

Department of Economic
and Social Affairs

Statistics Division Series V No. 31

World Statistics Pocketbook

Landlocked Developing Countries

Containing data available
as of December 2006



United Nations, New York 2007

Note

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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 the Internet:

- For the Office of High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS),
<http://www.un.org/ohrls>
- For statistics and statistical publications,
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>
- For UN publications,
<https://unp.un.org/>

ST/ESA/STAT/SER.V/31

United Nations Publication

Sales No. E.07.XVII.4

ISBN-13: 978-92-1-161499-2

Inquiries should be directed to:

United Nations Publications

New York, NY 10017

Copyright © United Nations, 2007

All rights reserved

Manufactured in United States of America

About the Statistics

The present special issue of the UN annual World Statistics Pocketbook provides a compilation of basic economic and social indicators for countries and areas of the world, prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It responds to General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), in which the Secretary-General is requested to supply basic national data that will increase international public awareness of countries' development efforts.

The indicators shown are selected from the wealth of international statistical information compiled regularly by the Statistics Division and Population Division of the United Nations, and the statistical services of the United Nations specialized agencies and of other international organizations and institutions.

The Landlocked Developing Countries Statistics Pocketbook generally covers the years 2000 and 2006. The statistics included for each year shown are those most recently compiled and made available by the international statistical services from official national sources, supplemented by international estimates in some fields. Statistical sources and methods are described in the section "Technical notes", in the "Data dictionary" and in footnotes. Statistics presented are in general the latest available to the United Nations Statistics Division as of December 2006.

Readers wishing to consult more detailed statistics and descriptions of technical methods used in their collection and compilation are referred to the more specialized publications listed in the Introduction and in the reference lists at the end of this publication.

Contents

About the Statistics	iii
Explanatory notes and abbreviations	vi
Conversion coefficients and factors	vi
Country and area tables.....	1
Technical notes.....	34
Geographical coverage	34
Notes on the indicators	34
General indicators	34
Economic indicators.....	35
Social indicators.....	38
Environmental indicators	39
Data dictionary.....	41
References.....	49
Statistical sources.....	51

List of tables

Afghanistan.....	2
Armenia	3
Azerbaijan	4
Bhutan.....	5
Bolivia	6
Botswana	7
Burkina Faso.....	8
Burundi	9
Central African Republic.....	10
Chad	11
Ethiopia.....	12
Kazakhstan.....	13
Kyrgyzstan.....	14
Lao People’s Democratic Republic	15
Lesotho	6
Malawi.....	17
Mali.....	18
Moldova, Republic of.....	19
Mongolia.....	20
Nepal.....	21
Niger	22
Paraguay	23
Rwanda.....	24
Swaziland	25
Tajikistan.....	26
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	27
Turkmenistan	28
Uganda.....	29
Uzbekistan.....	30
Zambia	31
Zimbabwe.....	32

Explanatory notes and abbreviations

...	Data not available
–	Magnitude zero
<	Magnitude not zero, but less than half of the unit employed
–<	Magnitude not zero, but negative and less than half of the unit employed
p.a.	Per annum
Km ²	Square kilometre
000 Mt	Thousand metric tons

Decimal figures are always preceded by a period (.).

Conversion coefficients and factors

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

Area	1 square kilometer	= 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

Country and area tables

Afghanistan

	Region	South-central Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Kabul (2994)
	Currency	afghani
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		31082
Surface area (square kms)		652090
Population density (per square km)		48
United Nations membership date		19 November 1946

	Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^{ab}		3000.00	50.10 ^c
Tourist arrivals (000s)		4 ^d	...
GDP (million current US\$)		2963	6504
GDP (per capita current US\$)		125	218
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		15.0	16.0
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		136	75 ^e
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		0.6	0.5 ^f
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		0.1	0.3
Internet users, estimated (000s)		1.0	30.0

Total trade		Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)	
Exports	365.0	Pakistan 82	Japan	19
Imports	2218.0	India 6	Pakistan	18
		Russian Fed. 4	China	14

	Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		4.6
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		47.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		5.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men) 94		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		46/46
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		149
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		7.5
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		5 ^g
Urban population (%)		23
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		6.1
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		4.2
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^h		911679
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		1.6 ⁱ
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		33/82
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		20/80
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) 67		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		26/74

	Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species		38
Forested area (% of land area)		2
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		704/0.0
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		12
Precipitation (mm)		312 ^j
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^j		5.5/19.6

a Afghanistan redenominated its currency, Afghani in 2002. The old 1000 Afghani is 1 Afghani. b Principal rate. c September 2006. d 1997. e 2004. f 2002. g The data refer only to the Eastern Region, South-eastern Region, and two provinces of the Central Region of Afghanistan. h Provisional. i 1981. j Kabul.

Armenia

Region	Western Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Yerevan (1103)
Currency	dram
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	3007
Surface area (square kms)	29800
Population density (per square km)	101
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	552.18	378.93 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	124 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^{de}	11.7	8.1
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-278	-193
Tourist arrivals (000s)	45	263 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)	1912	4868
GDP (per capita current US\$)	620	1614
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	18.0	28.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	54.3 ^g	44.8 ^h
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	68.7 ^g	43.3 ^h
Employment in industrial sector (%)	17.0 ⁱ	16.5 ^j
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	45.3 ⁱ	46.0 ^j
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	96	140 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	95	141 ^f
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	281	361 ^f
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	17.3	19.3
Internet users, estimated (000s)	40.0	161.0

Total trade	Major trading partners	2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	Germany 16	Russian Fed. 15
Imports	Netherlands 14	Belgium 9
	Belgium 13	USA 6

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-0.4
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	21.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	16.0/13.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	115
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	75/68
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	30
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	1.3
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	61
Urban population (%)	64
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-0.8
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.2
Foreign born (%)	8.9
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^k	219620
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.1
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	95/93
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	55/45
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	293
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	2
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	5/95

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	36
Forested area (% of land area)	12
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	3432/1.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	598
Precipitation (mm)	227 ^l
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^l	5.5/18.2

a Official rate. b October 2006. c May 2006. d Persons aged 16 to 63 years.

e Dec. of each year. f 2004. g 1997. h 2001. i 2002. j 2003. k Provisional. l Yerevan.

Azerbaijan

Region	Western Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Baku (1856)
Currency	manat
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	8471
Surface area (square kms)	86600
Population density (per square km)	98
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^{ab}	4565.00	0.88 ^c
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	134 ^d
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^{ef}	1.2	1.4
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-168	167
Tourist arrivals (000s)	681	1349 ^g
GDP (million current US\$)	5273	12561
GDP (per capita current US\$)	647	1493
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	23.0	46.0
Employment in industrial sector (%)	10.9	12.1
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	41.0	39.3
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	101	120 ^g
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	100	121 ^g
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	19419	20457 ^g
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	57.2	72.0
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	9.8	13.0
Internet users, estimated (000s)	12.0	678.8

Total trade	Major trading partners	2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	Italy 30	Russian Fed. 17
Imports	France 9	UK 9
	Russian Fed. 7	Singapore 9

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.6
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	26.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	10.0/8.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	106
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	70/63
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	76
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	1.9
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	55 ^h
Urban population (%)	52
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.9
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.4
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ	584292
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.7
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	86/89
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	46/54
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	331
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	3
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	11/89

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	39
Forested area (% of land area)	13
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	29223/3.5
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	1593
Precipitation (mm)	210 ^j
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ⁱ	12.0/18.9

a Introduced a new currency in 2006, the new Manat. 1 new Manat (AZN) is equal to 5000 old Manats (AZM). b Official rate. c September 2006. d April 2006. e Employment office records. f 31st December of each year. g 2004. h For women aged 15-44 in union or married. i Provisional. j Baku.

Bhutan

Region	South-central	Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Thimphu (85)	
Currency	ngultrum	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	2211	
Surface area (square kms)	47000	
Population density (per square km)	47	
United Nations membership date	21 September 1971	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	46.75	45.03 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	117
Tourist arrivals (000s)	8	9 ^c
GDP (million current US\$)	447	917
GDP (per capita current US\$)	231	424
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	60.0	70.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	90	95 ^c
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	90	95 ^c
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	191	204 ^c
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	2.2	3.9 ^c
Internet users, estimated (000s)	2.3	25.0
Social indicators		
	2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.2	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	38.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	7.0/7.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	97	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	64/61	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	56	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.4	
Urban population (%)	11	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	5.1	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.9	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	5.9	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	34/66	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	32	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	9/91	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	54	
Forested area (% of land area)	64	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	387/0.2	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	65 ^d	
Precipitation (mm)	799 ^e	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^e	14.0/24.2	

a Official rate. b October 2006. c 2004. d Estimated data. e Wangdi Phodrang.

Bolivia

Region	South America
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	La Paz (1527)
Currency	boliviano
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	9354
Surface area (square kms)	1098581
Population density (per square km)	9
United Nations membership date	14 November 1945

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	6.39	8.00 ^a
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^b	100	122 ^c
Industrial production index (1995=100) ^d	104	99 ^e
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^f	4.8	5.5 ^g
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-446	498
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^h	319	405 ⁱ
GDP (million current US\$)	8398	9728
GDP (per capita current US\$)	1010	1059
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	18.0	12.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	59.6	60.2 ^j
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	82.2	75.9 ^j
Employment in industrial sector (%)	28.2	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	4.9	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	104	111 ⁱ
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	104	110 ⁱ
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	4738	10617 ⁱ
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	55.8	51.9 ⁱ
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	6.1	7.0
Internet users, estimated (000s)	120.0	480.0

Total trade	Major trading partners	2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	2797.4	Brazil 36 Brazil 22
Imports	2343.3	USA 15 Argentina 17
	Argentina 9 USA 14	

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.0
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	38.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	7.0/6.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	66/62
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	56
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.0
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	58 ^k
Urban population (%)	64
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.7
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.7
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^l	538
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	6.7
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	101/103
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	35/65 ^m
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	134
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	15/85

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	154
Forested area (% of land area)	49
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	7908/0.9
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	350
Precipitation (mm)	484 ⁿ
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ⁿ	12.3/18.6

a October 2006. b Urban areas. c August 2006. d Calculated by the Statistics Division of the United Nations from component national indices. e 1st quarter 2005. f Persons aged 10 years and over. g 2002. h Data based on surveys. As from 2000 a new survey was applied. i 2004. j 2001. k 2003/04. l Provisional. m 1995. n Cochabamba.

Botswana

Region Southern Africa

Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s) Gaborone (210)

Currency pula

Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 1760

Surface area (square kms) 581730

Population density (per square km) 3

United Nations membership date 17 October 1966

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	5.36	6.35 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	166 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^d	15.8	23.8 ^e
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	545	483 ^e
Tourist arrivals (000s)	1104	975 ^e
GDP (million current US\$)	4889	8850
GDP (per capita current US\$)	2787	5014
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	27.0	26.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	48.5	45.8 ^f
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	67.6	65.0 ^f
Employment in industrial sector (%)	20.9	22.0 ^g
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	19.7	22.6 ^g
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	99	104 ^g
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	99	104 ^g
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	75.8	109.9
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) ^h	8.3	7.5
Internet users, estimated (000s) ^h	50.0	60.0 ^g

Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
(million US\$) ^e	(% of exports) ^e	(% of imports) ^e	
Exports	3801.6	UK 79	South Africa 85
Imports	3964.0	Norway 8	Sweden 3
		South Africa 8	UK 3

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.1
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	38.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	6.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	103
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	37/36
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	51
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.2
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	40
Urban population (%)	57
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.6
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-1.7
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ	3156
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	2.3
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	93/92
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	46/54
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^h	44
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	11/89

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	17
Forested area (% of land area)	22
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	4123/2.3

a Official rate. b October 2006. c September 2006. d Persons aged 12 years and over. e 2003. f 2001. g 2004. h Year beginning 1 April. i Provisional.

Burkina Faso

Region	Western Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Ouagadougou (926)
Currency	CFA franc
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	13634
Surface area (square kms)	274000
Population density (per square km)	50
United Nations membership date	20 September 1960
Economic indicators	
	2000 2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	704.95 516.66 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c	100 122 ^d
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-392 -381 ^e
Tourist arrivals (000s)	126 222 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)	2415 5397
GDP (per capita current US\$)	214 408
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	27.0 24.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	86 125 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	85 115 ^f
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	9 9 ^f
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^g	4.3 4.0 ^h
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.5 0.7
Internet users, estimated (000s)	9.0 64.6
Total trade	Major trading partners
(million US\$) ^f	(% of exports) ^f (% of imports) ^f
Exports	396.5 Ghana 61 Côte d'Ivoire 18
Imports	1267.2 France 11 France 14 Côte d'Ivoire 4 Japan 13
Social indicators	
	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.2
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	47.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	5.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	99
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	48/47
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	121
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	6.7
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	14
Urban population (%)	18
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	5.2
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.7
Foreign born (%)	9.4 ⁱ
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^j	1295
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	29/38
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	22/78
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	12
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	12/88
Environment 2000-2006	
Threatened species	15
Forested area (% of land area)	26
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	1041/0.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	28 ⁱ

a Official rate. b October 2006. c Ouagadougou. d July 2006. e 2001. f 2004. g Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). h 2003. i Estimated data. j Provisional.

Burundi

Region	Eastern Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Bujumbura (447)		
Currency	franc		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	7834		
Surface area (square kms)	27834		
Population density (per square km)	281		
United Nations membership date	18 September 1962		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		778.20	1059.10 ^b
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)		14.0 ^c	...
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-54	-263
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^d		29	36 ^e
GDP (million current US\$)		711	845
GDP (per capita current US\$)		110	112
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		10.0	13.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		95	104 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	96	104 ^f	
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		10	13 ^f
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^g		2.5	2.3 ^h
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		0.3	0.4
Internet users, estimated (000s)		5.0	40.0
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$) ^f	(% of exports) ^f	(% of imports) ^f
Exports	82.7	Switzerland 56	Kenya 15
Imports	172.7	Belgium 10	Japan 14
		Untd Arab Em 7	Belgium 12
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			3.0
Population aged 0-14 years (%)			45.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)			5.0/3.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)			105
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)			44/42
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)			16
Urban population (%)			10
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			6.1
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			2.7
Foreign born (%)			1.2 ⁱ
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ			120329
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)			5.3
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)			41/50
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)			28/72
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)			40
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total) ^k			31/69
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species			54
Forested area (% of land area)			4
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)			236/0.0
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)			12 ⁱ
Precipitation (mm)			838
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)			22.1/24.6

a Official rate. b October 2006. c 1999, Bujumbura. d Including nationals residing abroad. e 2001. f 2004. g Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). h 2003. i Estimated data. j Provisional. k 1993.

Central African Republic

Region	Middle Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Bangui (541)
Currency	CFA franc
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	4093
Surface area (square kms)	622984
Population density (per square km)	7
United Nations membership date	20 September 1960

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	704.95	516.66 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c	100	119 ^d
Tourist arrivals (000s)	11	6 ^e
GDP (million current US\$)	906	1325
GDP (per capita current US\$)	240	328
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	9.0	5.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	102	105 ^e
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	102	108 ^e
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	7	7 ^e
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^f	3.1	3.0 ^g
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.3	0.3
Internet users, estimated (000s)	2.0	11.0

Total trade	Major trading partners	2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	Belgium	29 ...
Imports	France	19 ...
	Switzerland	14 ...

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.3
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	43.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	7.0/5.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	105
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	40/39
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	98
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	5.0
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	28
Urban population (%)	38
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.6
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.2
Foreign born (%)	1.6 ^h
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ	26603
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	16/84
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	6
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	11/89

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	31
Forested area (% of land area)	37
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	252/0.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	22 ^h
Precipitation (mm)	1560
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	25.1/27.4

a Official rate. b October 2006. c Excluding rent, Bangui. d May 2006. e 2004. f Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). g 2002. h Estimated data. i Provisional.

Chad

Region	Middle Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	N'Djamena (888)		
Currency	CFA franc		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	10032		
Surface area (square kms)	1284000		
Population density (per square km)	8		
United Nations membership date	20 September 1960		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		704.95	516.66 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c		100	138 ^d
Tourist arrivals (000s)		43	21 ^e
GDP (million current US\$)		1386	4942
GDP (per capita current US\$)		169	507
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		21.0	25.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		64.7 ^f	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		81.0 ^f	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		93	113 ^g
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		93	112 ^g
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		0.1	0.2
Internet users, estimated (000s)		3.0	40.0
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		3.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		47.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		5.0/4.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		102	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		45/43	
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)		3	
Urban population (%)		25	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		5.0	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.9	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^h		276927	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		1.7 ⁱ	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		37/62	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		13/87	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		6	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		7/93	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		23	
Forested area (% of land area)		10	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		117/0.0	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		4 ^j	
Precipitation (mm)		510 ^c	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^c		20.8/30.5	

a Official rate. b October 2006. c N'Djamena. d May 2006. e 2003. f 1993. g 2004.

h Provisional. i 1999. j Estimated data.

Ethiopia

Region	Eastern Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Addis Ababa (2893)		
Currency	birr		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	79289		
Surface area (square kms)	1104300		
Population density (per square km)	72		
United Nations membership date	13 November 1945		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		8.31	8.69 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c		107	112 ^{de}
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^f		...	5.0
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		13	-668 ^g
Tourist arrivals (000s)		136	210 ^g
GDP (million current US\$)		6473	9297
GDP (per capita current US\$)		94	120
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		16.0	27.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		71.9 ^h	57.3 ^g
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		89.7 ^h	70.6 ^g
Employment in industrial sector (%)		2.6 ⁱ	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		93.0 ⁱ	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		98	112 ^g
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		98	112 ^g
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		144	217 ^g
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^j		1.6 ^h	1.7 ^k
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) ^l		0.4	0.8
Internet users, estimated (000s) ^l		10.0	164.0
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$) ^m	(% of exports) ^m	(% of imports) ^m
Exports	512.7	Djibouti 19	USA 14
Imports	2685.9	Germany 11	China 12
		Japan 9	Italy 9
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			2.4
Population aged 0-14 years (%)			45.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)			5.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)			101
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)			49/47
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)			100
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)			5.9
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)			8
Urban population (%)			16
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			3.8
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			2.2
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁿ			101173
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)			4.6
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)			47/61
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)			25/75
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)			8
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)			19/81
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species			111
Forested area (% of land area)			4
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)			7347/0.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)			27
Precipitation (mm)			1055 ^e
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^e			15.9/23.2

a Official rate. b June 2006. c Base: 2001=100. d April 2005. e Addis Ababa. f Persons aged 10 years and over, March. g 2004. h 1999. i 1994. j Data refer to fiscal years ending 7 July. k 2002. l Year ending 30 June. m 2003. n Provisional.

Kazakhstan

Region	South-central	Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Almaty (1156)	
Currency		tenge	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		14812	
Surface area (square kms)		2724900	
Population density (per square km)		5	
United Nations membership date		2 March 1992	
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		144.50	127.82 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	149 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^d		10.4 ^e	8.4 ^f
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		366	-486
Tourist arrivals (000s)		1471	3073 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)		18292	56088
GDP (per capita current US\$)		1217	3783
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		17.0	26.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		64.9 ^g	64.8 ^f
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		76.0 ^g	75.6 ^f
Employment in industrial sector (%)		16.3 ^e	17.4 ^f
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		35.5 ^e	33.5 ^f
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		91	105 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		90	103 ^f
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		79687	121026 ^f
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		83.6	101.8 ^f
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		12.2	16.9
Internet users, estimated (000s)		100.0	400.0 ^f
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$) ^f	(% of exports) ^f	(% of imports) ^f
Exports	19938.6	Switzerland 19	Russian Fed. 37
Imports	12635.8	Italy 16	Germany 8
		Russian Fed. 14	China 6
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-0.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		23.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		14.0/9.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		109	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		69/58	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		61	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		2.0	
Urban population (%)		57	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.1	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-0.8	
Foreign born (%)		22.3 ^h	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ		57906	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		2.6	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		101/103	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		57/43	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		497	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		13	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		9/91	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		274	
Forested area (% of land area)		5	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		159494/10.7	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		3621	
Precipitation (mm)		641 ^j	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^j		3.8/14.6	

a Official rate. b October 2006. c February 2006. d Persons aged 15 years and over. e 2001. f 2004. g 2002. h 1989. i Provisional. j Almaty.

Kyrgyzstan

Region	South-central	Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Bishkek (798)	
Currency		som	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		5325	
Surface area (square kms)		199900	
Population density (per square km)		27	
United Nations membership date		2 March 1992	
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		48.30	39.08 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	127 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^d		12.5 ^e	8.5 ^f
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-124	-101 ^f
Tourist arrivals (000s)		59	398 ^{fg}
GDP (million current US\$)		1370	2441
GDP (per capita current US\$)		277	464
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		18.0	15.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		...	55.3 ^e
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		...	74.0 ^e
Employment in industrial sector (%)		10.5	10.3 ^e
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		53.1	52.7 ^e
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		100	98 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		100	98 ^f
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		1416	1449 ^f
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^h		38.3	38.2
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		7.7	8.3
Internet users, estimated (000s)		51.6	280.0
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	672.0	Untd Arab Em 26	Russian Fed. 34
Imports	1107.8	Russian Fed. 20	Kazakhstan 16
		Kazakhstan 17	China 9
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			1.2
Population aged 0-14 years (%)			31.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)			9.0/6.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)			103
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)			71/63
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)			55
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)			2.7
Urban population (%)			36
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			1.4
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			1.1
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ			103096
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)			4.6
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)			92/91
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)			54/46
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)			188
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)			7
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)			1/99
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species			21
Forested area (% of land area)			5
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)			5328/1.0
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)			547
Precipitation (mm)			442 ^j
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^j			4.8/17.0

a Official rate. b October 2006. c August 2006. d Persons aged 15 years and over, Nov. e 2002. f 2004. g New data source: Department of Customs Control. h Passengercars only. i Provisional. j Bishkek.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Region	South-eastern	Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Vientiane (702)	
Currency		kip	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		6058	
Surface area (square kms)		236800	
Population density (per square km)		26	
United Nations membership date		14 December 1955	
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		8218.00	10187.00 ^a
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-8	-82 ^b
Tourist arrivals (000s)		191	236 ^c
GDP (million current US\$)		1733	2872
GDP (per capita current US\$)		328	485
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		10.0	17.0
Employment in industrial sector (%)		3.5 ^d	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		85.4 ^d	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		105	115 ^c
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		103	117 ^c
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		260	310 ^c
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		0.8	1.3
Internet users, estimated (000s)		6.0	25.0
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		41.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		6.0/5.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		100	
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 (%)		21	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		4.1	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.9	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		2.5	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		73/86	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		38/62	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		57	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		25/75	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		106	
Forested area (% of land area)		54	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		1254/0.2	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		65 ^e	
Precipitation (mm)		1661 ^f	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^f		21.8/31.1	

a June 2006. b 2001. c 2004. d 1995. e Estimated data. f Vientiane.

Lesotho

Region	Southern Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Maseru (172)		
Currency	loti		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	1791		
Surface area (square kms)	30355		
Population density (per square km)	59		
United Nations membership date	17 October 1966		
Economic indicators			
	2000	2005	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	7.57	7.45 ^b	
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	147 ^c	
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^d	39.3 ^e	...	
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-151	-76 ^f	
Tourist arrivals (000s)	302	304 ^f	
GDP (million current US\$)	859	1335	
GDP (per capita current US\$)	481	744	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	45.0	39.0	
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	56.2 ^e	...	
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	69.2 ^e	...	
Employment in industrial sector (%)	15.2 ^e	...	
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	56.5 ^e	...	
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	100	106 ^f	
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	100	106 ^f	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	11.4 ^g	...	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	1.2	2.7	
Internet users, estimated (000s)	4.0	43.0 ^f	
Total trade	Major trading partners		
	2005		
(million US\$) ^h	(% of exports) ^h	(% of imports) ^h	
Exports	358.0	USA 44	South Africa 77
Imports	799.6	South Africa 42	China, HK SAR 5
		Canada 7	China 4
Social indicators			
	2000-2006		
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.1		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	39.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	8.0/7.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	115		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	38/35		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	67		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.7		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	30		
Urban population (%)	19		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.0		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-0.1		
Foreign born (%)	0.3 ⁱ		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	7.3		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	92/89		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	61/39		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	44		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	17/83		
Environment			
	2000-2006		
Threatened species	15		
Forested area (% of land area)	1		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita) ^j	636/0.4 ^k		

a Principal rate. b October 2006. c June 2006. d Persons aged 15 years and over. e 1997. f 2004. g 1987. h 2002. i Estimated data. j Source: UNFCCC. k 1994.

Malawi

Region	Eastern Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Blantyre-Limbe (676)		
Currency	kwacha		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	13166		
Surface area (square kms)	118484		
Population density (per square km)	111		
United Nations membership date	1 December 1964		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		80.08	138.25 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	230 ^c
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-73	-201 ^d
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^e		228	471 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)		1744	2140
GDP (per capita current US\$)		151	166
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		12.0	9.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%) ⁷		5.5 ^g	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		79.3 ^g	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		104	94 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		103	96 ^f
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		147	158 ^f
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		0.5	0.8
Internet users, estimated (000s)		15.0	52.5
Total trade	Major trading partners	2005	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	495.5	South Africa 19	South Africa 33
Imports	1165.2	UK 12	Mozambique 13
		USA 11	Zimbabwe 8
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		47.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		5.0/4.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		101	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		40/40	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		111	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		6.1	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		31	
Urban population (%)		17	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		4.8	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.8	
Foreign born (%)		2.5 ^h	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ		9571	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		6.2	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		83/84	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		35/65	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		6	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		14/86	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		157	
Forested area (% of land area)		27	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		885/0.1	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		34 ^h	
Precipitation (mm)		1289 ^j	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^j		12.2/24.1	

a Official rate. b September 2006. c April 2006. d 2002. e Departures. f 2004. g 1998. h Estimated data. i Provisional. j Mzuzu.

Mali

	Region	Western Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Bamako (1368)		
	Currency	CFA franc		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		13918		
Surface area (square kms)		1240192		
Population density (per square km)		11		
United Nations membership date		28 September 1960		
Economic indicators		2000	2005	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		704.95	516.66 ^b	
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c		100	115 ^d	
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^e		3.3 ^f	8.8 ^g	
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-255	-409 ^g	
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^h		86	113 ^g	
GDP (million current US\$)		2670	181	
GDP (per capita current US\$)		229	383	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		19.0	23.0	
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		88	114 ^g	
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		95	110 ^g	
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		20	21 ^g	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ⁱ		4.3	4.2 ^j	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		0.4	0.7	
Internet users, estimated (000s)		15.0	60.0	
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005	
	(million US\$) ^g	(% of exports) ^g	(% of imports) ^g	
Exports	982.7	South Africa 31	France 16	
Imports	1360.1	Switzerland 20	Senegal 12	
		Senegal 6	Côte d'Ivoire 9	
Social indicators		2000-2006		
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		3.0		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		48.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		5.0/4.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		101		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		48/47		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		133		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		6.9		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		8		
Urban population (%)		30		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		4.8		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.2		
Foreign born (%)		0.4 ^k		
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR		13066		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		3.0 ^m		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		38/52		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		31/69		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		36		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		10/90		
Environment		2000-2006		
Threatened species		30		
Forested area (% of land area)		11		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		553/0.0		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		19 ^k		
Precipitation (mm)		991 ^c		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^c		21.3/35.0		

a Official rate. b October 2006. c Bamako. d June 2006. e Persons aged 14 years and over. f 1997. g 2004. h Arrivals by air. i Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). j 2001. k Estimated data. l Provisional. m 1999.

Moldova, Republic of

Region	Eastern Europe		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Chisinau (598)		
Currency	leu		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	4195		
Surface area (square kms)	33851		
Population density (per square km)	124		
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$ ^a)		12.38	13.23 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c		100	181 ^d
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^e		8.5	7.3
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-108	-307
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^f		18	24 ^g
GDP (million current US\$)		1288	2917
GDP (per capita current US\$)		301	694
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		15.0	24.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		54.2 ^h	47.9 ^g
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		59.3 ^h	51.7 ^g
Employment in industrial sector (%)		13.9	16.0
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		50.9	40.6
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		103	113 ^g
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		102	116 ^g
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		5	5 ^g
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^j		57.4	70.9
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		13.7	22.1
Internet users, estimated (000s)		52.6	550.0
Total trade	Major trading partners	2005	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	1091.3	Russian Fed.	32
Imports	2293.0	Italy	12
		Romania	10
		Ukraine	21
		Russian Fed.	12
		Romania	11
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-0.3		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	18.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	16.0/11.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	109		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	71/64		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	26		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	1.2		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	62		
Urban population (%)	47		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-0.1		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-0.5		
Foreign born (%) ¹	3.6 ^k		
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^l	1762		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.2		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	87/85		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	57/43		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	307		
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	10		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	22/78		
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species	27		
Forested area (% of land area)	10		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	7240/1.7		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	836		
Precipitation (mm)	547 ^m		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^m	5.6/14.3		

a Official rate. b October 2006. c June of each year. d April 2006. e Persons aged 15 years and over. f Excluding the regions of the left bank of the Dniestr and the municipality of Bender. g 2004. h 2002. i Including motor vehicles owned by enterprises with main activity as road transport enterprises. j Excluding the data from the left side of river Nistru and municipality Bender. k 1989. l Provisional. m Chisinau.

Mongolia

Region	Eastern Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Ulan Bator (863)	
Currency	tugrik	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	2679	
Surface area (square kms)	1566500	
Population density (per square km)	2	
United Nations membership date	27 October 1961	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	1097.00	1168.00 ^a
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^b	100	147 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^d	4.6	3.3
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-156	-25 ^e
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^f	137	301 ^e
GDP (million current US\$)	946	1867
GDP (per capita current US\$)	379	706
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	32.0	32.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	55.5	57.5 ^e
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	68.6	59.7 ^e
Employment in industrial sector (%)	14.1	16.1 ^e
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	48.6	40.2 ^e
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	109	94 ^e
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	110	94 ^e
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	1548	2111 ^e
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	5.0	5.9
Internet users, estimated (000s)	30.0	268.3
Total trade	Major trading partners	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports) (% of imports)
Exports	1064.4	China 48 Russian Fed. 35
Imports	1182.6	USA 14 China 25
Canada	11	Japan 6
Social indicators		
	2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.2	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	30.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	6.0/5.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100	
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)	2.5	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	67	
Urban population (%)	57	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.2	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.1	
Foreign born (%)	0.3 ^g	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	5.7	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	99/91	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	62/38	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	18	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	81	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	7/93	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	40	
Forested area (% of land area)	7	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	7987/3.1	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	853	
Precipitation (mm)	271 ^b	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^b	-14.5/15.4	

a September 2006. b Ulan Bator. c June 2006. d 31st December of each year. e 2004.

f Excluding diplomats and foreign residents in Mongolia. g Estimated data.

Nepal

Region	South-central Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Kathmandu (815)
Currency	rupee
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	27678
Surface area (square kms)	147181
Population density (per square km)	188
United Nations membership date	14 December 1955

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	74.30	72.60 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	115 ^c
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-299	1
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^d	464	385 ^c
GDP (million current US\$)	5338	7412
GDP (per capita current US\$)	218	273
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	19.0	19.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	81.9	81.9 ^e
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	90.2 ^f	78.7 ^g
Employment in industrial sector (%)	5.5 ^h	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	78.5 ^h	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	100	111 ^c
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	100	111 ^c
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	152	209 ^c
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	4.1	5.3 ⁱ
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	1.2	1.7
Internet users, estimated (000s)	50.0	225.0

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005
(million US\$) ^j	(% of exports) ^j		(% of imports) ^j	
Exports	652.7	India 52	India	53
Imports	1801.6	USA 29	China	8
		China 3	Singapore	6

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.1
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	39.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	6.0/5.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	62/61
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	64
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.7
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	39
Urban population (%)	16
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	5.3
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.6
Foreign born (%)	2.7
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^k	6433
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.4
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	71/80
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	28/72
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	11

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	85
Forested area (% of land area)	27
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	2955/0.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	42
Precipitation (mm)	1425 ^l
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^l	11.7/24.8

a Official rate. b October 2006. c 2004. d Including arrivals from India. e 1998. f 1999. g 2001. h 1995. i 2002. j 2003. k Provisional. l Kathmandu.

Niger

Region	Western Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Niamey (850)		
Currency	CFA franc		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	14426		
Surface area (square kms)	1267000		
Population density (per square km)	11		
United Nations membership date	20 September 1960		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		704.95	516.66 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c		100	116 ^{de}
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-104	-219 ^f
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^g		50	55 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)		1666	3245
GDP (per capita current US\$)		141	232
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		13.0	17.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		92	117 ^h
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		92	118 ^h
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		123	125 ^h
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		<	1.0 ^h
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		0.2	0.2
Internet users, estimated (000s)		4.0	29.0
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$) ^f	(% of exports) ^f	(% of imports) ^f
Exports	209.1	France 36	France 15
Imports	558.4	Nigeria 27	Côte d'Ivoire 13
		Japan 15	China 9
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.4		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	49.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	4.0/3.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	96		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	44/44		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	153		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	7.9		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	14		
Urban population (%)	17		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	4.1		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.2		
Foreign born (%)	1.1 ⁱ		
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ	272		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	2.3		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	22/31		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	27/73		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	12		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	12/88		
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species	21		
Forested area (% of land area)	1		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	1209/0.1		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	32 ⁱ		
Precipitation (mm)	541 ^e		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^e	22.4/36.2		

a Official rate. b October 2006. c Excluding rent. d June 2006. e Niamey. f 2003.

g Arrivals in hotels only. h 2004. i Estimated data. j Provisional.

Paraguay

Region	South America		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Asunción (1858)		
Currency	guaraní		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	6301		
Surface area (square kms)	406752		
Population density (per square km)	15		
United Nations membership date	24 October 1945		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		3526.90	5400.00 ^a
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^b		100	163 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^d		7.6	8.1 ^e
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-163	20 ^f
Tourist arrivals (000s)		289 ^g	309 ^h
GDP (million current US\$)		7095	7684
GDP (per capita current US\$)		1297	1248
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		17.0	21.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		48.4 ⁱ	53.5 ^j
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		85.5 ⁱ	85.3 ^j
Employment in industrial sector (%)		18.1 ⁱ	15.8 ^e
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		30.4 ⁱ	31.5 ^e
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		96	117 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		96	115 ^f
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		4600	4464 ^f
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		86.3	68.8
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		5.2	5.2
Internet users, estimated (000s)		40.0	200.0
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
(million US\$) ^f	(% of exports) ^f		(% of imports) ^f
Exports	1625.7	Uruguay 28	Brazil 28
Imports	3097.4	Brazil 19	Argentina 21
		Cayman Islands 12	China 16
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.4		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	38.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	6.0/5.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	99		
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)	3.9		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	73		
Urban population (%)	58		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.5		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.9		
Foreign born (%)	3.4		
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^k	58		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.3		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	85/86		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	57/43		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	216		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	10/90		
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species	54		
Forested area (% of land area)	59		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	4143/0.7		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	310		
Precipitation (mm)	1401 ^b		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^b	18.2/28.4		

a October 2006. b Asunción. c August 2006. d Persons aged 10 years and over. e 2003. f 2004. g Arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Excluding nationals residing abroad and crew members. Inbound and outbound tourism survey - Central Bank of Paraguay. h Arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Excluding nationals residing abroad and crew members. i 1999. j 2001. k Provisional.

Rwanda

Region	Eastern Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Kigali (779)		
Currency	franc		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	9230		
Surface area (square kms)	26338		
Population density (per square km)	350		
United Nations membership date	18 September 1962		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		430.32	549.85 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c		100	150 ^d
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)		0.6 ^e	...
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-94	-90
Tourist arrivals (000s)		104	113 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)		1732	2118
GDP (per capita current US\$)		216	234
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		18.0	22.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		85.1 ^g	87.9 ^f
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		87.1 ^g	84.6 ^f
Employment in industrial sector (%)		2.9 ^h	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		90.1 ^h	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		104	113 ⁱ
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		104	113 ⁱ
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		14	15 ⁱ
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		3.4	3.5 ^j
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		0.2	0.3
Internet users, estimated (000s)		5.0	50.0
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$) ^k	(% of exports) ^k	(% of imports) ^k
Exports	50.4	Kenya 41	Kenya 28
Imports	261.2	Uganda 27	Belgium 12
		Tanzania 8	Uganda 8
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			2.4
Population aged 0-14 years (%)			43.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)			4.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)			106
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)			45/42
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)			116
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)			5.7
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)			13
Urban population (%)			19
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			9.2
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			1.0
Foreign born (%)			1.2 ^l
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^m			59361
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)			2.8 ⁿ
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)			68/68
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)			39/61
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)			8
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)			45/55
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species			53
Forested area (% of land area)			12
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)			602/0.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)			22 ^l
Precipitation (mm)			1028 ^c

a Official rate. b September 2006. c Kigali. d May 2006. e 1996, persons aged 10 to 65 years. f 2001. g 1996. h 1989. i 2004. j 2002. k 2003. l Estimated data. m Provisional. n 1999.

Swaziland

Region Southern Africa			
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Mbabane (73)		
Currency	lilangeni		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	1029		
Surface area (square kms)	17364		
Population density (per square km)	59		
United Nations membership date	24 September 1968		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		7.57	7.45 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	134 ^c
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-75	114 ^c
Tourist arrivals (000s)		281	459 ^c
GDP (million current US\$)		1388	2588
GDP (per capita current US\$)		1356	2507
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		20.0	19.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		36.1 ^d	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		57.7 ^d	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		98	103 ^c
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		98	106 ^c
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^e		83.6	108.3 ^c
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) ^f		3.2	3.4
Internet users, estimated (000s) ^f		10.0	36.0 ^c
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$) ^g	(% of exports) ^g	(% of imports) ^g
Exports	974.3	South Africa 67	South Africa 86
Imports	890.7	USA 8	China, HK SAR 2
		Mozambique 5	China 1
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.2		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	41.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	6.0/5.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	107		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	33/32		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	73		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.0		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	28 ^h		
Urban population (%)	24		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.9		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-<		
Foreign born (%)	4.7 ⁱ		
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^j	1016		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	6.3		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	74/78		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	52/48		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^{f 3}	6		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	17/83		
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species	28		
Forested area (% of land area)	30		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	957/0.9		
Precipitation (mm)	1442 ^k		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^k	10.5/22.5		

a Official rate. b October 2006. c 2004. d 1997. e Excluding government vehicles.

f Year beginning 1 April. g 2002. h North Sudan only. i 1986. j Provisional. k Mbabane.

Tajikistan

Region	South-central Asia		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Dushanbe (549)		
Currency	somnia		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	6591		
Surface area (square kms)	143100		
Population density (per square km)	46		
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^b		2.20	3.39 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)		2.7 ^d	...
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-15 ^e	-19
Tourist arrivals (000s)		4 4 ^f	
GDP (million current US\$)		870	2342
GDP (per capita current US\$)		141	360
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		9.0	10.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		99	148 ^g
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	104	146 ^g	
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		1262	1528 ^g
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		21.7	181.6 ^g
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		3.6	3.8
Internet users, estimated (000s)		3.0	5.0 ^g
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
(million US\$) ^h	(% of exports) ^h		(% of imports) ^h
Exports	692.3	Russian Fed. 37	Uzbekistan 29
Imports	644.0	Netherlands 26	Russian Fed. 16
		Uzbekistan 14	Ukraine 13
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			1.1
Population aged 0-14 years (%)			39.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)			5.0/5.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)			102
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)			66/61
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)			89
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)			3.8
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)			34
Urban population (%)			25
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			0.2
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			1.4
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ			1080
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)			2.9
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)			83/94
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)			25/75
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)			375
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)			2
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)			20/80
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species			30
Forested area (% of land area)			3
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)			4662/0.7
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)			520
Precipitation (mm)			653 ^j
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^j			8.1/22.0

a Prior to November 2000, Ruble per US dollar. b Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes.

c October 2006. d 1997. e 2002. f 2001. g 2004. h 2000. i Provisional. j Dushanbe.

The FYR of Macedonia

Region	Southern Europe
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Skopje (475)
Currency	denar
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	2037
Surface area (square kms)	25713
Population density (per square km)	79
United Nations membership date	8 April 1993

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	66.33	48.10 ^a
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	112 ^b
Industrial production index (1995=100)	110	109 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^d	30.5 ^e	37.3
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-72	-415 ^f
Tourist arrivals (000s)	224	165 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)	122725	176602
GDP (per capita current US\$)	1785	2778
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	16.0	18.0
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	64.4	62.5 ^f
Employment in industrial sector (%)	33.3 ^g	32.3
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	23.9 ^g	19.5
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	103	107 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	104	109 ^f
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	2126	2080 ^f
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^h	216.8	197.3
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	25.3	26.2
Internet users, estimated (000s)	50.0	159.9

Total trade	Major trading partners	2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	Serbia, Mtneq	Russian Fed.
2041.3	23	13
Imports	Germany	Germany
3228.0	18	10
	Greece	Greece
	15	9

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.2
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	20.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	17.0/14.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	76/71
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	16
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	1.5
Urban population (%)	69
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.4
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-2.1
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ	4320
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.4
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	88/89
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	52/48
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	54
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	250
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	3
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	28/72

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	35
Forested area (% of land area)	28
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	10545/5.2
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	1558
Precipitation (mm)	504 ^j
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^j	6.0/18.2

a October 2006. b April 2006. c August 2006. d Persons aged 15 years and over.

e 2001. f 2004. g 2002. h Data refer to fiscal years ending 30 September. i Provisional.

j Skopje.

Turkmenistan

Region	South-central Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Ashgabat (711)
Currency	manat
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	4899
Surface area (square kms)	488100
Population density (per square km)	10
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	5200.00	5200.00 ^b
Tourist arrivals (000s)	300 ^c	...
GDP (million current US\$)	4157	5826
GDP (per capita current US\$)	923	1205
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	35.0	30.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	102	122 ^d
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	101	131 ^d
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	50232	63513 ^d
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	8.2	7.7
Internet users, estimated (000s)	6.0	36.0 ^d

Total trade	Major trading partners	
(million US\$) ^e	(% of exports) ^e	(% of imports) ^e
Exports 2505.5	Russian Fed. 41	Russian Fed. 14
Imports 1785.5	Italy 16	Turkey 14
	Iran 10	Ukraine 12

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.4
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	32.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	7.0/5.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	103
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	67/58
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	78
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.8
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	62 ^f
Urban population (%)	46
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.9
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.0
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^g	11965
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	7
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	183
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	16/84

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	45
Forested area (% of land area)	8
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	43413/9.2
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	3536
Precipitation (mm)	227 ^h
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^h	10.4/23.2

a Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. b October 2006. c 1998. d 2004. e 2000.

f Including the lactational amenorrhoea method and/or breastfeeding if reported as the current contraceptive method. g Provisional. h Ashgabat.

Uganda

Region	Eastern Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Kampala (1319)
Currency	shilling
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	29857
Surface area (square kms)	241038
Population density (per square km)	124
United Nations membership date	25 October 1962

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	1766.68	1819.77 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	134 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^d	...	3.2 ^e
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-825	-267
Tourist arrivals (000s)	193	512 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)	5734	9115
GDP (per capita current US\$)	236	316
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	19.0	22.0
Employment in industrial sector (%)	6.3 ^g	7.6 ^e
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	89.6 ^g	69.1 ^e
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	99	109 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	99	109 ^f
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	135	163 ^f
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	5.1	5.6 ^f
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.3	0.4
Internet users, estimated (000s)	40.0	500.0

Total trade	Major trading partners	2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	Netherlands	11
Imports	Kenya	25
	Untd Arab Em	10
	Japan	7
	Switzerland	9
	South Africa	7

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.4
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	50.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	4.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	47/46
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	81
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	7.1
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	23 ^h
Urban population (%)	13
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	4.2
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.3
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ	259089
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	5.3
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	76/78
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	38/62
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	3
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	17
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	30/70

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	170
Forested area (% of land area)	21
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	1713/0.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	24
Precipitation (mm) ^j	1552 ^k
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^k	20.6/23.9

a Principal rate. b October 2006. c September 2006. d Persons aged 10 years and over. e 2003. f 2004. g 1994. h 2000/01. i Provisional. j January to November only. k Entebbe.

Uzbekistan

Region	South-central Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Tashkent (2181)	
Currency	som	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	26980	
Surface area (square kms)	447400	
Population density (per square km)	60	
United Nations membership date	2 March 1992	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	974.22 ^b	1230.00 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^d	0.4 ^e	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)	302	262 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)	13759	11788 ^f
GDP (per capita current US\$)	557	450 ^f
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	24.0	23.0
Employment in industrial sector (%)	19.4 ^g	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	38.5 ^g	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	101	107 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	102	105 ^f
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	60062	62217 ^f
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	3.5	6.7
Internet users, estimated (000s)	120.0	880.0 ^f
Social indicators		
	2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.5	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	33.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	7.0/5.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	70/63	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	58	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.7	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	68	
Urban population (%)	37	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.1	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.6	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^h	44537	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	95/97	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	44/56	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	290	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	3	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	16/84	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	35	
Forested area (% of land area)	5	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	123840/4.8	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	2332	
Precipitation (mm)	419 ⁱ	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ⁱ	8.3/21.0	

a Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. b October 2003. c October 2006.

d Employment office records. e 1995. f 2004. g 1999. h Provisional. i Tashkent.

Zambia

Region	Eastern Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Lusaka (1260)		
Currency	kwacha		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	11861		
Surface area (square kms)	752618		
Population density (per square km)	16		
United Nations membership date	1 December 1964		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		4157.83	3851.48 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	269 ^c
Industrial production index (1995=100)		93	139 ^d
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^e		12.0 ^f	...
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-584	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)		457	515 ^g
GDP (million current US\$)		3239	5315 ^g
GDP (per capita current US\$)		303.4	63 ^g
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		17.0	25.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		56.0 ^f	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		68.0 ^f	...
Employment in industrial sector (%)		7.0 ^f	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		98	105 ^g
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		101	108 ^g
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		781	865 ^g
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		0.8 ^h	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) ⁱ		0.8	0.8
Internet users, estimated (000s) ⁱ		20.0	231.0 ^g
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	1851.6	Switzerland 29	South Africa 47
Imports	2574.7	South Africa 19	UK 12
		UK 14	Zimbabwe 5
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.7		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	46.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	5.0/4.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	37/38		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	95		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	5.7		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	34 ^j		
Urban population (%)	35		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.8		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.7		
Foreign born (%)	3.6 ^k		
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^l	155864		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	2.9		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	68/73		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	32/68		
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	21		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) ⁱ	64		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	15/85		
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species	46		
Forested area (% of land area)	42		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	2200/0.2		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	117		
Precipitation (mm)	843 ^m		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^m	14.9/26.4		

a Official rate. b October 2006. c May 2006. d 1st quarter 2006. e Persons aged 12 years and over. f 1998. g 2004. h 1996. i Year beginning 1 April. j 2001/02. k Estimated data. l Provisional. m Lusaka.

Zimbabwe

Region	Eastern Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Harare (1515)		
Currency	dollar		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	13085		
Surface area (square kms)	390757		
Population density (per square km)	33		
United Nations membership date	25 August 1980		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^{ab}		55.07	250.00 ^c
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^d		100	98321 ^e
Industrial production index (1995=100) ^f		97	73 ^g
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^h		6.0 ⁱ	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)		1868 ^j	1854 ^{kl}
GDP (million current US\$)		5628	4546 ^l
GDP (per capita current US\$)		447	351 ^l
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		11.0	3.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		64.5 ⁱ	63.0 ^m
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		78.8	78.6 ⁱ
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		70.0 ⁿ	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		107	76 ^l
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		105	86 ^l
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		3360	2853 ^l
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		48.6	54.2 ^l
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) ^o		2.2	2.8
Internet users, estimated (000s) ^o		50.0	1200.0
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$) ^l	(% of exports) ^l	(% of imports) ^l
Exports	1926.1	South Africa 2 9	South Africa 53
Imports	2203.8	Switzerland 7	Botswana 4
		UK 7	UK 4
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			0.6
Population aged 0-14 years (%)			40.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)			6.0/5.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)			101
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)			37/38
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)			62
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)			3.6
Urban population (%)			36
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			1.9
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			<
Foreign born (%)			5.2 ^p
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^q			13968
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)			4.9
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)			67/70
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)			39/61
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^r			61
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)			17/83
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species			50
Forested area (% of land area)			49
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)			11487/0.9
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)			272
Precipitation (mm)			841 ^s
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^s			12.3/25.5

a The Zimbabwe dollar was redenominated by removing three zeros effective 2 Aug. 2006. b Official rate. c August 2006. d Annual average is calculated as geometric mean of monthly indices. e January 2006. f Calculated by the Statistics Division of the United Nations from component national indices. g 2003. h Persons aged 15 years and over. i 1999. j Arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders (excluding same-day visitors). k Arrivals of non-resident visitors at national borders (including tourists and same-day visitors). l 2004. m 2002. n 1998. o Year beginning 30 June. p Estimated data. q Provisional. r Year ending 30 June. s Harare.

Technical notes

Geographical coverage

The geographical designations, units employed and presentation of the material in this publication has 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

Terms given below in *italic* are defined in the "Data dictionary", which begins on p. 227.

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*. [13]

Population projections for 2006 were prepared by the United Nations Population Division and published in *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. They are available also at <<http://esa.un.org/unpp/>>. [19]

Surface area (excluding polar regions and uninhabited islands) is from table 3 in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. [10]

Population density refers to population per square kilometre of surface area. This series is from table 3 in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. [10] and *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*.

Largest urban agglomeration shows the population of the largest urban agglomeration (city plus contiguous 217 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 2005 Revision*. [18] <<http://www.un.org/esa.un.org/unup/>>. See also <<http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WUP2005/2005wup.htm>>.

United Nations membership date is from the United Nations *Terminology Bulletin*, <<http://unterm.un.org/>> and List of Member States, <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*. [13] 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 [13] 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*. [13]

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. Inter-country comparisons are also complicated by the different types of 218 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*. [13] Supplementary data were obtained from the International Labour Office, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. [5]. See also <<http://laborsta.ilo.org/>>

Balance of payments, current account. This series refers to the current account balance and is from the International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics*. [6]

Tourist arrivals data are those compiled by the World Tourism Organization. They are published in the *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* [25], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

Gross domestic product total in current United States dollars are estimates of the total 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*.^[6] 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, 219 comparability over time is distorted when exchange rate fluctuations differ substantially from domestic inflation rates. These series are published in the *National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates* [15], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*.^[16]

Gross domestic product per capita estimates are the value of all goods and services produced in the economy divided by population. These estimates are also published in the *National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates* [15], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*.^[16] *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*.^[16] Data in national currency are published in *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables*. [14]

Labour force participation 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 from the estimates and projections published in the *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* prepared by the International Labour Office.^[4]

Employment in industrial and agricultural sectors refer to the population above a specified age who perform any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit in industry (mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water) and agriculture. These include persons who are temporarily absent from a job, for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. These percentages in which employment in the 220 sector is the numerator and total employment the denominator are published in the *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* prepared by the International Labour Office.^[4]

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 *FAO Yearbook: Production* [2], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*.^[16]

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* [2], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

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* [11], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

Motor vehicles in use series is calculated from data compiled from national statistical sources and is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16] It refers to passenger cars and commercial vehicles in use according to census on registration figures for year's census or annual registration took place.

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* [8], and *Yearbook of Statistics*. [9] It is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

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* [8]. It is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16] See also <<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>>

Total Trade: exports and imports show the movement of goods out of and into a country as shown in Tables 1 and 2 of the United Nations *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*. [12]. Exports are generally valued at the frontier of the importing country (f.o.b. valuation). Imports are valued at the frontier of the importing country (c.i.f. valuation). Both imports and exports are shown in United States dollars. Conversion from national currencies is made by means of currency conversion factors based on official exchange rates (par values or weighted average exchange rates).

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 published in the United Nations *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*. [12]

Social indicators

The population annual growth rate 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 2004 Revision*. [19]

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 2004 Revision*. [19]

Sex ratio is calculated from data prepared by the United Nations Population Division and is published in *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. [19]

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 2004 Revision*. [19]

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 2004 Revision*. [19] Supplementary data are from the United Nations publication *Demographic Yearbook*. [10]

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 *World Contraceptive Use 2005*, CD-ROM Edition – Data in digital form (POP/DB/CP/Rev. 2005). See also < <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/contraceptive2005/WCU2005.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 2005 Revision*. [18]

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 *2005 Global Refugee Trends, Table 1. Asylum Seekers, refugees and others of*

concern to UNHCR. [22] See also <<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/STATISTICS/4486ceb12.pdf>>.

Government educational expenditures is from the World Education Indicators database calculated from Global Education Digest, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 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. [20] See also <<http://stats.uis.unesco.org/ReportFolders/>>

Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio and *percentage of third level students* are from World Education Indicators database calculated from Global Education Digest, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. [20] See also <<http://stats.uis.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 [20] and are published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

Television receivers in use refer to television receivers in use and/or licenses issued per thousand inhabitants. This series is from the *World Telecommunication Indicators database*, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) [8].

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* [10], 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>> [7].

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 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. [23] 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 [3] and are also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16] See also the Internet site of the *State of the World's Forests* at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/y0900e/y0900e00.htm>

CO2 emission estimates represent the mass of CO₂ produced during the combustion of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels, from gas flaring and the manufacture of cement. These estimates do not include bunker fuels used in international transportation due to the difficulty of apportioning these fuels among the countries benefiting from that transport. These estimates are from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center located at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, United States of America [1] <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* [21], <<http://ghg.unfccc.int/>>. Relative to other industrial sources for which CO₂ 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 CO₂ emission, the sporadic nature of gas flaring statistics may produce spurious or misleading trends in national CO₂ emissions. This series is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

CO2 Per capita emissions figures are obtained by dividing total emissions of carbon dioxide by the population for a particular country and year.

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* [11], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

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 World Meteorological Organization. [24], <www.worldweather.org/>

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 3.1: 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, 2002)

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 live- stock 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 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

* References for the data dictionary are given in parenthesis; refer to the list of references beginning on page 49.

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

CO₂ emissions: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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 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

employment: The “employed” comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief reference period not longer than one week, were in “paid employment” or in “self-employment” as defined below. “Persons in paid employment” comprise all persons in the following categories: (a) “at work”: persons who during the reference period performed some work for wages, salary or related payments, in cash or in kind; (b) “with a job but not at work”: persons who, having already worked in their present job, were absent during the reference period and continued to have a strong attachment to their job. “Persons in self-employment” comprise all persons (a) “at work”: persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; (b) “with work but not at work”: persons who during the reference period had work to be performed at the workplace but were temporarily absent due to illness or injury, vacation, holiday or ceremonies, bad weather or other similar reasons. Employers, own-account workers [other than those who were paid directly for services performed], members of producers’ cooperatives, and unpaid family workers, irrespective of the number of hours worked, should be considered in self-employment and should be classified as “at work” or “not at work” as the case may be. (International

Labour Organisation (ILO). Current International Recommendations on Labour Statistics, 2000 Edition. Geneva, 2000. (pages 49-51)

- 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).
- 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". In the case of exports, the transaction value is the value at which the goods were sold by the exporter, including the cost of transportation and insurance, to bring the goods onto the transporting vehicle at the frontier of the exporting country (a FOB type valuation). (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. In the case of imports, the transaction value is the value at which the goods were purchased by the importer plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country (a CIF-type valuation). (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.

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 (multiyear) 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

References

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 1994). *Definition and Classification of Commodities* (Draft) (Rome). <<http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/faoinfo/economic/faodef/FAODEFE.HTM>>
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 2003). *FAO Production Yearbook, 2003* (Rome).
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe (FAO/ECE, 1995). Joint Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics, as contained in *Forest Resources Assessment 1990: Global Synthesis*, FAO Forestry Paper 124 (Rome).
- International Labour Organization (ILO, 1988). *Current International Recommendations on Labour Statistics, 1988 Edition* (Geneva).
- International Monetary Fund (IMF, 1993). *Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition* (Washington, D.C.).
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU, n.d.). *Telecommunication Indicator Handbook, Version 1.0* (Geneva).
- Kendall, Sir Maurice G., and William R. Buckland for the International Statistical Institute (1982). *A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, Fourth Edition* (London, Longman Group).
- Oxford University Press (1982). *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English, Seventh Edition* (London).
- United Nations (n.d.). *Readings in International Environment Statistics, ECE Standard Statistical Classification of Land Use*. Economic Commission for Europe, Conference of European Statisticians (United Nations publication).
- United Nations (1945). Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice.
- United Nations (1951 and 1967). Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189 (1954), No. 2545, p. 137), art. 1) and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 606 (1967), No. 8791, p. 267).
- United Nations (1958). *Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, English Section*. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies, No. 29 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.58.XIII.4).
- United Nations (1982). *Concepts and Methods in Energy Statistics, with Special Reference to Energy Accounts and Balances: A Technical Report*. Statistical Office, Series F, No. 29 and Corr. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.XVII.13 and corrigendum).
- United Nations (1992). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1). Opened for signature at Rio de Janeiro on 4 June 1992.

- United Nations (1994). *Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3*. Statistical Division, Series M, No. 38, Rev. 2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XVII.10).
- United Nations (1996). *Glossary of Environment Statistics*. Statistics Division, Series F, No. 67 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XVII.12).
- United Nations (1998). *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Rev. 1*. Statistics Division, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8).
- United Nations (M/49/Rev.4). *Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.4).
- United Nations (M/52/Rev.2). *International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/52/Rev.2).
- United Nations (Series G). *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*. Statistics Division, Series G (United Nations publication, annual).
- United Nations (Series P). *Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook*. Statistics Division, Series P (United Nations sales publication, annual).
- United Nations, Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and World Bank (United Nations and others, 1993). *System of National Accounts 1993* (SNA 1993) (United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4).
- United Nations and World Tourism Organization (1994). *Recommendations on Tourism Statistics*. Series M, 240 No. 83 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XVII.6).
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO, 1978). *Revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics* (Paris), as contained in *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook*, chap. 2 (Paris, annual).
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO, 1985). *Revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on the Production and Distribution of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals* (Paris), as contained in *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook*, chap. 7 (Paris, annual).
- World Conservation Union, 1994. "Threatened species categories", as contained in World Conservation Monitoring Centre, *Biodiversity Data Sourcebook*, WCMC Biodiversity Series No. 1 (Cambridge, World Conservation Press).
- World Health Organization (WHO, 1992). *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision* (ICD-10), vol. 1 (Geneva).
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO, 1982). *Climatological Normals (CLINO) for Climate and Climate Ship Stations for the Period 1931-1960*, 1971 edition, WMO No. 117 (Geneva).

Statistical sources

- [1] Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Global, Regional, and National CO₂, Emission Estimates from Fossil Fuel Burning, Cement Production, and Gas Flaring: 1751-1996 (Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA). See also <http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/ftp/ndp030/nation1751_2002.ems>
- [2] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *FAO Yearbook: Production*, annual (FAO, Rome). See also <apps.fao.org>.
- [3] _____, *State of the World's Forests* (FAO, Rome). See also <<http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/y5574e/y5574e00.htm>> [4] International Labour Office, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (Geneva). See also all ILO statistical databases at: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/lib/dblist.htm#statistics>
- [5] _____, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* (Geneva).
- [6] International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics* (monthly and annual) (Washington, DC).
- [7] Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in National Parliaments*. See also <www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>.
- [8] International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva, the ITU database. See also <<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>>
- [9] _____, *Yearbook of Statistics* (Geneva). See also <<http://www.itu.int/publications/docs/bdt/stat03.html>>
- [10] United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook* (Series R, United Nations publication, annual).
- [11] _____, *Energy Statistics Yearbook* (Series J, United Nations publication, annual).
- [12] _____, *International Trade Statistics Yearbook* (Series G, United Nations publication, annual).
- [13] _____, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (Series Q, United Nations publication, monthly).
- [14] _____, *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables*, (Series X, United Nations publication, annual).
- [15] _____, *National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates* (Series X, United Nations publication, annual).
- [16] _____, *Statistical Yearbook* (Series S, United Nations publication, annual).
- [17] _____, *Terminology Bulletin No. 347*, Rev. 1 (United Nations publication, 1997) and corrigendum 1. See also <<http://www.un.org/Overview/unmember.html>>

- [18] _____, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision*, (ESA/P/WP.190, United Nations publication, biennial). See also < <http://www.un.org/esa.un.org/unup/>>
- [19] _____, *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* . Volume I Comprehensive Tables (ST/ESA/SER. A/222, United Nations publication, biennial). See also < <http://esa.un.org/unpp/>>
- [20] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, Montreal, the UNESCO statistics database. See also <<http://stats.uis.unesco.org/>>
- [21] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), *Greenhouse Gas Inventory Database* <<http://ghg.unfccc.int>>
- [22] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *2004 UNHCR Population Statistics*, Table 1. Asylum-seekers, refugees and others of concern to UNHCR, 2004. See also < <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics> >
- [23] The World Conservation Union, *2004 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. See also < <http://www.redlist.org/info/stats> >.
- [24] World Meteorological Organization, *Climatological Normals (CLINO) for the Period 1961-1990*, (Geneva). See also <www.worldweather.org/>
- [25] World Tourism Organization (WTO), Madrid, WTO statistics database and the "Yearbook of Tourism Statistics". See also < <http://www.world-tourism.org/facts/menu.html>>