

The Third Edition

Volume II Social Data

from the data files of The World Bank

TABLES

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**Volume II—Social Data
from the data files of The World Bank**

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INTRODUCTION

The third edition of the *World Tables*, like its predecessors in 1976 and 1980, provides time series of the basic economic and social variables for countries and country groups. Volume I—Economic Data—shows basic and derived economic indicators covering population, national accounts, prices, balance of payments, external public debt, external trade, central government finances, and industrial statistics. Volume II—Social Data—shows time series data covering demographic characteristics, health and nutrition, education, employment, income distribution, and consumption.

Innovations in this edition include: a set of tables on industrial statistics, and trade in manufactures classified by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC); coverage of central government finances in economic data sheet 2 expanded to include capital expenditure data by function; the main results of the International Comparison Project (ICP) (economic data series); a set of tables that gives time series for the social and demographic data for each country; and several pages of charts of summary measures of basic data for country groups.

The broad range of statistical information available in this edition of *World Tables* is intended to be suitable for cross-country analysis. They follow the standard data formats and definitions developed by the World Bank for its own uses. Considerable effort has been made to standardize the definitions, coverage, timing, valuation, and other characteristics of the basic data. However, this has not been possible for all countries. This should be taken into account whenever direct comparisons of countries and country groups are made.

Although the World Bank is largely concerned with its developing member countries, comparable data for countries with developed market economies are also included in the tables to provide a global perspective. The data for centrally planned economies are sparse and are included only in a few of the comparative tables.

Since the publication of the second edition of *World Tables* in 1980, efforts have been made, through the use of more uniform definitions and concepts, to improve the coverage and comparability of the country data shown here. The Bank has made extensive use of data generated by the U.N., the specialized agencies, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The closing date for the inclusion of data in this edition of *World Tables* was June 1, 1983.

Comments and suggestions by users of the two preceding editions have also helped in the preparation of the current edi-

tion. Further comments and suggestions are invited and should be addressed to the Comparative Analysis and Data Division, Economic Analysis and Projections Department, The World Bank.

Information contained in these volumes is available in machine-readable form, and tapes are available from the Publications Sales Unit, Publications Department, The World Bank. The specifications of the tapes are as follows: nine-track, 1600BPI, unlabeled, FBCDIC. A subset of the World Tables National Accounts information for 129 countries is available on diskettes to be used with Lotus 123, a "spreadsheet" program for the IBM-PC. Sixty-four indicators covering local currency data in current and constant prices, and price indexes are available for the years 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, and 1970 through 1981.

NOTES ON THE ORGANIZATION AND CONTENTS OF TABLES

Data are generally shown for calendar years, though in some instances they relate to fiscal years. If the fiscal year ends after June 30, such data are shown for the calendar year in which the fiscal year ends. To preserve continuity and comparability, time series have been adjusted if changes in definitions or other changes created discontinuities in the original data series.

The data are organized in three series of tables. In Series I there is one table for each country; it shows data in absolute values for population, demographic characteristics, health and nutrition, education, employment and income, and consumption. In Series II group averages for the same set of social indicators in Series I are shown for groups of countries classified in income groups. In Series III group averages are shown for all developing economies classified in geographic groups.

The social indicators shown here constitute a rather comprehensive collection of the comparative data available. Work is continuing, however, on sharpening the focus, developing a coherent system, and updating the data. The primary sources for data in these tables are the publications of specialized international agencies, such as UNESCO, FAO, WHO, ILO, and the U.N. Statistical Office; they are supplemented by data from the World Bank data files. Because of the practical difficulties in adhering to standardized definitions and concepts during the collection of data, the country sources do not always provide internationally comparable data. The U.N. agencies attempt, however, to use broadly standardized definitions and concepts, and, therefore, data provided by them have a greater comparability. Despite the difficulties in achieving comparability in definitions and coverage, the indicators are useful to describe orders of magnitude, indicate trends, and characterize certain major differences between countries.

SERIES I

Social Data Sheet I:

Population, Demographic Characteristics, Health and Nutrition, Education, Employment and Income, and Consumption

Population

Total population is the midyear data prepared by the World Bank to provide a consistent set of population and demographic data from materials obtained from the Population Division of the U.N. Statistical Office, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the data files of the World Bank. The primary sources of data for *age structure* are the above. Data for urban population are from the U.N. *Demographic Yearbook* and World Bank data files. The indicators in this table are described below.

Age structure: 0-14 years expresses the number of children aged 0-14 years as a percentage of the total population.

Age structure: 15-64 years expresses the population aged 15-64 years as a percentage of the total population of all ages and is a measure of the population who are of working age.

Age structure: 65 years and over expresses the older population aged 65 years and over as a percentage of total population.

Urban population (percentage of total) indicates urban population as a percentage of total population. Urban population is usually defined as inhabitants of cities and towns, but because of differing definitions of urban areas among countries, data are not comparable across countries.

Population density per square kilometer of total area measures the density of population per square kilometer (100 hectares) of total area.

Population density per square kilometer of agricultural land measures the density of population per square kilometer (100 hectares) of agricultural land. Agricultural land refers to areas under temporary and permanent crops, pastures, market and kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow.

Demographic Characteristics

The primary sources of data for demographic indicators are the World Bank's consistent set of population and demographic data and, for the family planning indicators, the Population Council report *Population and Family Planning Programs: A Factbook*. The indicators included in the table are described below.

The *crude birth rate* is the number of live births in a year per thousand of midyear population.

The *crude death rate* is the number of deaths in a year per thousand of the midyear population.

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years of life remaining to a newborn child if subject to the mortality risks

prevailing for a cross-section of the population at the time of birth.

The *total fertility rate* is the number of children that hypothetically 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 accord with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

Family planning: number of acceptors is the annual number of acceptors of birth control devices under the auspices of the national family planning program.

Family planning: users (percentage of married women) expresses the number of married women of childbearing age (15–44 years) who use birth control devices as a percentage of all married women in the same age group.

Health and Nutrition

The primary source of data on health indicators is the WHO, *World Health Statistics*, and other publications; on nutrition indicators, the FAO, *Production Yearbook*; and on mortality rate indicators, the U.N. *Demographic Yearbook*, U.N. Population Division, and World Bank data files. The indicators are described below.

Population per physician is the total population divided by the number of practicing physicians qualified from medical school at university level.

Population per nursing person is the total population divided by the number of practicing male and female graduate nurses, practical nurses, and assistant nurses. Definitions of nursing personnel may differ between countries.

Population per hospital bed is total population divided by the number of hospital beds in public and private general and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. Hospitals included are establishments permanently staffed by at least one physician, except in rural areas where health and medical centers are permanently staffed by a medical assistant, nurse, or midwife—but not a physician—and that offer in-patient accommodation and a limited range of medical facilities. Establishments providing principally custodial or preventive care are not included.

Calorie supply per capita has been computed from the energy equivalent of per capita net food supplies available in the country per day and expressed as a percentage of the estimated requirement. Supplies comprise domestic production, imports less exports, and changes in stocks. Net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in food processing, and losses in distribution. The FAO has estimated the requirements on the basis of physiological needs for normal activity and health, taking into consideration environmental temperature, body weights, and age and sex distributions of the population in the various countries, and allowing for waste at the household level.

The *infant mortality rate* is the annual number of deaths of infants less than one year old per thousand live births.

The *child (1–4 years) death rate* is the annual deaths per thousand children in the 1–4 year age group. For countries with unreliable data, the rates have been derived from appropriate Coale-Demeny Model life tables.

Education

The primary source for the indicators in this table is the UNESCO *Statistical Yearbook*, supplemented by World Bank data. The indicators are described below.

Adjusted school enrollment ratio: primary (total) expresses enrollment of all ages in primary schools as a percentage of the population of primary school age, which normally covers all chil-

dren from age 6 to 11. For countries with universal education, the enrollment ratio may exceed 100 percent (especially at the primary level) because some pupils are below or above the official school age. The school-age population on which the ratio is based may thus be smaller than the enrollment.

Adjusted school enrollment ratio: primary (female) expresses enrollment of females of all ages in primary schools as a percentage of the population of females of primary school age.

Adjusted school enrollment ratio: secondary (total) expresses enrollment of all ages in secondary schools as a percentage of the population of secondary school age. Secondary education requires at least four years of approved primary instruction, and typically it provides general or vocational instruction for those in the 12–17 age group.

Adjusted school enrollment ratio: secondary (female) expresses enrollment of females of all ages in secondary schools as a percentage of the population of females of secondary school age.

Vocational enrollment expresses enrollment in vocational institutions as a percentage of secondary school enrollment. Vocational institutions include technical, industrial, or other programs that operate independently or as departments of secondary institutions.

Pupil-teacher ratio: primary is the number of students enrolled in primary schools divided by the number of teachers employed in these schools.

Pupil-teacher ratio: secondary is the number of students enrolled in secondary schools divided by the number of teachers employed in these schools.

Adult literacy rate is the number of adults with the ability to both read and write expressed as a percentage of the adult population age 15 years and over.

Employment and Income

The primary sources of data for the labor force indicators are the ILO *Yearbook of Labor Statistics*, supplemented by information from World Bank data files. Information on income distribution is derived from a variety of sources. That for industrialized countries is taken from Malcolm Sawyer, *Income Distribution in OECD Countries*, OECD Occasional Studies (Paris: OECD, July 1976). Estimates for most of the Latin American countries come from the preliminary results of a project on Measurement and Analysis of Income Distribution in Latin American Countries, a joint study conducted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the World Bank. Those for other countries are derived from Shail Jain, *Size Distribution of Income* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1975) and country estimates. The income distribution estimates are considered the best available; but because of measurement and conceptual problems, they should be interpreted with caution.

Participation rate (percent): total expresses the activity rate of the labor force as a percentage of the population of all ages. These are based on ILO's participation rates, reflecting the age-sex structure of the population and long trends. A few estimates are from country sources.

Participation rate (percent): male expresses the activity rate of the male labor force as a percentage of the male population of all ages. Like the participation rate for the total labor force, it is also based on ILO data and country estimates.

Participation rate (percent): female expresses the activity rate of the female labor force as a percentage of the female population of all ages. These are based on ILO participation rates and country estimates.

Females in total labor force expresses the number of women in the labor force as a percentage of the labor force.

Labor force in agriculture expresses the number in the labor force for agricultural activities, including farming, forestry, hunting, and fishing, as a percentage of the labor force.

Labor force in industry expresses the number in the labor force for industry as a percentage of the number in the labor force. Industrial activities include mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services).

Percentage of income received by lowest 20 percent indicates the income received by the poorest 20 percent of households as a percentage of total income of all households. Income is defined, typically, as private income received by households in cash or in kind.

Percentage of income received by highest 5 percent indicates the income received by the richest 5 percent of households as a percentage of total income of all households. Income is defined, typically, as private income received by households in cash or in kind.

Consumption

The primary source of data for energy consumption is the U.N. *World Energy Supplies*, and for the other indicators the U.N. *Statistical Yearbook*. All indicators included are described below.

Energy consumption per capita expresses the annual consumption of commercial energy (coal and lignite, petroleum, natural gas, and hydro, nuclear, and geothermal electricity) in kilograms of coal equivalent per capita.

Passenger cars per thousand population expresses the number of motorcars seating fewer than eight persons (including taxis, jeeps, and station wagons, but excluding ambulances, hearses, and military vehicles) per thousand population.

Radio receivers per thousand population expresses the number of all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the general public (including speakers connected to a redistribution system, but excluding unlicensed receivers in countries where and in years when registration of radio sets was in effect) per thousand population.

TV receivers per thousand population expresses the number of TV receivers for broadcast to the general public per thousand population. It excludes unlicensed TV receivers in countries where and in years when registration of TV sets was in effect.

Newspaper ("daily general interest") circulation shows the average circulation of "daily general interest" newspapers, defined as periodical publications devoted primarily to recording general news. It is considered "daily" if it appears at least four times a week.

Cinema attendance per capita refers to the number of tickets sold during the years on a per capita basis, including admissions to drive-in cinemas and mobile units.

SERIES II

Social Data Sheet 2:

Comparative Social Data by Income Group

This table presents group averages for the social indicators shown in Series I for the following groups of economies: all developing, middle-income developing, low-income developing, high-income oil exporters, industrial market, and East European nonmarket economies. The classification of countries in these groups is shown in the Classification of Countries. Data are presented for 1960, 1970, and the most recent estimates (MRE). Current and annual social data with adequate coverage are difficult to obtain, since in many countries most of the relevant information is collected only through periodic censuses and surveys. So, unless otherwise noted, data for 1960 may refer to 1959 or 1961; those for 1970, to 1969 or 1971; and those for the most recent estimates,

to 1979, 1980, or 1981. But since social conditions do not generally undergo rapid change, these data provide indications of long-term trends for a broad range of social phenomena.

The group average for an indicator is the population-weighted arithmetic mean of its values for each country in the group. Since the coverage of countries among the indicators depends on availability of data and is not uniform, caution must be exercised in relating averages of one indicator to another. These group averages are useful as approximations of "expected" values when comparing the average of one indicator for a group with that for another group.

SERIES III

Social Data Sheet 3:

Comparative Social Data for Developing Economies by Geographic Region

This table shows group averages for the social indicators shown in Series I and II for the six geographic groups of developing economies: Africa south of Sahara, Middle East and North Africa, East Asia and Pacific, South Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Southern Europe. The classification of developing economies in geographic groups is shown in the Classification of Countries. Data are presented for 1960, 1970, and the most recent estimate (MRE). Current and annual social data with adequate coverage are difficult to obtain, since in many countries most of the relevant information is collected only through periodic censuses and surveys. So, unless otherwise noted, data for 1960 may refer to 1959 or 1961; those for 1970, to 1969 or 1971; and for the

most recent estimate, to 1979, 1980, or 1981. But since social conditions do not generally undergo rapid change, these data provide indications of long-term trends for a broad range of social phenomena.

The group average for an indicator is the population-weighted arithmetic mean of its values for each country in the group. Since the coverage of countries among the indicators depends on availability of data and is not uniform, caution must be exercised in relating averages of one indicator to another. These group averages are useful as approximations of "expected" values when comparing the average of one indicator for a group with that for another group.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS INITIALS AND SYMBOLS

English
Français
Español

FAO United Nations Food and Agricultural
Organization
FAO Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation
et l'agriculture
FAO *Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la
Agricultura y la Alimentación*
ILO International Labour Organisation
OIT Organisation internationale du travail
OIT *Organización Internacional del Trabajo*
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and
Development
OCDE Organisation de coopération et de développement
économiques
OCDE *Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Econó-
micos*

MRE Most recent estimate
EPR Estimation la plus récente
EMR *Estimación más reciente*
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization
UNESCO Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la
science et la culture
UNESCO *Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la
Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura*
WHO World Health Organization
OMS Organisation mondiale de la santé
OMS *Organización Mundial de la Salud*
.. Not available
.. Non connu
.. *No disponible*

TRANSLATION OF HEADINGS AND TITLES

The following pages contain translations into French and Spanish of the various row and column headings in Series I, II, and III. Because the row headings for all three series are the same, they are listed once, under Series I.

Les pages suivantes contiennent la traduction en français et en espagnol des rubriques et têtes de colonnes des Séries I, II et III. Les rubriques étant les mêmes pour les trois séries, leur traduction ne figure qu'à la Série I.

Las páginas siguientes contienen la traducción al francés y al español de los epígrafes de renglones y encabezamientos de columnas de las Series I, II y III. Dado que los epígrafes de renglones son los mismos para las tres series, se han incluido una sola vez, en la Serie I.

Series I. Population, Demographic Characteristics, Health and Nutrition, Education, Employment and Income, and Consumption

Série I. Population, caractéristiques démographiques, santé et nutrition, éducation, emploi et revenu, et consommation

Serie I. Población, características demográficas, salud y nutrición, educación, empleo e ingresos y consumo

Population	Population	Población
Total (midyear, thousands)	Total (en milieu d'année, milliers)	Total (a mediados de año, en miles)
Age structure (percent)	Structure par âge (pourcentage)	Estructura por edades (porcentaje)
0-14 years	0-14 ans	0-14 años
15-64 years	15-64 ans	15-64 años
65 years and over	65 et plus	65 años y más
Urban population (percentage of total)	Population urbaine (pourcentage de la population totale)	Población urbana (porcentaje del total)
Population density Per square kilometer of total area	Densité de la population Par km ² de la superficie totale	Densidad de población Por km ² de superficie total
Per square kilometer of agricultural land	Par km ² de terre cultivable	Por km ² de tierras agrícolas
Demographic characteristics	Caractéristiques démographiques	Características demográficas
Crude birth rate (per thousand)	Taux brut de natalité (par milliers)	Tasa bruta de natalidad (por mil)
Crude death rate (per thousand)	Taux brut de mortalité (par milliers)	Tasa bruta de mortalidad (por mil)
Life expectancy (years)	Espérance de vie (années)	Esperanza de vida (años)
Total	Population totale	Total
Male	Hommes	Hombres
Female	Femmes	Mujeres
Total fertility rate	Taux global de fécondité	Tasa total de fecundidad
Family planning	Planification familiale	Planificación de la familia
Number of acceptors (thousands)	Nombre d'acceptants (milliers)	Número de aceptantes (miles)
Users (percentage of married women)	Utilisatrices (pourcentage des femmes mariées)	Usuarías (porcentaje de mujeres casadas)
Health and nutrition	Santé et nutrition	Salud y nutrición
Population per physician	Nombre d'habitants par médecin	Habitantes por médico
Population per nursing person	Nombre d'habitants par infirmier	Habitantes por enfermero(a)
Population per hospital bed	Nombre d'habitants par lit d'hôpital	Habitantes por cama de hospital
Calorie supply per capita (percentage of requirements)	Ration calorique par habitant (pourcentage des besoins)	Suministro de calorías per cápita (porcentaje de las necesidades)
Protein supply per capita (grams per day)	Ration protéique par habitant (grammes par jour)	Suministro de proteínas per cápita (gramos diarios)
Infant mortality rate (per thousand)	Mortalité infantile (par milliers)	Tasa de mortalidad de menores de un año (por mil)
Child (1-4 years) death rate (per thousand)	Taux de mortalité des enfants de 1 à 4 ans (par milliers)	Tasa de mortalidad de niños de 1 a 4 años (por mil)
Education	Education	Educación
Primary school enrollment ratio	Taux d'inscription dans les écoles primaires	Coefficiente de matrícula en escuela primaria
Total	Total	Total
Female	Filles	Niñas
Secondary school enrollment ratio	Taux d'inscription dans les écoles secondaires	Coefficiente de matrícula en escuela secundaria
Total	Total	Total
Female	Filles	Niñas
Vocational enrollment (percentage of secondary school enrollment)	Taux d'inscription dans les établissements de formation professionnelle (pourcentage des inscriptions dans les écoles secondaires)	Matrícula en escuelas de formación profesional (porcentaje de la matrícula en escuela secundaria)
Pupil-teacher ratio	Taux d'encadrement	Relación alumnos-maestro
Primary	Primaire	Escuela primaria
Secondary	Secondaire	Escuela secundaria
Adult literacy rate	Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes	Tasa de alfabetización de adultos
Employment and income	Emploi et revenu	Empleo e ingresos
Labor force participation rate (percent)	Taux de participation de la population active (pourcentage)	Participación de la población activa (porcentajes)
Total	Total	Total
Male	Hommes	Hombres
Female	Femmes	Mujeres

Female labor force (percentage of total)	Population active féminine (pourcentage du total)	Fuerza laboral femenina (porcentaje del total)
Labor force in agriculture (percentage of total)	Population active dans l'agriculture (pourcentage du total)	Fuerza laboral en la agricultura (porcentaje del total)
Labor force in industry (percentage of total)	Population active dans l'industrie (pourcentage du total)	Fuerza laboral en la industria (porcentaje del total)
Percentage of income received	Pourcentage du revenu reçu	Porcentaje del ingreso recibido
By lowest 20 percent of households	Par les 20% des ménages ayant le plus faible revenu	Por el 20% inferior de los hogares
By highest 5 percent of households	Par les 5% des ménages ayant le revenu le plus élevé	Por el 5% superior de los hogares

Consumption	Consommation	Consumo
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms of coal equivalent)	Consommation d'énergie par habitant (kilogrammes d'équivalent charbon)	Consumo de energía per cápita (kilogramos del equivalente en carbón)
Passenger cars per thousand population	Automobiles par millier d'habitants	Automóviles por mil habitantes
Radio receivers per thousand population	Récepteurs radio par millier d'habitants	Receptores de radio por mil habitantes
TV receivers per thousand population	Récepteurs de télévision par millier d'habitants	Receptores de televisión por mil habitantes
Newspaper ("daily general interest") circulation per thousand population	Circulation de journaux ("d'intérêt quotidien général") par millier d'habitants	Circulación de periódicos ("diarios de interés general") por mil habitantes
Cinema attendance per capita (number of times per year)	Fréquentation des cinémas (rapport nombre de spectateurs/nombre d'habitants par an)	Asistencia a cines per cápita (número de veces al año)

Series II. Comparative Social Data: Economies by Income Group
Série II. Données sociales comparatives : pays par groupe de revenu
Serie II. Datos sociales comparativos: países por grupos de ingresos

All developing	Tous pays en développement	Todos los países en desarrollo
Low-income developing	Pays en développement à faible revenu	Países en desarrollo de ingresos bajos
Middle-income developing	Pays en développement à revenu intermédiaire	Países en desarrollo de ingresos medianos
High-income oil exporters	Pays exportateurs de pétrole à revenu élevé	Países exportadores de petróleo de ingresos altos
Industrial market economies	Pays industriels à économie de marché	Economías industriales de mercado
East European nonmarket economies	Pays de l'Europe de l'Est à économie planifiée	Economías no de mercado de Europa Oriental

Series III. Comparative Social Data: Developing Economies by Geographic Region
Série III. Données sociales comparatives : pays en développement par région
Serie III. Datos sociales comparativos: países en desarrollo por región geográfica

Africa south of Sahara	Afrique au sud du Sahara	Africa al Sur del Sahara
Middle East and North Africa	Moyen-Orient et Afrique du Nord	Oriente Medio y Norte de Africa
East Asia and Pacific	Asie de l'Est et Pacifique	Asia Oriental y el Pacífico
South Asia	Asie du Sud	Asia Meridional
Latin America and Caribbean	Amérique latine et Caraïbes	América Latina y el Caribe
Southern Europe	Europe du Sud	Europa Meridional

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES

The principal classification of economies is into developing economies, high-income oil exporters, industrial market economies, and East European nonmarket economies. The developing economies are subdivided by per capita income and by geographic region. Only two income groups are distinguished: economies with GNP per capita in 1981 equal to or below US\$405 in 1981

are classified as low-income; the rest, with GNP per capita above US\$405, are classified as middle-income. The six regional groups are Africa south of Sahara, North Africa and Middle East, East Asia and Pacific, South Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Southern Europe.

DEVELOPING ECONOMIES BY INCOME GROUP

(based on GNP per capita in 1981 U.S. dollars)

LOW-INCOME ECONOMIES

(\$405 or less)

Afghanistan	Equatorial Guinea	Lesotho	Sierra Leone
Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Madagascar	Somalia
Benin	Gambia, The	Malawi	Sri Lanka
Bhutan	Ghana	Maldives	Sudan
Burma	Guinea	Mali	Tanzania, United Republic of
Burundi	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	Togo
Cape Verde	Haiti	Nepal	Uganda
Central African Republic	India	Niger	Upper Volta
Chad	Kampuchea, Democratic	Pakistan	Viet Nam
China	Lao People's, Democratic	Rwanda	Zaire
Comoros	Republic	São Tomé and Príncipe	

MIDDLE-INCOME ECONOMIES

(above \$405)

Algeria	Congo, People's Republic of the	Greece	Kenya
American Samoa	Costa Rica	Grenada	Kiribati
Angola	Cuba	Guadeloupe	Korea, Democratic Republic of
Antigua and Barbuda	Cyprus	Guam	Korea, Republic of
Argentina	Djibouti	Guatemala	Lebanon
Bahamas	Dominica	Guyana	Liberia
Barbados	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Macao
Belize	Ecuador	Hong Kong	Malaysia
Bermuda	Egypt, Arab Republic of	Indonesia	Malta
Bolivia	El Salvador	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Martinique
Botswana	Fiji	Iraq	Mauritania
Brazil	French Guiana	Israel	Mauritius
Cameroon	French Polynesia	Ivory Coast	Mexico
Chile	Gabon	Jamaica	Mongolia
Colombia	Gibraltar	Jordan	Morocco

MIDDLE-INCOME ECONOMIES (continued)

Namibia	Puerto Rico	Swaziland	Vanuatu
Netherlands Antilles	Réunion	Syrian Arab Republic	Venezuela
New Caledonia	Senegal	Thailand	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
Nicaragua	Seychelles	Tonga	Western Samoa
Nigeria	Singapore	Trinidad and Tobago	Yemen, Arab Republic of
Panama	Solomon Islands	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Papua New Guinea	South Africa	Tunisia	Yugoslavia
Paraguay	St. Kitts-Nevis	Turkey	Zambia
Peru	St. Lucia	Uruguay	Zimbabwe
Philippines	St. Vincent and the Grenadines		
Portugal	Suriname		

DEVELOPING ECONOMIES BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION
(excluding high-income oil exporters)

AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA

Angola	Ethiopia	Mali	Sierra Leone
Benin	Gabon	Mauritania	Somalia
Botswana	Gambia, The	Mauritius	South Africa
Burundi	Ghana	Mozambique	Sudan
Cameroon	Guinea	Namibia	Swaziland
Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Niger	Tanzania, United Republic of
Central African Republic	Ivory Coast	Nigeria	Togo
Chad	Kenya	Réunion	Uganda
Comoros	Lesotho	Rwanda	Upper Volta
Congo, People's Republic of the	Liberia	São Tomé and Príncipe	Zaire
Djibouti	Madagascar	Senegal	Zambia
Equatorial Guinea	Malawi	Seychelles	Zimbabwe

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Algeria	Iraq	Morocco	Yemen Arab Republic
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Jordan	Syrian Arab Republic	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Iran	Lebanon	Tunisia	

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

American Samoa	Kampuchea, Democratic	Mongolia	Thailand
China	Kiribati	New Caledonia	Tonga
Fiji	Korea, Democratic Republic of	Papua New Guinea	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
French Polynesia	Korea, Republic of	Philippines	Vanuatu
Guam	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Singapore	Viet Nam
Hong Kong	Macao	Solomon Islands	Western Samoa
Indonesia	Malaysia		

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan	Bhutan	India	Nepal
Bangladesh	Burma	Maldives	Pakistan
			Sri Lanka

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Antigua and Barbuda	Costa Rica	Guyana	Peru
Argentina	Cuba	Haiti	Puerto Rico
Bahamas	Dominica	Honduras	St. Kitts-Nevis
Barbados	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	St. Lucia
Belize	Ecuador	Martinique	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Bermuda	El Salvador	Mexico	Suriname
Bolivia	French Guiana	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	Grenada	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Chile	Guadeloupe	Panama	Venezuela
Colombia	Guatemala	Paraguay	Virgin Islands (U.S.)

SOUTHERN EUROPE

Cyprus
Gibraltar

Greece
Israel

Malta
Portugal

Turkey
Yugoslavia

HIGH-INCOME OIL EXPORTERS

Bahrain
Brunei

Kuwait
Libyan Arab Republic

Oman
Qatar

Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates

INDUSTRIAL MARKET ECONOMIES

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark

Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Iceland
Ireland

Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands, The
New Zealand

Norway
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

EAST EUROPEAN NONMARKET ECONOMIES

Albania
Bulgaria

Czechoslovakia
Germany, Democratic Republic of

Hungary
Poland

Romania
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

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Series I

Social Data Sheet 1

Population,

Demographic Characteristics,

Health and Nutrition, Education,

Employment and Income, and Consumption