	15.5	23.4	5.4	7.6	7.8	3.9	18.1	22.4	28.2	26.2	35.3	35.9
39	Sudan ^b	13.2	..	9.8	..	1.4	..	0.9	..	19.8	..	54.9	..	19.8	..
40	Zambia ^b	0.0	..	11.4	..	6.1	..	3.4	..	32.6	..	46.6	..	40.0	21.9
Middle-income economies															
Lower-middle-income															
41	Bolivia	..	13.1	..	18.7	..	3.3	..	18.8	..	16.9	..	29.3	29.0	18.8
42	Côte d'Ivoire	3.9	..	16.3	..	3.9	..	4.3	..	13.4	..	58.1	..	32.4	30.1
43	Senegal	16.8	..	23.0	..	4.7	..	9.5	..	14.4	..	31.6	..	23.9	..
44	Philippines ^b	15.7	10.9	13.0	16.1	4.5	4.2	6.6	3.7	56.9	24.7	3.4	40.3	13.4	19.1
45	Papua New Guinea ^b	4.4	..	16.5	..	8.6	..	2.6	..	22.7	..	45.1	..	35.2	..
46	Cameroon	9.1	6.7	12.4	12.0	5.1	3.4	8.0	8.7	24.0	48.1	41.4	21.2	15.5	22.3
47	Guatemala	..	13.3	..	19.5	..	9.9	..	7.8	..	21.7	..	27.8	14.4	12.0
48	Dominican Rep.	7.8	4.8	12.6	10.2	9.3	14.0	13.8	20.2	37.1	36.5	19.3	14.2	17.5	12.3
49	Ecuador ^b	12.5	12.9	34.7	18.2	7.8	11.0	1.3	2.5	21.1	11.8	22.6	43.6	15.0	16.0
50	Morocco	17.9	..	17.3	..	3.4	..	6.5	..	27.8	..	27.1	..	34.2	..
51	Jordan	25.3	21.3	7.6	14.8	3.7	5.0	14.5	17.7	28.3	10.4	20.6	30.9	..	41.4
52	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Peru ^b	21.0	16.4	15.6	21.1	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.5	22.1	..	35.7	56.4	20.4	8.8
54	El Salvador ^b	8.8	20.6	19.8	14.4	9.0	7.7	2.1	1.4	21.0	19.1	39.3	36.7	17.6	10.4
55	Congo	9.7	..	11.0	..	5.1	..	7.0	..	34.2	..	33.0	..	54.6	..
56	Syrian Arab Rep.	35.8	31.5	5.5	7.4	0.8	1.9	11.3	3.3	41.1	30.7	5.4	25.2	48.1	24.3
57	Colombia	6.7	..	19.1	..	3.9	..	21.2	..	27.1	..	22.0	..	13.5	15.1
58	Paraguay	12.4	13.3	12.9	12.7	3.6	4.3	19.2	14.8	18.9	12.8	33.0	42.1	9.8	9.4
59	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.7	..
61	Romania	..	10.3	..	10.0	..	9.2	..	26.6	..	33.0	..	10.9	..	37.0
62	Namibia	..	6.5	..	22.2	..	9.7	..	14.8	..	17.3	..	29.5	..	48.2
63	Tunisia	12.2	5.6	17.0	17.5	7.2	6.3	13.4	18.3	27.8	24.4	22.4	27.9	32.5	34.6
64	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Thailand	21.7	17.1	19.8	20.2	4.1	7.4	5.1	5.9	24.2	24.3	25.1	25.1	19.1	15.5
66	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

		Percentage of total expenditure										Total expenditure (percentage of GNP)		Overall surplus/deficit (percentage of GNP)	
		Defense		Education		Health		Housing, amenities, social security and welfare		Economic services		Other ^a		1980	1991
		1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991		
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	15.2	10.4	14.2	17.6	3.6	3.0	6.1	3.3	34.0	25.2	26.9	40.5	26.3	30.4
70	Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-3.8	-7.6
71	Bulgaria	..	5.6	..	6.2	..	4.8	..	23.9	..	46.6	..	12.8	..	-9.9
72	Costa Rica	2.6	..	24.6	19.1	28.7	32.0	9.5	13.3	18.2	8.6	16.4	27.0	26.3	25.9
73	Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-7.8	-1.4
74	Panama	0.0	5.3	13.4	17.1	12.7	20.5	13.5	23.8	21.9	6.1	38.4	27.2	34.2	30.3
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-5.8	3.5
76	Chile	12.4	..	14.5	..	7.4	..	37.1	..	13.8	..	14.8	..	..	..
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	15.9	9.6	21.3	20.9	6.4	7.9	8.7	15.5	24.0	16.1	23.7	29.9	35.7	22.8
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-13.8	-2.8
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	0.8	1.5	17.6	14.6	7.5	8.7	21.4	17.8	11.7	15.0	41.0	42.3	27.4	23.8
81	Czechoslovakia	..	7.1	..	1.9	..	0.4	..	27.0	..	40.2	..	23.4	..	-6.9
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.6	30.6
Upper-middle-income															
84	Botswana ^b	9.8	13.3	22.2	20.5	5.4	5.1	7.9	16.2	26.9	16.8	27.9	28.2	36.5	41.9
85	South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.2	14.0
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.5	-0.3
87	Hungary	4.4	3.6	1.8	3.3	2.7	7.9	22.3	35.3	44.0	22.0	24.7	27.9	58.3	54.7
88	Venezuela	5.8	..	19.9	..	8.8	..	9.5	..	20.2	..	35.7	..	-2.9	0.8
89	Argentina	..	9.9	..	9.9	..	3.0	..	39.4	..	16.0	..	21.7	0	4.5
90	Uruguay	13.4	9.2	8.8	7.4	4.9	4.5	48.5	50.3	11.4	8.7	13.0	20.0	-3.6	-0.5
91	Brazil	4.0	3.5	0.0	3.1	8.0	6.7	32.0	25.5	24.0	3.2	32.0	57.9	0	0.4
92	Mexico	2.3	2.4	18.0	13.9	2.4	1.9	18.5	13.0	31.2	13.4	27.6	55.5	-2.5	-5.9
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-3.1	0.8
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	1.7	..	11.6	..	5.8	..	15.9	..	43.5	..	21.5	..	7.8	..
97	Gabon ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	-2.0
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	7.4	..	11.2	..	10.3	..	27.0	..	19.9	..	24.2	..	-10.1	-5
100	Oman	51.2	35.4	4.8	11.4	2.9	5.4	2.0	13.1	18.4	10.3	20.8	24.4	0.5	-8.1
101	Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Korea, Rep.	34.3	22.2	17.1	15.8	1.2	2.0	7.5	11.3	15.6	19.2	24.3	29.5	-2.3	-1.7
103	Greece	12.6	6.7	10.0	6.0	10.3	8.7	31.3	0.8	16.6	8.8	19.2	68.9	-4.8	-26.2
104	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Yugoslavia	50.0	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.0	18.8	19.6	25.0	21.0	-1.1	0.3
Low- and middle-income															
Sub-Saharan Africa															
East Asia & Pacific															
South Asia															
Europe and Central Asia															
Middle East & N. Africa															
Latin America & Caribbean															
Severely indebted															
High-income economies															
OECD members															
106	Ireland	3.4	3.3	11.4	12.2	13.7	13.0	27.7	29.1	18.4	12.8	25.4	29.4	48.9	47.5
107	†Israel	39.8	22.4	9.9	10.4	3.6	3.7	14.4	30.5	13.4	10.1	19.0	22.9	-13.6	-2.4
108	New Zealand ^b	5.1	4.1	14.7	12.4	15.2	12.0	31.1	37.4	15.0	10.6	18.9	23.7	-16.1	-5.7
109	Spain	4.3	5.4	8.0	5.6	0.7	13.7	60.3	37.7	11.9	11.0	14.8	26.6	-6.8	1.5
110	†Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-4.2	-2.3
111	†Singapore	25.2	24.0	14.6	19.9	7.0	4.6	7.6	8.2	17.7	16.8	27.9	26.5	..	..
112	United Kingdom	13.8	11.1	2.4	3.2	13.5	13.3	30.0	31.8	7.5	8.5	32.9	32.0	2.2	11.2
113	Australia	9.4	8.6	8.2	7.0	10.0	12.7	28.5	31.2	8.1	8.3	35.8	32.2	-4.6	0.8
114	Italy	3.4	..	8.4	..	12.6	..	29.6	..	7.2	..	38.7	..	-1.5	0.6
115	Netherlands	5.6	4.8	13.1	10.5	11.7	12.4	39.5	42.5	10.9	6.4	19.2	23.4	-10.7	-10.0
116	Belgium	5.7	..	15.0	..	1.6	..	44.7	..	16.0	..	17.0	..	-4.5	-2.8
117	Austria	3.0	2.4	9.7	9.4	13.3	12.9	48.7	47.9	11.7	9.1	13.5	18.3	51.3	49.2
118	France	7.4	6.3	8.6	6.9	14.8	15.3	46.8	46.4	6.8	5.1	15.6	20.0	-8.2	-5.4
119	Canada	7.7	7.4	3.8	2.9	6.7	5.2	35.4	36.4	19.4	11.2	27.3	36.8	-3.4	-4.8
120	United States	21.2	21.6	2.6	1.7	10.4	13.8	37.8	28.7	9.7	10.1	18.2	24.1	37.7	39.8
121	Germany ^c	9.1	8.3	0.9	0.6	19.0	18.1	49.6	48.9	8.7	8.7	12.6	15.4	39.3	43.7
122	Denmark	6.5	5.1	10.4	9.5	1.8	1.1	44.7	39.9	6.5	7.6	30.0	36.8	-0.1	-1.4
123	Finland	5.6	4.7	14.7	14.9	10.5	11.2	28.2	36.7	27.0	18.8	14.0	13.7	21.8	23.9
124	Norway	7.7	8.0	8.7	9.4	10.6	10.3	34.7	39.3	22.7	17.5	15.6	15.5	-3.6	-2.7
125	Sweden	7.7	6.3	10.4	9.7	2.2	0.8	51.5	56.4	10.9	8.0	17.3	18.8	-2.8	-4.8
126	Japan ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Switzerland	10.2	..	3.4	..	11.7	..	49.3	..	14.2	..	11.2	..	30.3	32.5
World														40.4	41.7
Fuel exporters														28.4	31.0

a. See the technical notes. b. Data are for budgetary accounts only. c. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 12. Central government current revenue

		Percentage of total current revenue													
		Tax revenue													
		Income, profit, and capital gains		Social security		Goods and services (domestic taxes)		International trade and transactions		Other ^a		Nontax revenue		Total current revenue (percentage of GNP)	
		1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991
Low-income economies															
China and India															
Other low-income															
1	Mozambique	32.5	..	0.0	..	40.8	..	17.3	..	1.6	..	7.8	..	17.6	..
2	Tanzania	20.9	..	0.0	..	24.3	..	35.7	..	3.7	..	15.4	..	18.7	..
3	Ethiopia	11.5	..	0.0	..	41.0	..	44.3	..	0.2	..	3.1	..	3.1	..
4	Uganda	13.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	39.1	16.6	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.6	44.3	75.0	11.4	19.6
5	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Guinea-Bissau	5.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	36.8	36.7	33.2	30.8	8.2	5.5	16.2	17.1	7.8	9.5
7	Nepal	19.3	..	1.0	..	25.3	..	40.4	..	8.4	..	5.6	..	14.0	..
8	Burundi	..	22.6	..	0.0	..	33.7	..	15.3	..	6.6	..	21.8	..	8.9
9	Chad	16.6	15.3	11.3	0.0	39.3	19.5	27.6	44.5	2.7	1.1	2.4	19.5	13.4	9.1
10	Madagascar	22.4	31.5	0.0	0.0	16.3	23.4	49.6	40.4	1.5	0.2	10.1	4.6	16.9	6.6
11	Sierra Leone ^b	10.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	25.5	25.8	28.6	27.3	3.9	15.2	31.9	23.0	11.3	11.4
12	Bangladesh ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Lao PDR	33.9	35.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	33.2	22.0	17.7	0.3	1.2	12.9	12.9	20.7	23.7
14	Malawi ^b	17.8	..	4.1	..	19.3	..	42.4	..	2.4	..	14.0	..	12.8	..
15	Rwanda	17.9	..	0.0	..	36.8	..	17.9	..	19.5	..	8.0	..	11.0	..
16	Mali	17.8	..	7.8	..	15.9	..	43.7	..	4.3	..	10.5	..	13.6	..
17	Burkina Faso	23.8	..	4.0	..	18.0	..	36.4	..	2.6	..	15.3	..	14.7	..
18	Niger	18.3	15.4	0.0	0.0	42.5	35.5	22.0	28.8	0.6	0.4	16.6	19.9	11.7	14.3
19	India	29.1	29.8	0.0	0.0	38.8	43.2	18.5	15.0	1.0	1.5	12.6	10.5	22.6	21.2
20	Kenya ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Nigeria ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	China	13.9	..	0.0	..	15.5	..	48.4	..	9.6	..	12.6	..	10.7	..
23	Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Central African Rep.	16.1	..	6.4	..	20.8	..	39.8	..	7.8	..	9.1	..	16.4	..
26	Ghana ^b	20.5	..	0.0	..	28.2	..	44.2	..	0.2	..	6.9	..	6.9	..
27	Pakistan	13.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	32.2	34.4	30.2	0.2	0.3	17.9	27.2	16.4	16.9
28	Togo	34.4	..	5.8	..	15.3	..	32.0	..	-1.7	..	14.2	..	31.4	..
29	Guinea	28.1	..	1.0	..	6.4	17.1	27.9	74.4	0.7	2.4	35.8	6.1	..	14.6
30	Nicaragua	7.8	16.9	8.9	11.8	37.3	37.5	25.2	17.6	10.7	10.5	10.1	5.8	24.9	16.8
31	Sri Lanka	15.5	12.8	0.0	0.0	26.8	46.1	50.5	25.9	1.9	4.7	5.3	10.5	20.3	20.4
32	Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Honduras	30.8	..	0.0	..	23.8	..	37.2	..	1.8	..	6.5	..	15.4	..
35	Lesotho	13.4	16.9	0.0	0.0	10.2	16.7	61.3	51.8	1.2	0.1	13.9	14.5	17.1	26.8
36	Indonesia	78.0	61.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	23.7	7.2	6.4	1.2	2.7	4.9	5.4	22.2	21.1
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	16.2	15.9	9.1	14.2	15.1	11.9	17.3	14.0	7.7	8.2	34.6	35.8	47.1	35.4
38	Zimbabwe	46.2	44.4	0.0	0.0	27.9	26.3	4.4	19.0	1.2	1.0	20.2	9.3	24.4	31.5
39	Sudan ^b	14.4	..	0.0	..	26.0	..	42.6	..	0.7	..	16.3	..	14.0	..
40	Zambia ^b	38.1	..	0.0	..	43.1	..	8.3	..	3.1	95.8	7.3	4.2	27.0	11.9
Middle-income economies															
Lower-middle-income															
41	Bolivia	..	5.1	..	8.6	..	34.0	..	6.0	..	8.4	..	37.9	..	16.6
42	Côte d'Ivoire	13.0	16.7	5.8	6.8	24.8	27.8	42.8	27.8	6.1	11.3	7.5	9.6	23.4	26.5
43	Senegal	18.4	..	3.7	..	26.0	..	34.2	..	11.4	..	6.3	..	24.9	..
44	Philippines ^b	21.1	28.5	0.0	0.0	41.9	25.8	24.2	28.5	2.2	2.7	10.6	14.6	14.0	17.0
45	Papua New Guinea ^b	60.5	..	0.0	..	12.1	..	16.4	..	0.6	..	10.5	..	23.5	..
46	Cameroon	21.7	45.2	8.0	6.4	18.0	20.2	38.4	14.0	5.9	9.1	7.9	5.1	16.2	19.0
47	Guatemala	11.2	18.1	11.2	0.0	26.4	23.2	30.2	33.8	11.1	7.2	9.9	17.7	11.3	9.7
48	Dominican Rep.	19.3	21.4	3.9	4.5	21.6	22.5	31.2	40.3	1.7	1.3	22.4	10.0	14.7	12.7
49	Ecuador ^b	44.6	56.9	0.0	0.0	17.4	21.5	30.8	14.3	3.0	5.5	4.3	1.7	13.5	18.1
50	Morocco	19.2	..	5.4	..	34.7	..	20.8	..	7.4	..	12.5	..	24.0	..
51	Jordan	13.2	16.1	0.0	1.6	7.3	20.5	47.8	26.4	9.5	7.2	22.2	28.3	..	30.5
52	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Peru ^b	25.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	74.0	27.1	10.8	2.2	3.5	7.7	2.7	17.9	8.3
54	El Salvador ^b	23.2	23.1	0.0	0.0	29.8	45.5	37.0	20.6	5.6	5.2	4.5	5.5	11.7	9.1
55	Congo	48.8	..	4.4	..	7.6	..	13.0	..	2.7	..	23.5	..	39.1	..
56	Syrian Arab Rep.	9.7	30.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.2	14.3	7.4	10.1	35.1	60.7	23.5	26.8	24.4
57	Colombia	24.9	27.8	11.2	12.6	22.6	27.7	20.6	17.8	6.8	6.7	13.9	7.4	12.1	13.4
58	Paraguay	15.2	9.3	13.1	0.0	17.7	19.5	24.8	20.1	20.5	24.8	8.8	26.2	10.6	12.3
59	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Jamaica	33.7	..	3.7	..	49.3	..	3.1	..	6.3	..	4.0	..	31.9	..
61	Romania	..	35.2	..	28.9	..	23.2	..	3.1	..	1.5	..	8.1	..	37.3
62	Namibia	..	23.4	..	0.0	..	25.1	..	37.5	..	0.5	..	13.5	..	39.1
63	Tunisia	14.6	14.5	9.3	12.3	23.9	22.6	24.7	28.4	5.6	4.9	22.0	17.4	32.3	30.0
64	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Thailand	17.7	25.8	0.2	0.7	46.0	43.6	26.2	19.1	1.8	3.1	8.1	7.7	14.5	20.5
66	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Percentage of total current revenue													
Tax revenue													
Income, profit, and capital gains		Social security		Goods and services (domestic taxes)		International trade and transactions		Other ^a		Nontax revenue		Total current revenue (percentage of GNP)	
1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	49.1	44.9	0.0	0.0	19.7	34.6	6.0	5.1	4.6	2.9	20.7	12.6
70	Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Bulgaria	..	31.7	..	13.5	..	12.7	..	1.2	..	0.4	..	40.4
72	Costa Rica	13.7	8.9	28.9	28.6	30.4	27.7	18.9	19.7	2.3	1.1	5.8	14.0
73	Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Panama	21.2	15.6	21.2	21.3	16.7	15.8	10.3	11.1	3.8	3.1	26.7	33.1
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	17.6	..	17.4	..	35.8	..	4.3	..	4.9	..	19.9	..
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.9	11.5	7.4	5.3	3.6	6.7	11.7	45.5	5.3	4.9	68.2	26.1
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	15.3	13.7	0.0	4.2	17.2	22.6	51.6	46.7	4.3	6.8	11.6	5.9
81	Czechoslovakia	..	23.4	..	0.0	..	36.9	..	6.4	..	23.0	..	10.2
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	37.5	33.1	0.4	0.0	16.8	20.9	33.0	18.0	1.8	2.4	10.5	25.6
Upper-middle-income													
84	Botswana ^b	33.3	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	39.1	13.4	0.1	0.1	26.7	45.9
85	South Africa	55.8	46.8	1.1	1.9	23.8	32.7	3.3	8.8	3.2	2.7	12.7	7.1
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	18.5	17.9	15.3	29.2	38.3	31.3	6.9	5.8	4.8	0.2	16.1	15.5
88	Venezuela	67.4	61.4	4.6	5.3	4.2	3.4	6.8	8.2	1.8	1.0	15.2	20.8
89	Argentina	0.0	5.6	16.7	33.6	16.7	15.6	0.0	25.9	33.3	10.5	33.3	8.9
90	Uruguay	10.9	6.7	23.4	27.0	43.3	35.9	14.2	9.8	2.7	15.5	5.5	5.1
91	Brazil	14.3	6.9	28.6	10.4	28.6	8.2	7.1	0.7	3.6	2.0	17.9	71.8
92	Mexico	36.7	36.5	14.1	13.6	28.9	56.0	27.6	4.6	-12.6	-18.3	5.3	7.7
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	69.8	..	1.0	..	4.0	..	7.0	..	0.7	..	17.5	..
97	Gabon ^b	39.9	27.6	0.0	0.8	4.8	23.7	19.7	17.4	2.0	1.2	33.7	29.3
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	19.4	23.8	26.0	25.9	33.7	36.9	5.1	2.5	8.7	3.2	7.1	7.7
100	Oman	26.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.4	3.1	0.3	0.7	71.8	73.9
101	Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Korea, Rep.	22.3	31.3	1.1	5.0	45.9	33.3	15.0	9.2	3.2	10.9	12.5	10.4
103	Greece	17.4	19.8	25.8	32.1	31.6	40.4	5.0	0.1	9.6	-2.3	10.6	9.9
104	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Yugoslavia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.3	66.4	35.7	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Low- and middle-income													
Sub-Saharan Africa													
East Asia & Pacific													
South Asia													
Europe and Central Asia													
Middle East & N. Africa													
Latin America & Caribbean													
Severely indebted													
High-income economies													
OECD members													
106	Ireland	34.3	36.3	13.4	14.4	30.1	31.3	9.2	8.1	1.9	3.4	11.1	6.5
107	†Israel	40.7	32.9	10.1	7.4	24.5	36.1	3.6	1.8	7.0	5.0	14.1	16.8
108	New Zealand ^b	67.3	57.3	0.0	0.0	18.0	26.1	3.2	1.9	1.3	3.0	10.3	11.8
109	Spain	23.2	32.1	48.0	36.9	12.6	22.6	3.8	2.1	4.4	0.8	8.0	5.6
110	†Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	†Singapore	32.5	25.6	0.0	0.0	15.8	16.0	6.9	2.0	13.9	13.8	30.9	42.6
112	United Kingdom	37.7	39.0	15.6	16.3	27.8	29.0	0.1	0.1	5.7	6.9	13.1	8.8
113	Australia	60.8	64.8	0.0	0.0	23.3	20.6	5.4	3.3	0.3	1.5	10.1	9.9
114	Italy	30.0	35.1	34.7	28.7	24.7	30.7	0.1	0.0	2.5	2.4	8.1	3.1
115	Netherlands	29.6	31.7	36.3	35.9	20.8	21.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.8	10.6	8.6
116	Belgium	38.5	34.9	30.6	35.3	24.2	23.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.2	4.3	3.2
117	Austria	21.1	19.6	35.0	36.4	25.6	24.7	1.6	1.5	9.1	8.7	7.7	8.9
118	France	17.7	18.2	41.2	43.8	30.9	27.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	3.8	7.4	7.0
119	Canada	52.6	52.4	10.4	13.5	16.6	18.8	7.0	3.5	-0.2	0.1	13.6	11.6
120	United States	56.6	50.7	28.2	35.1	4.4	3.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	8.2	8.0
121	Germany ^c	18.7	16.0	54.2	51.0	23.1	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.4	3.9	6.0
122	Denmark	35.9	37.5	2.3	3.8	46.9	40.8	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.3	11.6	14.6
123	Finland	26.7	28.4	11.5	11.6	49.1	45.5	2.0	0.9	3.0	3.4	7.7	10.1
124	Norway	27.4	16.6	22.3	24.2	39.6	34.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	8.9	23.0
125	Sweden	18.2	12.3	33.2	32.4	29.1	30.4	1.2	0.5	4.3	9.4	14.1	15.1
126	Japan ^b	70.8	69.2	0.0	0.0	20.8	16.9	2.4	1.3	0.8	7.4	5.2	5.2
127	Switzerland	14.0	..	48.0	..	19.3	..	9.5	..	2.0	..	7.3	..
World													
Fuel exporters													

a. See the technical notes. b. Data are for budgetary accounts only. c. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 13. Money and interest rates

		Monetary holdings, broadly defined					Average annual inflation (GDP deflator) 1980-91	Nominal interest rates of banks (average annual percentage)			
		Average annual nominal growth rate (percent)		Average outstanding as a percentage of GDP				Deposit rate		Lending rate	
		1970-80	1980-91	1970	1980	1991		1980	1991	1980	1991
Low-income economies											
China and India											
Other low-income											
1	Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	37.6	..	..	..	..
2	Tanzania	22.6	..	22.9	37.2	..	25.7	4.0	17.0	11.5	31.0
3	Ethiopia	14.4	12.5	14.0	25.3	56.9	2.4	..	1.0	..	6.0
4	Uganda	28.1	..	16.3	12.7	..	..	6.8	31.2	10.8	34.4
5	Bhutan	..	32.3	..	..	22.0	8.3	..	6.5	..	15.0
6	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	56.3	..	..	..	..
7	Nepal	19.9	19.9	10.6	21.9	36.1	9.1	4.0	8.5	14.0	14.4
8	Burundi	20.1	9.9	9.1	13.5	..	4.3	2.5	..	12.0	..
9	Chad	15.2	9.0	9.4	20.0	19.4	1.1	5.5	7.5	11.0	..
10	Madagascar	13.8	16.0	17.3	22.3	19.0	16.8	5.6	..	9.5	..
11	Sierra Leone	19.9	57.7	12.6	20.6	15.3	59.0	9.2	40.5	11.0	52.5
12	Bangladesh	..	21.0	..	16.7	30.0	9.3	8.3	12.1	11.3	15.9
13	Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	14.0	4.8	15.0
14	Malawi	14.7	..	21.6	20.5	..	14.9	7.9	12.5	16.7	20.0
15	Rwanda	21.5	8.5	10.7	13.6	16.6	4.1	6.3	8.8	13.5	19.0
16	Mali	18.5	8.7	13.8	17.9	20.8	4.3	6.2	7.0	9.4	16.0
17	Burkina Faso	21.5	10.9	9.3	15.9	20.2	4.0	6.2	7.0	9.4	16.0
18	Niger	23.9	5.2	5.2	13.3	19.8	2.5	6.2	7.0	9.4	16.0
19	India	17.3	16.8	23.9	36.2	44.1	8.2	..	..	16.5	17.9
20	Kenya	19.8	15.1	31.2	36.8	40.7	9.3	5.8	13.7	10.6	18.8
21	Nigeria	33.7	15.7	9.2	23.8	20.2	18.2	5.3	14.9	8.4	20.0
22	China	..	25.4	..	33.6	84.6	5.8	5.4	..	5.0	11.2
23	Haiti	24.5	8.6	12.0	26.1	..	7.1	10.0	..	..	..
24	Benin	19.0	5.4	10.1	17.1	26.5	1.6	6.2	7.0	..	16.0
25	Central African Rep.	16.0	4.4	16.0	18.9	17.1	5.2	5.5	7.5	10.5	16.2
26	Ghana	36.4	42.9	18.0	16.2	12.5	40.2	11.5	21.3	19.0	..
27	Pakistan	17.1	13.3	41.2	38.7	35.9	7.0	..	..	..	..
28	Togo	22.2	5.9	17.2	29.0	35.2	4.4	6.2	7.0	..	16.0
29	Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Nicaragua	18.2	..	0.0	0.0	..	583.4	7.5	..	..	..
31	Sri Lanka	23.1	15.2	22.0	35.3	33.1	11.2	14.5	18.5	19.0	13.8
32	Mauritania	21.5	11.6	9.5	21.3	26.5	8.6	5.5	5.0	12.0	10.0
33	Yemen, Rep.	..	18.7	..	..	..	..	9.3	..	..	..
34	Honduras	16.0	13.1	19.5	22.6	29.0	6.8	7.0	11.5	18.5	21.9
35	Lesotho	..	17.1	..	..	34.6	13.8	..	13.0	11.0	20.0
36	Indonesia	35.4	26.2	8.0	13.2	40.5	8.5	6.0	23.3	..	20.6
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	26.0	21.8	33.5	52.2	91.7	12.6	8.3	12.0	13.3	19.0
38	Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	45.1	13.5	3.5	8.8	17.5	15.5
39	Sudan	28.3	28.0	17.5	32.5	..	..	6.0	..	..	..
40	Zambia	10.7	..	29.9	32.6	..	..	7.0	..	9.5	..
Middle-income economies											
Lower-middle-income											
41	Bolivia	29.4	444.2	14.8	16.2	318.4	263.8	18.0	23.8	28.0	41.2
42	Côte d'Ivoire	22.6	3.7	24.7	25.8	31.5	3.9	6.2	7.0	9.4	16.0
43	Senegal	19.6	5.9	14.0	26.6	22.2	5.9	6.2	7.0	9.4	16.0
44	Philippines	19.2	16.8	29.9	26.4	32.2	14.6	12.3	18.8	14.0	23.1
45	Papua New Guinea	..	8.1	..	32.9	33.1	5.2	6.9	9.1	11.2	14.1
46	Cameroon	22.5	7.0	13.5	18.3	24.4	4.5	7.5	8.0	13.0	..
47	Guatemala	18.6	17.2	17.1	20.5	19.3	15.9	9.0	24.4	11.0	34.1
48	Dominican Rep.	18.1	28.0	17.9	21.8	20.1	24.5	..	..	..	..
49	Ecuador	24.2	35.5	20.0	20.2	13.4	38.1	..	41.5	9.0	46.7
50	Morocco	18.7	14.5	31.1	42.4	58.3	7.1	4.9	8.5	7.0	9.0
51	Jordan	24.3	13.0	..	..	134.8	1.6	..	..	..	..
52	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Peru	33.6	224.0	17.8	16.4	..	287.4	..	172.9	..	793.2
54	El Salvador	17.3	17.2	22.5	28.1	27.8	17.4	..	16.1	..	19.7
55	Congo	15.7	6.7	16.5	14.7	20.0	0.6	6.5	7.8	11.0	12.5
56	Syrian Arab Rep.	26.5	19.2	34.8	40.9	..	14.4	5.0	..	..	..
57	Colombia	32.7	..	20.5	23.7	26.1	25.0	..	37.2	19.0	47.1
58	Paraguay	25.9	..	16.9	19.8	..	25.1	..	..	..	..
59	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Jamaica	15.7	24.4	31.4	35.4	40.3	19.6	10.3	27.4	13.0	35.6
61	Romania	..	10.3	..	33.4	36.6	6.2	..	..	..	..
62	Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	12.5	..	..	..	..
63	Tunisia	20.3	15.5	33.0	42.1	..	7.3	2.5	7.4	7.3	9.9
64	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Thailand	17.9	18.9	23.6	37.3	71.5	3.7	12.0	12.3	18.0	25.0
66	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

		Monetary holdings, broadly defined					Nominal interest rates of banks (average annual percentage)			
		Average annual nominal growth rate (percent)		Average outstanding as a percentage of GDP			Average annual inflation (GDP deflator) 1980-91		Deposit rate	
		1970-80	1980-91	1970	1980	1991			1980	1991
									Lending rate	1991
									1980	1991
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	32.9	52.7	27.9	17.2	21.6	44.7	8.0	62.9	25.7
70	Poland	..	58.6	..	58.4	29.4	63.1	3.0	27.8	8.0
71	Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	7.9	..	1.6	..
72	Costa Rica	30.6	25.7	18.9	38.8	38.3	22.9	..	27.3	..
73	Algeria	24.1	14.3	53.6	58.5	..	10.2	..	..	..
74	Panama	..	..	..	36.9	..	2.4	..	..	..
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	194.2	29.8	12.5	21.0	38.5	20.5	37.5	22.3	47.1
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	33.2	16.7	26.1	54.5	..	14.1	..	..	..
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	24.3	22.0	37.5	41.1	65.4	8.1	..	12.3	..
81	Czechoslovakia	..	6.6	..	..	63.8	3.5	2.7	8.1	..
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	25.2	12.6	34.4	69.8	..	1.7	6.2	7.2	7.8
Upper-middle-income										
84	Botswana	..	25.8	..	28.2	27.0	13.3	5.0	11.4	8.5
85	South Africa	15.6	16.6	59.9	50.9	56.2	14.4	5.5	17.3	9.5
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	3.0	23.0	9.0
88	Venezuela	26.4	20.2	24.1	43.0	37.3	21.2	..	31.1	..
89	Argentina	140.8	368.5	27.5	22.2	7.6	416.8	79.4	60.3	..
90	Uruguay	78.4	69.1	24.5	32.1	43.8	64.4	50.3	75.2	66.6
91	Brazil	9.7	..	..	18.4	..	327.7	115.0	913.2	..
92	Mexico	-47.0	62.0	26.1	26.2	24.1	66.5	20.6	17.1	28.1
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	27.9	5.9	28.2	32.0	53.6	6.4	..	5.8	10.0
97	Gabon	31.3	5.2	14.5	15.2	21.7	1.3	7.5	8.8	12.5
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	20.2	18.6	87.6	80.8	74.7	17.4	19.0	14.6	18.8
100	Oman	29.4	11.0	..	13.8	30.6	-3.0	..	7.1	..
101	Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	..	..	9.5
102	Korea, Rep.	30.4	21.3	32.1	31.7	52.3	5.7	19.5	10.0	18.0
103	Greece	23.9	22.3	42.9	61.6	79.3	17.7	14.5	20.7	21.3
104	Saudi Arabia	43.7	7.8	17.6	18.6	..	-3.1	..	..	..
105	Yugoslavia	28.4	119.0	54.8	59.1	..	122.9	5.9	..	11.5
Low- and middle-income										
Sub-Saharan Africa										
East Asia & Pacific										
South Asia										
Europe and Central Asia										
Middle East & N. Africa										
Latin America & Caribbean										
Severely indebted										
High-income economies										
OECD members										
106	Ireland	19.1	6.7	64.0	58.1	46.8	5.8	12.0	5.2	16.0
107	†Israel	54.5	99.2	15.0	14.7	56.6	89.0	..	13.9	176.9
108	New Zealand	15.1	..	51.4	50.9	..	10.3	..	9.0	12.6
109	Spain	20.1	10.8	68.8	74.4	68.8	8.9	13.1	10.5	16.9
110	†Hong Kong	..	..	..	69.5	..	7.5	..	..	..
111	†Singapore	17.1	13.5	66.2	74.4	126.1	1.9	9.4	4.6	11.7
112	United Kingdom	15.2	..	49.2	46.0	..	5.8	14.1	5.3	16.2
113	Australia	20.4	12.2	43.6	57.9	74.5	7.0	8.6	10.4	10.6
114	Italy	20.1	12.0	79.3	81.9	78.9	9.5	12.7	6.6	19.0
115	Netherlands	14.6	..	53.9	77.2	..	1.8	6.0	3.2	13.5
116	Belgium	10.8	7.0	56.7	57.0	..	4.2	7.7	6.3	..
117	Austria	13.7	7.4	54.0	72.6	87.3	3.6	5.0	3.8	..
118	France	15.6	9.9	57.8	69.7	..	5.7	6.3	6.7	18.7
119	Canada	17.5	8.4	48.4	65.0	75.7	4.3	12.9	8.6	14.3
120	United States	10.0	8.0	60.4	58.3	67.0	4.2	..	..	15.3
121	Germany ^a	9.4	6.4	52.8	60.7	68.2	2.8	8.0	7.6	12.0
122	Denmark	12.4	11.1	44.8	42.6	59.6	5.2	10.8	7.2	17.2
123	Finland	15.4	12.9	39.8	39.5	56.2	6.6	..	7.5	9.8
124	Norway	12.8	10.6	54.6	51.6	63.9	5.2	5.0	9.6	12.6
125	Sweden	11.4	9.2	48.1	46.5	45.5	7.4	11.3	8.0	15.1
126	Japan	16.0	8.9	94.7	134.0	183.1	1.5	5.5	3.3	8.4
127	Switzerland	5.4	6.8	109.8	107.4	112.0	3.8	..	7.6	..
World										
Fuel exporters										

a. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 14. Growth of merchandise trade

	Merchandise trade (millions of dollars)		Average annual growth rate ^a (percent)				Terms of trade (1987 = 100)	
	Exports 1991	Imports 1991	Exports		Imports		1985	1991
			1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91		
Low-income economies	161,496 <i>t</i>	167,270 <i>t</i>	3.5 <i>w</i>	6.6 <i>w</i>	6.0 <i>w</i>	2.7 <i>w</i>	106 <i>m</i>	94 <i>m</i>
China and India	90,539 <i>t</i>	84,209 <i>t</i>	6.9 <i>w</i>	10.4 <i>w</i>	7.3 <i>w</i>	7.8 <i>w</i>	103 <i>m</i>	106 <i>m</i>
Other low-income	70,957 <i>t</i>	83,062 <i>t</i>	2.0 <i>w</i>	3.3 <i>w</i>	5.4 <i>w</i>	-1.3 <i>w</i>	106 <i>m</i>	93 <i>m</i>
1 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Tanzania	394	1,381	-7.5	-1.9	-0.6	2.8	101	84
3 Ethiopia	276	1,031	-2.3	1.9	-0.6	3.3	117	60
4 Uganda	200	550	-8.4	2.3	-1.5	3.6	143	48
5 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Guinea-Bissau	28	78	15.9	-2.5	-5.2	3.6	91	138
7 Nepal	238	740	10.9	8.1	8.8	4.9	98	85
8 Burundi	91	254	0.2	8.6	5.0	-0.1	133	43
9 Chad	194	408	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Madagascar	344	523	-3.0	0.3	-0.8	0.5	98	85
11 Sierra Leone	145	163	-5.7	-3.0	-2.0	-7.2	106	116
12 Bangladesh	1,718	3,470	3.8	7.2	-2.4	4.3	122	105
13 Lao PDR	97	228	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Malawi	470	719	5.4	5.6	1.0	2.2	104	87
15 Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Mali	354	638	8.3	6.7	5.2	3.5	95	99
17 Burkina Faso	116	602	7.3	6.5	6.4	3.3	108	89
18 Niger	385	431	21.0	1.8	10.9	-3.0	126	82
19 India	17,664	20,418	4.3	7.4	3.0	4.2	96	100
20 Kenya	1,203	2,034	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.0	114	87
21 Nigeria	12,071	6,525	0.4	1.2	19.4	-14.3	167	82
22 China*	72,875	63,791	8.7	11.5	11.3	9.5	109	111
23 Haiti	103	374	5.6	-4.5	6.3	-2.1	89	77
24 Benin	103	398	-11.6	11.3	4.0	-0.2	103	85
25 Central African Rep.	133	196	-0.6	1.3	-2.9	6.1	107	111
26 Ghana	992	1,418	-6.3	5.2	-2.2	1.8	106	62
27 Pakistan	6,528	8,439	0.7	9.9	4.2	2.6	90	80
28 Togo	292	548	4.9	6.5	11.2	2.5	118	80
29 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Nicaragua	268	751	0.8	-4.2	0.1	-1.2	108	107
31 Sri Lanka	2,629	3,861	2.0	6.3	4.5	2.1	103	87
32 Mauritania	438	470	-2.0	5.6	1.4	3.1	113	109
33 Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Honduras	679	880	3.8	-0.7	2.1	-1.2	111	113
35 Lesotho ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Indonesia	28,997	25,869	7.2	4.5	13.0	2.6	134	101
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	3,887	7,862	-2.6	2.8	7.8	-2.3	131	93
38 Zimbabwe	1,779	2,110	2.3	0.4	-3.5	-1.0	100	101
39 Sudan	329	1,433	-3.5	-1.2	-0.6	-4.0	106	94
40 Zambia	1,082	1,255	-0.2	-3.2	-9.2	-1.8	90	116
Middle-income economies	524,948 <i>t</i>	552,257 <i>t</i>	4.1 <i>w</i>	3.4 <i>w</i>	6.1 <i>w</i>	1.1 <i>w</i>	109 <i>m</i>	103 <i>m</i>
Lower-middle-income	214,977 <i>t</i>	243,207 <i>t</i>	6.7 <i>w</i>	5.3 <i>w</i>	5.9 <i>w</i>	1.8 <i>w</i>	108 <i>m</i>	103 <i>m</i>
41 Bolivia	760	992	-0.8	4.5	7.3	0.2	167	73
42 Côte d'Ivoire	3,011	1,671	4.8	4.5	9.1	-2.3	110	67
43 Senegal	977	1,407	1.8	5.6	3.7	3.4	106	93
44 Philippines	8,754	12,145	6.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	93	91
45 Papua New Guinea	1,361	1,614	10.6	6.8	1.8	1.6	111	80
46 Cameroon	2,022	1,448	4.2	11.5	5.4	-1.5	139	81
47 Guatemala	1,202	1,850	5.7	-0.7	5.8	-0.8	108	103
48 Dominican Rep.	658	1,729	-2.7	-1.5	2.0	1.4	109	112
49 Ecuador	2,957	2,328	12.5	4.8	6.7	-2.1	153	90
50 Morocco	4,278	6,872	3.9	5.9	6.6	3.8	88	98
51 Jordan	879	2,507	19.3	6.9	15.3	-0.8	95	116
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru	3,307	2,813	3.3	1.1	-1.7	-4.7	111	67
54 El Salvador	367	885	1.3	-2.7	4.6	-3.7	126	103
55 Congo	1,455	524	16.8	6.6	5.3	-1.9	145	84
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	5,594	3,002	7.0	20.6	12.4	3.9	125	182
57 Colombia	7,269	4,967	1.9	12.0	6.0	-1.7	140	84
58 Paraguay	737	1,460	8.3	12.2	5.3	5.8	108	117
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica	1,081	1,843	-1.7	0.8	-6.8	2.0	95	91
61 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62 Namibia ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Tunisia	3,709	5,180	7.5	5.6	12.5	1.5	105	95
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand	28,324	37,408	10.3	14.4	5.0	11.1	91	91
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Data for Taiwan, China, are:	76,090	61,723	15.6	11.0	12.2	10.1	100	106

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

	Merchandise trade (millions of dollars)		Average annual growth rate ^a (percent)				Terms of trade (1987 = 100)	
	Exports 1991	Imports 1991	Exports		Imports		1985	1991
			1970-80	1980-91	1970-80	1980-91		
67 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Turkey	13,594	21,038	4.3	7.2	5.7	7.4	82	108
70 Poland	14,903	15,757	5.4	3.3	5.8	2.0	94	104
71 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72 Costa Rica	1,490	1,864	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.4	111	109
73 Algeria	11,790	7,683	-0.5	2.4	12.1	-5.6	174	95
74 Panama	333	1,681	-7.3	0.0	-5.1	-3.4	130	112
75 Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Chile	8,552	7,453	10.4	5.2	2.2	1.9	102	122
77 Iran, Islamic Rep.	15,916	21,688	-6.8	14.7	10.3	7.9	160	88
78 Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Mauritius	1,193	1,575	3.8	9.9	8.2	10.8	83	104
81 Czechoslovakia	16,317	7,947	6.4	0.1	5.7	-6.0	98	137
82 Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Malaysia	34,300	35,183	4.8	10.9	3.7	7.2	117	93
Upper-middle-income	309,972 t	309,050 t	2.3 w	2.3 w	6.2 w	0.6 w	117 m	105 m
84 Botswana ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85 South Africa ^b	24,164	17,503	13.4	0.9	-2.0	-4.4	105	86
86 Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Hungary	10,180	11,370	3.8	2.2	2.0	1.0	104	102
88 Venezuela	15,127	10,181	-11.6	0.1	10.9	-6.6	174	101
89 Argentina	11,975	8,100	7.1	2.1	2.3	-5.5	110	113
90 Uruguay	1,574	1,552	6.5	3.1	3.1	0.2	89	105
91 Brazil	31,610	22,959	8.5	4.3	4.0	0.8	92	119
92 Mexico	27,120	38,184	13.5	3.5	5.5	2.2	133	100
93 Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Trinidad and Tobago	1,985	1,667	-7.3	-2.6	-9.6	-10.8	156	97
97 Gabon	3,183	806	5.7	5.1	11.6	-3.0	140	79
98 Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Portugal	16,326	26,329	1.2	11.1	1.0	10.0	85	112
100 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Korea, Rep.	71,672	81,251	23.5	12.2	11.6	11.1	103	108
103 Greece	8,647	21,552	10.9	3.9	3.2	5.4	94	107
104 Saudi Arabia	54,736	25,540	5.7	-4.2	35.9	-9.0	176	79
105 Yugoslavia	13,953	14,737	5.3	-1.2	3.4	-1.2	95	107
Low- and middle-income	686,445 t	719,528 t	3.9 w	4.1 w	6.0 w	1.5 w	107 m	100 m
Sub-Saharan Africa	38,085 t	35,207 t	0.2 w	2.7 w	5.2 w	-4.0 w	107 m	87 m
East Asia & Pacific	251,448 t	265,796 t	9.5 w	10.2 w	7.6 w	8.4 w	96 m	108 m
South Asia	29,012 t	37,928 t	3.6 w	7.4 w	2.5 w	3.6 w	97 m	86 m
Europe and Central Asia	95,153 t	120,861 t	..	..	..	..	94 m	108 m
Middle East & N. Africa	126,136 t	119,025 t	3.9 w	-0.5 w	15.6 w	-3.2 w	129 m	95 m
Latin America & Caribbean	122,446 t	123,207 t	-0.1 w	2.9 w	3.6 w	-1.1 w	111 m	105 m
Severely indebted	138,113 t	140,829 t	9.7 w	2.8 w	5.9 w	-0.6 w	111 m	98 m
High-income economies	2,650,106 t	2,788,686 t	5.3 w	4.1 w	2.3 w	5.1 w	97 m	101 m
OECD members	2,441,157 t	2,520,853 t	5.6 w	4.1 w	2.0 w	5.1 w	94 m	101 m
106 Ireland	24,240	20,754	11.7	7.1	4.7	3.7	97	92
107 †Israel	11,891	16,753	10.0	6.7	3.5	5.1	105	104
108 New Zealand	9,269	8,494	3.4	3.6	-0.3	3.2	88	94
109 Spain	60,134	93,062	9.1	7.5	1.9	9.4	91	108
110 †Hong Kong	29,738	100,255	9.7	4.4	7.8	11.3	97	101
111 †Singapore	58,871	65,982	4.2	8.9	5.0	7.2	99	101
112 United Kingdom	185,095	209,982	4.4	2.6	0.3	4.4	103	104
113 Australia	37,724	39,460	3.8	4.6	1.8	5.0	111	107
114 Italy	169,365	178,240	6.0	3.4	0.7	4.2	84	101
115 Netherlands	133,527	125,838	3.3	4.4	1.1	3.5	101	100
116 Belgium ^c	118,222	121,038	5.6	4.6	2.9	3.3	94	95
117 Austria	41,082	50,697	6.2	6.2	4.0	5.3	87	89
118 France	212,868	230,257	6.6	3.5	2.4	3.3	96	102
119 Canada	124,797	117,633	2.0	5.7	0.4	7.8	110	105
120 United States	397,705	506,242	6.5	4.0	4.3	7.0	100	102
121 Germany ^d	401,848	387,882	5.0	4.1	2.8	4.5	82	95
122 Denmark	35,687	32,158	4.3	5.0	-0.4	4.0	93	104
123 Finland	23,081	21,708	5.3	2.6	0.1	4.0	85	99
124 Norway	34,037	25,523	7.9	7.4	0.7	2.2	130	90
125 Sweden	55,042	49,760	2.5	3.8	-0.2	3.1	94	103
126 Japan	314,395	234,103	9.0	3.9	0.4	5.6	71	99
127 Switzerland	61,468	66,285	4.9	3.3	2.6	3.4	86	96
World	3,336,550 t	3,508,214 t	5.0 w	4.1 w	3.1 w	4.3 w	106 m	100 m
Fuel exporters	171,293 t	123,270 t	1.4 w	-0.1 w	14.9 w	-5.5 w	167 m	85 m

a. See the technical notes. b. Data are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland; trade among the component territories is excluded. c. Includes Luxembourg. d. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 15. Structure of merchandise imports

Percentage share of merchandise imports										
	Food		Fuels		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991
Low-income economies	15 w	10 w	6 w	9 w	8 w	8 w	31 w	34 w	40 w	38 w
China and India	14 w	6 w	4 w	8 w	14 w	10 w	32 w	35 w	36 w	41 w
Other low-income	16 w	14 w	7 w	11 w	5 w	7 w	30 w	32 w	42 w	36 w
1 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Tanzania	7	11	9	19	2	4	40	33	42	33
3 Ethiopia	9	14	8	10	4	3	35	45	45	28
4 Uganda	6	8	2	30	3	2	34	27	55	34
5 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Guinea-Bissau	28	32	7	7	4	3	16	15	45	43
7 Nepal	5	9	11	12	0	14	25	24	60	41
8 Burundi	18	17	7	7	8	7	23	28	45	40
9 Chad	19	17	15	15	4	3	23	27	38	38
10 Madagascar	12	13	7	24	3	3	30	32	48	28
11 Sierra Leone	23	24	7	28	4	3	22	19	44	26
12 Bangladesh	23	26	13	13	11	6	22	17	32	38
13 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Malawi	15	7	5	16	6	4	30	26	44	47
15 Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Mali	29	18	9	28	6	2	21	25	36	28
17 Burkina Faso	19	23	8	16	8	5	27	24	37	31
18 Niger	13	15	4	20	6	6	26	28	51	31
19 India	21	5	8	23	19	12	23	18	29	42
20 Kenya	6	6	10	15	4	4	34	38	46	37
21 Nigeria	8	18	3	1	3	5	37	36	48	41
22 China*	7	6	1	3	10	9	39	41	43	41
23 Haiti	19	24	6	12	4	5	21	20	51	39
24 Benin	12	16	4	7	8	11	21	21	55	45
25 Central African Rep.	17	17	1	7	2	5	36	33	44	38
26 Ghana	20	9	6	31	4	3	26	26	44	31
27 Pakistan	21	17	6	18	7	8	31	28	35	29
28 Togo	16	20	4	7	11	6	22	24	47	43
29 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Nicaragua	10	16	6	13	3	2	28	33	54	36
31 Sri Lanka	47	17	3	11	4	4	18	19	29	49
32 Mauritania	23	23	8	7	2	1	38	40	29	29
33 Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Honduras	11	13	7	16	2	3	29	25	51	44
35 Lesotho ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Indonesia	11	5	2	9	4	9	35	45	47	32
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	21	29	9	3	14	10	27	24	29	34
38 Zimbabwe	5	5	24	24	6	6	29	29	37	37
39 Sudan	20	22	8	16	4	3	27	25	41	34
40 Zambia	11	8	10	18	2	2	39	35	38	37
Middle-income economies	12 w	10 w	9 w	11 w	10 w	8 w	35 w	36 w	34 w	36 w
Lower-middle-income	14 w	10 w	9 w	10 w	9 w	7 w	33 w	38 w	34 w	35 w
41 Bolivia	20	14	1	1	3	3	37	43	40	39
42 Côte d'Ivoire	15	18	5	21	3	3	33	23	44	34
43 Senegal	28	26	5	20	5	5	25	21	38	29
44 Philippines	11	7	12	15	9	7	35	26	33	46
45 Papua New Guinea	23	17	10	9	2	2	30	38	36	34
46 Cameroon	12	14	5	1	2	3	32	35	49	47
47 Guatemala	11	12	2	17	3	3	27	26	57	42
48 Dominican Rep.	17	17	14	26	5	4	27	21	38	32
49 Ecuador	7	8	6	1	3	5	35	41	49	46
50 Morocco	20	11	5	15	11	14	32	28	32	33
51 Jordan	30	26	6	14	5	4	17	18	42	37
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru	20	20	2	11	5	3	35	35	38	31
54 El Salvador	13	16	2	13	5	6	23	24	56	41
55 Congo	19	18	2	3	2	2	33	35	44	41
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	15	17	10	18	7	7	33	26	36	32
57 Colombia	7	7	1	6	9	8	46	33	37	47
58 Paraguay	13	8	15	12	7	5	32	36	33	39
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica	22	20	15	21	5	4	21	18	37	38
61 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62 Namibia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Tunisia	27	15	5	9	9	11	26	24	32	41
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand	4	5	9	9	8	8	36	39	43	38
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Data for Taiwan, China, are:	15	6	5	10	18	12	35	36	28	36

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

Percentage share of merchandise imports

	Food		Fuels		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991
67 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Turkey	8	7	8	21	8	12	41	29	36	31
70 Poland	14	7	18	22	11	8	27	34	24	28
71 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72 Costa Rica	11	9	4	17	3	4	29	20	53	50
73 Algeria	13	26	2	3	6	6	37	32	42	34
74 Panama	10	10	19	15	2	2	27	26	42	47
75 Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Chile	14	6	6	15	7	4	43	38	30	38
77 Iran, Islamic Rep.	7	13	0	0	8	5	41	44	45	38
78 Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Mauritius	36	27	7	18	3	5	13	12	41	37
81 Czechoslovakia	12	8	11	9	19	14	36	39	23	29
82 Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Malaysia	20	6	12	4	9	5	28	55	31	30
Upper-middle-income	11 w	10 w	9 w	11 w	11 w	8 w	37 w	34 w	33 w	36 w
84 Botswana ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85 South Africa ^a	4	3	0	0	6	4	53	43	36	50
86 Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Hungary	10	5	9	15	19	8	31	30	31	42
88 Venezuela	10	12	1	2	5	9	45	44	38	33
89 Argentina	6	4	5	9	16	11	31	33	42	44
90 Uruguay	11	7	15	16	14	6	31	30	29	41
91 Brazil	11	10	12	26	8	8	35	27	34	29
92 Mexico	7	14	3	3	9	8	50	41	31	33
93 Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Trinidad and Tobago	11	15	53	15	2	6	13	26	22	38
97 Gabon	14	17	1	1	1	2	39	40	44	39
98 Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Portugal	13	13	9	9	14	5	30	36	34	37
100 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Korea, Rep.	17	6	7	16	21	13	30	34	25	31
103 Greece	11	13	7	10	10	6	48	33	25	38
104 Saudi Arabia	26	15	1	0	5	4	33	35	35	47
105 Yugoslavia	8	10	5	18	18	10	33	26	37	36
Low- and middle-income	13 w	10 w	8 w	10 w	10 w	8 w	34 w	35 w	35 w	36 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	14 w	16 w	7 w	12 w	4 w	4 w	32 w	31 w	44 w	37 w
East Asia & Pacific	13 w	6 w	7 w	9 w	10 w	10 w	33 w	39 w	37 w	36 w
South Asia	24 w	11 w	7 w	19 w	13 w	10 w	24 w	20 w	31 w	40 w
Europe and Central Asia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	18 w	17 w	3 w	4 w	8 w	6 w	32 w	35 w	39 w	38 w
Latin America & Caribbean	11 w	12 w	11 w	13 w	7 w	7 w	35 w	34 w	36 w	35 w
Severely indebted	13 w	13 w	9 w	11 w	9 w	7 w	34 w	35 w	34 w	34 w
High-income economies	15 w	9 w	10 w	10 w	16 w	7 w	25 w	34 w	33 w	40 w
OECD members	15 w	9 w	10 w	10 w	17 w	7 w	25 w	34 w	33 w	39 w
106 Ireland	13	11	8	6	9	4	27	35	43	44
107 †Israel	14	7	5	8	9	5	30	32	42	49
108 New Zealand	6	8	7	8	11	4	34	37	43	44
109 Spain	14	11	13	11	18	7	26	37	28	34
110 †Hong Kong	19	6	3	2	10	5	16	27	52	60
111 †Singapore	15	6	13	14	13	4	23	44	35	32
112 United Kingdom	23	10	10	6	21	6	17	36	29	41
113 Australia	5	5	5	6	7	3	41	42	42	45
114 Italy	19	13	14	10	21	10	20	32	26	36
115 Netherlands	14	13	11	9	11	5	25	31	39	42
116 Belgium ^b	13	10	9	8	19	7	26	26	33	48
117 Austria	9	5	8	6	13	7	31	39	39	44
118 France	14	10	12	10	15	6	25	34	33	40
119 Canada	9	6	-6	5	6	4	49	51	31	34
120 United States	16	6	8	11	13	5	28	41	36	37
121 Germany ^c	18	10	9	8	18	7	19	35	36	41
122 Denmark	10	12	10	5	9	5	28	31	42	46
123 Finland	9	6	11	13	9	7	33	34	37	39
124 Norway	8	6	8	4	13	7	35	38	36	44
125 Sweden	10	7	11	9	11	5	30	37	39	42
126 Japan	17	15	21	23	37	15	11	16	14	30
127 Switzerland	12	6	5	5	10	5	27	32	46	52
World	15 w	9 w	10 w	10 w	15 w	7 w	27 w	35 w	34 w	39 w
Fuel exporters	13 w	15 w	5 w	2 w	5 w	5 w	36 w	40 w	41 w	39 w

a. Data are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland; trade among the component territories is excluded. b. Includes Luxembourg. c. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 16. Structure of merchandise exports

	Percentage share of merchandise exports									
	Fuels, minerals, and metals		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures		Textiles and clothing ^a	
	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991
Low-income economies	28 w	23 w	44 w	20 w	3 w	10 w	24 w	46 w	13 w	23 w
China and India	12 w	9 w	27 w	16 w	10 w	17 w	51 w	58 w	27 w	28 w
Other low-income	36 w	42 w	52 w	26 w	0 w	2 w	12 w	31 w	7 w	17 w
1 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Tanzania	7	5	80	84	0	1	13	10	2	3
3 Ethiopia	2	3	97	94	0	0	2	3	0	1
4 Uganda	9	4	90	95	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Guinea-Bissau	0	0	98	97	1	..	1	0	0	..
7 Nepal	0	0	65	11	0	..	35	88	25	76
8 Burundi	1	1	97	97	0	0	2	2	0	0
9 Chad	0	3	95	93	1	1	4	3	0	1
10 Madagascar	9	8	84	85	2	2	5	6	1	3
11 Sierra Leone	15	34	22	33	..	..	63	32	0	..
12 Bangladesh	1	1	35	29	1	0	64	70	49	62
13 Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Malawi	0	0	96	96	0	0	3	4	1	3
15 Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Mali	1	0	89	93	0	0	10	7	8	6
17 Burkina Faso	0	0	95	88	1	4	3	8	0	2
18 Niger	0	86	96	12	1	0	2	1	0	1
19 India	13	8	35	19	5	7	47	66	25	25
20 Kenya	12	16	75	64	0	5	12	15	1	2
21 Nigeria	62	96	36	3	..	0	1	1	0	0
22 China*	11	9	19	15	15	19	55	57	29	28
23 Haiti	17	12	57	46	..	5	26	37	4	8
24 Benin	0	3	89	67	3	3	8	28	6	1
25 Central African Rep.	0	1	55	55	1	0	44	43	1	0
26 Ghana	13	15	86	84	0	0	1	1	0	0
27 Pakistan	2	1	41	26	0	0	57	72	47	60
28 Togo	25	49	69	42	2	1	4	9	1	2
29 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Nicaragua	3	2	81	86	0	0	16	12	3	1
31 Sri Lanka	1	1	98	34	0	2	1	62	0	43
32 Mauritania	88	86	11	9	0	4	0	1	0	0
33 Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Honduras	9	5	82	89	0	0	8	6	2	1
35 Lesotho ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Indonesia	44	43	54	16	0	2	1	39	0	14
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	5	40	68	20	1	1	26	40	19	27
38 Zimbabwe	18	17	47	51	2	4	33	28	4	6
39 Sudan	1	3	99	96	0	0	0	1	0	0
40 Zambia	99	98	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Middle-income economies	40 w	34 w	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower-middle-income	31 w	29 w	41 w	27 w	14 w	17 w	16 w	29 w	3 w	9 w
41 Bolivia	93	74	4	21	..	0	3	4	0	1
42 Côte d'Ivoire	2	11	92	79	1	2	5	9	1	2
43 Senegal	12	22	69	56	4	3	15	20	6	2
44 Philippines	23	9	70	20	0	14	8	57	1	9
45 Papua New Guinea	42	62	55	35	0	2	3	1	0	0
46 Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47 Guatemala	0	2	72	70	2	1	26	26	8	5
48 Dominican Rep.	4	1	77	79	0	3	20	17	0	0
49 Ecuador	1	43	97	55	0	0	2	2	1	0
50 Morocco	33	20	57	29	0	3	9	48	4	20
51 Jordan	24	38	59	16	3	1	13	44	3	4
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru	49	52	49	30	0	2	1	17	0	9
54 El Salvador	2	3	70	56	3	3	26	37	11	15
55 Congo	1	92	70	5	1	0	28	3	0	0
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	62	62	29	15	3	1	7	23	4	15
57 Colombia	11	29	81	38	1	3	7	31	2	11
58 Paraguay	0	0	91	89	..	0	9	11	0	1
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica	25	17	22	27	0	1	53	56	2	14
61 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62 Namibia ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Tunisia	46	21	35	11	0	7	19	61	2	33
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand	15	2	77	32	0	22	8	45	1	17
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Data for Taiwan, China, are:	2	2	22	6	17	38	59	55	29	16

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

Percentage share of merchandise exports											
		Fuels, minerals, and metals		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures		Textiles and clothing ^a	
		1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	8	7	83	26	0	6	9	61	5	36
70	Poland	20	20	9	16	36	26	25	38	6	5
71	Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Costa Rica	0	2	80	72	3	3	17	23	4	5
73	Algeria	73	97	20	0	2	1	5	2	1	0
74	Panama	21	2	75	77	2	1	2	21	0	7
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	88	50	7	35	1	1	4	14	0	1
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	90	90	6	7	0	0	4	4	3	3
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	0	0	98	70	0	0	2	30	1	24
81	Czechoslovakia	7	4	6	6	50	54	37	36	7	6
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	30	17	63	22	2	38	6	23	1	6
Upper-middle-income		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Botswana ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	South Africa ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	7	8	26	28	32	22	35	42	8	9
88	Venezuela	97	86	2	2	0	1	1	11	0	1
89	Argentina	1	8	85	64	4	7	10	21	1	2
90	Uruguay	1	1	79	59	1	2	20	38	14	16
91	Brazil	11	16	75	28	4	18	11	38	1	4
92	Mexico	19	41	49	14	11	24	22	20	3	2
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	78	65	9	6	1	1	12	28	1	0
97	Gabon	56	89	35	7	1	0	8	4	0	0
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	5	5	31	13	8	19	56	63	25	30
100	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Korea, Rep.	7	3	17	4	7	38	69	55	36	21
103	Greece	14	15	51	33	1	4	33	48	7	26
104	Saudi Arabia	100	99	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
105	Yugoslavia	15	9	26	12	23	29	37	50	10	7
Low- and middle-income		37 w	32 w	39 w	20 w	10 w	16 w	19 w	35 w	7 w	13 w
Suh-Saharan Africa		41 w	58 w	51 w	34 w	0 w	1 w	7 w	7 w	1 w	2 w
East Asia & Pacific		22 w	12 w	46 w	16 w	6 w	25 w	27 w	47 w	13 w	19 w
South Asia		9 w	5 w	44 w	23 w	3 w	5 w	45 w	67 w	28 w	37 w
Europe and Central Asia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa		73 w	81 w	20 w	9 w	4 w	1 w	7 w	10 w	3 w	4 w
Latin America & Caribbean		40 w	34 w	51 w	32 w	2 w	12 w	9 w	24 w	1 w	3 w
Severely indebted		21 w	34 w	56 w	30 w	11 w	13 w	15 w	25 w	3 w	4 w
High-income economies		11 w	8 w	16 w	11 w	35 w	42 w	38 w	39 w	6 w	5 w
OECD members		9 w	7 w	16 w	11 w	36 w	43 w	38 w	39 w	6 w	4 w
106	Ireland	8	2	52	24	7	30	34	44	10	4
107	†Israel	4	2	26	10	5	24	66	64	12	7
108	New Zealand	1	8	88	65	2	5	9	22	1	2
109	Spain	10	7	37	17	20	41	34	35	6	4
110	†Hong Kong	1	2	3	3	12	24	84	72	44	40
111	†Singapore	25	18	45	8	11	48	20	26	5	5
112	United Kingdom	8	10	9	8	41	41	42	41	6	4
113	Australia	28	35	53	28	6	7	13	29	1	1
114	Italy	7	3	10	8	37	38	46	52	13	12
115	Netherlands	14	12	29	25	20	22	37	41	8	4
116	Belgium ^c	13	8	11	12	21	27	55	54	10	7
117	Austria	6	4	14	7	24	38	56	51	11	8
118	France	6	5	19	17	33	39	42	39	8	5
119	Canada	26	19	22	17	32	38	19	26	1	1
120	United States	9	6	21	14	42	48	28	32	2	2
121	Germany ^d	6	4	5	6	47	49	43	41	6	5
122	Denmark	4	5	42	31	27	25	27	39	6	5
123	Finland	4	7	29	11	16	28	50	55	6	2
124	Norway	25	58	20	9	23	15	32	18	2	1
125	Sweden	8	6	18	9	40	43	35	42	3	2
126	Japan	2	1	5	1	41	66	53	31	11	2
127	Switzerland	3	3	8	4	32	32	58	62	8	5
World		16 w	13 w	21 w	13 w	30 w	37 w	34 w	38 w	6 w	6 w
Fuel exporters		83 w	89 w	13 w	6 w	1 w	1 w	4 w	4 w	1 w	1 w

a. See the technical notes. b. Data are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland; trade among the component territories is excluded. c. Includes Luxembourg. d. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

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

	Value of imports of manufactures, by origin (millions of dollars)		Composition of 1991 imports of manufactures (percent)				
	1970	1991	Textiles and clothing	Chemicals	Electrical machinery and electronics	Transport equipment	Others
Low-income economies	1,266 t	73,602 t	40 w	4 w	7 w	2 w	46 w
China and India	777 t	55,576 t	37 w	5 w	9 w	1 w	48 w
Other low-income	489 t	18,026 t	51 w	3 w	2 w	4 w	41 w
1 Mozambique	7	10	60	0	0	0	40
2 Tanzania	9	48	56	4	0	2	38
3 Ethiopia	4	59	12	9	2	5	73
4 Uganda	1	2	0	0	50	0	50
5 Bhutan	0	1	0	0	0	0	100
6 Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Nepal	1	240	93	0	0	0	6
8 Burundi	0	2	50	0	0	0	50
9 Chad	0	2	0	0	0	0	100
10 Madagascar	7	49	69	8	0	2	20
11 Sierra Leone	2	135	1	0	1	0	99
12 Bangladesh	0	1,372	93	0	0	0	7
13 Lao PDR	0	26	92	0	0	0	8
14 Malawi	1	18	67	0	0	0	33
15 Rwanda	0	2	0	0	0	50	50
16 Mali	2	51	0	0	20	0	80
17 Burkina Faso	0	3	0	0	0	0	100
18 Niger	0	175	0	96	0	2	2
19 India	534	9,428	45	6	1	1	47
20 Kenya	16	108	15	5	3	6	72
21 Nigeria	13	238	6	16	2	2	74
22 China	243	46,148	35	5	11	1	48
23 Haiti	17	301	60	1	10	0	29
24 Benin	0	4	50	0	0	25	25
25 Central African Rep.	12	80	0	0	0	0	100
26 Ghana	8	98	0	1	1	0	98
27 Pakistan	207	3,234	85	0	0	0	15
28 Togo	0	9	11	0	0	0	89
29 Guinea	38	147	0	34	1	0	65
30 Nicaragua	6	7	14	14	14	0	57
31 Sri Lanka	9	1,346	73	1	2	0	24
32 Mauritania	0	4	25	0	25	0	50
33 Yemen, Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Honduras	3	261	82	1	0	0	17
35 Lesotho ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Indonesia	15	7,302	36	2	3	1	58
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	33	793	61	5	1	15	18
38 Zimbabwe	0	261	22	0	2	1	74
39 Sudan	1	7	0	0	0	14	86
40 Zambia	4	40	23	0	0	5	73
Middle-income economies	5,016 t	185,948 t	25 w	7 w	18 w	7 w	44 w
Lower-middle-income	1,778 t	66,559 t	33 w	6 w	18 w	3 w	41 w
41 Bolivia	1	54	20	6	0	0	74
42 Côte d'Ivoire	7	239	21	2	1	2	75
43 Senegal	4	34	3	12	15	3	68
44 Philippines	108	5,637	33	2	31	1	33
45 Papua New Guinea	4	35	6	0	0	3	91
46 Cameroon	4	47	21	2	2	2	72
47 Guatemala	5	426	89	2	0	0	9
48 Dominican Rep.	10	1,807	55	1	7	0	38
49 Ecuador	3	83	17	4	5	6	69
50 Morocco	32	2,364	69	12	8	1	10
51 Jordan	1	67	5	27	6	27	36
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru	12	453	58	7	2	1	33
54 El Salvador	2	184	65	1	22	0	13
55 Congo	4	205	0	0	0	0	100
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	2	53	68	0	2	8	23
57 Colombia	52	1,070	33	6	0	0	61
58 Paraguay	5	82	9	27	0	0	65
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica	117	799	38	58	0	0	4
61 Romania	188	1,648	32	6	4	3	56
62 Namibia ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Tunisia	19	2,135	70	7	9	2	12
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand	32	12,851	21	2	17	2	59
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

		Value of imports of manufactures, by origin (millions of dollars)		Composition of 1991 imports of manufactures (percent)				
		1970	1991	Textiles and clothing	Chemicals	Electrical machinery and electronics	Transport equipment	Others
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	47	6,770	71	3	6	2	18
70	Poland	287	5,515	23	16	7	4	51
71	Bulgaria	68	553	29	18	6	1	47
72	Costa Rica	5	700	69	2	9	0	19
73	Algeria	39	1,686	0	4	0	0	96
74	Panama ^b	18	462	15	4	1	46	36
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	15	697	9	26	0	2	63
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	133	676	92	1	0	0	7
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	1	750	86	1	0	0	13
81	Czechoslovakia	467	4,930	16	14	5	9	56
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	39	12,857	14	3	48	2	34
Upper-middle-income		3,238 t	119,389 t	21 w	7 w	17 w	10 w	45 w
84	Botswana ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	South Africa ^a	325	2,989	7	14	2	3	75
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	210	4,128	23	16	12	5	45
88	Venezuela	24	724	4	16	2	8	70
89	Argentina	104	1,375	8	23	2	4	64
90	Uruguay	23	300	51	3	0	1	45
91	Brazil	197	10,295	8	10	5	9	68
92	Mexico	508	26,519	5	4	32	21	38
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	39	334	1	68	1	0	31
97	Gabon	8	66	0	46	2	15	38
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	396	13,171	39	5	10	8	39
100	Oman	0	188	28	1	13	23	35
101	Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Korea, Rep.	524	41,091	23	3	20	7	47
103	Greece	185	4,006	60	5	3	1	31
104	Saudi Arabia	16	1,749	0	47	8	6	39
105	Yugoslavia	443	8,791	29	7	9	12	43
Low- and middle-income		6,282 t	259,562 t	29 w	6 w	15 w	6 w	44 w
Sub-Saharan Africa		193 t	4,223 t	21 w	8 w	1 w	11 w	58 w
East Asia & Pacific		1,087 t	128,170 t	28 w	3 w	19 w	3 w	47 w
South Asia		760 t	15,695 t	61 w	4 w	1 w	1 w	34 w
Europe and Central Asia		2,316 t	50,571 t	37 w	8 w	9 w	6 w	40 w
Middle East & N. Africa		306 t	10,385 t	42 w	17 w	6 w	4 w	32 w
Latin America & Caribbean		1,295 t	47,529 t	13 w	8 w	20 w	14 w	45 w
Severely indebted		1,420 t	50,899 t	12 w	9 w	19 w	14 w	47 w
High-income economies		120,492 t	1,578,136 t	6 w	13 w	12 w	19 w	50 w
OECD members		117,366 t	1,472,714 t	5 w	13 w	11 w	20 w	50 w
106	Ireland	439	15,906	7	29	11	2	51
107	†Israel	308	7,878	10	14	10	4	62
108	New Zealand	121	1,967	9	23	7	4	57
109	Spain	773	33,133	4	9	8	36	43
110	†Hong Kong	1,861	24,794	43	1	13	1	43
111	†Singapore	112	20,668	5	6	29	2	58
112	United Kingdom	10,457	108,160	5	17	10	14	53
113	Australia	471	6,676	4	32	5	11	49
114	Italy	7,726	113,636	16	8	8	11	57
115	Netherlands	5,678	74,299	7	27	9	10	47
116	Belgium ^c	7,660	80,272	9	20	6	22	44
117	Austria	1,637	29,461	9	9	13	7	62
118	France	9,240	137,947	6	16	9	26	44
119	Canada	8,088	73,986	1	8	8	39	43
120	United States	21,215	213,854	2	12	13	22	51
121	Germany	23,641	266,516	5	15	11	20	50
122	Denmark	1,413	18,766	8	14	10	5	63
123	Finland	1,170	16,343	3	8	9	7	73
124	Norway	1,059	9,007	2	21	8	11	59
125	Sweden	4,143	39,320	2	11	9	19	60
126	Japan	8,851	184,917	1	4	20	31	45
127	Switzerland	3,568	48,409	5	22	10	3	60
World		126,774 t	1,837,698 t	9 w	12 w	12 w	17 w	50 w
Fuel exporters		290 t	7,401 t	15 w	23 w	3 w	3 w	56 w

Note: Data cover high-income OECD countries only. a. Data are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland; trade among the component territories is excluded. b. Excludes the Canal Zone. c. Includes Luxembourg.

Table 18. Balance of payments and reserves

	Current account balance (millions of dollars)				Net workers' remittances (millions of dollars)		Gross international reserves		
	After official transfers		Before official transfers		1970	1991	Millions of dollars		Months of import coverage 1991
	1970	1991	1970	1991			1970	1991	
Low-income economies							3,907 t	86,647 t	5.1 w
China and India							1,023 t	55,781 t	7.9 w
Other low-income							2,884 t	30,866 t	3.1 w
1 Mozambique	..	-245	..	-783	..	-30 ^a	..	240	2.3
2 Tanzania	-36	-284 ^a	-37	-832 ^a	..	..	65	204	1.4
3 Ethiopia	-32	-222 ^a	-43	-585 ^a	..	201	72	106	1.0
4 Uganda	20	-182 ^a	19	-393 ^a	-5	..	57	59	1.0
5 Bhutan	..	17 ^a	..	-36 ^a	..	0	..	99	9.3
6 Guinea-Bissau	..	-19	..	-86	..	-2	..	..	..
7 Nepal	-1 ^a	-320 ^a	-25 ^a	-380 ^a	..	0 ^a	94	451	5.9
8 Burundi	2 ^a	-31 ^a	-2 ^a	-214 ^a	..	..	15	147	5.0
9 Chad	2	-80	-33	-347	-6	-39	2	124	2.6
10 Madagascar	10	-192	-42	-318	-26	1	37	89	1.2
11 Sierra Leone	-16	-95	-20	-136	..	..	39	10	0.2
12 Bangladesh	-114 ^a	-210 ^a	-234 ^a	-932 ^a	0 ^a	764 ^a	..	1,308	4.0
13 Lao PDR	..	-52	..	-121	..	..	6	61	3.3
14 Malawi	-35	-184 ^a	-46	-244 ^a	-4	0	29	158	2.5
15 Rwanda	7	-34	-12	-194	-4	-11	8	110	3.7
16 Mali	-2	-37	-22	-344	-1	76	1	326	4.5
17 Burkina Faso	9	-90	-21	-426	16	79	36	350	4.8
18 Niger	0	-4	-32	-164	-3	-38	19	207	5.3
19 India	-385 ^a	-3,026 ^a	-591 ^a	-3,477 ^a	80	2,540 ^a	1,023	7,616	3.3
20 Kenya	-49	-231	-86	-435	..	-2	220	145	0.6
21 Nigeria	-368	1,203	-412	470	..	12	223	4,678	4.4
22 China*	-81 ^a	13,272	-81 ^a	12,885	0 ^a	189	..	48,165	10.1
23 Haiti	11	-11	4	-176	13	86	4	24	0.6
24 Benin	-3	-89	-23	-174	0	70	16	196	3.6
25 Central African Rep.	-12	-80 ^a	-24	-219 ^a	-4	-36	1	107	4.4
26 Ghana	-68	-220 ^a	-76	-442 ^a	-9	0	43	644	4.4
27 Pakistan	-667	-1,558	-705	-2,171	86	1,848	195	1,220	1.2
28 Togo	3	-83	-14	-170	-3	5	35	369	5.0
29 Guinea	..	-236 ^a	..	-329 ^a	..	0	..	..	..
30 Nicaragua	-40	-5	-43	-849	..	10	49	..	..
31 Sri Lanka	-59	-268	-71	-472	3	442	43	724	2.5
32 Mauritania	-5	-125	-13	-209	-6	0	3	72	1.2
33 Yemen, Rep.	..	22 ^a	..	-106 ^a	..	800 ^a	..	..	..
34 Honduras	-64	-220	-68	-368	..	0	20	112	1.0
35 Lesotho	18 ^a	63	-1 ^a	-443	29 ^a	0	..	115	1.3
36 Indonesia	-310	-4,080	-376	-4,212	..	130	160	10,358	3.3
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	-148	2,404 ^a	-452	-2,438 ^a	29	3,755 ^a	165	6,185	4.4
38 Zimbabwe	-14 ^a	-552 ^a	-26 ^a	-693 ^a	..	0	59	295	1.4
39 Sudan	-42	-1,652 ^a	-43	-1,857 ^a	..	62 ^a	22	8	0.0
40 Zambia	108	1 ^a	107	-487 ^a	-48	0	515	186	1.4
Middle-income economies							23,267 t	241,422 t	3.6 w
Lower-middle-income							13,049 t	103,643 t	3.6 w
41 Bolivia	4	-262	2	-422	..	-1	46	422	3.7
42 Côte d'Ivoire	-38	-1,451	-73	-1,614	-56	-491	119	29	0.1
43 Senegal	-16	-133	-66	-503	-16	32	22	23	0.1
44 Philippines	-48	-1,034	-138	-1,388	..	329	255	4,436	3.3
45 Papua New Guinea	-89 ^a	-838 ^a	-239 ^a	-1,053 ^a	..	57 ^a	..	345	1.6
46 Cameroon	-30	-658 ^a	-47	-658 ^a	-11	3 ^a	81	43	0.2
47 Guatemala	-8	-184	-8	-186	..	123	79	881	4.8
48 Dominican Rep.	-102	-58	-103	-115	25	330	32	448	2.2
49 Ecuador	-113	-467	-122	-577	..	0	76	1,081	3.2
50 Morocco	-124	-396	-161	-676	27	1,973	142	3,349	4.5
51 Jordan	-20	-712 ^a	-130	-876 ^a	..	450 ^a	258	1,105	3.4
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru	202	-1,478	146	-1,794	..	..	339	3,090	6.1
54 El Salvador	9	-168	7	-369	..	468	64	453	3.1
55 Congo	-45 ^a	-169	-53 ^a	-231	-3 ^a	-53 ^a	9	9	0.1
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	-69	1,827	-72	1,747	7	375	57	..	..
57 Colombia	-293	2,349	-333	2,363	6	866	207	6,335	8.6
58 Paraguay	-16	-476 ^a	-19	-476 ^a	..	0	18	974	5.2
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica	-153	-198	-149	-303	29	144	139	106	0.5
61 Romania	-23	-1,184	-23	-1,306	..	..	..	1,219	2.4
62 Namibia	..	82 ^a	..	-257 ^a	..	..	..	..	..
63 Tunisia	-53	-191	-88	-322	20	562	60	866	1.6
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand	-250	-7,564	-296	-7,609	..	0	911	18,393	4.8
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Data for Taiwan, China, are:	1	12,015	2	12,036	..	..	627	74,548	11.2

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

	Current account balance (millions of dollars)				Net workers' remittances (millions of dollars)		Gross international reserves		
	After official transfers		Before official transfers		1970	1991	Millions of dollars		Months of import coverage 1991
	1970	1991	1970	1991			1970	1991	
67 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Turkey	-44	272	-57	-1,973	273	2,819	440	6,616	2.9
70 Poland	..	-1,282	..	-2,191	..	0	..	3,800	2.1
71 Bulgaria	..	-718 ^a	..	-718 ^a	..	..	..	..	..
72 Costa Rica	-74	-82	-77	-165	..	0	16	931	4.5
73 Algeria	-125	2,555 ^a	-163	2,555 ^a	178	274	352	3,460	3.5
74 Panama	-64	135	-79	-105	..	..	16	499	0.9
75 Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Chile	-91	142	-95	-158	..	0	392	7,700	7.8
77 Iran, Islamic Rep.	-507	-7,806 ^a	-511	-7,806 ^a	..	..	217	..	..
78 Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Mauritius	8	-37	5	-39	..	..	46	915	5.5
81 Czechoslovakia	146	947 ^a	156	961 ^a	..	0	..	4,176	3.8
82 Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Malaysia	8	-4,530	2	-4,617	..	0	667	11,717	3.2
Upper-middle-income							10,219 t	137,779 t	3.6 w
84 Botswana	-30	47	-35	-251	-9	0	..	3,772	17.6
85 South Africa	-1,215	2,664	-1,253	2,696	..	..	1,057	3,187	1.5
86 Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Hungary	..	403 ^a	..	370 ^a	..	..	..	4,028	3.7
88 Venezuela	-104	1,663	-98	1,696	-87	-661	1,047	14,719	10.8
89 Argentina	-163	-2,832	-160	-2,832	..	..	682	8,073	5.5
90 Uruguay	-45	105	-55	65	..	..	186	1,146	5.9
91 Brazil	-837	-3,071 ^a	-861	-3,071 ^a	..	0	1,190	8,749	2.7
92 Mexico	-1,068	-13,282	-1,098	-13,468	..	1,853	756	18,052	3.7
93 Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Trinidad and Tobago	-109	-17	-104	-20	3	5	43	358	1.9
97 Gabon	-3	-160	-15	-185	-8	-125	15	332	1.6
98 Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Portugal	-158 ^a	-716	-158 ^a	-2,098	504 ^a	4,517	1,565	26,239	10.5
100 Oman	..	1,095	..	1,153	..	-845	13	1,765	5.5
101 Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Korea, Rep.	-623	-8,726	-706	-8,553	..	..	610	13,815	1.8
103 Greece	-422	-1,521	-424	-5,555	333	2,115	318	6,400	3.5
104 Saudi Arabia	71	-25,738	152	-19,250	-183	-13,746	670	13,298	2.4
105 Yugoslavia	-372	-1,161	-378	-1,159	441	2,024	143	3,360	2.0
Low- and middle-income							27,175 t	328,069 t	4.0 w
Sub-Saharan Africa							2,028 t	14,735 t	3.0 w
East Asia & Pacific							2,983 t	108,057 t	4.3 w
South Asia							1,404 t	12,018 t	2.8 w
Europe and Central Asia							9,699 t	71,987 t	4.3 w
Middle East & N. Africa							4,477 t	43,101 t	3.0 w
Latin America & Caribbean							5,527 t	74,986 t	4.6 w
Severely indebted							11,726 t	66,599 t	3.3 w
High-income economies							71,762 t	851,061 t	2.7 w
OECD members							69,820 t	797,852 t	2.6 w
106 Ireland	-198	921	-228	-1,761	..	..	698	5,867	2.1
107 †Israel	-562	-822	-766	-5,257	..	..	452	6,428	3.0
108 New Zealand	-232	-20	-222	30	16	245	258	2,950	2.6
109 Spain	79	-15,954	79	-19,810	469	1,603	1,851	71,345	7.1
110 †Hong Kong	225	2,487	225	2,487	..	..	..	..	..
111 †Singapore	-572	4,208	-585	4,350	..	..	1,012	34,133	5.4
112 United Kingdom	1,970	-11,438	2,376	-9,575	..	..	2,764	48,373	1.5
113 Australia	-785	-9,853	-691	-9,655	..	..	1,709	19,339	3.4
114 Italy	798	-21,454	1,094	-16,670	446	779	5,547	72,254	3.3
115 Netherlands	-489	8,760	-513	11,950	-51	-315	3,362	33,335	2.4
116 Belgium ^b	717	4,731	904	6,201	38	-274	..	..	..
117 Austria	-75	-252	-73	-144	-7	367	1,806	17,415	2.7
118 France	-204	-6,148	18	-1,194	-641	-1,786	5,199	60,227	2.0
119 Canada	1,008	-25,529	960 ^a	-24,600	..	..	4,733	20,836	1.4
120 United States	2,330	-3,690	4,680	-24,670	-650	-7,600	15,237	159,273	2.6
121 Germany ^c	837	-19,497	1,839	9,978	-1,366	-4,213	13,879	96,657	2.3
122 Denmark	-544	2,167	-510	2,513	..	..	488	7,990	1.7
123 Finland	-240	-6,695	-233	-5,998	..	..	455	8,317	2.8
124 Norway	-242	4,939	-200	6,125	..	-140	813	13,651	3.7
125 Sweden	-265	-3,243	-160	-1,636	..	20	775	20,477	3.0
126 Japan	1,990	72,905	2,170	84,740	..	..	4,876	80,626	2.4
127 Switzerland	161	9,847	203	10,307	-313	-2,062	5,317	58,451	6.5
World							98,937 t	1,179,130 t	3.0 w
Fuel exporters							4,693 t	52,194 t	3.9 w

a. World Bank estimate. b. Includes Luxembourg. c. Data prior to July 1990 refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 19. Official development assistance from OECD and OPEC members

OECD: Total net flows ^a		1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991
Millions of US dollars										
106 Ireland	0	0	8	30	39	57	49	57	72	
108 New Zealand	..	14	66	72	54	104	87	95	100	
112 United Kingdom	472	500	904	1,854	1,530	2,645	2,587	2,638	3,348	
113 Australia	119	212	552	667	749	1,101	1,020	955	1,050	
114 Italy	60	147	182	683	1,098	3,193	3,613	3,395	3,352	
115 Netherlands	70	196	608	1,630	1,136	2,331	2,094	2,592	2,517	
116 Belgium	102	120	378	595	440	601	703	889	831	
117 Austria	10	11	79	178	248	301	283	394	548	
118 France	752	971	2,093	4,162	3,995	6,865	7,450	9,380	7,484	
119 Canada	96	337	880	1,075	1,631	2,347	2,320	2,470	2,604	
120 United States	4,023	3,153	4,161	7,138	9,403	10,141	7,676	11,394	11,362	
121 Germany ^b	456	599	1,689	3,567	2,942	4,731	4,949	6,320	6,890	
122 Denmark	13	59	205	481	440	922	937	1,171	1,300	
123 Finland	2	7	48	110	211	608	706	846	930	
124 Norway	11	37	184	486	574	985	917	1,305	1,178	
125 Sweden	38	117	566	962	840	1,534	1,799	2,012	2,116	
126 Japan	244	458	1,148	3,353	3,797	9,134	8,965	9,069	10,952	
127 Switzerland	12	30	104	253	302	617	558	750	863	
Total	6,480	6,968	13,855	27,396	29,429	48,114	46,713	55,632	55,519	
As a percentage of donor GNP										
106 Ireland	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.16	0.24	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.19	
108 New Zealand	..	0.23	0.52	0.33	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.23	0.25	
112 United Kingdom	0.47	0.41	0.39	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.32	
113 Australia	0.53	0.59	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.38	0.34	0.38	
114 Italy	0.10	0.16	0.11	0.15	0.26	0.39	0.42	0.32	0.30	
115 Netherlands	0.36	0.61	0.75	0.97	0.91	0.98	0.94	0.88	0.88	
116 Belgium	0.60	0.46	0.59	0.50	0.55	0.39	0.46	0.45	0.42	
117 Austria	0.11	0.07	0.21	0.23	0.38	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.34	
118 France	0.76	0.66	0.62	0.63	0.78	0.72	0.78	0.79	0.62	
119 Canada	0.19	0.41	0.54	0.43	0.49	0.50	0.44	0.44	0.45	
120 United States	0.58	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.21	0.15	0.21	0.20	
121 Germany ^b	0.40	0.32	0.40	0.44	0.47	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.41	
122 Denmark	0.13	0.38	0.58	0.74	0.80	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.96	
123 Finland	0.02	0.06	0.18	0.22	0.40	0.59	0.63	0.64	0.76	
124 Norway	0.16	0.32	0.66	0.87	1.01	1.13	1.05	1.17	1.14	
125 Sweden	0.19	0.38	0.82	0.78	0.86	0.86	0.96	0.90	0.92	
126 Japan	0.27	0.23	0.23	0.32	0.29	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.32	
127 Switzerland	0.09	0.15	0.19	0.24	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.36	
National currencies										
106 Ireland (millions of pounds)	0	0	4	15	37	37	34	35	41	
108 New Zealand (millions of dollars)	..	13	55	74	109	158	146	160	185	
112 United Kingdom (millions of pounds)	169	208	409	798	1,180	1,485	1,577	1,478	1,736	
113 Australia (millions of dollars)	106	189	402	591	966	1,404	1,386	1,323	1,382	
114 Italy (billions of lire)	38	92	119	585	2,097	4,156	4,958	4,068	3,859	
115 Netherlands (millions of guilders)	253	710	1,538	3,341	3,773	4,410	4,440	4,720	4,306	
116 Belgium (millions of francs)	5,100	6,000	13,902	17,399	26,145	22,088	27,714	29,720	26,050	
117 Austria (millions of schillings)	260	286	1,376	2,303	5,132	3,722	3,737	4,477	5,861	
118 France (millions of francs)	3,713	5,393	8,971	17,589	35,894	40,897	47,529	51,076	38,777	
119 Canada (millions of dollars)	104	353	895	1,357	2,327	2,888	2,747	2,882	3,009	
120 United States (millions of dollars)	4,023	3,153	4,161	7,138	9,403	10,141	7,676	11,394	11,362	
121 Germany (millions of deutsche marks) ^b	1,824	2,192	4,155	6,484	8,661	8,319	9,302	10,311	10,446	
122 Denmark (millions of kroner)	90	443	1,178	2,711	4,657	6,304	6,850	7,347	7,096	
123 Finland (millions of markkaa)	6	29	177	414	1,308	2,542	3,031	3,336	3,845	
124 Norway (millions of kroner)	79	264	962	2,400	4,946	6,418	6,335	7,542	7,037	
125 Sweden (millions of kronor)	197	605	2,350	4,069	7,326	9,396	11,600	11,909	11,704	
126 Japan (billions of yen)	88	165	341	760	749	1,171	1,336	1,313	1,371	
127 Switzerland (millions of francs)	52	131	268	424	743	903	912	1,041	1,170	
Summary										
Billions of US dollars										
ODA (current prices)	6.5	7.0	13.9	27.3	29.4	48.1	46.7	55.6	55.5	
ODA (1987 prices)	28.2	25.3	29.8	36.8	39.4	44.9	43.6	47.6	45.7	
GNP (current prices)	1,374.0	2,079.0	4,001.0	7,488.0	8,550.0	13,547.0	13,968.0	15,498.0	16,818.6	
Percent										
ODA as a percentage of GNP	0.47	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.33	
Index (1987 = 100)										
GDP deflator ^c	23.0	27.6	46.5	74.1	74.6	107.1	107.5	116.8	121.4	

OECD: Total net bilateral flows to low-income economies ^a										
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991
<i>As a percentage of donor GNP</i>										
106 Ireland	..	..	..	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	..
108 New Zealand	..	..	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	..
112 United Kingdom	0.23	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	..
113 Australia	0.08	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	..
114 Italy	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.09	..
115 Netherlands	0.08	0.24	0.24	0.32	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.23	0.25	..
116 Belgium	0.56	0.30	0.31	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.09	..
117 Austria	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.10	..
118 France	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.13	..
119 Canada	0.10	0.22	0.24	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.10	..
120 United States	0.26	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	..
121 Germany ^b	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.07	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.10	..
122 Denmark	0.02	0.10	0.20	0.17	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.24	..
123 Finland	..	..	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.10	0.24	0.22	0.17	..
124 Norway	0.04	0.12	0.25	0.28	0.34	0.43	0.37	0.32	0.37	..
125 Sweden	0.07	0.12	0.41	0.26	0.24	0.30	0.21	0.23	0.25	..
126 Japan	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.10	..
127 Switzerland	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.11	..
Total	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	..

OPEC: Total net flows ^d										
	1976	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<i>Millions of US dollars</i>										
21 Nigeria	80	35	51	45	52	30	14	70	13	..
Qatar	180	277	10	8	18	0	4	-2	1	1
73 Algeria	11	81	52	54	114	39	13	40	7	5
77 Iran, Islamic Rep.	751	-72	52	-72	69	-10	39	-94	2	..
88 Venezuela	109	135	90	32	85	24	55	52	15	..
Iraq	123	864	-22	-32	-21	-35	-22	21	55	0
Libya	98	376	24	57	68	66	129	86	4	25
104 Saudi Arabia	2,791	5,682	3,194	2,630	3,517	2,888	2,048	1,171	3,692	1,704
United Arab Emirates	1,028	1,118	88	122	87	15	-17	2	888	558
Kuwait	706	1,140	1,020	771	715	316	108	169	1,666	387
Total OPEC ^d	5,877	9,636	4,559	3,615	4,704	3,333	2,369	1,514	6,341	..
Total OAPEC ^e	4,937	9,538	4,366	3,610	4,498	3,389	2,361	..	..	..
<i>As a percentage of donor GNP</i>										
21 Nigeria	0.19	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.12	0.05	0.28	0.06	..
Qatar	7.35	4.16	0.18	0.12	0.36	0.00	0.08	-0.04	0.02	0.01
73 Algeria	0.07	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.19	0.07	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.01
77 Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.16	-0.08	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.00	0.01	-0.02	..	..
88 Venezuela	0.35	0.23	0.16	0.06	0.14	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.03	..
Iraq	0.76	2.36	-0.05	-0.06	-0.05	-0.08	-0.04	0.04	..	..
Libya	0.66	1.16	0.10	0.24	0.30	0.30	0.63	0.41	0.01	0.09
104 Saudi Arabia	5.95	4.87	3.20	2.92	3.99	3.70	2.53	1.37	3.90	1.44
United Arab Emirates	8.95	4.06	0.32	0.45	0.41	0.07	-0.07	0.02	2.65	1.66
Kuwait	4.82	3.52	3.95	2.96	2.84	1.15	0.40	0.54	..	..
Total OPEC ^d	2.32	1.85	0.76	0.60	0.78	0.52	0.34	0.21	..	..
Total OAPEC ^e	4.23	3.22	1.60	1.39	1.80	1.10	0.86	..	..	..

a. Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. b. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification. c. See the technical notes. d. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. e. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Table 20. Official development assistance: receipts

Net disbursement of ODA from all sources										
Millions of dollars								Per capita (dollars) 1991	As percentage of GNP 1991	
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991				
Low-income economies	17,432 t	19,484 t	21,412 t	24,513 t	24,763 t	30,653 t	31,921 t	10.2 w	3.0 w	
China and India	2,532 t	3,254 t	3,300 t	4,086 t	4,048 t	3,605 t	4,701 t	2.3 w	0.8 w	
Other low-income	14,900 t	16,230 t	18,112 t	20,427 t	20,715 t	27,047 t	27,220 t	24.5 w	6.6 w	
1 Mozambique	300	422	651	893	772	935	920	57.0	69.2	
2 Tanzania	484	681	882	982	920	1,141	1,076	42.7	39.2	
3 Ethiopia	710	636	634	970	752	1,014	1,091	20.7	16.5	
4 Uganda	180	198	280	363	443	551	525	31.1	19.5	
5 Bhutan	24	40	42	42	42	48	64	43.8	25.9	
6 Guinea-Bissau	58	71	111	99	101	117	101	101.3	48.2	
7 Nepal	234	301	347	399	493	430	453	23.4	13.8	
8 Burundi	139	187	202	189	199	265	253	44.7	21.8	
9 Chad	181	165	198	264	241	303	262	44.9	20.2	
10 Madagascar	185	316	321	304	321	386	437	36.3	16.4	
11 Sierra Leone	65	87	68	102	100	65	105	24.7	12.9	
12 Bangladesh	1,131	1,455	1,635	1,592	1,800	2,048	1,636	14.8	7.0	
13 Lao PDR	37	48	58	77	140	152	131	30.8	12.8	
14 Malawi	113	198	280	366	412	481	495	56.2	22.6	
15 Rwanda	180	211	245	252	232	293	351	49.2	22.2	
16 Mali	376	372	366	427	454	467	455	52.2	18.5	
17 Burkina Faso	195	284	281	298	272	336	409	44.1	14.8	
18 Niger	303	307	353	371	296	391	376	47.5	16.5	
19 India	1,592	2,120	1,839	2,097	1,895	1,524	2,747	3.2	1.1	
20 Kenya	430	455	572	808	967	1,053	873	34.9	10.6	
21 Nigeria	1,032	59	69	120	346	250	262	2.6	0.8	
22 China	940	1,134	1,462	1,989	2,153	2,081	1,954	1.7	0.5	
23 Haiti	150	175	218	147	200	172	182	27.5	6.9	
24 Benin	94	138	138	162	263	271	256	52.4	13.6	
25 Central African Rep.	104	139	176	196	192	244	174	56.5	13.8	
26 Ghana	196	371	373	474	550	498	724	47.2	11.3	
27 Pakistan	769	970	879	1,408	1,129	1,149	1,226	10.6	2.7	
28 Togo	111	174	126	199	183	241	204	54.0	12.5	
29 Guinea	115	175	213	262	346	296	371	63.1	12.6	
30 Nicaragua	102	150	141	213	225	320	826	217.8	12.0	
31 Sri Lanka	468	570	502	598	547	674	814	47.4	8.8	
32 Mauritania	207	225	185	184	242	202	208	102.9	18.4	
33 Yemen, Rep.	392	328	422	304	370	405	313	25.0	3.9	
34 Honduras	270	283	258	321	242	450	275	52.2	9.1	
35 Lesotho	93	88	107	108	127	139	123	67.9	18.9	
36 Indonesia	603	711	1,246	1,632	1,839	1,724	1,854	10.2	1.6	
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,760	1,716	1,773	1,537	1,568	5,444	4,988	93.1	15.2	
38 Zimbabwe	237	225	294	273	265	340	393	39.0	6.2	
39 Sudan	1,128	945	898	937	772	825	887	34.3	..	
40 Zambia	322	464	430	478	392	486	884	106.3	..	
Middle-income economies	9,037 t	9,439 t	10,430 t	9,621 t	10,013 t	15,412 t	15,500 t	16.2 w	0.7 w	
Lower-middle-income	7,049 t	8,087 t	9,027 t	8,257 t	8,533 t	13,629 t	13,639 t	24.3 w	1.8 w	
41 Bolivia	197	322	318	394	440	506	473	64.4	9.4	
42 Côte d'Ivoire	117	186	254	439	403	693	633	51.2	6.6	
43 Senegal	289	567	641	569	650	788	577	75.7	10.0	
44 Philippines	460	956	770	854	844	1,279	1,051	16.7	2.3	
45 Papua New Guinea	257	263	322	380	339	416	397	100.1	10.6	
46 Cameroon	153	224	213	284	458	431	501	42.2	4.3	
47 Guatemala	83	135	241	235	261	203	197	20.8	2.1	
48 Dominican Rep.	207	93	130	118	142	100	66	9.1	0.9	
49 Ecuador	136	147	203	137	160	155	220	20.4	1.9	
50 Morocco	766	403	447	480	450	1,026	1,075	41.9	3.9	
51 Jordan	538	564	577	417	273	884	905	247.1	22.0	
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru	316	272	292	272	305	395	590	26.9	1.2	
54 El Salvador	345	341	426	420	443	349	290	54.9	4.9	
55 Congo	69	110	152	89	91	214	133	56.8	4.6	
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	610	728	684	191	127	684	373	29.8	2.2	
57 Colombia	62	63	78	61	67	88	123	3.8	0.3	
58 Paraguay	50	66	81	76	92	56	144	32.6	2.3	
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica	169	178	168	193	262	273	166	69.7	4.7	
61 Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62 Namibia	6	15	17	22	59	123	184	124.0	8.1	
63 Tunisia	163	222	274	316	283	393	322	39.1	2.5	
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand	459	496	504	563	739	802	722	12.6	0.8	
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Net disbursement of ODA from all sources

	Millions of dollars							Per capita (dollars) 1991	As percentage of GNP 1991
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		
67 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Turkey	179	339	376	267	140	1,219	1,675	29.2	1.6
70 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72 Costa Rica	280	196	228	187	226	227	173	56.4	3.1
73 Algeria	173	165	214	171	152	217	310	12.1	0.7
74 Panama	69	52	40	22	18	93	101	40.9	1.8
75 Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Chile	40	-5	21	44	61	102	120	9.0	0.4
77 Iran, Islamic Rep.	16	27	71	82	96	105	194	3.4	0.2
78 Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Mauritius	27	56	65	59	58	89	67	61.8	2.5
81 Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82 Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Malaysia	229	192	363	104	140	469	289	15.9	0.6
Upper-middle-income	1,988 t	1,353 t	1,403 t	1,365 t	1,480 t	1,783 t	1,862 t	4.7 w	0.1 w
84 Botswana	96	102	156	151	160	149	135	102.5	3.7
85 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88 Venezuela	11	16	19	18	21	79	33	1.7	0.1
89 Argentina	39	88	99	152	211	171	253	7.7	0.2
90 Uruguay	5	27	18	41	38	47	51	16.3	0.5
91 Brazil	123	178	289	210	206	167	182	1.2	0.0
92 Mexico	144	252	155	173	86	141	185	2.2	0.1
93 Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Trinidad and Tobago	7	19	34	9	6	18	-2	-1.3	0.0
97 Gabon	61	79	82	106	133	132	142	121.4	2.9
98 Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 Oman	78	84	16	1	18	66	14	8.8	0.1
101 Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Korea, Rep.	-9	-18	11	10	52	52	54	1.3	0.0
103 Greece	11	19	35	35	30	37	39	3.8	0.1
104 Saudi Arabia	29	31	22	19	36	44	45	2.9	0.0
105 Yugoslavia	11	19	35	44	43	47	159	6.6	..
Low- and middle-income	26,469 t	29,155 t	32,027 t	34,286 t	34,934 t	46,127 t	47,453 t	11.6 w	1.5 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	9,522 t	10,587 t	11,926 t	13,470 t	13,848 t	16,538 t	16,158 t	33.1 w	10.0 w
East Asia & Pacific	4,881 t	4,955 t	5,935 t	6,869 t	7,251 t	8,007 t	7,594 t	4.5 w	0.7 w
South Asia	4,244 t	5,474 t	5,307 t	6,236 t	6,101 t	6,030 t	7,488 t	6.5 w	2.1 w
Europe and Central Asia	247 t	403 t	458 t	359 t	207 t	1,307 t	1,896 t	20.6 w	1.0 w
Middle East & N. Africa	4,710 t	4,474 t	4,700 t	3,670 t	3,517 t	9,747 t	9,300 t	38.1 w	2.3 w
Latin America & Caribbean	3,024 t	3,262 t	3,701 t	3,682 t	4,010 t	4,498 t	5,017 t	11.4 w	0.5 w
Severely indebted	3,633 t	3,851 t	4,166 t	3,544 t	3,373 t	5,976 t	6,488 t	14.9 w	0.6 w
High-income economies	2,232 t	2,306 t	1,746 t	1,655 t	1,667 t	1,804 t	2,150 t	55.3 w	0.4 w
OECD members	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 †Israel	1,978	1,937	1,251	1,241	1,192	1,372	1,749	353.6	2.8
108 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 †Hong Kong	20	18	19	22	40	38	36	6.3	0.0
111 †Singapore	24	29	23	22	95	-3	8	2.8	0.0
112 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World	28,701 t	31,461 t	33,773 t	35,491 t	36,601 t	47,931 t	49,603 t	12.0 w	1.4 w
Fuel exporters	1,606 t	805 t	1,033 t	781 t	1,076 t	1,468 t	1,948 t	7.5 w	0.3 w

Table 21. Total external debt

		Long-term debt (millions of dollars)		Use of IMF credit (millions of dollars)		Short-term debt (millions of dollars)		Total external debt (millions of dollars)		Total arrears on LDOD (millions of dollars)		Ratio of present value to nominal value of debt
		1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1991
Low-income economies												
China and India												
Other low-income												
1	Mozambique	0	4,055	0	118	0	527	0	4,700	0	1,442	82.7
2	Tanzania	1,999	5,798	171	143	306	519	2,476	6,460	3	1,257	74.7
3	Ethiopia	669	3,301	79	0	57	174	804	3,475	1	388	68.9
4	Uganda	542	2,325	89	330	64	175	695	2,830	20	470	63.2
5	Bhutan	0	86	0	0	0	1	0	87	0	0	58.4
6	Guinea-Bissau	128	574	1	5	5	74	134	653	1	89	69.6
7	Nepal	156	1,705	42	39	7	26	205	1,769	0	12	46.8
8	Burundi	118	899	36	49	12	13	166	961	0	0	47.7
9	Chad	204	547	14	31	11	29	229	606	6	18	48.0
10	Madagascar	892	3,381	87	127	244	208	1,223	3,715	6	366	71.6
11	Sierra Leone	323	642	59	101	53	547	435	1,291	7	396	84.8
12	Bangladesh	3,417	12,103	424	727	212	221	4,053	13,051	0	18	49.1
13	Lao PDR	277	1,096	16	21	1	4	295	1,121	1	1	26.8
14	Malawi	625	1,530	80	115	116	31	821	1,676	3	7	49.8
15	Rwanda	150	780	14	13	26	52	190	845	0	19	49.5
16	Mali	669	2,392	39	60	24	79	732	2,531	1	164	58.3
17	Burkina Faso	281	871	15	9	35	76	330	956	0	37	59.9
18	Niger	687	1,503	16	73	159	77	863	1,653	0	77	65.5
19	India	18,709	64,315	977	3,451	926	3,791	20,611	71,557	0	0	78.9
20	Kenya	2,557	5,776	254	493	638	744	3,449	7,014	0	108	77.3
21	Nigeria	5,381	33,588	0	0	3,553	909	8,934	34,497	0	1,353	97.1
22	China	4,504	50,502	0	0	0	10,300	4,504	60,802	0	0	92.6
23	Haiti	242	610	46	33	14	105	303	747	0	57	56.5
24	Benin	334	1,221	16	22	73	57	424	1,300	5	38	53.6
25	Central African Rep.	147	803	24	33	25	48	195	884	11	53	55.6
26	Ghana	1,171	2,992	105	834	131	384	1,407	4,209	5	77	63.9
27	Pakistan	8,525	17,745	674	1,068	737	4,157	9,936	22,969	0	0	74.8
28	Togo	899	1,143	33	79	113	134	1,045	1,356	8	25	66.8
29	Guinea	1,004	2,401	35	55	71	170	1,110	2,626	20	306	70.4
30	Nicaragua	1,661	8,703	49	24	466	1,718	2,176	10,446	6	3,743	89.3
31	Sri Lanka	1,231	5,758	391	401	220	394	1,841	6,553	0	0	60.8
32	Mauritania	718	1,912	62	57	65	330	844	2,299	10	335	77.1
33	Yemen, Rep.	1,453	5,207	48	0	183	1,264	1,684	6,471	1	1,597	83.5
34	Honduras	1,165	2,940	33	34	272	203	1,470	3,177	0	270	83.8
35	Lesotho	57	406	6	18	8	4	71	428	0	7	55.6
36	Indonesia	18,169	59,960	0	166	2,775	13,503	20,944	73,629	0	1	92.3
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	16,477	36,978	411	127	4,027	3,466	20,915	40,571	383	1,739	52.8
38	Zimbabwe	696	2,868	0	0	90	561	786	3,429	0	0	88.1
39	Sudan	4,147	9,717	431	961	585	5,229	5,163	15,907	49	9,620	90.4
40	Zambia	2,227	4,958	447	918	586	1,403	3,261	7,279	6	1,268	86.0
Middle-income economies												
Lower-middle-income												
41	Bolivia	2,274	3,675	126	245	300	155	2,700	4,075	0	36	75.8
42	Côte d'Ivoire	4,724	15,167	65	372	1,059	3,308	5,848	18,847	0	3,426	92.9
43	Senegal	1,114	2,890	140	327	219	305	1,473	3,522	0	29	69.2
44	Philippines	8,817	25,893	1,044	1,086	7,556	4,919	17,417	31,897	0	101	96.7
45	Papua New Guinea	624	2,566	31	61	64	128	719	2,755	0	21	90.6
46	Cameroon	2,183	5,254	59	121	271	903	2,513	6,278	2	657	89.3
47	Guatemala	831	2,230	0	64	335	411	1,166	2,704	0	565	90.6
48	Dominican Rep.	1,473	3,554	49	89	480	849	2,002	4,492	7	1,314	92.1
49	Ecuador	4,422	10,094	0	182	1,575	2,192	5,997	12,469	0	3,654	97.6
50	Morocco	8,475	20,332	457	574	778	312	9,710	21,219	3	739	92.0
51	Jordan	1,486	7,570	0	95	486	977	1,972	8,641	6	1,134	91.5
52	Tajikistan											
53	Peru	6,828	15,298	474	706	2,084	4,705	9,386	20,709	0	7,852	92.6
54	El Salvador	659	2,070	32	0	220	102	911	2,172	0	16	74.8
55	Congo	1,257	3,989	22	6	246	749	1,526	4,744	3	1,010	86.1
56	Syrian Arab Rep.	2,918	14,932	0	0	631	1,882	3,549	16,815	0	1,426	72.1
57	Colombia	4,604	15,617	0	0	2,337	1,752	6,941	17,369	0	167	100.4
58	Paraguay	780	1,799	0	0	174	377	954	2,177	0	532	90.8
59	Uzbekistan											
60	Jamaica	1,496	3,779	309	391	98	286	1,904	4,456	0	353	91.2
61	Romania	7,131	334	328	809	2,303	770	9,762	1,913	0	0	99.7
62	Namibia											
63	Tunisia	3,390	7,369	0	258	136	670	3,526	8,296	0	78	90.1
64	Kyrgyzstan											
65	Thailand	5,646	23,336	348	0	2,303	12,492	8,297	35,828	0	0	95.2
66	Georgia											

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

		Long-term debt (millions of dollars)		Use of IMF credit (millions of dollars)		Short-term debt (millions of dollars)		Total external debt (millions of dollars)		Total arrears on LDOD (millions of dollars)		Ratio of present value to nominal value of debt
		1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	15,575	41,135	1,054	0	2,490	9,117	19,120	50,252	0	0	95.4
70	Poland	6,594	44,057	0	853	2,300	7,571	8,894	52,481	300	11,296	101.6
71	Bulgaria	272	11,023	0	414	0	487	272	11,923	0	2,673	97.1
72	Costa Rica	2,112	3,620	57	83	575	340	2,744	4,043	0	219	91.7
73	Algeria	17,034	26,557	0	995	2,325	1,084	19,359	28,636	0	0	98.1
74	Panama	2,271	3,939	23	216	680	2,637	2,974	6,791	0	3,265	98.2
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	9,399	14,744	123	958	2,560	2,200	12,081	17,902	0	1	99.9
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4,508	2,736	0	0	0	8,775	4,508	11,511	0	1,944	100.2
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	318	961	102	0	47	31	467	991	0	17	87.2
81	Czechoslovakia	0	5,845	0	1,313	3,989	2,635	3,989	9,793	0	4	99.3
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	5,256	18,753	0	0	1,355	2,692	6,611	21,445	0	0	97.5
Upper-middle-income												
84	Botswana	129	536	0	0	4	7	133	543	0	9	83.8
85	South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	6,416	19,221	0	1,259	3,347	2,177	9,764	22,658	0	0	100.3
88	Venezuela	13,795	28,839	0	3,249	15,550	2,284	29,345	34,372	15	0	99.0
89	Argentina	16,774	47,188	0	2,483	10,383	14,036	27,157	63,707	0	13,818	103.9
90	Uruguay	1,338	3,128	0	58	322	1,003	1,660	4,189	0	0	99.4
91	Brazil	57,500	95,130	0	1,238	13,546	20,147	71,046	116,514	20	10,832	99.9
92	Mexico	41,215	83,891	0	6,766	16,163	11,080	57,378	101,737	0	0	96.9
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	713	1,817	0	385	116	130	829	2,332	0	33	97.8
97	Gabon	1,271	2,935	15	121	228	787	1,513	3,842	0	466	95.7
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	7,215	20,170	119	0	2,395	8,398	9,729	28,568	0	0	97.0
100	Oman	436	2,270	0	0	163	427	599	2,697	0	0	96.7
101	Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Korea, Rep.	18,236	29,318	683	0	10,561	11,200	29,480	40,518	0	0	97.6
103	Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Yugoslavia	15,586	15,872	760	307	2,140	293	18,486	16,471	0	636	102.5
Low- and middle-income												
Sub-Saharan Africa												
East Asia & Pacific												
South Asia												
Europe and Central Asia												
Middle East & N. Africa												
Latin America & Caribbean												
Severely indebted												
High-income economies												
OECD members												
106	Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	†Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	†Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	†Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World												
Fuel exporters												

Table 22. Flow of public and private external capital

	Disbursements (millions of dollars)				Repayment of principal (millions of dollars)				Interest payments (millions of dollars)			
	Long-term public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed		Long-term public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed		Long-term public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed	
	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991
Low-income economies												
China and India												
Other low-income												
1 Mozambique	0	141	0	0	0	23	0	3	0	10	0	0
2 Tanzania	373	257	31	0	26	64	16	0	38	33	7	0
3 Ethiopia	102	260	0	0	17	90	0	0	17	36	0	0
4 Uganda	92	179	0	0	32	68	0	0	4	24	0	0
5 Bhutan	0	10	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
6 Guinea-Bissau	69	29	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
7 Nepal	50	155	0	0	2	30	0	0	2	27	0	0
8 Burundi	39	85	0	0	4	26	0	0	2	12	0	0
9 Chad	6	97	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
10 Madagascar	350	198	0	0	30	48	0	0	26	67	0	0
11 Sierra Leone	86	47	0	0	32	1	0	0	8	1	0	0
12 Bangladesh	657	873	0	0	63	259	0	0	47	153	0	0
13 Lao PDR	38	50	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	3	0	0
14 Malawi	153	170	0	0	33	61	0	0	35	41	0	0
15 Rwanda	27	100	0	0	3	13	0	0	2	7	0	0
16 Mali	95	95	0	0	6	5	0	0	3	6	0	0
17 Burkina Faso	65	146	0	0	11	25	0	0	6	15	0	0
18 Niger	167	67	113	0	23	98	35	36	16	11	49	10
19 India	1,895	7,147	285	317	664	3,403	91	278	502	2,585	30	116
20 Kenya	550	424	87	60	117	320	88	40	130	202	39	45
21 Nigeria	1,187	844	565	0	65	1,069	177	47	440	2,218	91	13
22 China	2,539	9,992	0	0	613	4,323	0	0	318	2,946	0	0
23 Haiti	47	34	0	0	15	6	0	0	5	6	0	0
24 Benin	62	99	0	0	6	16	0	0	3	12	0	0
25 Central African Rep.	25	114	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
26 Ghana	220	440	0	9	77	101	0	8	31	60	0	3
27 Pakistan	1,052	1,737	9	19	346	907	7	41	247	565	2	11
28 Togo	100	65	0	0	19	19	0	0	19	18	0	0
29 Guinea	121	237	0	0	75	82	0	0	23	39	0	0
30 Nicaragua	266	134	0	0	45	168	0	0	42	218	0	0
31 Sri Lanka	269	755	2	0	51	162	0	3	33	127	0	2
32 Mauritania	130	57	0	0	17	40	0	0	13	20	0	0
33 Yemen, Rep.	566	163	0	0	25	83	0	0	10	28	0	0
34 Honduras	264	209	81	23	39	126	48	15	58	135	25	4
35 Lesotho	13	50	0	0	3	17	0	0	1	10	0	0
36 Indonesia	2,551	5,606	695	3,467	940	4,172	693	1,948	824	2,645	358	844
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,803	1,799	126	120	368	1,247	46	170	378	580	23	72
38 Zimbabwe	132	379	0	112	40	227	0	33	10	237	0	15
39 Sudan	711	130	0	0	53	13	0	0	49	10	0	0
40 Zambia	597	336	6	2	181	248	31	0	106	236	10	0
Middle-income economies												
Lower-middle-income												
41 Bolivia	441	287	16	0	126	114	19	25	164	107	9	12
42 Côte d'Ivoire	1,413	401	262	900	517	226	38	529	353	273	31	228
43 Senegal	327	131	0	9	152	133	4	8	67	89	0	3
44 Philippines	1,382	1,682	472	261	221	1,392	320	112	375	1,395	204	66
45 Papua New Guinea	120	213	15	228	32	159	40	203	30	78	22	55
46 Cameroon	562	425	50	76	82	149	32	86	104	157	15	18
47 Guatemala	138	80	32	3	15	157	62	3	30	97	30	10
48 Dominican Rep.	415	108	67	0	62	103	74	16	92	77	29	7
49 Ecuador	968	521	315	1	272	474	263	22	288	453	78	4
50 Morocco	1,703	1,276	75	8	565	940	25	8	607	1,083	11	5
51 Jordan	369	611	0	0	103	279	0	0	79	304	0	0
52 Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Peru	1,248	500	60	0	959	454	60	112	547	340	124	19
54 El Salvador	110	275	0	0	17	155	18	5	25	69	11	2
55 Congo	520	32	0	0	34	178	0	0	37	38	0	0
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	1,148	531	0	0	225	496	0	0	77	131	0	0
57 Colombia	1,016	1,643	55	298	250	1,906	13	307	279	1,183	31	99
58 Paraguay	158	130	48	8	44	109	36	7	35	76	9	0
59 Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 Jamaica	328	432	25	0	91	377	10	6	114	189	7	3
61 Romania	2,797	304	0	0	824	23	0	0	332	6	0	0
62 Namibia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63 Tunisia	558	1,142	53	30	216	764	43	35	212	372	16	12
64 Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 Thailand	1,315	1,453	1,288	3,846	172	1,147	610	1,140	269	709	204	1,069
66 Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

	Disbursements (millions of dollars)				Repayment of principal (millions of dollars)				Interest payments (millions of dollars)			
	Long-term public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed		Long-term public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed		Long-term public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed	
	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991
67 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Turkey	2,400	4,740	75	310	566	3,946	29	630	487	2,659	20	146
70 Poland	5,058	859	0	0	2,054	383	0	0	704	451	0	0
71 Bulgaria	222	674	0	0	5	802	0	0	23	274	0	0
72 Costa Rica	435	329	102	8	76	168	88	9	130	173	41	26
73 Algeria	3,398	6,391	0	0	2,529	7,712	0	0	1,439	1,952	0	0
74 Panama	404	1	0	0	215	73	0	0	252	108	0	0
75 Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Chile	857	703	2,694	943	891	594	571	327	483	2,199	435	292
77 Iran, Islamic Rep.	264	1,086	0	0	531	174	0	0	432	25	0	0
78 Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Mauritius	93	103	4	50	15	55	4	31	20	45	3	5
81 Czechoslovakia	0	1,358	0	0	0	984	0	0	0	329	0	0
82 Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Malaysia	1,015	1,646	441	747	127	1,606	218	296	250	1,119	88	112
Upper-middle-income												
84 Botswana	27	68	0	0	6	47	0	0	7	32	0	0
85 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Hungary	1,552	3,114	0	0	824	2,333	0	0	636	1,439	0	0
88 Venezuela	2,870	1,527	1,891	173	1,737	607	1,235	173	1,218	1,706	257	400
89 Argentina	2,839	1,641	1,869	0	1,146	2,432	707	0	841	3,017	496	133
90 Uruguay	293	507	63	299	93	468	37	124	105	170	17	16
91 Brazil	8,335	3,674	3,192	628	3,864	3,911	2,970	752	4,202	3,693	2,132	338
92 Mexico	9,131	5,819	2,450	1,771	4,010	3,602	750	1,491	3,880	5,776	700	595
93 Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Trinidad and Tobago	363	93	0	0	176	173	0	0	50	143	0	0
97 Gabon	171	70	0	0	279	38	0	0	119	41	0	0
98 Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Portugal	1,950	5,546	149	195	538	3,781	126	109	486	1,296	43	39
100 Oman	98	434	0	0	179	385	0	0	44	156	0	0
101 Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Korea, Rep.	3,429	4,752	551	2,994	1,490	2,009	64	1,360	1,293	1,195	343	503
103 Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Yugoslavia	1,366	105	3,223	666	368	1,351	2,012	1,039	249	988	829	235
Low- and middle-income												
Sub-Saharan Africa												
East Asia & Pacific												
South Asia												
Europe and Central Asia												
Middle East & N. Africa												
Latin America & Caribbean												
Severely indebted												
High-income economies												
OECD members												
106 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 †Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 †Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World												
Fuel exporters												

Table 23. Aggregate net resource flows and net transfers

	Net flows on long-term debt (millions of dollars)				Official grants (millions of dollars)		Foreign direct investment in the reporting economy (millions of dollars)		Aggregate net resource flows (millions of dollars)		Aggregate net transfers (millions of dollars)		
	Public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed										
	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	
Low-income economies													
China and India													
Other low-income													
1	Mozambique	0	118	0	-3	76	752	0	23	76	889	76	879
2	Tanzania	348	193	15	0	485	688	0	0	848	880	804	847
3	Ethiopia	84	171	0	0	125	460	0	0	209	631	192	595
4	Uganda	60	111	0	0	62	253	0	1	122	365	118	341
5	Bhutan	0	5	0	0	2	28	0	0	2	33	2	31
6	Guinea-Bissau	66	28	0	0	37	60	0	0	103	88	102	85
7	Nepal	48	125	0	0	79	160	0	0	127	285	125	259
8	Burundi	35	59	0	0	39	126	0	1	74	186	72	171
9	Chad	3	93	0	0	22	106	0	0	25	199	25	194
10	Madagascar	319	150	0	0	30	352	0	14	349	516	322	447
11	Sierra Leone	54	46	0	0	24	33	-19	0	59	79	46	78
12	Bangladesh	594	614	0	0	1,001	1,070	0	1	1,595	1,685	1,548	1,532
13	Lao PDR	37	45	0	0	16	54	0	0	53	99	52	96
14	Malawi	120	109	0	0	49	219	10	0	178	328	135	287
15	Rwanda	25	87	0	0	68	181	16	5	109	273	98	261
16	Mali	89	89	0	0	104	209	2	4	195	302	192	278
17	Burkina Faso	55	121	0	0	88	200	0	0	142	321	128	306
18	Niger	144	-32	79	-36	51	249	49	0	324	181	248	160
19	India	1,231	3,744	194	39	649	562	0	0	2,073	4,345	1,541	1,643
20	Kenya	433	104	-1	20	121	836	79	43	632	1,003	312	696
21	Nigeria	1,122	-225	388	-47	3	141	-740	712	773	581	-1,357	-1,836
22	China	1,927	5,669	0	0	7	262	0	4,366	1,934	10,298	1,616	7,342
23	Haiti	32	28	0	0	30	142	13	14	75	183	59	169
24	Benin	56	83	0	0	41	147	4	0	101	231	96	218
25	Central African Rep.	24	110	0	0	56	61	5	-5	85	166	85	161
26	Ghana	143	340	0	1	23	581	16	0	181	922	135	859
27	Pakistan	706	830	2	-22	482	429	63	257	1,254	1,494	1,000	876
28	Togo	82	46	0	0	15	92	42	0	139	139	119	99
29	Guinea	47	155	0	0	25	138	0	0	72	293	49	254
30	Nicaragua	221	-33	0	0	48	730	0	0	269	696	207	478
31	Sri Lanka	219	593	2	-3	161	200	43	98	425	887	377	737
32	Mauritania	113	17	0	0	61	97	27	0	201	113	165	93
33	Yemen, Rep.	542	80	0	0	335	87	34	0	910	167	900	139
34	Honduras	225	83	33	9	20	475	6	45	283	611	123	401
35	Lesotho	10	33	0	0	52	48	5	8	66	88	59	-72
36	Indonesia	1,611	1,434	2	1,519	109	300	180	1,482	1,902	4,735	-2,514	-1,056
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,435	552	80	-50	165	3,355	548	253	3,229	4,110	2,813	3,451
38	Zimbabwe	93	152	0	80	127	231	2	0	221	462	133	210
39	Sudan	658	117	0	0	388	416	0	0	1,046	533	997	523
40	Zambia	416	89	-25	2	71	697	62	0	524	788	324	552
Middle-income economies													
Lower-middle-income													
41	Bolivia	315	173	-3	-25	48	599	47	52	407	800	214	663
42	Côte d'Ivoire	896	175	224	371	27	264	95	46	1,241	856	670	309
43	Senegal	175	-2	-4	1	78	532	15	0	263	531	161	404
44	Philippines	1,161	290	152	149	59	400	-106	544	1,266	1,383	488	-381
45	Papua New Guinea	89	54	-25	25	279	280	76	0	418	359	163	227
46	Cameroon	480	277	18	-10	29	269	130	0	656	536	422	361
47	Guatemala	123	-77	-30	0	14	51	111	91	217	66	114	-85
48	Dominican Rep.	353	5	-7	-16	14	40	93	145	454	174	267	89
49	Ecuador	696	46	52	-21	7	56	70	85	825	166	349	-419
50	Morocco	1,138	336	50	0	75	553	89	320	1,353	1,209	685	26
51	Jordan	266	332	0	0	1,127	407	34	-12	1,427	727	1,348	422
52	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Peru	289	46	0	-112	31	197	27	-7	347	124	-580	-269
54	El Salvador	92	120	-18	-5	31	114	6	25	111	255	34	147
55	Congo	486	-147	0	0	20	38	40	0	546	-109	503	-147
56	Syrian Arab Rep.	924	35	0	0	1,651	109	0	0	2,574	144	2,497	13
57	Colombia	766	-263	42	-9	8	51	157	420	974	199	553	-2,030
58	Paraguay	114	21	13	1	10	22	32	80	168	124	70	47
59	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Jamaica	236	55	15	-6	13	248	28	127	292	424	57	59
61	Romania	1,973	281	0	0	..	..	0	40	1,973	321	1,641	315
62	Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Tunisia	342	378	10	-5	26	143	235	150	612	667	232	16
64	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Thailand	1,143	306	678	2,706	75	220	190	2,014	2,087	5,245	1,576	3,412
66	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

	Net flows on long-term debt (millions of dollars)				Official grants (millions of dollars)		Foreign direct investment in the reporting economy (millions of dollars)		Aggregate net resource flows (millions of dollars)		Aggregate net transfers (millions of dollars)	
	Public and publicly guaranteed		Private nonguaranteed		1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991
	1980	1991	1980	1991								
67 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Turkey	1,834	794	46	-319	185	1,147	18	810	2,083	2,432	1,545	-541
70 Poland	3,005	476	0	0	..	..	10	291	3,015	767	2,311	266
71 Bulgaria	217	-128	0	0	..	..	0	0	217	-128	193	-402
72 Costa Rica	359	160	14	0	0	83	53	142	425	385	235	140
73 Algeria	869	-1,321	0	0	77	79	349	0	1,295	-1,242	-830	-3,194
74 Panama	189	-73	0	0	6	89	-47	-62	149	-45	-174	-193
75 Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Chile	-34	109	2,123	616	9	97	213	576	2,312	1,398	1,307	-1,738
77 Iran, Islamic Rep.	-267	912	0	0	1	70	0	0	-265	982	-1,095	958
78 Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Mauritius	78	48	0	19	13	16	1	19	93	101	69	29
81 Czechoslovakia	0	374	0	0	..	..	0	600	0	974	0	643
82 Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Malaysia	889	41	223	451	6	57	934	3,455	2,052	4,003	524	837
Upper-middle-income												
84 Botswana	21	21	0	0	51	62	112	0	184	83	69	51
85 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Hungary	728	781	0	0	..	..	0	1,462	728	2,243	92	760
88 Venezuela	1,133	920	656	0	0	5	55	1,914	1,844	2,839	47	505
89 Argentina	1,693	-791	1,162	0	2	40	678	2,439	3,535	1,688	1,593	-2,269
90 Uruguay	200	39	26	175	1	10	290	0	516	224	395	38
91 Brazil	4,472	-237	222	-124	14	46	1,911	1,600	6,618	1,286	-670	-4,545
92 Mexico	5,121	2,217	1,700	280	14	62	2,156	4,762	8,991	7,321	3,043	-556
93 Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Trinidad and Tobago	187	-80	0	0	1	4	185	169	372	93	-157	-286
97 Gabon	-109	32	0	0	4	35	32	125	-73	192	-465	-32
98 Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Portugal	1,411	1,765	23	86	28	15	157	2,021	1,620	3,887	1,074	2,488
100 Oman	-81	49	0	0	157	3	98	0	174	51	-156	-105
101 Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Korea, Rep.	1,940	2,743	487	1,633	8	6	6	1,116	2,440	5,498	740	3,504
103 Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Yugoslavia	998	-1,247	1,211	-373	..	..	0	0	2,208	-1,620	1,131	-2,843
Low- and middle-income												
Sub-Saharan Africa												
East Asia & Pacific												
South Asia												
Europe and Central Asia												
Middle East & N. Africa												
Latin America & Caribbean												
Severely indebted												
High-income economies												
OECD members												
106 Ireland
107 †Israel
108 New Zealand
109 Spain
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111 †Singapore
112 United Kingdom
113 Australia
114 Italy
115 Netherlands
116 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World												
Fuel exporters												

Table 24. Total external debt ratios

		Total external debt as a percentage of				Total debt service as a percentage of		Interest payments as a percentage of		Concessional debt as a percentage of total		Multilateral debt as a percentage of total	
		Exports of goods and services		GNP		Exports of goods and services		Exports of goods and services		external debt		external debt	
		1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991
Low-income economies		105.5 w	225.7 w	16.6 w	44.6 w	10.1 w	21.0 w	5.0 w	9.4 w	45.9 w	38.2 w	15.9 w	24.1 w
China and India		69.1 w	140.7 w	5.3 w	21.5 w	6.4 w	16.9 w	2.6 w	7.4 w	61.7 w	30.6 w	24.2 w	23.8 w
Other low-income		120.2 w	307.7 w	33.5 w	85.7 w	11.6 w	25.0 w	6.0 w	11.3 w	42.2 w	41.4 w	14.0 w	24.2 w
1	Mozambique	0.0	1,117.1	0.0	426.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	59.7	0.0	12.0
2	Tanzania	321.7	1,207.8	48.3	250.8	19.6	24.6	10.0	7.6	55.3	60.0	21.4	30.5
3	Ethiopia	131.4	464.7	19.5	53.4	7.3	18.6	4.5	5.8	70.6	81.5	42.2	39.1
4	Uganda	210.3	1,429.4	55.1	109.2	17.4	70.0	3.7	18.8	26.9	58.7	12.4	51.2
5	Bhutan	..	95.4	0.0	38.8	..	7.2	..	2.4	0.0	80.1	0.0	57.3
6	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	128.0	323.7	..	..	..	..	64.3	67.9	21.3	42.9
7	Nepal	85.5	370.0	10.4	53.5	3.2	13.6	2.1	6.2	75.7	90.4	62.0	78.7
8	Burundi	180.1	758.8	18.2	83.8	9.5	31.5	4.8	10.9	62.6	88.2	35.7	74.9
9	Chad	320.2	251.1	31.6	47.0	8.3	4.5	0.7	2.7	50.9	80.1	32.6	63.9
10	Madagascar	235.7	744.6	30.6	148.3	17.1	32.0	10.9	15.6	39.3	57.6	14.9	37.4
11	Sierra Leone	157.7	..	40.7	167.5	23.2	..	5.7	..	32.8	31.0	14.2	14.4
12	Bangladesh	345.3	443.7	31.3	56.0	23.2	19.9	6.4	6.4	82.4	91.0	30.3	53.6
13	Lao PDR	..	996.2	..	109.8	..	7.6	..	2.9	92.1	97.3	7.1	28.6
14	Malawi	260.8	318.8	72.1	78.5	27.7	25.0	16.7	9.4	33.8	76.8	26.7	71.5
15	Rwanda	103.4	591.8	16.3	53.7	4.2	17.6	2.8	8.6	74.4	91.9	47.8	73.9
16	Mali	227.3	442.7	45.4	104.8	5.1	4.6	2.3	2.1	84.5	91.9	23.7	38.0
17	Burkina Faso	88.0	188.8	22.3	34.9	5.9	9.1	3.1	4.2	66.9	77.5	42.9	67.0
18	Niger	132.8	466.8	34.5	72.9	21.7	50.4	12.9	9.3	18.0	49.9	16.5	43.7
19	India	136.2	295.3	11.9	29.3	9.3	30.7	4.2	13.6	75.1	41.6	29.5	33.5
20	Kenya	167.3	318.4	49.0	89.6	21.8	32.7	11.4	14.5	20.8	40.6	18.3	38.2
21	Nigeria	32.2	257.1	10.1	108.8	4.2	25.2	3.3	16.8	6.1	3.1	6.4	11.6
22	China	21.2	87.1	1.5	16.4	4.4	12.1	1.5	5.3	0.5	17.6	0.0	12.4
23	Haiti	72.9	186.5	20.9	28.8	6.2	6.6	1.8	4.0	70.7	75.1	43.8	67.5
24	Benin	133.1	262.2	30.2	70.1	6.3	6.2	4.5	3.0	39.2	78.2	24.5	45.7
25	Central African Rep.	94.7	671.9	24.3	71.5	4.9	11.4	1.6	5.9	30.1	78.1	27.4	57.8
26	Ghana	116.0	384.5	31.8	66.9	13.1	26.9	4.4	9.9	57.9	56.9	19.8	49.2
27	Pakistan	208.8	244.9	42.4	50.1	17.9	21.1	7.6	10.0	73.1	54.9	15.4	35.0
28	Togo	180.1	187.2	95.3	85.0	9.0	7.3	5.8	3.5	24.4	57.5	11.4	44.9
29	Guinea	200.5	351.0	..	94.8	19.8	17.9	6.0	5.8	59.7	70.3	11.7	31.5
30	Nicaragua	423.4	2,917.8	108.5	153.5	22.3	109.3	13.4	62.4	21.5	28.7	19.4	9.2
31	Sri Lanka	123.4	211.0	46.1	72.6	12.0	13.9	5.7	5.7	56.2	73.3	11.7	31.8
32	Mauritania	306.6	458.2	125.7	214.7	17.3	16.8	7.9	6.2	60.5	68.1	14.9	26.9
33	Yemen, Rep.	104.7	292.5	..	88.1	4.5	7.3	2.3	3.5	83.9	73.8	14.9	16.4
34	Honduras	152.0	330.8	60.5	113.8	21.4	30.6	12.4	15.8	23.4	37.2	31.1	50.9
35	Lesotho	19.5	73.2	11.2	39.2	1.5	4.6	0.6	1.8	61.0	77.0	55.3	72.9
36	Indonesia	94.2	223.2	28.0	66.4	13.9	32.7	6.5	13.2	36.4	28.3	8.8	21.7
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	227.0	280.0	97.5	133.1	14.7	16.7	9.1	6.3	46.1	37.6	12.6	8.2
38	Zimbabwe	45.4	164.9	14.9	57.0	3.8	27.2	1.5	14.4	2.3	29.1	0.4	21.2
39	Sudan	499.4	3,465.6	77.2	..	25.5	..	12.8	..	34.4	29.0	12.3	11.7
40	Zambia	200.7	624.8	90.7	..	25.3	50.3	8.7	26.1	25.4	35.9	12.2	20.9
Middle-income economies		132.5 w	159.8 w	31.9 w	41.2 w	23.9 w	20.3 w	12.2 w	9.3 w	8.1 w	9.9 w	6.4 w	13.0 w
Lower-middle-income		100.2 w	157.6 w	28.7 w	53.2 w	16.7 w	19.5 w	8.0 w	8.3 w	14.8 w	16.5 w	8.6 w	14.9 w
41	Bolivia	258.2	432.4	93.3	85.3	35.0	34.0	21.1	14.7	24.7	42.1	16.6	42.2
42	Côte d'Ivoire	160.7	566.1	58.8	222.6	28.3	43.4	13.0	17.6	7.6	12.5	9.0	15.6
43	Senegal	162.7	224.6	50.5	63.1	28.7	19.9	10.5	7.9	27.9	55.0	17.8	40.1
44	Philippines	212.3	215.6	53.8	70.2	26.6	23.2	18.2	11.0	6.7	25.9	7.5	20.9
45	Papua New Guinea	66.0	160.7	28.9	84.6	13.8	29.6	6.6	8.5	12.2	25.5	21.2	31.6
46	Cameroon	136.7	252.7	36.8	57.5	15.2	18.7	8.1	8.8	31.4	23.9	16.8	22.6
47	Guatemala	63.6	142.9	14.9	29.5	7.9	15.3	3.7	6.7	21.6	25.4	30.0	35.2
48	Dominican Rep.	133.8	193.1	31.2	65.7	25.3	11.6	12.0	4.6	20.5	27.5	10.2	19.6
49	Ecuador	201.6	362.7	53.8	114.5	33.9	32.2	15.9	14.7	5.0	8.1	5.4	17.9
50	Morocco	224.5	257.5	53.3	80.0	32.7	27.8	17.0	14.2	37.6	25.9	7.4	23.9
51	Jordan	79.0	283.4	..	226.9	8.4	20.9	4.3	11.8	41.5	34.1	8.0	10.8
52	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Peru	194.2	483.6	47.6	44.3	44.5	27.7	19.9	13.4	15.1	11.5	5.5	9.2
54	El Salvador	71.1	155.4	26.2	37.4	7.5	17.2	4.7	5.8	25.9	59.3	28.3	38.7
55	Congo	148.1	386.3	99.0	181.7	10.6	21.3	6.6	6.4	26.4	36.4	7.7	12.1
56	Syrian Arab Rep.	106.2	..	27.1	103.8	11.4	..	4.7	..	63.5	78.4	8.8	6.2
57	Colombia	117.1	167.7	20.9	43.5	16.0	35.2	11.6	13.8	16.3	5.6	19.5	35.5
58	Paraguay	121.9	125.7	20.7	35.0	18.6	11.9	8.5	5.3	31.9	30.7	20.2	33.2
59	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Jamaica	129.3	186.3	78.3	134.9	19.0	29.4	10.8	9.7	20.9	27.4	15.0	26.8
61	Romania	80.3	39.3	..	6.9	12.6	2.0	4.9	1.5	0.0	1.0	8.3	1.4
62	Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Tunisia	96.0	137.2	41.6	66.2	14.8	22.7	6.9	7.3	39.9	35.3	12.3	32.7
64	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Thailand	96.8	94.9	26.0	39.0	18.9	13.1	9.5	7.0	10.9	13.2	12.0	9.9
66	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

	Total external debt as a percentage of				Total debt service as a percentage of		Interest payments as a percentage of		Concessional debt as a percentage of total		Multilateral debt as a percentage of total	
	Exports of goods and services		GNP		Exports of goods and services		Exports of goods and services		external debt		external debt	
	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991
67 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Turkey	332.9	194.7	34.3	48.1	28.0	30.5	14.9	12.8	23.0	15.6	11.2	20.2
70 Poland	54.9	281.4	16.3	68.5	17.9	5.4	5.2	3.3	9.1	2.9	0.0	1.7
71 Bulgaria	2.9	237.9	1.4	151.7	0.3	22.1	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
72 Costa Rica	225.2	177.8	59.7	74.9	29.1	18.4	14.6	10.3	9.5	22.8	16.4	29.4
73 Algeria	129.9	214.8	47.0	70.4	27.4	73.7	10.4	15.8	6.5	3.4	1.5	9.5
74 Panama	38.4	106.4	87.5	130.1	6.3	3.9	3.3	1.9	9.0	6.7	11.0	14.1
75 Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Chile	192.5	153.5	45.5	60.7	43.1	33.9	19.0	24.3	6.2	2.1	2.9	24.1
77 Iran, Islamic Rep.	32.0	57.3	4.9	11.5	6.8	3.9	3.1	3.0	7.4	0.8	13.8	0.7
78 Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Mauritius	80.7	53.2	41.6	37.0	9.1	8.8	5.9	3.0	15.6	39.3	16.6	29.7
81 Czechoslovakia	28.0	68.9	9.8	29.5	3.9	11.6	3.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
82 Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Malaysia	44.6	53.7	28.0	47.6	6.3	8.3	4.0	3.6	10.1	12.1	11.3	9.1
Upper-middle-income	173.1 w	162.2 w	34.4 w	33.2 w	33.0 w	21.1 w	17.5 w	10.4 w	3.5 w	2.9 w	4.8 w	11.1 w
84 Botswana	17.8	23.0	14.8	15.7	1.9	3.4	1.1	1.4	46.6	40.3	63.3	71.4
85 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Hungary	..	180.8	44.8	77.0	..	32.5	..	13.2	5.6	0.4	0.0	14.8
88 Venezuela	132.0	187.0	42.1	65.3	27.2	18.7	13.8	13.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	6.4
89 Argentina	242.4	433.0	48.4	49.2	37.3	48.4	20.8	25.1	1.8	0.9	4.0	8.5
90 Uruguay	104.1	175.3	17.0	45.3	18.8	38.2	10.6	11.7	5.2	1.7	11.0	20.5
91 Brazil	305.2	324.9	31.3	28.8	63.1	30.0	33.8	15.4	2.5	2.5	4.4	9.5
92 Mexico	259.2	224.1	30.5	36.9	49.5	30.9	27.4	17.3	0.9	1.0	5.6	15.2
93 Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Trinidad and Tobago	24.6	105.4	14.0	48.2	6.8	16.2	1.6	8.4	4.7	2.4	8.6	6.7
97 Gabon	62.2	152.5	39.2	88.1	17.7	6.5	6.3	4.0	8.2	21.4	2.6	9.1
98 Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Portugal	99.5	103.2	40.5	43.9	18.3	21.1	10.5	7.1	4.4	3.3	5.5	9.8
100 Oman	15.4	..	11.2	29.4	6.4	..	1.8	..	43.6	10.3	5.8	4.9
101 Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Korea, Rep.	130.6	47.6	48.7	14.4	19.7	7.1	12.7	3.1	9.7	11.6	8.0	8.9
103 Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Yugoslavia	103.1	87.8	25.6	..	20.8	20.4	7.2	6.9	7.9	4.3	7.6	16.9
Low- and middle-income	124.9 w	176.9 w	26.2 w	42.3 w	20.0 w	20.5 w	10.2 w	9.3 w	16.9 w	19.3 w	8.6 w	16.7 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	96.6 w	329.4 w	28.6 w	107.9 w	10.9 w	20.8 w	5.7 w	10.5 w	26.9 w	33.8 w	13.4 w	22.7 w
East Asia & Pacific	89.8 w	96.2 w	16.9 w	28.2 w	13.5 w	13.3 w	7.7 w	5.9 w	16.4 w	21.2 w	8.7 w	15.4 w
South Asia	160.4 w	287.1 w	17.0 w	35.6 w	11.9 w	26.0 w	5.1 w	11.5 w	74.4 w	52.4 w	25.0 w	36.7 w
Europe and Central Asia	81.2 w	152.2 w	24.3 w	51.4 w	14.0 w	20.0 w	6.0 w	7.7 w	9.6 w	5.8 w	6.1 w	10.8 w
Middle East & N. Africa	114.4 w	185.8 w	31.0 w	58.8 w	16.1 w	25.9 w	7.3 w	8.4 w	31.8 w	31.4 w	8.3 w	11.7 w
Latin America & Caribbean	195.5 w	256.0 w	35.1 w	41.3 w	37.1 w	29.2 w	19.6 w	15.8 w	4.5 w	5.4 w	5.8 w	14.2 w
Severely indebted	176.6 w	285.9 w	34.0 w	46.4 w	34.0 w	30.8 w	17.1 w	14.1 w	6.7 w	8.3 w	5.0 w	10.9 w
High-income economies												
OECD members												
106 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 †Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 †Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 †Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World												
Fuel exporters												

Table 25. Terms of external public borrowing

		Commitments (millions of dollars)		Average interest rate (percent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)		Public loans with variable interest rates, as a percentage of public debt	
		1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991
Low-income economies		30,186 <i>t</i>	37,643 <i>t</i>	6.3 <i>w</i>	5.3 <i>w</i>	23 <i>w</i>	22 <i>w</i>	6 <i>w</i>	6 <i>w</i>	16.6 <i>w</i>	22.0 <i>w</i>
China and India		8,728 <i>t</i>	17,985 <i>t</i>	7.6 <i>w</i>	6.1 <i>w</i>	24 <i>w</i>	18 <i>w</i>	6 <i>w</i>	5 <i>w</i>	14.8 <i>w</i>	26.3 <i>w</i>
Other low-income		21,457 <i>t</i>	19,657 <i>t</i>	5.8 <i>w</i>	4.6 <i>w</i>	23 <i>w</i>	25 <i>w</i>	6 <i>w</i>	7 <i>w</i>	17.0 <i>w</i>	20.2 <i>w</i>
1	Mozambique	479	80	5.2	1.4	15	34	4	9	0.0	3.7
2	Tanzania	710	246	4.1	1.9	23	42	8	12	4.4	5.5
3	Ethiopia	175	100	3.7	3.5	18	20	4	7	1.5	2.9
4	Uganda	209	437	4.6	2.2	25	37	6	9	1.3	1.3
5	Bhutan	7	7	1.0	1.0	50	39	10	10	0.0	0.0
6	Guinea-Bissau	38	16	2.4	0.7	18	39	4	10	1.6	0.2
7	Nepal	92	68	0.8	1.0	46	38	10	10	0.0	0.0
8	Burundi	102	102	1.3	1.2	42	40	9	10	0.0	0.0
9	Chad	0	73	0.0	0.7	0	50	0	10	0.2	0.0
10	Madagascar	445	53	5.6	0.7	18	40	5	10	8.3	6.1
11	Sierra Leone	70	46	5.2	0.7	26	48	7	10	0.0	1.1
12	Bangladesh	1,034	952	1.7	1.0	36	38	9	10	0.1	0.0
13	Lao PDR	94	147	0.2	0.8	40	40	31	10	0.0	0.0
14	Malawi	130	187	6.0	0.7	24	41	6	10	23.2	3.4
15	Rwanda	48	181	1.5	0.8	39	42	9	11	0.0	0.0
16	Mali	145	152	2.2	0.8	23	42	5	10	0.0	0.3
17	Burkina Faso	115	167	4.3	1.0	21	37	6	10	4.3	0.0
18	Niger	341	48	7.4	2.7	18	30	5	10	56.4	16.5
19	India	4,902	8,538	5.4	5.8	34	20	7	6	4.2	21.0
20	Kenya	560	476	3.9	2.4	30	35	8	9	27.0	20.2
21	Nigeria	1,904	1,362	10.5	6.1	11	22	4	6	74.4	31.8
22	China	3,826	9,447	10.4	6.4	11	16	3	4	58.8	33.1
23	Haiti	51	52	5.5	1.3	20	39	6	10	3.1	0.6
24	Benin	448	145	8.3	1.1	12	36	4	9	0.4	2.1
25	Central African Rep.	38	118	0.6	2.9	13	32	4	8	1.9	0.1
26	Ghana	170	333	1.4	2.6	44	33	10	8	0.9	2.6
27	Pakistan	1,115	1,558	4.4	6.6	30	19	7	5	1.5	14.4
28	Togo	97	14	4.0	0.8	24	40	7	10	12.0	3.3
29	Guinea	269	100	4.6	2.6	19	24	6	5	0.3	7.2
30	Nicaragua	424	244	3.9	1.8	25	39	7	10	47.9	25.9
31	Sri Lanka	752	948	3.9	2.2	30	34	8	9	6.9	5.6
32	Mauritania	215	0	3.6	0.0	21	0	8	0	2.4	5.6
33	Yemen, Rep.	553	128	2.7	0.9	27	39	6	10	0.0	1.5
34	Honduras	495	254	6.8	3.1	24	27	7	8	34.3	21.7
35	Lesotho	59	176	5.9	5.6	24	25	6	7	3.5	0.0
36	Indonesia	4,277	7,840	8.1	6.1	19	20	6	6	30.7	43.1
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,558	1,375	5.0	5.2	28	23	9	7	4.5	11.5
38	Zimbabwe	171	953	7.1	6.0	15	14	6	4	0.4	26.8
39	Sudan	905	16	6.1	0.7	18	40	5	10	10.6	19.6
40	Zambia	645	324	6.7	1.1	19	39	4	10	12.6	12.0
Middle-income economies		67,406 <i>t</i>	65,111 <i>t</i>	10.7 <i>w</i>	7.2 <i>w</i>	12 <i>w</i>	14 <i>w</i>	4 <i>w</i>	4 <i>w</i>	54.9 <i>w</i>	50.6 <i>w</i>
Lower-middle-income		33,634 <i>t</i>	34,445 <i>t</i>	9.5 <i>w</i>	6.8 <i>w</i>	14 <i>w</i>	15 <i>w</i>	5 <i>w</i>	5 <i>w</i>	38.8 <i>w</i>	45.3 <i>w</i>
41	Bolivia	370	408	8.4	5.1	15	25	5	6	31.6	24.2
42	Côte d'Ivoire	1,685	362	11.4	6.0	10	23	4	6	42.4	65.7
43	Senegal	470	295	5.9	3.7	20	29	6	7	12.7	4.4
44	Philippines	2,143	2,751	9.9	4.9	17	24	5	7	49.9	41.7
45	Papua New Guinea	184	261	11.2	4.5	18	24	5	7	43.5	52.7
46	Cameroon	164	353	6.9	6.2	24	18	6	5	22.9	18.6
47	Guatemala	247	35	7.9	2.3	15	32	4	3	35.6	16.8
48	Dominican Rep.	519	166	8.9	4.7	12	20	4	7	47.2	31.5
49	Ecuador	1,148	547	10.7	7.6	14	16	4	4	62.5	61.0
50	Morocco	1,686	1,834	8.0	6.5	15	19	5	6	31.0	52.5
51	Jordan	768	505	7.3	1.7	15	29	4	9	13.4	28.2
52	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Peru	1,614	328	9.4	3.1	12	30	3	10	31.2	27.8
54	El Salvador	225	379	4.2	7.4	28	17	8	5	27.4	14.1
55	Congo	966	0	7.7	0.0	11	0	3	0	6.6	27.3
56	Syrian Arab Rep.	1,168	401	1.3	6.0	24	27	5	5	0.0	0.0
57	Colombia	1,566	2,323	12.9	7.3	15	12	4	6	40.8	50.7
58	Paraguay	99	0	7.0	0.0	24	0	7	0	27.3	16.8
59	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Jamaica	225	444	7.6	7.2	14	19	5	4	23.0	25.7
61	Romania	1,886	1,435	14.1	6.2	8	10	4	5	59.2	5.0
62	Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Tunisia	777	1,366	6.7	6.7	18	16	5	5	20.0	23.4
64	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Thailand	1,877	1,156	9.5	5.0	17	19	5	5	51.4	56.6
66	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

	Commitments (millions of dollars)		Average interest rate (percent)		Average maturity (years)		Average grace period (years)		Public loans with variable interest rates, as a percentage of public debt	
	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991
67 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Turkey	2,925	3,880	8.3	7.9	16	13	5	6	26.5	35.5
70 Poland	1,715	1,637	9.3	7.9	11	14	4	4	37.8	67.7
71 Bulgaria	1,578	269	13.9	7.7	9	17	6	5	76.7	73.0
72 Costa Rica	621	179	11.2	7.1	13	6	5	3	57.0	32.1
73 Algeria	3,538	8,429	8.1	7.4	12	8	4	2	25.0	41.6
74 Panama	534	0	11.3	0.0	11	0	5	0	52.7	61.3
75 Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Chile	835	1,223	13.9	7.0	8	15	4	4	75.6	76.6
77 Iran, Islamic Rep.	0	759	0.0	6.1	0	21	0	2	37.8	84.7
78 Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Mauritius	121	107	10.4	6.1	14	17	4	7	47.0	32.8
81 Czechoslovakia	8	1,423	8.2	8.3	12	8	4	4	0.0	33.3
82 Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Malaysia	1,423	868	11.2	7.4	14	13	5	7	50.7	52.2
Upper-middle-income	33,772 t	30,666 t	11.9 w	7.7 w	11 w	14 w	4 w	4 w	67.0 w	56.3 w
84 Botswana	69	28	6.0	0.5	18	48	4	10	0.0	14.5
85 South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Hungary ^a	1,225	2,627	9.8	8.5	13	9	3	6	39.8	56.4
88 Venezuela	2,769	1,055	12.1	8.4	8	15	3	5	81.4	62.7
89 Argentina	3,023	2,374	13.8	8.0	9	20	4	5	74.0	58.3
90 Uruguay	347	447	10.1	7.9	14	14	6	3	35.4	60.1
91 Brazil	9,638	3,975	12.5	7.6	10	11	4	4	72.2	71.8
92 Mexico	7,632	7,279	11.3	8.2	10	13	4	4	75.9	45.9
93 Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Trinidad and Tobago	211	283	10.4	7.7	9	20	4	5	31.9	51.7
97 Gabon	196	169	11.2	5.4	11	16	3	5	39.3	10.2
98 Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Portugal	2,015	6,531	10.9	7.0	10	19	3	2	30.6	27.0
100 Oman	454	362	7.9	5.8	9	7	3	5	0.0	59.7
101 Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 Korea, Rep.	4,928	4,910	11.3	7.7	15	11	4	4	36.4	41.8
103 Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Yugoslavia	1,187	595	15.1	8.0	9	14	3	5	77.6	75.1
Low- and middle-income	97,592 t	102,753 t	9.4 w	6.5 w	16 w	17 w	5 w	5 w	45.0 w	40.7 w
Sub-Saharan Africa	13,271 t	7,548 t	7.1 w	3.8 w	17 w	28 w	5 w	7 w	23.7 w	21.2 w
East Asia & Pacific	19,468 t	27,414 t	9.8 w	6.3 w	16 w	17 w	5 w	5 w	40.0 w	41.6 w
South Asia	7,925 t	12,074 t	4.6 w	5.2 w	33 w	22 w	7 w	7 w	3.1 w	16.1 w
Europe and Central Asia	12,542 t	18,397 t	11.2 w	7.6 w	11 w	14 w	4 w	4 w	47.4 w	52.4 w
Middle East & N. Africa	11,616 t	15,229 t	6.3 w	6.7 w	19 w	14 w	5 w	4 w	18.2 w	27.0 w
Latin America & Caribbean	32,770 t	22,092 t	11.6 w	7.5 w	11 w	15 w	4 w	5 w	68.0 w	55.1 w
Severely indebted	37,501 t	28,948 t	10.7 w	7.4 w	11 w	13 w	4 w	4 w	59.4 w	53.7 w
High-income economies										
OECD members										
106 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 †Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109 Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 †Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 †Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113 Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World										
Fuel exporters										

a. Includes debt in convertible currencies only.

Table 26. Population growth and projections

	Average annual growth of population (percent)			Population (millions)			Hypothetical size of stationary population (millions)	Age structure of population (percent)			
	1970-80	1980-91	1991-2000 ^a	1991	2000 ^a	2025 ^a		0-14 years		15-64 years	
								1991	2025 ^a	1991	2025 ^a
Low-income economies	2.2 w	2.0 w	1.8 w	3,127 t	3,686 t	5,184 t		35.4 w	26.8 w	60.6 w	65.6 w
China and India	2.0 w	1.7 w	1.5 w	2,016 t	2,307 t	2,934 t		31.1 w	22.4 w	63.6 w	67.6 w
Other low-income	2.6 w	2.6 w	2.4 w	1,111 t	1,379 t	2,250 t		43.1 w	32.4 w	55.2 w	63.0 w
1 Mozambique	2.6	2.6	2.9	16	21	43	113	44.5	42.2	52.1	55.0
2 Tanzania	3.0	3.0	3.0	25	33	59	116	46.7	36.4	50.5	60.9
3 Ethiopia	2.7	3.1	2.7	53	67	130	303	45.9	41.2	51.1	56.3
4 Uganda	2.7	2.5	3.3	17	23	48	137	48.7	45.1	48.6	53.4
5 Bhutan	1.8	2.1	2.4	1	2	3	6	40.6	34.3	55.8	61.7
6 Guinea-Bissau	4.7	1.9	2.0	1	1	2	4	43.2	38.6	53.5	59.2
7 Nepal	2.6	2.6	2.5	19	24	38	65	43.4	30.8	53.7	64.7
8 Burundi	1.6	2.9	2.9	6	7	14	33	45.6	40.8	50.7	56.6
9 Chad	2.1	2.4	2.6	6	7	14	29	42.2	39.0	53.4	57.4
10 Madagascar	2.6	3.0	2.8	12	15	26	49	45.1	33.9	52.5	62.5
11 Sierra Leone	2.1	2.4	2.6	4	5	10	23	43.5	40.5	52.6	56.4
12 Bangladesh	2.7	2.2	1.9	111	131	180	268	42.3	26.2	56.8	69.0
13 Lao PDR	1.6	2.7	2.9	4	6	10	20	44.5	37.1	51.7	59.3
14 Malawi	3.1	3.3	3.1	9	12	24	73	46.9	45.0	49.7	52.8
15 Rwanda	3.4	3.0	2.3	7	9	17	37	48.9	40.8	50.6	57.2
16 Mali	2.1	2.6	3.1	9	11	24	59	46.8	41.0	49.8	56.5
17 Burkina Faso	2.1	2.6	3.0	9	12	23	50	45.7	38.6	50.9	58.8
18 Niger	2.9	3.3	3.5	8	11	24	76	47.8	45.6	49.1	52.2
19 India	2.3	2.1	1.8	866	1,017	1,365	1,886	35.8	23.9	60.2	68.1
20 Kenya	3.8	3.8	3.5	25	34	73	192	48.8	41.0	49.4	56.3
21 Nigeria	2.9	3.0	2.8	99	128	217	382	46.5	31.9	52.3	63.9
22 China	1.8	1.5	1.3	1,150	1,290	1,569	1,890	27.0	21.2	66.4	67.1
23 Haiti	1.7	1.9	1.7	7	8	10	17	39.8	29.1	56.8	65.8
24 Benin	2.7	3.2	2.9	5	6	11	20	47.5	34.9	50.8	62.0
25 Central African Rep.	2.2	2.7	2.5	3	4	7	18	42.3	41.4	53.5	56.3
26 Ghana	2.2	3.2	3.2	15	20	36	69	46.8	34.6	50.5	62.0
27 Pakistan	3.1	3.1	2.8	116	148	244	402	44.0	29.6	53.5	65.5
28 Togo	2.6	3.4	3.1	4	5	9	19	45.4	36.6	51.1	60.0
29 Guinea	1.4	2.6	2.9	6	8	14	33	46.7	40.6	50.7	56.8
30 Nicaragua	3.1	2.7	3.1	4	5	8	14	47.7	28.7	50.6	66.4
31 Sri Lanka	1.7	1.4	1.1	17	19	24	29	31.7	21.3	64.2	66.1
32 Mauritania	2.4	2.4	2.9	2	3	5	14	44.8	42.6	50.8	54.9
33 Yemen, Rep.	2.7	3.8	3.7	13	17	37	86	49.3	40.2	49.7	57.5
34 Honduras	3.4	3.3	2.9	5	7	11	18	39.8	28.1	56.8	66.9
35 Lesotho	2.3	2.8	2.4	2	2	3	6	41.9	29.0	55.0	65.7
36 Indonesia	2.4	1.8	1.4	181	206	265	354	35.8	23.6	60.2	68.4
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.1	2.5	2.1	54	65	92	134	39.1	25.5	57.5	66.8
38 Zimbabwe	2.9	3.4	2.3	10	12	18	28	44.5	28.5	53.7	67.5
39 Sudan	3.0	2.7	3.0	26	34	60	117	45.2	35.5	52.4	60.9
40 Zambia	3.0	3.6	3.0	8	11	21	49	48.3	41.6	49.7	56.6
Middle-income economies	2.2 w	1.8 w	1.5 w	1,401 t	1,561 t	2,140 t		35.4 w	25.3 w	60.1 w	65.0 w
Lower-middle-income	2.2 w	2.0 w	1.8 w	774 t	894 t	1,302 t		36.8 w	27.0 w	58.7 w	64.8 w
41 Bolivia	2.6	2.5	2.4	7	9	14	22	41.2	28.1	55.9	66.3
42 Côte d'Ivoire	4.1	3.8	3.3	12	17	32	67	48.2	38.2	49.7	59.0
43 Senegal	2.9	3.0	2.8	8	10	18	38	45.5	38.1	51.6	59.3
44 Philippines	2.5	2.4	1.9	63	74	102	140	39.2	24.0	59.1	68.5
45 Papua New Guinea	2.4	2.3	2.3	4	5	7	12	40.3	29.0	57.2	66.5
46 Cameroon	3.0	2.8	3.1	12	16	29	56	44.7	35.7	51.6	61.0
47 Guatemala	2.8	2.9	2.9	9	12	21	36	45.2	30.3	52.3	65.0
48 Dominican Rep.	2.6	2.2	1.6	7	8	11	14	37.4	23.0	60.6	67.7
49 Ecuador	3.0	2.6	2.1	11	13	18	25	38.9	23.9	58.9	68.5
50 Morocco	2.4	2.6	2.2	26	31	45	65	40.7	24.6	57.5	68.7
51 Jordan	3.7	4.7	4.0	4	5	9	14	43.6	27.4	56.7	67.3
52 Tajikistan	..	3.0	3.1	5	7	13	21	44.9	30.3	50.2	64.2
53 Peru	2.8	2.2	1.9	22	26	36	48	37.1	23.4	60.8	68.4
54 El Salvador	2.4	1.4	2.0	5	6	9	14	43.0	25.2	55.2	69.1
55 Congo	3.0	3.4	3.4	2	3	6	15	45.5	40.8	49.5	56.9
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	3.3	3.3	3.4	13	17	34	69	48.1	35.5	49.3	61.0
57 Colombia	2.2	2.0	1.5	33	38	50	63	34.8	22.2	62.9	67.8
58 Paraguay	3.0	3.1	2.6	4	6	9	13	40.3	27.1	56.7	66.2
59 Uzbekistan	..	2.4	2.4	21	26	42	65	41.6	27.5	53.9	65.5
60 Jamaica	1.3	1.0	0.5	2	2	3	4	33.0	21.7	61.8	67.3
61 Romania	0.9	0.4	0.2	23	23	25	26	23.1	18.5	66.8	64.3
62 Namibia	2.8	3.1	3.2	1	2	3	7	44.8	34.2	51.5	61.9
63 Tunisia	2.2	2.4	1.9	8	10	13	18	37.0	23.3	60.2	68.5
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	1.9	1.4	4	5	7	11	38.2	25.8	55.6	66.3
65 Thailand	2.7	1.9	1.4	57	65	82	104	32.4	21.8	65.9	68.5
66 Georgia	..	0.7	0.4	5	6	6	7	23.9	19.6	64.5	62.1

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

		Average annual growth of population (percent)			Population (millions)			Hypothetical size of stationary population (millions)	Age structure of population (percent)			
		1970-80	1980-91	1991-2000 ^a	1991	2000 ^a	2025 ^a		0-14 years		15-64 years	
									1991	2025 ^a	1991	2025 ^a
67	Azerbaijan	..	1.4	1.4	7	8	11	13	33.1	22.6	60.1	65.3
68	Turkmenistan	..	2.5	2.5	4	5	8	13	41.3	29.5	54.2	64.1
69	Turkey	2.3	2.3	1.9	57	68	91	121	35.2	23.1	61.8	68.0
70	Poland	0.9	0.7	0.3	38	39	43	49	24.8	19.9	65.7	62.9
71	Bulgaria	0.4	0.1	-0.2	9	9	8	9	20.1	17.5	66.8	62.8
72	Costa Rica	2.8	2.7	2.0	3	4	5	6	48.2	22.5	49.7	66.2
73	Algeria	3.1	3.0	2.7	26	33	53	82	43.1	27.0	53.5	67.4
74	Panama	2.5	2.1	1.7	2	3	4	5	34.6	22.4	61.9	67.4
75	Armenia	..	0.9	1.5	3	4	5	6	30.1	21.8	62.3	64.1
76	Chile	1.6	1.7	1.3	13	15	19	23	30.6	21.8	63.3	65.9
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.3	3.6	3.4	58	78	160	354	45.8	37.3	51.0	58.6
78	Moldova	..	0.9	0.1	4	4	5	7	31.6	23.0	60.0	63.4
79	Ukraine	..	0.4	0.0	52	52	52	55	21.2	18.4	65.6	62.2
80	Mauritius	1.5	1.0	1.1	1	1	1	2	29.0	20.4	67.5	66.7
81	Czechoslovakia	0.7	0.3	..	16	..	..	..	21.2	..	67.5	..
82	Kazakhstan	..	1.2	0.7	17	18	22	28	31.6	22.3	62.4	64.6
83	Malaysia	2.4	2.6	2.2	18	22	31	43	38.6	23.9	58.5	67.6
Upper-middle-income		2.2 w	1.5 w	1.1 w	627 t	667 t	839 t		33.5 w	22.6 w	62.1 w	65.5 w
84	Botswana	3.8	3.5	2.8	1	2	3	4	45.7	26.9	52.2	68.0
85	South Africa	2.8	2.5	2.2	39	47	69	103	38.6	25.6	58.3	67.4
86	Lithuania	..	0.8	0.2	4	4	4	5	22.5	19.6	65.6	62.5
87	Hungary	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	10	10	10	10	20.0	17.8	67.7	61.8
88	Venezuela	3.5	2.6	1.9	20	23	32	41	36.7	23.0	61.3	67.5
89	Argentina	1.7	1.3	1.0	33	36	43	53	29.4	21.7	62.2	65.2
90	Uruguay	0.4	0.6	0.6	3	3	4	4	25.4	20.2	63.3	63.8
91	Brazil	2.4	2.0	1.4	151	172	224	285	34.2	22.6	62.8	67.5
92	Mexico	2.9	2.0	1.9	83	99	136	182	37.6	23.3	60.0	68.3
93	Belarus	..	0.6	0.2	10	11	11	12	22.9	19.0	64.8	62.1
94	Russian Federation	..	0.6	0.0	149	149	153	162	23.2	18.7	65.6	61.9
95	Latvia	..	0.3	-0.1	3	3	3	3	21.7	19.6	65.1	61.7
96	Trinidad and Tobago	1.1	1.3	0.9	1	1	2	2	34.2	22.6	60.9	66.4
97	Gabon	4.7	3.5	2.9	1	2	3	7	39.7	39.8	53.4	56.2
98	Estonia	0.8	0.6	0.0	2	2	2	2	22.3	18.5	65.8	62.7
99	Portugal	1.3	0.1	0.0	10	10	10	9	20.2	16.0	67.9	65.0
100	Oman	4.2	4.3	3.9	2	2	5	10	46.6	37.1	51.1	58.3
101	Puerto Rico	1.7	0.9	0.9	4	4	5	5	27.5	19.7	64.6	64.0
102	Korea, Rep.	1.8	1.1	0.8	43	47	53	56	25.1	18.2	71.0	66.6
103	Greece	1.0	0.5	0.1	10	10	10	9	18.6	15.1	67.2	61.4
104	Saudi Arabia	5.0	4.6	3.5	15	21	41	82	43.0	34.8	54.7	59.6
105	Yugoslavia	0.9	0.6	..	24	..	..	..	22.5	..	67.7	..
Low- and middle-income		2.2 w	2.0 w	1.7 w	4,528 t	5,247 t	7,325 t		35.4 w	26.3 w	60.5 w	65.4 w
Suh-Saharan Africa		2.8 w	3.1 w	3.0 w	489 t	635 t	1,192 t		48.5 w	38.0 w	53.1 w	59.0 w
East Asia & Pacific		1.9 w	1.6 w	1.4 w	1,667 t	1,891 t	2,367 t		29.5 w	22.0 w	65.1 w	67.5 w
South Asia		2.4 w	2.2 w	1.9 w	1,152 t	1,368 t	1,908 t		38.0 w	25.4 w	57.7 w	67.4 w
Europe and Central Asia		..	0.9 w	0.6 w	492 t	475 t	546 t		26.1 w	20.9 w	64.8 w	63.9 w
Middle East & N. Africa		2.9 w	3.2 w	2.9 w	244 t	315 t	552 t		42.9 w	32.1 w	53.4 w	62.7 w
Latin America & Caribbean		2.4 w	2.0 w	1.6 w	445 t	515 t	691 t		36.0 w	23.3 w	60.8 w	67.3 w
Severely indebted		2.3 w	2.1 w	1.8 w	486 t	569 t	800 t		36.7 w	25.5 w	59.9 w	66.0 w
High-income economies		0.8 w	0.6 w	0.5 w	822 t	864 t	922 t		19.7 w	17.2 w	67.1 w	61.2 w
OECD members		0.7 w	0.6 w	0.5 w	783 t	820 t	869 t		19.3 w	17.2 w	67.0 w	61.2 w
106	Ireland	1.5	0.2	0.3	4	4	4	5	26.0	19.1	65.0	65.2
107	†Israel	2.7	2.2	2.8	5	6	8	10	30.9	21.0	62.9	65.6
108	New Zealand	1.1	0.7	0.8	3	4	4	5	22.8	19.4	65.8	63.1
109	Spain	1.0	0.4	0.1	39	39	39	33	19.3	14.5	68.6	63.3
110	†Hong Kong	2.4	1.2	0.8	6	6	7	6	20.6	15.4	70.3	61.4
111	†Singapore	2.0	1.7	1.5	3	3	4	4	22.9	18.3	70.7	63.5
112	United Kingdom	0.1	0.2	0.2	58	58	60	61	19.0	17.8	64.7	62.0
113	Australia	1.5	1.5	1.3	17	19	23	25	22.1	18.8	67.0	63.5
114	Italy	0.5	0.2	0.1	58	58	55	45	16.2	14.0	68.6	60.9
115	Netherlands	0.8	0.6	0.8	15	16	16	15	18.3	16.4	67.3	58.5
116	Belgium	0.2	0.1	0.2	10	10	10	10	17.7	16.7	66.0	60.6
117	Austria	0.1	0.2	0.4	8	8	8	7	17.3	15.7	66.8	61.5
118	France	0.6	0.5	0.4	57	59	63	63	19.9	17.3	65.6	60.9
119	Canada	1.2	1.2	0.8	27	29	34	35	20.9	18.0	67.1	61.2
120	United States	1.0	0.9	0.9	253	274	319	348	21.5	19.1	65.6	61.8
121	Germany	0.0	0.1	0.0	80	80	75	65	16.2	15.1	67.9	60.5
122	Denmark	0.4	0.1	0.2	5	5	5	5	17.0	16.2	67.7	60.8
123	Finland	0.4	0.4	0.3	5	5	5	5	19.2	17.2	66.7	59.2
124	Norway	0.5	0.4	0.4	4	4	5	5	18.9	17.7	64.5	61.5
125	Sweden	0.3	0.3	0.6	9	9	10	10	18.1	18.1	63.8	59.8
126	Japan	1.2	0.5	0.3	124	127	126	111	18.1	15.1	69.6	59.2
127	Switzerland	0.0	0.6	0.7	7	7	7	7	16.9	16.0	67.5	59.0
World		1.9 w	1.7 w	1.6 w	5,350 t	6,111 t	8,247 t		32.8 w	25.3 w	61.5 w	65.0 w
Fuel exporters		3.2 w	3.3 w	3.0 w	263 t	342 t	613 t		48.6 w	33.2 w	57.0 w	62.1 w

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

Table 27. Demography and fertility

		Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)		Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)		Women of childbearing age as a percentage of all women		Total fertility rate			Assumed year of reaching net reproduction rate of 1	Married women of childbearing age using contraception (percent) ^b 1989
		1970	1991	1970	1991	1965	1991	1970	1991	2000 ^a		
Low-income economies		39 w	30 w	14 w	10 w	46 w	51 w	6.0 w	3.8 w	3.2 w		
China and India		37 w	26 w	12 w	9 w	46 w	53 w	5.8 w	3.1 w	2.5 w		
Other low-income		45 w	38 w	19 w	13 w	45 w	47 w	6.3 w	5.2 w	4.5 w		
1	Mozambique	48	45	24	19	47	45	6.7	6.5	6.7	2050	..
2	Tanzania	49	46	22	18	45	45	6.4	6.3	6.6	2035	..
3	Ethiopia	43	50	20	21	46	44	5.8	7.5	7.3	2045	..
4	Uganda	50	52	17	19	44	43	7.1	7.3	6.6	2050	11
5	Bhutan	41	39	22	17	48	47	5.9	5.9	5.4	2035	..
6	Guinea-Bissau	41	45	27	25	50	47	5.9	6.0	6.0	2040	..
7	Nepal	46	38	22	13	50	46	6.4	5.5	4.6	2030	..
8	Burundi	46	46	24	17	44	45	6.8	6.8	6.6	2045	9
9	Chad	45	44	26	18	47	46	6.0	5.9	6.1	2040	..
10	Madagascar	46	43	20	14	47	45	6.6	6.2	5.2	2035	..
11	Sierra Leone	49	48	30	22	47	45	6.5	6.5	6.5	2045	..
12	Bangladesh	48	34	21	13	44	48	7.0	4.4	3.3	2015	31
13	Lao PDR	44	44	23	16	47	45	6.1	6.7	6.0	2040	..
14	Malawi	56	53	24	21	46	45	7.8	7.6	7.4	2055	..
15	Rwanda	52	42	18	17	45	43	7.8	6.4	7.6	2040	..
16	Mali	51	50	26	19	46	45	6.5	7.0	7.0	2050	5
17	Burkina Faso	48	47	25	18	47	45	6.4	6.5	6.3	2045	..
18	Niger	50	52	28	19	45	44	7.2	7.4	7.3	2055	..
19	India	41	30	18	10	48	50	5.8	3.9	3.0	2015	45
20	Kenya	53	45	18	11	41	43	8.0	6.5	5.5	2050	27
21	Nigeria	51	44	21	14	45	45	6.9	5.9	5.0	2035	6
22	China	33	22	8	7	45	56	5.8	2.4	2.1	1995	72
23	Haiti	39	35	19	13	45	48	5.9	4.7	4.2	2025	11
24	Benin	50	45	22	15	44	44	6.9	6.3	5.2	2035	..
25	Central African Rep.	37	42	22	17	47	46	4.9	5.8	5.3	2045	..
26	Ghana	46	45	16	13	45	44	6.7	6.2	5.1	2035	13
27	Pakistan	48	41	19	11	43	46	7.0	5.7	4.6	2030	12
28	Togo	50	48	20	14	46	45	6.5	6.6	5.5	2040	33
29	Guinea	52	49	27	21	45	44	6.0	6.5	6.5	2045	..
30	Nicaragua	48	40	14	7	43	46	6.9	5.1	4.2	2025	..
31	Sri Lanka	29	21	8	6	47	54	4.3	2.5	2.1	2000	62
32	Mauritania	47	49	25	19	47	44	6.5	6.8	6.8	2050	..
33	Yemen, Rep.	53	52	23	14	47	44	7.8	7.5	7.5	2045	..
34	Honduras	49	38	15	7	44	46	7.2	5.0	4.1	2025	41
35	Lesotho	43	35	20	11	47	46	5.7	5.1	4.5	2025	..
36	Indonesia	42	25	18	9	47	52	5.5	3.0	2.4	2005	50
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	40	32	17	9	43	48	5.9	4.2	3.1	2020	38
38	Zimbabwe	53	36	16	8	42	47	7.7	4.7	3.4	2020	43
39	Sudan	47	44	22	15	46	45	6.7	6.3	5.4	2035	9
40	Zambia	49	47	19	15	46	45	6.7	6.5	6.1	2045	..
Middle-income economies		35 w	25 w	11 w	8 w	45 w	49 w	5.0 w	3.2 w	3.1 w		
Lower-middle-income		36 w	28 w	12 w	8 w	45 w	49 w	5.3 w	3.6 w	3.4 w		
41	Bolivia	46	36	19	10	46	48	6.5	4.8	3.7	2025	30
42	Côte d'Ivoire	51	46	20	14	44	42	7.4	6.6	5.8	2040	..
43	Senegal	47	43	22	16	45	45	6.5	6.1	6.3	2040	..
44	Philippines	38	28	11	7	44	50	6.4	3.6	2.7	2010	..
45	Papua New Guinea	42	34	18	11	47	49	6.1	4.9	4.0	2025	..
46	Cameroon	43	42	18	12	47	44	5.8	5.8	5.3	2035	16
47	Guatemala	45	39	14	8	44	45	6.5	5.4	4.3	2030	23
48	Dominican Rep.	41	27	11	6	43	51	6.3	3.1	2.4	2005	56
49	Ecuador	43	30	12	7	43	50	6.3	3.7	2.8	2010	53
50	Morocco	47	32	16	8	45	49	7.0	4.3	3.4	2015	36
51	Jordan	..	37	..	5	45	46	..	5.3	5.6	2025	35
52	Tajikistan	..	39	..	6	..	44	5.9	5.3	..	2030	..
53	Peru	41	27	14	8	44	51	6.0	3.4	2.8	2010	..
54	El Salvador	44	34	12	7	44	47	6.3	4.1	3.2	2015	47
55	Congo	43	49	16	16	45	43	5.9	6.6	6.3	2045	..
56	Syrian Arab Rep.	47	44	13	6	..	43	7.7	6.3	5.4	2040	..
57	Colombia	36	24	9	6	43	54	5.3	2.7	2.2	2000	66
58	Paraguay	38	33	7	6	41	49	6.0	4.4	4.0	2025	48
59	Uzbekistan	..	35	..	6	..	47	5.7	4.3	..	2025	..
60	Jamaica	34	24	8	7	42	52	5.3	2.7	2.1	2000	55
61	Romania	21	14	10	11	50	48	2.9	1.9	2.1	2030	..
62	Namibia	44	43	18	11	46	45	6.0	5.7	4.8	2035	..
63	Tunisia	39	27	14	6	43	50	6.4	3.5	2.7	2010	50
64	Kyrgyzstan	..	29	..	8	..	46	4.9	3.9	..	2020	..
65	Thailand	39	21	9	6	44	55	5.5	2.3	2.1	1995	66
66	Georgia	..	15	..	8	..	48	2.6	2.1	..	1995	..

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

		Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)		Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)		Women of childbearing age as a percentage of all women		Total fertility rate			Assumed year of reaching net reproduction rate of 1	Married women of childbearing age using contraception (percent) ^b 1989
		1970	1991	1970	1991	1965	1991	1970	1991	2000 ^a		
67	Azerbaijan	..	27	..	6	..	50	4.7	2.8	..	2010	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	34	..	7	..	47	6.0	4.5	..	2030	..
69	Turkey	36	28	12	7	45	50	4.9	3.4	2.7	2010	63
70	Poland	17	14	8	11	47	48	2.2	2.1	2.1	2030	..
71	Bulgaria	16	11	9	12	51	47	2.2	1.8	1.9	2030	..
72	Costa Rica	33	27	7	4	42	51	4.9	3.2	2.3	2005	..
73	Algeria	49	34	16	7	44	46	7.4	5.0	3.7	2025	36
74	Panama	37	25	8	5	44	52	5.2	2.9	2.2	2005	..
75	Armenia	..	23	..	7	..	50	3.2	2.7	..	2005	..
76	Chile	29	23	10	6	45	53	4.0	2.7	2.1	2000	..
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	45	44	16	9	42	44	6.7	6.2	5.6	2045	..
78	Moldova	..	17	..	11	..	43	2.6	2.5	..	2000	..
79	Ukraine	..	12	..	13	..	45	2.1	1.8	..	2030	..
80	Mauritius	29	17	7	6	45	56	3.6	2.0	1.8	2030	..
81	Czechoslovakia	16	14	12	12	46	..	2.1	1.9	2.0	..	..
82	Kazakhstan	..	21	..	8	..	49	3.4	2.8	..	2000	..
83	Malaysia	36	29	10	5	44	50	5.5	3.7	3.0	2015	..
Upper-middle-income		32 w	21 w	10 w	8 w	46 w	50 w	4.6 w	2.7 w	2.6 w		
84	Botswana	53	36	17	6	45	46	6.9	4.8	3.1	2020	33
85	South Africa	39	31	14	9	46	49	5.7	4.1	3.4	2020	..
86	Lithuania	..	15	..	11	..	48	2.4	2.0	..	2030	..
87	Hungary	15	12	12	14	48	47	2.0	1.8	1.8	2030	..
88	Venezuela	38	29	7	5	44	52	5.3	3.7	2.7	2005	..
89	Argentina	23	21	9	9	50	47	3.1	2.8	2.3	2000	..
90	Uruguay	21	17	10	10	49	47	2.9	2.4	2.1	1995	..
91	Brazil	35	24	10	7	45	52	4.9	2.8	2.4	2000	65
92	Mexico	43	28	10	5	43	51	6.5	3.2	2.4	2010	53
93	Belarus	..	13	..	11	..	46	2.4	1.9	..	2030	..
94	Russian Federation	..	12	..	11	..	46	2.0	1.7	..	2030	..
95	Latvia	..	14	..	13	..	45	1.9	2.0	..	2030	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	28	24	8	6	46	51	3.6	2.8	2.3	2000	53
97	Gabon	31	42	21	15	48	46	4.2	5.8	6.1	2045	..
98	Estonia	15	14	11	12	..	46	2.1	2.1	..	2030	..
99	Portugal	20	12	10	11	48	49	2.8	1.4	1.6	2030	..
100	Oman	50	41	21	5	47	42	7.2	6.8	5.9	2040	..
101	Puerto Rico	25	18	7	7	48	52	3.2	2.3	2.1	1995	..
102	Korea, Rep.	30	16	9	6	46	57	4.3	1.8	1.8	2030	77
103	Greece	17	10	8	9	51	47	2.3	1.4	1.6	2030	..
104	Saudi Arabia	48	37	18	5	45	43	7.3	6.5	5.9	2040	..
105	Yugoslavia	18	14	9	9	50	..	2.3	2.0	2.0	..	..
Low- and middle-income		38 w	28 w	13 w	10 w	46 w	50 w	5.7 w	3.6 w	3.2 w		
Sub-Saharan Africa		48 w	46 w	21 w	16 w	45 w	44 w	6.6 w	6.4 w	5.9 w		
East Asia & Pacific		35 w	24 w	9 w	7 w	45 w	55 w	5.7 w	2.7 w	2.2 w		
South Asia		42 w	32 w	18 w	11 w	47 w	49 w	6.0 w	4.2 w	3.3 w		
Europe and Central Asia		22 w	17 w	10 w	10 w	48 w	47 w	2.9 w	2.3 w	2.3 w		
Middle East & N. Africa		45 w	38 w	16 w	8 w	44 w	46 w	6.8 w	5.3 w	4.6 w		
Latin America & Caribbean		36 w	26 w	10 w	7 w	45 w	51 w	5.2 w	3.1 w	2.6 w		
Severely indebted		36 w	27 w	11 w	8 w	46 w	50 w	5.2 w	3.5 w	3.0 w		
High-income economies		18 w	13 w	10 w	9 w	47 w	50 w	2.4 w	1.8 w	1.7 w		
OECD members		17 w	13 w	10 w	9 w	47 w	50 w	2.4 w	1.8 w	1.7 w		
106	Ireland	22	15	11	9	42	49	3.9	2.1	2.1	2030	60
107	†Israel	26	21	7	6	46	50	3.8	2.8	2.3	2000	..
108	New Zealand	22	17	9	8	45	52	3.2	2.1	2.0	1995	..
109	Spain	20	10	8	9	49	50	2.8	1.3	1.5	2030	..
110	†Hong Kong	21	13	5	6	45	56	3.3	1.4	1.5	2030	81
111	†Singapore	23	18	5	5	45	60	3.1	1.8	1.9	2030	..
112	United Kingdom	16	14	12	11	45	48	2.4	1.8	1.8	2030	..
113	Australia	21	15	9	7	47	53	2.9	1.9	1.9	2030	..
114	Italy	17	10	10	9	48	49	2.4	1.3	1.4	2030	..
115	Netherlands	18	13	8	9	47	51	2.6	1.6	1.6	2030	76
116	Belgium	15	13	12	11	44	48	2.2	1.7	1.6	2030	..
117	Austria	15	12	13	11	43	49	2.3	1.6	1.6	2030	..
118	France	17	13	11	9	43	49	2.5	1.8	1.8	2030	80
119	Canada	17	15	7	7	47	53	2.3	1.9	1.7	2030	..
120	United States	18	16	10	9	46	51	2.5	2.1	1.9	1995	74
121	Germany	14	10	13	11	45	47	2.1	1.4	1.6	2030	..
122	Denmark	14	13	10	12	47	50	1.9	1.7	1.6	2030	..
123	Finland	14	13	10	10	48	49	1.8	1.9	1.8	2030	..
124	Norway	17	14	10	11	45	49	2.5	1.9	1.8	2030	84
125	Sweden	14	14	10	11	47	47	1.9	2.1	1.9	1995	..
126	Japan	19	10	7	7	56	50	2.1	1.5	1.6	2030	56
127	Switzerland	16	13	9	9	48	50	2.1	1.6	1.7	2030	..
World		34 w	26 w	13 w	9 w	46 w	50 w	5.0 w	3.3 w	3.0 w		
Fuel exporters		47 w	41 w	18 w	11 w	44 w	45 w	6.8 w	5.7 w	5.0 w		

a. For assumptions used in the projections, see the technical notes to Table 26. b. Data include women whose husbands practice contraception; see the technical notes.

Table 28. Health and nutrition

	Population per				Births attended by health staff (percent) 1985	Babies with low birth weight (percent) 1985	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Years of life lost per 1,000 population 1990	Prevalence of malnutrition (under 5) 1990
	Physician		Nursing person							
	1970	1990	1970	1990						
Low-income economies	14,080 w	6,760 w	5,580 w	..			109 w	71 w		
China and India	4,890 w	2,460 w	2,990 w	..			96 w	60 w		
Other low-income	22,380 w	11,730 w	11,580 w	..			136 w	91 w		
1 Mozambique	18,860	..	4,280	..	28	15	171	149	141	..
2 Tanzania	22,600	24,880	3,310	5,470	74	14	132	115	112	20
3 Ethiopia	86,120	32,650	..	..	58	..	158	130	107	..
4 Uganda	9,210	..	..	..	..	10	109	118	107	45
5 Bhutan	..	13,110	..	..	3	..	182	132	..	..
6 Guinea-Bissau	17,500	..	2,820	..	16	20	185	148	..	..
7 Nepal	51,360	16,830	17,700	2,760	10	..	157	101	67	..
8 Burundi	58,570	..	6,870	..	12	14	138	107	81	38
9 Chad	61,900	30,030	8,010	..	..	11	171	124	106	35
10 Madagascar	10,120	8,130	240	..	62	10	181	114	63	53
11 Sierra Leone	17,830	..	2,700	..	25	14	197	145	188	..
12 Bangladesh	8,450	..	65,780	..	..	31	140	103	69	60
13 Lao PDR	15,160	4,380	1,390	490	..	39	146	100	93	..
14 Malawi	76,580	45,740	5,330	1,800	59	10	193	143	110	60
15 Rwanda	59,600	72,990	5,610	4,190	..	17	142	111	124	33
16 Mali	44,090	19,450	2,590	1,890	27	17	204	161	108	31
17 Burkina Faso	97,120	57,320	..	1,680	..	18	178	133	114	46
18 Niger	60,090	34,850	5,610	650	47	20	170	126	121	49
19 India	4,890	2,460	3,710	..	33	30	137	90	..	..
20 Kenya	8,000	10,130	2,520	..	..	13	102	67	45	..
21 Nigeria	19,830	..	4,240	..	..	25	139	85	98	..
22 China	..	..	2,500	..	..	6	69	38	..	..
23 Haiti	12,520	..	7,410	..	20	17	141	94	69	..
24 Benin	28,570	..	2,600	..	34	10	155	111	89	35
25 Central African Rep.	44,740	25,930	2,460	..	..	15	139	106	74	..
26 Ghana	12,910	22,970	690	1,670	73	17	111	83	55	36
27 Pakistan	4,310	2,940	6,600	5,040	24	25	142	97	61	57
28 Togo	28,860	..	1,590	..	..	20	134	87	79	14
29 Guinea	50,010	..	3,720	..	..	18	181	136	125	..
30 Nicaragua	2,150	1,450	..	..	..	15	106	56	45	..
31 Sri Lanka	5,900	..	1,280	..	87	28	53	18	14	45
32 Mauritania	17,960	..	3,740	..	23	10	165	119	..	30
33 Yemen, Rep.	34,790	..	..	..	..	..	175	109	104	..
34 Honduras	3,770	3,090	1,470	..	50	20	110	49	27	21
35 Lesotho	30,400	..	3,860	..	28	10	134	81	..	27
36 Indonesia	26,820	7,030	4,810	..	43	14	118	74	36	14
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,900	1,320	2,320	490	24	7	158	59	33	13
38 Zimbabwe	6,300	7,180	640	1,000	69	15	96	48	37	12
39 Sudan	14,520	..	990	..	20	15	149	101	84	55
40 Zambia	13,640	11,290	1,730	600	..	14	106	106	86	..
Middle-income economies	3,640 w	2,060 w	1,640 w	..			80 w	38 w		
Lower-middle-income	5,000 w	2,850 w	1,300 w	..			87 w	42 w		
41 Bolivia	2,020	..	3,070	..	36	15	153	83	59	18
42 Côte d'Ivoire	15,520	..	1,930	..	20	14	135	95	50	12
43 Senegal	15,810	17,650	1,670	..	..	10	135	81	99	22
44 Philippines	9,270	8,120	2,690	..	..	18	66	41	27	19
45 Papua New Guinea	11,640	12,870	1,710	1,180	34	25	112	55	79	..
46 Cameroon	28,920	12,190	2,560	1,690	..	13	126	64	67	..
47 Guatemala	3,660	..	..	..	19	10	100	60	41	34
48 Dominican Rep.	..	..	1,400	..	57	16	90	54	24	13
49 Ecuador	2,910	980	2,680	620	27	10	100	47	21	38
50 Morocco	13,090	4,840	..	1,050	..	9	128	57	43	12
51 Jordan	2,480	770	870	500	75	7	..	29	18	..
52 Tajikistan	..	350	..	..	..	..	..	50	24	..
53 Peru	1,920	..	..	..	55	9	108	53	32	13
54 El Salvador	4,100	..	890	..	35	15	103	42	28	..
55 Congo	9,510	..	780	..	..	12	126	115	..	24
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	3,860	1,160	1,790	870	37	9	96	37	25	..
57 Colombia	2,260	..	..	..	51	15	77	23	11	12
58 Paraguay	2,300	..	2,210	..	22	6	57	35	22	4
59 Uzbekistan	..	280	..	..	..	..	..	44	20	..
60 Jamaica	2,630	..	530	..	89	8	43	15	..	8
61 Romania	840	560	430	..	99	6	49	27	19	..
62 Namibia	..	4,620	..	..	..	..	118	72	..	..
63 Tunisia	5,930	1,870	940	300	60	7	127	38	21	10
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	280	..	..	..	..	..	40	20	..
65 Thailand	8,290	5,000	1,170	550	33	12	73	27	22	26
66 Georgia	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	..

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

		Population per				Births attended by health staff (percent) 1985	Babies with low birth weight (percent) 1985	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Years of life lost per 1,000 population 1990	Prevalence of malnutrition (under 5) 1990
		Physician		Nursing person							
		1970	1990	1970	1990			1970	1991		
67	Azerbaijan	..	250	..	..	..	..	33	16	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	290	..	..	..	..	56	29	..
69	Turkey	2,230	1,260	1,010	..	78	7	147	58	31	
70	Poland	700	490	250	..	..	8	33	15	16
71	Bulgaria	540	320	240	..	100	..	27	17	15	
72	Costa Rica	1,620	1,030	460	..	93	9	62	14	..	
73	Algeria	8,100	2,330	..	330	..	9	139	64	27	
74	Panama	1,660	840	1,560	..	83	8	47	21	..	
75	Armenia	..	250	..	..	..	..	22	14	..
76	Chile	2,160	2,150	460	340	97	7	78	17	13	
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,270	3,140	1,780	1,150	..	9	131	68	32	
78	Moldova	..	250	..	..	..	..	23	19	..
79	Ukraine	..	230	..	..	..	..	18	16	..
80	Mauritius	4,190	1,180	610	..	90	9	60	19	..	
81	Czechoslovakia	470	310	170	..	100	6	22	11	16	
82	Kazakhstan	..	250	..	..	..	..	32	19	..
83	Malaysia	4,310	2,700	1,270	380	82	9	45	15	15	
Upper-middle-income		1,740 w	640 w	2,010 w	..	..	..	72 w	34 w	..
84	Botswana	15,220	5,150	1,900	..	52	8	101	36	..	
85	South Africa	..	1,750	300	..	..	12	79	54	40
86	Lithuania	..	220	..	..	..	..	14	19	..
87	Hungary	510	340	210	..	99	10	36	16	15	
88	Venezuela	1,120	630	440	330	82	9	53	34	13	
89	Argentina	530	..	960	..	..	6	52	25	12
90	Uruguay	910	..	..	..	..	8	46	21	15
91	Brazil	2,030	..	4,140	..	73	8	95	58	26	
92	Mexico	1,480	..	1,610	..	..	15	72	36	17
93	Belarus	..	250	..	..	..	..	15	14	..
94	Russian Federation	..	210	..	..	..	..	20	17	..
95	Latvia	..	200	..	..	..	..	23	16	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	2,250	..	190	..	90	..	44	19	..	
97	Gabon	5,250	..	570	..	92	16	138	95	..	
98	Estonia	..	210	..	..	..	..	20	14	..
99	Portugal	1,110	490	820	..	..	8	56	11	12
100	Oman	8,380	1,060	3,420	400	60	14	159	31	..	
101	Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	14	10
102	Korea, Rep.	2,220	1,370	1,190	..	65	9	51	16	10	
103	Greece	620	580	990	..	..	6	30	10	10
104	Saudi Arabia	7,460	660	2,070	420	78	6	119	32	37	
105	Yugoslavia	1,000	530	420	110	..	7	56	21	16	
Low- and middle-income		10,260 w	4,970 w	4,640 w	..	..	..	102 w	61 w	..
Sub-Saharan Africa		31,730 w	23,540 w	3,460 w	..	..	..	144 w	104 w	..
East Asia & Pacific		15,760 w	6,170 w	2,720 w	..	..	..	76 w	42 w	..
South Asia		6,120 w	2,930 w	10,150 w	..	..	..	138 w	92 w	..
Europe and Central Asia		1,070 w	420 w	520 w	..	..	..	63 w	26 w	..
Middle East & N. Africa		6,410 w	2,240 w	1,940 w	..	..	..	135 w	60 w	..
Latin America & Caribbean		2,020 w	1,180 w	2,640 w	..	..	..	82 w	44 w	..
Severely indebted		2,910 w	1,680 w	2,330 w	..	..	..	85 w	48 w	..
High-income economies		710 w	420 w	220 w	..	..	..	20 w	8 w	..
OECD members		700 w	420 w	220 w	..	..	..	20 w	8 w	..
106	Ireland	980	630	160	..	..	4	20	8	11
107	†Israel	410	..	..	..	99	7	25	9	9
108	New Zealand	870	..	150	..	99	5	17	9	11	
109	Spain	750	280	..	..	96	..	28	8	10
110	†Hong Kong	1,510	..	560	..	..	4	19	7	7
111	†Singapore	1,370	820	250	..	100	7	20	6	9	
112	United Kingdom	810	..	240	..	98	7	19	7	12	
113	Australia	830	..	..	..	99	6	18	8	9
114	Italy	550	210	..	..	..	7	30	8	10
115	Netherlands	800	410	300	..	..	4	13	7	10
116	Belgium	650	310	..	..	100	5	21	8	11
117	Austria	540	230	300	70	..	6	26	8	11	
118	France	750	350	270	..	..	5	18	7	10
119	Canada	680	450	140	..	99	6	19	7	9	
120	United States	630	420	160	..	100	7	20	9	11	
121	Germany	580 ^a	370 ^a	..	..	..	5 ^a	23	7	12
122	Denmark	690	390	..	..	..	6	14	8	12
123	Finland	960	410	130	..	..	4	13	6	11
124	Norway	720	..	160	..	100	4	13	8	10	
125	Sweden	730	370	140	..	100	4	11	6	11	
126	Japan	890	610	310	..	100	5	13	5	8	
127	Switzerland	700	630	..	..	..	5	15	7	10
World		7,640 w	3,980 w	3,940 w	..	..	..	85 w	53 w	..
Fuel exporters		10,730 w	2,030 w	2,770 w	..	..	..	128 w	70 w	..

a. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 29. Education

Percentage of age group enrolled in education														
	Primary				Secondary				Tertiary (total)		Primary net enrollment (percent)		Primary pupil/teacher ratio	
	Total		Female		Total		Female		1970	1990	1975	1990	1970	1990
	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990						
Low-income economies	74 w	105 w	..	98 w	21 w	41 w	..	34 w	2 w	..	..	..	36 w	38 w
China and India	83 w	119 w	..	109 w	25 w	46 w	..	38 w	1 w	..	..	..	34 w	38 w
Other low-income	55 w	79 w	44 w	73 w	13 w	28 w	8 w	24 w	3 w	4 w	..	72 w	39 w	39 w
1 Mozambique	47	58	..	48	5	7	..	5	0	..	..	41	69	58
2 Tanzania	34	63	27	63	3	4	2	4	..	0	..	47	47	35
3 Ethiopia	16	38	10	30	4	15	2	12	0	1	..	28	48	36
4 Uganda	38	76	30	..	4	13	2	..	1	1	..	..	34	35
5 Bhutan	6	26	1	20	1	5	0	2	0	..	..	..	21	37
6 Guinea-Bissau	39	59	23	42	8	7	6	4	0	0	59	..	45	..
7 Nepal	26	86	8	57	10	30	3	17	3	6	..	64	22	37
8 Burundi	30	72	20	64	2	5	1	4	1	1	..	..	37	67
9 Chad	35	57	17	35	2	7	0	3	..	1	..	..	65	67
10 Madagascar	90	92	82	90	12	19	9	18	..	3	..	64	65	40
11 Sierra Leone	34	48	27	39	8	16	5	12	1	1	..	..	32	34
12 Bangladesh	54	73	35	68	..	17	..	11	3	3	..	65	46	63
13 Lao PDR	53	104	40	91	3	26	2	21	1	1	..	69	36	28
14 Malawi	..	71	..	64	..	4	..	3	1	1	..	54	43	64
15 Rwanda	68	69	60	68	2	7	1	6	0	1	..	65	60	57
16 Mali	22	24	15	17	5	6	2	4	..	..	..	19	40	42
17 Burkina Faso	13	36	10	28	1	7	1	5	0	1	..	29	44	57
18 Niger	14	29	10	21	1	7	1	4	0	1	..	25	39	42
19 India	73	97	56	83	26	44	15	33	6	..	..	..	41	61
20 Kenya	58	94	48	92	9	23	5	19	1	2	88	..	34	31
21 Nigeria	37	72	27	63	4	20	3	17	2	3	..	..	34	41
22 China	89	135	..	129	24	48	..	41	1	2	..	100	29	22
23 Haiti	53	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	47	21
24 Benin	36	61	22	44	5	11	3	6	2	3	..	52	41	35
25 Central African Rep.	64	67	41	51	4	11	2	6	1	2	..	55	64	90
26 Ghana	64	75	54	67	14	39	8	31	2	2	..	..	30	29
27 Pakistan	40	37	22	26	13	22	5	13	..	3	..	..	41	41
28 Togo	71	103	44	80	7	22	3	10	2	3	..	72	58	59
29 Guinea	33	37	21	24	13	10	5	5	5	1	..	26	44	40
30 Nicaragua	80	98	81	101	18	38	17	44	14	..	65	75	37	33
31 Sri Lanka	99	107	94	105	47	74	48	77	3	4	..	..	..	..
32 Mauritania	14	51	8	42	2	16	0	10	..	4	..	..	24	49
33 Yemen, Rep.	22	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Honduras	87	108	87	109	14	..	13	..	8	9	..	..	35	..
35 Lesotho	87	107	101	115	7	26	7	31	2	5	..	70	46	55
36 Indonesia	80	117	73	114	16	45	11	41	..	..	72	98	29	23
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	72	98	57	90	35	82	23	71	18	19	..	..	38	25
38 Zimbabwe	74	117	66	116	7	50	6	46	1	5	..	..	..	36
39 Sudan	38	49	29	..	7	20	4	..	2	3	..	..	47	34
40 Zambia	90	93	80	91	13	20	8	14	2	2	..	80	47	44
Middle-income economies	94 w	103 w	88 w	99 w	33 w	126 w	28 w	59 w	14 w	16 w	..	89 w	33 w	25 w
Lower-middle-income	93 w	100 w	83 w	97 w	31 w	172 w	24 w	57 w	12 w	16 w	..	87 w	33 w	25 w
41 Bolivia	76	82	62	78	24	34	20	31	17	23	73	82	27	25
42 Côte d'Ivoire	58	..	45	..	9	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	45	36
43 Senegal	41	58	32	49	10	16	6	11	3	3	..	48	45	58
44 Philippines	108	111	..	110	46	73	..	75	3	27	95	99	29	33
45 Papua New Guinea	52	71	39	65	8	12	4	10	2	..	..	73	30	32
46 Cameroon	89	101	75	93	7	26	4	21	2	4	69	75	48	51
47 Guatemala	57	79	51	..	8	..	8	..	8	..	53	..	36	..
48 Dominican Rep.	100	95	100	96	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	47
49 Ecuador	97	..	95	..	22	..	23	..	37	20	78	..	38	..
50 Morocco	52	68	36	55	13	36	7	30	6	10	47	55	34	27
51 Jordan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	17
52 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru	107	126	99	..	31	70	27	..	19	36	..	95	35	28
54 El Salvador	85	78	83	78	22	26	21	26	4	17	..	70	36	40
55 Congo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	62	66
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	78	109	59	102	38	52	21	43	18	20	87	98	37	25
57 Colombia	108	110	110	111	25	52	24	57	10	14	..	73	38	30
58 Paraguay	109	107	103	106	17	30	17	30	9	8	83	95	32	25
59 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica	119	105	119	105	46	60	45	63	7	5	90	99	47	37
61 Romania	112	91	113	96	44	92	38	90	11	9	..	..	..	..
62 Namibia	..	94	..	99	..	34	..	38	..	..	..	64	47	28
63 Tunisia	100	116	79	109	23	45	13	40	5	9	..	95	..	..
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand	83	85	79	85	17	32	15	32	13	16	..	..	35	18
66 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Percentage of age group enrolled in education															
	Primary								Tertiary (total)		Primary net enrollment (percent)		Primary pupil/teacher ratio		
	Total		Female		Total		Female								
	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1970	1990	1975	1990	1970	1990	
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	110	110	94	105	27	54	15	42	6	14	..	99	38	30
70	Poland	101	98	99	98	62	82	65	84	18	22	96	97	23	16
71	Bulgaria	101	96	100	95	79	74	..	75	16	31	96	85	22	15
72	Costa Rica	110	102	109	101	28	42	29	43	23	26	92	87	30	32
73	Algeria	76	95	58	88	11	60	6	53	6	12	77	88	40	28
74	Panama	99	107	97	105	38	59	40	62	22	21	87	92	27	20
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	107	98	107	97	39	74	42	77	13	19	94	86	50	29
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	72	112	52	106	27	56	18	47	..	6	..	94	32	28
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8
80	Mauritius	94	106	93	104	30	52	25	53	1	2	82	92	32	21
81	Czechoslovakia	98	93	98	93	31	84	39	87	17	18	..	..	20	19
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	87	93	84	93	34	56	28	58	4	7	..	..	31	20
Upper-middle-income		95 w	106 w	93 w	105 w	35 w	54 w	31 w	..	15 w	17 w	80 w	91 w	34 w	25 w
84	Botswana	65	110	67	112	7	46	6	47	1	3	58	91	36	32
85	South Africa	99	..	99	..	18	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	97	94	97	94	63	79	55	79	13	15	..	90	18	12
88	Venezuela	94	92	94	94	33	35	34	41	21	29	81	61	35	23
89	Argentina	105	111	106	114	44	..	47	..	22	..	96	..	19	19
90	Uruguay	112	106	109	106	59	77	64	..	18	50	..	..	29	23
91	Brazil	82	108	82	..	26	39	26	..	12	12	71	88	28	23
92	Mexico	104	112	101	110	22	53	17	53	14	14	..	98	46	31
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	106	95	107	96	42	80	44	82	5	6	87	90	34	26
97	Gabon	85	..	81	..	8	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	46	..
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	98	119	96	117	57	59	51	59	11	18	91	99	34	14
100	Oman	3	103	1	99	..	54	..	48	..	5	32	84	18	28
101	Puerto Rico	117	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
102	Korea, Rep.	103	108	103	110	42	87	32	85	16	39	99	100	57	36
103	Greece	107	100	106	101	63	99	55	97	17	29	97	96	31	21
104	Saudi Arabia	45	78	29	72	12	48	5	41	7	14	42	62	24	16
105	Yugoslavia	106	95	103	95	63	79	58	79	22	18	..	..	27	23
Low- and middle-income		79 w	104 w	64 w	98 w	24 w	61 w	18 w	39 w	6 w	7 w	..	91 w	35 w	35 w
Sub-Saharan Africa		46 w	68 w	36 w	61 w	6 w	17 w	4 w	16 w	1 w	2 w	..	46 w	43 w	41 w
East Asia & Pacific		88 w	127 w	77 w	123 w	24 w	49 w	16 w	44 w	4 w	5 w	..	100 w	30 w	23 w
South Asia		67 w	88 w	50 w	75 w	25 w	39 w	14 w	29 w	3 w	..	..	67 w	42 w	58 w
Europe and Central Asia		105 w	101 w	100 w	100 w	50 w	71 w	44 w	70 w	14 w	16 w	..	89 w	27 w	19 w
Middle East & N. Africa		68 w	97 w	50 w	90 w	24 w	365 w	15 w	50 w	10 w	12 w	..	85 w	35 w	26 w
Latin America & Caribbean		95 w	107 w	94 w	106 w	28 w	49 w	26 w	57 w	15 w	16 w	..	88 w	34 w	26 w
Severely indebted		90 w	104 w	85 w	98 w	31 w	209 w	27 w	56 w	14 w	15 w	78 w	88 w	32 w	25 w
High-income economies		106 w	104 w	106 w	104 w	73 w	92 w	71 w	96 w	36 w	33 w	88 w	97 w	26 w	17 w
OECD members		106 w	104 w	106 w	104 w	74 w	93 w	73 w	96 w	36 w	33 w	88 w	97 w	26 w	17 w
106	Ireland	106	100	106	101	74	98	77	102	20	26	91	88	24	27
107	†Israel	96	93	95	95	57	83	60	86	29	33	..	..	17	18
108	New Zealand	110	106	109	105	77	89	76	91	29	41	100	100	21	19
109	Spain	123	109	125	108	56	107	48	112	24	34	100	100	34	21
110	†Hong Kong	117	106	115	..	36	..	31	..	11	..	92	..	33	..
111	†Singapore	105	110	101	109	46	69	45	71	..	8	100	100	30	26
112	United Kingdom	104	107	104	107	73	84	73	85	20	25	97	100	23	20
113	Australia	115	105	115	105	82	83	80	85	25	35	98	97	28	17
114	Italy	110	97	109	96	61	79	55	78	28	31	97	..	22	12
115	Netherlands	102	117	102	118	75	103	69	101	30	34	92	100	30	13
116	Belgium	103	102	104	103	81	104	80	104	26	37	..	99	20	10
117	Austria	104	103	103	102	72	83	73	85	23	33	89	93	21	11
118	France	117	111	117	110	74	99	77	100	26	40	98	100	26	12
119	Canada	101	105	100	104	65	106	65	107	42	70	..	96	23	15
120	United States	..	105	..	104	..	92	..	91	56	75	72	99	27	..
121	Germany	..	105	..	105	..	97	..	103	..	32	..	87	..	18
122	Denmark	96	98	97	98	78	109	75	110	29	32	..	..	9	11
123	Finland	82	99	79	99	102	114	106	124	32	47	..	100	22	18
124	Norway	89	99	94	99	83	100	83	102	26	43	100	98	20	6
125	Sweden	94	107	95	107	86	91	85	93	31	33	100	100	20	6
126	Japan	99	101	99	101	86	96	86	97	31	31	99	100	26	21
127	Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	26	..	..	..	..
World		83 w	104 w	71 w	99 w	31 w	65 w	28 w	46 w	13 w	11 w	..	92 w	33 w	33 w
Fuel exporters		59 w	89 w	44 w	83 w	15 w	39 w	11 w	35 w	5 w	11 w	..	90 w	34 w	32 w

Table 30. Income distribution and PPC estimates of GDP

		Percentage share of income or consumption						PPC estimates of GDP per capita ^a				
		Year	Lowest 20 percent	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest 20 percent	Highest 10 percent	United States = 100		Current international dollars	
									1987	1991	Observed ^a	Regression ^b
Low-income economies												
China and India												
Other low-income												
1	Mozambique								2.7 ^c	2.7 ^c		600
2	Tanzania	1991 ^{d,e}	2.4	5.7	10.4	18.7	62.7	46.5	2.5	2.6	570 ^f	640
3	Ethiopia	1981-82 ^{d,g}	8.6	12.7	16.4	21.1	41.3	27.5	1.9	1.7	370 ^f	620
4	Uganda	1989-90 ^{d,e}	8.5	12.1	16.0	21.5	41.9	27.2	4.7 ^c	5.1 ^c		1,120
5	Bhutan								2.8 ^c	2.8 ^c		620
6	Guinea-Bissau								3.1 ^c	3.1 ^c		690
7	Nepal	1984-85 ^{h,i}	9.1	12.9	16.7	21.8	39.5	25.0	4.8 ^c	5.1 ^c		1,130
8	Burundi								3.2 ^c	3.3 ^c		720
9	Chad								2.9 ^c	3.3 ^c		730
10	Madagascar								3.6	3.2	710 ^f	1,120
11	Sierra Leone								3.5	3.6	800 ^f	1,190
12	Bangladesh	1988-89 ^{d,e}	9.5	13.4	17.0	21.6	38.6	24.6	5.0	5.2	1,160 ^f	990
13	Lao PDR								8.3 ^c	8.7 ^c		1,930
14	Malawi								3.5	3.6	800 ^f	570
15	Rwanda	1983-85 ^{d,e}	9.7	13.1	16.7	21.6	38.9	24.6	3.9	3.1	680 ^f	750
16	Mali								2.3	2.2	480 ^f	730
17	Burkina Faso								3.4 ^c	3.4 ^c		750
18	Niger								3.9 ^c	3.6 ^c		790
19	India	1989-90 ^{d,e}	8.8	12.5	16.2	21.3	41.3	27.1	4.6	5.2	1,150 ^f	1,900
20	Kenya	1981-83 ^{j,k}	2.7	6.4	11.1	18.9	60.9	45.4	6.1	6.1	1,350 ^f	1,490
21	Nigeria								5.5	6.1	1,360 ^f	1,900
22	China	1990 ^{h,i}	6.4	11.0	16.4	24.4	41.8	24.6	6.5	7.6	1,680 ^l	2,040
23	Haiti								6.7 ^c	5.5 ^c		1,220
24	Benin								7.3	6.8	1,500 ^f	1,180
25	Central African Rep.								5.5 ^c	4.9 ^c		1,090
26	Ghana	1988-89 ^{d,e}	7.0	11.3	15.8	21.8	44.1	29.0	8.9 ^c	9.0 ^c		2,000
27	Pakistan	1991 ^{d,e}	8.4	12.9	16.9	22.2	39.7	25.2	8.3	8.9	1,970 ^f	1,570
28	Togo								6.4 ^c	5.9 ^c		1,310
29	Guinea											
30	Nicaragua								15.5 ^c	11.5 ^c		2,550
31	Sri Lanka	1985-86 ^{h,i}	4.9	8.4	12.4	18.2	56.2	43.0	11.0	12.0	2,650 ^f	2,580
32	Mauritania								6.9 ^c	6.3 ^c		1,390
33	Yemen, Rep.											
34	Honduras	1989 ^{h,i}	2.7	6.0	10.2	17.6	63.5	47.9	8.5	8.2	1,820 ^m	2,670
35	Lesotho	1986-87 ^{h,i}	4.5	6.5	10.0	17.6	61.3	45.0	7.2 ^c	8.5 ^c		1,890
36	Indonesia	1990 ^{d,e}	8.7	12.1	15.9	21.1	42.3	27.9	10.5	12.3	2,730 ^m	2,720
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.								16.3	16.3	3,600 ^f	3,140
38	Zimbabwe								9.2	9.8	2,160 ^f	2,580
39	Sudan											
40	Zambia								5.3	4.6	1,010 ^f	1,010
Middle-income economic												
Lower-middle-income												
41	Bolivia								9.6	9.8	2,170 ^m	2,260
42	Côte d'Ivoire	1988 ^{d,e}	7.3	11.9	16.3	22.3	42.2	26.9	9.1	6.8	1,510 ^f	1,680
43	Senegal								7.9	7.6	1,680 ^f	1,600
44	Philippines	1988 ^{d,e}	6.5	10.1	14.4	21.2	47.8	32.1	10.8	11.0	2,440 ^f	2,900
45	Papua New Guinea								8.8 ^c	8.3 ^c		1,830
46	Cameroon								15.1	10.8	2,400 ^f	1,970
47	Guatemala	1989 ^{h,i}	2.1	5.8	10.5	18.6	63.0	46.6	14.4	14.4	3,180 ^m	2,600
48	Dominican Rep.	1989 ^{h,i}	4.2	7.9	12.5	19.7	55.6	39.6	15.5	13.9	3,080 ^m	3,040
49	Ecuador								17.8	18.7	4,140 ^m	3,950
50	Morocco	1990-91 ^{d,e}	6.6	10.5	15.0	21.7	46.3	30.5	13.8	15.1	3,340 ^f	2,800
51	Jordan								29.3 ^c	22.0 ^c		4,870
52	Tajikistan								11.9	9.9	2,180 ^l	
53	Peru	1985-86 ^{d,e}	4.9	9.2	13.7	21.0	51.4	35.4	19.7	14.1	3,110 ^m	2,930
54	El Salvador								9.5	9.5	2,110 ^m	2,750
55	Congo								13.1	12.7	2,800 ^f	
56	Syrian Arab Rep.								20.9	23.6	5,220 ⁿ	4,630
57	Colombia	1988 ^{h,i}	4.0	8.7	13.5	20.8	53.0	37.1	23.7	24.7	5,460 ^m	4,080
58	Paraguay								14.9	15.5	3,420 ^m	2,900
59	Uzbekistan								12.1	12.6	2,790 ^l	
60	Jamaica	1990 ^{d,e}	6.0	9.9	14.5	21.3	48.4	32.6	15.1	16.6	3,670 ⁿ	4,050
61	Romania								42.3	31.2	6,900 ⁿ	
62	Namibia											
63	Tunisia	1990 ^{d,e}	5.9	10.4	15.3	22.1	46.3	30.7	20.2	21.2	4,690 ^f	3,780
64	Kyrgyzstan								14.2	14.8	3,280 ^l	
65	Thailand	1988 ^{d,i}	6.1	9.4	13.5	20.3	50.7	35.3	17.1	23.8	5,270 ^f	3,740
66	Georgia								24.7	16.6	3,670 ^l	

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

	Year	Percentage share of income or consumption						PPC estimates of GDP per capita ^a			
		Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	Highest	United States = 100		Current international dollars	
		20 percent	quintile	quintile	quintile	20 percent	10 percent	1987	1991	Observed ^a	Regression ^b
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.2	16.6	3,670 ^l	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.3	16.0	3,540 ^l	..
69	Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.0	21.9	4,840	3,950
70	Poland	1989 ^{h,i}	9.2	13.8	17.9	23.0	36.1	24.8	20.3	4,500 ^f	4,720
71	Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.1 ^c	22.5 ^c	..	4,980
72	Costa Rica	1989 ^{h,i}	4.0	9.1	14.3	21.9	50.8	22.5	23.0	5,100 ^m	4,320
73	Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.6 ^c	25.5 ^c	..	5,640
74	Panama	1989 ^{h,i}	2.0	6.3	11.6	20.3	59.8	25.6	22.2	4,910 ^m	5,030
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.3	20.8	4,610 ^l	..
76	Chile	1989 ^{h,i}	3.7	6.8	10.3	16.2	62.9	27.3	31.9	7,060 ^m	5,380
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.1	21.1	4,670 ^f	6,760
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.1	21.0	4,640 ^l	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.7	23.4	5,180 ^l	..
80	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.8	50.5	11,180 ^f	5,480
81	Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.0 ^c	28.4 ^c	..	6,280
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.0	20.3	4,490 ^l	..
83	Malaysia	1989 ^{h,i}	4.6	8.3	13.0	20.4	53.7	26.5	33.4	7,400 ⁿ	6,530
Upper-middle-income											
84	Botswana	1985-86 ^{d,g}	1.4	4.6	9.4	18.2	66.4	16.7	21.2	4,690 ^f	4,080
85	South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.4	24.4	5,410 ^l	..
87	Hungary	1989 ^{h,i}	10.9	14.8	18.0	22.0	34.4	31.9	27.5	6,080 ^f	5,260
88	Venezuela	1989 ^{h,i}	4.8	9.5	14.4	21.9	49.5	36.3	36.7	8,120 ^m	6,990
89	Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.6	23.1	5,120 ^m	5,840
90	Uruguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.4	30.1	6,670 ^m	5,690
91	Brazil	1989 ^{h,i}	2.1	4.9	8.9	16.8	67.5	26.0	23.7	5,240 ^m	4,180
92	Mexico	1984 ^{h,i}	4.1	7.8	12.3	19.9	55.9	31.4	32.4	7,170 ⁿ	5,190
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.7	31.0	6,850 ^l	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.2	31.3	6,930 ^l	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.2	34.1	7,540 ^l	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.5 ^c	37.9 ^c	..	8,380
97	Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.8	36.6	8,090 ^l	..
99	Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.9	42.7	9,450	7,730
100	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.5 ^c	40.6 ^c	..	8,990
101	Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.7 ^c	49.3 ^c	..	10,920
102	Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.6	37.6	8,320 ^f	10,070
103	Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.8	34.7	7,680	9,700
104	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.1 ^c	49.0 ^c	..	10,850
105	Yugoslavia	1989 ^{h,i}	5.3	10.7	16.2	23.7	44.2	28.4 ^c	..	..	..
Low- and middle-income											
Sub-Saharan Africa											
East Asia & Pacific											
South Asia											
Europe and Central Asia											
Middle East & N. Africa											
Latin America & Caribbean											
Severely indebted											
High-income economies											
OECD members											
106	Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.3	51.6	11,430	15,060
107	†Israel	1979 ^{j,k}	6.0	12.1	17.8	24.5	39.6	60.2	60.8	13,460 ^m	12,980
108	New Zealand	1981-82 ^{j,k}	5.1	10.8	16.2	23.2	44.7	68.0	63.1	13,970	12,660
109	Spain	1980-81 ^{j,k}	6.9	12.5	17.3	23.2	40.0	50.5	57.3	12,670	13,760
110	†Hong Kong	1980 ^{j,k}	5.4	10.8	15.2	21.6	47.0	74.0	83.7	18,520 ^f	14,470
111	†Singapore	1982-83 ^{j,k}	5.1	9.9	14.6	21.4	48.9	57.1 ^c	71.2 ^c	..	15,760
112	United Kingdom	1979 ^{j,k}	5.8	11.5	18.2	25.0	39.5	73.0	73.8	16,340	15,470
113	Australia	1985 ^{j,k}	4.4	11.1	17.5	24.8	42.2	76.7	75.4	16,680	15,820
114	Italy	1986 ^{j,k}	6.8	12.0	16.7	23.5	41.0	71.4	77.0	17,040	15,960
115	Netherlands	1983 ^{j,k}	6.9	13.2	17.9	23.7	38.3	70.0	76.0	16,820	19,110
116	Belgium	1978-79 ^{j,k}	7.9	13.7	18.6	23.8	36.0	71.5	79.1	17,510	18,470
117	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.6	79.9	17,690	17,850
118	France	1979 ^{j,k}	6.3	12.1	17.2	23.5	40.8	78.1	83.3	18,430	18,990
119	Canada	1987 ^{j,k}	5.7	11.8	17.7	24.6	40.2	90.7	87.3	19,320	19,370
120	United States	1985 ^{j,k}	4.7	11.0	17.4	25.0	41.9	100.0	100.0	22,130	22,130
121	Germany	1984 ^{j,k}	6.8	12.7	17.8	24.1	38.7	80.5	89.3	19,770	21,130
122	Denmark	1981 ^{j,k}	5.4	12.0	18.4	25.6	38.6	79.1	80.8	17,880	20,780
123	Finland	1981 ^{j,k}	6.3	12.1	18.4	25.5	37.6	73.0	72.9	16,130	19,850
124	Norway	1979 ^{j,k}	6.2	12.8	18.9	25.3	36.7	79.8	77.6	17,170	20,290
125	Sweden	1981 ^{j,k}	8.0	13.2	17.4	24.5	36.9	80.3	79.0	17,490	19,510
126	Japan	1979 ^{j,k}	8.7	13.2	17.5	23.1	37.5	74.4	87.6	19,390	23,830
127	Switzerland	1982 ^{j,k}	5.2	11.7	16.4	22.1	44.6	95.6	98.4	21,780	..
World											
Fuel exporters											

a. Extrapolated from 1990 ICP estimates unless noted otherwise; b. See technical notes; c. Obtained from the regression estimates; d. Data refer to expenditure shares by fractiles of persons; e. Data ranked by per capita expenditure; f. Extrapolated from 1985 ICP estimates; g. Data ranked by household expenditure; h. Data refer to income shares by fractiles of persons; i. Data ranked by per capita income; j. Data refer to income shares by fractiles of households; k. Data ranked by household income; l. These values are subject to more than the usual margin of error (see technical notes); m and n are extrapolated, respectively, from 1980 and 1975 ICP estimates and scaled up by the corresponding US deflator.

Table 31. Urbanization

	Urban population				Population in capital city as a percentage of		Population in cities of 1 million or more in 1990, as a percentage of			
	As a percentage of total population		Average annual growth rate (percent)		Urban	Total	Urban		Total	
	1970	1991	1970-80	1980-91			1965	1990	1965	1990
Low-income economies	18 w	39 w	3.7 w	..	11 w	3 w	41 w	31 w	7 w	9 w
China and India	18 w	46 w	3.2 w	..	3 w	1 w	42 w	29 w	8 w	9 w
Other low-income	18 w	28 w	4.7 w	5.0 w	27 w	7 w	38 w	35 w	6 w	10 w
1 Mozambique	6	28	11.5	10.1	38	10	68	38	3	10
2 Tanzania	7	34	12.7	10.1	21	7	38	18	2	6
3 Ethiopia	9	13	4.8	5.3	29	4	27	30	2	4
4 Uganda	8	11	3.6	4.5	41	4	..	..	..	..
5 Bhutan	3	6	4.1	5.7	22	1	..	..	..	..
6 Guinea-Bissau	15	20	5.8	3.7	36	7	..	..	..	..
7 Nepal	4	10	7.3	7.3	20	2	..	..	..	..
8 Burundi	2	6	7.7	5.7	81	4	..	..	..	..
9 Chad	11	30	8.1	6.3	43	13	..	..	..	..
10 Madagascar	14	25	5.3	6.2	23	6	..	..	..	..
11 Sierra Leone	18	33	5.2	5.3	52	17	..	..	..	..
12 Bangladesh	8	17	6.8	6.1	37	6	50	47	3	8
13 Lao PDR	10	19	5.1	6.0	53	10	..	..	..	..
14 Malawi	6	12	7.5	6.0	31	4	..	..	..	..
15 Rwanda	3	8	8.1	7.6	56	4	..	..	..	..
16 Mali	14	20	4.1	3.8	41	8	..	..	..	..
17 Burkina Faso	6	9	4.3	5.2	51	5	..	..	..	..
18 Niger	9	20	7.5	7.4	39	8	..	..	..	..
19 India	20	27	3.9	3.7	4	1	32	32	6	9
20 Kenya	10	24	8.5	7.8	26	6	41	27	4	6
21 Nigeria	20	36	6.1	5.8	23	8	23	24	4	8
22 China	18	60	2.6	..	2	1	49	27	9	9
23 Haiti	20	29	3.5	3.8	56	16	47	56	8	16
24 Benin	18	38	8.4	5.1	12	4	..	..	..	..
25 Central African Rep.	30	48	4.5	4.8	52	24	..	..	..	..
26 Ghana	29	33	2.7	4.1	22	7	27	22	7	7
27 Pakistan	25	33	4.4	4.6	1	0	44	42	10	13
28 Togo	13	26	6.4	6.6	55	14	..	..	..	..
29 Guinea	14	26	4.8	5.6	89	23	47	88	5	23
30 Nicaragua	47	60	4.4	3.9	46	28	36	44	15	26
31 Sri Lanka	22	22	1.5	1.5	17	4	..	..	..	..
32 Mauritania	14	48	10.4	7.3	83	39	..	..	..	..
33 Yemen, Rep.	13	30	7.0	7.3	11	3	..	..	..	..
34 Honduras	29	45	5.7	5.4	35	15	..	..	..	..
35 Lesotho	9	21	7.1	7.0	17	4	..	..	..	..
36 Indonesia	17	31	5.1	5.0	17	5	42	33	7	10
37 Egypt, Arab Rep.	42	47	2.5	3.2	37	17	53	52	22	24
38 Zimbabwe	17	28	5.6	5.8	31	9	..	..	..	..
39 Sudan	16	22	4.9	3.9	35	8	30	35	4	8
40 Zambia	30	51	5.9	6.0	25	12	..	..	..	..
Middle-income economies	46 w	62 w	3.7 w	3.2 w	25 w	14 w	40 w	40 w	17 w	24 w
Lower-middle-income	41 w	54 w	3.6 w	3.3 w	28 w	13 w	36 w	36 w	13 w	19 w
41 Bolivia	41	52	3.4	4.0	34	17	28	33	11	17
42 Côte d'Ivoire	27	41	7.5	4.7	45	18	30	45	7	18
43 Senegal	33	39	3.4	4.0	52	20	40	53	13	20
44 Philippines	33	43	3.8	3.7	32	14	28	32	9	14
45 Papua New Guinea	10	16	5.3	4.3	33	5	..	..	..	..
46 Cameroon	20	42	7.6	5.6	16	7	..	..	..	..
47 Guatemala	36	40	3.3	3.5	23	9	..	..	..	..
48 Dominican Rep.	40	61	4.9	3.9	52	31	46	51	16	31
49 Ecuador	40	57	4.8	4.4	21	12	50	49	19	28
50 Morocco	35	49	4.1	4.3	9	4	39	36	12	17
51 Jordan ^b	50	69	5.7	5.7	46	31	33	38	15	26
52 Tajikistan	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Peru	57	71	4.0	3.1	41	29	37	41	19	29
54 El Salvador	39	45	2.9	2.1	26	11	..	..	..	..
55 Congo	33	41	4.0	4.7	68	28	..	..	..	..
56 Syrian Arab Rep.	44	51	4.1	4.1	34	17	58	60	23	30
57 Colombia	57	71	3.3	2.9	21	15	38	39	20	27
58 Paraguay	37	48	4.2	4.4	48	23	..	..	..	..
59 Uzbekistan	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Jamaica	42	53	2.6	2.1	52	27	..	..	..	..
61 Romania	42	53	2.5	1.2	18	9	21	18	8	9
62 Namibia	19	28	4.9	5.1	36	10	..	..	..	..
63 Tunisia	44	55	4.1	2.8	37	20	35	37	14	20
64 Kyrgyzstan	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 Thailand	13	23	5.4	4.6	56	13	66	57	8	13
66 Georgia	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

		Urban population				Population in capital city as a percentage of		Population in cities of 1 million or more in 1990, as a percentage of			
		As a percentage of total population		Average annual growth rate (percent)		Urban 1990	Total 1990	Urban		Total	
		1970	1991	1970-80	1980-91			1965	1990	1965	1990
67	Azerbaijan	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	38	63	3.7	5.8	8	5	41	35	14	22
70	Poland	52	62	2.0	1.3	9	6	32	28	16	18
71	Bulgaria	52	68	2.1	1.1	20	13	21	19	10	13
72	Costa Rica	40	48	3.6	3.7	72	34	62	72	24	34
73	Algeria	40	53	4.1	4.8	23	12	24	23	9	12
74	Panama	48	54	2.9	2.9	37	20	..	..	..	..
75	Armenia	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	75	86	2.4	2.2	42	36	39	42	28	36
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	41	57	5.2	5.0	21	12	43	41	16	23
78	Moldova	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	42	41	1.7	0.5	36	15	..	..	..	..
81	Czechoslovakia	55	..	2.7	1.7	11	8	15	11	8	8
82	Kazakhstan	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	27	44	5.0	4.8	22	10	16	22	4	10
	Upper-middle-income	53 w	73 w	3.9 w	3.0 w	21 w	15 w	46 w	44 w	23 w	32 w
84	Botswana	8	29	10.0	10.0	37	10	..	..	..	..
85	South Africa	48	60	3.8	3.8	10	6	40	30	19	18
86	Lithuania	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	46	62	2.0	1.1	33	20	43	33	19	20
88	Venezuela	72	85	5.0	2.7	25	21	34	29	24	27
89	Argentina	78	87	2.2	1.8	41	36	53	49	40	42
90	Uruguay	82	86	0.6	0.8	45	39	53	45	43	39
91	Brazil	56	76	4.1	3.3	2	2	48	47	24	35
92	Mexico	59	73	4.1	2.9	34	25	41	45	22	32
93	Belarus	..	66	..	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	39	70	5.0	3.3	12	8	..	..	..	..
97	Gabon	26	47	8.3	6.0	57	26	..	..	..	..
98	Estonia	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	26	34	2.6	1.4	48	16	44	46	11	16
100	Oman	5	11	8.0	8.3	41	4	..	..	..	..
101	Puerto Rico	58	75	3.1	1.9	53	39	46	54	24	40
102	Korea, Rep.	41	73	5.3	3.5	36	26	74	69	24	50
103	Greece	53	63	1.9	1.3	54	34	59	55	28	34
104	Saudi Arabia	49	78	8.4	6.1	17	13	23	29	9	23
105	Yugoslavia	35	..	3.6	2.8	12	7	11	12	3	7
	Low- and middle-income	25 w	46 w	3.7 w	6.3 w	15 w	6 w	41 w	33 w	10 w	13 w
	Sub-Saharan Africa	16 w	29 w	5.8 w	5.8 w	33 w	9 w	30 w	30 w	4 w	9 w
	East Asia & Pacific	19 w	52 w	3.2 w	11.1 w	10 w	4 w	47 w	30 w	9 w	10 w
	South Asia	19 w	26 w	4.1 w	3.9 w	8 w	2 w	35 w	35 w	6 w	9 w
	Europe and Central Asia	44 w	64 w	..	..	16 w	9 w	31 w	28 w	12 w	16 w
	Middle East & N. Africa	41 w	55 w	4.5 w	4.5 w	26 w	14 w	43 w	41 w	17 w	22 w
	Latin America & Caribbean	57 w	72 w	3.7 w	2.9 w	24 w	16 w	44 w	44 w	24 w	33 w
	Severely indebted	54 w	68 w	3.7 w	3.0 w	21 w	14 w	41 w	42 w	21 w	29 w
	High-income economies	74 w	77 w	1.1 w	0.8 w	12 w	9 w	38 w	37 w	27 w	29 w
	OECD members	74 w	77 w	1.0 w	0.8 w	11 w	7 w	37 w	36 w	27 w	28 w
106	Ireland	52	57	2.2	0.5	46	26	..	..	..	..
107	†Israel	84	92	3.2	2.3	12	11	43	45	34	41
108	New Zealand	81	84	1.4	0.8	12	10	..	..	..	..
109	Spain	66	79	2.0	1.1	17	13	26	28	16	22
110	†Hong Kong	90	94	2.6	1.5	101	95	90	99	81	93
111	†Singapore	100	100	2.0	1.7	101	101	73	100	73	100
112	United Kingdom	89	89	0.1	0.2	14	13	33	26	28	23
113	Australia	85	86	1.6	1.5	2	1	60	59	50	51
114	Italy	64	69	0.9	0.6	8	5	42	37	26	25
115	Netherlands	86	89	1.1	0.6	8	7	18	16	16	14
116	Belgium	94	97	0.3	0.3	10	10	..	..	..	..
117	Austria	52	59	0.7	0.9	47	27	51	47	26	28
118	France	71	74	0.9	0.6	20	15	30	26	20	19
119	Canada	76	77	1.2	1.2	4	3	37	39	27	30
120	United States	74	75	1.0	1.1	2	1	49	48	35	36
121	Germany	80	..	0.3	..	..	1	19	15	15	13
122	Denmark	80	87	0.9	0.4	31	27	38	31	29	27
123	Finland	50	60	2.1	0.4	34	20	27	34	12	20
124	Norway	65	75	1.3	1.0	21	16	..	..	..	..
125	Sweden	81	84	0.6	0.4	23	19	17	23	13	20
126	Japan	71	77	1.8	0.6	19	15	37	36	25	27
127	Switzerland	55	60	0.4	1.1	7	4	..	..	..	..
	World	35 w	51 w	2.7 w	4.7 w	14 w	6 w	40 w	34 w	14 w	16 w
	Fuel exporters	35 w	52 w	5.6 w	4.9 w	25 w	13 w	30 w	31 w	10 w	16 w

Table 32. Women in development

		Health and welfare						Education							
		Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Life expectancy at birth (years)				Percentage of cohort persisting to grade 4				Females per 100 males			
		Female 1991	Male 1991	Female		Male		Female		Male		Primary		Secondary ^a	
		1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1991	1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1990	1970	1990
Low-income economies		96 w	104 w	54 w	58 w	53 w	61 w	308 w	..	..	..	..	78 w	..	65 w
China and India		75 w	80 w	57 w	60 w	57 w	64 w	115 w	..	..	..	..	79 w	..	65 w
Other low-income		135 w	148 w	47 w	57 w	46 w	54 w	587 w	65 w	66 w	74 w	70 w	61 w	76 w	66 w
1	Mozambique	265	294	42	48	39	45	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	61
2	Tanzania	153	171	47	49	44	46	342	82	90	88	89	65	98	38
3	Ethiopia	185	204	44	50	43	47	..	57	56	56	56	46	64	32
4	Uganda	175	195	51	47	49	46	550	..	..	..	..	65	..	31
5	Bhutan	200	188	41	49	39	47	1,305	..	..	..	..	5	59	3
6	Guinea-Bissau	236	262	36	39	35	38	..	..	..	..	43	56	62	53
7	Nepal	139	125	42	53	43	54	833	..	..	..	..	18	47	16
8	Burundi	169	189	45	50	42	46	..	47	84	45	84	49	84	17
9	Chad	197	219	40	49	37	46	..	..	77	..	81	34	44	9
10	Madagascar	156	174	47	52	44	50	333	65	..	63	..	86	97	70
11	Sierra Leone	341	377	36	45	33	40	..	..	..	..	67	70	40	56
12	Bangladesh	136	130	44	52	46	53	600	..	43	..	43	47	81	..
13	Lao PDR	153	172	42	52	39	49	561	..	..	..	..	59	77	36
14	Malawi	185	205	41	45	40	44	350	55	67	60	72	59	81	36
15	Rwanda	209	234	46	48	43	45	300	63	76	65	75	79	99	44
16	Mali	180	205	41	50	40	47	2,325	52	68	89	75	55	58	29
17	Burkina Faso	189	209	42	50	39	46	810	71	86	68	84	57	62	33
18	Niger	303	337	40	48	37	44	..	75	93	74	78	53	57	35
19	India	125	123	49	60	50	60	..	42	..	45	..	60	71	39
20	Kenya	97	113	52	61	48	57	..	84	78	84	76	71	95	42
21	Nigeria	177	195	43	53	40	50	800	64	..	66	..	59	76	49
22	China	37	48	63	71	61	67	115	..	76	..	81	..	86	..
23	Haiti	145	164	49	56	46	53	600	..	..	..	..	..	93	..
24	Benin	157	175	45	52	43	49	161	71	..	75	..	45	..	44
25	Central African Rep.	122	136	45	50	40	45	..	67	81	67	85	49	63	20
26	Ghana	122	140	51	57	48	53	1,000	77	..	82	..	75	82	35
27	Pakistan	139	137	47	59	49	59	270	56	..	60	..	36	52	25
28	Togo	131	149	46	56	43	52	..	85	78	88	86	45	65	26
29	Guinea	215	239	37	44	35	44	1,247	..	77	..	87	46	46	26
30	Nicaragua	59	72	55	68	52	64	300	48	62	45	59	101	104	89
31	Sri Lanka	19	25	66	74	64	69	80	94	97	73	99	89	93	101
32	Mauntania	188	209	41	49	38	45	800	..	83	..	83	39	69	13
33	Yemen, Rep.	148	166	42	52	41	52	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Honduras	54	66	55	68	51	63	221	..	..	..	..	99	98	79
35	Lesotho	146	167	50	58	48	55	220	87	87	70	76	150	121	111
36	Indonesia	102	120	49	61	46	58	450	67	82	89	99	84	93	59
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	82	96	52	62	50	60	..	85	..	93	..	61	80	48
38	Zimbabwe	50	63	52	62	49	59	77	74	81	80	81	79	99	63
39	Sudan	156	176	43	53	41	50	..	..	..	..	..	61	75	40
40	Zambia	166	186	48	50	45	47	..	93	..	99	..	80	91	49
Middle-income economies		44 w	54 w	62 w	71 w	58 w	65 w	107 w	78 w	87 w	76 w	90 w	86 w	91 w	94 w
Lower-middle-income		50 w	60 w	61 w	69 w	57 w	64 w	111 w	79 w	87 w	80 w	88 w	80 w	90 w	104 w
41	Bolivia	117	127	48	61	44	57	371	..	..	..	..	69	90	64
42	Côte d'Ivoire	144	163	46	53	43	50	..	77	83	83	88	57	71	27
43	Senegal	140	160	44	49	42	46	..	..	90	..	94	63	72	39
44	Philippines	53	68	59	67	56	63	74	..	85	..	84	..	94	..
45	Papua New Guinea	67	81	47	56	47	55	700	76	..	84	..	57	80	37
46	Cameroon	112	130	46	57	43	54	..	59	85	58	86	74	85	36
47	Guatemala	76	84	54	67	51	62	..	33	..	73	..	79	..	65
48	Dominican Rep.	66	72	61	69	57	65	300	55	..	13	..	99	98	..
49	Ecuador	56	62	60	69	57	64	156	69	..	70	..	93	..	76
50	Morocco	66	79	53	65	50	61	..	78	80	83	81	51	66	40
51	Jordan	30	33	..	70	..	66	..	90	97	92	99	78	94	53
52	Tajikistan	60	66	..	72	..	67	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Peru	62	76	56	66	52	62	165	..	..	..	..	85	..	74
54	El Salvador	46	50	60	68	56	63	148	61	..	62	..	92	98	77
55	Congo	159	177	49	54	43	49	..	86	90	89	98	78	87	43
56	Syrian Arab Rep.	37	47	57	69	54	65	143	92	93	95	95	57	87	36
57	Colombia	23	29	63	72	59	66	200	57	74	51	72	101	98	73
58	Paraguay	38	46	67	69	63	65	300	70	77	71	77	89	93	91
59	Uzbekistan	47	59	..	73	..	66	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Jamaica	16	20	70	76	66	71	115	..	100	..	98	100	99	103
61	Romania	28	38	71	73	67	67	..	90	..	89	..	97	106	151
62	Namibia	85	97	49	60	47	56	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	127
63	Tunisia	40	51	55	68	54	67	127	..	91	..	94	64	85	38
64	Kyrgyzstan	45	58	..	70	..	62	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Thailand	30	40	61	72	56	66	37	71	..	69	..	88	95	69
66	Georgia	18	23	..	77	..	69	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

		Health and welfare							Education							
		Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Life expectancy at birth (years)				Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births) 1988	Percentage of cohort persisting to grade 4				Females per 100 males			
				Female		Male			Female		Male		Primary		Secondary ^a	
		Female 1991	Male 1991	1970	1991	1970	1991		1970	1986	1970	1986	1970	1990	1970	1990
67	Azerbaijan	34	45	..	75	..	67	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	68	83	..	70	..	62	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	70	77	59	70	55	64	146	76	98	81	98	73	89	37	63
70	Poland	15	21	74	75	67	67	..	99	..	97	..	93	95	251	266
71	Bulgaria	18	23	74	75	69	68	..	91	91	100	93	94	93	..	198
72	Costa Rica	13	16	69	78	65	74	18	93	91	91	90	96	94	111	103
73	Algeria	77	85	54	67	52	65	..	90	95	95	97	60	81	40	79
74	Panama	24	28	67	75	64	71	60	97	88	97	85	92	93	99	103
75	Armenia	24	30	..	75	..	68	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	18	22	66	76	59	68	40	86	..	83	..	98	95	130	115
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	83	91	54	65	55	65	120	75	92	74	93	55	86	49	74
78	Moldova	24	32	..	72	..	65	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	18	26	74	75	67	66	33	..	..	..	..	96	..	127	..
80	Mauritius	22	28	65	73	60	67	99	97	99	97	99	94	98	66	100
81	Czechoslovakia	12	17	73	76	67	68	..	96	97	98	97	96	97	183	132
82	Kazakhstan	33	44	..	73	..	64	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	15	21	63	73	60	68	26	..	..	..	..	88	95	69	104
Upper-middle-income		36 w	46 w	64 w	72 w	59 w	65 w	104 w	75 w	..	70 w	94 w	94 w	95 w	101 w	102 w
84	Botswana	36	44	51	70	48	66	..	97	96	90	97	113	107	88	114
85	South Africa	65	79	56	66	50	59	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	95	..
86	Lithuania	15	21	75	76	67	65	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	17	23	73	74	67	66	..	90	97	99	97	93	95	202	198
88	Venezuela	35	44	68	73	63	67	55	84	91	61	81	99	99	102	137
89	Argentina	28	32	70	75	64	68	140	92	..	69	..	98	103	156	..
90	Uruguay	21	25	72	77	66	70	36	..	98	..	96	91	95	129	..
91	Brazil	60	73	61	69	57	63	140	56	..	54	..	99	..	99	..
92	Mexico	38	50	64	73	60	67	200	..	73	..	94	92	94	..	92
93	Belarus	15	21	76	76	68	66	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	21	29	..	74	..	64	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	17	23	..	75	..	64	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	21	25	68	74	63	69	89	78	..	74	..	97	97	113	102
97	Gabon	144	163	46	55	43	52	..	73	80	78	78	91	..	43	..
98	Estonia	13	19	74	75	66	65	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	11	15	71	77	64	70	..	92	..	92	..	95	91	98	116
100	Oman	33	43	49	71	46	67	..	..	97	..	100	16	89	..	82
101	Puerto Rico	16	20	75	80	69	72	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Korea, Rep.	16	22	62	73	58	67	26	96	100	96	100	92	94	65	87
103	Greece	12	14	74	80	70	75	..	97	99	96	99	92	94	98	103
104	Saudi Arabia	33	44	54	71	51	68	..	93	..	91	..	46	84	16	79
105	Yugoslavia	19	25	70	76	65	70	..	91	..	99	..	91	94	86	98
Low- and middle-income		80 w	89 w	56 w	63 w	54 w	62 w	238 w	61 w	76 w	64 w	80 w	70 w	81 w	60 w	73 w
Sub-Saharan Africa		167 w	186 w	45 w	52 w	42 w	49 w	686 w	66 w	71 w	69 w	72 w	60 w	76 w	40 w	67 w
East Asia & Pacific		46 w	58 w	60 w	66 w	58 w	66 w	195 w	..	78 w	..	82 w	..	88 w	..	75 w
South Asia		129 w	127 w	48 w	59 w	50 w	59 w	444 w	45 w	..	48 w	..	55 w	69 w	38 w	54 w
Europe and Central Asia		28 w	35 w	69 w	74 w	64 w	66 w	60 w	90 w	97 w	92 w	98 w	89 w	94 w	137 w	143 w
Middle East & N. Africa		73 w	84 w	54 w	65 w	52 w	63 w	151 w	83 w	90 w	87 w	92 w	54 w	79 w	41 w	72 w
Latin America & Caribbean		48 w	58 w	63 w	71 w	58 w	65 w	162 w	66 w	76 w	60 w	85 w	96 w	97 w	101 w	103 w
Severely indebted		55 w	66 w	62 w	69 w	58 w	64 w	171 w	75 w	80 w	73 w	89 w	87 w	88 w	109 w	115 w
High-income economies		8 w	11 w	75 w	80 w	68 w	73 w	..	95 w	98 w	93 w	97 w	96 w	95 w	95 w	100 w
OECD members		8 w	11 w	75 w	80 w	68 w	73 w	..	95 w	98 w	93 w	97 w	96 w	95 w	95 w	100 w
106	Ireland	9	11	73	78	69	72	..	..	98	..	97	96	96	124	101
107	†Israel	10	14	73	78	70	74	..	96	97	96	97	92	98	131	116
108	New Zealand	9	13	75	79	69	73	..	..	98	..	98	94	94	94	98
109	Spain	9	11	75	80	70	74	..	76	98	76	97	99	93	84	102
110	†Hong Kong	5	7	73	80	67	75	4	94	..	92	..	90	..	74	..
111	†Singapore	7	9	70	77	65	72	10	99	100	99	100	88	90	103	100
112	United Kingdom	8	10	75	79	69	72	..	..	..	..	..	95	96	94	96
113	Australia	8	10	75	80	68	73	..	76	97	74	94	94	95	91	99
114	Italy	10	12	75	81	69	74	..	..	..	..	..	94	95	86	97
115	Netherlands	8	10	77	80	71	74	..	99	..	96	..	96	99	91	109
116	Belgium	10	12	75	80	68	73	..	..	87	..	85	94	97	87	..
117	Austria	9	11	74	80	67	73	..	95	99	92	98	95	95	95	94
118	France	8	10	76	81	68	73	..	97	..	90	..	95	94	107	106
119	Canada	8	10	76	81	69	74	..	95	97	92	93	95	93	95	96
120	United States	9	13	75	79	67	72	..	..	..	..	..	95	95	..	..
121	Germany ^b	8	10	74	79	67	73	..	97	99	96	97	96	96	93	98
122	Denmark	9	11	76	78	71	72	..	98	100	96	100	97	96	102	106
123	Finland	7	9	74	79	66	73	..	..	98	..	99	90	95	112	111
124	Norway	9	11	77	80	71	74	..	99	..	98	..	105	95	97	105
125	Sweden	7	9	77	81	72	75	..	98	..	96	..	96	95	92	109
126	Japan	5	7	75	82	69	76	..	100	100	100	100	96	95	101	99
127	Switzerland	8	10	76	81	70	74	..	94	..	93	..	98	96	93	99
World		69 w	77 w	60 w	65 w	57 w	64 w	237 w	67 w	78 w	70 w	82 w	77 w	84 w	68 w	76 w
Fuel exporters		114 w	127 w	50 w	61 w	48 w	58 w	492 w	75 w	88 w	75 w	88 w	60 w	81 w	51 w	80 w

a. See the technical notes. b. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

Table 33. Forests, protected areas, and water resources

	Forest area (thousands of sq. km)				Nationally protected areas (1992)			Freshwater resources: annual withdrawal (1970-89)					
	Total area 1980		Annual deforestation 1981-85		Area (thousands of sq. km)	Number	As a percentage of total area	Total (cubic kilometers)	As a percentage of total water resources	Per capita (cubic meters)			
	Total	Closed	Total	Closed						Total	Domestic	Industrial and agricultural	
Low-income economies													
China and India													
Other low-income													
1	Mozambique	154	9	1.2	0.1	0.0	1	0.0	0.8	1	53	13	40
2	Tanzania	420	14	3.0 ^a	..	130.0	28	13.8	0.5	1	36	8	28
3	Ethiopia	272	44	0.9	0.1	25.3	11	2.1	2.2	2	49	5	44
4	Uganda	60	8	0.5	0.1	18.7	32	7.9	0.2	0	20	6	14
5	Bhutan	21	21	0.0	0.0	9.1	5	19.3	0.0	0	14	5	9
6	Guinea-Bissau	21	7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	11	3	8
7	Nepal	21	19	0.8	0.8	11.1	12	7.9	2.7	2	151	6	145
8	Burundi	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3	3.2	0.1	3	20	7	13
9	Chad	135	5	0.8	..	29.8	7	2.3	0.2	0	34	5	29
10	Madagascar	132	103	1.6	1.5	11.1	36	1.9	16.3	41	1,642	16	1,626
11	Sierra Leone	21	7	0.1	0.1	0.8	2	1.1	0.4	0	96	7	89
12	Bangladesh	9	9	0.1	0.1	1.0	8	0.7	22.5	1 ^d	211	6	205
13	Lao PDR	136	84	1.3	1.0	0.0	0	0.0	1.0	0	260	21	239
14	Malawi	43	2	1.5	..	10.6	9	8.9	0.2	2	20	7	13
15	Rwanda	2	1	0.1	0.0	3.3	2	12.4	0.2	2	23	6	17
16	Mali	73	5	0.4	..	40.1	11	3.2	1.4	2	162	3	159
17	Burkina Faso	47	3	0.8	0.0	26.6	12	9.7	0.2	1	18	5	13
18	Niger	26	1	0.7	0.0	97.0	6	7.7	0.3	1 ^d	41	9	32
19	India	640	378	0.5 ^a	..	138.4	332	4.2	380.0	18 ^d	612	18	594
20	Kenya	24	11	0.4	0.2	34.7	36	6.0	1.1	7	50	14	37
21	Nigeria	148	60	4.0	3.0	28.7	21	3.1	3.6	1 ^d	37	11	26
22	China	1,150	978	0.0	..	286.5	402	3.0	460.0	16	462	28	434
23	Haiti	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3	0.3	0.0	0	7	2	5
24	Benin	39	0	0.7	0.0	8.4	2	7.5	0.1	0	26	7	19
25	Central African Rep.	359	36	0.6	0.1	61.1	13	9.8	0.1	0	25	5	20
26	Ghana	87	17	0.7	0.2	10.7	8	4.5	0.3	1	35	12	23
27	Pakistan	25	22	0.1	0.1	36.6	53	4.6	153.4	33 ^d	2,053	21	2,032
28	Togo	17	3	0.1	0.0	6.5	11	11.4	0.1	1	28	17	11
29	Guinea	107	21	0.9	0.4	1.6	3	0.7	0.7	0	140	14	126
30	Nicaragua	45	45	1.2	1.2	9.5	21	7.3	0.9	1	370	93	278
31	Sri Lanka	17	17	0.6	0.6	7.8	43	11.9	6.3	15	503	10	493
32	Mauritania	6	0	0.1	0.0	17.5	4	1.7	0.7	10 ^d	494	59	435
33	Yemen, Rep.	0	0	0.0	..	0.0	0	0.0	1.5	147	179	7	172
34	Honduras	40	38	0.9	0.9	5.0	35	4.4	1.3	1	510	20	490
35	Lesotho	0	0	..	..	0.1	1	0.2	0.1	1	31	7	24
36	Indonesia	1,169	1,139	10.0 ^a	..	193.4	186	10.2	16.6	1	95	12	83
37	Egypt, Arab Rep.	0	0	..	..	8.0	13	0.8	56.4	97 ^d	1,213	85	1,128
38	Zimbabwe	198	2	0.8	0.0	30.7	25	7.9	1.2	5	138	19	119
39	Sudan	477	7	5.0	0.0	93.6	14	3.7	18.6	14 ^d	1,092	11	1,081
40	Zambia	295	30	0.7	0.4	63.6	20	8.5	0.4	0	86	54	32
Middle-income economies													
Lower-middle-income													
41	Bolivia	668	440	1.2	0.9	98.6	27	9.0	1.2	0	184	18	166
42	Côte d'Ivoire	98	45	2.6 ^a	..	19.9	12	6.2	0.7	1	66	15	51
43	Senegal	110	2	0.5	..	21.8	9	11.1	1.4	4 ^d	202	10	192
44	Philippines	95 ^b	95	1.4 ^a	1.4 ^a	5.7	27	1.9	29.5	9	693	125	568
45	Papua New Guinea	382	342	0.2	0.2	0.3	6	0.1	0.1	0	28	8	20
46	Cameroon	233	165	1.9 ^a	1.0 ^a	20.5	14	4.3	0.4	0	37	17	20
47	Guatemala	45	44	0.9	0.9	8.3	17	7.6	0.7	1	139	13	126
48	Dominican Rep.	6	6	0.0	0.0	9.7	18	19.9	3.0	15	443	22	421
49	Ecuador	147	143	3.4	3.4	107.5	18	37.9	5.6	2	567	40	527
50	Morocco	32	15	0.1	..	3.6	10	0.8	11.0	37	499	30	469
51	Jordan	1	0	..	..	1.0	8	1.1	0.5	41 ^d	173	50	123
52	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	0.9	3	0.6	..	..	..	..	..
53	Peru	706	697	2.7	2.7	27.0	22	2.1	6.1	15	301	57	244
54	El Salvador	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	5	0.9	1.0	5	245	17	228
55	Congo	213	213	0.2	0.2	11.8	10	3.4	0.0	0	19	12	7
56	Syrian Arab Rep.	2	1	0.0	..	0.0	0	0.0	3.3	9 ^d	434	30	404
57	Colombia	517	464	8.9	8.2	90.5	41	7.9	5.3	0 ^d	172	71	101
58	Paraguay	197	41	4.5 ^a	..	12.0	14	3.0	0.4	0 ^d	110	17	94
59	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	2.4	10	0.5	..	..	..	..	..
60	Jamaica	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	0.3	4	159	11	148
61	Romania	67	63	..	..	10.9	40	4.6	25.4	12 ^d	1,144	92	1,052
62	Namibia	184	..	0.3	..	103.7	11	12.6	0.1	2	84	5	79
63	Tunisia	3	2	0.1	..	0.4	6	0.3	2.3	52 ^d	317	41	276
64	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	2.0	5	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
65	Thailand	157	92	2.4 ^a	1.6 ^a	56.6	92	11.0	31.9	18 ^d	600	24	576
66	Georgia	..	..	..	..	1.9	15	2.7	..	..	..	..	..

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

		Forest area (thousands of sq. km)				Nationally protected areas (1992)			Freshwater resources: annual withdrawal (1970-89)				
		Total area 1980		Annual deforestation 1981-85		Area (thousands of square kilometers)	Number	As a percentage of total area	Total (cubic kilometers)	As a percentage of total water resources	Per capita (cubic meters)		
		Total	Closed	Total	Closed						Total	Domestic	Industrial and agricultural
67	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	1.8	11	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
68	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	11.1	8	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
69	Turkey	202	89	..	..	2.7	18	0.3	23.8	18 ^d	434	104	330
70	Poland	87	86	..	..	22.4	80	7.2	16.8	30 ^d	472	76	396
71	Bulgaria	37	33	..	..	2.6	50	2.4	14.2	7 ^d	1,600	112	1,488
72	Costa Rica	18	16	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^a	6.3	27	12.4	1.4	1	780	31	749
73	Algeria	18	15	0.4	..	127.0	18	5.3	3.0	16 ^d	160	35	125
74	Panama	42	42	0.4	0.4	13.2	14	17.2	1.3	1	744	89	655
75	Armenia	..	..	..	..	2.2	4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..
76	Chile	76	76	0.5	..	137.2	65	18.1	16.8	4	1,623	97	1,526
77	Iran, Islamic Rep.	38	28	0.2	..	79.8	62	4.8	45.4	39	1,362	54	1,308
78	Moldova	..	..	..	..	0.0	0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
79	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	4.6	17	0.8	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mauritius	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.4	16	410	66	344
81	Czechoslovakia	46	44	..	..	20.6	65	16.1	5.8	6 ^d	379	87	292
82	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	8.4	8	0.3	..	..	..	..	..
83	Malaysia	210 ^b	210	2.7 ^a	..	14.9	48	4.5	9.4	2	768	177	591
Upper-middle-income													
84	Botswana	326	0	0.2	..	102.3	9	17.6	0.1	1 ^d	100	5	95
85	South Africa	3	3	..	..	73.9	229	6.1	9.2	18	410	66	344
86	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	0.0	0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
87	Hungary	16	16	..	..	5.8	54	6.2	5.4	5 ^d	502	45	457
88	Venezuela	339	319	2.5	1.3	275.3	104	30.2	4.1	0	387	166	221
89	Argentina	445	445	1.8 ^a	..	93.9	112	3.4	27.6	3 ^d	1,042	94	948
90	Uruguay	5	5	..	..	0.3	8	0.2	0.7	1 ^d	241	14	227
91	Brazil	5,145	3,575	13.8 ^{ab}	..	257.6	186	3.0	35.0	1 ^d	248	107	141
92	Mexico	484	463	10.0 ^a	..	98.1	60	5.0	54.2	15	875	53	823
93	Belarus	..	..	..	..	2.4	4	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
94	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	200.3	75	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
95	Latvia	..	..	..	..	1.7	21	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
96	Trinidad and Tobago	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.2	13	3.9	0.2	3	148	40	108
97	Gabon	206	205	0.2	0.2	10.5	6	3.9	0.1	0	57	41	16
98	Estonia	..	..	..	..	3.2	36	7.1	..	..	..	..	..
99	Portugal	30	26	..	..	5.5	22	6.0	10.5	16 ^d	1,075	161	914
100	Oman	0	0	..	..	0.5	2	0.3	0.4	22	561	17	544
101	Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	0.4	29	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
102	Korea, Rep.	49	49	..	..	7.6	26	7.6	10.7	17	299	33	266
103	Greece	58	25	..	..	1.0	18	0.8	7.0	12 ^d	720	58	662
104	Saudi Arabia	2	0	..	..	212.0	9	9.9	2.3	106	321	144	177
105	Yugoslavia	105	91	..	..	7.9	61	3.1	8.8	3 ^d	393	63	330
Low- and middle-income													
Sub-Saharan Africa													
East Asia & Pacific													
South Asia													
Europe and Central Asia													
Middle East & N. Africa													
Latin America & Caribbean													
Severely indebted													
High-income economies													
OECD members													
106	Ireland	4	3	..	..	0.4	6	0.6	0.8	2	235	38	197
107	†Israel	1	1	..	..	2.1	21	10.0	1.9	86 ^d	441	71	370
108	New Zealand	95	72	..	..	29.0	124	10.7	1.9	0	585	269	316
109	Spain	108	69	..	..	35.0	161	6.9	45.9	41 ^d	1,184	142	1,042
110	†Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	0.4	12	36.3	..	..	..	..	..
111	†Singapore	0	0	..	..	0.0	1	4.4	0.2	32	84	38	46
112	United Kingdom	22	20	..	..	46.3	131	18.9	14.5	12	253	51	202
113	Australia	1,067	417	..	..	812.4	733	10.6	17.5	5	1,280	832	448
114	Italy	81	64	..	..	20.1	143	6.7	56.2	30 ^d	984	138	846
115	Netherlands	4	3	..	..	3.5	67	9.4	14.5	16 ^d	993	50	943
116	Belgium	8	7	..	..	0.8	3	2.5	9.0	72 ^d	917	101	816
117	Austria	38	38	..	..	21.2	187	25.3	2.1	2 ^d	279	53	226
118	France	151	139	..	..	53.6	79	9.7	43.7	24 ^d	783	125	658
119	Canada	4,364	2,641	..	..	494.5	411	5.0	43.9	2	1,684	303	1,381
120	United States	2,960	2,096	1.6 ^a	..	984.6	937	10.5	467.0	19	1,952	234	1,718
121	Germany	72 ^c	70 ^c	..	..	87.8	472	24.6	44.6 ^c	28 ^{c,d}	729 ^c	73 ^c	656 ^c
122	Denmark	5	5	..	..	4.1	65	9.5	1.2	9 ^d	228	68	160
123	Finland	232	199	..	..	8.1	34	2.4	3.0	3 ^d	605	73	532
124	Norway	87	76	..	..	14.9	80	4.6	2.0	0 ^d	490	98	392
125	Sweden	278	244	..	..	29.2	189	6.5	3.0	2 ^d	356	128	228
126	Japan	253	239	..	..	46.7	685	12.3	89.3	16	733	125	608
127	Switzerland	11	9	..	..	7.5	112	18.2	1.1	2 ^d	170	39	131
World													
Fuel exporters													

a. Data are for the periods as follows: Tanzania 1989, India 1983-87, Indonesia 1982-90, Côte d'Ivoire 1981-86, Philippines 1981-88, Cameroon 1976-86, Paraguay 1989-90, Thailand 1985-88, Costa Rica 1973-89, Malaysia 1979-89, Argentina 1980-89, Brazil (Legal Amazon only) 1989-90, Mexico 1981-83, United States 1977-87. b. See the technical notes for alternative estimates. c. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification. d. Total water resources include river flows from other countries in addition to internal renewable resources.

Table 1a. Basic indicators for other economies

		GNP per capita ^a						Life expectancy at birth (years) 1991	Adult illiteracy (percent)	
		Population (thousands) mid-1991	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	Average annual growth rate (percent) 1980-91		Average annual rate of inflation ^a (percent)			Female 1990	Total 1990
				Dollars 1991		1970-80	1980-91			
1	Cambodia	8,790	181	200	..	..	..	50	78	65
2	Equatorial Guinea	427	28	330	2.8	..	-0.9	47	63	50
3	Gambia, The	902	11	360	-0.1	10.6	18.2	44	84	73
4	São Tomé and Príncipe	118	1	400	-3.3	4.0	21.5	67	..	..
5	Guyana	802	215	430	-4.5	9.8	35.0	65	5	4
6	Maldives	221	b	460	6.7	..	..	62	..	..
7	Comoros	492	2	500	-1.0	..	..	56	..	..
8	Solomon Islands	325	29	690	3.5	8.4	12.4	65	..	..
9	Kiribati	73	1	720	..	10.6	5.4	56	..	..
10	Cape Verde	380	4	750	2.3	9.4	9.4	67	..	..
11	Western Samoa	161	3	960	..	..	11.6	66	..	..
12	Swaziland	828	17	1,050	3.1	12.3	10.3	57	..	..
13	Vanuatu	151	12	1,150	..	..	5.0	65	..	..
14	Tonga	100	1	1,280	..	..	..	67	..	..
15	St. Vincent	108	b	1,730	5.2	13.8	4.4	71	..	..
16	Fiji	741	18	1,930	-0.2	12.8	6.1	71	..	..
17	Belize	194	23	2,010	2.5	8.7	2.9	68	..	..
18	Grenada	91	b	2,180	..	..	..	70	..	..
19	Dominica	72	1	2,440	4.7	16.8	6.0	72	..	..
20	St. Lucia	153	1	2,490	..	..	..	72	..	..
21	Suriname	457	163	3,630	-4.5	11.8	9.0	68	5	5
22	St. Kitts and Nevis	39	b	3,960	5.8	..	7.2	70	..	..
23	Antigua and Barbuda	80	b	4,430	3.8	..	6.9	74	..	..
24	Seychelles	69	b	5,110	3.2	16.9	3.5	71	..	..
25	Barbados	258	b	6,630	1.3	13.5	5.2	75	..	..
26	Bahrain	516	1	7,130	-3.8	..	-0.3	69	31	23
27	Malta	357	b	7,280	3.8	4.2	2.1	76	..	..
28	Cyprus	710	9	8,640	4.9	..	5.5	77	..	..
29	Bahamas, The	259	14	11,750	1.3	6.4	5.9	69	..	..
30	Qatar	506	11	14,770	-12.2	..	..	70	..	..
31	United Arab Emirates	1,629	84	20,140	-6.3	..	1.1	72	..	..
32	Iceland	258	103	23,170	1.8	35.1	30.0	78	..	..
33	Luxembourg	385	3	31,780	3.5	6.9	4.2	75	..	..
34	Afghanistan	20,979	652	f	..	..	..	43	86	71
35	Albania	3,301	29	e	..	..	-0.4	73	..	..
36	American Samoa	40	b	c	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Andorra	58	b	c	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Angola	9,461	1,247	e	..	..	..	46	72	58
39	Aruba	61	b	d	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Bermuda	61	b	c	..	8.4	..	..	..	..
41	Brunei	265	6	c	..	..	..	74	..	..
42	Channel Islands	145	b	c	..	..	..	77	..	..
43	Cuba	10,736	111	e	..	..	..	76	7	6
44	Djibouti	452	23	e	..	..	..	49	..	..
45	Faeroe Islands	47	1	c	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Fed. Sts. of Micronesia	105	b	e	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	French Guiana	123	90	d	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	French Polynesia	202	4	c	..	..	..	68	..	..
49	Gibraltar	30	b	d	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Greenland	56	342	c	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Guadeloupe	395	2	c	..	..	..	74	..	..
52	Guam	145	1	c	..	..	..	72	..	..
53	Iraq	18,578	438	d	..	17.9	10.3	65	51	40
54	Isle of Man	70	1	c	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Korea, Dem. Rep.	22,191	121	e	..	..	..	71	..	..
56	Kuwait	1,460	18	c	..	21.9	-2.7	75	33	27
57	Lebanon	3,708	10	e	..	..	..	66	27	20
58	Liberia	2,639	111	f	..	9.2	..	55	71	61
59	Libya	4,706	1,760	d	..	18.2	0.2	63	50	36
60	Macao	476	b	e	..	..	..	73	..	..
61	Marshall Islands	48	b	e	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Martinique	363	1	d	..	..	..	76	..	..
63	Mayotte	76	b	d	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Mongolia	2,250	1,567	e	..	..	1.0	63	..	..
65	Myanmar	42,758	677	f	..	..	..	59	28	19
66	Netherlands Antilles	192	1	c	..	..	..	77	..	..
67	New Caledonia	171	19	d	..	..	..	70	..	..
68	Reunion	602	3	d	..	..	..	72	..	..
69	San Marino	23	b	c	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Somalia	8,051	638	f	..	15.2	49.7	48	86	76
71	Viet Nam	67,679	332	f	..	..	..	67	16	12
72	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	99	b	c	..	12.5	3.9	74	..	..
73	Zaire	38,631	2,345	f	..	31.4	60.9	52	39	28

a. See the technical note for Table 1. b. Less than 500 square kilometers. c. GNP per capita estimated to be in the high-income range. d. GNP per capita estimated to be in the upper-middle-income range. e. GNP per capita estimated to be in the lower-middle income range. f. GNP per capita estimated to be in the low-income range.



Technical notes

The main criterion for country classification is gross national product (GNP) per capita. With the addition of the recently independent republics of the former Soviet Union, the main tables now include country data for 127 economies, listed in ascending GNP per capita order. A separate table, showing basic indicators for economies with sparse data or with populations of less than 1 million, Table 1a covers a further seventy-three economies. Other changes are outlined in the Introduction.

Data reliability

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be ensured and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Many factors affect availability and reliability; the statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak, statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely among countries, and cross-country and cross-time comparisons involve complex technical problems that cannot be unequivocally resolved. For these reasons, while 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. In particular, data issues have yet to be resolved for the fifteen economies of the former Soviet Union. Coverage is sparse, and the data are subject to more than the normal range of uncertainty.

Most social and demographic data from national sources are drawn from regular administrative files, although some come from special surveys or periodic census inquiries. In the case of survey and census data, figures for intermediate years have to be interpolated or otherwise estimated from the base reference statistics. Similarly, because not all data are up-

dated, some figures—especially those relating to current periods—may be extrapolated. Several estimates (for example, life expectancy) are derived from models based on assumptions about recent trends and prevailing conditions. Issues related to the reliability of demographic indicators are reviewed in the U.N.'s *World Population Trends and Policies*. Readers are urged to take these limitations into account in interpreting the indicators, particularly when making comparisons across economies.

Base years

To provide long-term trend analysis, facilitate international comparisons and include the effects of changes in intersectoral relative prices, constant price data for most economies are partially rebased to three base years and linked together. The year 1970 is the base year for data from 1960 to 1975, 1980 for 1976 to 1982, and 1987 for 1983 and beyond. These three periods are "chain-linked," to obtain 1987 prices throughout all three periods.

Chain-linking is accomplished for each of the three subperiods by rescaling; this moves the year in which current and constant price versions of the same time series have the same value, without altering the trend of either. Components of gross domestic product (GDP) are individually rescaled and summed to provide GDP and its subaggregates. In this process a rescaling deviation may occur between the constant price GDP by industrial origin and the constant price GDP by expenditure. Such rescaling deviations are absorbed under the heading *private consumption, etc.* on the assumption that GDP by industrial origin is a more reliable estimate than GDP by expenditure.

Because private consumption is calculated as a residual, the national accounting identities are maintained. Rebasing does involve incorporating in private consumption whatever statistical discrepancies

arise for expenditure. The value added in the services sector also includes a statistical discrepancy, as reported by the original source.

Summary measures

The summary measures are calculated by simple addition when a variable is expressed in reasonably comparable units of account. Economic indicators that do not seem naturally additive are usually combined by a price-weighting scheme. The summary measures for social indicators are weighted by population.

The World Development Indicators, unlike the *World Tables*, provide data for, usually, two reference points rather than annual time series. For summary measures that cover many years, the calculation is based on the same country composition over time and across topics. The World Development Indicators permit group measures to be compiled only if the country data available for a given year account for at least two-thirds of the full group, as defined by the 1987 benchmarks. As long as that criterion is met, noncurrent reporters (and those not providing ample history) are, for years with missing data, assumed to behave like the sample of the group that does provide estimates. Readers should keep in mind that the purpose is to maintain an appropriate relationship across topics, despite myriad problems with country data, and that nothing meaningful can be deduced about behavior at the country level by working back from group indicators. In addition, the weighting process may result in discrepancies between summed subgroup figures and overall totals. This is explained more fully in the introduction to the *World Tables*.

Sources and methods

Data on external debt are compiled directly by the World Bank on the basis of reports from its developing member countries through the Debtor Reporting System. Other data are drawn mainly from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the International Monetary Fund, and 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 Bank staff to provide conformity with international definitions and concepts, consistency, and currentness.

Growth rates

For ease of reference, only ratios and rates of growth are usually shown; absolute values are generally available from other World Bank publications, notably the 1993 edition of the *World Tables*. Most

growth rates are calculated for two periods, 1970-80 and 1980-91, and are computed, unless otherwise noted, by using the least-squares regression method. Because this method takes into account all observations in a period, the resulting growth rates reflect general trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values, particularly at the end points. To exclude the effects of inflation, constant price economic indicators are used in calculating growth rates. Details of this methodology are given at the beginning of the technical notes. Data in italics indicate that they are for years or periods other than those specified—up to two years earlier for economic indicators and up to three years on either side for social indicators, since the latter tend to be collected less regularly and change less dramatically over short periods of time.

All growth rates shown are calculated from constant price series and, unless otherwise noted, have been computed using the least-squares method. The least-squares growth rate, r , is estimated by fitting a least-squares linear regression trend line to the logarithmic annual values of the variable in the relevant period. More specifically, the regression equation takes the form $\log X_t = a + bt + e_t$, where this is equivalent to the logarithmic transformation of the compound growth rate equation, $X_t = X_0(1 + r)^t$. In these equations, X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \log X_0$ and $b = \log(1 + r)$ are the parameters to be estimated; e is the error term. If b^* is the least-squares estimate of b , then the average annual percentage growth rate, r , is obtained as $[\text{antilog}(b^*)] - 1$ and multiplied by 100 to express it as a percentage.

Table 1. Basic indicators

For basic indicators for economies with sparse data or with populations of less than 1 million, see Table A.1.

Population numbers for mid-1991 are World Bank estimates. These are usually projections from the most recent population censuses or surveys; most are from 1980-91, and, for a few countries, from the 1960s or 1970s. Note that refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin.

The data on *area* are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Area is the total surface area, measured in square kilometers, comprising land area and inland waters.

GNP per capita figures in U.S. dollars are calculated according to the *World Bank Atlas* method, which is described below.

GNP per capita does not, by itself, constitute or measure welfare or success in development. It does not distinguish between the aims and ultimate uses

of a given product, nor does it say whether it merely offsets some natural or other obstacle, or harms or contributes to welfare. For example, GNP is higher in colder countries, where people spend money on heating and warm clothes, than in balmy climates, where people are comfortable wearing light clothes in the open air.

More generally, GNP does not deal adequately with environmental issues, particularly natural resource use. The World Bank has joined with others to see how national accounts might provide insights into these issues. The possibility of developing "satellite" accounts is being considered; such accounts could delve into practical and conceptual difficulties, such as assigning a meaningful economic value to resources that markets do not yet perceive as "scarce" and allocating costs that are essentially global within a framework that is inherently national.

GNP measures the total domestic and foreign value added claimed by residents. It comprises GDP (defined in the note for Table 2) plus net factor income from abroad, which is the income residents receive from abroad for factor services (labor and capital) less similar payments made to nonresidents who contributed to the domestic economy.

In estimating GNP per capita, the Bank recognizes that perfect cross-country comparability of GNP per capita estimates cannot be achieved. Beyond the classic, strictly intractable index number problem, two obstacles stand in the way of adequate comparability. One concerns the GNP and population estimates themselves. There are differences in national accounting and demographic reporting systems and in the coverage and reliability of underlying statistical information among various countries. The other obstacle relates to the use of official exchange rates for converting GNP data, expressed in different national currencies, to a common denomination—conventionally the U.S. dollar—to compare them across countries.

Recognizing that these shortcomings affect the comparability of the GNP per capita estimates, the World Bank has introduced several improvements in the estimation procedures. Through its regular review of member countries' national accounts, the Bank systematically evaluates the GNP estimates, focusing on the coverage and concepts employed and, where appropriate, making adjustments to improve comparability. As part of the review, Bank staff estimates of GNP (and sometimes of population) may be developed for the most recent period.

The World Bank also systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used (and reported in the *World Tables*) when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an excep-

tionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to foreign transactions. This applies to only a small number of countries. For all other countries the Bank calculates GNP per capita using the *World Bank Atlas* method.

The *Atlas* conversion factor for any year is the average of a country's exchange rate for that year and its exchange rates for the two preceding years, after adjusting them for differences in relative inflation between the country and the United States. This three-year average smooths fluctuations in prices and exchange rates for each country. The resulting GNP in U.S. dollars is divided by the midyear population for the latest of the three years to derive GNP per capita.

Some sixty low- and middle-income economies suffered declining real GNP per capita in constant prices during the 1980s. In addition, significant currency and terms of trade fluctuations have affected relative income levels. For this reason the levels and ranking of GNP per capita estimates, calculated by the *Atlas* method, have sometimes changed in ways not necessarily related to the relative domestic growth performance of the economies.

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

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

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

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

where

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

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

The use of official exchange rates to convert national currency figures to U.S. dollars does not reflect the relative domestic purchasing powers of currencies. The U. N. International Comparison Programme (ICP) has developed measures of real GDP on an internationally comparable scale, using purchasing power of currencies (PPCs) instead of exchange rates as conversion factors. Table 30 shows the most recent PPC estimates. Information on the ICP has been published in four studies and in a number of other reports. The most recent study is Phase VI, for 1990, a

part of which has already been published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The ICP figures reported in Table 30 are preliminary and may be revised. The United Nations and its regional economic commissions, as well as other international agencies, such as the EC, the OECD, and the World Bank, are working to improve the methodology and to extend annual purchasing power comparisons to all countries. However, exchange rates remain the only generally available means of converting GNP from national currencies to U.S. dollars.

Average annual rate of inflation is measured by the growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator for each of the periods shown. The GDP deflator is first calculated by dividing, for each year of the period, the value of GDP at current values by the value of GDP at constant values, both in national currency. The least-squares method is then used to calculate the growth rate of the GDP deflator for the period. This measure of inflation, like any other, has limitations. For some purposes, however, it is used as an indicator of inflation because it is the most broadly based measure, showing annual price movements for all goods and services produced in an economy.

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Data are World Bank estimates based on data from the U.N. Population Division, the U.N. Statistical Office, and national statistical offices.

Adult illiteracy is defined here as the proportion of the population over the age of fifteen who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. This is only one of three widely accepted definitions, and its application is subject to qualifiers in a number of countries. The data are from the illiteracy estimates and projections prepared in 1989 by UNESCO. More recent information and a modified model have been used; therefore, the data for 1990 are not strictly consistent with those published in last year's World Development Indicators.

The summary measures for GNP per capita, life expectancy, and adult illiteracy in this table are weighted by population. Those for average annual rates of inflation are weighted by the 1987 share of country GDP valued in current U.S. dollars.

Tables 2 and 3. Growth and structure of production

Most of the definitions used are those of the *U.N. System of National Accounts* (SNA), Series F, No. 2, Revision 3. Estimates are obtained from national sources, sometimes reaching the World Bank through

other international agencies but more often collected during World Bank staff missions.

World Bank staff review the quality of national accounts data and in some instances, through mission work or technical assistance, help adjust national series. Because of the sometimes limited capabilities of statistical offices and basic data problems, strict international comparability cannot be achieved, especially in economic activities that are difficult to measure, such as parallel market transactions, the informal sector, or subsistence agriculture.

GDP measures the total output of goods and services for final use produced by residents and nonresidents, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of "manmade" assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Although SNA envisages estimates of GDP by industrial origin to be at producer prices, many countries still report such details at factor cost. International comparability of the estimates is affected by differing country practices in valuation systems for reporting value added by production sectors. As a partial solution, GDP estimates are shown at purchaser values if the components are on this basis, and such instances are footnoted. However, for a few countries in Tables 2 and 3, GDP at purchaser values has been replaced by GDP at factor cost.

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

Agriculture covers forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as agriculture. In developing countries with high levels of subsistence farming, much agricultural production is either not exchanged or not exchanged for money. This increases the difficulty of measuring the contribution of agriculture to GDP and reduces the reliability and comparability of such numbers.

Industry comprises value added in mining; manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup); construction; and electricity, water, and gas. Value added in all other branches of economic activity, including imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers, are categorized as *services, etc.*

Partially rebased, chain-linked 1987 series in domestic currencies, as explained at the beginning of the technical notes, are used to compute the growth rates in Table 2. The sectoral shares of GDP in Table 3 are based on current price series.

In calculating the summary measures for each indicator in Table 2, partially rebased constant 1987 U.S. dollar values for each economy are calculated for each year of the periods covered; the values are aggregated across countries for each year; and the least-squares procedure is used to compute the growth rates. The average sectoral percentage shares in Table 3 are computed from group aggregates of sectoral GDP in current U.S. dollars.

Table 4. Agriculture and food

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

The figures for the remainder of this table are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). *Cereal imports* are measured in grain equivalents and defined as comprising all cereals in the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC), Revision 2, Groups 041-046. *Food aid in cereals* covers wheat and flour, bulgur, rice, coarse grains, and the cereal component of blended foods. The figures are not directly comparable because of reporting and timing differences. Cereal imports are based on calendar-year data reported by recipient countries, and food aid in cereals is based on data for crop years reported by donors and international organizations, including the International Wheat Council and the World Food Programme. Furthermore, food aid information from donors may not correspond to actual receipts by beneficiaries during a given period because of delays in transportation and recording or because aid is sometimes not reported to the FAO or other relevant international organizations. Food aid imports may also not show up in customs records. The time reference for food aid is the crop year, July to June.

Fertilizer consumption measures the plant nutrients used in relation to arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (which include ground rock phosphate). Arable land is defined 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 or lying idle, as well as land under permanent crops. The time reference for fertilizer consumption is the crop year, July to June.

Average growth rate of food production per capita has been computed from the index of food production per capita. The index relates to the average annual growth rate of food produced per capita in 1979-91 in

relation to the average produced annually in 1979-81 (1979-81 = 100). The estimates are derived by dividing the quantity of food production by the total population. For the index, food is defined as comprising nuts, pulses, fruits, cereals, vegetables, sugar cane, sugar beet, starchy roots, edible oils, livestock, and livestock products. Quantities of food production are measured net of annual feed, seeds for use in agriculture, and food lost in processing and distribution.

Fish products are measured by the level of daily protein supply derived from the consumption of fish in relation to total daily protein supply from all food. This estimate indirectly highlights the relative importance or weight of fish in total agriculture, especially since fish is not included in the index of food production.

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

Table 5. Commercial energy

The data on energy are primarily from U.N. sources. They refer to commercial forms of primary energy—petroleum and natural gas liquids, natural gas, solid fuels (coal, lignite, and so on), and primary electricity (nuclear, geothermal, and hydroelectric power)—all converted into oil equivalents. Figures on liquid fuel consumption include petroleum derivatives that have been consumed in nonenergy uses. For converting primary electricity into oil equivalents, a notional thermal efficiency of 34 percent has been assumed. The use of firewood, dried animal excrement, and other traditional fuels, although substantial in some developing countries, is not taken into account because reliable and comprehensive data are not available.

Energy imports refers to the dollar value of energy imports—Section 3 in the *Standard International Trade Classification*, Revision 1—and are expressed as a percentage of earnings from merchandise exports. Because data on energy imports do not permit a distinction between petroleum imports for fuel and those for use in the petrochemicals industry, these percentages may overestimate the dependence on imported energy.

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

The summary measures of energy imports as a percentage of merchandise exports are computed from

group aggregates for energy imports and merchandise exports in current dollars.

Table 6. Structure of manufacturing

The basic data for *value added in manufacturing* are from the World Bank's national accounts series at current prices in national currencies. Value added in current prices in national currencies is converted to U.S. dollars by applying the single-year conversion procedure, as described in the technical note for Tables 2 and 3.

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

The classification of manufacturing industries is in accordance with the U.N. *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC), Revision 2. *Food, beverages, and tobacco* comprise ISIC Division 31; *textiles and clothing*, Division 32; *machinery and transport equipment*, Major Groups 382–84; and *chemicals*, Major Groups 351 and 352. *Other* comprises wood and related products (Division 33), paper and related products (Division 34), petroleum and related products (Major Groups 353–56), basic metals and mineral products (Divisions 36 and 37), fabricated metal products and professional goods (Major Groups 381 and 385), and other industries (Major Group 390). When data for textiles, machinery, or chemicals are shown as not available, they are also included in *other*.

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

Table 7. Manufacturing earnings and output

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

Earnings per employee are in constant prices and are derived by deflating nominal earnings per employee by the country's consumer price index (CPI). The CPI is from the International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics*.

Total earnings as a percentage of value added are derived by dividing total earnings of employees by value added in current prices to show labor's share in income generated in the manufacturing sector. *Gross output per employee* is in constant prices and is presented as an index of overall labor productivity in

manufacturing, with 1980 as the base year. To derive this indicator, UNIDO data on gross output per employee in current prices are adjusted using the implicit deflators for value added in manufacturing or in industry, taken from the World Bank's national accounts data files.

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

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

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

"Value added" is defined as the current value of gross output less the current cost of (a) materials, fuels, and other supplies consumed; (b) contract and commission work done by others; (c) repair and maintenance work done by others; and (d) goods shipped in the same condition as received.

The value of gross output is estimated on the basis of either production or shipments. On the production basis it consists of (a) the value of all products of the establishment; (b) the value of industrial services rendered to others; (c) the value of goods shipped in the same condition as received; (d) the value of electricity sold; and (e) the net change in the value of work-in-progress between the beginning and the end of the reference period. In the case of estimates compiled on a shipment basis, the net change between the beginning and the end of the reference period in the value of stocks of finished goods is also included.

Tables 8 and 9. Growth of consumption and investment; structure of demand

GDP is defined in the note for Tables 2 and 3, but here it is in purchaser values.

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

Private consumption, etc. is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind by households and nonprofit institutions. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings (see the technical note for Table 10 for details). In practice, it includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources. At constant prices, it also includes the rescaling deviation from partial rebasing, which is explained at the beginning of the technical notes.

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

Gross domestic savings are calculated by deducting total consumption from GDP.

Exports of goods and nonfactor services represent the value of all goods and nonfactor services provided to the rest of the world; they include merchandise, freight, insurance, travel, and other nonfactor services. The value of factor services, such as investment income, interest, and labor income, is excluded. Current transfers are also excluded.

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

Partially rebased 1987 series in constant domestic currency units are used to compute the indicators in Table 8. Distribution of GDP in Table 9 is calculated from national accounts series in current domestic currency units.

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

Table 10. Structure of consumption

Percentage shares of selected items in total household consumption expenditure are computed from details of GDP (expenditure at national market prices) defined in the *U.N. System of National Accounts* (SNA), mostly as collected from the International Comparison Program (ICP) Phases IV (1980) and V (1985). For countries not covered by the ICP, less detailed national accounts estimates are included, where available, to present a general idea of the broad structure of consumption. The data cover eighty-four countries (including Bank staff estimates for China) and refer to the most recent estimates, generally for 1980 and 1985. Where they refer to other years, the figures are shown in italics. *Consumption* here refers to private (nongovernment) consumption as defined in the SNA and in the notes for Tables 2 and 3, 4, and 9, except that education and medical care comprise government as well as private outlays. This ICP concept of "enhanced consumption" reflects who uses rather

than who pays for consumption goods, and it improves international comparability because it is less sensitive to differing national practices regarding the financing of health and education services.

Cereals and tubers, a major subitem of *food*, comprise the main staple products: rice, flour, bread, all other cereals and cereal preparations, potatoes, yams, and other tubers. For high-income OECD members, however, this subitem does not include tubers. *Gross rents, fuel and power* consist of actual and imputed rents and repair and maintenance charges, as well as the subitem *fuel and power* (for heating, lighting, cooking, air conditioning, and so forth). Note that this item excludes energy used for transport (rarely reported to be more than 1 percent of total consumption in low- and middle-income economies). As mentioned, *medical care* and *education* include government as well as private consumption expenditure. *Transport and communication* also include the purchase of automobiles, which are reported as a subitem. *Other consumption*, the residual group, includes beverages and tobacco, nondurable household goods and household services, recreational services, and services (including meals) supplied by hotels and restaurants; carry-out food is recorded here. It also includes the separately reported subitem *other consumer durables*, comprising household appliances, furniture, floor coverings, recreational equipment, and watches and jewelry.

Estimating the structure of consumption is one of the weakest aspects of national accounting in low- and middle-income economies. The structure is estimated through household expenditure surveys and similar survey techniques. It therefore shares any bias inherent in the sample frame. Since, conceptually, expenditure is not identical to consumption, other apparent discrepancies occur, and data for some countries should be treated with caution. For example, some countries limit surveys to urban areas or, even more narrowly, to capital cities. This tends to produce lower than average shares for food and high shares for transport and communication, gross rents, fuel and power, and other consumption. Controlled food prices and incomplete national accounting for subsistence activities also contribute to low food shares.

Table 11. Central government expenditure

The data on central government finance in Tables 11 and 12 are from the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* (1992) and IMF data files. The accounts of each country are reported using the system of common definitions and classifications found in the IMF's *Manual on Government Finance Statistics* (1986).

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

The shares of *total expenditure* and *current revenue* by category are calculated from series in national currencies. Because of differences in coverage of available data, the individual components of central government expenditure and current revenue shown in these tables may not be strictly comparable across all economies.

Moreover, inadequate statistical coverage of state, provincial, and local governments dictates the use of central government data; this may seriously understate or distort the statistical portrayal of the allocation of resources for various purposes, especially in countries where lower levels of government have considerable autonomy and are responsible for many economic and social services. In addition, "central government" can mean either of two accounting concepts: consolidated or budgetary. For most countries, central government finance data have been consolidated into one overall account, but for others only the budgetary central government accounts are available. Since all central government units are not always included in the budgetary accounts, the overall picture of central government activities is usually incomplete. Countries reporting budgetary data are footnoted.

Consequently, the data presented, especially those for education and health, are not comparable across countries. In many economies, private health and education services are substantial; in others, public services represent the major component of total expenditure but may be financed by lower levels of government. Caution should therefore be exercised in using the data for cross-country comparisons. Central government expenditure comprises the expenditure by all government offices, departments, establishments, and other bodies that are agencies or instruments of the central authority of a country. It includes both current and capital (development) expenditure.

Defense comprises all expenditure, whether by defense or other departments, on the maintenance of military forces, including the purchase of military supplies and equipment, construction, recruiting, and training. Also in this category are closely related items such as military aid programs. Defense does not include expenditure on public order and safety, which are classified separately.

Education comprises expenditure on the provision, management, inspection, and support of preprimary, primary, and secondary schools; of universities and

colleges; and of vocational, technical, and other training institutions. Also included is expenditure on the general administration and regulation of the education system; on research into its objectives, organization, administration, and methods; and on such subsidiary services as transport, school meals, and school medical and dental services. Note that Table 10 provides an alternative measure of expenditure on education, private as well as public, relative to household consumption.

Health covers public expenditure on hospitals, maternity and dental centers, and clinics with a major medical component; on national health and medical insurance schemes; and on family planning and preventive care. Note that Table 10 also provides a measure of expenditure on medical care, private as well as public, relative to household consumption.

Housing, amenities, social security and welfare cover expenditure on housing (excluding interest subsidies, which are usually classified with *other*) such as income-related schemes; on provision and support of housing and slum-clearance activities; on community development; and on sanitation services. These categories also cover compensation for loss of income to the sick and temporarily disabled; payments to the elderly, the permanently disabled, and the unemployed; family, maternity, and child allowances; and the cost of welfare services, such as care of the aged, the disabled, and children. Many expenditures relevant to environmental defense, such as pollution abatement, water supply, sanitary affairs, and refuse collection, are included indistinguishably in this category.

Economic services comprise expenditure associated with the regulation, support, and more efficient operation of business; economic development; redress of regional imbalances; and creation of employment opportunities. Research, trade promotion, geological surveys, and inspection and regulation of particular industry groups are among the activities included.

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

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

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

Table 12. Central government current revenue

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

Tax revenue comprises compulsory, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes. It includes interest collected on tax arrears and penalties collected on nonpayment or late payment of taxes and is shown net of refunds and other corrective transactions. *Taxes on income, profit, and capital gains* are taxes levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized on land sales, securities, or other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation. *Social security contributions* include employers' and employees' social security contributions as well as those of self-employed and unemployed persons. *Domestic taxes on goods and services* include general sales and turnover or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, and profits of fiscal monopolies. *Taxes on international trade and transactions* include import duties, export duties, profits of export or import monopolies, exchange profits, and exchange taxes. *Other taxes* include employers' payroll or labor taxes, taxes on property, and taxes not allocable to other categories. They may include negative values that are adjustments, for instance, for taxes collected on behalf of state and local governments and not allocable to individual tax categories.

Nontax revenue comprises receipts that are not a compulsory nonrepayable payment for public purposes, such as fines, administrative fees, or entrepreneurial income from government ownership of property. Proceeds of grants and borrowing, funds arising from the repayment of previous lending by governments, incurrence of liabilities, and proceeds from the sale of capital assets are not included.

Table 13. Money and interest rates

The data on monetary holdings are based on the IMF's *International Financial Statistics* (IFS). *Monetary holdings, broadly defined*, comprise the monetary and quasi-monetary liabilities of a country's financial institutions to residents but not to the central government. For most countries, monetary holdings are the sum of money (IFS line 34) and quasi money (IFS line 35). Money comprises the economy's means of payment: currency outside banks and demand deposits. Quasi money comprises time and savings deposits

and similar bank accounts that the issuer will readily exchange for money. Where nonmonetary financial institutions are important issuers of quasi-monetary liabilities, these are also included in the measure of monetary holdings.

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

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

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

Table 14. Growth of merchandise trade

The main data source for current trade values is the U.N. Commodity Trade (COMTRADE) data file supplemented by World Bank estimates. The statistics on merchandise trade are based on countries' customs returns.

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

The growth rates of merchandise exports and imports are based on constant price data, which are obtained from export or import value data as deflated by the corresponding price index. The World Bank uses its own price indexes, which are based on international prices for primary commodities, and unit value indexes for manufactures. These price indexes are country-specific and disaggregated by broad commodity groups. This ensures consistency between data for a group of countries and those for individual countries. Such consistency will increase as the World Bank continues to improve its trade price indexes for an increasing number of countries. These growth rates can differ from those derived from national practices because national price indexes may use different base years and weighting procedures from those used by the World Bank.

The *terms of trade*, or the net barter terms of trade, measure the relative movement of export prices against that of import prices. Calculated as the ratio of a country's index of average export prices to its average import price index, this indicator shows changes over a base year in the level of export prices as a percentage of import prices. The terms of trade index numbers are shown for 1985 and 1991, where 1987 = 100. The price indexes are from the source cited above for the growth rates of exports and imports.

The summary measures for the growth rates are calculated by aggregating the 1987 constant U.S. dollar price series for each year and then applying the least-squares growth rate procedure for the periods shown.

Tables 15 and 16. Structure of merchandise imports and exports

The shares in these tables are derived from trade values in current dollars reported in the U.N. trade data system and the U.N.'s *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*, supplemented by World Bank estimates.

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

The categorization of exports and imports follows the *Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)*, Series M, No. 34, Revision 1. For some countries, data for certain commodity categories are unavailable and the full breakdown cannot be shown.

In Table 15, *food* commodities are those in SITC Sections 0, 1, and 4 and Division 22 (food and live animals, beverages and tobacco, animal and vegetable oils and fats, oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels). *Fuels* are the commodities in SITC Section 3 (mineral fuels, and lubricants and related materials). *Other primary commodities* comprise SITC Section 2 (inedible crude materials, except fuels), less Division 22 (oilseeds, oilnuts, and oil kernels) and Division 68 (nonferrous metals). *Machinery and transport equipment* are the commodities in SITC Section 7. *Other manufactures*, calculated residually from the total value of manufactured imports, represent SITC Sections 5 through 9, less Section 7 and Division 68.

In Table 16, *fuels, minerals, and metals* are the commodities in SITC Section 3 (mineral fuels, and lubricants and related materials), Divisions 27 and 28 (crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones, and metalliferous ores and metal scrap), and Division 68 (nonferrous metals). *Other primary commodities* comprise SITC Sections 0, 1, 2, and 4 (food and live animals, beverages and tobacco, inedible crude materials, except fuels, and animal and vegetable oils and fats), less Divisions

27 and 28. *Machinery and transport equipment* are the commodities in SITC Section 7. *Other manufactures* represent SITC Sections 5 through 9, less Section 7 and Division 68. *Textiles and clothing*, representing SITC Divisions 65 and 84 (textiles, yarns, fabrics, made-up articles, and related products and clothing), are a subgroup of *other manufactures*.

The summary measures in Table 15 are weighted by total merchandise imports of individual countries in current U.S. dollars and those in Table 16 by total merchandise exports of individual countries in current U.S. dollars. (See the technical note for Table 14.)

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

The data are from the United Nations, reported by high-income OECD economies, which are the OECD members excluding Greece, Portugal, and Turkey.

The table reports the value of *imports of manufactures* of high-income OECD countries by the economy of origin, and the composition of such imports by major manufactured product groups. These data are based on the U.N. COMTRADE database—Revision 1, SITC for 1970, and Revision 2 SITC for 1991.

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

Manufactured goods are the commodities in the *Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)*, Revision 1, Sections 5 through 9 (chemical and related products, basic manufactures, manufactured articles, machinery and transport equipment, and other manufactured articles and goods not elsewhere classified), excluding Division 68 (nonferrous metals). This definition is somewhat broader than the one used to define exporters of manufactures.

The major manufactured product groups reported are defined as follows: *textiles and clothing* (SITC Sections 65 and 84), *chemicals* (SITC Section 5), *electrical machinery and electronics* (SITC Section 72), *transport equipment* (SITC Section 73), and *others*, defined as the residual. SITC Revision 1 data are used for the year 1970, whereas the equivalent data in Revision 2 are used for the year 1991.

Table 18. Balance of payments and reserves

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

The *current account balance after official transfers* is the difference between (a) exports of goods and services (factor and nonfactor) as well as inflows of unrequited transfers (private and official) and (b) imports of goods and services as well as all unrequited transfers to the rest of the world.

The *current account balance before official transfers* is the current account balance that treats net official unrequited transfers as akin to official capital movements. The difference between the two balance of payments measures is essentially foreign aid in the form of grants, technical assistance, and food aid, which, for most developing countries, tends to make current account deficits smaller than the financing requirement.

Net workers' remittances cover payments and receipts of income by migrants who are employed or expect to be employed for more than a year in their new economy, where they are considered residents. These remittances are classified as private unrequited transfers and are included in the balance of payments current account balance, whereas those derived from shorter-term stays are included in services as labor income. The distinction accords with internationally agreed guidelines, but many developing countries classify workers' remittances as a factor income receipt (hence, a component of GNP). The World Bank adheres to international guidelines in defining GNP and, therefore, may differ from national practices.

Gross international reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), the reserve position of members in the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The data on holdings of international reserves are from IMF data files. The gold component of these reserves is valued throughout at year-end (December 31) London prices: that is, \$37.37 an ounce in 1970 and \$353.60 an ounce in 1991. The reserve levels for 1970 and 1991 refer to the end of the year indicated and are in current U.S. dollars at prevailing exchange rates. Because of differences in the definition of international reserves, in the valuation of gold, and in reserve management practices, the levels of reserve holdings published in national sources do not have strictly comparable significance. Reserve holdings at the end of 1991 are also expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services they could pay for.

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

Table 19. Official development assistance from OECD and OPEC members

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

Total net flows are net disbursements to developing countries and multilateral institutions. The disbursements to multilateral institutions are now reported for all DAC members on the basis of the date of issue of notes; some DAC members previously reported on the basis of the date of encashment.

The nominal values shown in the summary for ODA from high-income OECD countries were converted at 1987 prices using the dollar GDP deflator. This deflator is based on price increases in OECD countries (excluding Greece, Portugal, and Turkey) measured in dollars. It takes into account the parity changes between the dollar and national currencies. For example, when the dollar depreciates, price changes measured in national currencies have to be adjusted upward by the amount of the depreciation to obtain price changes in dollars.

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

Table 20. Official development assistance: receipts

Net disbursements of ODA from all sources consist of loans and grants made on concessional financial terms by all bilateral official agencies and multilateral sources to promote economic development and welfare. They include the value of technical cooperation and assistance. The disbursements shown in this table are not strictly comparable with those shown in

Table 19 since the receipts are from all sources; disbursements in Table 19 refer only to those made by high-income members of the OECD and members of OPEC. Net disbursements equal gross disbursements less payments to the originators of aid for amortization of past aid receipts. Net disbursements of ODA are shown per capita and as a percentage of GNP.

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

Table 21. Total external debt

The data on debt in this and successive tables are from the World Bank Debtor Reporting System, supplemented by World Bank estimates. That system is concerned solely with developing economies and does not collect data on external debt for other groups of borrowers or from economies that are not members of the World Bank. The dollar figures on debt shown in Tables 21 through 25 are in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates.

The data on debt include private nonguaranteed debt reported by twenty-seven developing countries and complete or partial estimates for an additional twenty others that do not report but for which this type of debt is known to be significant.

Public loans are external obligations of public debtors, including the national government, its agencies, and autonomous public bodies. *Publicly guaranteed loans* are external obligations of private debtors that are guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. These two categories are aggregated in the tables. *Private nonguaranteed loans* are external obligations of private debtors that are not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.

Use of IMF credit denotes repurchase obligations to the IMF for all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche. It is shown for the end of the year specified. It comprises purchases outstanding under the credit tranches, including enlarged access resources, and all special facilities (the buffer stock, compensatory financing, extended fund, and oil facilities), Trust Fund loans, and operations under the enhanced structural adjustment facilities. Use of IMF credit outstanding at year-end (a stock) is converted to U.S. dollars at the dollar-SDR exchange rate in effect at year-end.

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

Total external debt is defined here as the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed

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

Total arrears on LDOD denotes principal and interest due but not paid.

Present value is the discounted value of the future debt service payments.

Table 22. Flow of public and private external capital

Data on disbursements, repayment of principal (amortization), and payment of interest are for public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term loans.

Disbursements are drawings on long-term loan commitments during the year specified.

Repayments of principal are actual amount of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Table 23. Aggregate net resource flows and net transfers

Net flows on long-term debt are disbursements less the repayment of principal on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt. *Official grants* are transfers made by an official agency in cash or in kind in respect of which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient. Data on official grants exclude grants for technical assistance.

Net foreign direct investment is defined as investment that is made to acquire a lasting interest (usually 10 percent of the voting stock) in an enterprise operating in a country other than that of the investor (defined according to residency), the investor's purpose being an effective voice in the management of the enterprise. *Aggregate net resource flows* are the sum of net flows on long-term debt (excluding use of IMF credit), plus official grants (excluding technical assistance) and net foreign direct investment. *Aggregate net transfers* are equal to aggregate net resource flows minus interest payments on long-term loans and remittance of all profits.

Table 24. Total external debt ratios

Total external debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services represents public, publicly guaranteed, private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt drawn at year-end, net of repayments of principal and write-offs. Throughout this table, goods and services include workers' remittances. For estimating *total external debt as a percentage of GNP*, the debt figures are converted into U.S. dol-

lars from currencies of repayment at end-of-year official exchange rates. GNP is converted from national currencies to U.S. dollars by applying the conversion procedure described in the technical note for Tables 2 and 3.

Total debt service as a percentage of goods and services is the sum of principal repayments and interest payments on total external debt (as defined in the note for Table 21). It is one of several conventional measures used to assess a country's ability to service debt.

Interest payments as a percentage of exports of goods and services are actual payments made on total external debt.

The summary measures are weighted by exports of goods and services in current dollars and by GNP in current dollars, respectively.

Concessional debt as a percentage of total external debt conveys information about the borrower's receipt of aid from official lenders at concessional terms as defined by the DAC, that is, loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more.

Multilateral debt as a percentage of total external debt conveys information about the borrower's receipt of aid from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government.

Table 25. Terms of external public borrowing

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

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

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

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

Table 26. Population growth and projections

Population growth rates are period averages calculated from midyear populations.

Population estimates for mid-1991 and estimates of fertility and mortality are made by the World Bank from data provided by the U.N. Population Division, the U.N. Statistical Office, and country statistical offices. Estimates take into account the results of the latest population censuses, which in some cases are neither recent nor accurate. Note that refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin.

The projections of population for 2000, 2025, and the year in which the population will eventually become stationary (see definition below) are made for each economy separately. Information on total population by age and sex, fertility, mortality, and international migration is projected on the basis of generalized assumptions until the population becomes stationary.

A stationary population is one in which age- and sex-specific mortality rates have not changed over a long period, and during which fertility rates have remained at replacement level; that is, when the net reproduction rate (defined in the note for Table 27) equals 1. In such a population, the birth rate is constant and equal to the death rate, the age structure is constant, and the growth rate is zero.

Population projections are made age cohort by age cohort. Mortality, fertility, and migration are projected separately, and the results are applied iteratively to the 1990 base-year age structure. For the projection period 1990 to 2005, the changes in mortality are country specific: increments in life expectancy and decrements in infant mortality are based on previous trends for each country. When female secondary school enrollment is high, mortality is assumed to decline more quickly. Infant mortality is projected separately from adult mortality. Note that the data reflect the potentially significant impact of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic.

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

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

The estimates of the size of the stationary population are very long-term projections. They are included only to show the implications of recent fertility and mortality trends on the basis of generalized assumptions. A fuller description of the methods and assumptions used to calculate the estimates is contained in *World Population Projections, 1992–93 Edition*.

Table 27. Demography and fertility

The *crude birth rate* and *crude death rate* indicate respectively the number of live births and deaths occurring per thousand population in a year. They come from the sources mentioned in the note to Table 26.

Women of childbearing age are those in the 15–49 age-group.

The *total fertility rate* represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. The rates given are from the sources mentioned in the note for Table 26.

The *net reproduction rate* (NRR), which measures the number of daughters a newborn girl will bear during her lifetime, assuming fixed age-specific fertility and mortality rates, reflects the extent to which a cohort of newborn girls will reproduce themselves. An NRR of 1 indicates that fertility is at replacement level: at this rate women will bear, on average, only enough daughters to replace themselves in the population. As with the size of the stationary population, the assumed year of reaching replacement-level fertility is speculative and should not be regarded as a prediction.

Married women of childbearing age using contraception are women who are practicing, or whose husbands are practicing, any form of contraception. Contraceptive usage is generally measured for women age 15 to 49. A few countries use measures relating to other age groups, especially 15 to 44.

Data are mainly derived from demographic and health surveys, contraceptive prevalence surveys, World Bank country data, and Mauldin and Segal's article "Prevalence of Contraceptive Use: Trends and Issues" in volume 19 of *Studies in Family Planning* (1988). For a few countries for which no survey data are available, and for several African countries, program statistics are used. Program statistics may un-

derstate contraceptive prevalence because they do not measure use of methods such as rhythm, withdrawal, or abstinence, nor use of contraceptives not obtained through the official family planning program. The data refer to rates prevailing in a variety of years, generally not more than two years before the year specified in the table.

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

Table 28. Health and nutrition

The estimates of *population per physician* and *per nursing person* are derived from World Health Organization (WHO) data and are supplemented by data obtained directly by the World Bank from national sources. The data refer to a variety of years, generally no more than two years before the year specified. Nursing persons include auxiliary nurses, as well as paraprofessional personnel such as traditional birth attendants. The inclusion of auxiliary and paraprofessional personnel provides more realistic estimates of available nursing care. Because definitions of doctors and nursing personnel vary—and because the data shown are for a variety of years—the data for these two indicators are not strictly comparable across countries.

Data on *births attended by health staff* show the percentage of births recorded where a recognized health service worker was in attendance. The data are from WHO, supplemented by UNICEF data. They are based on national sources, derived mostly from official community reports and hospital records; some reflect only births in hospitals and other medical institutions. Sometimes smaller private and rural hospitals are excluded, and sometimes even relatively primitive local facilities are included. The coverage is therefore not always comprehensive, and the figures should be treated with extreme caution.

Babies with low birth weight are children born weighing less than 2,500 grams. Low birth weight is frequently associated with maternal malnutrition. It tends to raise the risk of infant mortality and lead to poor growth in infancy and childhood, thus increasing the incidence of other forms of retarded development. The figures are derived from both WHO and UNICEF sources and are based on national data. The data are not strictly comparable across countries since they are compiled from a combination of surveys and administrative records that may not have representative national coverage.

The *infant mortality rate* is the number of infants who die before reaching one year of age, per thousand live births in a given year. The data are from the U.N. publication *Mortality of Children under Age 5: Projections, 1950–2025* as well as from the World Bank.

The *years of life lost (per 1,000 population)* conveys the burden of mortality in absolute terms. It is composed of the sum of the years lost to premature death per 1,000 population. Years of life lost at age x are measured by subtracting the remaining expected years of life, given a life expectancy at birth fixed at 80 years for men and 82.5 for women. This indicator depends on the effect of three variables: the age structure of the population, the overall rate of mortality, and the age structure of mortality.

Child malnutrition measures the percentage of children under five with a deficiency or an excess of nutrients that interfere with their health and genetic potential for growth. Methods of assessment vary, but the most commonly used are the following: less than 80 percent of the standard weight for age; less than minus two standard deviation from the 50th percentile of the weight for age reference population; and the Gomez scale of malnutrition. Note that for a few countries the figures are for children of three or four years of age and younger. The summary measures in this table are country data weighted by each country's share in the aggregate population.

Table 29. Education

The data in this table refer to a variety of years, generally not more than two years distant from those specified; however, figures for females sometimes refer to a year earlier than that for overall totals. The data are mostly from UNESCO.

Primary school enrollment data are estimates of children of all ages enrolled in primary school. Figures are expressed as the ratio of pupils to the population of school-age children. Although many countries consider primary school age to be 6 to 11 years, others do not. For some countries with universal primary education, the gross enrollment ratios may exceed 100 percent because some pupils are younger or older than the country's standard primary school age.

The data on *secondary* school enrollment are calculated in the same manner, but again the definition of secondary school age differs among countries. It is most commonly considered to be 12 to 17 years. Late entry of more mature students as well as repetition and the phenomenon of "bunching" in final grades can influence these ratios.

The *tertiary* enrollment ratio is calculated by dividing the number of pupils enrolled in all post-secondary schools and universities by the population in the 20-24 age group. Pupils attending vocational schools, adult education programs, two-year community colleges, and distance education centers (primarily correspondence courses) are included. The distribution of pupils across these different types of institutions

varies among countries. The youth population—that is, 20 to 24 years—has been adopted by UNESCO as the denominator since it represents an average tertiary level cohort even though people above and below this age group may be registered in tertiary institutions.

Primary net enrollment is the percentage of school-age children who are enrolled in school. Unlike gross enrollment, the net ratios correspond to the country's primary-school age group. This indicator gives a much clearer idea of how many children in the age group are actually enrolled in school without the numbers being inflated by over- or under-age children.

The *primary pupil-teacher ratio* is the number of pupils enrolled in school in a country, divided by the number of teachers in the education system.

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

Table 30. Income distribution and PPC estimates of GDP

The first six columns of the table report distribution of income or expenditure accruing to percentile groups of households ranked by total household income, per capita income, or expenditure. The last four columns contain estimates of per capita GDP based on purchasing power of currencies (PPCs) rather than exchange rates (see below for the definition of PPC).

The first six columns of the table give the shares of population quintiles and the top decile in total income or consumption expenditure for 36 low- and middle-income countries, and 20 high-income countries. The rest of this note refers to the former set of countries. The data sets for these countries refer to different years between 1981 and 1991, and are drawn from nationally representative household surveys. The data sets have been compiled from two main sources: government statistical agencies (often using published reports), and the World Bank (mostly data originating from the Living Standards Measurement Study). In cases where the original unit record data from the household survey were available, these have been used to calculate directly the income (or expenditure) shares of different quantiles; otherwise, the latter have been estimated from the best available grouped data. For further details on both the data and the estimation methodology, see Chen, Datt, and Ravallion, 1993.

There are several comparability problems across countries in the underlying household surveys, though these problems are diminishing over time as survey methodologies are both improving and be-

coming more standardized, particularly under the initiatives of the United Nations (under the Household Survey Capability Program) and the World Bank (under the Living Standard Measurement Study and the Social Dimensions of Adjustment Project for Sub-Saharan Africa). The data presented here should nevertheless be interpreted with caution. In particular, the following three sources of noncomparability ought to be noted. First, the surveys differ in using income or consumption expenditure as the living standard indicator. For 17 of the 36 low- and middle-income countries, the data refer to consumption expenditure. Typically, income is more unequally distributed than consumption. Second, the surveys differ in using the household or the individual as their unit of observation; in the former case, the quantiles refer to percentage of households, rather than percentage of persons. Third, the surveys also differ according to whether the units of observation are ranked by household income (or consumption) or by per capita income (or consumption). The footnotes to the table identify these differences for each country.

The 1987 indexed figures on PPC-based GDP per capita (US=100) are presented in the seventh column. They include: (i) results of the International Comparison Programme (ICP) Phase VI for 1990 for OECD countries extrapolated backward to 1987; (ii) results of ICP Phase V for 1985 for non-OECD countries extrapolated to 1987; (iii) the latest available results from either Phase IV for 1980 or Phase III for 1975 extrapolated to 1987 for countries that participated in the earlier phases only; (iv) World Bank estimates for the economies of the Former Soviet Union (FSU) based on partial and preliminary ICP data for the former U.S.S.R. for 1990 extrapolated to 1987; (v) a World Bank estimate for China; and (vi) ICP estimates obtained by regression for the remaining countries that did not participate in any of the phases. Economies whose 1987 figures are extrapolated from another year or imputed by regression are footnoted accordingly.

The blend of extrapolated and regression-based 1987 figures underlying the seventh column is extrapolated to 1991 using Bank estimates of real per capita GDP growth rates and expressed as an index (US=100) in the eighth column. For countries that have ever participated in ICP, as well as for China and the economies of the FSU, the latest available PPC-based values are extrapolated to 1991 by Bank estimates of growth rates and converted to current "international dollars" by scaling all results up by the U.S. inflation rates; these are presented in the ninth column. Footnotes indicate which year PPC-based data were extrapolated. Regression estimates of all countries except FSU economies, whether or not they participated in ICP, extrapolated from 1987 to 1991

and expressed in 1991 international dollars, are presented in the tenth column. The adjustments do not take account of changes in the terms of trade. The observed figures should be used wherever available. Where both observed and regression numbers are available a comparison between the two indicates the range of errors associated with the regression estimates. For countries that do not have PPC-based observed data, there is no alternative to the use of regression estimates, but the extent and direction of errors cannot be inferred in these cases.

ICP recasts traditional national accounts through special price collections and disaggregation of GDP by expenditure components. ICP details are prepared by national statistical offices, and the results are coordinated by the U.N. Statistical Division (UNSTAT) with support from other international agencies, particularly the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The World Bank, the Economic Commission for Europe, and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) also contribute to this exercise. A total of sixty-four countries participated in ICP Phase V. For one country (Nepal), total GDP data were not available, and comparisons were made for consumption only. Luxembourg and Swaziland are the only two economies with populations under 1 million that have participated in ICP; their 1987 results, as a percentage of the U.S. results, are 83.1 and 15.0, respectively. The figures given here are subject to change and should be regarded as indicative only.

The next round of ICP surveys for 1993 is expected to cover more than eighty countries, including China and several FSU economies.

The "international dollar" (\$) has the same purchasing power over total GDP as the U.S. dollar in a given year, but purchasing power over subaggregates is determined by average international prices at that level rather than by U.S. relative prices. These dollar values, which are different from the dollar values of GNP or GDP shown in Tables 1 and 3 (see the technical notes for these tables), are obtained by special conversion factors designed to equalize the purchasing powers of currencies in the respective countries. This conversion factor, the Purchasing Power of Currencies (PPC), is defined as the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as one dollar would buy in the United States. The computation involves deriving implicit quantities from national accounts expenditure data and specially collected price data and then revaluing the implicit quantities in each country at a single set of average prices. The average price index thus equalizes dollar prices in every country so that cross-country compar-

isons of GDP based on them reflect differences in quantities of goods and services free of price-level differentials. This procedure is designed to bring cross-country comparisons in line with cross-time real value comparisons that are based on constant price series.

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

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

Such a method does not permit the comparison of more detailed quantities (such as food consumption). Hence these subaggregates and more detailed expenditure categories are calculated using world prices. These quantities are indeed comparable internationally, but they do not add up to the indicated GDPs because they are calculated at a different set of prices.

Some countries belong to several regional groups. A few of the groups have priority; others are equal. Thus fixity is always maintained between members of the European Communities, even within the OECD and world comparison. For Austria and Finland, however, the bilateral relationship that prevails within the OECD comparison is also the one used within the global comparison. But a significantly different relationship (based on Central European prices) prevails in the comparison within that group, and this is the relationship presented in the separate publication of the European comparison.

To derive ICP-based 1987 figures for countries that are yet to participate in any ICP survey, an estimating

equation is first obtained by fitting the following regression to 1987 data:

$$\ln(r) = .5603 \ln(ATLAS) + .3136 \ln(ENROL) + .5706;$$

$$(.0304) \quad (.0574) \quad (.1734)$$

$$RMSE = .2324; \text{Adj.R-Sq} = .95; N = 78.$$

where all variables and estimated values are expressed as US=100;

r = ICP estimates of per capita GDP converted to U.S. dollars by PPC, the array of r consisting of extrapolations of the most recent actual ICP values available for countries that ever participated in ICP;

$ATLAS$ = per capita GNP estimated by the *Atlas* method;

$ENROL$ = secondary school enrollment ratio; and

$RMSE$ = root mean squared error.

$ATLAS$ and $ENROL$ are used as rough proxies of intercountry wage differentials for unskilled and skilled human capital, respectively. Following Isenman (see Paul Isenman, "Inter-Country Comparisons of 'Real' (PPP) Incomes: Revised Estimates and Unresolved Questions," in *World Development*, 1980, vol. 8, pp.61-72), the rationale adopted here is that ICP and conventional estimates of GDP differ mainly because wage differences persist among nations due to constraints on the international mobility of labor. A technical paper providing fuller explanation is available on request (Sultan Ahmad, "Regression Estimates of Per Capita GDP Based on Purchasing Power Parities," Working Paper Series 956, International Economics Department, World Bank, 1992. For further details on ICP procedures, readers may consult the ICP Phase IV report, *World Comparisons of Purchasing Power and Real Product for 1980* (New York: United Nations, 1986).

Table 31. Urbanization

Data on urban population and agglomeration in large cities are from the U.N.'s *World Urbanization Prospects*, supplemented by data from the World Bank. The growth rates of urban population are calculated from the World Bank's population estimates; the estimates of urban population shares are calculated from both sources just cited.

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

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

Table 32. Women in development

This table provides some basic indicators disaggregated to show differences between the sexes that illustrate the condition of women in society. The measures reflect the demographic status of women and their access to health and education services. Statistical anomalies become even more apparent when social indicators are analyzed by gender, because reporting systems are often weak in areas related specifically to women. Indicators drawn from censuses and surveys, such as those on population, tend to be about as reliable for women as for men; but indicators based largely on administrative records, such as maternal and infant mortality, are less reliable. More resources are now being devoted to develop better information on these topics, but the reliability of data, even in the series shown, still varies significantly.

The *under-5 mortality rate* shows the probability of a newborn baby dying before reaching age 5. The rates are derived from life tables based on estimated current life expectancy at birth and on infant mortality rates. In general, throughout the world more males are born than females. Under good nutritional and health conditions and in times of peace, male children under 5 have a higher death rate than females. These columns show that female-male differences in the risk of dying by age 5 vary substantially. In industrial market economies, female babies have a 23 percent lower risk of dying by age 5 than male babies; the risk of dying by age 5 is actually higher for females than for males in some lower-income economies. This suggests differential treatment of males and females with respect to food and medical care.

Such discrimination particularly affects very young girls, who may get a smaller share of scarce food or receive less prompt costly medical attention. This pattern of discrimination is not uniformly associated with development. There are low- and middle-income countries (and regions within countries) where the risk of dying by age 5 for females relative to males approximates the pattern found in industrial countries. In many other countries, however, the numbers starkly demonstrate the need to associate women more closely with development. The health and welfare indicators in both Table 28 and in this table's maternal mortality column draw attention, in particular, to the conditions associated with childbearing. This activity still carries the highest risk of death for women of reproductive age in developing countries. The indicators reflect, but do not measure, both the availability of health services for women and the general welfare and nutritional status of mothers.

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

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

Clearly, many maternal deaths go unrecorded, particularly in countries with remote rural populations; this accounts for some of the very low numbers shown in the table, especially for several African countries. Moreover, it is not clear whether an increase in the number of mothers in hospital reflects more extensive medical care for women or more complications in pregnancy and childbirth because of poor nutrition, for instance. (Table 28 shows data on low birth weight.)

These time series attempt to bring together readily available information not always presented in international publications. WHO warns that there are inevitably gaps in the series, and it has invited countries to provide more comprehensive figures. They are reproduced here, from the 1991 WHO publication *Maternal Mortality: A Global Factbook*. The data refer to any year from 1983 to 1991.

The *education* indicators, based on UNESCO sources, show the extent to which females have equal access to schooling.

Percentage of cohort persisting to grade 4 is the percentage of children starting primary school in 1970 and 1986, respectively, who continued to the fourth grade by 1973 and 1989. Figures in italics represent earlier or later cohorts. The data are based on enrollment records. The slightly higher persistence ratios for females in some African countries may indicate male participation in activities such as animal herding.

All things being equal, and opportunities being the same, the ratios for *females per 100 males* should be close to 100. However, inequalities may cause the ratios to move in different directions. For example, the number of females per 100 males will rise at second-

ary school level if male attendance declines more rapidly in the final grades because of males' greater job opportunities, conscription into the army, or migration in search of work. In addition, since the numbers in these columns refer mainly to general secondary education, they do not capture those (mostly males) enrolled in technical and vocational schools or in full-time apprenticeships, as in Eastern Europe.

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

Table 33. Forests, protected areas, and water resources

This table on natural resources represents a step toward including environmental data in the assessment of development and the planning of economic strategies. It provides a partial picture of the status of forests, the extent of areas protected for conservation or other environmentally related purposes, and the availability and use of fresh water. The data reported here are drawn from the most authoritative sources available. Perhaps even more than other data in this Report, however, these data should be used with caution. Although they accurately characterize major differences in resources and uses among countries, true comparability is limited because of variation in data collection, statistical methods, definitions, and government resources.

No conceptual framework has yet been agreed upon that integrates natural resource and traditional economic data. Nor are the measures shown in this table intended to be final indicators of natural resource wealth, environmental health, or resource depletion. They have been chosen because they are available for most countries, are testable, and reflect some general conditions of the environment.

The *total area* of forest refers to the total natural stands of woody vegetation in which trees predominate. These estimates are derived from country statistics assembled by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1980. Some of them are based on more recent inventories or satellite-based assessments performed during the 1980s. In 1993 the FAO will complete and publish an assessment of world forest extent and health that should modify some of these estimates substantially. The total area of *closed* forest refers to those forest areas where trees cover a high proportion of the ground and there is no continuous ground cover. Closed forest, for members of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), however, is defined as those forest areas where tree crowns cover more than 20 percent of the area. These natural stands do not include tree plantations. More recent estimates of total forest cover are available for some countries. Total forest area in the Philippines was es-

timated to be between 68,000 and 71,000 square kilometers in 1987. The most recent estimate for Malaysia is 185,000 square kilometers.

Total annual deforestation refers to both closed and open forest. Open forest is defined as at least a 10 percent tree cover with a continuous ground cover. In the ECE countries, open forest has 5–20 percent crown cover or a mixture of bush and stunted trees. Deforestation is defined as the permanent conversion of forest land to other uses, including pasture, shifting cultivation, mechanized agriculture, or infrastructure development. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration, nor areas degraded by fuelwood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. In temperate industrialized countries the permanent conversion of remaining forest to other uses is relatively rare. Assessments of annual deforestation, both in open and closed forest, are difficult to make and are usually undertaken as special studies. The estimates shown here for 1981–85 were calculated in 1980, projecting the rate of deforestation during the first five years of the decade. Figures from other periods are based on more recent or better assessments than those used in the 1980 projections.

Special note should be taken of Brazil—the country with the world's largest tropical closed forest—which now undertakes annual deforestation estimates. The estimate of deforestation is the most recent. Brazil is unique in having several assessments of forest extent and deforestation that use common methodology based on images from Landsat satellites. Closed forest deforestation in the Legal Amazon of Brazil during 1990 is estimated at 13,800 square kilometers, down from the 17,900 square kilometers estimated in 1989. Between 1978 and 1988, deforestation in this region averaged about 21,000 square kilometers per year, having peaked in 1987 and declined greatly thereafter. By 1990, cumulative deforestation (both recent and historical) within the Legal Amazon totaled 415,000 square kilometers. Deforestation outside the Legal Amazon also occurs, but there is much less information on its extent. A 1980 estimate, that open forest deforestation in Brazil totaled about 10,500 square kilometers, is the most recent available.

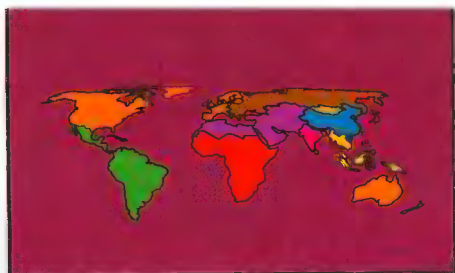
Nationally protected areas are areas of at least 1,000 hectares that fall into one of five management categories: scientific reserves and strict nature reserves; national parks of national or international significance (not materially affected by human activity); natural monuments and natural landscapes with some unique aspects; managed nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries; and protected landscapes and seascapes (which may include cultural landscapes). This table does not include sites protected under local or provincial law or areas where consumptive uses of wildlife are allowed. These data are subject to varia-

tions in definition and in reporting to the organizations, such as the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, that compile and disseminate these data. Total surface area is used to calculate the percentage of total area protected.

Freshwater withdrawal data are subject to variation in collection and estimation methods but accurately show the magnitude of water use in both total and per capita terms. These data, however, also hide what can be significant variation in total renewable water resources from one year to another. They also fail to distinguish the variation in water availability within a country both seasonally and geographically. Because freshwater resources are based on long-term averages, their estimation explicitly excludes decade-long cycles of wet and dry. The Département Hydrogéologie in Orléans, France, compiles water resource and withdrawal data from published documents, including national, United Nations, and professional literature. The Institute of Geography at the National Academy of Sciences in Moscow also compiles global water data on the basis of published work and, where necessary, estimates water resources and consumption from models that use other data, such as area under irrigation, livestock populations, and precipitation. These and other sources have been combined by the World Resources Institute to generate (unpublished) data for this table. Withdrawal data are for single years and vary from country to country be-

tween 1970 and 1989. Data for small countries and countries in arid and semiarid zones are less reliable than those for larger countries and those with higher rainfall.

Total water resources include both internal renewable resources and, where noted, river flows from other countries. Estimates are from 1992. Annual internal renewable water resources refer to the average annual flow of rivers and of aquifers generated from rainfall within the country. The *total* withdrawn and the *percentage* withdrawn of the total renewable resource are both reported in this table. Withdrawals include those from nonrenewable aquifers and desalting plants but do not include evaporative losses. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of renewable supplies when extractions from nonrenewable aquifers or desalting plants are considerable or if there is significant water reuse. *Total per capita* water withdrawal is calculated by dividing a country's total withdrawal by its population in the year that withdrawal estimates are available. *Domestic* use includes drinking water, municipal use or supply, and uses for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Direct withdrawals for *industrial* use, including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants, are combined in the final column of this table with withdrawals for *agriculture* (irrigation and livestock production). Numbers may not sum to the total per capita figure because of rounding.



Data sources

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Fiscal and monetary accounts	<p>International Monetary Fund. <i>Government Finance Statistics Yearbook</i>. Vol. 11. Washington, D.C.</p> <p>———. Various years. <i>International Financial Statistics</i>. Washington, D.C.</p> <p>U.N. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Various years. <i>World Energy Supplies</i>. Statistical Papers, series J. New York.</p> <p>IMF data.</p>
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External finance	<p>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Various years. <i>Development Co-operation</i>. Paris.</p> <p>———. 1988. <i>Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries</i>. Paris.</p>
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Part 1 Classification of economies by income and region

Income group	Subgroup	Sub-Saharan Africa ^a		Asia		Europe and Central Asia		Middle East and North Africa		
		East & Southern Africa	West Africa	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Rest of Europe	Middle East	North Africa	Americas
Low-income		Burundi Comoros Ethiopia Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mozambique Rwanda Somalia Sudan Tanzania Uganda Zaire Zambia Zimbabwe	Benin Burkina Faso Central African Rep. Chad Equatorial Guinea Gambia, The Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Mauritania Niger Nigeria São Tomé and Príncipe Sierra Leone Togo	Cambodia China Indonesia Lao PDR Myanmar Solomon Islands Viet Nam	Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Maldives Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka			Yemen, Rep.	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Guyana Haiti Honduras Nicaragua
Middle-income	Lower	Angola Djibouti Mauritius Namibia Swaziland	Cameroon Cape Verde Congo Côte d'Ivoire Senegal	Fiji Kiribati Korea, Dem. Rep. Malaysia Marshall Islands Micronesia, Fed. Sts. Mongolia Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand Tonga Vanuatu Western Samoa		Albania Armenia Azerbaijan Bulgaria Czechoslovakia ^b Georgia Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Moldova Poland Romania Tajikistan Turkmenistan Ukraine Uzbekistan	Turkey	Iran, Islamic Rep. Iraq Jordan Lebanon Syrian Arab Rep.	Algeria Morocco Tunisia	Belize Bolivia Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Rep. Ecuador El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Jamaica Panama Paraguay Peru St. Lucia St. Vincent
	Upper	Botswana Mayotte Reunion Seychelles South Africa ^a	Gabon	American Samoa Guam Korea, Rep. Macao New Caledonia		Belarus Estonia Hungary Latvia Lithuania Russian Federation Yugoslavia ^c	Gibraltar Greece Isle of Man Malta Portugal	Bahrain Oman Saudi Arabia	Libya	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Aruba Barbados Brazil French Guiana Guadeloupe Martinique Mexico Netherlands Antilles Puerto Rico St. Kitts and Nevis Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay Venezuela
No. of low- & middle-income economies: 162		26	23	25	8	22	6	9	5	38

Part 1 (continued)

Income group.	Subgroup	Sub-Saharan Africa ^a		Asia		Europe and Central Asia		Middle East and North Africa			
		East & Southern Africa	West Africa	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Rest of Europe	Middle East	North Africa	Americas	
High-income	OECD countries			Australia Japan New Zealand			Andorra Austria Belgium Denmark Finland France Germany Iceland Ireland Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Norway San Marino Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom			Canada United States	
	Non-OECD countries			Brunei French Polynesia Hong Kong Singapore OAE ^d			Channel Islands Cyprus Faeroe Islands Greenland	Israel Kuwait Qatar United Arab Emirates		Bahamas Bermuda Virgin Islands (US)	
Total no. of economies:		201	26	23	33	8	22	28	13	5	43

a. For some analysis, South Africa is not included in Sub-Saharan Africa.

b. Refers to the former Czechoslovakia; disaggregated data are not yet available.

c. Refers to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; disaggregated data are not yet available.

d. Other Asian economies—Taiwan, China.

Definitions of groups

These tables classify all World Bank member economies, plus all other economies with populations of more than 30,000.

Income group: Economies are divided according to 1991 GNP per capita, calculated using the *World Bank Atlas* method. The groups are: low-income, \$635 or less; lower-middle-income, \$636–2,555;

upper-middle-income, \$2,556–\$7,910; and high-income, \$7,911 or more.

The estimates for the republics of the former Soviet Union should be regarded as very preliminary; their classification will be kept under review.

Part 2 Classification of economies by major export category and indebtedness

Low- and middle-income										High-income	
Group	Low-income			Middle-income				Not classified by indebtedness	OECD	non-OECD	
	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted					
Exporters of manufactures			China	Bulgaria Poland	Hungary	Czecho- slovakia ^a Korea, Dem. Rep. Korea, Rep. Lebanon Macao Romania	Armenia Belarus Estonia Georgia Kyrgyzstan Latvia Lithuania Moldova Russian Federation Ukraine Uzbekistan	Belgium Canada Finland Germany Ireland Italy Japan Luxembourg Sweden Switzerland	Hong Kong Israel Singapore OAE ^b		
Exporters of nonfuel primary products	Afghanistan Burundi Equatorial Guinea Ethiopia Ghana Guinea-Bissau Guyana Honduras Liberia Madagascar Mauritania Myanmar Nicaragua Niger São Tomé and Príncipe Somalia Tanzania Uganda Viet Nam Zaire Zambia	Guinea Malawi Rwanda Togo	Chad Solomon Islands Zimbabwe	Albania Argentina Bolivia Côte d'Ivoire Cuba Mongolia Peru	Chile Costa Rica Guatemala Papua New Guinea	Botswana French Guiana Guadeloupe Namibia Paraguay Reunion St. Vincent Suriname Swaziland	American Samoa	Iceland New Zealand	Faeroe Islands Greenland		
Exporters of fuels (mainly oil)	Nigeria			Algeria Angola Congo Iraq	Gabon Venezuela	Iran, Islamic Rep. Libya Oman Saudi Arabia Trinidad and Tobago	Turkmenistan		Brunei Qatar United Arab Emirates		
Exporters of services	Cambodia Egypt, Arab Rep. Sudan	Benin Gambia, The Haiti Maldives Nepal Yemen, Rep.	Bhutan Burkina Faso Lesotho	Jamaica Jordan Panama	Dominican Rep. Greece	Antigua and Barbuda Barbados Cape Verde Djibouti El Salvador Fiji Grenada Kiribati Malta Martinique Netherlands Antilles Seychelles St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia Tonga Vanuatu Western Samoa	Aruba	United Kingdom	Bahamas Bermuda Cyprus French Polynesia		
Diversified exporters	Kenya Lao PDR Mali Mozambique Sierra Leone	Bangladesh Central African Rep. Comoros India Indonesia Pakistan Sri Lanka		Brazil Ecuador Mexico Morocco Syrian Arab Rep.	Cameroon Colombia Philippines Senegal Tunisia Turkey Uruguay	Bahrain Belize Dominica Malaysia Mauritius Portugal South Africa Thailand Yugoslavia ^c	Azerbaijan Kazakhstan Tajikistan	Australia Austria Denmark France Netherlands Norway Spain United States	Kuwait		

Part 2 (continued)

Group	Low- and middle-income							High-income	
	Low-income			Middle-income			Not classified by indebtedness		
	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted	Severely indebted	Moderately indebted	Less indebted		OECD	non-OECD
Not classified by export category							Gibraltar Guam Isle of Man Marshall Islands Mayotte Micronesia, Fed. Sts. New Caledonia Puerto Rico		Andorra Channel Islands San Marino Virgin Islands (US)
No. of economies 201	30	17	7	21	16	47	24	21	18

a. Refers to the former Czechoslovakia; disaggregated data are not yet available.

b. Other Asian economies—Taiwan, China.

c. Refers to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; disaggregated data are not yet available.

Definitions of groups

These tables classify all World Bank member economies, plus all other economies with populations of more than 30,000.

Major export category: Major exports are those that account for 50 percent or more of total exports of goods and services from one category, in the period 1987–89. The categories are: nonfuel primary (SITC 0,1,2, 4, plus 68), fuels (SITC 3), manufactures (SITC 5 to 9, less 68), and services (factor and nonfactor service receipts plus workers' remittances). If no single category accounts for 50 percent or more of total exports, the economy is classified as *diversified*.

Indebtedness: Standard World Bank definitions of severe and moderate indebtedness, averaged over three years (1989–91) are used to classify economies in this table. Severely indebted means either of the two key ratios is above critical levels: present value of debt service to GNP (80 percent) and present value of debt service to exports (220 percent). Moderately indebted means either

of the two key ratios exceeds 60 percent of, but does not reach, the critical levels. For economies that do not report detailed debt statistics to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System, present-value calculation is not possible. Instead the following methodology is used to classify the non-DRS economies. Severely indebted means three of four key ratios (averaged over 1988–90) are above critical levels: debt to GNP (50 percent); debt to exports (275 percent), debt service to exports (30 percent); and interest to exports (20 percent). Moderately indebted means three of four key ratios exceed 60 percent of, but do not reach, the critical levels. All other low- and middle-income economies are classified as less-indebted.

Not classified by indebtedness are the republics of the Former Soviet Union and some small economies for which detailed debt data are not available.

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