

## Chapter 2

**TABLE 2.1** Classification of economies by region and income, 2001

<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>		Poland	UMC	<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	
American Samoa	UMC	Romania	LMC	Algeria	LMC
Cambodia	LIC	Russian Federation	LMC	Bahrain	UMC
China	LMC	Slovak Republic	UMC	Djibouti	LMC
Fiji	LMC	Tajikistan	LIC	Egypt, Arab Rep.	LMC
Indonesia	LIC	Turkey	UMC	Iran, Islamic Rep.	LMC
Kiribati	LMC	Turkmenistan	LMC	Iraq	LMC
Korea, Dem. Rep.	LIC	Ukraine	LIC	Jordan	LMC
Korea, Rep.	UMC	Uzbekistan	LIC	Lebanon	UMC
Lao PDR	LIC	Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	LMC	Libya	UMC
Malaysia	UMC			Morocco	LMC
Marshall Islands	LMC	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>		Oman	UMC
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	LMC	Antigua and Barbuda	UMC	Saudi Arabia	UMC
Mongolia	LIC	Argentina	UMC	Syrian Arab Republic	LMC
Myanmar	LIC	Belize	LMC	Tunisia	LMC
Palau	UMC	Bolivia	LMC	West Bank and Gaza	LMC
Papua New Guinea	LMC	Brazil	UMC	Yemen, Rep.	LIC
Philippines	LMC	Chile	UMC		
Samoa	LMC	Colombia	LMC	<b>South Asia</b>	
Solomon Islands	LIC	Costa Rica	UMC	Afghanistan	LIC
Thailand	LMC	Cuba	LMC	Bangladesh	LIC
Tonga	LMC	Dominica	UMC	Bhutan	LIC
Vanuatu	LMC	Dominican Republic	LMC	India	LIC
Vietnam	LIC	Ecuador	LMC	Maldives	LMC
		El Salvador	LMC	Nepal	LIC
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>		Grenada	UMC	Pakistan	LIC
Albania	LMC	Guatemala	LMC	Sri Lanka	LMC
Armenia	LIC	Guyana	LMC		
Azerbaijan	LIC	Haiti	LIC	<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	
Belarus	LMC	Honduras	LMC	Angola	LIC
Bosnia and Herzegovina	LMC	Jamaica	LMC	Benin	LIC
Bulgaria	LMC	Mexico	UMC	Botswana	UMC
Croatia	UMC	Nicaragua	LIC	Burkina Faso	LIC
Czech Republic	UMC	Panama	UMC	Burundi	LIC
Estonia	UMC	Paraguay	LMC	Cameroon	LIC
Georgia	LIC	Peru	LMC	Cape Verde	LMC
Hungary	UMC	Puerto Rico	UMC	Central African Republic	LIC
Isle of Man	UMC	St. Kitts and Nevis	UMC	Chad	LIC
Kazakhstan	LMC	St. Lucia	UMC	Comoros	LIC
Kyrgyz Republic	LIC	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	LMC	Congo, Dem. Rep.	LIC
Latvia	LMC	Suriname	LMC	Congo, Rep.	LIC
Lithuania	LMC	Trinidad and Tobago	UMC	Côte d'Ivoire	LIC
Macedonia, FYR	LMC	Uruguay	UMC	Equatorial Guinea	LMC
Moldova	LIC	Venezuela, RB	UMC	Eritrea	LIC

(continued)

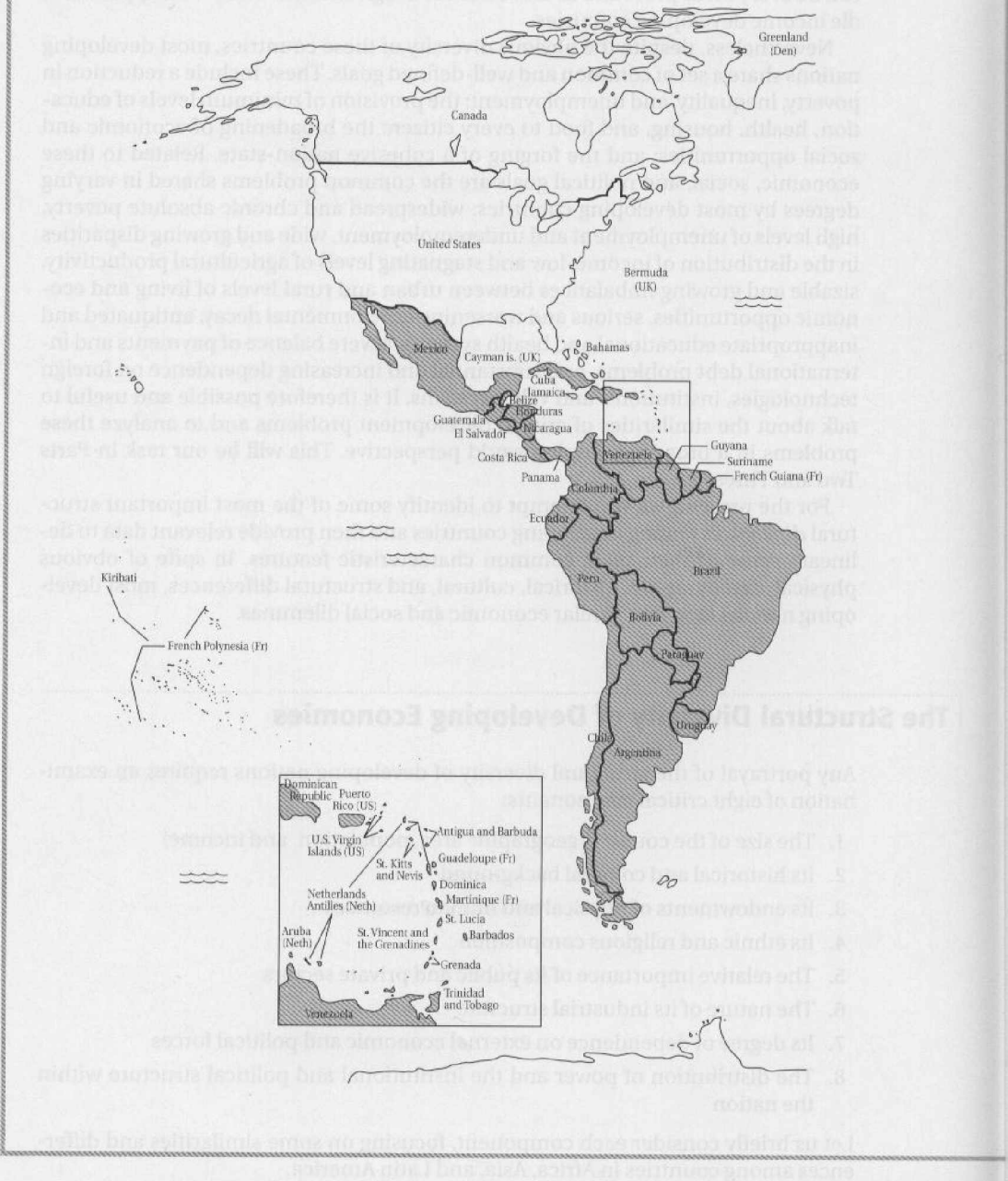
TABLE 2.1 (continued)

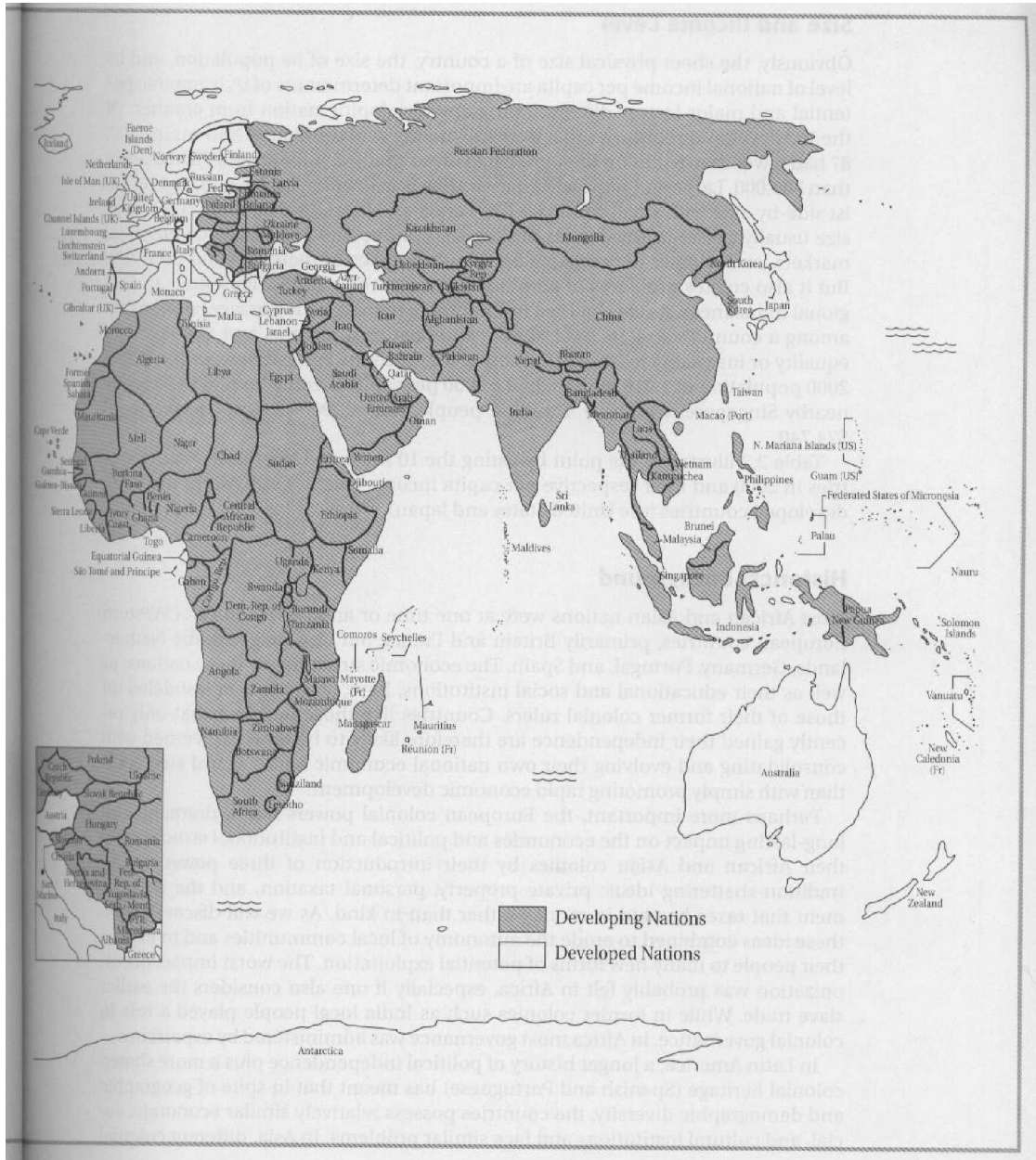
Ethiopia	LIC	Uganda	LIC	Bahamas, The
Gabon	UMC	Zambia	LIC	Barbados
Gambia, The	LIC	Zimbabwe	LIC	Bermuda
Ghana	LIC			Brunei
Guinea	LIC	<b>High income OECD</b>		Cayman Islands
Guinea-Bissau	LIC	Australia		Channel Islands
Kenya	LIC	Austria		Cyprus
Lesotho	LIC	Belgium		Faeroe Islands
Liberia	LIC	Canada		French Polynesia
Madagascar	LIC	Denmark		Greenland
Malawi	LIC	Finland		Guam
Mali	LIC	France		Hong Kong, China
Mauritania	LIC	Germany		Israel
Mauritius	UMC	Greece		Kuwait
Mayotte	UMC	Iceland		Liechtenstein
Mozambique	LIC	Ireland		Macao, China
Namibia	LMC	Italy		Malta
Niger	LIC	Japan		Monaco
Nigeria	LIC	Luxembourg		Netherlands Antilles
Rwanda	LIC	Netherlands		New Caledonia
São Tomé and Príncipe	LIC	New Zealand		Northern Mariana Islands
Senegal	LIC	Norway		Qatar
Seychelles	UMC	Portugal		San Marino
Sierra Leone	LIC	Spain		Singapore
Somalia	LIC	Sweden		Slovenia
South Africa	UMC	Switzerland		Taiwan, China
Sudan	LIC	United Kingdom		United Arab Emirates
Swaziland	LMC	United States		Virgin Islands (U.S.)
Tanzania	LIC			
Togo	LIC	<b>Other high income</b>		
		Andorra		
		Aruba		

This table classifies all World Bank member economies, and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2000 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income (LIC), \$755 or less; lower-middle income (LMC), \$756–2,995; upper-middle income (UMC), \$2,996–9,265; and high income, \$9,266 or more.

Source: World Bank *World Development Report, 2002*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002), p. 241. Reprinted with permission.

**Figure 2.1 The Developed and Developing World, 2002**





**TABLE 2.2** The Ten Most and Selected Least Populated Countries and Their Per Capita Income, 2000

Most Populous	Population (millions)	GNP Per Capita (U.S. \$)	Least Populous	Population (thousands)	GNP Per Capita (U.S. \$)
1. China	1,261	840	1. Saint Kitts–Nevis	41	6,660
2. India	1,016	460	2. Antigua & Barbuda	68	9,190
3. United States	282	34,260	3. Dominica	73	3,260
4. Indonesia	210	570	4. Seychelles	81	7,310
5. Brazil	170	3,570	5. Kiribati	91	950
6. Russia	146	1,660	6. Grenada	98	3,520
7. Pakistan	138	470	7. Tonga	100	1,660
8. Bangladesh	130	380	8. Saint Vincent	115	2,690
9. Nigeria	127	260	9. Micronesia	118	2,110
10. Japan	127	34,210	10. São Tomé	149	290

Sources: World Bank, *World Development Report, 2002* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001), tabs. 1 and 1a; World Bank, *2001 World Development Indicators* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2001), tabs. 1.1 and 1.6.

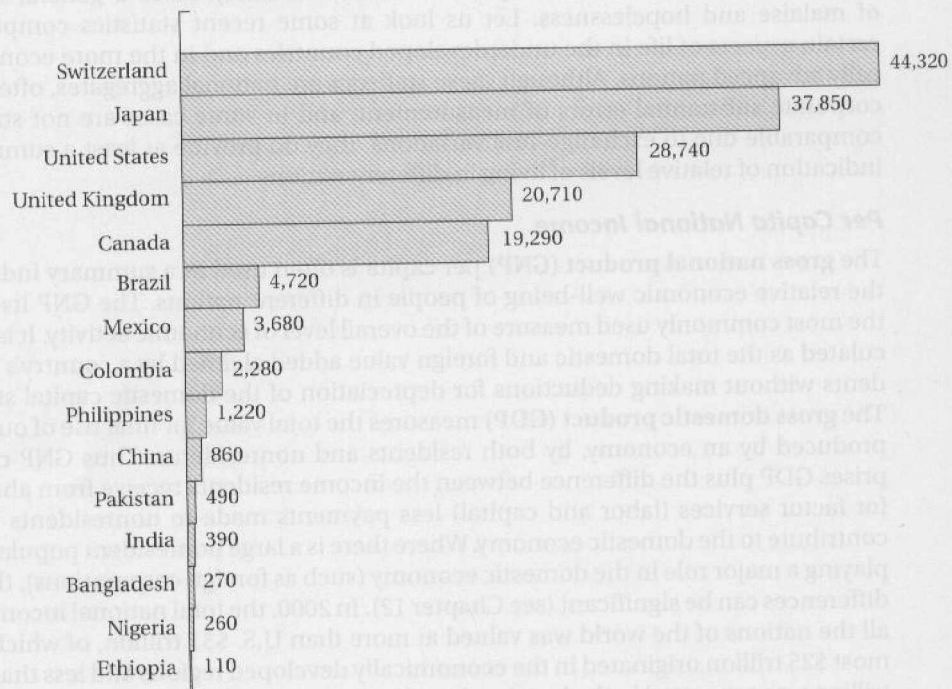
**TABLE 2.3** Industrial Structure in Seventeen Developing Countries, United States, and the United Kingdom, 1996

Country	Percentage of Labor Force <sup>a</sup>		Percentage of GDP	
	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry
<b>Africa</b>				
Congo, Dem. Rep.	75	12	64	13
Kenya	81	7	29	16
Nigeria	54	5	43	25
Tanzania	90	5	48	21
Uganda	86	4	46	16
<b>Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	64	14	30	18
India	65	13	28	29
Indonesia	55	10	16	43
Philippines	46	16	21	32
South Korea	21	27	6	43
Sri Lanka	46	13	22	25
<b>Latin America</b>				
Brazil	31	27	14	36
Colombia	30	24	16	20
Guatemala	60	12	24	20
Mexico	28	19	5	26
Peru	37	19	7	37
Venezuela	16	28	4	47
All developing countries	60	17	20	38
United States	2	25	2	29
United Kingdom	1	24	2	37

Sources: United Nations Development Program, *Human Development Report, 1996* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), tab. 31; Central Intelligence Agency, *The World Factbook, 1994* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1994); and World Bank, *1998 World Development Indicators* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1998) tabs. 2.5 and 4.2.

<sup>a</sup>Data are for 1994.

**Figure 2.2** Per Capita Gross National Product in Selected Countries, 1997 (in U.S. dollars at official exchange rates)



Source: World Bank, *World Development Report, 1998/99: Knowledge for Development* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998), tab. 1. Reprinted with permission.

**TABLE 2.4** A Comparison of Per Capita GNP in Selected Developing Countries, plus the United Kingdom and United States, Using Official Exchange-Rate and Purchasing Power Parity Conversions, 2000

Country	GNP Per Capita (U.S. \$)	
	Exchange Rate	Purchasing Power Parity
Argentina	7,440	12,090
Bangladesh	380	1,650
Brazil	3,570	7,320
Burundi	110	580
Cameroon	570	1,570
Chile	4,600	9,110
China	840	3,940
Costa Rica	3,960	8,250
Ghana	350	1,940
Guatemala	1,690	3,770
India	460	2,390
Indonesia	570	2,840
Kenya	360	1,010
Malawi	170	600
Malaysia	3,380	8,360
Mexico	5,080	8,810
Nicaragua	420	2,100
Sierra Leone	130	460
South Korea	8,910	17,340
Sri Lanka	870	3,470
Thailand	2,010	6,330
Uganda	310	1,230
United Kingdom	24,500	23,550
United States	34,260	34,260
Venezuela	4,310	5,750
Zambia	300	750
Zimbabwe	480	2,590

Source: World Bank, *World Development Report 2002* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002), tab. 1. Reprinted with permission.

**TABLE 2.5** Growth Rates of Real Gross National Product Per Capita:  
Percentage Average Annual Growth, 1980–1990 and 1990–2000

Country	1980–1990	1990–2000
<b>Africa</b>		
Kenya	0.3	-0.3
Nigeria	-3.0	-0.4
Tanzania	-0.7	0.3
Uganda	0.8	4.1
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Zaire)	1.5	-8.3
<b>Asia</b>		
Bangladesh	1.0	3.2
India	3.2	4.2
Indonesia	4.1	2.5
Philippines	-1.5	1.0
South Korea	8.9	4.7
Sri Lanka	2.4	4.0
<b>Latin America</b>		
Brazil	0.6	1.5
Colombia	1.1	1.1
Guatemala	-2.1	1.5
Mexico	-0.9	1.5
Peru	-2.0	3.0
Venezuela	-2.0	-0.5

Sources: World Bank, *World Bank Atlas, 1991* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1991), pp. 6–9; World Bank, *World Bank Atlas, 1996* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1996), pp. 18–19; World Bank, *World Development Report* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002) pp. 234–237.

**Table 2.6** Global Income Disparity between  
the Richest and Poorest 20  
Percent of the World's Population,  
1960–2000

Year	Ratio of Income Shares
	Richest to Poorest
1960	30 to 1
1970	32 to 1
1980	45 to 1
1991	61 to 1
2000	70 to 1

Sources: United Nations Development Program, *Human Development Report, 1992* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), p. 36; United Nations Development Program, *Human Development Report, 1994 and 2001* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994 and 2001).



**TABLE 2.7** Income Poverty by Region, Selected Years, 1987–1998

Region	Population Covered by at Least One Survey (percent)	People Living on Less Than \$1 a Day (millions)				
		1987	1990	1993	1996	1998 <sup>a</sup>
East Asia and Pacific	90.8	417.5	452.4	431.9	265.1	278.3
Excluding China	71.1	114.1	92.0	83.5	55.1	65.1
Europe and Central Asia	81.7	1.1	7.1	18.3	23.8	24.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	88.0	63.7	73.8	70.8	76.0	78.2
Middle East and North Africa	52.5	9.3	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.5
South Asia	97.9	474.4	495.1	505.1	531.7	522.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.9	217.2	242.3	273.3	289.0	290.9
Total	88.1	1,183.2	1,276.4	1,304.3	1,190.6	1,198.9
Excluding China	84.2	879.8	915.9	955.9	980.5	985.7

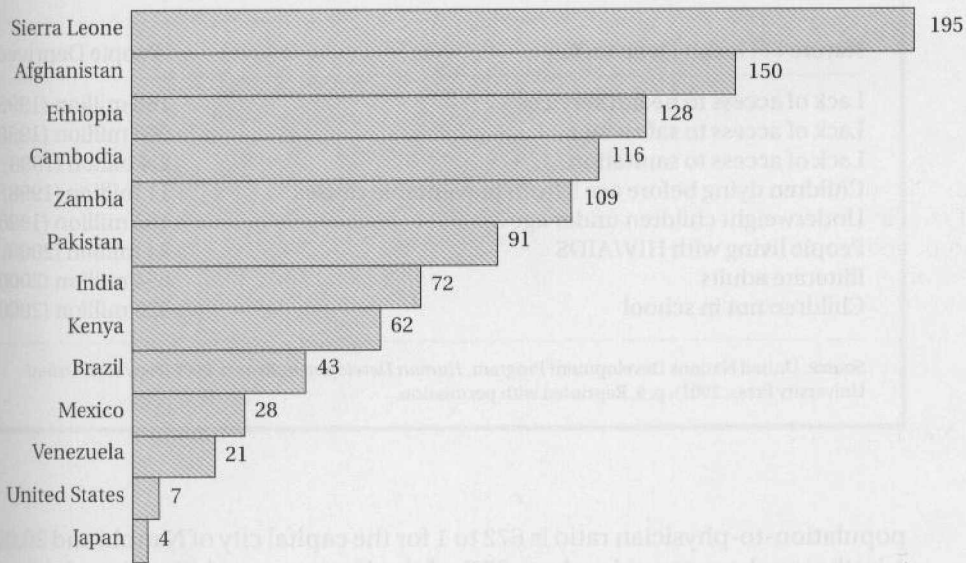
Region	Share of Population Living on Less Than \$1 a Day (percent)				
	1987	1990	1993	1996	1998 <sup>a</sup>
East Asia and Pacific	26.6	27.6	25.2	14.9	15.3
Excluding China	23.9	18.5	15.9	10.0	11.3
Europe and Central Asia	0.2	1.6	4.0	5.1	5.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.3	16.8	15.3	15.6	15.6
Middle East and North Africa	4.3	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.9
South Asia	44.9	44.0	42.4	42.3	40.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.6	47.7	49.7	48.5	46.3
Total	28.3	29.0	28.1	24.5	24.0
Excluding China	28.5	28.1	27.7	27.0	26.2

Source: World Bank *World Development Report 2000/2001, Attacking Poverty* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), tab. 1.1, p. 23. Reprinted with permission.

Note: The poverty line is \$1.08 a day at 1993 PPP. Poverty estimates are based on income or consumption data from the countries in each region for which at least one survey was available during 1985–1998. Where survey years do not coincide with the years in the table, the estimates were adjusted using the closest available survey and applying the consumption growth rate from national accounts. Using the assumption that the sample of countries covered by surveys is representative of the region as a whole, the number of poor people was then estimated by region. This assumption is obviously less robust in the regions with the lowest survey coverage.

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

**Figure 2.3** Infant Mortality Rates in Selected Countries, 1998 (per 1,000 live births)



Source: Population Reference Bureau, 1998 World Population Data Sheet (Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 1998). Reprinted with permission.

**Table 2.8** Human Health and Education Deprivation in the Developing World, 2001

Nature of Health Deprivation	People Deprived
Lack of access to health services	766 million (1995)
Lack of access to safe water	968 million (1998)
Lack of access to sanitation	2.4 billion (1998)
Children dying before age 5 from preventable causes	11 million (1998)
Underweight children under age 5	163 million (1998)
People living with HIV/AIDS	34 million (2000)
Illiterate adults	854 million (2000)
Children not in school	325 million (2000)

Source: United Nations Development Program, *Human Development Report, 2001* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001), p. 9. Reprinted with permission.

**TABLE 2.9** Human Development Index for Twenty-Two Selected Countries, 1999

Country	Relative Ranking (lowest to highest)	Human Development Index (HDI)	Real 1995 GDP Per Capita (PPP\$)	GDP Rank minus HDI Rank <sup>a</sup>
<b>Low human development</b>				
Sierra Leone	162	0.258	448	0
Ethiopia	157	0.321	628	0
Malawi	151	0.397	586	+8
Guinea	150	0.397	1,934	-32
Angola	146	0.422	3,179	-44
Tanzania	140	0.436	501	+21
Bangladesh	132	0.470	1,483	-4
<b>Medium human development</b>				
India	115	0.571	2,248	0
Nicaragua	106	0.634	2,279	+7
China	87	0.718	3,617	+7
South Africa	94	0.702	8,908	-49
Peru	73	0.743	4,622	+8
Oman	71	0.747	13,356	-33
Turkey	82	0.735	6,380	-21
Malaysia	56	0.774	8,209	-4
Thailand	66	0.757	6,132	-3
<b>High human development</b>				
Kuwait	43	0.818	17,289	-14
Costa Rica	41	0.821	8,860	+6
United Kingdom	14	0.923	22,093	+5
United States	6	0.934	31,872	-4
Canada	3	0.936	26,251	+3
Norway	1	0.939	28,433	+2

Source: United Nations Development Program, *Human Development Report, 2001* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001), annex tab. 1. Reprinted with permission.

<sup>a</sup>A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is better than the real GDP per capita (PPP\$) rank; a negative indicates the opposite.

**Table 2.10** Human Development Index Variations for Similar Incomes, 1999

Country	GNP Per Capita (U.S. \$ PPP)	HDI	HDI Rank	Life Expectancy (years)	Adult Literacy (%)
<b>GNP per capita around PPP \$1,000</b>					
Kenya	1,022	.514	123	51.3	81.5
Uganda	1,167	.435	141	43.2	66.1
Central African Republic	1,166	.372	154	44.3	45.4
Burkina Faso	965	.320	159	46.1	23.0
<b>GNP per capita around PPP \$2,000</b>					
Armenia	2,215	.745	72	72.7	98.3
Vietnam	1,860	.682	101	67.8	93.1
Pakistan	1,834	.498	127	59.6	45.0
Guinea	1,934	.397	150	47.1	35.0
<b>GNP per capita around PPP \$3,000</b>					
Sri Lanka	3,279	.735	81	71.9	91.4
Indonesia	2,857	.677	102	65.8	86.3
Morocco	3,419	.596	112	67.2	48.0
Angola	3,179	.422	146	45.0	42.0

Source: Derived from United Nations Development Program, *Human Development Report 2001* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), tab. 1, pp. 141–144. Reprinted with permission.

**TABLE 2.11** Crude Birthrates throughout the World, 1996

Crude Birthrate <sup>a</sup>	Countries
50	Niger, Mali, Uganda, Somalia, Gaza, Afghanistan, Angola, Malawi, Sierra Leone
45	Congo (Dem. Rep.), Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Benin, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Zambia, Burundi, Gambia, Yemen, Togo
40	Guinea, Liberia, Senegal, Cameroon, Chad, Libya, Nigeria, Laos, Bhutan, Sudan, Central African Republic, Zimbabwe, Swaziland
35	Honduras, Paraguay, Bolivia, Jordan, Pakistan, Gabon, Nepal, Namibia, Kenya, Iraq, Iran, Botswana
30	Peru, Haiti, Myanmar, Philippines, Bangladesh, Syria, El Salvador, Algeria, Egypt, Paraguay, India
25	Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, Indonesia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Lebanon, Kuwait, Malaysia, South Africa, Venezuela
20	Vietnam, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Chile, Argentina, Jamaica, Brazil
15	United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, Cuba, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, China, Thailand
10	Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Japan, Russia

Source: Population Reference Bureau, *1997 World Population Data Sheet* (Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 1997).

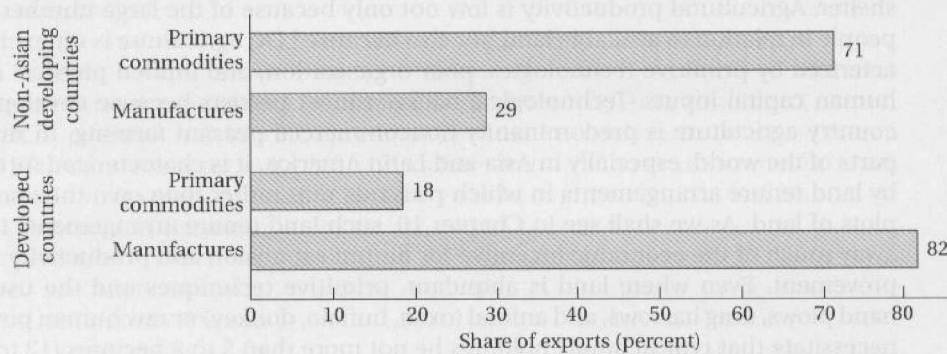
<sup>a</sup>Yearly number of live births per 1,000 population.

**TABLE 2.12** Population, Labor Force, and Production in Developed and Less Developed Regions, 1995–1997

Region	Population (millions)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Labor Force in Agriculture (%)	Agricultural Share of GNP (%)
World	5,840	43	57	49	—
Developed					
countries	1,175	74	26	5	3
Europe	729	72	28	7	5
North America	298	75	25	3	2
Japan	126	78	22	7	2
Less developed					
countries	4,666	36	64	58	14
Africa	743	31	69	68	20
South Asia	1,417	27	73	64	30
East Asia	1,958	35	65	70	18
Latin America	490	72	28	25	10

Sources: Population Reference Bureau, 1997 *World Population Data Sheet* (Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 1997); World Bank, *World Development Report, 1997* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997), tabs. 4 and 12.

**Figure 2.4** Composition of World Exports (percentages of primary and manufactured products)



Source: World Bank, *World Bank Development Report, 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), tab. 15. Reprinted with permission.