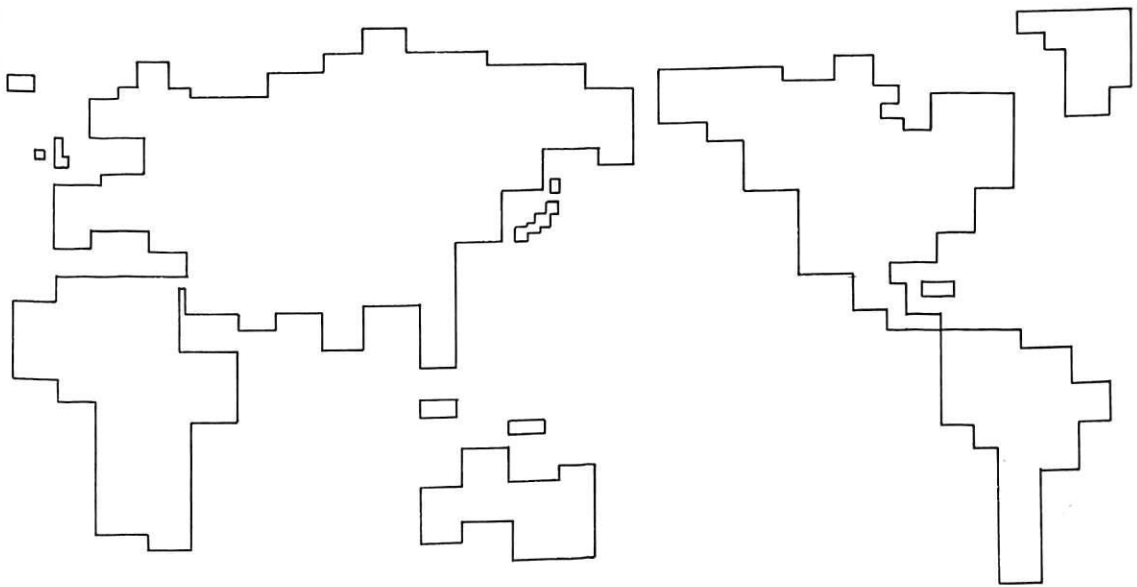


Demographic and Socio-Economic Indicators on Population and Development



FEBRUARY 1987

**The Asian Population and Development
Association (foundation)**

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THE ASIAN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 1987

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Foreword

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) in FY1984 and 1985 published data on population and development of China and Thailand. The survey for China is focused on relationship between the birth rate in rural areas and living standards. The survey for Thailand concerns the population dynamics of the slum districts of Bangkok, living environment, health and welfare and settlement and migration.

For the FY1986, the APDA collected the indices on population and development for as many as possible countries all over the world and edited them by section.

The major characteristics of this series is that data is rearranged by category of population, median age, crude birth rate, life expectancy at birth, gross school enrollement rate at second level, and GNP per capita, not accordingly in the alphabetical order.

The research group was formed to conduct data processing under the leadership of Toshio Kuroda, Director Emeritus, Population Research Institute, Nihon University. Its major members are as follows: Tatsuya Itoh, Chief, Center for Analysis and Data Processing, Department of Population Information, Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Keiko Ono, research student, Population Research Institute, Nihon University, and Junko Koizumi, Doctoral Course, Division of Agricultural Science, Graduate School, the University of Tokyo, Yuiko Nishikawa, research staff, APDA.

It is our hope that this report would assist the organizations and individuals actively engaged in population and development-related tasks.

I would like to express our appreciation to the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation (Chairman: Mr. Ryoichi Sasakawa) and United Nations Fund for Population Activities (Mr. R.M. Salas) for their considerable support in the compilation of this report.

February 1987

Tatsuo Tanaka
Chairman
Asian Population and
Development Association

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1 Summary —Population of the World and Asia

Accurate data are indispensable to policy making. With this recognition, the statistical system has been improved since the establishment of modern states.

Provided that the objective of policy making is to improve people's standards of living, highly precise data on population trends are very important together with socio-economic data. From this viewpoint, the United Nations and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) have provided comparable data on an international basis, through collection, evaluation and revision of data on population and socio-economic conditions.

Population change has been slower compared to that of economic trends. However, in terms of decades, changes in population have produced significant effects on society.

Therefore, APDA prepared this report by collecting fundamental data on population and development, available up through 1986.

This report has two objectives. The first one is to clarify the relationship between basic data on population and development. For example, data are expected to ascertain the following relationship: population growth rate depends on fertility level rather than mortality level; fertility level is closely related to the female educational level and economic level of the nation; Also, the mortality rate has a significant relationship to life expectancy and infant mortality rates, which is associated with the sanitary levels as well as the female educational levels.

The second objective of this report is to show the demographic position of Asian nations in the world. By understanding their positions, it is expected to explore what they will need in the future. For reference, the worldwide nations with populations over 30 million and Asian nations with populations over 5 million are shown in the following graphs in the text.

World Population to Reach 5,000 Million on July 11, 1987

According to the 1984 estimate of the United Nations, the world population will reach 4,998 million in mid-1987. The estimated world population in mid-1988 will be 5,008 million. According to this trend, the world population somewhere around July 11, 1987 is expected to reach 5 billion.

The world population in 1650 is estimated to have been approximately 500 million. This means that world population has increased ten times in about 330 years. Moreover, in view of the fact that the population reached 2 billion, 3 billion and 4 billion in 1930, 1960, and 1975, respectively, it is obvious that more recently a larger population growth has been recorded.

While the population showed an almost zero growth rate until around 1650, it exceeded 2% in 1970, implying that the population will be doubled in 34 years.

World population is projected to reach 6,100 million by the year 2000 and 8,200 million in 2025.

Figure 1: Trends in World Population and Projection (1950–2025)

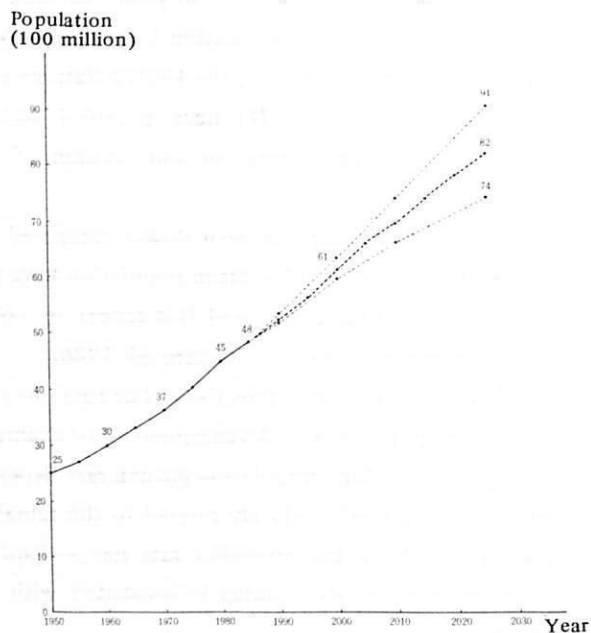


Table 1: Trends in the World Population

Year	Population (million)	Average annual rate of population growth (%)	Population-doubling time (year)
1	200 ~ 400	0.0	
1650	470 ~ 545	0.0	
1900	1,550 ~ 1,762	0.5	139
1950	2,516	0.8	86
1960	3,019	1.86	38
1970	3,693	2.04	34
1980	4,450	1.75	40
1990	5,246	1.63	43
2000	6,122	1.51	46
2025	8,206	0.96	72

Source: data provided by the United Nations.

The Top-Ten Nations Account for Two-Thirds of the World Population

There were 210 nations or regions covered by the 1984 United Nations' estimate. Considering that nations with a population of over one million are among these, we can observe the correlation between their populations and rankings graphically represented as a nearly straight line in the logarithmic table.

The top nation, China, had a population of 1,063 million in mid-1985, accounting for 21.9% of the world population. This means that every fifth person on the earth is a Chinese.

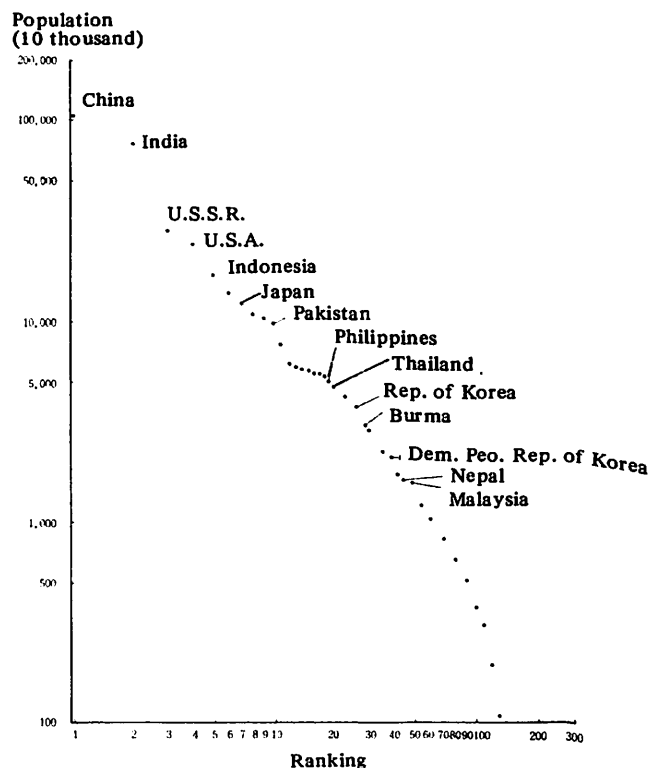
The second nation is India with a population of 759 million in mid-1985, and the third is the U.S.S.R. with a population of 279 million (one-third that of India's), accounting for 5.8% of the world population. The fourth is the U.S.A. with a population of 238 million, accounting for 4.9% of the total population.

At present, nine nations have a population of more than 100 million. Indonesia with 166 million (accounting for 3.4% of the total) and Brazil with 136 million (2.8%). Japan was ranked fifth in 1960, and is currently seventh. Bangladesh (2.7%) and Pakistan (3.1%), whose rates of population growth are both around 3%, have a population of more than 100 million, and their populations are expected to exceed Japan's by 2025.

Nigeria, ranked tenth, had a population of 95 million in 1985, and the population is projected to reach 100 million in 1987 with a population growth rate of 3.3%.

The total population of the ten nations mentioned above amounts to 3,055 million, accounting for 63.2% of the world population.

Figure 2: Population Size and Ranking (both logarithmic table)

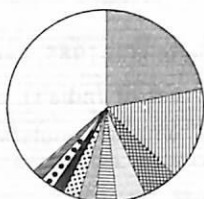


Nations with huge populations are found in Asia. Dividing 210 nations or regions into seven areas gives us the fact that 60% of the world population is concentrated in Asia.

The population of Africa totals 555 million, accounting for 11.5% of the world population. With the addition of Latin America's 405 million (8.4%), to the Asian and African populations, we have accounts for 80% of the world population.

Figure 3: Share of the Top-Ten Nations' in the World Population

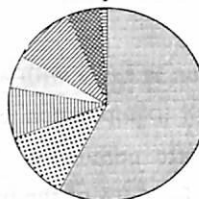
The Top-Ten Nations in Population: 1985



1985		
China	21.9%	1,059,521
India	15.7%	758,927
U.S.S.R.	5.8%	278,618
U.S.A.	4.9%	238,020
Indonesia	3.4%	166,440
Brazil	2.8%	135,564
Japan	2.5%	120,742
Bangladesh	2.1%	101,147
Pakistan	2.1%	100,380
Nigeria	2.0%	95,198
Others	36.8%	1,782,088
Total	100.0%	4,836,645

Figure 4: Population Distribution by Region (1985)

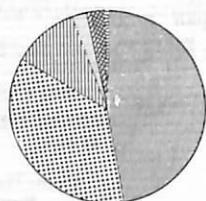
The World Population: 1985



Asia	58.2%	2,818
Africa	11.5%	555
Latin America	8.4%	405
North America	5.5%	264
Europe	10.2%	492
U.S.S.R.	5.8%	279
Oceania	0.5%	25
Total	100.0%	4,838

Figure 5: Growth of Population by Region (1985-2000, 2000-2025)

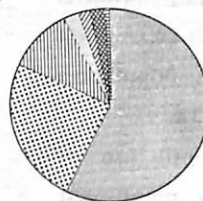
World Population Growth (2000-2025)



1984 Estimate of the U.N.

Population (million)		
Asia	57.0%	731
Africa	24.7%	317
Latin America	11.0%	141
North America	2.6%	33
Europe	1.6%	20
U.S.S.R.	2.8%	36
Oceania	0.4%	5
Total	100.0%	1,283

World Population Growth (1985-2000)



1984 Estimate of the U.N.

Population (million)		
Asia	47.3%	986
Africa	35.7%	745
Latin America	11.2%	233
North America	2.3%	48
Europe	0.6%	12
U.S.S.R.	2.5%	53
Oceania	0.4%	8
Total	100.0%	2,085

Nations with Growth Rates of 3.5% to Double Their Populations in 20 Years

The Japanese rate of population growth has been about 1.0% for 100 years since the Meiji Era, and it took 70 years for the population to double. However, if Arabian countries including Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Saudi Arabia maintain a current growth rate of 3.5%, their population will double only in 20 years.

Asian countries show a growth rate of more than 2%, with the exception of East-Asian countries like Japan (0.6%), China (1.2%) and the Republic of Korea (1.7%).

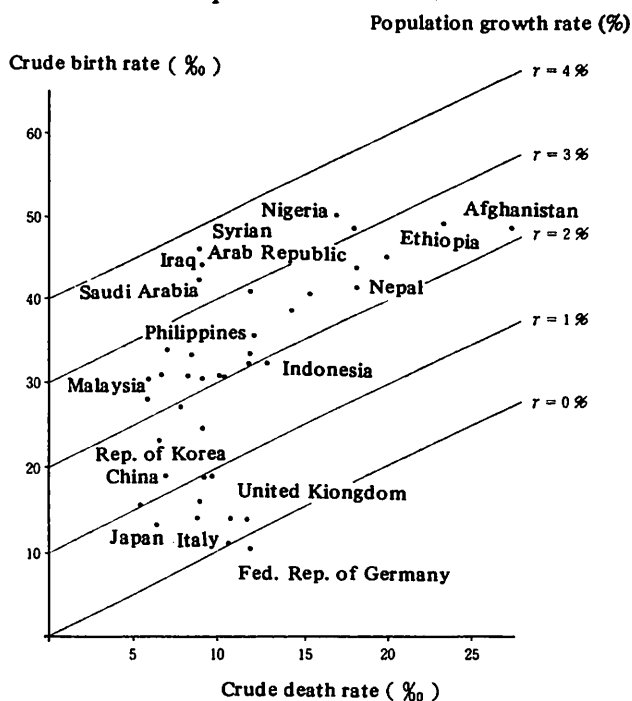
Fertility as a Determinant of Population Growth

The level of the population growth is closely related to the fertility level, rather than the mortality level. For example, the crude birth rate encompasses a range from 50.4‰ for Nigeria to 10.1‰ for the Federal Republic of Germany, while the crude death rate is only half that of the birth rate, ranging from 27.3‰ for Afghanistan to 5.3‰ for Hong Kong.

The interrelation between the crude birth and crude death rates is graphically represented by the letter C-type distribution curve. To begin with, the first group encompasses those nations with the high fertility and high mortality rates, around 50‰ birth rate and a 20 to 50‰ death rate. The second group shows a category with a 30 to 40‰ birth rate and a 5 to 15‰ death rate. Many Asian countries fall in this category.

The third group presents the nations which have recently shown a considerable decrease in fertility, distributed with a 5 to 10‰ death rate and a near 20‰ birth rate. The Republic

Figure 6: Crude Brith/Death Rates and Population Grwoth Rate



of Korea and China are in this category.

The fourth group represents developed nations whose population growth rates is close to zero, and includes the Federal Republic of Germany with a minus growth. This group shows a higher death rate as compared with the third group, because of a higher proportion of aged people.

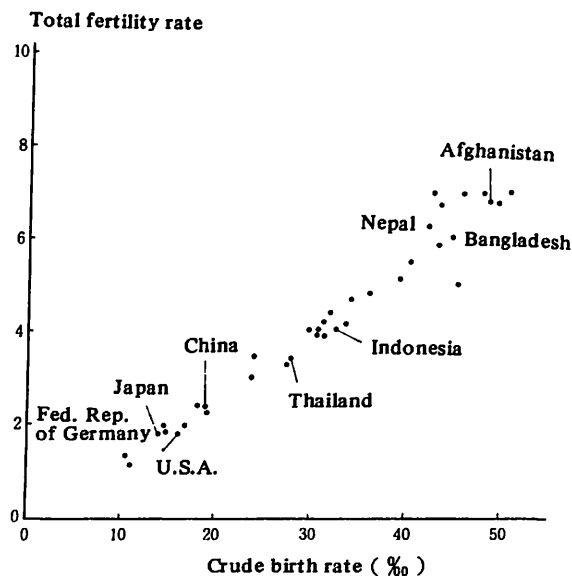
Crude Birth Rate and Total Fertility Rate

The crude birth rate, influencing the level of the population growth rate, represents the number of births a year per 1,000 population. Note that the denominator of this rate includes child population as well as aged population unrelated to childbearing. Also, the age composition is different from nation to nation.

Therefore, the birth rate on the women's age is calculated and accumulated to the age of 50, supposing that the women born in the year concerned a life according to the age-specific birth rate. This is so-called the total fertility rate (TFR), which is fertility index which accounts for the difference in age composition of population.

In this graph, the crude birth rate is positively related to the TFR.

Figure 7: Crude Birth Rate and Total Fertility Rate



Crude Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth

The crude death rate represents the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. It should be noted that the mortality rate fluctuates according to age. It is highest immediately after birth, and decrease afterwards. It is the lowest in the teens, then it again rises as age increases.

Since the crude death rate is influenced by the age composition, the infant mortality rate of life expectancy at birth, both vulnerable to environmental conditions, are employed to explore more accurate mortality level.

The infant mortality rate represents the number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births. Japan is one of the lowest countries in that rate. Among the countries with high infant mortality rates of over 150 are Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Democratic Kampuchea. With regard to countries with infant mortality rates of over 40, the rate is positively related to the crude death rate. In countries with infant mortality rates below 40, however, there are some aged societies. Among them high crude death rates are observed with low infant mortality rates.

The life expectancy at birth represents the average lifetime for all people born in the period, supposing they would die according to the age-specific death rates.

The countries with a low life expectancy show higher levels of infant mortality rates, such as Afghanistan (37.0 years) and Ethiopia (40.9 years).

Figure 8: Crude Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate

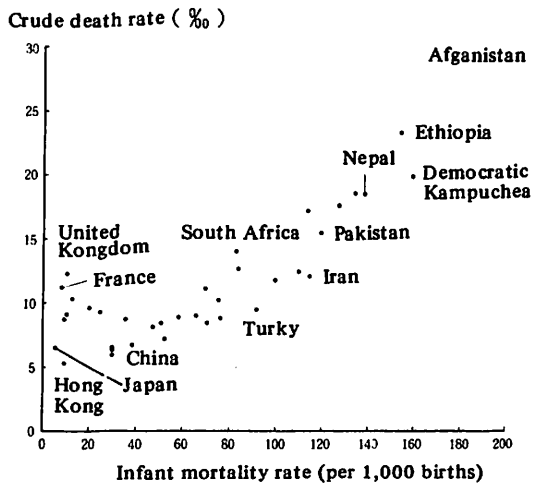
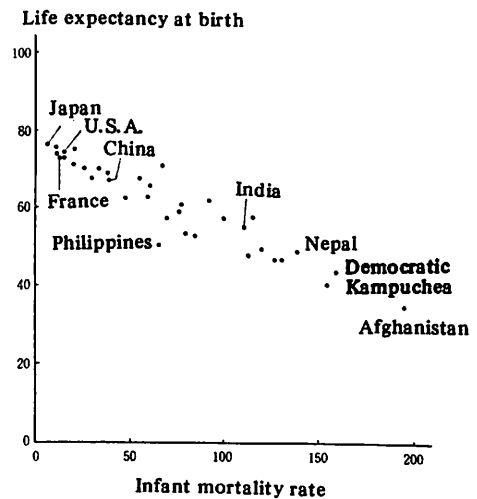


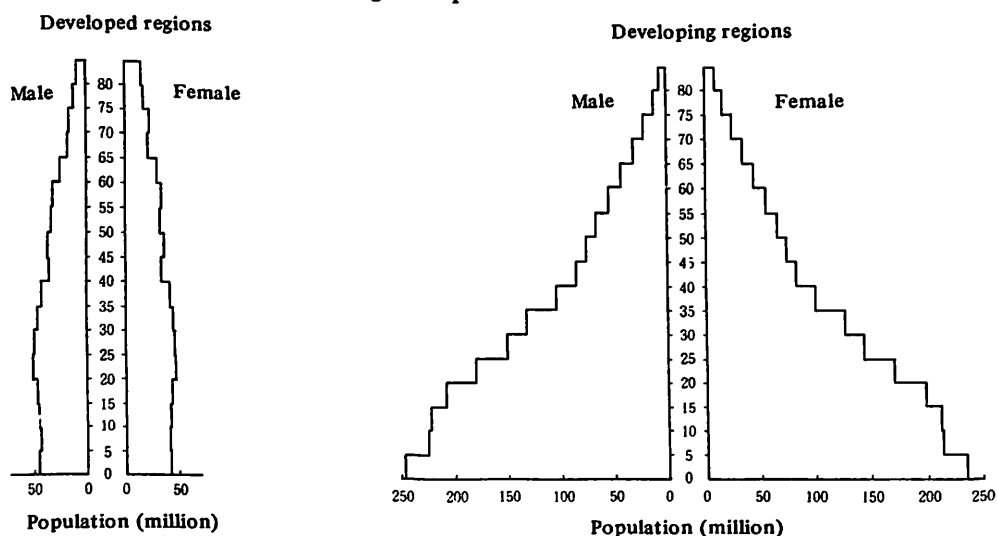
Figure 9: Infant Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth



Increase of Population at Productive Age and Employment Problem in Developing Regions

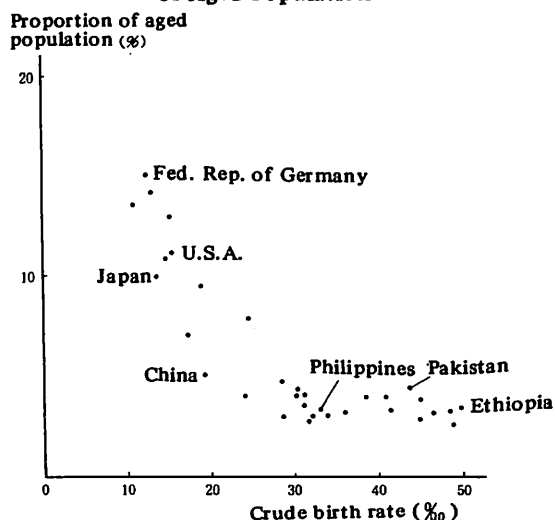
The 1985 population pyramids of developed regions gradually became cylindrical, thus indicating the accelerated aging of the population. The population of any age group in developing regions shows from two to five times the populations of developed regions, forming the literal population pyramid. Especially the population of the age group below 25 is relatively big. In developing regions, since the economically active population between the ages of 20 to 45 will increase sharply in the coming 20 years, the employment issues will become ones of urgent and serious.

Figure 10: Age Composition in 1985



The age composition depends on the level of the fertility and mortality for the last 100 years. And theoretically depends on the former than the latter. In the countries with crude birth rates of over 30, the population with ages 65 and over (aged population) account for 3 to 4% of the total population. However, in those with crude birth rates of below 20, the lower the rate is, the more the proportion of the aged increase.

Figure 11: Crude Birth Rate and Proportion of Aged Population



Social Health Index and Mortality Level

The daily calorie supply as an indicative of a living standard, and the population per physician as an indicative of a medical-service standard, are selected and the relationship between them and the infant mortality rate are examined respectively in the graphs.

The countries, which show higher levels of both living and medical-service standards, have lower infant mortality rates. On the other hand, the countries with lower levels of those standards, show higher infant mortality rates. However, among countries with similar levels of social health care, there is considerable difference in the infant mortality rates. In addition, the following figures indicate that East and Southeast Asian countries make the most effective use of scarce resources.

Figure 12: Daily Calorie Supply and Infant Mortality Rate

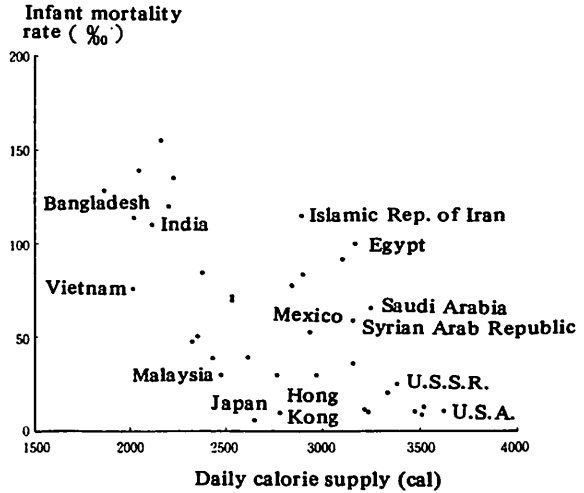
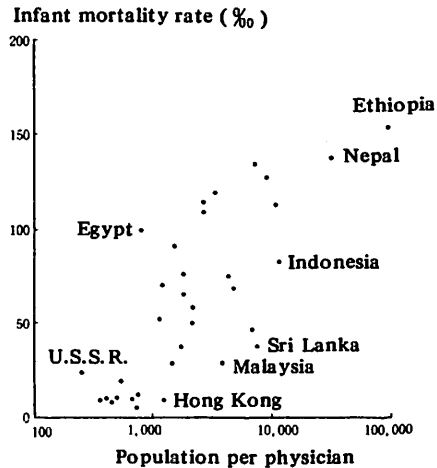


Figure 13: Population per Physician and Infant Mortality Rate



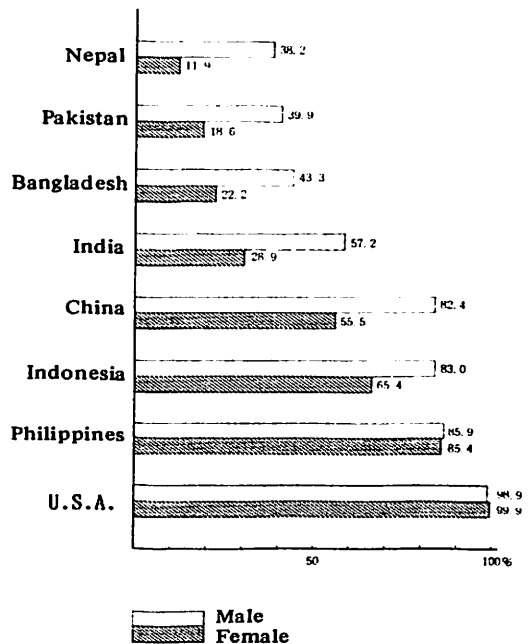
Human Development and Fertility/Mortality Levels

The objective of human development is to extract people's potential abilities through education and technical training. Regarding the males, the human development will directly contribute to the improvement of their production activities. While for females, it also leads to the better quality of life in all family members.

Considering the relationship of the female school enrollment to the total fertility and infant mortality rates, the countries with higher female enrollment show lower fertility and mortality rates. However, among those of the enrollment rate between 20–50%, there is a great difference in both rates. In countries, where the rates are around 10%, the fertility and mortality rates are higher.

Note that in countries with lower enrollment rates, there is a considerable difference between the male and female literacy rates.

Figure 14: Male and Female Literacy Rate



Source: *Statistical Yearbook 1985, UNESCO*

Figure 15: Female Enrollment Rate and Total Fertility Rate

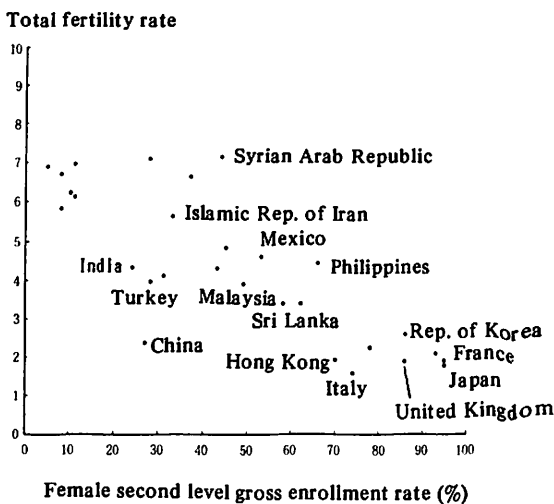
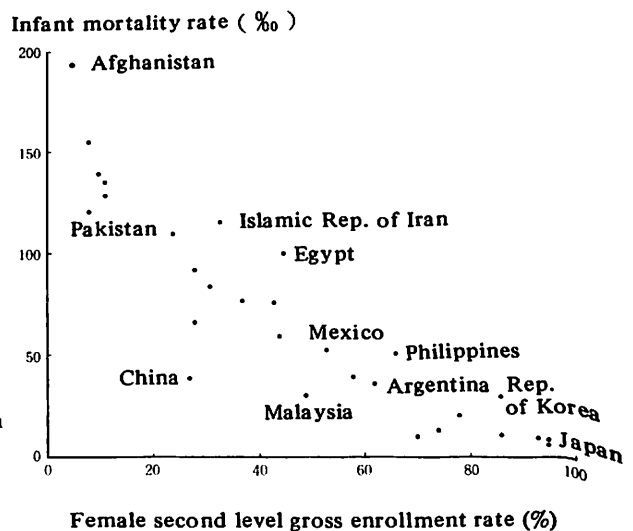


Figure 16: Female Enrollment Rate and Infant Mortality Rate



Economic Development and Population

Female educational level, closely related to the trends in population, depends on people's awareness of the importance of education as well as the economic certainty supporting education.

The countries, where per capita gross national product (GNP) is higher, tend to have a higher female enrollment rate. The Republic of Korea, Philippines and Sri Lanka have noticeably higher enrollment rates among other countries with similar economic levels.

Per capita GNP is closely related to the mortality level. It is partly because the countries, where per capita GNP is higher, have less population per physician.

Figure 17: Per Capita GNP and Female School Enrollment Rate

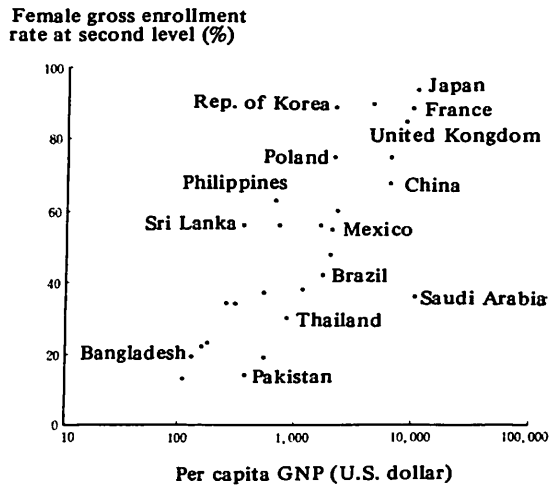


Figure 18: Per Capita GNP and Life Expectancy at Birth.

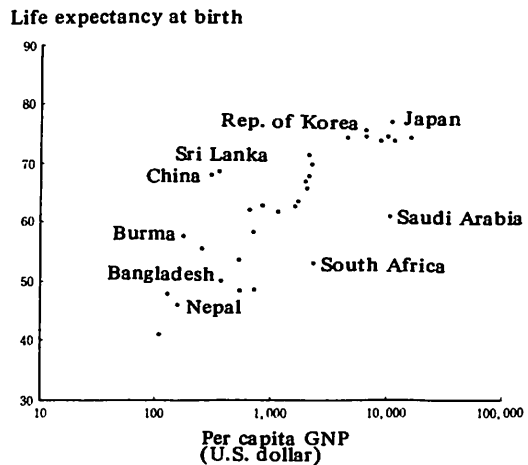


Figure 19: Per Capita GNP and Population per Physician

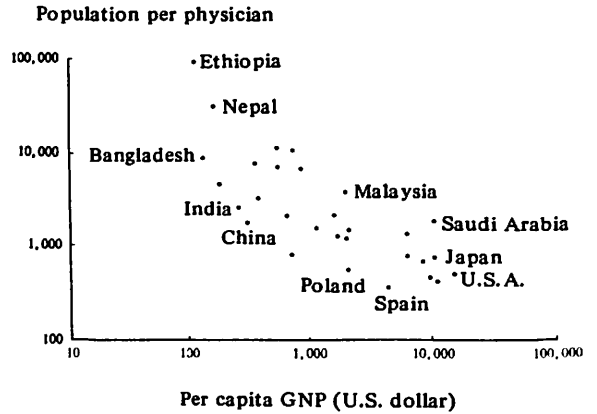
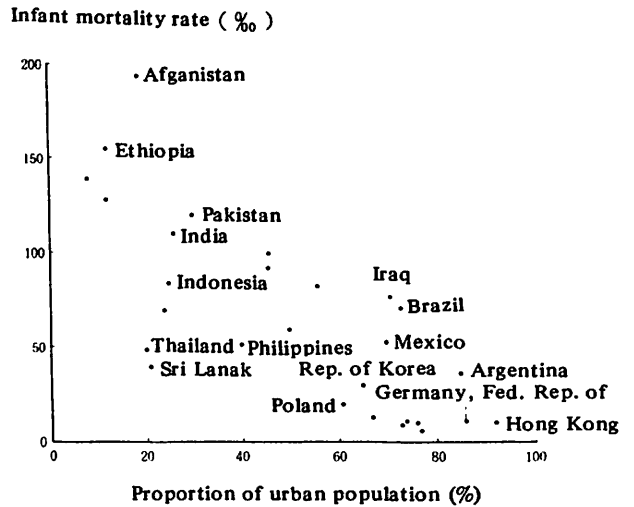


Figure 20: Proportion of Urban Population and Infant Mortality Rate



One of the demographic features in the developing regions is the urban concentration of population. It can be considered that urban growth in population bears an improvement in the efficiency of medical services. Nevertheless, it should also be noted that among countries on similar levels of urbanization, there are considerable differences in infant mortality rates.

2. Population

No	Country	Population (1,000)	Average Growth Rate 1980-85 (%)	Doubling Years	Population Projection to 2000	Ascending Order at 2000
1	CHINA	1,059,521	1.2	58	1,255,895	1
2	INDIA	758,927	1.9	36	964,072	2
3	U.S.S.R.	278,618	1.0	69	314,736	3
4	U.S.OF AMERICA	238,020	0.9	77	268,239	4
5	INDONESIA	166,440	1.9	36	211,367	5
6	BRAZIL	135,564	2.2	32	179,487	6
7	JAPAN	120,742	0.7	99	129,725	10
8	BANGLADESH	101,147	2.7	26	145,800	8
9	PAKISTAN	100,380	3.1	22	140,961	9
10	NIGERIA	95,198	3.3	21	161,931	7
11	MEXICO	78,996	2.6	27	109,180	11
12	GERMANY, FED.REP.OF	60,877	-0.2	—	59,484	19
13	VIET NAM	59,713	1.9	.36	79,870	12
14	ITALY	57,300	0.1	693	58,642	20
15	UNITED KINGDOM	56,125	0.1	693	56,354	22
16	FRANCE	54,621	0.3	231	57,162	21
17	PHILIPPINES	54,498	2.4	29	74,057	13
18	THAILAND	51,411	2.0	35	65,503	15
19	TURKEY	49,289	2.1	33	65,351	16
20	EGYPT	46,909	2.4	29	63,941	18
21	ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN	44,632	2.9	24	65,161	17
22	ETHIOPIA	43,557	2.5	28	66,509	14
23	REP. OF KOREA	41,258	1.6	43	50,981	23
24	SPAIN	38,542	0.6	116	42,237	27
25	POLAND	37,187	0.9	77	40,816	28
26	BURMA	37,153	1.9	36	48,499	24
27	SOUTH AFRICA	32,392	2.5	28	46,918	26
28	ARGENTINA	30,564	1.6	43	37,197	32
29	ZAIRE	29,938	2.9	24	47,581	25
30	COLOMBIA	28,714	2.1	33	37,999	31
31	CANADA	25,426	1.1	63	28,927	36
32	YUGOSLAVIA	23,153	0.8	87	25,206	43
33	ROMANIA	23,017	0.7	99	25,571	41
34	UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA	22,499	3.5	20	39,129	29
35	MOROCCO	21,941	2.5	28	29,512	35
36	ALGERIA	21,718	3.0	23	33,444	33
37	SUDAN	21,550	2.9	24	32,926	34
38	KENYA	20,600	4.1	17	38,534	30
39	DEM. PEQ. REP. OF KOREA	20,385	2.5	28	28,166	37
40	PERU	19,698	2.6	27	27,952	38
41	VENEZUELA	17,317	2.8	25	24,715	44
42	GERMAN DEM. REP.	16,766	0.0	—	17,149	54

2. Population(continued)

No	Country	Population (1,000)	Average Growth Rate 1980-85 (%)	Doubling Years	Population Projection to 2000	Ascending Order at 2000
43	AFGHANISTAN	16,519	0.6	116	26,035	40
44	NEPAL	16,482	2.3	30	23,048	45
45	SRILANKA	16,205	1.8	39	19,620	51
46	IRAQ	15,898	3.6	19	25,377	42
47	AUSTRALIA	15,698	1.3	53	18,628	52
48	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	15,579	0.4	173	16,581	55
49	MALAYSIA	15,557	2.4	29	20,497	49
50	UGANDA	15,477	3.3	21	26,262	39
51	NETHERLANDS	14,500	0.5	139	15,082	60
52	MOZAMBIQUE	13,961	2.8	25	21,104	47
53	GHANA	13,588	3.2	22	22,607	46
54	CHILE	12,038	1.6	43	14,792	61
55	SAUDI ARABIA	11,542	4.2	17	19,824	50
56	HUNGARY	10,697	-0.0	—	10,714	70
57	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	10,505	3.5	20	17,809	53
58	PORTUGAL	10,212	0.6	116	11,211	69
59	CUBA	10,038	0.6	116	11,718	66
60	MADAGASCAR	10,012	2.8	25	15,550	57
61	BELGIUM	9,903	0.1	693	10,011	74
62	GREECE	9,878	0.5	139	10,437	72
63	CAMEROON	9,873	2.7	26	15,168	58
64	COTE D'IVOIRE	9,810	3.6	19	16,006	56
65	ECUADOR	9,378	2.9	24	13,939	62
66	BULGARIA	9,071	0.5	139	9,535	80
67	ZIMBABWE	8,777	3.5	20	15,130	59
68	ANGOLA	8,754	2.5	28	13,234	63
69	SWEDEN	8,351	0.1	693	8,166	85
70	MALI	8,082	2.8	25	12,658	64
71	GUATEMALA	7,963	2.8	25	12,222	65
72	AUSTRIA	7,502	-0.0	—	7,517	86
73	DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	7,284	2.6	27	9,772	76
74	TUNISIA	7,081	2.0	35	9,429	81
75	MALAWI	6,944	3.1	22	11,387	67
76	BURKINA FASO	6,942	2.4	29	10,538	71
77	YEMEN	6,848	2.7	26	10,881	48
78	ZAMBIA	6,666	3.3	21	11,237	68
79	HAITI	6,585	2.5	28	9,860	75
80	SENEGAL	6,444	2.6	27	9,765	77
81	SWITZERLAND	6,374	0.1	693	6,341	94
82	BOLIVIA	6,371	2.7	26	9,724	79
83	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	6,243	2.3	30	8,407	84
84	NIGER	6,115	2.8	25	9,750	78

2. Population(continued)

No	Country	Population (1,000)	Average Growth 1980-85 (%)	Doubling Years	Population Projection to 2000	Ascending Order at 2000
85	GUINEA	6,075	2.3	30	8,879	82
86	RWANDA	6,070	3.3	21	10,123	73
87	EL SALVADOR	5,552	2.9	24	8,708	83
88	HONKONG	5,548	1.9	36	6,775	90
89	DENMARK	5,122	-0.0	—	5,082	100
90	CHAD	5,018	2.3	30	7,308	87
91	FINLAND	4,891	0.5	139	5,055	101
92	BRUNDI	4,721	2.8	25	7,226	88
93	SOMALIA	4,653	2.9	24	6,671	91
94	HONDURAS	4,372	3.4	20	6,978	89
95	ISRAEL	4,252	1.8	39	5,302	98
96	NORWAY	4,142	0.3	231	4,215	106
97	LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.	4,117	2.2	32	5,789	96
98	BENIN	4,050	3.0	23	6,532	92
99	PARAGUAY	3,681	3.0	23	5,405	97
100	IRELAND	3,608	1.2	58	4,320	105
101	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	3,605	3.9	18	6,082	95
102	SIERRA LEONE	3,602	1.8	39	4,867	103
103	JORDAN	3,515	3.7	19	6,437	93
104	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	3,511	2.6	27	4,933	102
105	PUERTO RICO	3,451	1.5	46	4,185	107
106	NEW ZEALAND	3,318	0.9	77	3,749	110
107	NICARAGUA	3,272	3.3	21	5,261	99
108	ALBANIA	3,050	2.2	32	4,102	108
109	URUGUAY	3,012	0.7	99	3,364	115
110	TOGO	2,960	2.9	24	4,709	104
111	LEBANON	2,668	-0.0	—	3,617	111
112	COSTA RICA	2,600	2.6	27	3,596	113
113	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	2,576	2.3	30	3,750	109
114	SINGAPORE	2,559	1.2	58	2,947	118
115	JAMAICA	2,336	1.4	50	2,880	120
116	LIBERIA	2,191	3.2	22	3,615	112
117	PANAMA	2,180	2.2	32	2,893	119
118	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	2,137	2.8	25	3,379	114
119	MONGOLIA	1,908	2.8	25	2,837	121
120	MAURITANIA	1,888	2.9	24	2,998	117
121	KUWAIT	1,811	5.5	13	3,007	116
122	CONGO	1,740	2.6	27	2,643	122
123	NAMIBIA	1,550	2.8	25	2,415	123
124	LESOTHO	1,520	2.5	28	2,255	124
125	BHUTAN	1,417	2.0	35	1,893	128
126	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1,327	6.1	11	1,939	126

2. Population(continued)

No	Country	Population (1,000)	Average Growth Rate 1980-85 (%)	Doubling Years	Population Projection to 2000	Ascending Order at 2000
127	OMAN	1,242	4.7	15	1,973	125
128	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1,185	1.6	43	1,473	130
129	GABON	1,151	1.6	43	1,603	129
130	BOTSWANA	1,107	3.8	18	1,917	127
131	MAURITIUS	1,050	1.9	36	1,298	131
132	GUYANA	953	1.9	36	1,196	133
133	GUINEA-BISSAU	889	1.9	36	1,229	132
134	FIJI	691	1.9	36	834	137
135	CYPRUS	669	1.2	58	762	138
136	EAST TIMOR	659	2.5	28	876	136
137	SWAZILAND	650	3.0	23	1,048	134
138	GAMBIA	643	1.9	36	898	135
139	REUNION	531	0.8	87	656	142
140	GAZA STRIP(PALESTINE)	490	2.2	32	668	141
141	COMOROS	444	3.1	22	695	139
142	BAHRAIN	432	4.4	16	693	140
143	MACAU	394	4.0	17	656	143
144	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	392	2.1	33	559	146
145	MALTA	383	0.7	99	418	150
146	SURINAME	375	1.1	63	469	148
147	DJIBOUTI	364	3.2	22	604	144
148	LUXEMBOURG	363	-0.0	—	358	151
149	GUADELOUPE	334	0.5	139	354	152
150	MARTINIQUE	328	0.1	693	346	153
151	CAPE VERDE	326	1.9	36	470	147
152	QATAR	315	6.8	10	569	145
153	SOLOMON ISLANDS	270	3.6	19	447	149
154	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	264	0.9	77	323	154
155	BARBADOS	253	0.3	231	284	156
156	ICELAND	243	1.2	58	273	159
157	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	236	3.7	19	323	155
158	BAHAMAS	230	1.8	39	282	158
159	MALDIVES	183	3.3	21	283	157
160	BELIZE	163	2.3	30	221	161
161	FRENCH POLYNESIA	163	1.9	36	216	163
162	SAMOA	163	1.0	69	180	166
163	WESTERN SAHARA	155	2.8	25	229	160
164	PACIFIC ISLANDS	154	2.5	28	204	164
165	NEW CALEDONIA	153	1.9	36	189	165
166	VANUATU	142	3.9	18	218	162
167	CHANNEL ISLANDS	138	0.7	99	152	168
168	SAINT LUCIA	130	1.6	43	159	167

2. Population(continued)

No	Country	Population (1,000)	Average Growth Rate 1980-85 (%)	Doubling Years	Population Projection to 2000	Ascending Order at 2000
169	GUAM	114	1.4	50	137	171
170	GRENADA	112	1.0	69	137	172
171	TONGA	109	2.4	29	139	170
172	U.S.VIRGIN ISLANDS	105	1.4	50	129	173
173	ST. VINCENT GRENADINES	104	0.9	77	127	174
174	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	97	2.7	26	149	169
175	FRENCH GUIANA	82	3.5	20	112	176
176	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	80	1.3	53	99	178
177	BERMUDA	79	2.2	32	103	177
178	SEYCHELLES	76	3.2	22	127	175
179	DOMINICA	76	0.7	99	93	179
180	ISLE OF MAN	69	0.6	116	73	181
181	KIRIBATI	64	1.6	43	77	180
182	GREENLAND	54	0.8	87	60	182
183	ST. CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS	46	0.7	99	57	183
184	FAEROE ISLANDS	42	0.5	139	45	185
185	ANDORRA	40	2.7	26	47	184
186	AMERICAN SAMOA	35	1.6	43	43	186
187	GIBRALTAR	31	1.3	53	35	187
188	LIECHTENSTEIN	28	1.5	46	34	188
189	MONACO	27	0.8	87	30	189
190	SAN MARINO	22	0.9	77	25	190
191	CAYMAN ISLANDS	20	3.2	22	24	191
192	COOK ISLANDS	20	1.7	41	21	192
193	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	13	1.3	53	16	193
194	MONTSERRAT	12	0.3	231	15	194
195	WALLIS AND FUTUNA IS.	12	1.6	43	12	195
196	OTHER MICRONESIA	10	1.8	39	12	196
197	TURKS AND CAICOSIS.	8	1.3	53	10	197
198	NAURU	8	0.9	77	9	198
199	TUVALU	8	1.6	43	10	201
200	ANGUILLA	7	0.6	116	8	202
201	ST. HELENA	6	3.1	22	10	199
202	ST.PIERRE AND MIQUELON	6	—	—	6	203
203	NIUE	3	-0.2	—	3	204
204	BR.INDIAN OCEAN TERR.	2	0.0	—	2	205
205	FALKLAND IS. (MALVINAS)	2	0.0	—	2	206
206	HOLYSEE	1	0.0	—	1	207

3 Population Composition

No	Country	Median Age	Population Distribution by Age			Ratio of Dependent Population (%)		Proportion of Urban Population (%)
			0 ~ 14	15 ~ 64	65 & above	Child Population	Aged Population	
1	KENYA	14.5	51	47	2	111	5	20
2	ZIMBABWE	14.7	51	47	2	107	3	25
3	JORDAN	14.8	41	46	3	109	6	64
4	SAINT LUCIA	15.2	50	45	5	110	12	—
5	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	15.4	49	47	4	105	8	40
6	SWAZILAND	15.4	49	49	2	101	5	26
7	IRAQ	15.6	49	47	4	104	8	71
8	SAMOA	15.7	48	49	3	99	6	22
9	BENIN	15.8	49	46	5	106	11	35
10	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	15.8	49	47	4	103	8	65
11	RODRIGUES (MAURITIUS)	15.8	49	48	3	101	7	—
12	SOLOMON ISLANDS	15.8	49	48	3	100	7	10
13	NICARAGUA	16.0	48	49	3	98	6	57
14	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	16.1	48	49	3	97	6	56
15	HONDURAS	16.1	48	50	2	96	6	40
16	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	16.4	47	49	4	95	7	50
17	PACIFIC ISLANDS	16.5	47	50	3	94	7	56
18	ZAMBIA	16.7	47	51	2	91	5	50
19	ALGERIA	16.7	46	50	4	92	8	42
20	MEXICO	16.8	46	51	3	91	6	70
21	RWANDA	16.8	46	51	3	89	5	6
22	ZAIRE	16.8	46	51	3	90	5	37
23	TOKELAU (OTHER MICURÓNESIA)	16.9	46	46	8	100	16	—
24	TURKS AND CAICOSIS.	16.9	45	49	6	94	12	48
25	UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA	17.0	46	50	4	93	8	22
26	BANGLADESH	17.0	46	51	3	89	6	12
27	MOROCCO ¹⁾	17.0	46	52	3	88	5	45
28	MALDIVES	17.3	45	53	2	85	4	20
29	COLOMBIA	17.4	45	52	3	85	6	67
30	TONGA	17.4	45	52	3	85	6	20
31	BURKINA FASO	17.4	45	51	4	89	7	—
32	NIUE	17.5	43	51	6	84	10	22
33	ETHIOPIA	17.5	45	51	4	89	7	12
34	SUDAN	17.5	45	52	3	86	5	21
35	GUYANA	17.5	44	53	3	83	7	84
36	ST. CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS	17.5	42	50	8	85	16	45
37	PAKISTAN	17.6	45	51	4	89	8	30
38	AFGHANISTAN	17.6	45	53	2	84	5	19
39	MADAGASCAR	17.6	44	52	4	85	7	22
40	COOK ISLANDS	17.7	43	53	4	81	8	32

3 Population Composition (continued)

No.	Country	Median Age	Population Distribution by Age Group (%)			Ratio of Dependent Population (%)		Proportion of Urban Population (%)
			0 ~ 14	15 ~ 64	65 & above	Child Population	Aged Population	
41	MALAWI	17.7	45	51	4	88	9	12
42	GUATEMALA	17.7	44	53	3	83	5	40
43	COTE D'IVOIRE	17.8	44	53	3	84	4	42
44	BRUNDI	18.0	43	53	4	81	8	8
45	MALI	18.0	44	52	4	84	7	18
46	GUINEA	18.1	44	51	5	87	9	22
47	PHILIPPINES	18.1	43	54	3	80	6	40
48	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	18.1	44	52	4	83	7	14
49	PARAGUAY	18.3	43	54	3	79	6	44
50	SENEGAL	18.3	43	53	4	82	8	36
51	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. ²⁾	18.3	39	48	2	80	4	42
52	BOLIVIA	18.4	43	54	3	80	6	48
53	CAMEROON	18.5	43	54	3	80	6	42
54	TUNISIA	18.6	42	54	4	78	8	57
55	KIRIBATI	18.7	41	55	4	74	7	34
56	AMERICAN SAMOA	18.8	41	56	3	73	5	22
57	ECUADOR	18.9	42	54	4	76	7	52
58	ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN ³⁾	19.0	43	55	4	78	7	—
59	GAMBIA	19.1	42	56	2	75	4	20
60	PERU	19.1	41	55	4	74	6	67
61	VENEZUELA	19.2	41	56	3	72	6	87
62	MAURITANIA	19.2	42	52	6	81	11	35
63	LIBERIA	19.3	41	55	4	74	7	40
64	INDONESIA	19.3	41	56	3	73	6	25
65	HAITI	19.3	40	56	4	73	7	27
66	FRENCH GUIANA	19.4	41	56	3	72	6	73
67	PENINSULAR MALAYSIA (MALAYSIA)	19.6	39	57	4	68	6	—
68	EGYPT	19.6	40	56	4	71	6	46
69	LESOTHO ²⁾	19.9	39	54	5	73	10	17
70	NEPAL	19.9	41	56	3	75	6	8
71	BURMA	19.9	39	57	4	69	7	24
72	INDIA	20.0	39	57	4	68	6	26
73	PANAMA	20.1	39	57	4	65	8	52
74	THAILAND	20.1	38	59	3	64	5	20
75	BAHAMAS	20.2	38	58	4	66	7	58
76	TURKEY ²⁾	20.2	39	57	5	68	8	46
77	SEYCHELLES	20.3	37	57	6	65	11	50
78	SIERRA LEONE	20.4	41	54	5	75	10	28
79	BRAZIL	20.5	38	58	4	65	7	73
80	KUWAIT	20.5	40	59	1	69	2	94
81	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	20.6	38	59	3	65	4	58
82	FIJI	20.6	37	60	3	63	6	41

3 Population Composition (continued)

No	Country	Median Age	Population Distribution by Age			Ratio of Dependent Population (%)		Proportion of Urban Population (%)
			0 ~ 14	15 ~ 64	65 & above	Child Population	Aged Population	
83	SOUTH AFRICA	20.9	38	58	4	65	7	56
84	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	21.4	34	60	6	57	9	64
85	REUNION	21.5	33	62	5	54	8	60
86	NEW CALEDONIA ⁴⁾	21.7	36	61	4	59	6	76
87	SRILANKA	21.9	35	61	4	58	7	21
88	GUAM	22.3	35	62	3	56	5	47
89	MAURITIUS ISLAND (MAURITIUS)	22.4	33	63	4	52	7	—
90	U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	22.5	36	59	5	61	8	47
91	CHINA	22.7	34	61	5	55	8	21
92	ST. HELENA	22.8	35	56	9	64	16	17
93	BAHRAIN	23.0	33	65	2	51	3	82
94	REP. OF KOREA	23.1	32	64	4	51	6	65
95	GUADELOUPE ²⁾	23.1	31	61	7	50	12	46
96	BARBADOS	23.4	31	60	9	51	15	42
97	CHILE	24.0	32	63	5	50	9	84
98	MARTINIQUE ²⁾	24.1	28	63	8	45	13	71
99	MONTSERRAT	24.3	30	57	13	54	22	11
100	QATAR	24.4	32	67	1	49	2	88
101	GREENLAND	24.6	27	69	4	39	5	77
102	PUERTO RICO	24.6	32	60	8	52	13	71
103	ISRAEL	24.9	33	58	9	57	15	90
104	CUBA	25.1	29	63	8	45	13	72
105	SINGAPORE	26.2	25	70	5	36	7	100
106	IRELAND	26.5	30	59	11	52	18	57
107	CAYMAN ISLANDS	27.2	29	64	7	46	11	100
108	ARGENTINA	27.2	30	62	8	49	13	85
109	HONKONG	27.4	24	69	7	35	10	92
110	ICELAND	27.5	27	63	10	42	16	89
111	ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	28.0	27	64	9	42	14	90
112	NEW ZEALAND	28.2	27	63	10	42	16	84
113	CYPRUS	28.6	25	65	10	38	15	49
114	FAEROE ISLANDS	28.9	27	62	11	43	17	29
115	PORTUGAL	29.2	26	64	10	41	16	31
116	CHRISTMAS ISLAND (AUSTRARIA)	29.3	26	74	0	35	1	—
117	ANDORRA	29.4	22	71	7	31	10	—
118	NORTH IRELAND (UNITED KINGDOM)	29.5	26	62	12	42	19	—
119	AUSTRALIA	29.6	25	65	10	38	15	86
120	URUGUAY	29.9	27	63	10	43	17	85
121	LIECHTENSTEIN	30.0	22	69	9	33	13	24
122	POLAND	30.1	25	65	10	38	15	61
123	YUGOSLAVIA ³⁾	30.1	24	66	9	37	14	46

3 Population Composition (continued)

No	Country	Median Age	Population Distribution by Age Group (%)			Ratio of Dependent Population (%)		Proportion of Urban Population (%)
			0 ~ 14	15 ~ 64	65 & above	Child Population	Aged Population	
124	CANADA	30.4	22	68	10	32	15	76
125	MALTA	30.5	24	67	9	36	14	85
126	U.S. OF AMERICA	30.6	22	66	12	33	17	74
127	BERMUDA	30.8	22	69	9	32	12	100
128	SPAIN	30.9	26	63	11	41	18	76
129	ROMANIA	31.1	27	63	10	43	16	49
130	NETHERLANDS	31.6	22	66	12	33	17	88
131	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	31.9	24	64	12	38	19	65
132	GIBRALTAR	32.0	24	66	10	36	16	100
133	FRANCE	33.1	22	65	13	34	20	73
134	FINLAND	33.2	20	65	12	30	18	64
135	SAN MARINO	33.3	21	68	11	30	16	—
136	SCOTLAND (UNITED KINGDOM)	33.7	21	65	14	32	22	—
137	NORWAY	33.9	21	64	15	34	24	73
138	NORFALK ISLAND (AUSTRALIA)	34.0	22	68	10	33	14	—
139	BELGIUM	34.3	20	66	14	31	22	96
140	ITALY	34.3	21	65	14	33	21	67
141	BULGARIA	34.4	22	66	12	33	18	66
142	GREECE	34.4	22	65	13	35	20	60
143	HUNGARY	34.5	22	65	13	34	20	56
144	JAPAN	34.6	22	68	10	32	15	77
145	GERMAN DEM. REP.	34.7	19	67	14	29	21	77
146	AUSTRIA	34.7	20	65	15	31	23	56
147	LUXEMBOURG	34.9	19	67	14	28	20	81
148	JERSEY (CHANNEL ISLANDS)	35.0	17	68	15	25	22	—
149	ENGLAND & WALES (UNITED KINGDOM)	35.1	20	65	15	31	23	—
150	DENMARK	35.1	20	65	15	30	22	86
151	SWITZERLAND	35.1	19	67	14	28	21	58
152	GUERNSEY(CHANNEL ISLANDS)	35.2	19	65	16	30	25	—
153	SWEDEN	36.5	19	64	17	30	26	83
154	GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	37.0	17	68	15	25	22	86
155	ISLE OF MAN	38.5	19	60	21	32	34	48
156	MONACO	44.8	12	65	23	18	34	100

4. Population Dynamics

No	Country	Crude Birth Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Crude Death Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Total Fertility Rate per Woman 1981-85	Infant Mortality Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Ratio of Women Married Aged 15-19 1976-85 (%)
1	KENYA	55	14	8.1	80	28
2	MALAWI	53	22	7.0	163	51
3	RWANDA	52	19	7.5	132	—
4	BENIN	51	21	7.0	120	44
5	MALI	51	23	6.7	180	—
6	NIGER	51	23	7.1	146	—
7	ETHIOPIA	50	23	6.7	155	61
8	UGANDA	50	17	6.9	112	50
9	UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA	50	15	7.1	115	19
10	BOTSWANA	50	13	6.5	76	8
11	MAURITANIA	50	21	6.9	137	61
12	NIGERIA	50	17	7.1	114	40
13	LIBERIA	49	17	6.9	132	42
14	AFGHANISTAN	49	27	6.9	194	54
15	YEMEN	49	18	7.0	135	61
16	SOMALIA	48	23	6.6	155	—
17	ZAMBIA	48	15	6.8	88	—
18	BURKINA FASO	48	20	6.5	150	54
19	GAMBIA	48	29	6.4	174	—
20	EAST TIMOR	48	23	5.8	183	—
21	BRUNDI	47	19	6.4	124	—
22	ZIMBABWE	47	12	6.6	80	—
23	ANGOLA	47	22	6.4	149	—
24	SWAZILAND	47	17	6.5	129	—
25	GHANA	47	15	6.5	98	31
26	GUINEA	47	24	6.2	159	—
27	SIERRA LEONE	47	30	6.1	180	—
28	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	47	17	6.8	135	—
29	OMAN	47	14	7.1	117	—
30	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	47	9	7.2	59	23
31	COMOROS	46	16	6.3	88	—
32	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	46	11	7.2	97	30
33	SUDAN	46	17	6.6	118	22
34	COTE D'IVOIRE	46	16	6.7	110	56
35	SENEGAL	46	21	6.5	142	59
36	DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	46	20	5.1	160	—
37	MOZAMBIQUE	45	20	6.1	153	—
38	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	45	22	5.9	142	—
39	CONGO	45	19	6.0	81	—
40	ZAIRE	45	16	6.1	107	—
41	NAMIBIA	45	17	6.1	116	—
42	TOGO	45	16	6.1	102	—

4. Population Dynamics (continued)

No	Country	Crude Birth Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Crude Death Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Total Fertility Rate per Woman 1981-85	Infant Mortality Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Ratio of Women Married Aged 15-19 1976-85 (%)
43	BANGLADESH	45	18	6.1	128	70
44	JORDAN	45	8	7.4	54	19
45	VANUATU	45	12	6.5	94	—
46	MADAGASCAR	44	17	6.1	67	34
47	CHAD	44	21	5.9	143	—
48	HONDURAS	44	10	6.5	82	30
49	NICARAGUA	44	10	5.9	76	—
50	BOLIVIA	44	16	6.3	124	17
51	MALDIVES	44	12	—	82	57
52	IRAQ	44	9	6.7	77	33
53	CAMEROON	43	16	5.8	103	53
54	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	43	21	5.7	137	—
55	ALGERIA	43	11	6.7	88	—
56	GUATEMALA	43	11	6.1	70	28
57	PAKISTAN	43	15	5.8	120	31
58	LESOTHO	42	17	5.8	111	31
59	NEPAL	42	18	6.3	139	59
60	SAUDI ARABIA	42	9	7.1	66	—
61	GUINEA-BISSAU	41	22	5.4	143	—
62	HAITI	41	14	5.7	128	16
63	LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.	41	16	5.8	122	—
64	ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN	41	12	5.6	115	34
65	EL SALVADOR	40	8	5.6	70	—
66	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	39	10	—	70	—
67	SOUTH AFRICA	39	14	5.1	83	—
68	KUWAIT	39	3	6.1	23	29
69	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	39	13	5.7	74	—
70	BHUTAN	38	18	5.5	139	—
71	QATAR	38	5	6.8	38	—
72	TONGA	38	9	—	—	—
73	EGYPT	37	12	4.8	100	22
74	ECUADOR	37	8	5.0	70	19
75	PERU	37	11	5.0	99	14
76	MOROCCO	36	11	5.1	97	22
77	PARAGUAY	36	7	4.9	45	17
78	MONGOLIA	36	9	5.1	53	—
79	GABON	34	18	4.5	112	—
80	MEXICO	34	7	4.6	53	19
81	AMERICAN SAMOA	34	4	—	7	—
82	TUNISIA	33	10	4.8	85	5
83	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	33	8	4.2	75	28
84	VENEZUELA	33	6	4.1	39	20

4. Population - Dynamics (continued)

No	Country	Crude Birth Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Crude Death Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Total Fertility Rate per Woman 1981-85	Infant Mortality Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Ratio of Women Married Aged 15-19 1976-85 (%)
85	PHILIPPINES	33	8	4.4	51	14
86	SAINT LUCIA	32	7	—	24	—
87	INDONESIA	32	13	4.1	84	30
88	INDIA	32	12	4.3	110	57
89	BAHRAIN	32	5	4.6	32	—
90	FRENCH POLYNESIA	32	6	—	23	—
91	CAPE VERDE	31	11	4.8	75	—
92	COSTA RICA	31	4	3.5	20	15
93	BRAZIL	31	8	3.8	71	18
94	COLOMBIA	31	8	3.9	50	15
95	DEM. PEO. REP. OF KOREA	31	6	4.0	30	—
96	BURMA	31	11	4.1	70	22
97	MALAYSIA	31	7	3.9	30	11
98	VIET NAM	31	10	4.3	76	—
99	FIJI	31	5	3.5	31	12
100	SAMOA	31	7	—	33	9
101	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	30	4	5.9	38	56
102	TURKEY	30	9	4.0	92	22
103	NIUE	30	8	—	—	—
104	GRENADA	29	8	—	13	—
105	GUYANA	29	6	3.3	36	28
106	SURINAME	29	7	3.6	36	—
107	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	29	4	—	12	13
108	LEBANON	29	9	3.8	48	—
109	GUAM	29	4	3.2	7	—
110	JAMAICA	28	6	3.4	21	27
111	PANAMA	28	5	3.5	26	21
112	THAILAND	28	8	3.5	48	16
113	SRILANKA	28	7	3.4	39	10
114	ALBANIA	28	6	3.6	45	—
115	ST. CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS	27	11	—	42	—
116	MAURITIUS	26	6	2.8	28	13
117	SEYCHELLES	26	7	—	14	—
118	ST. VINCENT GRENADINES	26	6	—	47	—
119	NEW CALEDONIA	26	6	—	22	9
120	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	25	7	2.9	24	20
121	U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	25	5	—	22	—
122	ARGENTINA	25	9	3.4	36	—
123	MACAU	25	7	—	—	—
124	BAHAMAS	24	5	—	23	—

4. Population Dynamics (continued)

No	Country	Crude Birth Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Crude Death Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Total Fertility Rate per Woman 1981-85	Infant Mortality Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Ratio of Women Married Aged 15-19 1976-85(%)
125	DOMINICA	23	5	—	11	—
126	CHILE	23	7	2.6	23	10
127	REP. OF KOREA	23	6	2.6	30	2
128	ISRAEL	23	7	3.1	14	7
129	COOK ISLANDS	23	7	—	—	—
130	PUERTO RICO	22	7	2.5	17	16
131	TUVALU	22	16	2.6	40	—
132	REUNION	21	5	2.2	13	8
133	GUADELOUPE	21	7	2.6	14	4
134	MONTSERAT	21	10	—	17	—
135	CYPRUS	21	9	2.4	17	5
136	IRELAND	21	10	3.1	10	3
137	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	20	5	—	41	—
138	URUGUAY	20	10	2.8	30	13
139	GREENLAND	20	8	—	37	—
140	ICELAND	20	7	2.4	6	2
141	MONACO	20	20	—	—	—
142	CHINA	19	7	2.4	39	4
143	POLAND	19	10	2.3	20	4
144	U.S.S.R.	19	9	2.4	25	—
145	BARBADOS	18	9	1.9	14	—
146	MARTINIQUE	18	8	2.1	14	3
147	ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	18	8	—	—	—
148	GIBRAL TAR	18	8	1.1	11	—
149	CUBA	17	6	2.0	17	30
150	HONKONG	17	5	1.9	10	3
151	SINGAPORE	17	5	1.7	10	2
152	ROMANIA	17	10	2.4	26	16
153	MALTA	17	10	2.0	13	—
154	PORTUGAL	17	10	2.2	20	6
155	U.S. OF AMERICA	16	9	1.9	11	8
156	BULGARIA	16	11	2.2	18	18
157	FAEROE ISLANDS	16	7	2.1	11	—
158	YUGOSLAVIA	16	9	2.1	30	16
159	AUSTRALIA	16	8	1.9	10	7
160	NEW ZEALAND	16	8	1.9	12	7
161	ST. HELENA	15	8	—	—	—
162	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	15	5	—	—	—
163	BERMUDA	15	7	—	12	—
164	CANADA	15	7	1.7	9	4
165	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	15	12	2.1	16	8
166	ANDORRA	15	4	—	—	—

4. Population Dynamics (continued)

No	Country	Crude Birth Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Crude Death Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Total Fertility Rate per Woman 1981-85	Infant Mortality Rate 1981-85 (‰)	Ratio of Women Married Aged 15-19 1976-85(%)
167	GREECE	15	10	2.1	16	11
168	SPAIN	15	9	2.1	10	5
169	FRANCE	15	11	1.9	9	5
170	GERMAN DEM. REP.	14	14	1.9	11	5
171	UNITED KINGDOM	14	12	1.9	10	4
172	LIECHTENSTEIN	14	6	1.3	—	—
173	JAPAN	13	7	1.8	6	1
174	HUNGARY	13	13	1.9	20	14
175	FINLAND	13	10	1.7	6	2
176	NORWAY	13	11	1.7	8	2
177	AUSTRIA	13	13	1.7	12	4
178	BELGIUM	13	12	1.6	11	7
179	NETHERLANDS	13	9	1.6	8	2
180	LUXEMBOURG	12	13	1.5	9	6
181	SWITZERLAND	12	10	1.5	8	3
182	CHANNEL ISLANDS	11	12	1.6	12	—
183	DENMARK	11	11	1.5	8	1
184	ISLE OF MAN	11	15	—	10	—
185	SWEDEN	11	12	1.6	7	1
186	ITALY	11	10	1.6	13	7
187	GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	10	12	1.4	11	3
188	DJIBOUTI	—	—	—	—	—
189	CAYMAN ISLANDS	—	—	—	—	—
190	TURKS AND CAICOS IS.	—	—	—	—	—
191	BELIZE	—	—	—	—	—
192	FALKLAND IS. (MALVINAS)	—	—	—	—	—
193	FRENCH GUIANA	—	—	—	—	—
194	GAZA STRIP(PALESTINE)	—	—	—	—	—
195	HOLYSEE	—	—	—	—	—
196	SOLOMON ISLANDS	—	—	—	—	26
197	KIRIBATI	—	—	—	—	—
198	NAURU	—	—	—	—	—
199	PACIFIC ISLANDS	—	—	—	22	—
200	OTHER MICRONESIA	—	—	—	—	—
201	WALLIS AND FUTUNA IS.	—	—	—	—	—
202	BR. INDIAN OCEAN TERR.	—	—	—	—	—
203	WESTERN SAHARA	—	—	—	—	—
204	ANGUILLA	—	—	—	—	—
205	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	—	—	—	—	—
206	SAN MARINO	—	—	—	—	—

5. Social Development

No	Country	Life Expectancy at Birth 1984	Population per Physician 1981	Population per Nursing Person 1981	Daily Calorie Supply per Capita (1983)		Health Expenditure to Total Government Expenditure 1983 (%)
					Total	As Percentage of Requirement	
1	SIERRA LEONE	38	17,670	2,110	2,082	91	6.2
2	GUINEA	38	—	—	1,939	84	—
3	NIGER	43	—	—	2,271	97	—
4	ANGOLA	43	—	—	2,041	87	—
5	ETHIOPIA	44	88,120	5,000	2,162	93	—
6	BHUTAN	44	18,160	7,960	—	—	—
7	CHAD	44	—	—	1,620	68	—
8	BURKINA FASO	45	49,280	3,070	2,014	85	6.8
9	MALAWI	45	52,960	2,980	2,200	95	6.8
10	LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.	45	—	—	1,992	90	—
11	YEMEN	45	7,070	3,440	2,226	92	4.9
12	MALI	46	25,380	2,320	1,597	68	2.5
13	SOMALIA	46	15,630	2,550	2,063	89	—
14	SENEGAL	46	13,060	1,990	2,436	102	4.7
15	MOZAMBIQUE	46	33,340	5,610	1,668	71	—
16	MAURITANIA	46	—	—	2,252	97	—
17	NEPAL	47	30,060	33,430	2,047	93	4.5
18	RWANDA	47	29,150	10,260	2,276	98	—
19	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	47	7,120	820	2,254	94	—
20	BRUNDI	48	—	—	2,378	102	—
21	SUDAN	48	9,070	1,440	2,122	90	1.3
22	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	49	23,090	2,120	2,048	91	—
23	BENIN	49	16,980	1,660	1,907	83	—
24	BANGLADESH	50	9,010	19,400	1,864	81	—
25	LIBERIA	50	8,550	2,940	2,367	102	7.3
26	NIGERIA	50	10,540	2,420	2,022	86	—
27	ZAIRE	51	—	—	2,136	96	3.2
28	UGANDA	51	22,180	2,000	2,351	101	4.6
29	TOGO	51	18,550	1,640	2,156	94	5.7
30	PAKISTAN	51	3,320	5,870	2,205	95	1.0
31	UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA	52	—	—	2,271	98	—
32	MADAGASCAR	52	9,940	1,090	2,543	112	—
33	ZAMBIA	52	7,110	1,660	1,929	84	8.4
34	COTE D'IVOIRE	52	—	—	2,576	112	—
35	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	52	16,070	960	2,109	79	9.3
36	GHANA	53	6,760	630	1,516	66	5.8
37	BOLIVIA	53	1,950	—	1,954	82	3.1
38	OMAN	53	1,680	440	—	—	3.5
39	KENYA	54	7,540	990	1,919	83	7.0
40	LESOTHO	54	—	—	2,376	104	7.2
41	CAMEROON	54	—	—	2,031	88	3.7
42	SOUTH AFRICA	54	—	—	2,897	118	—

5. Social Development(continued)

No	Country	Life Expectancy at Birth 1984	Population Per Physician 1981	Population Per Nursing Person 1981	Daily Calorie Supply Per Capita (1983)		Health Expenditure to Total Government Expenditure 1983 (%)
					Total	As Percentage of Requirement	
43	HAITI	55	—	—	1,887	83	—
44	INDONESIA	55	11,320	—	2,380	110	2.2
45	INDIA	56	2,610	4,670	2,115	96	2.4
46	ZIMBABWE	57	6,650	1,000	1,956	82	6.1
47	CONGO	57	—	—	2,425	109	—
48	BURMA	58	4,660	4,890	2,534	117	—
49	BOTSWANA	58	9,250	700	2,152	93	5.6
50	MOROCCO	59	17,230	900	2,544	105	2.9
51	PERU	59	—	—	1,997	85	6.2
52	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	59	660	360	3,651	155	—
53	EGYPT	60	800	790	3,163	126	2.8
54	NICARAGUA	60	2,290	590	2,268	101	—
55	GUATEMALA	60	—	1,360	2,071	95	—
56	ALGERIA	60	—	—	2,750	115	—
57	IRAQ	60	1,790	2,250	2,840	118	—
58	HONDURAS	61	—	—	2,135	94	—
59	ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN	61	2,630	1,160	2,855	118	5.7
60	TUNISIA	62	3,620	950	2,889	121	—
61	SAUDI ARABIA	62	1,800	730	3,244	134	—
62	PHILIPPINES	63	2,150	2,590	2,357	104	6.8
63	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	63	2,160	1,370	3,156	127	—
64	MONGOLIA	63	440	240	2,841	117	—
65	THAILAND	64	6,770	2,140	2,330	105	5.1
66	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	64	1,390	1,240	2,368	105	10.5
67	TURKEY	64	1,500	1,240	3,100	123	1.8
68	JORDAN	64	1,170	1,170	2,882	117	3.6
69	BRAZIL	64	1,200	1,140	2,533	106	7.3
70	VIET NAM	65	4,310	1,040	2,017	93	—
71	EL SALVADOR	65	3,220	—	2,060	90	8.4
72	ECUADOR	65	—	—	2,043	89	7.5
73	COLOMBIA	65	—	—	2,546	110	—
74	MAURITIUS	66	1,730	570	2,675	118	7.8
75	PARAGUAY	66	1,310	650	2,811	122	3.7
76	MEXICO	66	1,140	—	2,934	126	1.2
77	U.S.S.R.	67	260	—	3,381	132	—
78	DEM. PEO. REP. OF KOREA	68	—	—	2,968	127	—
79	REP. OF KOREA	68	1,440	350	2,765	118	1.6
80	CHINA	69	1,730	1,670	2,620	111	—
81	MALAYSIA	69	3,920	1,390	2,477	111	—
82	YUGOSLAVIA	69	670	300	3,575	141	—
83	VENEZUELA	69	930	—	2,451	99	8.6
84	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	69	1,390	390	3,120	129	—
85	SRILANKA	70	7,620	1,260	2,348	106	5.1

5. Social Development(continued)

No.	Country	Life Expectancy at Birth 1984	Population per Physician 1981	Population per Nursing Person 1981	Daily Calorie Supply per Capita (1983)		Health Expenditure to Total Government Expenditure 1983 (%)
					Total	As Percentage of Requirement	
86	CHILE	70	950	—	2,574	105	6.0
87	ARGENTINA	70	—	—	3,159	119	1.4
88	HUNGARY	70	320	140	3,563	135	—
89	ALBANIA	70	—	—	2,907	121	—
90	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	70	350	130	3,555	144	—
91	PANAMA	71	1,010	—	2,275	98	13.1
92	POLAND	71	550	—	3,336	127	—
93	BULGARIA	71	400	190	3,675	147	—
94	GERMAN DEM. REP.	71	490	—	3,718	142	—
95	ROMANIA	71	650	280	3,341	126	0.8
96	SINGAPORE	72	1,100	340	2,636	115	6.4
97	KUWAIT	72	600	180	3,369	—	6.2
98	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	72	720	390	3,407	—	7.7
99	JAMAICA	73	—	—	2,493	111	—
100	COSTA RICA	73	—	—	2,556	114	22.5
101	URUGUAY	73	510	—	2,647	99	3.4
102	IRELAND	73	780	120	3,579	143	—
103	AUSTRIA	73	580	170	3,479	132	11.5
104	PORTUGAL	74	450	—	3,046	124	—
105	NEW ZEALAND	74	590	110	3,493	132	12.6
106	UNITED KINGDOM	74	680	120	3,226	128	—
107	CUBA	75	600	—	2,914	126	—
108	GREECE	75	390	370	3,601	144	—
109	ISRAEL	75	400	130	3,110	121	4.3
110	BELGIUM	75	380	130	3,705	140	1.7
111	FINLAND	75	460	100	3,077	114	10.6
112	GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	75	420	170	3,475	130	18.6
113	DENMARK	75	420	140	3,525	131	—
114	HONKONG	76	1,260	800	2,787	122	—
115	AUSTRALIA	76	500	100	3,068	115	7.1
116	CANADA	76	510	120	3,459	130	6.3
117	U.S. OF AMERICA	76	500	180	3,623	137	10.7
118	SPAIN	77	360	280	3,237	132	0.6
119	ITALY	77	750	250	3,521	140	11.5
120	NETHERLANDS	77	480	—	3,477	129	11.3
121	FRANCE	77	460	110	3,514	139	14.6
122	JAPAN	77	740	210	2,653	113	—
123	SWEDEN	77	410	100	3,115	116	1.5
124	NORWAY	77	460	70	3,088	115	10.6
125	SWITZERLAND	77	390	130	3,472	129	13.4
126	DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	—	—	—	—	—	—
127	AFGHANISTAN	—	—	—	—	—	—
128	LEBANON	—	—	—	—	—	—

6. Human Development

No	Country	Gross Enrollment Rate Second Level (%)			Gross Enrollment Rate First Level (%)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	RWANDA	2	3	1	62	64	60
2	UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA	3	4	2	87	91	84
3	BHUTAN	4	6	1	26	32	17
4	BURKINA FASO	4	5	3	27	34	20
5	BRUNDI	4	5	3	45	55	36
6	MALAWI	4	6	2	65	76	54
7	CHAD	6	11	2	38	55	21
8	MOZAMBIQUE	6	8	4	79	91	68
9	NIGER	6	—	—	27	34	19
10	MALI	7	10	4	24	30	18
11	AFGHANISTAN	8	11	5	14	19	9
12	UGANDA	8	10	5	57	65	49
13	YEMEN	9	16	2	65	107	21
14	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	11	15	8	61	68	55
15	SIERRA LEONE	11	16	7	39	47	30
16	ANGOLA	12	—	—	134	146	121
17	MADAGASCAR	12	14	10	95	103	88
18	MAURITANIA	12	19	6	37	45	29
19	SENEGAL	12	17	8	53	63	42
20	ETHIOPIA	13	17	9	46	58	34
21	HAITI	13	13	12	69	70	64
22	PAKISTAN	14	20	8	44	56	30
23	SOMALIA	14	19	10	21	28	15
24	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	16	24	8	74	98	51
25	GUATEMALA	16	16	15	73	78	67
26	LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.	16	21	12	85	—	—
27	ZAIRE	16	23	8	88	104	72
28	ZAMBIA	17	22	12	94	100	89
29	SUDAN	18	21	15	50	59	42
30	BANGLADESH	19	26	11	62	67	55
31	COTE D'IVOIRE	19	27	11	79	93	64
32	KENYA	19	23	16	100	104	97
33	LESOTHO	19	16	23	110	94	126
34	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	19	26	11	67	97	36
35	BOTSWANA	21	19	23	96	89	102
36	CAMEROON	21	27	16	108	117	98
37	BENIN	22	32	12	67	92	43
38	NEPAL	22	34	10	73	100	43
39	BURMA	23	—	—	91	—	—
40	LIBERIA	23	33	13	76	95	57
41	EL SALVADOR	24	23	25	69	69	69
42	TOGO	24	36	12	102	124	80
43	OMAN	28	38	19	83	92	72

Literacy Rate (%)			Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Educational Expenditure to Total Government Expenditure (%)
Total	Male	Female		
46.6	61.2	32.7	41	27.7
46.3	62.2	31.4	42	22.5
—	—	—	39	—
13.2	20.7	6.1	62	25.3
33.8 ^a	42.8 ^a	25.7 ^a	49	20.8
41.2	52.2	30.8	64	11.3
25.3	40.5	10.9	64	11.9
38.0	54.8	22.1	59	—
13.9	19.4	8.6	43	16.8
16.8	22.9	11.0	37	30.6
23.7	38.9	7.8	30	6.9
57.3	69.7	45.3	—	16.7
13.7	26.9	3.1	51	22.3
45.5	54.8	35.7	31	19.9
29.3	37.8	21.3	28	14.5
41.0	49.0	—	46	16.5
67.5	73.7	61.6	55	23.0
—	—	—	45	29.7
28.1	37.4	19.1	41	23.5
55.2 ^a	—	—	59	14.2
37.6	40.1	35.3	44	13.6
29.6	39.9	18.6	31	4.9
11.6	18.4	6.5	23	12.8
40.2	53.3	28.6	69	26.5
55.0	62.6	47.1	36	17.1
83.9 ^b	92.0 ^b	75.8 ^b	27	—
61.2	78.6	44.7	43	32.3
75.7	84.2	67.4	48	14.0
—	—	—	34	12.6
33.1	43.3	22.2	47	15.4
42.7	53.1	31.1	36	39.8
59.2	69.6	49.2	37	17.6
73.6	62.4	84.5	52	17.0
41.4	58.6	25.2	26	—
70.8	72.6	69.5	31	23.4
56.2	68.4	44.7	50	21.7
25.9	36.7	15.7	38	36.8
25.6	38.7	11.9	43	8.3
65.9	75.9	56.3	48	14.6
35.0	47.3	22.8	41	27.0
72.1	75.0	69.3	48	10.8
40.7	53.5	28.5	45	22.3
—	—	—	29	5.2

6. Human Development(continued)

No	Country	Gross Enrollment Rate Second Level (%)			Gross Enrollment Rate First Level (%)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
44	MOROCCO	29	35	24	79	97	61
45	THAILAND	30	—	—	99	—	—
46	HONDURAS	33	31	34	101	101	100
47	TUNISIA	33	40	26	113	125	102
48	CHINA	34	41	27	104	116	93
49	INDIA	34	44	24	85	100	68
50	BOLIVIA	35	38	32	87	94	81
51	PARAGUAY	36	37	35	103	107	99
52	SAUDI ARABIA	36	42	28	69	81	56
53	INDONESIA	37	42	31	115	118	112
54	GHANA	38	48	28	79	89	70
55	TURKEY	38	47	28	112	116	107
56	NICARAGUA	39	36	42	100	97	103
57	ZIMBABWE	39	46	31	131	136	127
58	ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN	40	47	33	101	113	88
59	VENEZUELA	41	37	46	105	106	104
60	BRAZIL	42	—	—	102	106	99
61	ALGERIA	43	50	35	94	106	82
62	PORTUGAL	43	41	46	122	122	123
63	COSTA RICA	44	41	46	102	103	100
64	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	44	—	—	109	104	115
65	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	45	33	57	88	88	89
66	VIET NAM	48	53	43	113	120	105
67	COLOMBIA	49	48	49	120	119	112
68	MALAYSIA	49	50	49	99	100	98
69	MAURITIUS	51	53	49	122	112	112
70	ECUADOR	53	53	54	115	117	114
71	IRAQ	53	67	37	106	113	99
72	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	54	49	61	95	94	95
73	MEXICO	55	56	53	119	120	117
74	EGYPT	56	67	45	89	101	76
75	SRILANKA	56	54	58	101	103	99
76	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	56	67	44	105	114	96
77	JAMAICA	58	56	60	107	106	107
78	PANAMA	59	55	62	104	106	101
79	ARGENTINA	60	57	62	107	107	107
80	PERU	61	64	57	116	120	112
81	LEBANON	62	61	63	111	115	105
82	PHILIPPINES	63	61	66	114	115	113
83	ROMANIA	63	58	68	99	100	99
84	CHILE	65	62	58	111	112	110
85	ALBANIA	67	72	61	101	104	97
86	URUGUAY	67	—	—	109	110	107

Literacy Rate (%)			Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Educational Expenditure to Total Government Expenditure (%)
Total	Male	Female		
33.1	44.8	11.7	34	27.4
91.0	94.2	87.8	22	19.1
59.5	60.7	58.4	37	24.0
54.2	67.8	40.6	36	20.4
69.3	82.4	55.5	25	10.0
43.5	57.2	28.9	43	13.7
74.2	83.8	65.1	23	18.8
88.2	91.2	85.4	26	—
—	—	—	16	15.6
74.1	83.0	65.4	29	9.3
53.2	64.1	42.8	28	24.1
74.2	85.9	62.5	31	10.5
87.0 ^a	—	—	35	—
74.0	81.5	66.8	39	15.9
50.8	62.3	39.0	20	18.4
86.9	88.4	85.5	26	29.3
77.7	79.0	76.5	26	10.6
49.6	63.0	36.9	31	29.8
84.0	88.8	79.7	18	13.9
93.6	94.0	93.2	30	26.7
77.3	77.7	76.8	46	19.0
—	—	—	22	7.5
84.0	90.5	78.3	39	—
88.1	89.1	87.1	31	27.7
73.4	80.9	66.0	26	23.6
82.8	88.7	77.1	21	12.6
82.4	85.0	79.8	33	36.0
89.3 ^b	90.2 ^b	87.5 ^b	24	8.5
—	—	—	18	9.9
90.3	92.3	88.3	36	7.5
44.5	58.6	30.2	34	10.1
87.1	91.2	82.7	32	12.3
60.0	75.9	43.3	27	13.1
—	—	—	33	19.8
88.2	89.0	87.7	26	17.7
95.5	96.0	95.0	20	18.2
84.8	91.5	78.2	37	17.3
77.0	85.7	68.9	17	—
85.7	85.9	85.4	32	13.8
88.6	93.9	83.7	20	9.1
94.4	—	—	33	13.4
—	—	—	20	10.5
—	—	—	21	13.7

6. Human Development(continued)

No	Country	Gross Enrollment Rate Second Level (%)			Gross Enrollment Rate First Level (%)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
87	HONKONG	68	65	70	106	107	104
88	SINGAPORE	69	68	69	113	115	111
89	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	70	69	72	107	107	108
90	AUSTRIA	74	72	76	99	100	98
91	CUBA	74	71	77	108	111	105
92	HUNGARY	74	74	73	101	101	101
93	ITALY	75	75	74	103	103	102
94	POLAND	75	73	78	101	101	100
95	ISRAEL	78	73	83	96	95	97
96	JORDAN	78	79	77	100	101	98
97	GREECE	82	84	80	105	105	105
98	YUGOSLAVIA	82	84	80	101	101	101
99	KUWAIT	83	86	79	95	96	94
100	BULGARIA	85	85	85	100	100	100
101	SWEDEN	85	80	90	98	98	99
102	UNITED KINGDOM	85	83	86	101	100	101
103	MONGOLIA	86	82	90	106	105	107
104	NEW ZEALAND	87	86	88	102	103	101
105	GERMAN DEM. REP	88	91	86	95	94	96
106	FRANCE	89	83	95	108	109	107
107	REP. OF KOREA	89	92	86	103	104	102
108	SPAIN	90	88	93	111	112	110
109	AUSTRALIA	92	91	93	105	105	104
110	IRELAND	93	88	98	97	97	97
111	JAPAN	94	93	95	100	100	100
112	NORWAY	96	94	99	98	98	99
113	U.S.S.R.	99	—	—	106	—	—
114	CANADA	101	102	101	103	105	102
115	NETHERLANDS	101	103	99	96	95	97
116	FINLAND	103	95	111	102	102	101
117	DENMARK	105	106	104	101	100	101
118	BELGIUM	108	110	105	97	96	97
119	GUINEA	—	—	—	36	49	23
120	NIGERIA	—	—	—	98	—	—
121	CONGO	—	—	—	—	—	—
122	GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	—	—	—	—	—	—
123	DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	—	—	—	—	—	—
124	DEM. PEO. REP. OF KOREA	—	—	—	—	—	—
125	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	—	—	—	—	—	—
126	SOUTH AFRICA	—	—	—	—	—	—
127	SWITZERLAND	—	—	—	—	—	—
128	U.S. OF AMERICA	—	—	—	—	—	—

Literacy Rate (%)			Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Educational Expenditure to Total Government Expenditure (%)
Total	Male	Female		
88.1	94.7	80.9	28	24.4
86.1	93.4	78.6	29	10.8
86.1	97.3	94.8	23	16.3
—	—	—	13	8.9
95.4	95.7	95.1	15	32.4
98.9	99.3	98.5	15	8.2
97.0	97.9	96.3	15	10.7
98.8	99.3	98.3	22	11.2
95.1	96.7	93.4	14	8.0
75.0	86.6	63.1	32	16.2
92.3	97.1	87.8	26	9.6
91.2	96.6	86.1	24	14.6
70.0	75.7	63.3	18	15.8
90.6	95.5	85.9	17	13.6
—	—	—	16	13.9
—	—	—	—	12.0
—	—	—	32	—
—	—	—	21	14.5
—	—	—	22	10.1
—	—	—	21	17.8
87.6	94.4	81.0	40	21.5
94.4	96.7	92.2	27	16.7
—	—	—	20	16.6
—	—	—	28	11.1
—	—	—	24	19.4
—	—	—	17	14.3
99.8	—	—	17	10.3
—	—	—	18	17.0
—	—	—	20	—
—	—	—	15	14.3
—	—	—	16	9.0
—	—	—	18	15.0
28.3	39.7	17.2	31	28.3
42.4	53.8	31.5	34	16.2
62.9	71.4	55.4	58	25.8
—	—	—	17	9.5
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
66.9	81.4	49.8	17	20.3
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	20.0
99.5	98.9	99.0	20	29.8

7. Economic Development

No	Country	GNP per Capita		Distribution of GDP 1984 (%)		
		US dollar 1984	Average Annual Growth Rate '65-'84	Agriculture	Industry	Services
1	ETHIOPIA	110	0.4	48	16	36
2	BANGLADESH	130	0.6	48	12	39
3	MALI	140	1.1	46	11	43
4	ZAIRE	140	-1.6	—	—	—
5	BURKINA FASO	160	1.2	43	20	38
6	NEPAL	160	0.2	56	12	32
7	BURMA	180	2.3	48	13	39
8	MALAWI	180	1.7	37	18	45
9	NIGER	190	-1.3	33	31	37
10	UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA	210	0.6	—	—	—
11	BRUNDI	220	1.9	58	16	26
12	UGANDA	230	2.9	—	—	—
13	TOGO	250	0.5	22	28	50
14	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	260	-0.1	39	20	40
15	INDIA	260	1.6	35	27	38
16	MADAGASCAR	260	-1.6	42	16	47
17	SOMALIA	260	—	—	—	—
18	BENIN	270	1.0	43	14	43
19	RWANDA	280	2.3	—	—	—
20	CHINA	310	4.5	36	44	20
21	KENYA	310	2.1	31	21	48
22	SIERRA LEONE	310	0.6	35	25	40
23	HAITI	320	1.0	—	—	—
24	GUINEA	330	1.1	41	21	38
25	GHANA	350	-1.9	52	9	40
26	SRI LANKA	360	2.9	28	26	46
27	SUDAN	360	1.2	33	16	51
28	PAKISTAN	380	2.5	24	29	47
29	SENEGAL	380	-0.5	17	28	55
30	MAURITANIA	450	0.3	30	27	42
31	LIBERIA	470	0.5	36	26	38
32	ZAMBIA	470	-1.3	15	39	46
33	LESOTHO	530	5.9	—	—	—
34	BOLIVIA	540	0.2	25	33	40
35	INDONESIA	540	4.9	26	40	34
36	YEMEN	550	5.9	24	21	56
37	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	550	—	—	—	—
38	COTE D'IVOIRE	610	0.2	28	26	46
39	PHILIPPINES	660	2.6	25	34	41
40	MOROCCO	670	2.8	17	32	51
41	HONDURAS	700	0.5	27	26	47
42	EL SALVADOR	710	-0.6	21	21	58
43	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	710	0.6	34	9	58

Growth of Production			Percentage of Labor Force (%)			Average Annual Growth of Labor Force (%)	Average Index of Food Production per Capita '82-'84	Average Yield of Cereals Total t/ha ('82-'84)
('73-'84) (%)								
Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services	1980-2000	'74-'76=100	
1.2	2.6	3.6	80	8	12	2.5	100	1.2 ^F
3.1	7.6	7.1	75	6	19	2.4	99	1.4
5.0	0.6	4.5	86	2	13	2.4	101	0.7
1.4	-2.0	-1.1	72	13	16	2.8	92	0.8
1.3	5.2	3.2	87	4	9	1.7	94	0.5
—	—	—	93	1	6	2.6	91	0.6
6.6	7.7	5.1	53	19	28	2.0	124	2.9 ^F
2.5	3.3	4.0	83	7	9	2.7	100	1.2 ^F
1.6	10.9	5.9	91	2	7	3.0	113	0.4 ^F
—	—	—	86	5	10	3.2	100	1.0 ^F
2.3	8.3	5.3	93	2	5	2.5	106	1.0 ^F
-0.7	-8.8	-0.4	86	4	10	3.2	98	1.6 ^F
1.1	2.6	3.0	73	10	17	2.9	92	0.9
1.1	1.2	(*)	72	6	21	2.4	94	0.5 ^F
2.3	4.4	6.1	70	13	17	2.1	110	1.5
0.3	-3.0	0.9	88	3	9	2.9	89	1.7 ^F
—	—	—	76	8	16	2.6	69	0.6 ^F
2.7	7.9	5.1	70	7	23	2.6	97	0.7
—	—	—	93	3	4	3.1	112	1.3
4.9	8.7	5.0	69	19	12	2.0	128	3.7 ^F
3.5	4.8	4.9	81	7	12	3.5	82	1.5
2.0	-2.5	3.7	70	14	16	1.9	95	1.4 ^F
0.5	4.5	3.7	70	8	22	2.0	90	1.0
2.4	5.7	2.3	81	9	10	1.8	93	0.9 ^F
0.2	-6.9	0.4	56	18	26	3.5	73	0.7
4.1	4.8	6.0	53	14	33	2.2	125	2.9 ^F
2.7	6.4	7.5	71	7	22	2.8	93	0.5
3.0	7.6	6.4	55	16	30	2.9	104	1.6
-0.2	6.0	2.3	81	6	13	2.4	66	0.6
2.3	0.9	3.1	69	9	22	2.1	95	0.3 ^F
2.0	-1.5	0.8	74	9	16	2.5	91	1.2 ^F
1.0	-0.1	0.6	73	10	17	3.1	74	1.6
—	—	—	86	4	10	2.3	78	0.8 ^F
1.1	-1.7	1.9	46	20	34	2.9	84	1.2
3.7	8.3	8.6	57	13	30	2.1	120	3.4
1.8	13.8	9.6	69	9	22	3.2	84	0.9 ^F
—	—	—	41	18	41	2.6	83	1.0 ^F
3.3	6.6	2.9	65	8	27	3.3	110	0.9 ^F
4.0	5.3	4.8	52	16	33	2.6	107	1.7 [*]
0.6	3.7	5.8	46	25	29	3.1	91	0.9
3.6	4.4	3.8	61	16	23	3.4	99	1.4
0.4	-0.6	-0.5	56	14	30	3.4	88	1.7
2.6	3.7	-0.1	76	10	14	2.1	95	1.3 ^F

7. Economic Development(continued)

No	Country	GNP Per Capita		Distribution of GDP 1984 (%)		
		US dollar 1984	Average Annual Growth Rate '65-'84	Agriculture	Industry	Services
44	EGYPT	720	4.3	20	33	48
45	NIGERIA	730	2.8	27	30	43
46	ZIMBABWE	760	1.5	14	40	46
47	CAMEROON	800	2.9	22	35	43
48	NICARAGUA	860	-1.5	24	30	45
49	THAILAND	860	4.2	20	28	52
50	BOTSWANA	960	8.4	6	45	48
51	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	970	3.2	15	31	53
52	PERU	1,000	-0.1	8	40	51
53	MAURITIUS	1,090	2.7	14	25	61
54	CONGO	1,140	3.7	7	60	33
55	ECUADOR	1,150	3.8	14	41	46
56	JAMAICA	1,150	-0.4	6	39	56
57	GUATEMALA	1,160	2.0	—	—	—
58	TURKEY	1,160	2.9	19	33	47
59	COSTA RICA	1,190	1.6	21	30	49
60	PARAGUAY	1,240	4.4	26	26	48
61	TUNISIA	1,270	4.4	15	35	50
62	COLOMBIA	1,390	3.0	20	30	50
63	JORDAN	1,570	4.8	8	30	62
64	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	1,620	4.5	20	24	57
65	CHILE	1,700	-0.1	6	39	56
66	BRAZIL	1,720	4.6	13	35	52
67	PORTUGAL	1,970	3.5	9	40	50
68	MALAYSIA	1,980	4.5	21	35	44
69	PANAMA	1,980	2.6	9	19	72
70	URUGUAY	1,980	1.8	14	29	57
71	MEXICO	2,040	2.9	9	40	52
72	HUNGARY	2,100	6.2	20	42	38
73	POLAND	2,100	1.5	15	52	33
74	REP. OF KOREA	2,110	6.6	14	40	47
75	YUGOSLAVIA	2,120	4.3	15	46	40
76	ARGENTINA	2,230	0.3	12	39	50
77	SOUTH AFRICA	2,340	1.4	5	47	48
78	ALGERIA	2,410	3.6	6	53	41
79	VENZUELA	3,410	0.9	7	43	50
80	GREECE	3,770	3.8	18	29	53
81	SPAIN	4,440	2.4	—	—	—
82	IRELAND	4,970	2.7	11	25	64
83	ISRAEL	5,060	2.7	5	27	68
84	HONKONG	6,330	6.2	1	22	78
85	ITALY	6,420	1.4	5	40	55
86	OMAN	6,490	6.1	—	—	—

Growth of Production ('73-'84) (%)			Percentage of Labor Force (%)			Average Annual Growth of Labor Force (%) 1980-2000	Average Index of Food Production per Capita '82-'84 '74-'76=100	Average Yield of Cereals Total t/ha ('82-'84)
Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services			
2.5	10.3	10.6	46	20	34	2.5	91	4.3
-0.5	-1.0	3.2	68	12	20	3.1	96	0.7
1.1	0.4	3.0	53	13	34	3.4	69	0.9
1.6	15.0	7.1	70	8	22	3.0	83	0.9 ^F
1.4	-0.8	-2.4	47	16	38	3.7	78	1.8
3.7	8.7	7.5	70	10	20	1.9	115	2.0
-4.0	15.6	10.8	70	13	17	2.9	61	0.2 ^F
0.7	3.7	4.0	46	16	39	3.0	99	3.0 ^F
1.2	1.1	1.9	40	18	42	2.9	84	2.7
-3.1	4.4	6.5	28	24	48	2.1	88	2.3('84)
0.4	12.7	6.9	62	12	26	3.7	96	0.6 ^F
1.6	4.8	5.8	39	20	42	3.0	89	1.9
0.2	-3.9	-0.2	33	18	49	2.5	89	1.7 ^F
1.9	4.3	3.3	57	17	26	2.9	101	1.5
3.3	4.2	4.3	58	17	25	2.2	103	1.9
1.9	3.3	7.7	31	23	46	2.8	87	1.9 [*]
5.7	9.5	5.9	49	21	31	3.0	105	1.3 [*]
1.9	6.8	4.4	35	36	29	2.9	84	0.8
3.5	2.5	8.5	34	24	42	2.5	104	2.5
5.4	13.6	8.5	10	26	64	4.7	136	0.7
6.8	4.5	8.3	32	32	36	3.9	123	0.8
3.4	1.9	3.2	16	25	58	2.1	102	0.2
4.0	4.2	4.6	31	27	42	2.3	115	1.6
-	-	-	26	37	38	0.7	86	1.1
4.2	8.7	8.1	42	19	39	2.9	112	2.6
2.1	3.0	6.1	32	18	50	2.2	99	1.5 [*]
1.5	1.5	2.3	16	29	55	0.9	105	1.9
3.4	5.5	5.2	37	29	34	3.2	104	2.2
3.5	4.1	2.8	18	44	38	0.0	126	5.0
-	-	-	29	39	33	0.8	94	2.8
1.7	10.9	6.8	36	27	37	1.9	109	5.4
2.0	4.7	4.7	32	33	34	0.6	109	4.0
1.6	-0.7	0.9	13	34	53	1.5	109	2.4
-	-	-	17	35	49	2.3	83	1.2
4.2	6.3	7.0	31	27	42	4.1	79	0.6
2.4	1.1	2.3	16	28	56	3.4	88	2.0
1.2	1.9	3.7	31	29	40	0.5	103	3.3
-	-	-	17	37	46	0.8	107	2.1
-	-	-	19	34	48	1.5	101	5.5
-	-	-	6	32	62	2.2	98	2.3
0.8	8.0	9.6	2	51	47	1.1	99	1.3('84)
1.7	1.8	2.5	12	41	48	0.3	111	3.7
-	-	-	50	22	28	0.0	-	1.8('84)

7. Economic Development(continued)

No	Country	GNP per Capita		Distribution of GDP 1984 (%)		
		US dollar 1984	Average Annual Growth Rate '65 - '84	Agriculture	Industry	Services
87	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	7,150	2.6	—	—	—
88	SINGAPORE	7,260	7.8	1	39	60
89	NEW ZEALAND	7,730	1.4	9	32	60
90	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	8,520	-1.1	2	64	34
91	UNITED KINGDOM	8,570	1.6	2	36	62
92	BELGIUM	8,610	3.0	3	34	64
93	AUSTRIA	9,140	3.6	4	38	58
94	NETHERLANDS	9,520	2.1	4	32	64
95	FRANCE	9,760	3.0	4	34	62
96	SAUDI ARABIA	10,530	5.9	3	60	38
97	JAPAN	10,630	4.7	3	41	56
98	FINLAND	10,770	3.3	7	34	59
99	GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	11,130	2.7	2	46	52
100	DENMARK	11,770	1.8	5	25	70
101	AUSTRALIA	11,740	1.7	—	—	—
102	SWEDEN	11,860	1.8	3	31	66
103	CANADA	13,280	2.4	3	24	72
104	NORWAY	13,940	3.3	4	43	54
105	U.S. OF AMERICA	15,390	1.7	2	32	66
106	SWITZERLAND	16,330	1.4	—	—	—
107	KUWAIT	16,720	-0.1	1	58	41
108	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	21,920	2.7	1	67	32
109	AFGHANISTAN	—	—	—	—	—
110	BHUTAN	—	—	—	—	—
111	CHAD	—	—	—	—	—
112	DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	—	—	—	—	—
113	LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.	—	—	—	—	—
114	MOZAMBIQUE	—	—	—	—	—
115	VIET NAM	—	—	—	—	—
116	ALBANIA	—	—	—	—	—
117	BULGARIA	—	—	—	—	—
118	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	—	—	—	—	—
119	GERMAN DEM. REP.	—	—	—	—	—
120	ROMANIA	—	—	—	—	—
121	U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	—	—
122	ANGOLA	—	—	—	—	—
123	CUBA	—	—	—	—	—
124	DEM. PEO. REP. OF KOREA	—	—	—	—	—
125	LEBANON	—	—	—	—	—
126	MONGOLIA	—	—	—	—	—
127	ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN	—	—	—	—	—
128	IRAQ	—	—	—	—	—

Growth of Production ('73-'84) (%)			Percentage of Labor Force (%)			Average Annual Growth of Labor Force (%)	Average Index of Food Production per Capita '82-'84	Average Yield of Cereals Total t/ha ('82-'84)
Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services	1980-2000	'74-'76=100	
—	—	—	10	39	51	2.2	60	3.4 F
1.4	8.6	8.1	2	38	61	1.1	68	—
—	—	—	11	33	56	1.1	108	4.8
6.5	-4.3	14.7	18	30	53	4.1	.94	0.5 F
2.7	-0.3	1.7	3	38	59	0.2	124	5.8
2.1	1.0	2.2	3	36	61	0.2	104	5.5
0.5	2.1	3.3	9	41	50	0.3	118	4.9
4.8	(•)	2.2	6	32	63	0.5	120	6.7
1.6	1.4	2.9	9	35	56	0.7	111	5.3
6.9	2.4	12.5	49	14	37	3.2	98	2.0 F
-1.3	5.9	3.3	11	34	55	0.7	91	5.5
1.1	3.0	3.2	12	35	53	0.5	102	3.1
2.1	1.7	2.3	6	44	50	-0.1	116	4.9
3.7	0.8	1.9	7	32	61	0.3	122	4.6
2.4	1.4	3.5	7	32	61	1.3	105	1.4
-0.1	0.2	2.1	6	33	62	0.3	112	4.0
1.8	1.0	3.2	5	29	65	1.1	118	2.2
1.0	4.2	3.7	8	29	62	0.6	117	3.8
1.4	1.2	3.0	4	31	66	0.9	105	4.1
—	—	—	6	39	55	0.2	117	5.5
10.2	-4.5	8.1	2	32	67	3.1	—	3.3('84)
—	—	—	5	38	57	—	—	2.5('84)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	1.3 F
—	—	—	92	3	5	2.2	104	1.4 F
—	—	—	83	5	12	2.3	95	0.5 F
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	0.9 F
—	—	—	76	7	17	2.6	129	1.7
—	—	—	85	7	8	2.4	73	0.6 F
—	—	—	68	12	21	2.7	123	2.5
—	—	—	56	26	18	2.3	107	3.0 F
—	—	—	18	45	37	0.1	119	4.2
—	—	—	13	49	37	0.6	118	4.4
—	—	—	11	50	39	0.1	107	4.1
—	—	—	29	44	27	0.6	119	2.5
—	—	—	20	39	41	0.5	101	1.5 F
—	—	—	74	10	17	2.7	81	0.5 F
—	—	—	24	29	48	1.7	129	2.8
—	—	—	43	30	27	2.7	113	4.1 F
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	1.2 F
—	—	—	40	21	39	3.0	90	1.1
—	—	—	36	33	31	3.6	99	1.1 F
—	—	—	31	22	48	3.8	85	1.7 F

8-1 Economic Cooperation

— Economic Cooperation Expenditure of

Granting Nation	Total Economic Cooperation Expenditure	Official Development	
		Total	Ratio against GNP(%)
DAC MEMBER NATIONS(TOTAL)	83,650	28,686	0.36
JAPAN	16,049	4,319	0.34
U.S. OF AMERICA	28,585	8,711	0.24
CANADA	2,841	1,625	0.5
UNITED KINGDOM	3,793	1,418	0.33
ITALY	2,308	1,133	0.33
AUSTRALIA	1,636	777	0.46
NETHERLAND	2,048	1,268	1.02
SWITZERLAND	3,369	286	0.3
SWEDEN	1,262	741	0.8
DENMARK	625	449	0.85
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	6,507	2,782	0.45
NORWAY	1,541	543	1.02
FINLAND	284	178	0.36
FRANCE	8,897	3,788	0.77
BELGIUM	3,766	433	0.56
AUSTRIA	56	181	0.28
NEW ZELAND	81	55	0.25

DAC Member Countries (Development Assistance Committee of OECD) — (1984)

Net Expenditure (Unit: U.S. \$ million)

Aid (ODA)		Flow of Other Government Fund	Donation from Non-profit Organizations	Private Fund	
Bilateral ³⁾	Contribution to International Organizations			Total	Direct Investment, etc.
19,667	9,018	6,236	2,563	46,165	36,272
2,427	1,891	743	41	10,946	9,242
6,457	2,254	1,023	1,464	17,387	15,956
1,039	586	273	141	802	676
772	646	478	140	1,757	1,203
625	508	628	8	538	441
608	169	135	41	684	308
879	389	5	101	674	△264
219	67	△5	50	3,038	1,993
526	215	180	62	278	100
223	226	206	12	△42	56
1,868	914	995	382	2,348	1,532
306	236	25	47	926	202
108	70	96	18	△8	30
3,170	618	1,246	34	3,828	1,505
259	173	213	1	3,120	3,260
138	44	△6	13	△132	11
44	11	0	7	19	19

8-2 Economic Cooperation

— Economic Cooperation Aid Receipts of Developing Nations —

No	Nation	ODA Receipts			
		On a Net Expenditure Basis from All Fund Sources			
		Average Receipts \$ million ; '80-'84	Total Receipts \$ million ; '84	Per Person \$; '84	Ratio against GNP (%)
1	ETHIOPIA	274.6	363	8.6	7.7
2	BANGLADESH	1199.0	1202	12.3	9.3
3	MALI	248.4	320	43.6	32.0
4	ZAIRE	360.2	314	10.6	10.1
5	BURKINA FASO	202.8	188	28.7	19.7
6	NEPAL	188.8	198	12.3	7.9
7	BURMA	297.6	275	7.6	4.3
8	MALAWI	135.6	159	23.2	13.8
9	NIGER	191.8	162	26.1	14.8
10	UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA	648.6	559	26.0	14.7
11	BRUNDI	129.8	141	30.7	15.0
12	UGANDA	136.8	164	10.9	3.3
13	TOGO	90.6	110	37.3	16.7
14	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	102.0	114	45.1	18.8
15	INDIA	1774.8	1547	2.1	0.8
16	MADAGASCAR	211.2	156	15.8	7.0
17	SOMALIA	391.8	363	69.4	—
18	BENIN	83.4	77	19.7	8.0
19	RWANDA	155.2	165	28.2	10.2
20	CHINA	507.0	798	0.8	0.3
21	KENYA	432.8	431	22.1	7.5
22	SIERRA LEONE	72.6	61	16.5	6.2
23	HAITI	121.8	135	25.1	7.5
24	GUINEA	95.6	123	20.8	6.3
25	GHANA	161.8	216	17.5	5.7
26	SRI LANKA	425.8	468	29.5	8.0
27	SUDAN	716.4	616	28.9	—
28	PAKISTAN	812.0	698	7.5	2.1
29	SENEGAL	319.8	333	52.2	14.8
30	AFGHANISTAN	17.0	7	0.4	—
31	BHUTAN	12.0	18	4.8	6.0
32	CHAD	74.0	115	23.6	—
33	DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	101.8	17	2.4	—
34	LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.	35.6	34	9.6	—
35	MOZAMBIQUE	198.2	259	19.3	—
36	VIET NAM	164.4	109	1.8	—
37	MAURITANIA	188.0	168	101.5	24.6
38	LIBERIA	113.4	133	62.6	13.6
39	ZAMBIA	262.4	238	37.1	9.8
40	LESOTHO	96.6	97	65.8	17.6

8-2 Economic Cooperation

— Economic Cooperation Aid Receipts of Developing Nations — (Continued)

No	Nation	ODA Receipts			
		On a Net Expenditure Basis from All Fund Sources			
		Average Receipts \$ million ; '80-'84	Total Receipts \$ million ; '84	Per Person \$; '84	Ratio against GNP (%)
41	BOLIVIA	166.2	172	27.7	5.5
42	INDONESIA	851.0	673	4.2	0.9
43	YEMEN	387.8	314	40.4	8.2
44	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	104.2	85	41.9	7.3
45	COTE D'IVOIRE	151.2	128	13.0	2.2
46	PHILIPPINES	367.0	397	7.4	1.2
47	MOROCCO	676.8	286	13.4	2.3
48	HONDURAS	170.4	290	68.6	9.6
49	EL SALVADOR	209.0	263	48.6	6.6
50	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	325.6	322	94.0	13.8
51	EGYPT	1458.2	1764	38.4	5.5
52	NIGERIA	39.0	33	0.3	0.0
53	ZIMBABWE	219.6	298	36.7	5.8
54	CAMEROON	198.8	188	19.0	2.5
55	NICARAGUA	144.2	114	36.0	4.2
56	THAILAND	346.2	475	9.5	1.1
57	BOTSWANA	102.4	103	99.2	11.6
58	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	133.4	198	32.4	4.2
59	PERU	246.2	310	17.0	1.9
60	MAURITIUS	43.2	36	35.1	3.5
61	CONGO	94.6	98	53.9	5.3
62	ECUADOR	71.6	136	14.9	1.5
63	JAMAICA	162.4	170	77.6	8.2
64	GUATEMALA	70.6	65	8.4	0.7
65	TURKEY	586.0	242	5.0	0.5
66	COSTA RICA	133.8	217	86.0	6.7
67	PARAGUAY	54.4	50	15.3	1.3
68	TUNISIA	217.8	180	25.8	2.2
69	COLOMBIA	92.6	88	3.1	0.2
70	JORDAN	921.0	677	200.0	18.0
71	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	1200.6	859	85.1	5.3
72	ANGOLA	68.6	93	10.9	—
73	CUBA	17.6	12	1.2	—
74	DEM. PEO. REP. OF KOREA	—	—	—	—
75	LEBANON	215.0	77	28.3	—
76	MONGOLIA	—	(•)	0.1	—
77	CHILE	-4.8	2	0.2	(•)
78	BRAZIL	158.0	161	1.2	0.1
79	PORTUGAL	77.4	98	9.6	0.5
80	MALAYSIA	183.4	327	21.4	1.1

8-2 Economic Cooperation

— Economic Cooperation Aid Receipts of Developing Nations — (Continued)

No.	Nation	ODA Receipts On a Net Expenditure Basis from All Fund Sources			
		Average Receipts \$ million ; '80-'84	Total Receipts \$ million ; '84	Per Person \$; '84	Ratio against GNP (%)
81	PANAMA	49.0	72	33.8	1.7
82	URUGUAY	5.8	4	1.3	0.1
83	MEXICO	102.2	83	1.1	0.1
84	REP. OF KOREA	95.0	-37	-0.9	0.0
85	YUGOSLAVIA	-6.8	3	0.1	0.0
86	ARGENTINA	37.8	49	1.6	0.1
87	SOUTH AFRICA	—	—	—	—
88	ALGERIA	149.6	122	5.8	0.2
89	VENEZUELA	13.0	14	0.8	0.0
90	GREECE	18.4	13	1.3	0.0
91	ISRAEL	1024.4	1256	298.4	6.3
92	HONKONG	10.4	14	2.6	0.0
93	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	4.2	5	3.9	0.1
94	SINGAPORE	22.6	41	16.2	0.2
95	ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN	20.8	13	0.3	—
96	IRAQ	8.0	4	0.3	—
97	OMAN	132.4	72	63.6	1.0
98	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	10.2	5	1.4	(•)
99	SAUDI ARABIA	36.6	36	3.2	(•)
100	KUWAIT	7.0	5	2.7	(•)
101	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	3.4	3	2.6	(•)

INDEX-1 (Figures indicate the statistical order by nation)

Country	Basic Population Statistics	Population Distribution	Vital Statistics	Social Development	Human Development	Economic Development
Eastern Africa						
BR. INDIAN OCEAN TERR.	204	—	202	—	—	—
BRUNDI	92	44	21	20	5	11
COMOROS	141	—	31	—	—	—
DJIBOUTI	147	—	188	—	—	—
ETHIOPIA	22	33	7	5	20	1
KENYA	38	1	1	39	32	21
MADAGASCAR	60	39	46	32	17	16
MALAWI	75	41	2	9	6	8
MAURITIUS	131	(11)(89)	116	74	69	53
MOZAMBIQUE	52	—	37	15	8	114
REUNION	139	85	132	—	—	—
RWANDA	86	21	3	18	1	19
SEYCHELLES	178	77	117	—	—	—
SOMALIA	93	—	16	13	23	17
UGANDA	50	—	8	28	12	12
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA	34	25	9	31	2	10
ZAMBIA	78	18	17	33	28	32
ZIMBABWE	67	2	22	46	57	46
Middle Africa						
ANGOLA	68	—	23	4	16	122
CAMEROON	63	53	53	41	36	47
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	113	51	38	22	24	14
CHAD	90	—	47	7	7	111
CONGO	122	—	39	47	121	54
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	144	—	54	—	—	—
GABON	129	—	79	—	—	—
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	174	—	66	—	—	—
ZAIRE	29	22	40	27	27	4
Northern Africa						
ALGERIA	36	19	55	56	61	78
EGYPT	20	68	73	53	74	44
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	101	10	32	52	125	90
MOROCCO	35	27	76	50	44	40
SUDAN	37	34	33	21	29	27
TUNISIA	74	54	82	60	47	61
WESTERN SAHARA	163	—	203	—	—	—
Southern Africa						
BOTSWANA	130	—	10	49	35	50
LESOTHO	124	69	58	40	33	33
NAMIBIA	123	—	41	—	—	—
SOUTH AFRICA	27	83	67	42	126	77

INDEX-2 (Figures indicate the statistical order by nation)

Country	Basic Population Statistics	Population Distribution	Vital Statistics	Social Development	Human Development	Economic Development
SWAZILAND	137	6	24	—	—	—
Western Africa						
BENIN	98	9	4	23	37	18
BURKINA FASO	76	31	18	8	4	5
CAPE VERDE	151	—	91	—	—	—
COTE D'IVOIRE	64	43	34	34	31	38
GAMBIA	138	59	19	—	—	—
GHANA	53	—	25	36	54	25
GUINEA	85	46	26	2	119	24
GUINEA-BISSAU	133	—	61	—	—	—
LIBERIA	116	63	13	25	40	31
MALI	70	45	5	12	10	3
MAURITANIA	120	62	11	16	18	30
NIGER	84	—	6	3	9	9
NIGERIA	10	—	12	26	120	45
ST. HELENA	201	92	161	—	—	—
SENEGAL	80	50	35	14	19	29
SIERRA LEONE	102	78	27	1	15	22
TOGO	110	—	42	29	42	13
Caribbean						
ANGUILLA	200	—	204	—	—	—
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	176	—	162	—	—	—
BAHAMAS	158	75	124	—	—	—
BARBADOS	155	96	145	—	—	—
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	193	—	137	—	—	—
CAYMAN ISLANDS	191	107	189	—	—	—
CUBA	59	104	149	107	91	123
DOMINICA	179	—	125	—	—	—
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	83	14	83	66	64	51
GRENADA	170	—	104	—	—	—
GUADELOUPE	149	95	133	—	—	—
HAITI	79	65	62	43	21	23
JAMAICA	115	—	110	99	77	56
MARTINIQUE	150	98	146	—	—	—
MONTSERRAT	194	99	134	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	154	—	205	—	—	—
PUERTO RICO	105	102	130	—	—	—
ST. CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS	183	36	115	—	—	—
SAINT LUCIA	168	4	86	—	—	—
ST. VINCENT-GRENADINES	173	—	118	—	—	—
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	128	84	120	84	89	87
TURKS AND CAICOSIS	197	24	190	—	—	—

INDEX-3 (Figures indicate the statistical order by nation)

Country	Basic Population Statistics	Population Distribution	Vital Statistics	Social Development	Human Development	Economic Development
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	172	90	121	—	—	—
Central America						
BELIZE	160	—	191	—	—	—
COSTA RICA	112	—	92	100	63	59
EL SALVADOR	87	—	65	71	41	42
GUATEMALA	71	42	56	55	25	57
HONDURAS	94	15	48	58	46	41
MEXICO	11	20	80	76	73	71
NICARAGUA	107	13	49	54	56	48
PANAMA	117	73	111	91	78	69
Temperate So. America						
ARGENTINA	28	108	122	87	79	76
CHILE	54	97	126	86	84	65
FALKLAND IS. (MALVINAS)	205	—	192	—	—	—
URUGUAY	109	120	138	101	86	70
Tropical So. America						
BOLIVIA	82	52	50	37	50	34
BRAZIL	6	79	93	69	60	66
COLOMBIA	30	29	94	73	67	62
ECUADOR	65	57	74	72	70	55
FRENCH GUIANA	175	66	193	—	—	—
GUYANA	132	35	105	—	—	—
PARAGUAY	99	49	77	75	51	60
PERU	40	60	75	51	80	52
SURINAME	146	—	106	—	—	—
VENEZUELA	41	61	84	83	59	79
Northern America						
BERMUDA	177	127	163	—	—	—
CANADA	31	124	164	116	114	103
GREENLAND	182	101	139	—	—	—
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	202	111	147	—	—	—
U.S. OF AMERICA	4	126	155	117	128	105
East Asia						
CHINA	1	91	142	80	48	20
JAPAN	7	144	173	122	111	97
HONKONG	88	109	150	114	87	84
DEM. PEO. REP. OF KOREA	39	—	95	78	124	124
REP. OF KOREA	23	94	127	79	107	74
MACAU	143	—	123	—	—	—
MONGOLIA	119	—	78	64	103	126
Southeastern Asia						

INDEX-4 (Figures indicate the statistical order by nation)

Country	Basic Population Statistics	Population Distribution	Vital Statistics	Social Development	Human Development	Economic Development
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	157	81	107	—	—	—
BURMA	26	71	96	48	39	7
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	73	—	36	126	123	112
EAST TIMOR	136	—	20	—	—	—
INDONESIA	5	64	87	44	53	35
LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.	97	—	63	10	26	113
MALAYSIA	49	67	97	81	68	68
PHILIPPINES	17	47	85	62	82	39
SINGAPORE	114	105	151	96	88	88
THAILAND	18	74	112	65	45	49
VIET NAM	13	—	98	70	66	115
Southern Asia						
AFGHANISTAN	43	38	14	127	11	109
BANGLADESH	8	26	43	24	30	2
BHUTAN	125	—	70	6	3	110
INDIA	2	72	88	45	49	15
ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN	21	58	64	59	58	127
MALDIVES	159	28	51	—	—	—
NEPAL	44	70	59	17	38	6
PAKISTAN	9	37	57	30	22	28
SRILANKA	45	87	113	85	75	26
Arab Countries						
BAHRAIN	142	93	89	—	—	—
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	118	5	28	19	34	37
GAZA STRIP(PALESTINE)	140	—	194	—	—	—
IRAQ	46	7	52	57	71	128
JORDAN	103	3	44	68	96	63
KUWAIT	121	80	68	97	99	107
LEBANON	111	—	108	128	81	125
OMAN	127	—	29	38	43	86
QATAR	152	100	71	—	—	—
SAUDI ARABIA	55	—	60	61	52	96
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	57	16	30	63	76	64
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	126	—	101	98	72	108
YEMEN	77	—	15	11	13	36
CYPRUS	135	113	135	—	—	—
ISRAEL	95	103	128	109	95	83
TURKEY	19	76	102	67	55	58
Eastern Europe						
BULGARIA	66	141	156	93	100	117
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	48	131	165	90	65	118
GERMAN DEM. REP.	42	145	170	94	105	119

INDEX-5 (Figures indicate the statistical order by nation)

Country	Basic Population Statistics	Population Distribut- ion	Vital Statistics	Social Develop- ment	Human Develop- ment	Economic Develop- ment
HUNGARY	56	143	174	88	92	72
POLAND	25	122	143	92	94	73
ROMANIA	33	129	152	95	83	120
Northern Europe						
CHANNEL ISLANDS	167	(148)(152)	182	—	—	—
DENMARK	89	150	183	113	117	100
FAEROE ISLANDS	184	114	157	—	—	—
FINLAND	91	134	175	111	116	98
ICELAND	156	110	140	—	—	—
IRELAND	100	106	136	102	110	82
ISLE OF MAN	180	155	184	—	—	—
NORWAY	96	137	176	124	112	104
SWEDEN	69	153	185	123	101	102
UNITED KINGDOM	15	(118)(136) (149)	171	106	102	91
Southern Europe						
ANDORRA	185	117	166	—	—	—
ALBANIA	108	—	114	89	85	116
GIBRALTAR	187	132	148	—	—	—
GREECE	62	142	167	108	97	80
HOLYSEE	206	—	195	—	—	—
ITALY	14	140	186	119	93	85
MALTA	145	125	153	—	—	—
PORTUGAL	58	115	154	104	62	67
SAN MARINO	190	135	206	—	—	—
SPAIN	24	128	168	118	108	81
YUGOSLAVIA	32	123	158	82	98	75
Western Europe						
AUSTRIA	72	146	177	103	90	93
BELGIUM	61	139	178	110	118	92
FRANCE	16	133	169	121	106	95
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	12	154	187	112	122	99
LIECHTENSTEIN	188	121	172	—	—	—
LUXEMBOURG	148	147	180	—	—	—
MONACO	189	156	141	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS	51	130	179	120	115	94
SWITZERLAND	81	151	181	125	127	106
Oceania						
AUSTRALIA	47	(116)(119) (138)	159	115	109	101
NEW ZEALAND	106	112	160	105	104	89
FIJI	134	82	99	—	—	—
NEW CALEDONIA	165	86	119	—	—	—
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	104	48	69	35	14	43

INDEX - 6 (Figures indicate the statistical order by nation)

Country	Basic Population Statistics	Population Distribution	Vital Statistics	Social Development	Human Development	Economic Development
SOLOMON ISLANDS	153	12	196	—	—	—
VANUATU	166	—	45	—	—	—
GUAM	169	88	109	—	—	—
KIRIBATI	181	55	197	—	—	—
NAURU	198	—	198	—	—	—
PACIFIC ISLANDS	164	17	199	—	—	—
TUVALU	199	—	131	—	—	—
OTHER MICRONESIA	196	(23)	200	—	—	—
AMERICAN SAMOA	186	56	81	—	—	—
COOK ISLANDS	192	40	129	—	—	—
FRENCH POLYNESIA	161	—	90	—	—	—
NIUE	203	32	103	—	—	—
SAMOA	162	8	100	—	—	—
TONGA	171	30	72	—	—	—
WALLIS AND FUTUNA IS.	195	—	201	—	—	—
U.S.S.R.						
U.S.S.R.	3	—	144	77	113	121

Note: How to read the table.

For each statistics, the rank of a nation is determined on the basis of the following indices: Basic Statistics on Population (Population); Population Distribution (Median age); Statistics on Population Dynamics (Birth rate); Statistics on Social Development (Life expectancy), Statistics on Human Development (Secondary education gross enrollment rate); and Statistics on Economic Development (GNP per capita).

To take Brundi in Eastern Africa as an example, its population figures, average growth rate, and the like are ranked at 92nd place in Basic Statistics on Population. It is ranked 44th for Population Distribution, 21st for Statistics on Population Dynamics, 20th for Statistics on Social Development, 5th for Statistics on Human Development, and 11th for Statistics on Economic Development. Consequently, Brundi is seen to be average when compared with other nations in the world. Its age structure is younger and birth rate higher. Meanwhile, life expectancy, educational standard, and GNP are lower.

If a nation indicated in the table is divided into regions in other tables in this text, the figures are identified by (parentheses).

TECHNICAL NOTE

2. Population

Source : United Nations. *United Nations World Population Chart*. 1985

This chart shows the 1985 mid-year populations taken from the above-mentioned chart and rearranged according to population size, from the largest to the smallest.

The average annual growth rate of population for 1980-85 is indicated together with the period in which the population is expected to double assuming in calculation that the growth rate is constant. The estimated population for 2000, as well as the size ranking is also indicated so as to represent the potentiality of population growth.

Population growth is closely related to such factors as the economic growth rate, the growth rate of labor force and the food production index indicated in the economics-related statistics. Especially in some developing countries, the population growth rate surpasses increases in per capita GNP offsetting economic growth. Furthermore, problems in self-sufficiency of food are likely to become even severer as population rapidly swells.

3. Population Composition

Source : Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare.
Japan. *Journal of Population Problems*, No. 176, October 1985
United Nations. *United Nations World Population Chart*. 1985 (For proportion of urban population)

This chart was obtained by rearranging the original chart in order of the median age from the youngest to the oldest. Regarding age distribution, the population is divided into three age groups : child population (age 0-14), economically active population (age 15-64), and aged population (age 65 and over). The dependency ratio is classified into two : the child dependency ratio (age 0-14 population/age 15-64 population \times 100), and the aged dependency ratio (age 65 and above population/age 15-64 population \times 100). Generally speaking, the child dependency ratio is high in developing countries due to the high birth rate, while the aged dependency ratio is high in developed countries reflecting a low birth rate and long life expectancy.

This data was drawn up by the Institute of Population Problems, the Ministry

of Health and Welfare, Japan, and was calculated based on the 1983 edition of the United Nations Demographic Yearbook. In this chart, figures of the median age were rounded to one decimal place. For the age distribution fractions of .5 and up are counted as a unit. The following notes are to be referred.

Note 1: Omissions in the survey were not compensated.

Note 2: The percent distribution of age does not add up to 100% because the total number includes people of uncertain age.

Note 3: Since these numbers are approximate, the total number does not agree with the aggregate of the figures for all the age groups.

Note 4: Tentative figures

Note 5: The percentage of population aged 65 and over calculated as 0.42%, becomes 0 in this chart because fractions of under .5 were rounded off to 0.

4. Population Dynamics

Source: United Nations. *United Nations Population Chart*, 1985
Population Reference Bureau Inc.. *The World's Women:
A Profile*, 1985 (for marriage rate of women aged 15-19)

This chart was organized according to level of the crude birth rate, from the highest to the lowest. Population changes according to the general experiential rule of the demographic transition process as follows: from a situation of high fertility and mortality, first the mortality starts to decline, and, at the same time or after a certain time-lag, the fertility starts to drop until finally both mortality and fertility are balanced at a low level. This process corresponds to the development stages of most nations. In relationship with the other charts, the differences between fertility and mortality are related to the level of population growth drawn in the basic population indicators. Crude death rate and infant mortality rate are related to indicators for health care.

In connection with development, some relation with GNP — i.e. negative correlation between income and fertility — can be observed. The reason for showing the marriage rate of women of age 15-19 in the chart is that the high fertility can be connected with the high marriage rate in the lower age bracket, meeting long childbearing period.

5. Social Development

Source : World Bank. *World Development Report*. 1986

Concerning health related-indicators the chart shows life expectancy at birth arranged in order from the lowest to the highest. Life expectancy at birth reflects the health conditions of the population of respective nation. Long life expectancy is considered as a result of an adequate health care and medical system, as well as good nutritional conditions. In connection with other charts, a negative correlation exists between the mortality level and health and medical standards. Reinforcement of the health care and medical system correlates positively to the economic indicators.

6. Human Development

Source : United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Statistical Yearbook*. 1981-85

This chart mainly shows the basic statistics on education, rearranging countries in order of the percentage enrolled in secondary education. Regarding the enrollment ratio and literacy rate, positive relation with the development level of nations can be observed. Furthermore, the difference between male and female is diminished as these rates increase.

The latest obtainable statistics as of 1986 have been presented in this chart, and figures dated 1980 and before are printed in italic type.

(School enrollment ratio)

The figures of countries having population of more than 250,000 are presented. The gross enrollment ratios are calculated as percentages by dividing the total number of those attending school for all age groups by the population of the age groups corresponding to the primary and secondary school age. As a result, for some countries in which almost all children of school age receive education, ratio would exceed 100% if the actual school age distribution covered a wider range of age than the official school age. The enrollment ratios are calculated with due regard to educational system and educational terms different by nation.

(Literacy rate)

Literacy means the ability to both read and write. The percentages of literacy in this chart were calculated as residual of illiteracy rate (including those who

can either read or write). These figures show the literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and over. For exceptions, following notes are to be referred.

- a) for subject population aged 10 and over
- b) for subject population aged 15-49
- c) for subject population aged 9-45

(Pupil/teacher ratio)

This figure shows the number of students per teacher in both public and private school at primary education. "Teacher" includes both fulltime and part-time teachers, but excludes educational assistants without responsibilities in teaching.

(Educational expenditure)

This shows the current educational expenditure as percent of government expenditure. Current educational expenditure includes expenditure on administration, remuneration for teachers and supporting teaching staff, school books and other teaching materials, scholarships, welfare services and maintenance of school buildings.

7. Economic Development

Sources : World Bank, *World Development Report 1986*,
and FAO, *Production Yearbook 1984*

This chart rearranges the 128 countries, mentioned in World Development Indicators in the *World Development Report 1986* issued by the World Bank, according to the size of their GNP per capita, one of the major indicators for economic development. It excludes nations with a population of 1 million or less.

We could see such basic trends as the proportion of industry, including mining, manufacturing and construction among others, to GDP trends to increase as the per capita GNP increases. But it should be noted that the manufacturing industry, not be able to appear in the chart, is the main force for economic growth, thus the ratio and growth rate of the manufacturing industry represent important factors in surveying trends in the economy.

In this chart the trend in economic growth of each country over the last ten years or more is indicated in terms of production growth rate by sector.

By also considering the GDP share and labor distribution rate by sector, we may find clues to the question of economic growth and employment absorption capacity. The average annual rate of growth in labor force between 1980 and 2000

would surpass 3% in many countries of the low and middle income level, suggesting the employment problem is expected to remain acute.

Food production is another factor related to population problems. Here we show the condition of food production in 1982-84 in comparison with one in 1972-74 as well as total production of cereals for 1982-84. It should be noted that the difference in staple food is not taken into major consideration in figures showed in the latter. There are of course other indicators showing the relation between population and agriculture (development) issues, such as average agriculture population per ha. of arable land, average amount of fertilizer use per ha. of arable land, percentage of land irrigated and the number of tractors.

- (1) Notes : Printed in italics are figures for 1983 or the 1973-83 period for some items.
- (2) Source : "Per capita GNP" is from ; World Bank, *World Development Report 1986*, Chart 1. Due to problems of data availability and difficulties in settling the exchange rate, figures for nations in the non market economic bloc of Eastern Europe are not included.
- (3) Source : "GDP distribution" is from ; Op. cit., Chart 3.
- (4) Source : "Production increase" is from ; Op. cit., Chart 2.
- (5) Source : "Labor force share by sector" and "Average annual growth rate of labor force, 1980-2000" are both from :
- (6) Source : "Average per capita food production index" is from Op. cit. Chart 6. The original text is FAO data. Figures were obtained by dividing the amount of food production (including grain, starch rootcrops, sugar cane, sugar beet, beans, cooking oil, nuts, fruits, vegetables and livestock products) by the total population.
- (7) Source : "Yield of cereals, total" is from *FAO Production Yearbook 1984*, Chart 15. The average yield was obtained by dividing the total amount of production of cereals from 1982-84 by the total area of harvest for these three years. For those nations which figures for the all three years are not available, only the 1984 figures are indicated. Marks "F" and "*" indicate that FAO estimated and unofficial figures respectively, are included in the figures used to obtain the average for the three years.

8. Economic Cooperation

Sources : Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Diplomatic Bluebook 1986 Edition*, and World Bank, *World Development Report 1986*

Chart 8-1 indicates figures of mainly quantitative aspects of economic cooperation by 17 member countries of DAC (Development Aid Committee), a subcommittee of OECD. Within the figures shown, "Other official fund flow" and "Private fund flow" both mainly aiming at export promotion and overseas investment of a particular member country are not usually regarded as true economic aid. The ratio of ODA, the real aid, to GNP is one of the main indicators referred to in evaluating the actual performance of economic aid of each nation, but it fluctuates every fiscal year. (In this connection, the ratio for Japan was 0.34% in FY1984, and it stood at 11th place among the 17 nations, whereas in FY1985 it was 0.29%, at 15th place.) There are other indicators indicating the quality of ODA including amount of ODA per capita, the grant ratio, and grant elements.

Chart 8-2 shows the amount of official development aid received from all kinds of sources in addition to the OECD countries. Levelling off the yearly fluctuations an average for 5 years (1980 to 1984) was obtained. The burden of aid and its proportion to the whole economy of one country are shown by the amount of aid received per head, and its ratio to the GNP per capita, respectively.

Notes :

- (1) Source of official aid by member countries of DAC : Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Diplomatic Bluebook 1986 Edition* (Japanese version), pp.593-595, appended chart 5.(1), published by the printing Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. Indicated under the item, "Bilateral Assistance" are the total of the bilateral grants, and bilateral loans. "Other official flows" includes Transaction with Multilateral Agencies at Market Terms export credit and direct investment finances. "Direct investment and others" of private flow includes securities investments and foreign loans.
- (2) Source : World Bank, *World Development Report 1986*, Chart 21.
As for the average amount received, it is the arithmetic mean of the figures for five years (1980-1984) in Chart 21.

