



Data

Tables





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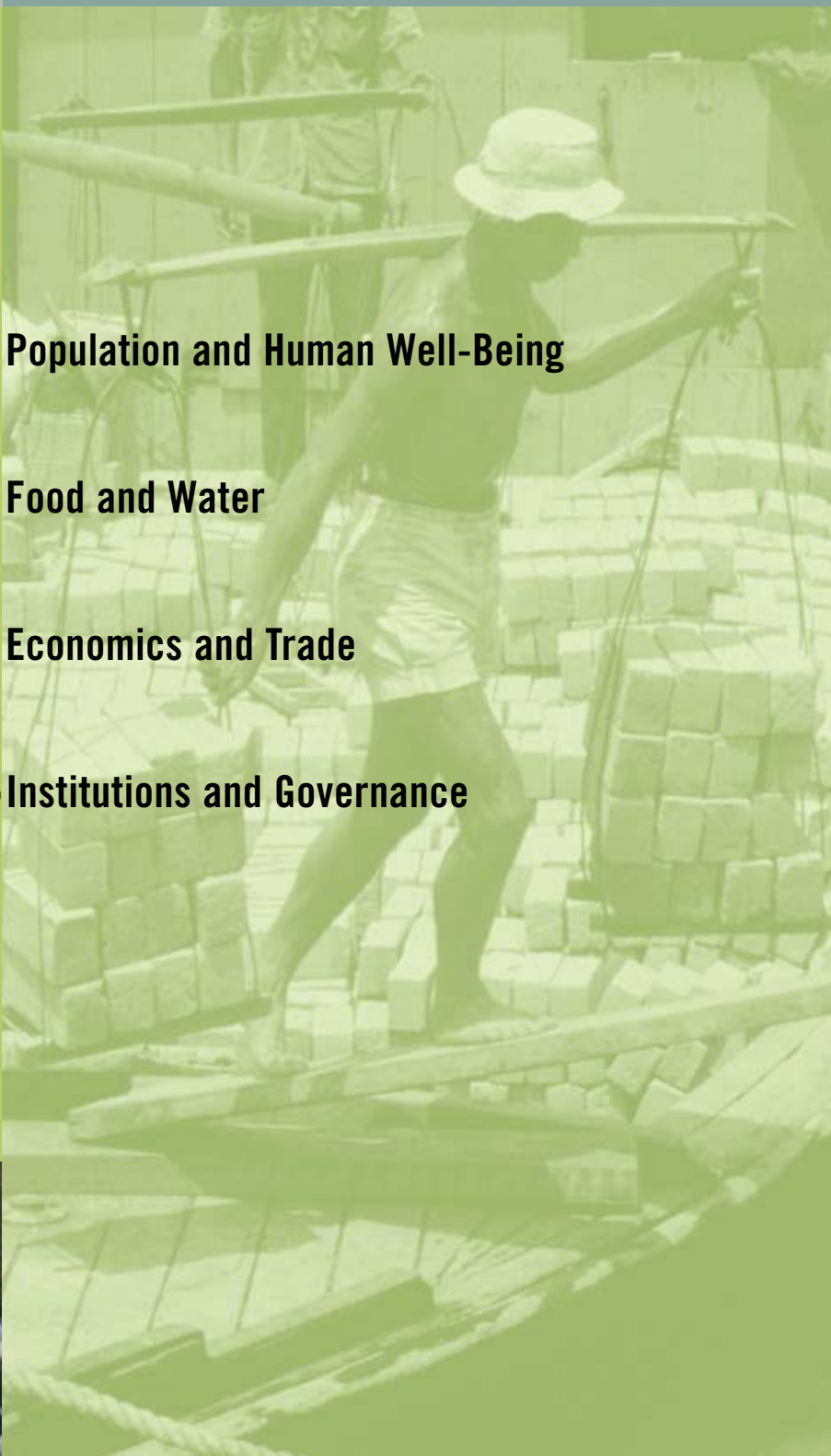
PART

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2 Food and Water

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WORLD RESOURCES 2008 Data Tables

Each edition of *World Resources* includes a statistical appendix, a compilation of country-level data culled from a variety of sources. This section presents some of the data required to build a basic picture of the state of the Earth in its human, economic, and environmental dimensions. In an increasingly interdependent, globalized world, a picture of the whole is needed to understand the interactions of human development, population growth, economic growth, and the environment.

The four tables in *World Resources 2008* were compiled to reflect the volume's focus on managing ecosystems to reduce poverty. The main text of the book explores how the strategy of using the environmental assets of the poor to raise household income can be scaled up to achieve a major reduction of poverty. These data tables support the volume's analysis by quantifying the poor's assets in terms of food, water, and human capital while measuring background demographic, economic, and governance conditions.

The data tables in this edition of *World Resources* are a subset of a much larger data collection available online through the World Resources Institute's *EarthTrends* website (<http://earthtrends.wri.org>). *EarthTrends* is a free, online resource that highlights the environmental, social, and economic trends that shape our world. The website offers the public a comprehensive collection of vital statistics, maps, and graphics viewable by watershed, district, country, region, or worldwide.

Table 1: Population and Human Well-Being contains seven core indicators on population, health, education, and poverty. Three of these indicators—poverty rates, infant mortality, and HIV/AIDS prevalence—are measured under the

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were established in 2000 to track global progress toward eradicating poverty and improving human well-being. Two other indicators—life expectancy and literacy rates—are elements of the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index (HDI), which measures achievement of development goals related to quality of life. In addition, this table displays the Gini Index, a single number that captures the level of income inequality within a country. Recent international attention to the issue of global poverty through the MDGs and the HDI has led to a substantial improvement in the quality of these indicators in the past decade.

Table 2: Food and Water attempts to show the drivers of global food and water consumption and the consequences for both the environment and human well-being. The intensity of use of agricultural inputs—in terms of land, labor, water, and fertilizer—can be compared across countries with a reasonable level of accuracy. Unfortunately, reliable data do not exist on the actual environmental impacts of agriculture, such as land degradation and nutrient pollution. Similarly, while fish capture can be measured, it is impossible to quantify on a country-by-country basis the extent of fisheries depletion. Water resources indicators are particularly sparse. Nonetheless, we can show the approximate availability of water resources and loosely tie these issues to human well-being with the composite Water Poverty Index.

Table 3: Economics and Trade shows the size and sectoral distribution of national economies, along with some basic financial flows: private investment, exports, foreign aid, and payments to home countries made by laborers working



abroad. In order to capture a country's investment in future growth and development, Adjusted Net Savings is included in this table. Adjusted Net Savings—also known as Genuine Savings or Green GDP—calculates the “true” rate of savings of a country's economy by taking into account human capital, depletion of natural resources, and the damages of pollution in addition to standard economic savings measures.

Table 4: Institutions and Governance measures, at the national level, the governing conditions that need to be in place for sustainable development: personal and political freedom, functioning property markets, responsible government spending, and access to information. Many of these indicators are inherently subjective and can only be captured through an index calculation. Therefore, rigid country comparisons of indices on freedom, corruption, and digital access are discouraged. Unfortunately, many of the enabling governance conditions for scaling up the environmental assets of the poor cannot be measured comprehensively on a national level. Specifically, no data exist to measure security of tenure, access to resources, or the distribution of land and other resources to individuals, communities, and the state.

General Notes

The *World Resources 2008* data tables present information for 155 countries. These countries were selected from the 191 official member states of the United Nations based on their population levels, land area, and the availability of data. Many more countries are included in the *EarthTrends* online database.

Country groupings are based on lists developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (for developed and developing countries), the World Bank (for low-, medium-, and high-income countries), and the World Resources Institute (for regional classifications). A full listing is available online at http://earthtrends.wri.org/searchable_db/general_notes.

Comprehensive technical notes are available in the pages following each data table. In addition, several general notes apply to all the data tables (except where noted otherwise):

- “..” in a data column signifies that data are not available or are not relevant (for example, country status has changed, as with the former Soviet republics).
- Negative values are shown in parentheses.
- 0 appearing in a table indicates a value of either zero or less than one half the unit of measure used in the table; (0) indicates a value less than zero and greater than negative one half.
- Except where identified by a footnote, regional totals are calculated using regions designated by the World Resources Institute. Totals represent either a summation or a weighted average of available data. Weighted averages of ratios use the denominator of the ratio as the weight. Regional totals are published only if more than 85 percent of the relevant data are available for a particular region. Missing values are not imputed.



- The regional totals published here use data from all 222 countries and territories in the *World Resources/EarthTrends* database (some of these countries are omitted from the current tables). Regional summations and weighted averages calculated with only the 155 countries listed in these data tables will therefore not match the published totals.
- Except where identified with a footnote, world totals are presented as calculated by the original data source (which may include countries not listed in WRI's database); original sources are listed after each data table.
- When available data are judged too weak to allow for any meaningful comparison across countries, the data are not shown. Please review the technical notes for further consideration of data reliability.

Population and Human Well-Being

Sources: United Nations Population Division; United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; United Nations Children's Fund; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; World Bank

World Bank	Human Health											International Poverty and Income Equality			
	Total Population Estimates and Projections (thousands of people) (a)		Adult Literacy Rate 2000–2004 (percent)		Life Expectancy at Birth (years) 2005– 2010	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) 2005	Percent Of Adults Ages 15–49 Living With HIV or AIDS 2005	Percent of Population		Gini		Survey Year			
								Living on Less Than (b)		Index (c) (0 = perfect equality)					
								\$1 per day	\$2 per day						
	2007	2030	Women	Men											
World	6,671,226	8,317,707	77	87	67	52	1	..	..	..	..	..
Asia (excl. Middle East)	3,727,146	4,491,264	71	86	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	3,002	2,838	99	100	72	26	0.1	2	31	34	2003	d			
Azerbaijan	8,467	9,599	98	100	68	74	0.1	4	33	37	2001	d			
Bangladesh	158,665	217,932	..	..	64	54	< 0.1	41	84	33	2000	d	
Bhutan	658	851	..	..	66	65	< 0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	14,444	20,761	64	85	60	98	1.6	34	78	42	2004	d, e			
China	1,328,630	1,458,421	87	95	73	23	0.1	10	35	47	2004	d			
Georgia	4,395	3,807	..	..	71	41	0.2	7	25	40	2003	d	
India	1,169,016	1,505,748	48	73	65	56	0.9	34	80	37	2004	d			
Indonesia	231,627	279,666	87	94	71	28	0.1	8	52	34	2002	d			
Japan	127,967	118,252	..	..	83	3	< 0.1	..	..	25	1993	f
Kazakhstan	15,422	17,142	99	100	67	63	0.1	2	16	34	2003	d			
Korea, Dem People's Rep	23,790	25,434	..	..	67	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep	48,224	48,411	..	..	79	5	< 0.1	2	2	32	1998	f	
Kyrgyzstan	5,317	6,343	98	99	66	58	0.1	2	21	30	2003	d			
Lao People's Dem Rep	5,859	8,142	61	77	64	62	0.1	27	74	35	2002	d			
Malaysia	26,572	35,270	85	92	74	10	0.5	2	9	49	1997	f			
Mongolia	2,629	3,204	98	98	67	39	< 0.1	11	45	33	2002	d			
Myanmar	48,798	56,681	86	94	62	75	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	28,196	41,742	35	63	64	56	0.5	24	69	47	2004	d			
Pakistan	163,902	240,276	36	63	66	79	0.1	17	74	31	2002	d			
Philippines	87,960	122,388	93	93	72	25	< 0.1	15	43	45	2003	d			
Singapore	4,436	5,202	89	97	80	3	0.3	..	..	43	1998	f	
Sri Lanka	19,299	20,249	89	92	72	12	< 0.1	6	42	40	2002	d			
Tajikistan	6,736	9,434	99	100	67	59	0.1	7	43	33	2003	d			
Thailand	63,884	69,218	91	95	71	18	1.4	2	25	42	2002	d			
Turkmenistan	4,965	6,270	98	99	63	81	< 0.1	21	59	41	1998	d			
Uzbekistan	27,372	35,199	..	..	67	57	0.2	2	2	37	2003	d	
Viet Nam	87,375	110,429	87	94	74	16	0.5	..	..	34	2004	d	
Europe	731,283	706,907	99	99 g	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	3,190	3,519	98	99	76	16	..	2	10	31	2004	d			
Austria	8,361	8,643	..	..	80	4	0.3	..	..	29	2000	f
Belarus	9,689	8,346	99	100	69	10	0.3	2	2	30	2002	d			
Belgium	10,457	10,780	..	..	79	4	0.3	..	..	33	2000	f
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,935	3,653	94	99	75	13	< 0.1	..	..	26	2001	d	
Bulgaria	7,639	6,224	98	99	73	12	< 0.1	2	6	29	2003	d			
Croatia	4,555	4,168	97	99	76	6	< 0.1	2	2	29	2001	d			
Czech Rep	10,186	9,728	..	..	77	3	0.1	2	2	25	1996	f	
Denmark	5,442	5,602	..	..	78	4	0.2	..	..	25	1997	f
Estonia	1,335	1,224	100	100	71	6	1.3	2	8	36	2003	d			
Finland	5,277	5,469	..	..	79	3	0.1	..	..	27	2000	f
France	61,647	66,605	..	..	81	4	0.4	..	..	33	1995	f
Germany	82,599	79,348	..	..	79	4	0.1	..	..	28	2000	f
Greece	11,147	11,179	94	98	80	4	0.2	..	..	34	2000	f	
Hungary	10,030	9,259	..	..	73	7	0.1	2	2	27	2002	d	
Iceland	301	344	..	..	82	2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4,301	5,475	..	..	79	5	0.2	..	..	34	2000	f
Italy	58,877	57,519	98	99	81	4	0.5	..	..	36	2000	f	
Latvia	2,277	2,012	100	100	73	9	0.8	2	5	38	2003	d			
Lithuania	3,390	3,023	100	100	73	7	0.2	2	8	36	2003	d			
Macedonia, FYR	2,038	1,966	94	98	74	15	< 0.1	2	2	39	2003	d			
Moldova, Rep	3,794	3,388	98	99	69	14	1.1	2	21	33	2003	d			
Montenegro	598	613	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	16,419	17,141	..	..	80	4	0.2	..	..	31	1999	f
Norway	4,698	5,366	..	..	80	3	0.1	..	..	26	2000	f
Poland	38,082	35,353	..	..	76	6	0.1	2	2	35	2002	f	
Portugal	10,623	10,607	..	..	78	4	0.4	..	..	39	1997	f
Romania	21,438	18,860	96	98	73	16	< 0.1	2	13	31	2003	d			
Russian Federation	142,499	123,915	99	100	66	14	1.1	2	12	40	2002	d			
Serbia (g)	10,528	10,528	94	99	..	12	0.0	..	..	30	2003	d	
Slovakia	5,390	5,217	..	..	75	7	< 0.1	2	3	26	1996	f	
Slovenia	2,002	1,901	..	..	78	3	< 0.1	2	2	28	1998	d	
Spain	44,279	46,682	..	..	81	4	0.6	..	..	35	2000	f
Sweden	9,119	10,012	..	..	81	3	0.2	..	..	25	2000	f
Switzerland	7,484	8,104	..	..	82	4	0.4	..	..	34	2000	f
Ukraine	46,205	38,053	99	100	68	13	1.4	2	5	28	2003	d			
United Kingdom	60,769	66,162	..	..	79	5	0.2	..	..	36	1999	f
Middle East & N. Africa	460,067	649,569	64	82	69	43	0.2 i	2	20	..	2004	..			
Afghanistan	27,145	53,252	13	43	44	165	< 0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	33,858	44,726	60	80	72	34	0.1	2	15	35	1995	d			
Egypt	75,498	104,070	59	83	71	28	< 0.1	3	44	34	2000	d			
Iran, Islamic Rep	71,208	91,155	70	84	71	31	0.2	2	7	43	1998	d			
Iraq	28,993	47,376	64	84	60	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	6,928	9,160	96	99	81	5	..	..	..	39	2001	f
Jordan	5,924	8,554	85	95	73	22	..	2	7	39	2003	d			
Kuwait	2,851	4,273	91	94	78	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	4,099	4,925	..	..	72	27	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6,160	8,447	..	..	74	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	31,224	39,259	40	66	71	36	0.1	2	14	40	1999	d			
Oman	2,595	3,865	74	87	76	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	24,735	37,314	69	87	73	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Rep	19,929	29,294	74	86	74	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	10,327	12,529	65	83	74	20	0.1	2	7	40	2000	d			
Turkey	74,877	92,468	80	95	72	26	..	3	19	44	2003	d			
United Arab Emirates	4,380	6,753	..	..	79	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen	22,389	40,768	..	..	63	76	..	16	45	33	1998	..	



	Total Population Estimates and Projections (thousands of people) (a)		Adult Literacy Rate 2000–2004 (percent)		Human Health			International Poverty and Income Equality			
					Life Expectancy at Birth (years) 2005– 2010	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) 2005	Percent Of Adults Ages 15–49 Living With HIV or AIDS 2005	Percent of Population Living on Less Than (b)		Gini Index (c) (0 = perfect equality)	Survey Year
	2007	2030	Women	Men				\$1 per day	\$2 per day		
Sub-Saharan Africa	807,425	1,308,461	53	70 g	51	101	6.1 i	41	72	..	2004
Angola	17,024	30,652	54	83	43	154	3.7	..	..	..	..
Benin	9,033	16,076	23	48	57	89	1.8	31	74	37	2003 d
Botswana	1,882	2,358	82	80	51	87	24.1	28	56	61	1993 d
Burkina Faso	14,784	26,505	15	29	52	96	2.0	27	72	40	2003 d
Burundi	8,508	17,232	52	67	50	114	3.3	55	88	42	1998 d
Cameroon	18,549	26,892	60	77	50	87	5.4	17	51	45	2001 d
Central African Rep	4,343	6,214	34	65	45	115	10.7	67	84	61	1993 d
Chad	10,781	19,799	13	41	51	124	3.5	..	..	..	..
Congo	3,768	5,824	..	..	55	81	5.3	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem Rep	62,636	122,734	54	81	47	129	3.2	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	19,262	28,088	39	61	48	118	7.1	15	49	45	2002 d
Equatorial Guinea	507	854	81	93	52	123	3.2	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	4,851	8,433	..	..	58	50	2.4	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	83,099	137,052	..	..	53	109	..	23	78	30	2000 d
Gabon	1,331	1,791	..	..	57	60	7.9	..	..	..	..
Gambia	1,709	2,770	..	..	60	97	2.4	59	83	50	1998 d
Ghana	23,478	34,234	50	66	60	68	2.3	45	79	41	1998 d
Guinea	9,370	16,170	18	43	56	98	1.5	..	..	39	2003 d
Guinea-Bissau	1,695	3,358	..	..	46	124	3.8	..	..	47	1993 d
Kenya	37,538	62,762	70	78	54	79	6.1	23	58	43	1997 d
Lesotho	2,008	2,252	90	74	43	102	23.2	36	56	63	1995 d
Liberia	3,750	7,797	..	..	46	157	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	19,683	32,931	65	77	59	74	0.5	61	85	48	2001 d
Malawi	13,925	23,550	54	75	48	79	14.1	21	63	39	2004 d
Mali	12,337	23,250	12	27	55	120	1.7	36	72	40	2001 d
Mauritania	3,124	4,944	43	60	64	78	0.7	26	63	39	2000 d
Mozambique	21,397	31,117	..	..	42	100	16.1	36	74	47	2002 d
Namibia	2,074	2,678	84	87	53	46	19.6	35	56	74	1993 f
Niger	14,226	30,842	15	43	57	150	1.1	61	86	51	1995 d
Nigeria	148,093	226,855	..	..	47	100	3.9	71	92	44	2003 d
Rwanda	9,725	16,646	60	71	46	118	3.1	60	88	47	2000 d
Senegal	12,379	19,554	29	51	63	77	0.9	17	56	41	2001 d
Sierra Leone	5,866	9,592	24	47	43	165	1.6	57	75	63	1989 d
Somalia	8,699	15,193	..	..	48	133	0.9	..	..	..	..
South Africa	48,577	53,236	81	84	49	55	18.8	11	34	58	2000 d
Sudan	38,560	58,446	52 h	71 h	59	62	1.6	..	..	..	..
Tanzania, United Rep	40,454	65,516	62	78	53	76	6.5	58	90	35	2000 d
Togo	6,585	10,856	39	69	58	78	3.2	..	..	..	..
Uganda	30,884	61,548	58	77	52	79	6.7	..	..	46	2002 d
Zambia	11,922	17,870	60	76	42	102	17.0	64	87	51	2004 d
Zimbabwe	13,349	16,628	..	..	44	81	20.1	56	83	50	1996 d
North America	338,831	405,429	95	96 g	79	..	0.8 i	..	..	..	..
Canada	32,876	39,105	..	..	81	5	0.3	..	..	33	2000 f
United States	305,826	366,187	..	..	78	6	0.6	..	..	41	2000 f
C. America & Caribbean	188,782	235,487	88	90	74	26 j	..	..	..	..	..
Belize	288	413	..	..	76	15	2.5	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	4,468	5,795	95	95	79	11	0.3	3	10	50	2003 f
Cuba	11,268	11,126	100	100	78	6	0.1	..	..	..	..
Dominican Rep	9,760	12,709	87	87	72	26	1.1	3	16	52	2004 f
El Salvador	6,857	8,935	..	..	72	23	0.9	19	41	52	2002 f
Guatemala	13,354	21,691	63	75	70	32	0.9	14	32	55	2002 f
Haiti	9,598	12,994	..	..	61	84	3.8	54	78	59	2001 f
Honduras	7,106	10,298	80	80	70	31	1.5	15	36	54	2003 f
Jamaica	2,714	2,924	86	74	73	17	1.5	2	14	46	2004 d
Mexico	106,535	128,125	90	92	76	22	0.3	3	12	46	2004 d
Nicaragua	5,603	7,407	77	77	73	30	0.2	45	80	43	2001 d
Panama	3,343	4,488	91	93	76	19	0.9	7	18	56	2003 f
Trinidad and Tobago	1,333	1,400	..	..	70	17	2.6	12	39	39	1992 f
South America	383,406	477,332	90	91	73	26 j	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	39,531	47,534	97	97	75	15	0.6	7	17	51	2004 f
Bolivia	9,525	13,034	81	93	66	52	0.1	23	42	60	2002 f
Brazil	191,791	236,480	89	88	72	31	0.5	8	21	57	2004 f
Chile	16,635	19,778	96	96	79	8	0.3	2	6	55	2003 f
Colombia	46,156	57,577	93	93	73	17	0.6	7	18	59	2003 f
Ecuador	13,341	16,679	90	92	75	22	0.3	18	41	54	1998 f
Guyana	738	660	..	..	67	47	2.4	2	6	43	1999 f
Paraguay	6,127	8,483	..	..	72	20	0.4	14	30	58	2003 f
Peru	27,903	35,564	82	94	71	23	0.6	11	31	52	2003 f
Suriname	458	481	87	92	70	30	1.9	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	3,340	3,590	..	..	76	14	0.5	2	6	45	2003 f
Venezuela	27,657	37,149	93	93	74	18	0.7	19	40	48	2003 f
Oceania	34,240	43,206	93	94 g	76	..	0.3 i	..	..	..	..
Australia	20,743	25,287	..	..	81	5	0.1	..	..	35	1994 f
Fiji	839	918	..	..	69	16	0.1	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	4,179	4,895	..	..	80	5	0.1	..	..	36	1997 f
Papua New Guinea	6,331	9,183	50.9	63.4	57	55	1.8	..	..	51	1996 d
Solomon Islands	496	762	..	..	64	24	..	..	..	..	..
Developed	1,353,287	1,411,479	99	99 g	76	5	..	..	..	..	..
Developing	5,317,004	6,903,869	70	84	67	57	..	..	..	..	..

a. Medium variant population projections; please consult the technical notes for more information. b. Measures the percent of the population living below \$1.08 per day and \$2.15 per day at 1993 prices. c. The Gini Index measures the equality of income distribution within the population (0=perfect equality; 100=perfect inequality). d. Based on per capita consumption or expenditure data. e. Poverty Rates for Cambodia were obtained from a 1997 survey. f. Based on per capita income data. g. Data for Serbia include the country of Montenegro (these countries were a single nation from 2003 to 2006). h. Estimates are for North Sudan only. i. Regional totals are calculated by UNAIDS. j. Regional total are calculated by UNICEF and combine South America, Central America and the Caribbean; a list of countries classified in each region is available at <http://www.unicef.org/files/Table9.pdf>.

Population and Human Well-Being: Technical Notes

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Total Population refers to the de facto population of a country, in thousands of people, as of July 1 of the year indicated. For estimates for 2005 and earlier, the United Nations Population Division (UNPD) compiles and evaluates census and survey results from all countries, adjusting data when necessary. Adjustments incorporate data from civil registrations (in developed countries), population surveys (in developing countries), earlier censuses, and, when necessary, population models based on information from similar countries. The future projections reported here assume medium fertility (the UN “medium-fertility assumption”). All future population projections are based on estimates of the 2005 base year population and incorporate the three main components of population growth: fertility, mortality, and migration. For more information on methodology, see *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Volume III: Analytical Report*.

Adult Literacy Rate measures the proportion of the men or women older than the age of 15 who can both read and write with understanding a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Most literacy data are collected intermittently during national population censuses and supplemented by household surveys, labor force surveys, employment surveys, industry surveys, and agricultural surveys when they are available. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) uses these data to graph a logistic regression model and create the estimates shown here. When census and survey data are not available, literacy rates for a specific country are estimated based on neighboring countries with similar characteristics.

Life Expectancy at Birth is the average number of years that a newborn baby is expected to live if the age-specific mortality rates effective at the year of birth apply throughout his or her lifetime. The United Nations Population Division prepares estimates and projections based on data from national statistical sources. When needed, other sources, mainly population censuses and demographic surveys, are consulted. In countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, estimates of the impact of the disease are made explicitly by projecting the yearly incidence of HIV infection.

Infant Mortality Rate is the probability of a child dying between birth and 1 year of age expressed per 1,000 live births. The indicator is used as a measure of children's well-being and the level of effort being made to maintain child health: more than three quarters of child deaths in the developing world are caused by diseases that can be prevented or cured by low-cost interventions such as immunization, oral rehydration therapy, and antibiotics. The data on mortality of children in infancy are typically obtained from civil registration records on deaths and births, and a ratio can be calculated directly. In many developing countries, however, civil registration records are incomplete. In these instances, several types of surveys may be utilized to collect birth and death histories of sample populations to fill gaps in knowledge.

Percent of Adults Ages 15–49 Living With HIV or AIDS is the estimated percentage of people aged 15–49 living with HIV/AIDS in 2005. These estimates include all people with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS, who are alive at the end of the year specified. Data for this age group capture those in their most sexually active years. Measuring infection within this age range also allows greater comparability for populations with different age structures. Estimates for a single point in time and the starting date of the epidemic were used to plot an epidemic curve charting the spread of HIV in a particular country; these curves are used to create the estimates shown here.

Population Living on Less Than \$1 per day is the percentage of the population of a country living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices, equivalent

to \$1 in 1985 prices when adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP). This amount is used because it is comparable to the poverty lines used in many developing countries, and income below this level is referred to as “extreme poverty.”

Population Living on Less Than \$2 per day is the percentage of the population of a country living on less than \$2.15 a day at 1993 international prices, equivalent to \$2 in 1985 prices when adjusted for purchasing power parity. International Poverty Line data are based on nationally representative primary household surveys conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank country departments. PPP exchange rates, produced at the World Bank, are used because they take into account local prices and goods and services not traded internationally.

Gini Index is a measure of income inequality that describes the deviation of income or consumption distribution from perfect equality. A score of zero implies perfect equality while a score of 100 implies perfect inequality. If every person in a country earned the same income, the Gini Index would be zero; if all income were earned by one person, the Gini Index would be 100. The Gini index is calculated by compiling income (or expenditure) distribution data. For developing countries, the Gini index is compiled from household survey data; for high-income countries the index is calculated directly from the Luxembourg Income Study database, using an estimation method consistent with that applied for developing countries. Once compiled, income or expenditure distribution data are plotted on a Lorenz curve, which illustrates the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index is calculated as the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical (45-degree) line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line.

Survey Year shows the year that both the poverty rate and income inequality data were collected in each country. Surveys were conducted between 1993 and 2004.

FREQUENCY OF UPDATE BY DATA PROVIDERS

Country-level estimates of population, life expectancy, and HIV/AIDS infection rates are published every two years by UNPD and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Literacy data are updated by UNESCO as new estimates are made available. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) publishes the most recent infant mortality data in their annual State of the World's Children report. Poverty rates and income equality data are updated irregularly as surveys are conducted in individual countries; new survey results are compiled and released annually in the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*.

DATA RELIABILITY AND CAUTIONARY NOTES

Total Population and Life Expectancy: Since demographic parameters are estimated on a country-by-country basis, reliability varies among countries. For some developing countries, estimates are derived from surveys rather than censuses, especially when countries lack a civil registration system or have one that does not achieve full coverage of all vital events. Also, for developing countries the availability of detailed information on fertility and mortality is limited and the data on international migration flows are generally inadequate. Although estimates are based on incomplete data and projections cannot factor in unforeseen events (such as famine or wars), UN demographic models are widely accepted and use well-understood principles, which make these data as comparable, consistent across countries, and reliable as possible.



Adult Literacy Rate: The availability and quality of national statistics on literacy vary widely. National census and survey data are typically collected only once every decade. In addition, many industrialized countries have stopped collecting literacy data in recent years, based on the sometimes incorrect assumption that universal primary education means universal literacy. When census and survey data are not available for a particular country, estimates are sometimes made based on neighboring countries. Actual definitions of adult literacy are not strictly comparable among countries. Some countries equate persons with no schooling with illiterates or change definitions between censuses. In addition, UNESCO's definition of literacy does not include people who, though familiar with the basics of reading and writing, do not have the skills to function at a reasonable level in their own society.

Infant Mortality: These data tend to be of poorer quality than under-5 mortality data. A concerted effort has been made by UNICEF and its partners to develop a consistent and transparent methodology. However, the data used to derive these estimates come from a wide variety of sources of disparate quality: some countries have several sources of data covering the same period, allowing for data cross-referencing; other countries have many fewer sources and/or have sources of poor quality. In addition, inaccuracies in birth and death totals in civil registries (with death figures typically less complete than those of births) may result in an underestimation of a country's infant mortality rate.

Percent of Adults Living with HIV or AIDS: Data reliability varies on a country-by-country basis. The extent of uncertainty depends primarily on the type of epidemic and the quality, coverage, and consistency of a country's surveillance system. UNAIDS estimates low and high values for the total number of infections in its *2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*; the values shown here fall between these two estimates. A more detailed analysis of the collection methodology and reliability of HIV/AIDS estimates is available in a series of seven articles published online in the journal *Sexually Transmitted Infections* in August 2004.

International Poverty Rates and Gini Index: Despite recent improvements in survey methodology and consistency, indicators are still not strictly comparable across countries. Surveys can differ in the type of information requested (for example, whether income or consumption is used). Consumption is usually a much better welfare indicator, particularly in developing countries. The households that are surveyed can differ in size and in the extent of income sharing among members, and individuals within a household may differ in age and consumption needs. Differences also exist in the relative importance of consumption of nonmarket goods.

Although the \$1/day and \$2/day poverty lines are commonly used, there is an ongoing debate as to how well they capture poverty across nations. Values should be treated as rough statistical approximations of the number of people earning or consuming at a given level rather than a certain prognosis of how many people are poor. International poverty rates do not capture other elements of poverty, including lack of access to health care, education, safe water, or sanitation. Estimates are expected to change significantly in the next release of the World Development Indicators, which will incorporate purchasing power estimates benchmarked to 2005 rather than 1993.

SOURCES

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Food and Water

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Keele University, World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund

	Intensity of Agricultural Inputs				Food Security and Nutrition			Fisheries Production		Water Resources				
										Actual Renewable		Water Poverty Index 2002	Use of an Improved Water Source (percent of population) 2004	
	Agricultural Land (a) (1,000 ha) 2003	Fertilizer (kg/ha) 2003	Water (m³/ha) 2000	Labor (percent of workforce in agriculture) 2004	Calorie Supply, 2003 (kcal/person/day)	Percent of Population That is Under-nourished 2002–2004	Total Production in 2005 (metric tons)	Percent Change Since 1995	Water Resources (b)					
									Total	Per Capita (m³ per person)				
											Total (km³)			
World	4,423,482	110	..	43	2,809	17	14	157,531,214	26	54,228	8,210	..	95	73
Asia (excl. Middle East)	770,403	221	..	55	2,681	15	15	102,480,487	51	14,514	3,948	..	93	76
Armenia	1,390	19	3,464	11	2,357	19	24	1,033	(47)	11	3,511	54	99	80
Azerbaijan	4,754	8	5,825	25	2,727	14	7	9,016	(18)	30	3,547	..	95	59
Bangladesh	9,019	187	8,999	52	2,193	3	30	2,215,957	100	1,211	8,232	54	82	72
Bhutan	585	..	2,500	94	..	..	..	300	(12)	95	42,035	56	86	60
Cambodia	5,350	4	1,051	69	2,074	9	33	426,000	279	476	32,526	46	64	35
China	554,851	257	c 2,871	64	2,940	22	12	60,630,984	85	2,829	2,125	51	93	67
Georgia	3,006	23	2,006	18	2,646	17	9	3,072	(17)	63	14,406	60	96	67
India	180,000	95	3,289	58	2,473	8	20	6,323,557	26	1,897	1,670	53	95	83
Indonesia	47,600	79	2,250	46	2,891	5	6	6,513,133	48	2,838	12,441	65	87	69
Japan	4,736	366	11,435	3	2,768	21	< 2.5	5,433,436	(28)	430	3,351	65	100	100
Kazakhstan	207,784	6	1,321	16	2,858	25	6	31,589	(37)	110	7,405	58	97	73
Korea, Dem People's Rep	2,950	..	1,771	27	2,178	6	33	712,995	(33)	77	3,403	..	100	100
Korea, Rep	1,902	367	4,651	8	3,035	16	< 2.5	2,711,667	(19)	70	1,448	62	97	71
Kyrgyzstan	10,840	10	6,799	23	3,173	18	4	27	(93)	21	3,821	64	98	66
Lao People's Dem Rep	1,939	..	2,818	76	2,338	7	19	107,800	168	334	53,859	54	79	43
Malaysia	7,870	175	736	16	2,867	18	3	1,424,097	14	580	22,104	67	100	96
Mongolia	130,500	3	196	22	2,250	39	27	366	132	35	12,837	55	87	30
Myanmar	11,293	2	3,109	69	2,912	5	17	2,217,466	169	1,046	20,313	54	80	77
Nepal	4,217	15	4,043	93	2,483	7	17	42,463	101	210	7,447	54	96	89
Pakistan	27,230	150	7,407	45	2,316	20	24	515,472	(5)	223	1,353	58	96	89
Philippines	12,200	88	1,981	37	2,480	15	18	4,145,044	48	479	5,577	61	87	82
Singapore	0	..	950	0	..	..	..	7,837	(43)	1	135	56	100	..
Sri Lanka	2,356	130	6,283	44	2,416	6	22	164,230	(30)	50	2,372	56	98	74
Tajikistan	4,255	..	10,359	31	1,907	10	56	210	(45)	16	2,392	59	92	48
Thailand	18,487	128	4,300	53	2,425	13	22	3,743,398	4	410	6,280	64	98	100
Turkmenistan	32,966	..	12,554	32	2,840	21	7	15,016	32	25	4,979	70	93	54
Uzbekistan	27,259	..	11,268	25	2,312	17	25	5,425	(61)	50	1,842	61	95	75
Viet Nam	9,537	253	5,974	66	2,617	13	16	3,397,200	130	891	10,310	52	99	80
Europe	480,665	80	..	8	3,354	28	< 2.5	16,273,014	(15)	7,793	10,686	..	100	..
Albania	1,121	70	1,517	46	2,874	28	6	5,275	207	42	13,184	..	99	94
Austria	3,376	221	14	4	3,732	33	< 2.5	2,790	(16)	78	9,455	75	100	100
Belarus	8,885	153	134	11	2,885	27	4	5,050	(18)	58	6,014	61	100	100
Belgium	1,394	..	..	2	3,634	31	< 2.5	25,767	(29)	18	1,751	61	100	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,148	16	..	4	2,668	13	9	9,070	505	38	9,566	..	99	96
Bulgaria	5,326	126	521	6	2,885	24	8	8,579	(32)	21	2,797	63	100	97
Croatia	3,137	108	..	7	2,795	20	7	48,465	139	106	23,161	68	100	100
Czech Rep	4,270	118	18	7	3,308	25	< 2.5	24,697	9	13	1,290	61	100	100
Denmark	2,658	136	236	3	3,472	36	< 2.5	949,625	(54)	6	1,099	61	100	100
Estonia	829	436	9	10	3,222	26	< 2.5	100,136	(25)	13	9,696	..	100	99
Finland	2,246	118	30	5	3,143	37	< 2.5	146,096	(21)	110	20,857	78	100	100
France	29,690	209	200	3	3,623	37	< 2.5	909,483	(6)	204	3,343	68	100	100
Germany	17,001	226	775	2	3,484	31	< 2.5	330,353	9	154	1,862	65	100	100
Greece	8,431	115	1,622	15	3,666	23	< 2.5	198,951	8	74	6,653	66	..	..
Hungary	5,865	102	510	9	3,552	32	< 2.5	21,270	28	104	10,353	61	100	98
Iceland	2,281	..	29	7	3,275	41	< 2.5	1,690,383	4	170	566,667	77	100	100
Ireland	4,370	452	0	9	3,717	32	< 2.5	352,082	(22)	52	12,187	73	100	..
Italy	15,074	150	1,773	4	3,675	26	< 2.5	480,921	(21)	191	3,289	61	100	..
Latvia	1,582	91	21	11	3,014	28	3	151,160	1	35	15,521	..	100	96
Lithuania	2,541	143	7	10	3,372	27	< 2.5	141,798	140	25	7,317	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	1,242	22	..	10	2,852	18	5	1,114	(26)	6	3,137	..	..	..
Moldova, Rep	2,528	7	353	20	2,729	16	11	5,001	137	12	2,783	49	97	88
Netherlands	1,923	580	2,850	3	3,495	30	< 2.5	617,383	18	91	5,539	69	100	100
Norway	1,040	186	261	4	3,511	31	< 2.5	3,203,476	7	382	81,886	77	100	100
Poland	16,169	108	94	20	3,366	26	< 2.5	192,854	(58)	62	1,601	56	100	..
Portugal	3,812	122	3,503	11	3,747	29	< 2.5	218,866	(20)	69	6,485	65	..	..
Romania	14,800	37	1,333	13	3,582	23	< 2.5	13,352	(81)	212	9,837	59	91	16
Russian Federation	216,277	10	108	9	3,118	22	3	3,356,327	(24)	4,507	31,764	63	100	88
Serbia (d)	5,595	434	..	17	2,703	35	9	7,022	82	209	19,870	..	99	86
Slovakia	2,236	92	..	8	2,779	27	7	2,648	(26)	50	9,276	71	100	99
Slovenia	510	334	..	1	2,954	31	3	2,763	(7)	32	16,219	69	..	..
Spain	29,154	119	1,324	6	3,421	28	< 2.5	1,071,178	(25)	112	2,557	64	100	100
Sweden	3,166	118	96	3	3,208	36	< 2.5	262,239	(36)	174	19,131	72	100	100
Switzerland	1,525	178	114	4	3,545	34	< 2.5	2,689	(2)	54	7,354	72	100	100
Ukraine	41,355	13	588	13	3,054	20	< 2.5	274,210	(36)	140	3,066	..	99	91
United Kingdom	16,956	306	47	2	3,450	31	< 2.5	842,271	(17)	147	2,449	72	100	100
Middle East & N. Africa	460,345	77	..	30	3,116	11	6	3,894,801	29	657	1,398	..	94	79
Afghanistan	38,048	..	2,839	66	..	..	..	1,000	(23)	65	2,015	..	63	31
Algeria	39,956	5	481	23	3,055	10	4	126,628	19	14	423	50	88	80
Egypt	3,409	535	17,928	31	3,356	8	4	889,302	118	58	759	58	99	97
Iran, Islamic Rep	63,012	60	4,057	25	3,096	9	4	527,912	43	138	1,931	60	99	84
Iraq	10,019	..	6,791	8	..	..	..	32,970	7	75	2,490	..	97	50
Israel	552	2,329	3,019	2	3,554	21	< 2.5	26,555	26	2	240	54	100	100
Jordan	1,004	619	1,905	10	2,680	10	6	1,071	80	1	148	46	99	91
Kuwait	154	0	19,167	1	3,061	18	5	5,222	(40)	0	7	54	..	..
Lebanon	329	102	2,771	3	3,164	17	3	4,601	5	4	1,206	56	100	100
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15,450	28	1,648	5	3,337	11	< 2.5	46,342	34	1	99	..	..	..
Morocco	30,376	53	1,141	33	3,098	7	6	947,777	10	29	895	46	99	56
Oman	1,080	88	15,375	34	..	..	..	150,744	8	1	369	59	..	..
Saudi Arabia	173,798	113	4,074	7	2,840	15	4	74,778	55	2	93	53	97	..
Syrian Arab Rep	13,824	62	3,537	26	3,057	14	4	16,980	46	26	1,314	55	98	87
Tunisia	9,784	21	434	23	3,247	11	< 2.5	111,818	33	5	442	51	99	82
Turkey	40,644	77	1,056	43	3,328	12								



	Intensity of Agricultural Inputs				Food Security and Nutrition			Fisheries		Water Resources				
								Production		Use of an				
	Agricultural Land (a) (1,000 ha) 2003	Fertilizer (kg/ha) 2003	Water (m³/ha) 2000	Labor (percent of workforce in agriculture) 2004	Calorie Supply, 2003 (kcal/person/day)	Percent That is Under- nourished 2002–2004	Total Production in 2005 (metric tons)	Percent Change Since 1995	Actual Renewable Water Resources (b)		Water Poverty Index 2002	Improved Water Source (percent of population) 2004		
									Total	Per Capita		Urban	Rural	
									Percent from Animal Products	Total (km³)				Per Capita (m³ per person)
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,046,854	11	..	61	2,272	7	30	5,925,170	31	5,463	6,957	..	81	43
Angola	57,590	2	64	71	2,089	8	35	240,000	95	184	10,909	41	75	40
Benin	3,467	1	22	50	2,574	4	12	38,407	(13)	25	2,765	39	78	57
Botswana	25,980	..	211	44	2,196	13	32	132	(34)	14	8,215	57	100	90
Burkina Faso	10,900	5	168	92	2,516	5	15	9,007	13	13	890	42	94	54
Burundi	2,345	0	168	90	1,647	2	66	14,200	(33)	4	442	40	92	77
Cameroon	9,160	6	102	55	2,286	6	26	142,682	51	286	16,920	54	86	44
Central African Rep	5,149	..	1	69	1,932	12	44	15,000	7	144	34,787	44	93	63
Chad	48,630	..	54	71	2,147	7	35	70,000	(22)	43	4,174	39	41	43
Congo	10,547	..	7	37	2,183	7	33	58,448	27	832	196,319	57	84	27
Congo, Dem Rep	22,800	..	14	61	1,606	2	74	222,965	40	1,283	20,973	46	82	29
Côte d'Ivoire	19,900	12	88	45	2,644	4	13	55,866	(21)	81	4,315	46	97	74
Equatorial Guinea	334	..	4	68	..	..	..	3,500	52	26	49,336	68	45	42
Eritrea	7,532	2	515	76	1,520	6	75	4,027	13	6	1,338	37	74	57
Ethiopia	31,769	5	487	81	1,858	5	46	9,450	48	110	1,355	35	81	11
Gabon	5,160	2	101	33	2,671	11	5	43,941	9	164	114,766	62	95	47
Gambia	779	..	69	78	2,288	6	29	32,000	35	8	5,019	48	95	77
Ghana	14,735	3	107	56	2,680	5	11	393,428	11	53	2,314	45	88	64
Guinea	12,450	1	850	82	2,447	4	24	96,571	42	226	23,042	52	78	35
Guinea-Bissau	1,630	..	263	82	2,051	7	39	6,200	(2)	31	18,430	48	79	49
Kenya	26,512	79	200	74	2,155	13	31	149,378	(23)	30	839	47	83	46
Lesotho	2,334	..	30	38	2,626	4	13	46	15	3	1,693	43	92	76
Liberia	2,602	..	101	66	1,930	3	50	10,000	13	232	67,207	..	72	52
Madagascar	27,550	2	4,089	73	2,056	8	38	144,900	19	337	17,186	48	77	35
Malawi	4,440	20	362	81	2,125	3	35	59,595	11	17	1,285	38	98	68
Mali	39,479	..	1,262	79	2,237	10	29	101,098	(24)	100	6,981	41	78	36
Mauritania	39,750	..	3,000	52	2,786	18	10	247,577	366	11	3,511	50	59	44
Mozambique	48,580	8	133	80	2,082	2	44	43,751	62	216	10,531	45	72	26
Namibia	38,820	1	260	38	2,290	16	24	552,812	(3)	18	8,658	60	98	81
Niger	38,500	0	143	87	2,170	5	32	50,058	1,271	34	2,257	35	80	36
Nigeria	72,600	7	179	30	2,714	3	9	579,537	58	286	2,085	44	67	31
Rwanda	1,935	..	89	90	2,071	3	33	8,186	142	5	551	39	92	69
Senegal	8,157	13	860	72	2,374	9	20	405,264	11	39	3,225	45	92	60
Sierra Leone	2,845	..	636	60	1,943	4	51	145,993	125	160	27,577	42	75	46
Somalia	44,071	..	3,074	69	..	..	..	30,000	7	14	1,620	..	32	27
South Africa	99,640	51	499	8	2,962	13	< 2.5	830,369	42	50	1,048	52	99	73
Sudan	134,600	4	2,166	57	2,260	20	26	63,608	41	65	1,707	49	78	64
Tanzania, United Rep	48,100	9	926	79	1,959	6	44	354,351	(4)	91	2,291	48	85	49
Togo	3,630	7	29	57	2,358	3	24	29,267	139	15	2,272	46	80	36
Uganda	12,462	1	17	78	2,360	6	19	427,575	105	66	2,133	44	87	56
Zambia	35,289	..	250	67	1,975	5	46	70,125	(6)	105	8,726	50	90	40
Zimbabwe	20,550	33	990	60	2,004	8	47	15,452	(7)	20	1,520	53	98	72
North America	484,646	103	..	2	3,739	28	< 2.5	6,872,348	1	5,576	16,558	..	100	100
Canada	67,505	52	104	2	3,605	26	< 2.5	1,255,821	33	2,902	88,336	78	100	99
United States	416,902	118	1,111	2	3,754	28	< 2.5	5,396,735	(6)	2,071	6,816	65	100	100
C. America & Caribbean	141,861	61	..	22	2,902	17	11	2,040,714	5	1,259	6,653	..	96	84
Belize	152	263	303	30	2,876	22	4	14,548	37	19	66,268	66	100	82
Costa Rica	2,865	339	2,724	18	2,813	20	5	46,378	92	112	25,157	67	100	92
Cuba	6,655	13	1,409	13	3,286	11	< 2.5	52,387	(49)	38	3,368	..	95	78
Dominican Rep	3,696	..	1,404	14	2,281	15	29	12,086	(40)	21	2,295	59	97	91
El Salvador	1,704	56	854	27	2,556	13	11	43,317	178	25	3,546	56	94	70
Guatemala	4,652	87	819	44	2,227	9	22	16,756	40	111	8,410	59	99	92
Haiti	1,590	..	846	60	2,109	8	46	8,310	50	14	1,599	35	52	56
Honduras	2,936	41	484	28	2,373	14	23	48,580	61	96	12,755	60	95	81
Jamaica	513	3	704	19	2,690	15	9	18,766	(34)	9	3,520	58	98	88
Mexico	107,300	68	2,210	19	3,171	19	5	1,449,535	3	457	4,172	58	100	87
Nicaragua	6,976	30	502	17	2,291	11	27	40,897	241	197	34,416	58	90	63
Panama	2,230	39	334	18	2,287	24	23	222,756	7	148	44,266	67	99	79
Trinidad and Tobago	133	502	164	8	2,788	17	10	13,414	16	4	2,925	59	92	88
South America	579,599	109	..	16	2,886	21	9	18,316,451	(9)	17,274	44,816	..	96	65
Argentina	128,747	42	747	9	2,959	28	3	933,902	(21)	814	20,591	61	98	80
Bolivia	37,087	4	371	43	2,219	18	23	7,090	12	623	65,358	63	95	68
Brazil	263,600	140	562	15	3,146	21	7	1,008,066	54	8,233	43,028	61	96	57
Chile	15,242	215	3,470	15	2,872	22	4	5,453,882	(31)	922	55,425	69	100	58
Colombia	42,051	196	1,083	18	2,567	16	13	181,074	8	2,132	45,408	66	99	71
Ecuador	7,249	82	4,686	23	2,641	19	6	486,023	(20)	432	31,739	67	97	89
Guyana	1,740	20	3,137	16	2,764	16	8	53,980	12	241	320,479	76	83	83
Paraguay	24,836	69	119	33	2,524	18	15	23,100	9	336	52,133	56	99	68
Peru	21,210	73	3,832	28	2,579	13	12	9,421,130	5	1,913	66,431	64	89	65
Suriname	89	93	9,254	18	2,697	12	8	40,191	209	122	268,132	75	98	73
Uruguay	14,955	99	2,141	12	2,883	27	< 2.5	125,953	(0)	139	39,612	67	100	100
Venezuela	21,640	129	1,166	7	2,272	15	18	492,210	(3)	1,233	44,545	65	85	70
Oceania	459,109	61	..	19	..	..	..	1,582,359	39	1,693	52,674	..	96	83
Australia	439,500	46	356	4	3,135	33	< 2.5	307,392	23	492	23,911	62	100	100
Fiji	460	12	175	38	2,974	17	5	41,597	39	29	33,159	62	43	51
New Zealand	17,235	280	266	9	3,199	32	< 2.5	640,845	2	327	79,893	69	100	..
Papua New Guinea	1,050	101	1	72	..	..	..	250,582	536	801	131,011	55	88	32
Solomon Islands	117	..	..	72	2,260	7	21	28,658	(55)	45	89,044	..	94	65
Developed	1,827,874	86	..	6	3,328	26	< 2.5	30,234,605	(13)	14,450	10,637	..	100	93
Developing	2,604,477	131	..	53	2,675	14	17	127,153,044	42	39,837	7,580	..	91	71

a. Includes arable and permanent cropland and permanent pasture. b. Although water data were obtained from FAO in 2007, they are long-term averages originating from multiple sources and years. c. Data from 2002. d. Data for Serbia include the country of Montenegro (these countries were a single nation from 2003 to 2006).



DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Agricultural Land, in thousand hectares, is the total area of all arable and permanent cropland and permanent pasture. Arable land includes land under annual crops, temporary meadows, kitchen gardens, and land fallow for less than 5 years. Abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included. Permanent cropland is cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, including land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is the amount of land used permanently (5 years or more) for herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild (wild prairie or grazing land). Data on land use are reported by country governments, in surveys distributed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Fertilizer intensity measures the mass in kilograms of the nutrients nitrogen, potash, and phosphate consumed annually per hectare of arable and permanent cropland. Some countries report data based on the fertilizer year; that is, 2003 data actually encompassed July 1, 2003, to June 30, 2004. Data are collected through the FAO fertilizer questionnaire, with support from the Ad Hoc Working Party on Fertilizer Statistics.

Water intensity measures, in cubic meters, the annual volume of water used in the agricultural sector per hectare of arable and permanent cropland. Water use for agriculture is defined as the water withdrawals that are attributed to the agricultural sector, used primarily for irrigation. WRI calculates water intensity by dividing water use data by the extent of agricultural land, using statistics from FAO's AQUASTAT information system in the FAOSTAT database. To estimate agricultural water use, an assessment has to be made both of irrigation water requirements and of water withdrawals for agriculture. AQUASTAT collects its information from a number of sources, including national water resources and irrigation master plans; national yearbooks, statistics, and reports; reports from FAO; international surveys; and surveys made by national or international research centers.

Labor intensity refers to the percentage of the total labor force economically active in agriculture, hunting, forestry, or fishing. The International Labor Organization (ILO) defines economically active as "all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services." The ILO derives the labor estimates from population censuses and sample surveys. When country data are missing, the ILO estimates figures from similar neighboring countries or by using special models of activity rates. FAO provided the annual figures used for these calculations through interpolating and extrapolating the ILO's decennial series.

Calorie Supply, Total refers to the amount of available food per person per day, expressed in kilocalories. **Percent from Animal Products** refers to the percent of available food that is derived from animal products, including all types of meat and fish; animal fats and fish oils; edible offal; milk, butter, cheese, and cream; and eggs and egg products. FAO compiles statistics on apparent food consumption based on supply/utilization accounts (SUAs) maintained in FAOSTAT, its on-line statistical service. FAO derives caloric values by applying food composition factors to the quantities of the processed commodities.

Percent of Population That is Undernourished refers to the proportion of the population with food intake that is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out light physical activity. Data represent country averages over a 3-year period from 2002 to 2004. FAO estimates the number of undernourished individuals using calculations of the amount of food available in each country and a measure of inequality in distribution derived from household income/ expenditure surveys. The total undernourished population is calculated as the number of people who fall below a minimum energy requirement, which is estimated by sex and age group based on a reference body

weight. This minimum energy requirement varies by country but typically averages between 1,750 and 2,030 kilocalories per person daily.

Fisheries Production data refer to both the nominal catch (capture) and the harvest (aquaculture) of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, aquatic mammals, and other aquatic animals taken for commercial, industrial, recreational, and subsistence purposes from marine, brackish, and inland waters. Statistics for aquatic plants are excluded from country totals. Data include all quantities caught and harvested for both food and feed purposes but exclude catch discarded at sea. Production of fish, crustaceans, and mollusks is expressed in live weight, the nominal weight of the aquatic organisms at the time of harvest. Most fisheries statistics are collected by FAO from questionnaires sent to national fisheries agencies. When these data are missing or considered unreliable, FAO estimates fishery production based on regional fishery organizations, project documents, industry magazines, or statistical interpolations.

Actual Renewable Water Resources gives the maximum theoretical amount of water annually available for each country in cubic kilometers. **Per Capita Actual Renewable Water Resources** gives the maximum theoretical amount of water annually available, on a per person basis, in cubic meters. Actual renewable water resources are defined as the sum of internal renewable resources (IRWR) and external renewable resources (ERWR), taking into consideration the quantity of flow reserved to upstream and downstream countries through formal or informal agreements or treaties and possible reduction of external flow due to upstream water abstraction. IRWR are composed of the average annual flow of rivers and recharge of groundwater (aquifers) generated from endogenous (internal) precipitation. ERWR are the portion of the country's renewable water resources that is not generated within the country, including inflows from upstream countries and a portion of border lakes or rivers.

Per capita water resources data are calculated by WRI using 2000 population estimates (or other appropriate year as indicated in footnotes) from the UN Population Division. Water resources data were compiled by the FAO from a number of sources: national water resources and irrigation master plans; national yearbooks, statistics, and reports; reports from FAO; international surveys; and surveys made by national or international research centers.

The Water Poverty Index (WPI) measures, for a given country, the impact of water scarcity and water provision on human populations. The WPI is a number between 0 and 100, where a low score indicates water poverty and a high score indicates good water provision. The WPI is the culmination of an interdisciplinary approach that combines both the physical quantities relating to water availability and the socioeconomic factors relating to poverty to produce an indicator that addresses the diverse factors that affect water resource management. The index is composed of five component indices: resources, access, capacity, use, and environment.

Use of an Improved Water Source measures the total proportion of the population with access to an improved drinking water source. An improved water source includes any of the following: household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection. Improved water sources are more likely to provide safe drinking water than unimproved sources but are not a direct measure of "safe" drinking water. Examples of unimproved water sources include unprotected wells and springs, surface water, vendor-provided water, tanker-provided water, and bottled water if it is not consistently available in sufficient quantities. Both urban and rural access are shown here. Any person not inhabiting an area classified as urban is counted in the rural population. The definition of an urban area varies slightly from country to country; the smallest urban agglomerations typically have a population between 2,000 and 10,000 people. Data are collected by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United



Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) using a variety of household survey instruments, including the Demographic Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Living Standards Measurement Studies, and World Health Surveys.

FREQUENCY OF UPDATE BY DATA PROVIDERS

Land, fertilizer, labor, nutrition, and fisheries data are updated annually by FAO. Water resources data are updated intermittently as new values become available. The Water Poverty Index was created by the Center for Ecology and Hydrology in 2002 and has not been updated. The Use of Improved Water Source data set is a Millennium Development Indicator and is updated every 1–3 years to measure a country's progress toward the Millennium Development Goals.

DATA RELIABILITY AND CAUTIONARY NOTES

Agricultural Land: Data are compiled from various sources, so definitions and coverage do not always conform to FAO recommendations and may not always be completely consistent across countries.

Fertilizer: Data are excluded for some countries with a relatively small area of cropland, such as Iceland and Singapore. In these cases, the calculation of fertilizer consumed per hectare of cropland yields an unreliable number.

Labor: Values vary widely among and within countries according to labor scarcity, production technologies, and costs of energy and machinery. The annual figures for total number of agricultural workers were obtained by interpolating and extrapolating past trends (1950–2000), taken from ILO decennial population series. As a result, fluctuations in the labor force may not be captured in annual figures. Labor intensity may be overestimated in countries with substantial fishing or forestry industries, since the total agricultural labor force includes some workers engaged in these activities.

Calorie Supply: Figures shown here represent only the average calorie supply available for the population as a whole and do not necessarily indicate what is actually consumed by individuals. Even if data are used as approximations of per capita consumption, it is important to note that there is considerable variation in consumption among individuals. Food supply data are only as accurate as the underlying production, trade, and utilization data.

Percent of Population That is Undernourished: Food balance sheets provide data for the available food supply, not specific consumption, so waste and other losses are not accounted for. Also, since production statistics are typically available only for major food crops, non-commercial or subsistence-level production is not always included. Crops that are either continuously or selectively harvested, such as cassava and plantains, may not be accurately accounted for, and subsistence hunting of wild game and insects is typically ignored. Data for 2002–2004 are preliminary. In all likelihood, these numbers will change in future revisions as estimates are refined.

Total Fisheries Production: FISHSTAT provides the most extensive global time series of fishery statistics since 1950. However, country-level data are often submitted with a 1–2 year delay. Statistics from smaller artisanal and subsistence fisheries are sparse. While these figures provide a good overview of regional trends, data should be used with caution and supplemented with estimates from regional organizations, academic literature, expert consultations, and trade data. For more information, consult *Fishery Statistics Reliability and Policy Implications*, published by the FAO Fisheries Department.

Water Resources: While AQUASTAT represents the most complete and careful compilation of water resources statistics to date, freshwater data are generally of poor quality. Sources of information vary but are rarely complete. Access to information on water resources is still sometimes restricted for reasons related to political sensitivity at the regional level. Many instances of water scarcity are highly localized and are not reflected in national statistics. In addition, the accuracy and reliability of information vary greatly among regions, countries, and categories of information, as does the year in which the information was gathered. As a result, no consistency can be ensured among countries on the duration and dates of the period of reference. All data should be considered order-of-magnitude estimates.

Water Poverty Index: The WPI focuses public attention on the important issue of water scarcity and allows individuals to quickly understand the degree of water stress in a country. However, the freshwater data used to build this index are incomplete and frequently incomparable across countries; users of this index should always treat these numbers as order-of-magnitude estimates.

Use of an Improved Water Source: These data have become more reliable as WHO and UNICEF shift from provider-based information (national census estimates) to consumer-based information (survey data). Nonetheless, comparisons among countries should be made with care. Definitions of urban and rural are not consistent across countries. The assessment does not account for intermittent or poor quality of water supplies.

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Economics and Trade

Source: World Bank

	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (constant 2000 \$US)			GDP Distribution by Sector (percent) in 2005			Adjusted Net Savings (a) as a Percent of Gross National Income (GNI) 2005	Export of Goods and Services as a Percent of GDP 2005	Financial Flows (million curren \$ US)		Workers' Remittances as a Percent of Gross National Income 2005
	Total (million dollars) 2005	Per Capita (dollars) 2005	Average Annual Growth Rate (percent) 1995–2005						Foreign Direct Investment (net inflows) 2005	Official Development Assistance and Aid (b) 2005	
World	36,352,130	5,647	2.9	4	28	69 c	7	..	974,283	106,372	0.6
Asia (excl. Middle East)	9,370,570	2,665	3.0	6	34	59 c	19	30 c	174,810	16,215	2.6
Armenia	3,405	1,129	8.5	21	44	35	15	27	258	193	21.2
Azerbaijan	9,911	1,182	9.9	10	62	28	(38)	57	1,680	223	6.7
Bangladesh	61,357	433	5.3	20	27	53	17	17	803	1,321	6.4
Bhutan	639	1,003	6.9	25	37	38	..	27	1	90	..
Cambodia	5,660	402	8.2	34	27	39	7	65	379	538	3.3
China	1,889,930	1,449	8.8	13	48	40	32	38	79,127	1,757	1.0
Georgia	4,344	971	5.7	17	27	56	11	42	450	310	5.5
India	644,098	588	6.0	18	27	54	19	21	6,598	1,724	3.0
Indonesia	207,740	942	2.2	13	46	41	(2)	34	5,260	2,524	0.7
Japan	4,992,809	39,075	1.0	2	30	68 c	15	13 c	3,214	..	0.0
Kazakhstan	29,957	1,978	6.8	7	40	54	(38)	54	1,975	229	0.4
Korea, Dem People's Rep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..
Korea, Rep	637,945	13,210	4.5	3	40	56	22	43	4,339	..	0.1
Kyrgyzstan	1,642	319	4.6	34	21	45	(2)	39	43	269	14.0
Lao People's Dem Rep	2,347	396	6.1	45	30	26	(8)	27	28	296	0.0
Malaysia	112,462	4,437	4.1	9	52	40	9	123	3,966	32	1.0
Mongolia	1,235	483	3.8	22	29	49	17	76	182	212	11.5
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	145	..
Nepal	6,347	234	3.9	38	21	41	23	16	3	428	16.5
Pakistan	92,771	596	3.7	22	25	53	1	15	2,183	1,667	4.0
Philippines	93,727	1,129	3.9	14	32	53	21	47	1,132	562	12.4
Singapore	112,215	25,845	4.6	0	34	66	..	243	20,071	..	..
Sri Lanka	19,663	1,002	4.2	17	26	57	12	34	272	1,189	9.2
Tajikistan	1,544	237	6.3	24	32	44	(2)	54	55	241	21.4
Thailand	156,761	2,441	2.5	10	44	46	18	74	4,527	-171	0.7
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	20	41	39 c	..	65	62	28	..
Uzbekistan	17,906	684	4.5	28	29	43	(48)	40	45	172	..
Viet Nam	44,718	538	6.9	21	41	38	9	70	1,954	1,905	7.8
Europe	10,072,114	13,785	2.4	2	28	70	10	37	570,253	3,007	5.4
Albania	4,794	1,532	5.8	23	22	56	5	22	263	319	16.0
Austria	208,681	25,346	2.2	2	31	68	15	53	9,057	..	1.0
Belarus	18,261	1,868	6.6	10	41	49	..	61	305	54	1.4
Belgium	249,352	23,796	2.2	1	24	75	11	87	31,959	..	1.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,436	1,647	11.7	10	25	65	..	36	299	546	17.5
Bulgaria	16,033	2,071	2.9	10	32	59	5	61	2,614	..	8.0
Croatia	23,156	5,211	3.8	7	31	62	13	47	1,761	125	3.3
Czech Rep	67,836	6,628	2.3	3	37	60	15	72	..	..	0.9
Denmark	171,208	31,612	1.9	2	25	74	14	49	5,238	..	0.4
Estonia	7,890	5,862	6.3	4	29	67	11	84	2,997	..	2.2
Finland	134,891	25,713	3.4	3	30	68	12	39	3,978	..	0.4
France	1,430,131	23,494	2.3	2	21	77	11	26	70,686	..	0.6
Germany	1,971,480	23,906	1.4	1	30	69	10	40	32,034	..	0.2
Greece	142,125	12,799	4.1	5	21	74	8	21	640	..	0.6
Hungary	57,696	5,720	4.4	4	31	65 c	7	66	6,436	..	0.3
Iceland	10,427	35,136	4.0	7	25	68 c	8	32	2,472	..	0.6
Ireland	124,735	29,991	7.6	3	37	60 c	21	83 c	(29,730)	..	0.4
Italy	1,132,825	19,329	1.4	2	27	71	11	26	19,585	..	0.1
Latvia	11,570	5,029	6.8	4	22	74	9	48	730	..	2.4
Lithuania	16,547	4,846	5.6	6	34	61	11	58	1,032	..	2.2
Macedonia, FYR	3,842	1,889	2.0	13	29	58	12	45	100	230	3.9
Moldova, Rep	1,807	430	2.4	17	25	59	14	53	199	192	29.1
Netherlands	403,042	24,696	2.3	2	24	74	14	71	40,416	..	0.3
Norway	184,787	39,969	2.6	2	43	55	15	45	3,285	..	0.2
Poland	198,578	5,203	3.9	5	31	65	8	37	9,602	..	1.3
Portugal	116,287	11,023	2.4	3	25	73	1	29	3,201	..	1.7
Romania	48,864	2,259	2.1	10	35	55	1	33	6,630	..	5.6
Russian Federation	349,853	2,445	4.4	6	38	56	(10)	35	15,151	..	0.5
Serbia (d)	11,047	1,370	..	16	33	51	..	27	1,481	1,132	17.7
Slovakia	25,651	4,762	3.9	4	29	67	2	79	1,908	..	1.0
Slovenia	22,870	11,432	3.9	3	34	63	16	65	541	..	0.8
Spain	678,021	15,623	3.8	3	30	67	12	25	22,789	..	0.7
Sweden	270,308	29,954	2.8	1	28	71	19	49	10,679	..	0.2
Switzerland	258,647	34,778	1.5	1	28	70 e	..	46 c	15,420	..	0.5
Ukraine	45,188	960	3.8	11	34	55	4	54	7,808	410	0.8
United Kingdom	1,619,534	26,891	2.8	1	26	73	7	26	158,801	..	0.3
Middle East & N. Africa	1,270,018	3,319	4.1	..	..	..	..	47	..	29,783	..
Afghanistan	..	..	..	36	25	39	..	12	..	2,775	..
Algeria	69,698	2,121	3.9	9	62	30	(2)	48	1,081	371	2.2
Egypt	120,216	1,624	4.4	15	36	49	(4)	31	5,376	926	5.4
Iran, Islamic Rep	132,621	1,943	4.7	10	45	45	(16)	39	30	104	0.6
Iraq	19,148	..	(2.3) c	9	70	21 e	..	..	..	21,654	..
Israel	127,167	18,367	2.8	..	..	..	..	46	5,585	..	0.7
Jordan	11,415	2,086	4.6	3	30	68	(1)	52	1,532	622	18.6
Kuwait	52,174	20,578	4.1	1	51	49 e	..	68	250	..	..
Lebanon	20,287	5,672	3.0	7	22	71	(13)	19	2,573	243	21.8
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	43,998	7,517	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	0.0
Morocco	40,910	1,356	3.6	14	30	56	24	36	1,552	652	8.7
Oman	22,706	8,961	.. c	2	56	42 c	..	57 c	715	31	..
Saudi Arabia	229,098	9,910	2.9	4	59	37 c	..	61	..	26	..
Syrian Arab Rep	22,369	1,175	2.9	23	35	41	(39)	37	427	78	3.1
Tunisia	24,194	2,412	4.9	12	29	60	9	48	723	377	4.8
Turkey	246,224	3,417	3.2	12	24	65	8	27	9,805	464	0.2
United Arab Emirates	104,151	22,975	6.3	2	56	42	..	94	..	..	..
Yemen	11,121	530	4.4	13	41	45	..	46	(266)	336	10.2



	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (constant 2000 \$US)						Adjusted Net Savings (a) as a Percent of Gross National Income (GNI) 2005	Export of Goods and Services as a Percent of GDP 2005	Financial Flows (million current \$US)		Workers' Remittances as a Percent of Gross National Income 2005			
	Total (million dollars) 2005	Per Capita (dollars) 2005	Average Annual Growth Rate (percent) 1995–2005						GDP Distribution by Sector (percent) in 2005			Foreign Direct Investment (net inflows) 2005	Official Development Assistance and Aid (b) 2005	
									Agriculture	Industry				Services
Sub-Saharan Africa	423,016 f	568	3.6	17	34	49	(6)	34	16,582	30,686	..			
Angola	14,935	937	7.1	7	74	19	(39)	74	(1,304)	442	..			
Benin	2,754	326	4.7	32	13	54	3	14	21	349	1.5			
Botswana	8,204	4,649	7.1	2	53	44	..	51	279	71	1.3			
Burkina Faso	3,334	252	4.5	31	20	50	..	9	20	660	1.0			
Burundi	790	105	0.9	35	20	45	(6)	9	1	365	..			
Cameroon	12,057	739	4.3	41	14	45	(3)	23	18	414	0.1			
Central African Rep	918	227	0.9	54	21	25	7	..	6	95	..			
Chad	2,600	267	7.7	23	51	26	(58)	59	705	380	..			
Congo	3,987	997	3.1	6	46	48	(47)	82	724	1,449	0.3			
Congo, Dem Rep	5,236	91	(0.7)	46	25	29	1	32	402	1,828	..			
Côte d'Ivoire	10,468	577	..	23	26	51	2	50	266	119	1.0			
Equatorial Guinea	2,019	4,101	20.3 c	7	89	4 e	..	..	1,860	39	..	
Eritrea	757	172	..	23	23	55	3	9	11	355	..			
Ethiopia	10,018	141	..	48	13	39	12	16	265	1,937	1.6			
Gabon	5,375	3,884	1.2	8	58	35	..	59	300	54	0.1			
Gambia	509	335	4.2	33	13	54	8	45	52	58	13.1			
Ghana	6,357	287	4.5	38	23	39	13	36	107	1,120	1.0			
Guinea	3,621	385	3.6	25	36	39	(6)	26	102	182	1.1			
Guinea-Bissau	213	135	(1.2)	60	12	28	1	38	10	79	9.9			
Kenya	15,151	442	2.5	27	19	54	8	27	21	768	2.8			
Lesotho	988	550	2.3	17	41	41	19	48	92	69	19.2			
Liberia	444	135	13.0	64	15	21	..	37	194	236	..			
Madagascar	4,340	233	2.8	28	16	56	6	26	29	929	0.1			
Malawi	1,986	154	2.7	35	19	46	(11)	27	3	575	0.0			
Mali	3,294	244	6.1	37	24	39	5	26	159	692	3.0			
Mauritania	1,317	429	3.1	24	29	47	(43)	36	115	190	0.1			
Mozambique	5,773	292	8.4	22	30	48	(3)	33	108	1,286	0.9			
Namibia	4,231	2,083	3.9	10	32	58	34	46	..	123	0.3			
Niger	2,184	156	3.3	40	17	43 e	1	15	12	515	1.8			
Nigeria	60,413	459	4.1	23	57	20	(31)	53	2,013	6,437	4.5			
Rwanda	2,351	260	7.2	42	21	37	12	11	8	576	1.0			
Senegal	5,521	474	4.4	18	19	63	9	27	54	689	7.8			
Sierra Leone	1,203	218	5.4	46	24	30	(3)	24	59	343	0.2			
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	236	..
South Africa	159,695	3,406	3.1	3	30	67	0	27	6,257	700	0.3			
Sudan	16,749	462	6.2	34	30	37	(10)	18	2,305	1,829	4.4			
Tanzania, United Rep	12,646	330	..	45	18	38	3	17	473	1,505	0.1			
Togo	1,502	244	..	42	23	35	0	34	3	87	6.9			
Uganda	7,786	270	5.9	33	25	43	1	13	257	1,198	6.0			
Zambia	4,090	350	3.5	19	25	56	(5)	16	259	945	..			
Zimbabwe	5,547	426	(3.3)	18	23	59	(9)	43	103	368	..			
North America	11,855,976	36,076	3.2	1	22	77 c	3	12 c	143,900	..	0.0			
Canada	809,546	25,064	3.5	..	..	..	5	39 c	34,146	..	..	
United States	11,046,430	37,267	3.2	1	22	77 c	3	10 c	109,754	..	0.0			
C. America & Caribbean	767,298	4,698	2.2	5	26	69	4	31	25,910	2,923	5.8			
Belize	1,082	3,708	6.3	14	18	68	0	55	126	13	4.4			
Costa Rica	19,470	4,499	4.5	9	30	62	16	49	861	30	2.1			
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..
Dominican Rep	23,396	2,630	5.3	12	26	62	8	34	1,023	77	12.4			
El Salvador	14,634	2,127	2.6	10	30	60	2	27	518	199	16.9			
Guatemala	21,851	1,734	3.2	23	19	58	3	16	208	254	10.0			
Haiti	3,701	434	0.7	28	17	55 e	..	..	10	515	25.4	
Honduras	7,098	985	3.1	14	31	55	23	41	464	681	22.3			
Jamaica	8,736	3,291	0.9	6	33	61	14	41	683	36	19.8			
Mexico	636,268	6,172	3.4	4	26	70	4	30	18,772	189	2.9			
Nicaragua	4,577	889	3.8	19	28	53	5	28	241	740	12.3			
Panama	14,245	4,408	4.0	8	16	76	2	69	1,027	20	0.8			
Trinidad and Tobago	11,856	9,083	6.5	1	60	40	..	..	1,100	-2	0.6	
South America	1,434,828	3,829	1.7	9	38	54	3	24	44,660	2,440	3.1			
Argentina	313,626	8,094	0.7	9	36	55	4	25	4,730	100	0.2			
Bolivia	9,742	1,061	2.9	15	32	53	(20)	36	(277)	583	3.6			
Brazil	670,450	3,597	2.1	8	38	54	8	17	15,193	192	0.5			
Chile	93,216	5,721	3.7	6	47	48	(6)	42	6,667	152	0.0			
Colombia	99,130	2,174	1.8	13	34	53	1	22	10,375	511	3.2			
Ecuador	20,496	1,549	2.7	7	46	48	(14)	31	1,646	210	5.9			
Guyana	736	980	1.3	31	25	45	(4)	88	77	137	26.1			
Paraguay	8,030	1,361	0.8	22	19	59	10	47	64	51	4.4			
Peru	65,353	2,337	2.9	7	35	58	5	25	2,519	398	1.9			
Suriname	1,147	2,554	3.0	11	24	65	..	41	..	44	0.4			
Uruguay	21,632	6,246	0.0	9	31	60	1	30	711	15	0.5			
Venezuela	131,270	4,939	0.4	5	52	44 e	(7)	41	2,957	49	0.1			
Oceania	538,269	16,566	3.3	4	27	69 c	6	20 c	(32,397)	858	0.6			
Australia	468,369	23,039	3.6	3	27	70 c	4	18 c	(34,420)	..	0.4			
Fiji	1,863	2,198	2.3	16	25	59	39	..	(4)	64	0.9			
New Zealand	62,704	15,298	3.2	..	..	..	15	29 c	1,979	..	0.7
Papua New Guinea	3,783	643	0.9	42	39	19 c	..	..	34	266	..	
Solomon Islands	323	677	(1.9)	..	..	..	..	48 c	(1)	198	0.7
High Income	28,546,090 f	28,612	2.5	2	26	72 c	8	..	693,488	..	1.0			
Middle Income	6,681,480 f	2,196	5.2	10	39	51	11	37	258,999	43,772	16.0			
Low Income	1,132,382 f	494	4.4	21	29	50	10	26	21,796	43,216	10.4			

a. Adjusted net savings, formerly called genuine savings, measures the "true" rate of savings by taking into account human capital, depletion of natural resources, and damages from pollution.

b. Represents inflows of development assistance and aid. c. 2004 value. d. Data for Serbia include the country of Montenegro (these countries were a single nation from 2003 to 2006). e. 2003 value.

f. Regional totals calculated by the World Bank.

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of the value added by all producers in an economy. Data are expressed in 2000 constant U.S. dollars. Currencies are converted to dollars using the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) average official exchange rate for 2005. Gross domestic product estimates at purchaser values (market prices) include the value added in the agriculture, industry, and service sectors, plus taxes and minus subsidies not included in the final value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion of natural resources. To obtain comparable series of constant price data, the World Bank rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year, currently 2000.

National accounts indicators for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. The data for high-income economies are obtained from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data files (see the OECD's monthly Main Economic Indicators). The United Nations Statistics Division publishes detailed national accounts for UN member countries in *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables* and updates in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Gross Domestic Product per Capita is the total annual output of a country's economy divided by the mid-year population. Values are obtained directly from the World Bank.

Average Annual Growth Rate of GDP is the average percentage growth of a country or region's economy for each year between (and including) 1995 and 2005. WRI assumes compound growth and uses the least-squares method to calculate average annual percent growth of GDP in 2000 US dollars. The least squares method works by fitting a trend line to the natural logarithm of annual GDP values. The slope (m) of this trend line is used to calculate the annual growth rate (r) using the equation $r = e^m - 1$. The growth rate is an average rate that is representative of the available observations over the entire period. It does not necessarily match the actual growth rate between any two periods.

Distribution of GDP by Sector is the percent of total output of goods and services that is a result of value added by a given sector. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), a classification system for economic activity developed and maintained by the United Nations. **Agriculture** corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing. **Industry** corresponds to ISIC divisions 10–45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15–37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas. **Services** corresponds to ISIC divisions 50–99 and includes value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants); transport; and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Since this value is calculated as total GDP less the portion from agriculture and industry, any discrepancies that may occur in the GDP distribution by sector calculation will appear here.

Adjusted Net Savings (previously “genuine savings”) is equal to a nation's private and public net savings (gross domestic product plus net income and transfers from abroad minus consumption of fixed capital) plus education expenditure, minus energy depletion, mineral depletion, net forest depletion, and carbon dioxide and particulate emissions damage. Adjusted Net Savings is an indicator of sustainability; persistently negative rates of savings must lead, eventually, to declining well-being. It measures the true rate of savings in an economy after taking into

account investments in human capital, depletion of natural resources, and damage caused by pollution. Data are shown as a percent of gross national income (GNI).

Exports of Goods and Services represents the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. Exports include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. Data are presented in millions of current US dollars. WRI calculates **Exports of Goods and Services as a Percent of GDP** by dividing total exports by GDP figures provided by the World Bank.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is private investment in a foreign economy to obtain a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise. The IMF defines FDI in its manual *Balance of Payments* as the sum of equity investment, reinvestment of earnings, and inter-company loans between parent corporations and foreign affiliates. Data are in million current US dollars. FDI became the dominant means for funds transfer from rich to poor countries after the liberalization of global financial markets in the 1970s and accounts for more than half of financial flows to developing countries. Data are based on balance of payments information reported by the IMF, supplemented by data from the OECD and official national sources. Negative numbers mean that outflows of investment by foreign countries into a particular country (or reinvestment of profits outside the country) exceed inflows.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Aid measures the amount of ODA received by a country. It includes concessions by governments and international institutions to developing countries to promote economic development and welfare. The data shown here record the actual receipts of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Values are reported in million current US dollars. Grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD are included, as are loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent as well as technical cooperation and assistance. The data on development assistance are compiled by DAC and published in its annual statistical report, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*, and in the DAC annual *Development Co-operation Report*.

WRI calculates **Workers' Remittances as a Percent of GNI** by dividing remittances by gross national income. Both values are originally in current US dollars, and the quotient is expressed as a percentage. Remittances measure the transfer of earned wages by migrant workers to their home country. They include all transfers by migrants who are employed or intend to remain employed for more than a year in another economy in which they are considered residents. Transfers made by self-employed workers are not considered remittances, as this indicator attempts to describe money raised through labor rather than entrepreneurial activity. Since 1980, recorded remittance receipts to low- and middle-income countries have increased sixfold. Data are collected from the IMF's *Balance of Payments Yearbook*. The IMF data are supplemented by World Bank staff estimates for missing data for countries where workers' remittances are important.

FREQUENCY OF UPDATE BY DATA PROVIDERS

The World Bank publishes *World Development Indicators* each year in April. Data for this table were taken from the 2007 online edition, which typically includes values through 2005.



DATA RELIABILITY AND CAUTIONARY NOTES

Gross Domestic Product: The World Bank produces the most reliable global GDP estimates available. However, informal economic activities sometimes pose a measurement problem, especially in developing countries, where much economic activity may go unrecorded. Obtaining a complete picture of the economy requires estimating household outputs produced for local sale and home use, barter exchanges, and illicit or deliberately unreported activity. Technical improvements and growth in the services sector are both particularly difficult to measure. How consistent and complete such estimates will be depends on the skill and methods of the compiling statisticians and the resources available to them. Because values are measured in US dollars, these data do not account for differences in purchasing power among countries.

Adjusted Net Savings: The data that were used to calculate adjusted net savings are mostly from official sources and are generally considered to be reliable. However, due to methodological or data limitations, the calculation omits several important resources including soils, fish, water resources, and water and air pollutants.

Foreign Direct Investment: Because of the multiplicity of sources, definitions, and reporting methods, data may not be comparable across countries. (Data do not include capital raised locally, which has become an important source of financing in some developing countries.) In addition, data only capture cross-border investment flows when equity participation is involved and thus omit non-equity cross-border transactions. For a more detailed discussion, please refer to the World Bank's World Debt Tables 1993–1994, volume 1, chapter 3.

Official Development Assistance: Data are not directly comparable, since the ODA figures do not distinguish among different types of aid, which can affect individual economies in different ways. Because data are based on donor-country reports, they may not match aid receipts recorded in developing and transition economies. According to the World Bank, “the nominal values used here may overstate the real value of aid to the recipient.” The purchasing power of foreign aid can decrease when price and exchange rates fluctuate, grants are tied to specific policy restrictions, or technical assistance pays for the work of firms in other countries.

Worker Remittances: Data on worker remittances are reported by the countries receiving the transfers. Variations in reporting standards do exist, particularly in determining the residency status of a worker. This may lead to some differences across countries.

SOURCES

Development Data Group, World Bank. 2007. *2007 World Development Indicators*. Washington, DC: World Bank. Online at <http://go.worldbank.org/B53SONGPA0>.



Institutions and Governance

Sources: Freedom House, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, World Bank, Privacy International, International Telecommunications Union, Transparency International

	Freedom Indices (1–7, 1=most free)		Regulatory Barriers to Registering Property, 2007		Government Expenditures (as a percent of gross domestic product)			Access to Information			Corruption Perceptions Index (0–10, 10= least corrupt)
	Civil Liberties Index 2006	Political Rights Index 2006	Average Number of Days to Register	Average Cost to Register (percent of property value)	Public Health 2004	Public Education (a)		Press Freedom Index (0–100, 0= most free) 2006	Status of Freedom of Information Legislation 2004	Digital Access Index (1–100, 100= most access) 2002	
							Military 2005				
World	..	..	..	..	5.9	4.7	2.5	..	..	..	..
Asia (excl. Middle East)	..	..	..	..	4.3	..	1.5	..	..	..	..
Armenia	4	5	4	0.4	1.4	3.2	2.7	64	Law Enacted	30	2.9
Azerbaijan	5	6	61	0.2	0.9	2.5	2.1	73	Pending Effort	24	2.4
Bangladesh	4	4	425	10.3	0.9	2.5	1.1	68	Pending Effort	18	2.0
Bhutan	5	6	64	0	3.0	5.6	..	65	..	13	6.0
Cambodia	5	6	56	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	61	..	17	2.1
China	6	7	29	3.6	1.8	..	2.0	83	..	43	3.3
Georgia	3	3	5	0.1	1.5	2.9	3.1	57	Law Enacted	37	2.8
India	3	2	62	7.7	0.9	3.7	2.9	37	Law Enacted	32	3.3
Indonesia	3	2	42	10.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	58	Pending Effort	34	2.4
Japan	2	1	14	5	6.3	3.7	1.0	20	Law Enacted	75	7.6
Kazakhstan	5	6	52	0.9	2.3	2.3	1.1	75	..	41	2.6
Korea, Dem People's Rep	7	7	..	..	3.0	..	..	97	..	..	..
Korea, Rep	2	1	11	6.3	2.9	4.6	2.6	30	Law Enacted	82	5.1
Kyrgyzstan	4	5	4	4.1	2.3	4.4	2.8 b	64	..	32	2.2
Lao People's Dem Rep	6	7	135	4.2	0.8	2.3	..	81	..	15	2.6
Malaysia	4	4	144	2.4	2.2	8.0	1.9	65	..	57	5.0
Mongolia	2	2	11	2.2	4.0	5.3	1.7 b	34	..	35	2.8
Myanmar	7	7	..	..	0.3	1.3	..	96	..	17	1.9
Nepal	4	5	5	6.4	1.5	3.4	2.0	77	Pending Effort	19	2.5
Pakistan	5	6	50	5.3	0.4	2.3	3.4	61	Law Enacted	24	2.2
Philippines	3	3	33	4.2	1.4	3.2	0.8	40	Pending Effort	43	2.5
Singapore	4	5	9	2.8	1.3	3.7	4.7	66	..	75	9.4
Sri Lanka	4	4	83	5.1	2.0	..	2.7	58	Pending Effort	38	3.1
Tajikistan	5	6	37	1.9	1.0	3.5	2.2 b	76	Law Enacted	21	2.2
Thailand	4	7	2	6.3	2.3	4.2	1.1	50	Law Enacted	48	3.6
Turkmenistan	7	7	..	..	3.3	..	..	96	..	37	2.2
Uzbekistan	7	7	78	1.4	2.4	..	..	90	Law Enacted	31	2.1
Viet Nam	5	7	67	1.2	1.5	..	..	79	..	31	2.6
Europe	..	..	..	..	7.0	5.3	1.9	..	..	..	..
Albania	3	3	47	3.5	3.0	2.9	1.4	50	Law Enacted	39	2.6
Austria	1	1	32	4.5	7.8	5.5	0.7	21	Law Enacted	75	8.6
Belarus	6	7	231	0.1	4.6	6.0	1.2	88	..	49	2.1
Belgium	1	1	132	12.7	6.9	6.2	1.2	11	Law Enacted	74	7.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	3	331	5	4.1	..	1.8	45	Law Enacted	46	2.9
Bulgaria	2	1	19	2.3	4.6	4.2	2.4	34	Law Enacted	53	4.0
Croatia	2	2	174	5	6.2	4.7	1.6	39	Law Enacted	59	3.4
Czech Rep	1	1	123	3	6.5	4.5	1.8	20	Law Enacted	66	4.8
Denmark	1	1	42	0.6	7.1	8.4	1.4	10	Law Enacted	83	9.5
Estonia	1	1	51	0.5	4.0	5.7	1.6	16	Law Enacted	67	6.7
Finland	1	1	14	4	5.7	6.5	1.2	9	Law Enacted	79	9.6
France	1	1	123	6.1	8.2	5.9	2.5	21	Law Enacted	72	7.4
Germany	1	1	40	5.2	8.2	4.7	1.4	16	Pending Effort	74	8.0
Greece	2	1	23	4	4.2	4.0	4.5	28	Law Enacted	66	4.4
Hungary	1	1	63	11	5.7	5.9	1.3	21	Law Enacted	63	5.2
Iceland	1	1	4	2.4	8.3	8.1	0.0	9	Law Enacted	82	9.6
Ireland	1	1	38	10.2	5.7	4.5	0.6	15	Law Enacted	69	7.4
Italy	1	1	27	0.6	6.5	4.9	1.8	35	Law Enacted	72	4.9
Latvia	1	1	54	2	4.0	5.3	1.7	19	Law Enacted	54	4.7
Lithuania	1	1	3	0.7	4.9	5.2	1.8	18	Law Enacted	56	4.8
Macedonia, FYR	3	3	98	3.5	5.7	3.4	2.2	49	Pending Effort	48	2.7
Moldova, Rep	4	3	48	0.9	4.2	4.3	0.3	65	Law Enacted	37	3.2
Netherlands	1	1	5	6.2	5.7	5.3	1.6	11	Law Enacted	79	8.7
Norway	1	1	3	2.5	8.1	7.7	1.6	10	Law Enacted	79	8.8
Poland	1	1	197	0.5	4.3	5.6	1.8	21	Law Enacted	59	3.7
Portugal	1	1	42	7.4	7.0	5.9	2.1	14	Law Enacted	65	6.6
Romania	2	2	150	2.8	3.4	3.6	2.1	44	Law Enacted	48	3.1
Russian Federation	5	6	52	0.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	72	Pending Effort	50	2.5
Serbia (c)	2	3	..	..	7.3	3.3	2.7	40	Pending Effort	45	3.0
Slovakia	1	1	17	0.1	5.3	4.4	1.8	20	Law Enacted	59	4.7
Slovenia	1	1	391	2	6.6	6.0	1.7	20	Law Enacted	72	6.4
Spain	1	1	18	7.1	5.7	4.3	1.0	21	Law Enacted	67	6.8
Sweden	1	1	2	3	7.7	7.5	1.6	10	Law Enacted	85	9.2
Switzerland	1	1	16	0.4	6.7	6.1	1.0	11	Pending Effort	76	9.1
Ukraine	2	3	93	3.3	3.7	6.4	2.4	53	Law Enacted	43	2.8
United Kingdom	1	1	21	4.1	7.0	5.5	2.6	19	Law Enacted	77	8.6
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	..	..	3.5	..	4.8	..	..	..	..
Afghanistan	5	5	250	7	0.7	..	..	69	..	..	..
Algeria	5	6	51	7.5	2.6	..	2.8	61	..	37	3.1
Egypt	5	6	193	1	2.2	..	2.8	61	..	40	3.3
Iran, Islamic Rep	6	6	36	10.6	3.2	4.7	4.5	84	..	43	2.7
Iraq	6	6	8	6.3	4.2	..	..	71	..	..	1.9
Israel	2	1	144	7.5	6.1	7.3	7.9	28	Law Enacted	70	5.9
Jordan	4	5	22	10	4.7	..	7.7	61	..	45	5.3
Kuwait	4	4	55	0.5	2.2	5.1	5.7	56	..	51	4.8
Lebanon	4	5	25	5.9	3.2	2.6	3.8 b	60	..	48	3.6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7	7	..	..	2.8	..	1.9 b	96	..	42	2.7
Morocco	4	5	47	4.9	1.7	6.7	4.3	61	..	33	3.2
Oman	5	6	16	3	2.4	3.6	12.2 b	70	..	43	5.4
Saudi Arabia	6	7	4	0	2.5	6.8	8.2	79	..	44	3.3
Syrian Arab Rep	6	7	34	28.1	2.2	..	6.2 b	84	..	28	2.9
Tunisia	5	6	49	6.1	..	8.1	1.5	83	..	41	4.6
Turkey	3	3	6	3.1	5.6	4.0	3.2	48	Law Enacted	48	3.8
United Arab Emirates	5	6	6	2	2.0	1.3	1.9	65	..	64	6.2
Yemen	5	5	21	3.9	1.9	9.6	5.6	81	..	18	2.6



	Freedom Indices		Regulatory Barriers to		Government Expenditures			Access to Information			Corruption Perceptions Index
	(1–7, 1=most free)		Registering Property, 2007		(as a percent of gross domestic product)			Press Freedom Index (0–100, 0=most free)	Status of Freedom of Information Legislation 2004	Digital Access Index (1–100, 100=most access)	
	Civil Liberties Index 2006	Political Rights Index 2006	Average Number of Days to Register	Average Cost to Register (percent of property value)	Public Health 2004	Public Education (a) 2000-2005	Military 2005				
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	2.6	..	1.6 b	..	..	..	..
Angola	5	6	334	11.1	1.5	2.6	5.0	65	Pending Effort	11	2.2
Benin	2	2	118	11.4	2.5	3.5	..	30	..	12	2.5
Botswana	2	2	30	5	4.0	10.7	2.5	35	Pending Effort	43	5.6
Burkina Faso	3	5	182	12.2	3.3	4.7	1.5	38	..	8	3.2
Burundi	5	4	94	11.5	0.8	5.1	6.5 b	74	..	10	2.4
Cameroon	6	6	93	17.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	65	..	16	2.3
Central African Rep	4	5	69	11.7	1.5	..	1.1	61	..	10	2.4
Chad	6	6	44	21.2	1.5	2.1	0.9	73	..	10	2.0
Congo	5	6	137	27.3	1.2	2.2	..	51	..	17	2.2
Congo, Dem Rep	6	5	57	9.4	1.1	..	2.1	81	..	12	2.0
Côte d'Ivoire	6	7	62	16.9	0.9	4.6	..	65	..	13	2.1
Equatorial Guinea	6	7	23	6.3	1.2	0.6	..	88	..	20	2.1
Eritrea	6	7	101	5.3	1.8	5.4	..	91	..	13	2.9
Ethiopia	5	5	43	7.5	2.7	5.0	3.1	75	Pending Effort	10	2.4
Gabon	4	6	60	10.5	3.1	3.9	1.4	67	..	34	3.0
Gambia	4	5	371	7.6	1.8	2.0	0.3	73	..	13	2.5
Ghana	2	1	34	1.3	2.8	5.4	0.7	28	Pending Effort	16	3.3
Guinea	5	6	104	15.3	0.7	2.0	..	67	..	10	1.9
Guinea-Bissau	4	4	211	5.4	1.3	..	..	47	..	10	..
Kenya	3	3	64	4.2	1.8	6.7	1.5	58	Pending Effort	19	2.2
Lesotho	3	2	101	8.2	5.5	13.4	2.4	42	Pending Effort	19	3.2
Liberia	4	3	50	14.9	3.6	..	..	64	..	..	..
Madagascar	3	4	134	11.6	1.8	3.2	..	49	..	15	3.1
Malawi	3	4	88	3.3	9.6	5.8	..	55	Pending Effort	15	2.7
Mali	2	2	29	21.2	3.2	4.3	1.9	24	..	9	2.8
Mauritania	4	5	49	5.2	2.0	2.3	1.0	57	..	14	3.1
Mozambique	4	3	42	8.1	2.7	3.7	1.4	43	Pending Effort	12	2.8
Namibia	2	2	23	9.9	4.7	6.9	3.0	30	Pending Effort	39	4.1
Niger	3	3	32	9	2.2	2.3	1.1 b	56	..	4	2.3
Nigeria	4	4	82	22.2	1.4	..	0.9	54	Pending Effort	15	2.2
Rwanda	5	6	371	9.4	4.3	3.8	2.2	85	..	15	2.5
Senegal	3	2	114	19.5	2.4	5.4	1.5	44	..	14	3.3
Sierra Leone	3	4	235	14.9	1.9	3.8	1.1	59	..	10	2.2
Somalia	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..
South Africa	2	2	24	8.8	3.5	5.4	1.4	27	Law Enacted	45	4.6
Sudan	7	7	9	3.2	1.5	..	..	85	..	13	2.0
Tanzania, United Rep	3	4	119	5.3	1.7	..	1.1	50	Pending Effort	15	2.9
Togo	5	6	295	13.9	1.1	2.6	1.5	78	..	18	2.4
Uganda	4	5	227	4.6	2.5	5.2	2.5 b	52	Pending Effort	17	2.7
Zambia	4	3	70	9.6	3.4	2.0	..	64	Pending Effort	17	2.6
Zimbabwe	6	7	30	25	3.5	4.6	3.4 b	90	Law Enacted	29	2.4
North America	..	..	..	..	6.9	5.9	3.9	..	..	..	..
Canada	1	1	17	1.8	6.8	5.2	1.1	18	Law Enacted	78	8.5
United States	1	1	12	0.5	6.9	5.9	4.1	16	Law Enacted	78	7.3
C. America & Caribbean	..	..	..	..	3.1	5.5	0.4	..	..	..	..
Belize	2	1	60	4.7	2.7	5.4	..	21	Law Enacted	47	3.5
Costa Rica	1	1	21	3.3	5.1	4.9	..	18	..	52	4.1
Cuba	7	7	..	..	5.5	9.8	..	96	..	38	3.5
Dominican Rep	2	2	60	5.1	1.9	1.8	0.6	37	Pending Effort	42	2.8
El Salvador	3	2	31	3.6	3.5	2.8	0.6	43	Pending Effort	38	4.0
Guatemala	4	3	30	1	2.3	..	0.4	58	Pending Effort	38	2.6
Haiti	5	4	405	6.5	2.9	..	..	68	..	15	1.8
Honduras	3	3	24	5.8	4.0	..	0.6	52	Pending Effort	29	2.5
Jamaica	3	2	54	13.5	2.8	4.5	0.7	17	Law Enacted	53	3.7
Mexico	3	2	74	4.7	3.0	5.8	0.4	48	Law Enacted	50	3.3
Nicaragua	3	3	124	3.5	3.9	3.1	0.7	44	Pending Effort	19	2.6
Panama	2	1	44	2.4	5.2	3.8	..	43	Law Enacted	47	3.1
Trinidad and Tobago	2	2	162	7	1.4	4.2	..	26	Law Enacted	53	3.2
South America	..	..	..	..	4.2	4.1	1.7	..	..	..	..
Argentina	2	2	65	7.6	4.3	3.5	1.0	45	Pending Effort	53	2.9
Bolivia	3	3	92	4.9	4.1	6.4	1.9	33	Pending Effort	38	2.7
Brazil	2	2	45	2.8	4.8	4.1	1.6	39	Pending Effort	50	3.3
Chile	1	1	31	1.3	2.9	3.7	3.8	26	Pending Effort	58	7.3
Colombia	3	3	23	2.5	6.7	4.8	3.7	61	Law Enacted	45	3.9
Ecuador	3	3	17	3	2.2	..	2.4	41	Law Enacted	41	2.3
Guyana	3	2	34	4.5	4.4	8.5	..	27	..	43	2.5
Paraguay	3	3	46	3.5	2.6	4.3	0.8	57	Pending Effort	39	2.6
Peru	3	2	33	3.3	1.9	2.4	1.2	39	Law Enacted	44	3.3
Suriname	2	2	193	13.7	3.6	..	..	23	..	46	3.0
Uruguay	1	1	66	7.1	3.6	2.2	1.4	28	Pending Effort	54	6.4
Venezuela	4	4	47	2.2	2.0	..	1.1	72	..	47	2.3
Oceania	..	..	..	..	6.4	5.0	1.7	..	..	..	..
Australia	1	1	5	4.9	6.5	4.8	1.8	19	Law Enacted	74	8.7
Fiji	4	6	48	12	2.9	6.4	1.2 b	28	Pending Effort	43	..
New Zealand	1	1	2	0.1	6.5	6.8	1.0	13	Law Enacted	72	9.6
Papua New Guinea	3	3	72	5.1	3.0	..	0.5	29	Pending Effort	26	2.4
Solomon Islands	3	4	297	4.9	5.6	..	..	30	..	17	..

a. May include subsidies for private or religious schools. Data are for the most recent year available between 2000 and 2005. b. 2004 value. c. Data for Serbia include the country of Montenegro.

Key to Indices:

Freedom Indices (Freedom House): Scaled from 1 to 7, 1 represents a completely free nation, 7 represents a nation with virtually no freedom.

Press Freedom Index (Freedom House): Scaled from 1 to 100. 1–30 = Free, 31–60 = Partly Free, 61–100 = Not Free.

Status of Freedom of Information Legislation (Privacy International): Legislation is classified as either enacted or pending.

“..” indicates that either no data are available for this country, or, more likely, that FOI legislation does not exist.

Digital Access Index (International Telecommunications Union): Scaled from 0 to 100, 100 represents highest access.

Corruption Perceptions Index (Transparency International): Scaled from 0 (most corrupt) to 10 (least corrupt).

Institutions and Governance: Technical Notes

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Freedom Indices, compiled by the nonprofit organization Freedom House, range from 1 to 7, with 1 representing the most free and 7 representing the least free. To determine each rating, researchers answer a series of survey questions, making small adjustments for factors such as extreme violence. Freedom House notes that a poor rating for a country “is not necessarily a comment on the intentions of the government, but may indicate real restrictions on liberty caused by non-governmental terror.”

The **Civil Liberties Index** measures freedom of expression, assembly, association, and religion. Countries with a rating of 1 generally have an established and equitable rule of law with free economic activity. A rating of 2 indicates some deficiencies, while a rating of 3, 4, or 5 indicates varying degrees of censorship, political terror, and prevention of free association. Countries with a rating of 6 experience severely restricted freedom of expression and association coupled with political terror (for example, political prisoners). A rating of 7 indicates virtually no freedom.

The **Political Rights Index** measures the degree of freedom in the electoral process, political pluralism and participation, and functioning of government. A rating of 1 indicates free and fair elections, political competition, and autonomy for all citizens, including minority groups. A rating of 2 indicates some corruption, violence, political discrimination, and military influence. These same factors play a progressively larger role in countries with a ranking of 3, 4, or 5. Countries and territories with political rights rated 6 are ruled by military juntas, one-party dictatorships, religious hierarchies, or autocrats. A rating of 7 indicates nonexistent political rights due to extremely oppressive regimes, civil war, extreme violence, or warlord rule.

Regulatory Barriers to Registering Property, published by the World Bank's *Doing Business* database, are compiled via survey in conjunction with academic advisers, using a simple business case to ensure comparability across countries and over time. Surveys are administered through more than 5,000 local experts, including lawyers, business consultants, accountants, government officials, and other professionals routinely administering or advising on legal and regulatory requirements. Broadly speaking, higher values here represent regulatory environments that stifle the formalization of property rights.

Average Number of Days to Register measures the time, in calendar days, necessary for a business to complete the legal and bureaucratic procedures required for registering property. Governments differ significantly in the requirements for this process. Data for registering property are produced assuming a standardized case of an entrepreneur who wants to purchase land and a building in the country's largest business city.

Average Cost to Register measures the cost to a business, expressed as a percent of the property value, needed to complete the legal and bureaucratic procedures required for registering property. Cost includes fees, transfer taxes, stamp duties, and any other payment to the property registry, notaries, public agencies, or lawyers. Other taxes, such as capital gains tax or value added tax, are excluded from the cost measure. Data are produced assuming a standardized case of an entrepreneur who wants to purchase land and a building in the country's largest business city.

Government Expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product roughly indicate the economic importance of public health, public education, and military activities in national economies.

Public Health Expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (both central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants

(including donations from international agencies and NGOs), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. The estimates of health expenditure come mostly from the World Health Organization's (WHO) *World Health Report 2003* and its subsequent updates, and from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for its member countries, supplemented by World Bank poverty assessments and country-sector studies. Data are also drawn from the International Monetary Fund.

Public Education Expenditure consists of public spending on public education plus subsidies to private education at the primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels. Foreign aid for education is excluded. Education expenditure estimates are provided to the World Bank by the Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNESCO compiles its data from annual financial reports of central or federal governments and state or regional administrations.

Military Expenditure is defined by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) as “all current and capital expenditure on: (a) the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; (b) defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; (c) paramilitary forces, when judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and (d) military space activities.” Expenditures include the cost of procurements, personnel, research and development, construction, operations, maintenance, and military aid to other countries. Civil defense, veterans' benefits, demobilization, and destruction of weapons are not included as military expenditures. The World Bank uses data collected by SIPRI for its annual World Development Indicators military expenditure dataset.

Press Freedom is “the degree to which each country permits the free flow of information,” according to Freedom House, ranked on a scale of 1 to 100. Countries with a score between 1 and 30 are considered to have a “Free” media; 31 to 60, “Partly Free”; and 61 to 100, “Not Free.” This survey does not measure press responsibility; rather, it measures the degree of freedom in the flow of information. Press freedom data are collected from overseas correspondents, staff travel, international visitors, the findings of human rights organizations, specialists in geographic and geopolitical areas, the reports of governments, and a variety of domestic and international news media. The final index is a sum of three separate components that reflect the legal, political, and economic environments that press in each country operate within.

Status of Freedom of Information (FOI) Legislation measures a government's guarantee of public access to information by placing each country in one of three categories: *In Effect*: 57 countries legally guarantee public access to government records through comprehensive FOI laws; *Pending*: 39 additional countries are considering adopting freedom of information acts; *None*: countries not listed have no pending FOI legislation (represented by “..” in the data table, which could indicate that no data are available for this country). Access to information about government activities increases transparency and allows citizens to more effectively combat corruption. Data are compiled by Privacy International by author David Banisar on a country-by-country basis. The specifics of each country's legislation and constitutional guarantees are explained in detail in the source publications.

The **Digital Access Index** is a composite score, developed by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), which reflects the ability of each country's population to take advantage of internet communication technologies. It ranges from 1 to 100, where 100 equals the most access. The Index is calculated as a weighted average of eight variables describing infrastructure, affordability, educational level of the population, quality of information and communication technology services, and Internet usage.



The **Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)** measures the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians. Ratings range in value from 10 (least corrupt) to 0 (most corrupt). The survey measures public sector corruption or the abuse of public office for private gain. It measures local and national governments, not domestic and foreign corporations doing business in these countries. The CPI is compiled from 12 surveys originating from nine different independent institutions. A country is included in the CPI only if there are data available from 3 or more surveys. The surveys measure the perceptions of local residents, expatriates, business people, academics, and risk analysts. Survey results are combined in three-year periods to reduce abrupt variations that could potentially be caused by errors. Thus, figures for 2006 are based on surveys taken not only in 2006, but in 2004 and 2005 as well.

FREQUENCY OF UPDATE BY DATA PROVIDERS

All of the data sets in this table are updated annually by the original providers, with the exception of the Digital Access Index, Public Education Expenditures, and the Status of FOI Legislation, which are updated intermittently.

DATA RELIABILITY AND CAUTIONARY NOTES

Freedom Indices: Data and methodologies are subject to rigorous internal and external reviews, the data are reproducible, the index components are clear, and ratings are assigned by a centralized team of researchers. Thus, the data are considered to be reliable. Nonetheless, this index is measuring ideas and behaviors and not a discrete physical quantity, and, as such, rigid score comparisons and rankings are discouraged. To ensure comparability of the ratings from year to year, any changes to the methodology are introduced incrementally.

Regulatory Barriers to Registering Property: Data are very reliable, but the limited definition of this indicator may restrict its applicability. For example, collected data refer to only businesses in the country's most populous city. In addition, data often focus on a specific business form—a limited liability company of a specified size—and may not be representative of the regulation on other businesses. The methodology also assumes that a business has full information on what is required and does not waste time when completing procedures. In practice, completing a procedure may take longer if the business lacks information or is unable to follow up promptly.

Public Health Expenditure: The values reported here represent the product of an extensive effort by WHO, OECD, and the World Bank to produce a comprehensive data set on national health accounts. Nonetheless, few developing countries have health accounts that are methodologically consistent with national accounting procedures. Data on public spending at the sub-national level are not aggregated in all countries, making total public expenditure on health care difficult to measure. WHO cautions that these data should only be used for an “order of magnitude” estimate and that specific cross-country comparisons should be avoided.

Public Education Expenditure: In some cases data refer only to a ministry of education's expenditures, excluding other ministries and local authorities that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. Spending on religious schools, which constitutes a large portion of educational spending in some developing countries, may be included. The World Bank cautions that these data do not measure the effectiveness or levels of attainment in a particular educational system.

Military Expenditure: The entire data set has been carefully compiled with extensive analysis by a single provider, SIPRI, which makes these data fairly reliable.

When a time series is not available or a country's definition of military expenditure differs from SIPRI's, estimates are made based on analysis of official government budget statistics. Estimates are always based on empirical evidence, not assumptions or extrapolations. SIPRI cautions that military expenditure does not relate directly to military capability or security.

Status of FOI Legislation: While the FOI data have been thoroughly researched, there are unavoidable difficulties in assigning each country to one of three categories. Some countries have laws guaranteeing access, but the laws are not enforced. Still others guarantee access to government documents in specific categories, excluding access in other categories.

Digital Access Index: The variables selected to build this indicator are from a number of reputable sources including ITU's quarterly survey of information and communication technologies around the world. However, as with any complex global dataset, complete accuracy is difficult to ensure.

Corruption Perceptions Index: Overall, the data are considered to be reliable. Survey responses from residents in each country correlate well with responses from experts abroad. The data are reproducible and the index components are clear. Nonetheless, while the CPI can illustrate rough comparisons, rigid international score comparisons are discouraged. While year-to-year variation in scores is affected by changes in survey samples and methodology, findings indicate that in general, trends in the data over time are reasonably accurate. Confidence intervals are published in tabular format by Transparency International.

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