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# World Statistics Pocketbook Landlocked Developing Countries

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The term "country" as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

The designations "developed" and "developing" regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

Visit the United Nations World Wide Web site on Internet:

- For the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS),  
<http://www.un.org/special-rep/ohrls/lldc/default.htm>
- For statistics and statistical publications,  
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>
- For UN publications, <http://www.un.org/Pubs>

## Preface

The Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between the Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community was endorsed by the General Assembly at its 50<sup>th</sup> session to promote more effective transit systems that enable landlocked developing countries to enter the world market and achieve their development goals.<sup>1</sup> The Millennium Declaration calls for a global partnership to address the special needs of landlocked developing countries.<sup>2</sup> The decision by the General Assembly to convene in 2003 an International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation reflects the priority accorded by the international community to addressing the development challenges of landlocked developing countries.<sup>3</sup>

The present special issue of the United Nations annual *World Statistics Pocketbook* provides a compilation of basic social, economic and development indicators that together comprise a framework for assessing in quantitative terms each country's current development situation. The indicators presented can, at present, only give a partial and imperfect picture but can nonetheless serve as benchmarks for assessment and monitoring, for the further development of statistical capacities in the landlocked developing countries, and for the adaptation and development of indicators more directly suited to their specific circumstances, as outlined in the General Assembly resolution A/RES/56/180. As such, this special *Pocketbook* can serve as a useful, accessible reference of basic data for each country.

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<sup>1</sup> TD/B/42(1)/11-TD/B/LDC/AC.17, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> See resolution 55/2.

<sup>3</sup> Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries, A/RES/56/180.

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## About the statistics

The statistics in the present *Pocketbook* have been compiled by the Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, from a variety of established international sources in the United Nations system. By drawing largely on these international sources, the reporting burden on national statistical services has been minimized. In many cases, the international services have reviewed and adjusted the data to ensure the greatest possible international comparability, and in some cases have also provided estimates to fill gaps in coverage and frequency. For these reasons, nationally published data may differ in some cases from international estimates.

For the present *Pocketbook*, national data have in some cases been received by the Statistics Division directly from national statistical services. Where these reflect recent significant trends that are not yet reflected in published international sources due to time lags in international compilation relative to national availability, they are shown here. Such national data are shown in italics since they differ in methods and definitions from those published in international sources and their comparability may therefore be more limited.

The methods and standards used by national and international agencies in compiling the indicators are described in the section "Technical notes" following the tables, beginning on p. 33. This section also contains short descriptions of the sources for the indicators and the methodologies used in their compilation at national and international levels, and describes some of the limitations of the indicators and departures from international standards that affect comparability. The full list of sources for the indicators is given at the back of the publication.

Considerable progress has been made in the last two decades towards the standardization of statistical definitions worldwide, for example in the wide scope of topics covered by the 1968 and 1993 versions of the System of National Accounts<sup>1</sup>, the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*<sup>2</sup> and the recommendations on statistics of the International Labour Organization among many. The internationally recommended definitions used in the present publication are given in the "Data dictionary", beginning on p. 43, with citations to the original references.

Readers interested in more detailed time-series and data should consult the following major publications:

United Nations

*Statistical Yearbook*

United Nations publication, Series S [18]\*

*Demographic Yearbook*

United Nations publication, Series R [12]

*National Accounts Statistics*

United Nations publication, Series X [16], [17]

*International Trade Statistics Yearbook*

United Nations publication, Series G [14]

*Energy Statistics Yearbook*

United Nations publication, Series J [13]

*Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*

United Nations publication, Series Q [15]

*World Population Prospects* (biennial)

United Nations publication [22]

*World Urbanization Prospects* (biennial)

United Nations publication [20]

Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
United Nations (Rome)

*FAO Yearbook: Production* [4]

International Labour Office (Geneva)

*Economically Active Population 1950-2010* [6]

*Yearbook of Labour Statistics* [7]

International Monetary Fund (Washington DC)

*International Financial Statistics (monthly  
and annual)* [8]

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
Organization (Paris)

*Statistical Yearbook* [23]

World Tourism Organization (Madrid)

*Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* [28]

\* Numbers in brackets refer to numbered entries listed in  
"Statistical sources" at the end of this publication.

1 United Nations, Commission of the European Communities,  
International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-  
operation and Development and World Bank (1994), *System of  
National Accounts 1993 (SNA 1993)* (joint publication, United  
Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4).

2 United Nations (1998), *Principles and Recommendations for  
Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*, Statistical Office,  
Series M, No. 67, Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.  
E.98.XVII.8).

## Explanatory notes and abbreviations

- ... Data not available
  - Magnitude zero
  - p.a. Per annum
  - < Magnitude not zero, but less than half of the unit employed
  - < Magnitude not zero, but negative and less than half of the unit employed
  - km<sup>2</sup> Square kilometre
  - 000 Mt Thousand metric tons
- Decimal figures are always preceded by a period (.).

Data shown in italics have been provided by countries directly to the United Nations Statistics Division for this *Pocketbook*. See p. v, para. 2

## Conversion coefficients and factors

The metric system of weights and measures is employed in the *World Statistics Pocketbook*. The following table shows the equivalents of the basic metric, British imperial and United States units of measurement:

### Area

1 square kilometre = 0.386102 square mile

### Weight or mass

1 ton = 1.102311 short tons, or  
= 0.987207 long ton

1 kilogram = 35.273962 avdp. ounces  
= 2.204623 avdp. pounds

### Distance

1 kilometre = 0.621371 mile

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## **Country and area tables**

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## Afghanistan

Region	South-central Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Kabul (2734) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	afghani
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	23294
Surface area (square kms)	652090
Population density (per square km)	33 <sup>c</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	94
United Nations membership date	19 November 1946

<b>Economic indicators</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1000.00	3000.00 <sup>e</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-143 <sup>f</sup>	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)	4	4 <sup>g</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	3460	2169
GDP (per capita US\$)	180	98
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	0	-4.7
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	47.5	48.2 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	86.4	85.8 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	10.7 <sup>h</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	70.3 <sup>h</sup>	...
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	196	146 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	0.1	0.6 <sup>c</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.1	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Social indicators</b>	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.7	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	43.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	5.0/5.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	44/43	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	161	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	6.8	
Urban population (%)	22	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	5.7	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.1	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	1226098	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	1.6 <sup>i</sup>	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	22/49	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>j</sup>	31/69	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	6	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	14	
<b>Environment</b>	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species	28	
Forested area (% of land)	2	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	1037	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	17	
Precipitation (mm)	313	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	-7.1/32.1	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Principal rate. e July 2002. f 1989. g 1998. h 1990. i 1981.

## Armenia

Region	Western Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Yerevan (1102) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	dram
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	3790
Surface area (square kms)	29800
Population density (per square km)	108
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	108
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992

Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>		402	584.89 <sup>a</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>		276	417.7
Industrial production index (1995=100)		100	118.3
Unemployment (%) <sup>g</sup>		...	32.8
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		-218	-200.5
Tourist arrivals (000s)		12	123.2
GDP (millions US\$)		1287	2121
GDP (per capita US\$)		387	687
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		6.9	8.2
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>i</sup>		16.2	17
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)		66.2	57.9
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)		86.2	62.2
Economically active population in industry (%) <sup>j</sup>		20.5	13.4
Economically active population in agriculture (%) <sup>j</sup>		37.2	45.1
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		90.8	105
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		78	71
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		641	661
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		15.5	15.5 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		1.7	30.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners		2001
	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Mining quarry	37 Russian Fed.	18 Russian Fed.	20
Metal manufactures	19 USA	15 UK	10
Other manufactures	15 Belgium	14 USA	10
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)			-0.1
Population aged 0-14 years (%)			23.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		15.0/11.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)			76/70
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)			15
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)			1.1
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)			61 <sup>k</sup>
Urban population (%)			64
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)			-0.2
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)			0.1
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR			264339
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)			1.9
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)			95/89
Third-level students (women and men, %)			55/45
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)			5
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)			236
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)			2.2
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)			4/96
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species			29
Forested area (% of land)			10.4
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)			2777
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)			517
Precipitation (mm)			431
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>l</sup>			-5.5/18.9

a Oct 2001 population census. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f Base: 1994=100. g Labour force sample surveys. h Persons aged 16 years and over. i Data classified according to SNA 93. j Share in the total number of employed population. k Including the lactational amenorrhoea method and/or breastfeeding if reported as the current contraceptive method. l Kapan.

## Azerbaijan

Region	Western Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Baku (1817) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	manat
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	8141.4
Surface area (square kms)	86600
Population density (per square km)	94.7 <sup>a</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	104 <sup>a</sup>
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992

<b>Economic indicators</b>		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>b</sup>		4444.00	4893.00 <sup>c</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>d</sup>		9025	10817.9 <sup>a</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>e</sup>		100	34.7
Unemployment (%) <sup>f</sup>		0.8	1.3 <sup>a</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		-401	-768.4 <sup>a</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)		93	793.3 <sup>a</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		2417	5717
GDP (per capita US\$)		310	695
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		-11.8	9.9
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>g</sup>		55.1	28 <sup>a</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)		79.3	72.3 <sup>a</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)		92.1	80.6 <sup>a</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)		9.7	6.7 <sup>a</sup>
Economically active population in agriculture (%)		30.6	40.1 <sup>a</sup>
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		53	77 <sup>a</sup>
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		55	86
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		15488	20296 <sup>a</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		52.5	56.2 <sup>a</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		8.5	11 <sup>a</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.2	13 <sup>a</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners	
		2001	
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Mining quarry	75 Italy	57 USA	16
Chemicals	18 Israel	7 Russian Fed.	11
Metal manufactures	3 Georgia	4 Turkey	10
<b>Social indicators</b>		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.8	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		28.6	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		8.3/10.6	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		75.2/68.6	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		12.5	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		1.8	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		2	
Urban population (%)		50.7	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		0.6	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		0.9	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR		587317	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		3.6	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		98/98	
Third-level students (women and men, %)		26/26	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		27 <sup>h</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		189	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		7	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		11/90	
<b>Environment</b>		1995-2002	
Threatened species		37	
Forested area (% of land)		12	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		22942	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		1368	
Precipitation (mm)		427	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)		2.1/25.9	

a 2002. b Official rate. c December 2002. d Base: 1993=100. e Base: 1990=100. f 31st Dec. of each year. g Data classified according to SNA 93. h Estimated data.

## Bhutan

Region	South-central Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Thimphu (32) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	ngultrum	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	2198	
Surface area (square kms)	47000	
Population density (per square km)	44 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	98	
United Nations membership date	21 September 1971	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	35.18	48.03 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	170	250 <sup>a</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	5	7 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	310	511
GDP (per capita US\$)	171	241
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	7.4	5.9
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	51.3	44.8 <sup>f</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	57.2	57.2 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	89.8	88.7 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	0.9 <sup>g</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	94.1 <sup>g</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	113	118
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	113	118
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	188	190 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.9	1.8 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	-	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	
		2001
	(% of exports) <sup>b</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>b</sup>
Other manufactures	41 India	94 India
Chemicals	12 Bangladesh	4 Singapore
Non metal minerals	11 ...	Japan
3		
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.6	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	42.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	7.0/6.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	65/62	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	54	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	5.1	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	19 <sup>h</sup>	
Urban population (%)	7	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	5.9	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.3	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	2.4	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>k</sup>	20/80	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	6	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %) <sup>l</sup>	9/91	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	42	
Forested area (% of land)	64	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	392	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	121	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f 1998. g 1990. h 1994. i For all women of childbearing age. j 1984. k Universities and equivalent degree-granting institutions only. l Date of election not available.

## Bolivia

Region	South America	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	La Paz (1499) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	boliviano	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	8705	
Surface area (square kms)	1098581	
Population density (per square km)	8 <sup>e</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101	
United Nations membership date	14 November 1945	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	4.93	7.49 <sup>d</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>a</sup>	176	242 <sup>f</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>g</sup>	100	96 <sup>h</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>i</sup>	3.6 <sup>j</sup>	7.4 <sup>c</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-303	-292.5
Tourist arrivals (000s)	284	342 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	6715	7934
GDP (per capita US\$)	8986	935
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	4.7	1.2
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	15.5	19.4 <sup>b</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	46.7	48.0 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	83.3	83.2 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	17.5 <sup>k</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	46.8 <sup>k</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	124	146
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	124	147
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	5275	5593 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	42.4	54.8 <sup>c</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	3.3	6.2 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	5.0	78.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Mining quarry	38 Brazil	22 Argentina
Food, beverages, tobacco	27 Colombia	14 USA
Metal manufactures	10 USA	14 Brazil
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.2	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	39.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	7.0/6.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	65/62	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	56	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.9	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	48	
Urban population (%)	63	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.0	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.6	
Foreign born (%)	1.0 <sup>l</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	355	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.8	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>m</sup>	73/81	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	55 <sup>m</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	118	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	19/82	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	126	
Forested area (% of land)	49	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	10816	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	437	
Precipitation (mm)	484 <sup>n</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>n</sup>	12.3/18.6	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d December 2002. e Urban areas. f June 2002. g Calculated by the United Nations Statistics Division from component national indices. h 1st quarter 2002. i Persons aged 10 years and over. j Main towns. k 1990. l 1992. m Estimated data. n Cochabamba.

## Botswana

Region	Southern Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Gaborone (186) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	pula
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	1564
Surface area (square kms)	581730
Population density (per square km)	2.9 <sup>e</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	104
United Nations membership date	17 October 1966

Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>		2.82	5.47 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)		181	300 <sup>f</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>gh</sup>		21.5 <sup>i</sup>	...
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		300	517 <sup>b</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)		521	750 <sup>j</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		4423	5025
GDP (per capita US\$)		2854	2872
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		3.2	9.2
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		25.6	29.1 <sup>b</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)		64.9	63.9 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)		83.7	82.7 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)		20.4 <sup>k</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)		46.4 <sup>k</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		111	96
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		111	96
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		66.2	73.7 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		4.1	7.7 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		1.0	12.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001	
	(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Mining quarry	85 UK	86 S.Afr.Cus.Un	78
Basic metals	4 S.Afr.Cus.Un	6 UK	4
Food, beverages, tobacco	4 Zimbabwe	3 Zimbabwe	3
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.5	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		37.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		6.0/4.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		59/52.8	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		56	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		3.3	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		33 <sup>l</sup>	
Urban population (%)		54.2	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		1.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		-0.3	
Foreign born (%)		2.2 <sup>m</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR		4302	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		6.9	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		93/90	
Third-level students (women and men, %)		47/53	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		27	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		21	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		17/83	
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species		13	
Forested area (% of land)		22	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		3356	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f March 2002. g Labour force sample surveys. h Persons aged 12 years and over. i Year beginning in August of year indicated. j 1998. k 1990. l 1988. m 1991.

## Burkina Faso

Region	Western Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Ouagadougou (862) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	CFA franc	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	12207	
Surface area (square kms)	274000	
Population density (per square km)	42 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	106	
United Nations membership date	20 September 1960	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	490.00	625.5 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	136	161
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	15 <sup>f</sup>	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)	124	218 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	2390	2486
GDP (per capita US\$)	232	203
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	4.0	5.6
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	20.4 <sup>g</sup>	...
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	76.8	75.9 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	90.4	89.3 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	1.8 <sup>h</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	92.4 <sup>h</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	116	140
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	119	137
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	8	10 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) <sup>i</sup>	5.4	5.0 <sup>j</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.3	0.4 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.1 <sup>k</sup>	10.0 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports) <sup>l</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>l</sup>
... Switzerland	21	France 29
... France	16	Côte d'Ivoire 16
... Côte d'Ivoire	11	Japan 5
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.0	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	49.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	5.0/4.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	49/47	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	87	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	6.8	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	12	
Urban population (%)	19	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	5.1	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.6	
Foreign born (%)	4.7 <sup>hm</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	707	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	2.4	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>g</sup>	18/28	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	23/77	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	1 <sup>n</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	11	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	12/88	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	12	
Forested area (% of land)	26	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	971	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	31	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f 1994. g 1993. h 1990. i Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). j 1998. k 1996. l 1997. m Including refugees. n Estimated data.

## Burundi

Region	Eastern Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Bujumbura (346) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	franc	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	6688	
Surface area (square kms)	27834	
Population density (per square km)	228 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	105	
United Nations membership date	18 September 1962	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	277.92	1071.2 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	166	...
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	10	-49 <sup>c</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	34	26 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	1000	689
GDP (per capita US\$)	166	107
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	3.1	5.0
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	21.1 <sup>f</sup>	...
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	82.9	82.8 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	93.4	93.0 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	2.7 <sup>g</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	91.7 <sup>g</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	96	95
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	97	96
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	14	15 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) <sup>h</sup>	3.3	3.2 <sup>i</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.3	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.1 <sup>j</sup>	2.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
	(% of exports) <sup>c</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>c</sup> (% of imports) <sup>c</sup>
Agriculture	86	Switzerland 26 Tanzania 15
Food, beverages, tobacco	13	UK 13 France 13
...	...	Belgium 13 Belgium 12
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.0	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	47.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	5.0/3.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	41/40	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	111	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	6.8	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	9 <sup>k</sup>	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	6.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.6	
Foreign born (%)	6.1 <sup>k</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	125775	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.9	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>m</sup>	34/44	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	29/71	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	<	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	15	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %) <sup>m</sup>	20/80	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	18	
Forested area (% of land)	4	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	224	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	14	
Precipitation (mm)	838	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	22.1/24.6	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f 1992. g 1990. h Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). i 1998. j 1996. k 1987. l Including refugees. m 1993.

## Central African Republic

Region	Middle Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Bangui (666) <sup>a</sup>		
Currency	CFA franc		
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	3844		
Surface area (square kms)	622984		
Population density (per square km)	6 <sup>c</sup>		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	105		
United Nations membership date	20 September 1960		
<b>Economic indicators</b>			
	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	490.00	625.5 <sup>a</sup>	
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>	139	146 <sup>c</sup>	
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>g</sup>	100	85 <sup>h</sup>	
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-25 <sup>i</sup>	...	
Tourist arrivals (000s)	26	10 <sup>b</sup>	
GDP (millions US\$)	1065	907 <sup>c</sup>	
GDP (per capita US\$)	318	244 <sup>c</sup>	
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	6.0	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	9.8 <sup>j</sup>	...	
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	68.7	67.6 <sup>c</sup>	
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	87.2	86.1 <sup>c</sup>	
Economically active population in industry (%)	3.5 <sup>k</sup>	...	
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	80.2 <sup>k</sup>	...	
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	113	138	
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	115	143	
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	7	7 <sup>b</sup>	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	3.7	...	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.3	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.1 <sup>h</sup>	1.5 <sup>c</sup>	
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001	
(% of exports) <sup>h</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>i</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>h</sup>	
Mining quarry	60 France	23 France	40
Agriculture	25 UK	5 Japan	9
Metal manufactures	14 Cameroon	3 Cameroon	4
<b>Social indicators</b>		<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.6	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		43.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		7.0/5.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		46/43	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		93	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		4.9	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		15	
Urban population (%)		41	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		2.8	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		0.8	
Foreign born (%)		2.0 <sup>k</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR		52911	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		1.6	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>m</sup>		26/43	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>m</sup>		15/85	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		2	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		6	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		7/93	
<b>Environment</b>		<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species		28	
Forested area (% of land)		37	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		242	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		27	
Precipitation (mm)		1560	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)		25.1/27.4	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f Excluding Rent. g Base: 1990=100. h 1996. i 1994. j 1988. k 1990. l 1997. m 1991.

## Chad

Region	Middle Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	N'djamena (735) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	CFA franc	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	8390	
Surface area (square kms)	1284000	
Population density (per square km)	6 <sup>e</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102	
United Nations membership date	20 September 1960	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	490.00	625.5 <sup>a</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	143	168 <sup>c</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-38 <sup>f</sup>	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)	19	47 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	1006	1033
GDP (per capita US\$)	149	127
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	2.6	8.9
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>g</sup>	9.8 <sup>h</sup>	...
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	66.7	67.0 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	88.4	87.2 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	4.2 <sup>i</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	83.2 <sup>i</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	114	132
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	116	135
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	3.1 <sup>j</sup>	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.1	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.1 <sup>k</sup>	1.0 <sup>b</sup>
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.1	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	47.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	5.0/4.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	48/45	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	116	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	6.7	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	4	
Urban population (%)	24	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	4.7	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.5	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	17306	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	1.3	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	23/47	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	14/86	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	<	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	1	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	2/98	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	26	
Forested area (% of land)	10	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	110	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	5	
Precipitation (mm)	510 <sup>l</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	14.3/41.0	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f 1994. g Gross capital formation. h 1993. i 1990. j Source: AAMA Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures, American Automobile Manufacturers Association (Michigan). k 1997. l N'djamena.

## Ethiopia

Region	Eastern Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Addis Ababa (2753) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	birr	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	66040	
Surface area (square kms)	1104300	
Population density (per square km)	57 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101	
United Nations membership date	13 November 1945	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	6.32	8.58 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>	184 <sup>f</sup>	96 <sup>g</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>h</sup>	100	143 <sup>b</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-10	-476.9
Tourist arrivals (000s)	103	92 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	5502	6051
GDP (per capita US\$)	96	90
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	6.2	7.9
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>ii</sup>	16.4 <sup>k</sup>	20.8 <sup>b</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	57.6	57.3 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	85.7	85.2 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	2.1 <sup>l</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	86.2 <sup>l</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	118	139
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	119	142
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	122	138 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) <sup>j</sup>	1.5	1.7 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.2	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	<	10.0 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	
		2001
	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>e</sup>
Agriculture	84	Germany 20 Yemen 19
Textiles	11	Japan 12 Italy 9
Food, beverages, tobacco	5	Djibouti 11 Japan 8
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	45.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	5.0/5.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	44/43	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	106	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	6.8	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	8	
Urban population (%)	18	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	4.6	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.0	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	161922	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	2.7	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	22/37	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	20/80	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	< <sup>m</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	5	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	8/92	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	78	
Forested area (% of land)	4	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	1894	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	32	
Precipitation (mm)	1055 <sup>n</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>n</sup>	15.9/23.2	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f Excluding Rent. g January 2002. h Base: 1990=100. i Gross capital formation. j Data refer to fiscal year ending 7 July. k 1992. l 1990. m Includes Eritrea. n Addis Ababa.

## Kazakhstan

Region	South-central Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Almaty (1130) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	tenge	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	16027	
Surface area (square kms)	2724900	
Population density (per square km)	6 <sup>a</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	106	
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>c</sup>	63.95	154.6 <sup>d</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>e</sup>	38389	92611 <sup>f</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>g</sup>	2.1	3.9 <sup>b</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-213	-1240.3
GDP (millions US\$)	16640	22387
GDP (per capita US\$)	1005	1441
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	-8.2	13.2
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>h</sup>	23.1	13.0 <sup>b</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	60.0	60.8 <sup>a</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	76.4	74.8 <sup>a</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	31.5 <sup>i</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	22.2 <sup>i</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	64	73
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	64	74
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	63444	65656 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	85.8	76.6 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	11.9	10.8 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	1.8	70.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	
		2001
	(% of exports) <sup>a</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>a</sup> ( % of imports) <sup>a</sup>
Mining quarry	55	Russian Fed. 20 Russian Fed. 49
Basic metals	26	Bermuda 15 Germany 7
Agriculture	7	Italy 10 USA 5
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	26.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	13.0/13.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	71/60	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	42	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.0	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	66 <sup>j</sup>	
Urban population (%)	56	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-0.3	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-0.4	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	119543	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.6	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	94/88	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>k</sup>	55/45	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	240	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	8	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	10/90	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	46	
Forested area (% of land)	5	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	122640	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	2269	
Precipitation (mm)	264	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>l</sup>	3.8/14.6	

a 2000. b 1999. c Official rate. d December 2002. e Base: 1992=100. f February 2002. g 31st Dec. of each year h Data classified according to SNA 93. i 1990. j Including the lactational amenorrhoea method and/or breastfeeding if reported as the current contraceptive method. k Not including some non-university institutions. l Almaty.

## Kyrgyzstan

Region	South-central Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Bishkek (782) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	som
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	5012 <sup>b</sup>
Surface area (square kms)	199900
Population density (per square km)	25 <sup>a</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102 <sup>a</sup>
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992

Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>c</sup>		10.82	46.45 <sup>b</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>a</sup>		4776	15003 <sup>f</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		-235	-52.6 <sup>c</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)		36	99
GDP (millions US\$)		1492	1530
GDP (per capita US\$)		327	309
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		-5.4	5.3
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>g</sup>		20.4	14.6
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)		54.4 <sup>d</sup>	52.8
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)		66.5 <sup>d</sup>	66.9
Economically active population in industry (%)		26.7 <sup>h</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)		32.1 <sup>h</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		81	110
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		88	121
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		2547.0	3733.7
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) <sup>i</sup>		42	38
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		8.0	7.9
Internet users, estimated (000s)		3.5 <sup>j</sup>	51.6
Largest export industries	Major trading partners		2001
	(% of exports) <sup>b</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>c</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>c</sup>
Other manufactures	53	Germany 29	Russian Fed. 24
Agriculture	17	Uzbekistan 18	Uzbekistan 14
Metal manufactures	15	Russian Fed. 13	Kazakhstan 10
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.2	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		35.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		9.3/6.6	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		72/63	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		25	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		2.6	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		60	
Urban population (%)		35	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		1.2	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		1.2	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR		9212	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		4.9	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		94/95	
Third-level students (women and men, %)		54/46	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		7.9	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		49	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		4	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		6.7/93.3	
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species		17	
Forested area (% of land)		5.3	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		6507	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		835	
Precipitation (mm)		443	

a 2002. b January 2003. c Official rate. d 1996. e Base: 1992=100. f January 2002. g Data classified according to SNA 93. h 1990. i Passenger-cars only. j 1998.

## Lao People's Democratic Republic

Region	South-eastern Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Vientiane (663) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	kip	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	5530	
Surface area (square kms)	236800	
Population density (per square km)	22 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100	
United Nations membership date	14 December 1955	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	923.00	10770 <sup>d</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	...	519 <sup>b</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-346	-82.4
Tourist arrivals (000s)	60	259 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	1764	1750
GDP (per capita US\$)	376	324
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	7.0	5.7
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	74.4	74.4 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	89.2	88.4 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	6.3 <sup>e</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	78.1 <sup>e</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	109	167
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	113	170
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	87	102 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.4	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.5 <sup>f</sup>	2.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		2001
	Major trading partners	
(% of exports)	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>e</sup>
... Thailand	39	Thailand 69
... France	15	Singapore 6
... Germany	11	Viet Nam 6
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	42.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	6.0/6.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	56/53	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	88	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.8	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	32	
Urban population (%)	24	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	4.6	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.7	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	1	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	1.8	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	63/80	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	30/70	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	4	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	10	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	23/77	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	87	
Forested area (% of land)	54	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	352	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	44	
Precipitation (mm)	1651	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	16.5/29.0	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d November 2002. e 1990. f 1998.

## Lesotho

Region	Southern Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Maseru (271) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	loti
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	2076
Surface area (square kms)	30355
Population density (per square km)	67 <sup>c</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101
United Nations membership date	17 October 1966

<b>Economic indicators</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	3.65	8.64 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	185	202 <sup>f</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-323	-95.1
Tourist arrivals (000s)	87	186 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	933	752
GDP (per capita US\$)	554	419
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	4.4	3.4
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	61.2	47.0 <sup>b</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	46.8	47.5 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	85.2	85.0 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	27.8 <sup>g</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	40.1 <sup>g</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	97	125
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	89	129
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	11.4 <sup>h</sup>	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.9	1.0 <sup>i</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.1 <sup>f</sup>	1.0 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Social indicators</b>	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.7	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	39.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	8.0/8.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	40/41	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	111	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.4	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	23 <sup>l</sup>	
Urban population (%)	28	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-0.4	
Foreign born (%)	1.4 <sup>k</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	39	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	6.4	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	84/72	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	54/46	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	8 <sup>m</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	16	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	4/96	
<b>Environment</b>	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species	13	
Forested area (% of land)	1	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide) <sup>n</sup>	636 <sup>o</sup>	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Principal rate. e December 2002. f 1996. g 1990. h 1987. i 1998. j 1991/92. k Based on citizenship or nationality. l Including refugees. m Estimated data. n Source: UNFCCC. o 1994.

## Malawi

Region	Eastern Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Lilongwe (523) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	kwacha	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	11828	
Surface area (square kms)	118484	
Population density (per square km)	95 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101	
United Nations membership date	1 December 1964	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1995	2001
Consumer price index (1990=100)	15.30	87.14 <sup>e</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100)	404	1721 <sup>f</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	100	162 <sup>g</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	-450 <sup>h</sup>	...
GDP (millions US\$)	192	254 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (per capita US\$)	1517	1497 <sup>c</sup>
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	151	129 <sup>c</sup>
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>i</sup>	15.0	-1.50 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	11.9	11.2 <sup>j</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	78.9	77.9 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	87.4	86.4 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	4.9 <sup>k</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	86.6 <sup>k</sup>	...
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	109	147
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	105	163
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	72	74 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.4	0.3 <sup>j</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.4	0.4 <sup>b</sup>
	0.5 <sup>l</sup>	10.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
	(% of exports) <sup>m</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>n</sup>
Agriculture	82	Germany 14 S.Afr.Cus.Un 36
Textiles	7	USA 13 UK 13
Food, beverages, tobacco	7	S.Afr.Cus.Un 10 Zimbabwe 12
Social indicators		
1995-2002		
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.2	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	46.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	5.0/5.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	39/40	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	130	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	6.3	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	31 <sup>o</sup>	
Urban population (%)	25	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	4.6	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.7	
Foreign born (%)	12.1 <sup>mp</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	6200	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.4	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>q</sup>	94/106	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	30/70	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	3 <sup>r</sup>	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	9/91	
Environment		
1995-2002		
Threatened species	40	
Forested area (% of land)	27	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	725	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	27	
Precipitation (mm)	922 <sup>s</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>s</sup>	8.4/30.2	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f June 2001. g February 2002. h 1994. i Gross capital formation. j 1996 k 1990. l 1997. m 1995. n 1998. o Preliminary or provisional. p Including refugees. q See technical note for this series. r Estimated data. s Chitedze.

## Mali

Region	Western Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Bamako (1161) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	CFA franc	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	12019	
Surface area (square kms)	1240192	
Population density (per square km)	9 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102	
United Nations membership date	28 September 1960	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	490.00	625.5 <sup>a</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	117 <sup>f</sup>	142 <sup>g</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>h</sup>	100	160 <sup>i</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-178 <sup>j</sup>	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)	42	87 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	2310	2453
GDP (per capita US\$)	233	200
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	6.0	1.4
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	17.6 <sup>k</sup>	...
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	71.1	70.1 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	88.8	88.0 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	2.0 <sup>l</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	85.8 <sup>l</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	115	136
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	109	125
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	19	20 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	1.4	1.3 <sup>c</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.2	0.3 <sup>m</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.2 <sup>n</sup>	10.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	
	(% of exports)	(% of imports) <sup>j</sup>
...	Côte d'Ivoire	63 Côte d'Ivoire
...	Senegal	30 France
...	Switzerland	3 Senegal
...		21
...		6
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.9	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	46.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	6.0/6.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	53/51	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	120	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	7.0	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	7	
Urban population (%)	30	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	5.1	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.9	
Foreign born (%)	1.2 <sup>n</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	9243	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	2.1	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	25/39	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	20/80	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	1 <sup>o</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	13	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	12/88	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	25	
Forested area (% of land)	11	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	480	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	17	
Precipitation (mm)	878 <sup>p</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>p</sup>	17.3/37.9	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f 1994. g 1996. h Base: 1990=100. i 4th quarter 1999. j 1997. k 1992. l 1990. m 1998. n Including refugees. o Estimated data. p Bamako/Senou.

## Mongolia

Region	Eastern Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Ulan Bator (781) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	tugrik	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	2587	
Surface area (square kms)	1566500	
Population density (per square km)	2 <sup>e</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100	
United Nations membership date	27 October 1961	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	473.62	1125.00 <sup>d</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100)	100	122
Unemployment (%) <sup>g</sup>	4.7	5.7 <sup>f</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	39	-150.6 <sup>a</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	108	159 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	1235	1055
GDP (per capita US\$)	516	417
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	6.3	1.1
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	20.4	27.3 <sup>f</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	72.6	73.4 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	84.4	83.7 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	22.5 <sup>g</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	32.0 <sup>g</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	84	103
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	79	103
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	1730	1562 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	3.4	3.9 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.2	30.0 <sup>e</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
	(% of exports) <sup>c</sup>	(% of exports) ( % of imports)
Mining quarry	41	China 55 Russian Fed. 36
Textiles	37	USA 22 China 22
Food, beverages, tobacco	13	Russian Fed. 10 Korea Rep. 10
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.1	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	33.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	6.0/6.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	66/62	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	58	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.3	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	60	
Urban population (%)	64	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.3	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.0	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	76/64	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	70/30	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	27	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	58	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	11/89	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	34	
Forested area (% of land)	7	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	7706	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	859	
Precipitation (mm)	217	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	-26.5/22.7	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d December 2002. e 31st Dec. of each year f 1998. g 1990.

# Nepal

Region	South-central Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Kathmandu (672) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	rupee	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	24153	
Surface area (square kms)	147181	
Population density (per square km)	157 <sup>a</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100.2 <sup>a</sup>	
United Nations membership date	14 December 1955	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	56.00	78.30 <sup>a</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	170	248
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-356	-339.3
Tourist arrivals (000s)	363	492 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	4224	5447
GDP (per capita US\$)	202	226
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	3.5	4.9
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>f</sup>	22.1	19.1
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	56.5	56.9 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	86.4	85.1 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	0.2 <sup>g</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	93.6 <sup>g</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	112	132
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	113	133
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	82	119 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	7.3	10.5 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.4	1.1 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.2	50.0 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup> (% of imports) <sup>e</sup>
Textiles	56	India 45 India 37
Other manufactures	23	USA 27 Switzerland 9
Chemicals	9	Germany 15 China 8
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.25	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	39.3	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	6.5/6.5	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	61/60.8	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	64.4	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.1	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	39	
Urban population (%)	14.2	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	6.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.7	
Foreign born (%)	2.7 <sup>h</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	130957	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	2.0	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	67/92	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>i</sup>	24/76	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	11 <sup>i</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	6	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	6/94	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	68	
Forested area (% of land)	27	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	2026	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	49	
Precipitation (mm)	1425 <sup>j</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>j</sup>	11.7/24.8	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f Data refer to fiscal year ending 15 July. g 1990. h 1991. i Estimated data. j Kathmandu.

## Niger

Region	Western Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Niamey (821) <sup>a</sup>		
Currency	CFA franc		
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	11641		
Surface area (square kms)	1267000		
Population density (per square km)	9 <sup>e</sup>		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	98		
United Nations membership date	20 September 1960		
Economic indicators			
	1995	2001	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	490.00	625.5 <sup>a</sup>	
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>	136	171 <sup>g</sup>	
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-152	...	
Tourist arrivals (000s)	35	43 <sup>b</sup>	
GDP (millions US\$)	1881	1955	
GDP (per capita US\$)	208	176	
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	7.5	5.1	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	11.7 <sup>h</sup>	...	
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	69.8	69.3 <sup>c</sup>	
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	93.2	92.4 <sup>c</sup>	
Economically active population in industry (%)	3.9 <sup>h</sup>	...	
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	89.9 <sup>h</sup>	...	
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	112	147	
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	111	146	
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	121	122 <sup>b</sup>	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	3.7 <sup>i</sup>	...	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.2	0.2 <sup>j</sup>	
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.1 <sup>k</sup>	3.0 <sup>b</sup>	
Largest export industries		Major trading partners	
		2001	
	(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Mining quarry	57	Nigeria 37	France 19
Agriculture	40	France 36	Côte d'Ivoire 15
Metal manufactures	2	Japan 16	Nigeria 10
Social indicators			
	1995-2002		
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.6		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	50.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	4.0/4.0		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	47/46		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	126		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	8.0		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	8		
Urban population (%)	21		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	6.0		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.0		
Foreign born (%)	1.5 <sup>h</sup>		
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	529		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	14/23		
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>l</sup>	15/85		
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	<		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	15		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	1/99		
Environment			
	1995-2002		
Threatened species	17		
Forested area (% of land)	1		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	1107		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	33		
Precipitation (mm)	541 <sup>m</sup>		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>m</sup>	22.4/36.2		

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f Excluding Rent. g March 2002. h 1990. i Source: AAMA Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures, American Automobile Manufacturers Association (Michigan). j 1998. k 1996. l 1989. m Niamey.

## Paraguay

Region	South America	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Asunción (1302) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	guaraní	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	5778	
Surface area (square kms)	406752	
Population density (per square km)	14 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	98	
United Nations membership date	24 October 1945	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	1979.66	7103.6 <sup>d</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	231	378
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>e</sup>	100	106 <sup>f</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>g</sup>	14.0	13.4 <sup>h</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-92	-207
Tourist arrivals (000s)	438	269 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	9016	7206
GDP (per capita US\$)	1867	1286
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	4.7	2.7
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	23.1	...
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	35.4	36.8 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	86.7	85.6 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	22.0 <sup>i</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	38.9 <sup>i</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	109	128
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	118	144
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	3620	4464 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	63.0 <sup>j</sup>	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	3.5	5.0 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	1.0 <sup>k</sup>	20.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Agriculture	59 Brazil	28 Brazil
Food, beverages, tobacco	19 Uruguay	18 Argentina
Textiles	9	7 China
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.5	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	39.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	6.0/6.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	73/69	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	37	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.8	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	57	
Urban population (%)	56	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.6	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.9	
Foreign born (%)	4.6 <sup>l</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	33	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.5	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	81/82	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>m</sup>	55/45	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	43	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	205	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	10	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	3/97	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	48	
Forested area (% of land)	59	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	3814	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	1096	
Precipitation (mm)	1333	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	13.5/33.1	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d December 2002. e Base: 1990=100. f 1998. g Labour force sample surveys. h 1997 i 1990. j 1993. k 1996. l 1992. m Not including private universities.

## Rwanda

Region	Eastern Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Kigali (412) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	franc	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	8148	
Surface area (square kms)	26338	
Population density (per square km)	289 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102	
United Nations membership date	18 September 1962	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	299.81	511.85 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	147 <sup>f</sup>	392 <sup>g</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	57	-118.1
Tourist arrivals (000s)	1	2 <sup>h</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	1283	1650
GDP (per capita US\$)	250	205
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	34.2	6.7
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	14.9 <sup>i</sup>	...
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	83.3	82.9 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	93.6	93.4 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	3.4 <sup>j</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	91.7 <sup>j</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	66	109
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	66	110
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	14	14 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	0.6	3.5 <sup>c</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.1	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.1 <sup>k</sup>	5.0 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports) <sup>b</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>b</sup>
... Kenya	62	Japan 13
... Tanzania	14	Belgium 13
... Germany	8	Kenya 12
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.1	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	44.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	5.0/5.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	42/40	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	119	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	5.8	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	13 <sup>m</sup>	
Urban population (%)	6	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	4.2	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.0	
Foreign born (%)	1.0 <sup>mn</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	58158	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.5 <sup>o</sup>	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>p</sup>	52/55	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>o</sup>	19/81	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	< <sup>q</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	<	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %) <sup>r</sup>	26/74	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	23	
Forested area (% of land)	12	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	495	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	27	
Precipitation (mm)	1028	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f 1993. g February 2002. h 1998. i 1992. j 1990-1995. k 1996. l Including the lactational amenorrhoea method and/or breastfeeding if reported as the current contraceptive method. m Preliminary or provisional. n Including refugees. o 1989. p 1991. q Estimated data. r 1994.

## Swaziland

Region	Southern Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Mbabane (80) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	lilangeni	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	948	
Surface area (square kms)	17364	
Population density (per square km)	53 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102	
United Nations membership date	24 September 1968	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1995	2001
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>	3.65	8.51 <sup>e</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>hi</sup>	180	304 <sup>g</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	100	114 <sup>j</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	-30	-52.7
GDP (millions US\$)	300	319 <sup>k</sup>
GDP (per capita US\$)	1364	1274
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	1453	1204
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>l</sup>	3.5	1.8
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	32.9	34.4 <sup>k</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	41.2	42.5 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	80.2	80.6 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	22.3 <sup>m</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	39.5 <sup>m</sup>	...
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	82	85
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) <sup>n</sup>	88	87
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	76.0	82.2 <sup>o</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	2.3	3.1 <sup>b</sup>
	<	5.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Food, beverages, tobacco	38 S.Afr.Cus.Un	78 S.Afr.Cus.Un
Chemicals	22 Mozambique	5
Textiles	14 USA	4
		...
		...
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.9	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	41.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	6.0/6.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	38/38	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	92	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.4	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	20 <sup>pa</sup>	
Urban population (%)	26	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.2	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.4	
Foreign born (%)	9.4 <sup>ra</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	1051	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	5.1	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	92/96	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	49/51	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	17 <sup>s</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	112	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	3/97	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	12	
Forested area (% of land)	30	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	399	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f Low income group. g February 2002. h Base: 1990=100. i Calculated by the United Nations Statistics Division from component national indices. j 1996. k 1998. l Data refer to fiscal year ending 30 June. m 1990. n Excluding government vehicles. o 1997. p 1988. q Including single women who have borne a child. r Including refugees. s Estimated data.

## Tajikistan

Region	South-central Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Dushanbe (522) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	somonj <sup>b</sup>	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	6177	
Surface area (square kms)	143100	
Population density (per square km)	43 <sup>d</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101	
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>a</sup>	1995	2001
	0.29	2.95 <sup>f</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	804305	114222 <sup>g</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>h</sup>	100	37 <sup>c</sup>
Unemployment (%)	2.0	2.7 <sup>i</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	...	511 <sup>j</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	568	1059
GDP (per capita US\$)	99	172
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	-12.4	10.2
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>k</sup>	21.3	17.2 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	54.8	57.6 <sup>d</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	73.8	72.7 <sup>d</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	23.4 <sup>l</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	40.7 <sup>l</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	60	49
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	64	55
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	1322	1383 <sup>c</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	30.7	22.0 <sup>d</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	4.5	3.5 <sup>e</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	-	2.0 <sup>d</sup>
Largest export industries		2001
	Major trading partners	
	(% of exports) <sup>d</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>d</sup>
Basic metals	56 Russian Fed.	37 Uzbekistan
Agriculture	15 Netherlands	26 Russian Fed.
Other manufactures	14 Uzbekistan	14 Ukraine
Social indicators		
		1995-2002
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.7
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		37.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		7.0/7.0
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		71/65
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		53
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		2.9
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		21 <sup>l</sup>
Urban population (%)		28
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		0.7
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		0.7
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR		18068
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		2.0
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		82/89
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>m</sup>		26/74
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		20 <sup>n</sup>
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		328
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		6 <sup>o</sup>
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		13/87
Environment		
		1995-2002
Threatened species		24
Forested area (% of land)		3
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		5566
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		522
Precipitation (mm)		569

a 2001. b Prior to November 2000, Ruble per US dollar. c 1999. d 2000. e Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. f October 2002. g In thousands. h Base: 1990=100. i 1997. j 1998. k Data classified according to SNA 93. l 1990. m Universities and equivalent degree-granting institutions only. n Estimated data. o 1992.

## The FYR of Macedonia

Region	Southern Europe
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Skopje (471) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	denar
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	2039
Surface area (square kms)	25713
Population density (per square km)	79 <sup>c</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100
United Nations membership date	8 April 1993

<b>Economic indicators</b>		1995	2001	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		37.98	58.86 <sup>d</sup>	
Consumer price index (1990=100)		41450	49040 <sup>a</sup>	
Industrial production index (1995=100)		100	93.4 <sup>a</sup>	
Unemployment (%)		35.6	31.9	
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		-288 <sup>e</sup>	-324.3	
Tourist arrivals (000s)		147	123	
GDP (millions US\$)		3351	3743	
GDP (per capita US\$)		1705	1835	
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		-1.1	0.3	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>f</sup>		16.5	14.8	
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)		48.7	41.5 <sup>a</sup>	
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)		70.7	63.7 <sup>a</sup>	
Economically active population in industry (%)		40.3 <sup>g</sup>	...	
Economically active population in agriculture (%)		21.5 <sup>g</sup>	52.6 <sup>a</sup>	
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		100	87	
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		93	87	
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		2026	2111 <sup>b</sup>	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		163.4	169.5	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		17.9	38.9	
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.8	30.0 <sup>c</sup>	
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001		
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)		
Textiles	34 Yugoslavia, FR	23	Germany	13
Basic metals	23 Germany	21	Greece	11
Food, beverages, tobacco	11 Greece	9	Yugoslavia, FR	9
<b>Social indicators</b>		1995-2002		
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.3		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		21.8		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		15.9/13.3		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		75/70		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		11.9		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		1.7		
Urban population (%)		62		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		0.4		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		0.2		
Foreign born (%)		5.2 <sup>h</sup>		
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR		168953		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		4.9		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		86/88		
Third-level students (women and men, %)		55/45		
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		72		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		232		
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		6.3		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		18/82		
<b>Environment</b>		1995-2002		
Threatened species		25		
Forested area (% of land)		28		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		10688		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		1563		
Precipitation (mm)		464.2		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)		0.8/26.2		

a 2002. b 1999. c 2000. d December 2002. e 1996. f Data classified according to SNA 93. g 1990. h 1994.

## Turkmenistan

Region	South-central Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Ashkhabad (558) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	manat	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	4930	
Surface area (square kms)	488100	
Population density (per square km)	10 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102	
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	200.00	5200.00 <sup>e</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-580 <sup>f</sup>	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)	218	300 <sup>g</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	5879	5962
GDP (per capita US\$)	1396	1263
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	-7.2	20.5
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>h</sup>	23.1	40.9 <sup>f</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	60.8	62.1 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	77.6	76.8 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	22.8 <sup>i</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	37.2 <sup>i</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	103	117
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	113	137
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	35836	27840 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	7.1	8.2 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	-	2.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		
	Major trading partners	
	(% of exports) <sup>c</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>c</sup>
Mining quarry	60 Russian Fed.	41 Russian Fed.
Chemicals	21 Italy	16 Turkey
Agriculture	9 Iran	10 Ukraine
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.9	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	36.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	7.0/7.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	70/64	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	49	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.2	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	62 <sup>k</sup>	
Urban population (%)	45	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.3	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.5	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	14496	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	198	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	7	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	26/74	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	33	
Forested area (% of land)	8	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	30767	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	3080	
Precipitation (mm)	227	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	-1.6/38.2	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. e December 2002. f 1997. g 1998. h Data classified according to SNA 93. i 1990-1995. j Including the lactational amenorrhoea method and/or breastfeeding if reported as the current contraceptive method. k Preliminary or provisional.

## Uganda

Region	Eastern Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Kampala (1274) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	shilling
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	24780
Surface area (square kms)	241038
Population density (per square km)	99 <sup>c</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100
United Nations membership date	25 October 1962

Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>		1009.45	1852.6 <sup>a</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>		244	311 <sup>g</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>h</sup>		100	178
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		-339	-802.4
Tourist arrivals (000s)		188	238 <sup>i</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		6184	5779
GDP (per capita US\$)		305	239
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		9.6	6.4
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		17.1	20.1 <sup>b</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)		80.4	79.8 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)		91.2	90.5 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)		4.7 <sup>j</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)		84.5 <sup>j</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		113	140
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		112	137
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		94	109 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		3.6	5.3 <sup>c</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		0.2	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.6	25.0 <sup>b</sup>

Largest export industries	Major trading partners		
	(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Agriculture	71	Switzerland	15
Food, beverages, tobacco	10	Kenya	13
Chemicals	5	Netherlands	12
		S.Afr.Cus.Un	7

Social indicators		1995-2002
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		3.2
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		49.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		4.0/4.0
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		47/45
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		94
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		7.1
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		23 <sup>k</sup>
Urban population (%)		14
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		5.7
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		2.7
Foreign born (%)		2.4 <sup>l</sup>
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR		200518
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		2.4
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		44/54
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>m</sup>		33/67
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		2
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		28
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		25/75

Environment		1995-2002
Threatened species		103
Forested area (% of land)		21
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		1070
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		24
Precipitation (mm)		1574 <sup>n</sup>
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>n</sup>		20.6/22.1

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Principal rate. e December 2002. f Urban areas. g May 2002. h Manufacturing only. i 1998. j 1990. k 2000/01. l 1991. m Not including private non-university institutions. n Entebbe.

## Uzbekistan

Region	South-central Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Tashkent (2157) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	som	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	25618	
Surface area (square kms)	447400	
Population density (per square km)	56 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101	
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	32.20	902.67 <sup>e</sup>
Unemployment (%)	0.4	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)	92	272 <sup>f</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	13954 <sup>g</sup>	10276
GDP (per capita US\$)	601 <sup>g</sup>	406
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	-0.9 <sup>g</sup>	3.8
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>h</sup>	33.0	25.0 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	60.8	62.3 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	74.3	73.6 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	25.2 <sup>i</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	34.9 <sup>i</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	101	106
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	113	124
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	51441	60033 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	6.8	6.6 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.3	7.5 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		2001
	Major trading partners	
(% of exports)	(% of exports) <sup>f</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>f</sup>
... Russian Fed.	15	Russian Fed. 16
... Switzerland	11	Korea Rep. 11
... UK	10	Germany 8
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	34.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	8.0/8.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	73/67	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	37	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.3	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	56	
Urban population (%)	37	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.4	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	40923	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	7.4	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>j</sup>	83/91	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	3	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	280	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	3	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	7/93	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	26	
Forested area (% of land)	5	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide) <sup>j</sup>	102157 <sup>k</sup>	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	2177	
Precipitation (mm)	420	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	-3.1/35.6	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. e December 2002. f 1998. g 1996. h. Data classified according to SNA 93. i 1990. j 1994. k Source: UNFCCC.

## Zambia

Region	Eastern Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Lusaka (1718) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	kwacha	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	10872	
Surface area (square kms)	752618	
Population density (per square km)	14 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	99	
United Nations membership date	1 December 1964	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	956.13	4334.4 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>	3381	14255 <sup>g</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>h</sup>	100	96 <sup>c</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-353 <sup>i</sup>	-584 <sup>c</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	163	456 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	3470	3647
GDP (per capita US\$)	370	345
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	-14.0	2.6
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>j</sup>	30.7	24.6 <sup>k</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	65.6	65.4 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	86.1	85.8 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	8.4 <sup>l</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	74.7 <sup>l</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	95	109
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	95	108
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	879	798 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	1.4	0.8 <sup>m</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.9	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.8	15.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	
		2001
	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Basic metals	74 UK	53 S.Afr.Cus.Un
Food, beverages, tobacco	7 S.Afr.Cus.Un	23 UK
Agriculture	5 Switzerland	6 Zimbabwe
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.1	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	47.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	5.0/5.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	42/43	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	80	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	5.7	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	25 <sup>n</sup>	
Urban population (%)	40	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.7	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.7	
Foreign born (%)	4.1 <sup>o</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	284671	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	2.0	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>p</sup>	63/72	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>q</sup>	30/70	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	12	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	145	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	12/88	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	36	
Forested area (% of land)	42	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	2455	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	115	
Precipitation (mm)	1077	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	9.2/30.3	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e December 2002. f Low income group. g July 2001. h Calculated by the United Nations Statistics Division from component national indices. i 1997. j Gross capital formation. k 1991. l 1990. m 1996. n Adjusted from source to exclude breast-feeding. o Including refugees. p 1994. q Universities and teacher training only.

## Zimbabwe

Region	Eastern Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Harare (1868) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	13076	
Surface area (square kms)	390757	
Population density (per square km)	32 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100	
United Nations membership date	25 August 1980	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1995	2001
Consumer price index (1990=100)	9.31	55.04 <sup>e</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>g</sup>	335	4170 <sup>f</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	100	88
Tourist arrivals (000s)	-425 <sup>h</sup>	...
GDP (millions US\$)	1363	2103 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (per capita US\$)	7111	8970
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	606	703
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	-0.6	-7.3
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	24.6	17.6 <sup>i</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	66.9	66.3 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	85.7	84.9 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	8.3 <sup>j</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	68.2 <sup>j</sup>	...
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	83	116
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	75	110
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	4065	3738 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	36.8	48.5 <sup>c</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	1.4	2.1 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001
	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>b</sup>
Agriculture	48 S.Afr.Cus.Un	15 S.Afr.Cus.Un
Basic metals	14 Untd Arab Em	15 UK
Food, beverages, tobacco	11 Germany	8 Germany
Social indicators		
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1995-2002	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	1.7	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	45.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	5.0/5.0	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	42/43	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	55	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	4.5	
Urban population (%)	54 <sup>k</sup>	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	35	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.7	
Foreign born (%)	0.6	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	42.1 <sup>l</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	9472	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	7.5	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>m</sup>	84/89	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	36/64	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	19	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	35	
	10/90	
Environment		
Threatened species	1995-2002	
Forested area (% of land)	37	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	49	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	18203	
Precipitation (mm)	389	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	800	
	5.5/28.2	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e April 2002. f January 2002. g Calculated by the United Nations Statistics Division from component national indices. h 1994. i 1998. j 1990. k Including the lactational amenorrhoea method and/or breastfeeding if reported as the current contraceptive method. l 1992. m Public education only.

## Technical notes

### Geographical coverage

The geographical designations, units employed and presentation of the material in this publication have been adopted solely for the purpose of providing a convenient geographical basis for the statistical series.

Because of space limitations, the country and area names used in the tables are generally the commonly employed short titles in use in the United Nations, the full titles being used only when a short form is not available. Countries or areas are listed in English alphabetical order.

### Notes on the indicators

Data provided by countries directly to the Statistics Division and which have not therefore been reviewed by the responsible international office in a given subject field are shown in the tables in italics. The notes in the present section of this *Pocketbook* are not necessarily applicable in these cases, nor are the "Sources" listed in the final section of the *Pocketbook*.

Terms shown in italic are defined in the "Data dictionary", which begins on p. 43.

#### **General indicators**

*Region* is given according to regional groupings of countries and areas based mainly on continents. This information is from *Standard Country or Area Codes and Geographical Regions for Statistical Use*, Revision 4 (United Nations publication, excerpted at the Statistics Division Internet site,

<<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>>).

*Currency* shows the national monetary unit and is from table 44 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.<sup>[15]</sup>

*Population projections* for 2002 were prepared by the United Nations Population Division and published in *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*. They are available also at <<http://esa.un.org/unpp/>>.<sup>[22]</sup>

*Surface area* for 1999 (excluding polar regions and uninhabited islands) is from table 3 in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*.<sup>[12]</sup>

*Population density* refers to population per square kilometre of surface area. This series is from table 3 in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*.<sup>[12]</sup>

*Sex ratio* for 2002 is calculated from data prepared by the United Nations Population Division and is published in *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*. [22]

*Largest urban agglomeration* shows the population of the largest urban agglomeration (city plus contiguous built-up areas) or, if unavailable, largest city according to its administrative boundaries for each country or area. This series is from Tables A.12 and 13 of the *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*. [20]  
<<http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wup2001/wup2001dh.pdf>>

*United Nations membership* date is from the United Nations *Terminology Bulletin No. 347* (1997) and *corrigendum 1*. [20] and <[www.un.org/Overview/unmember.html](http://www.un.org/Overview/unmember.html)> .

### ***Economic indicators***

*Exchange rates* are shown in units of national currency per US dollar and refer to end-of-period quotations. Unless otherwise stated, the table refers to the midpoint market rates (average of buying and selling rates). This series is compiled by the International Monetary Fund and is published as table 44 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. [15] For currencies for which IMF does not publish exchange rates, non-commercial rates derived from the operational rates of exchange for United Nations programmes are shown.

*Consumer price index* numbers published in table 6 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* [15] are designed to show changes over time in the cost of selected goods and services that are considered as representative of the consumption habits of the population concerned. The indices here generally refer to "all items" and to the country as a whole.

The *industrial production* index shown here generally covers mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water. It does not include construction unless otherwise indicated. This series is from table 5 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. [15]

*Unemployment* is defined to include persons above a certain age who during a specified period of time were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. National definitions of unemployment often differ from the recommended international standard definitions and thereby limit international comparability. Intercountry comparisons are also complicated by the different types of data collection systems used to obtain information on unemployed persons. Unless otherwise noted, these

data are national employment office statistics compiled by the International Labour Office and published in table 11 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.<sup>[15]</sup> Supplementary data were obtained from the International Labour Office, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. <sup>[7]</sup>

*Balance of payments, current account.* This series refers to the current account balance and is from the International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics*.<sup>[8]</sup>

*Tourist arrivals* data are those compiled by the World Tourism Organization. They are published in the *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* [28], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*.<sup>[18]</sup>

*Gross domestic product* total and per capita estimates (GDP) in United States dollars are Statistics Division estimates from the National Accounts Database of the Division. These estimates should be considered as measures of the total and per capita production of goods and services of the countries represented in economic terms, not as measures of the standard of living of their inhabitants. In order to have comparable coverage for as many countries as possible, these US dollar estimates are based on official GDP national currency data, supplemented by national currency estimates prepared by the Statistics Division using additional data from national and international sources. The estimates given here are in most cases those accepted by the United Nations General Assembly Committee on Contributions for determining United Nations members' contributions to the United Nations regular budget.

The exchange rates for the conversion of GDP national currency data into United States dollars are the average market rates published by the International Monetary Fund in its monthly publication *International Financial Statistics* (IFS).<sup>[8]</sup> Official exchange rates are used only when free market rates are not available. For non-members of the Fund, the conversion rates used are the average of United Nations operational rates of exchange. It should be noted that the conversion from local currency into US dollars introduces deficiencies in comparability over time and among countries which should be considered when using the data. For example, comparability over time is distorted when exchange rate fluctuations differ substantially from domestic inflation rates. Per capita GDP data are likewise affected by the

same distortions. These series are published in the *National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates, 1998-1999* [17], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Growth rates of GDP (rate of change)* are based on the estimates of GDP at constant 1990 prices. The rate for a given year is obtained by dividing the GDP of that year by the total GDP of the preceding year. Unless otherwise noted, this series is also from the National Accounts Database of the United Nations Statistics Division. It is published in the *National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates, 1998-1999* [17], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Gross fixed capital formation* data are based on the percentage distribution of GDP in current prices. This series is from the National Accounts Database compiled from national data provided to the United Nations Statistics Division and is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18] Data in national currency are published in *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables*. [16]

*Economic activity rate* for the adult population (15 years and over) refers to the total of employed persons (including employers, persons working on their own account, salaried employees and wage earners and, in so far as data are available, unpaid family workers) and of unemployed persons at the time of the census or survey which provided the data. In general, the economically active population does not include full-time students who are not working, persons occupied solely in household work, retired persons living entirely on their own means and persons wholly dependent upon others. These series are calculated from the estimates and projections from *Economically Active Population 1950-2010* prepared by the International Labour Office. [6]

*Economically active population* in industry and agriculture refer to the economically active population in industry (mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water) and agriculture respectively, expressed as a percentage of the total economically active population. These series are estimates and projections from *Economically Active Population 1950-2010* prepared by the International Labour Office. [6]

*Agricultural production index* covers all crops and livestock products. This series is from the Internet site of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations <apps.fao.org>. It is published in *FAO Yearbook*:

*Production* [4], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Food production index* covers commodities that are considered edible and contain nutrients. (Coffee and tea are therefore excluded because they have practically no nutritional value). The index numbers shown may differ from those produced by countries themselves because of differences in concepts of production, coverage, weights, time reference of data, and methods of evaluation. The series include estimates made by FAO in cases where no official or semi-official figures are available from the countries. This series is from the Internet site of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations <apps.fao.org>. It is published in the *FAO Yearbook: Production* [4], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Primary energy production* refers to the first stage of production of various forms of energy, converted into a common unit (metric ton of oil equivalent). This series is from the Energy Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division. It is published in the *Energy Statistics Yearbook* [13], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Motor vehicles in use* series is calculated from data compiled from national statistical sources and is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18] It refers to passenger cars and commercial vehicles in use according to census or registration figures for years census or annual registration took place. Supplementary data are obtained from the *AAMA Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures* [1] and from *Auto and Truck International, 1999-2000 World Automotive Report*. [2]

*Telephones lines* series is calculated from the number of main telephone lines in operation. The source of data is the *International Telecommunications Union's publications, World Telecommunication Report* [10], and *Yearbook of Statistics*. [11] It is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Internet users* are mainly based on reported estimates, or derivations based on reported Internet access provider subscriber counts and in a few cases, calculated by multiplying the number of hosts by an estimated multiplier. This series is from the *International Telecommunication Union Yearbook of Statistics* [10]. It is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18] See also <<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>>.

*Largest export industries* are major industry groups producing goods for export, estimated by the United Nations Statistics Division from its Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE). Each industry's export are expressed as a percentage of total exports. This series is from table 2 in the United Nations *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*. [14]

*Major export and import trading partners* are expressed as percentages of total exports and imports of the country or area, as estimated by the United Nations Statistics Division from its Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE). These series are from table 3 in the United Nations *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*. [14]

### **Social indicators**

The *annual growth rate of population* is the average annual percentage change in total population size in the period 2000-2005. This series is from table A.11 in *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*. [22]

*Population age group 0-14 years* refers to the population aged 0-14 years of both sexes as a percentage of total population. Age group 60 years and over refers to elderly men as a percentage of all males and elderly women as a percentage of all females. These series are from the United Nations publication *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*. [22]

*Life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rate* are five-year averages for the period 2000-2005 and are from tables A.26 and A.27 respectively in *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*. [22]

*Total fertility rate* is a five-year average for the period 2000-2005 and is from table A.20 in the United Nations publication *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*. [22] Supplementary data are from the United Nations publication *Demographic Yearbook*. [12]

*Contraceptive use* refers to use by currently married women of child-bearing age, of any method and is expressed as a percentage. The source of data is the contraceptive use database compiled by the United Nations Population Division and is published in the report *World Population Monitoring, 2002*. [21] See also <<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/social/childbr.htm>>.

*Urban population, urban population growth rate* and *rural population growth rate* series are based on the number of persons defined as urban or rural according to national definitions of this concept. In most cases these

definitions are those used in the most recent population census. These series are from *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*.<sup>[20]</sup>

*Foreign-born* population refers to persons born outside the country or area in which they are enumerated. The country or area of birth is based on the national boundaries existing at the time of census. This series is from Demographic Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division; and the databases on world migrant populations, and on the foreign-born maintained by the United Nations Population Division.

The term *refugee* in this series refers to persons granted a humanitarian status and/or those granted temporary protection. It includes persons, who have been granted temporary protection on a group basis. The series also includes returned refugees, asylum seekers and persons displaced internally within their own country for reasons that would make them of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) if they were outside their country of origin. This series is from Table 2. Asylum-seekers, refugees and others of concern to UNHCR by country of asylum, *2001 UNHCR Population Statistics*, and *Refugees and others of Concern to UNHCR: 2000 Statistical Overview*.<sup>[25]</sup> See also

<[www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics](http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics)>

*Government educational expenditures* is from the UNESCO *Statistical Yearbook* <sup>[23]</sup> and is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*.<sup>[18]</sup> It shows the general trends in public expenditure on public and private education expressed as a percentage of the gross national product. The data shown should be considered as approximate indications of the public resources allocated to education.

*Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio* and percentage of *third level students* are from World Education Indicators database at UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

<[unescoostat.unesco.org](http://unescoostat.unesco.org)> . For the first and second levels, the enrolment ratio generally is the total enrolment of all ages in first- and second-level education, divided by the total population in the official ages of enrolment in the country times 100. The gross enrolment ratio at the first and second level should include all pupils whatever their ages, whereas the population is limited to the range of official school ages. Therefore, for countries with almost universal education among the school-age population, the gross

enrolment ratio will exceed 100 if the actual age distribution of pupils extends beyond the official school ages.

*Newspaper circulation* data are compiled by UNESCO and are published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Television receivers in use* refers to television receivers in use and/or licenses issued per thousand inhabitants. This series is issued by UNESCO in its *Statistical Yearbook* [23] and is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Intentional homicides* (homicide purposely inflicted) refers to death purposely inflicted by another person per 100,000 population. Data are from the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* [12], where homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons is reported as a cause of death.

Seats in *parliament* refers to the number of women and men in the lower chamber of parliament expressed as a percentage. These data are published in the *Women in National Parliaments* and the Internet site of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,  
< <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm> > [9].

#### ***Environmental indicators***

Data on the number of threatened species include plants and animals and are compiled by the World Conservation Union IUCN/Species Survival Commission (SSC), published in the 2002 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. [26] See  
<<http://www.redlist.org/info/tables/table5.html>>.

*Forested area* data are from *State of the World's Forests*, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [5] and are also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18] See also the Internet site of the *State of the World's Forests* at  
<<http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/y0900e/y0900e00.htm>>

*CO<sub>2</sub> emission estimates* are from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center located at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, United States of America [3]  
<[http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/trends/emis/tre\\_coun.htm](http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/trends/emis/tre_coun.htm)>, and from the Secretariat of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Greenhouse Gas and Inventory Database* [24],  
<<http://ghg.unfccc.int/>>. Relative to other industrial sources for which CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are calculated, statistics on gas flaring activities are sparse and

sporadic and in countries where gas flaring activities account for a considerable proportion of the total CO<sub>2</sub> emission, the sporadic nature of gas flaring statistics may produce spurious or misleading trends in national CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This series is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Commercial energy consumption* refers to “apparent consumption” and is derived from the formula “production + imports - exports - bunkers +/- stock changes”. Accordingly the series may in some cases represent only an indication of the magnitude of actual inland availability. This series was obtained from the Energy Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division. It is published in the *Energy Statistics Yearbook* [13], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

Total *amount of precipitation and average minimum and maximum temperatures* are measurements from the weather stations closest to the largest urban agglomeration or city. These series are from the World Meteorological Organization. [27],  
<[www.worldweather.org/](http://www.worldweather.org/)>

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## Data dictionary

### A

*age group*: The age distribution of a population is given either by individual years of age or by age groups, which may be quinquennial age groups or quinary age groups, or broad age groups, such as 0-19 years, 20-59 years, 60 years and over. Age is generally expressed in years, or years and months. Statisticians often round off the age to the number of complete years lived, and this is called age at last birthday. (United Nations, 1958, para. 322)\*

*agriculture (agriculture, hunting and related service activities)*: Comprises the following divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 3: growing of crops, market gardening, horticulture; farming of animals; growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming); agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities; hunting, trapping and game propagation, including related service activities; forestry, logging and related service activities; fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing. (United Nations, 1990)

*agricultural production and food production indices*: The indices of agricultural production of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. All the indices at the country, regional and world levels are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by average international commodity prices in the base period and summed for each year. To obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate for the base period. The commodities covered in the computation of indices of agricultural production are all crops and livestock products originating in each country. Practically all products are covered, with the main exception of fodder crops. The category of food production includes commodities that are considered

\* References for the data dictionary are given in parenthesis; refer to the list of references beginning on page 53.

edible and that contain nutrients. Accordingly, coffee and tea are excluded because they have practically no nutritive value. (FAO, 1995, p. ix)

*annual growth*: See rate of change

*area*: See land and water area

## **B**

*balance of payments*: A statistical statement that systematically summarizes, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. Transactions, for the most part between residents and non-residents, consist of transactions involving goods, services and income; transactions involving financial claims on, and liabilities to, the rest of the world; and transactions (such as gifts) classified as transfers, which involve offsetting entries to balance—in an accounting sense— one-sided transactions. (IMF, 1993, para. 13) See also current account.

*base period*: The period of time for which data used as the base of an index number, or other ratio, have been collected. This period is frequently one year but it may be as short as one day or as long as the average of a group of years. (Kendall Buckland, 1982).

*base year*: See base period

## **C**

*CO<sub>2</sub> emissions*: Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is a colourless, odourless and non-poisonous gas formed by combustion of carbon and in the respiration of living organisms and is considered a greenhouse gas. Emissions means the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time. (United Nations, 1992 and 1996)

*commercial energy*: Energy sold in the market. (United Nations, 1982, para. 55)

*consumer price index*: Measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a reference population acquires, uses or pays for consumption. A consumer price index is estimated as a series of summary measures of the period-to-period proportional change in the prices of a fixed set of consumer goods and services of constant quantity and characteristics, acquired, used or paid for by the reference population. Each summary measure is constructed as a weighted average of a large number of elementary aggregate indices. Each of the elementary aggregate indices is estimated using a sample of prices

for a defined set of goods and services obtained in, or by residents of, a specific region from a given set of outlets or other sources of consumption goods and services. (ILO, 1988)

*contraception*: In its narrow usage, measures excluding sterilization (and, in some discussions, permanent and periodic abstinence) which are taken in order to prevent sexual intercourse from resulting in conception. In broader usage, a contraceptive method is sometimes called a birth control method, which includes intentional abortion, sterilization and complete abstinence from coitus. (United Nations, 1958, para. 624)

*currency*: Those notes and coins in circulation that are commonly used to make payments. Commemorative coins that are not actually in circulation should be excluded. (United Nations and others, 1994, para. 11.70)

*current account*: All balance of payments transactions (other than those in financial items) that involve economic values and occur between resident and non-resident entities. Also covered are offsets to current economic values provided or acquired without a quid pro quo. The major classifications of transaction flows cover goods and services, income and current transfers. (IMF, 1993, para. 152)

## **D**

*daily newspaper circulation*: Daily newspapers are periodic publications, issued at least four times a week, intended for the general public and mainly designed to be a primary source of written information on current events connected with public affairs, international questions, politics etc. Circulation comprises the average number of copies sold directly, by subscription, and mainly distributed free of charge both in the country and abroad. (UNESCO, 1985)

*density of population*: Number of population per unit of total land area of a country. (United Nations, n.d.) See also land and water area.

## **E**

*economically active population*: ("usually active" or "currently active") comprises all persons of either sex above a specified age who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services (employed and unemployed, including those seeking work for the first time), as defined by the *System of National Accounts (SNA)*, during a specified time reference period. The economically active population may be

related to the total population for the derivation of the crude participation rate, or, more appropriately, to the population above the age prescribed for the measurement of the economically active population. Production includes all individual or collective goods or services that are supplied to units other than their producers, or intended to be so supplied, including the production of goods or services used up in the process of producing such goods or services; the own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption or gross capital formation; the own-account production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff. Not economically active population comprises the balance of the population. (United Nations and others, 1994)

*education expenditure:* See government education expenditure

*energy:* Comprises primary energy from sources that involve only extraction or capture, with or without separation from contiguous material, cleaning or grading, before the energy embodied in that source can be converted into heat or mechanical work, and secondary energy from all sources of energy that results from transformation of primary sources. (United Nations, 1982, para. 29)

*energy consumption:* Apparent consumption of energy comprises inland deliveries of energy commodities, which is equal to imports plus production minus changes in stocks minus exports. (United Nations, 1982, paras. 161-165) See also energy.

*enrolment ratio:* See primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio.

*exchange rate:* Price in a given currency at which bills drawn in another currency may be bought. (Oxford University Press, 1982).

*export industries:* Goods-producing industries aggregated at the division (two-digit) level of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Third Revision (ISIC, Rev.3), a specified proportion of whose production is exported. (United Nations and others, 1990)

*exports (merchandise):* Goods leaving the statistical territory of a country. In the "general trade system", the definition of the statistical territory of a country coincides with its economic territory. In the "special trade system", the definition of the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, mainly that part which coincides with the free

circulation area for goods. "The free circulation area" is a part of the economic territory of a country within which goods "may be disposed of without Customs restrictions". (United Nations, M/52/Rev.2 and Series G)

## **F**

*food production index*: See agricultural production and food production indices.

*foreign-born*: Individuals not born in the territory in which they live. (United Nations, 1958)

*forest and other wooded land*: Land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not, including land from which forest has been cleared but which will be reforested in the foreseeable future, and including areas occupied by roads, small cleared tracts and other small open areas within the forest that constitute an integral part of the forest. (FAO/United Nations ECE, 1995)

## **G**

*government education expenditure*: General government expenditures for educational affairs and services at pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary levels and subsidiary services to education. Expenditures comprise final consumption expenditures, gross capital formation, subsidies and loans. General government comprises all central, state and local government units and non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government units. (UNESCO, 1978)

*gross domestic product (GDP)*: An aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs). The sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units. (42, paras. 1.128 and 2.173-2.174) (United Nations and others, 1993)

*gross fixed capital formation*: The total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production for more

than one year. (United Nations and others, 1994, para. 10.33)

*growth rate*: See rate of change and rate of increase

## H

*homicide purposely inflicted (assault)*: Deaths from homicide and injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means, excluding injuries due to legal intervention and operations of war. (WHO, 1992, X85-Y09)

## I

*imports (merchandise)*: Goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except for goods for inward processing) do not add to the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In many cases, a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs law of a country applies in full. (United Nations, M/52/Rev.2 and Series G). See also exports.

*industrial production index*: Laspeyres's index of total value-added in all industrial production, where value added is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital. (United Nations, Series P) See also industry and Laspeyres's index.

*industry*: Divisions 10-45 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Third Revision (ISIC, Rev. 3): mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; and construction. (United Nations, 1990)

*infant mortality rate*: Generally computed as the ratio of infant deaths (the deaths of children under one year of age) in a given year to the total number of live births in the same year. (United Nations, 1958, para. 411)

*inhabitants*: Inhabitants of a State may be subjects, citizens or nationals of that State, who enjoy certain political rights, or they may be aliens or foreigners who are citizens of another State, or citizens of no State at all and are called stateless. (United Nations, 1958) See also population.

## L

*land and water area*: Total land area comprises agricultural land, forest and other wooded land, built-up and related land (excluding scattered farm buildings), wet open land, dry open land with special vegetation cover and open land without, or with insignificant, vegetation cover. Water area comprises inland waters and tidal waters. (United Nations, n.d.)

*Laspeyres's index*: A form of index number where prices, quantities or other units of measure over time are weighted according to their values in a specified base period. (Kendall and Buckland, 1982)

*life expectancy at birth*: Average number of years of life at birth (age 0) according to the expected mortality rates by age estimated for the reference year and population. (United Nations, 1958, and Series R)

*long-term rate of change*: See rate of change

## M

*motor vehicles*: Motor cars and other motor vehicles in operation, principally designed for the transport of persons and goods. (United Nations, 1994, groups 781-783)

## N

*newspaper circulation*: See daily newspaper circulation.

## O

*oil equivalent*: A single average figure for the energy content of a specified quantity of oil. (United Nations, 1982)

## P

*parliament*: Legislative assembly of persons forming the supreme legislature of a country. (Oxford University Press, 1982)

*partner countries*: Countries of origin and purchase in international merchandise trade transactions. (United Nations, 1994, para. 127)

*population*: The total population of a country may comprise either all usual residents of the country (de jure population) or all persons present in the country (de facto population) at the time of the census. For purposes of international comparisons, the de facto definition is recommended. (United Nations, 1958, and Series R)

*population density*: See density of population

*precipitation*: Quantity of rain, snow etc. falling to ground. Average annual normals over a long (multi-year) period. (Oxford University Press, 1982; WMO, 1982)

*primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio*: The total enrolment, regardless of age, divided by the population of the total age group defined in the national regulations for the first and second levels of education. Education at the first level provides the basic elements of education (e.g. at elementary school, primary school). Education at the second level is provided at middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher-training school at this level and schools of a vocational or technical nature. Enrolment is at the beginning of the school or academic year. (UNESCO, 1978)

## **R**

*rate of change*: The ratio of total change in a specified time reference period to the value at the beginning of the period or at a specified earlier time reference. When changes over a period of more than one calendar year are studied, the mean annual rate of change may be computed. (Adapted from United Nations, 1958) See also rate of increase.

*rate of increase (crude, of population)*: The ratio of total growth in a given period to the mean population of that period is called the crude rate of increase. When population increase over a period of more than one calendar year is studied, the mean annual rate of increase may be computed. (United Nations, 1958) See also rate of change.

*refugees*: Any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. (United Nations, 1951, and 1967).

*region (geographical)*: Macro geographical regions arranged according to continents and component geographical regions used for statistical purposes by the Population Division and Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat. (United Nations, M/49/Rev.3)

*rural population*: Population which is not urban. See urban population

## **S**

*sex ratio*: The ratio of the number of one sex to that of the other. (United Nations, 1958)

*surface area*: See land and water area.

## T

*telephone lines (telephone main lines)*: A telephone main line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. (ITU, n.d., p. 9)

*television receivers*: Apparatus for displaying pictures transmitted by radio transmission, usually with appropriate sound. ISIC2 code 303201. (United Nations, 1968)

*temperature, average*: Average annual normals over a long (multi-year) period. (WMO, 1982)

*third-level students*: Education provided at university, teachers' college, higher professional school, which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge. Enrolment is at the beginning of the school or academic year. (UNESCO, 1978)

*threatened species (animals)*: Species that have been assessed and found to meet one of the standard World Conservation Union status categories indicating threatened status: endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate (known to be endangered, vulnerable or rare but where there is not enough information to say which is appropriate), insufficiently known (suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories, because of lack of information). (World Conservation Union, 1994, p. 20)

*total fertility rate*: The number of children that would be born per woman, assuming no female mortality at child bearing ages and the age-specific fertility rates of a specified country and reference period. (United Nations, 1958, para. 634)

*tourist (international)*: Any person who travels to a country other than that in which s/he has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited, and who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. (United Nations and World Tourism Organization, 1994)

*trading partner*: See partner countries.

## U

*unemployment*: All persons who during a specified reference period were: “without work”, that is, were not in paid employment as specified by the international definition of employment; “currently available for work”, that is, were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and “seeking work”, that is, had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. In circumstances where employment opportunities are particularly limited and where persons not working do not have easy access to formal channels for seeking employment or face social and cultural barriers when looking for a job, the “seeking work” criterion should be relaxed. (ILO, 1988)

*United Nations membership*: The original Members of the United Nations are the States which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, signed the Charter and ratified it in accordance with Article 110. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the Charter and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations. The admission of any such State to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. (United Nations, 1945)

*urban agglomeration*: Comprises a city or town proper and also the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside, but adjacent to, its boundaries. A single large urban agglomeration may comprise several cities or towns and their suburban fringes. (United Nations, 1998, para. 2.51)

*urban population*: Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural population is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to all countries. National definitions are most commonly based on size of locality. (United Nations, 1998).

## V

*vehicles*: See motor vehicles

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