

WORLD BANK

11053  
1977

FILE COPY

Report No.: 11053      Type: (PUB)  
Title: WORLD BANK ATLAS 1977  
Author: WORLD BANK  
Ext.:      0 Room: Dept.:  
OLD PUBLICATION 1977

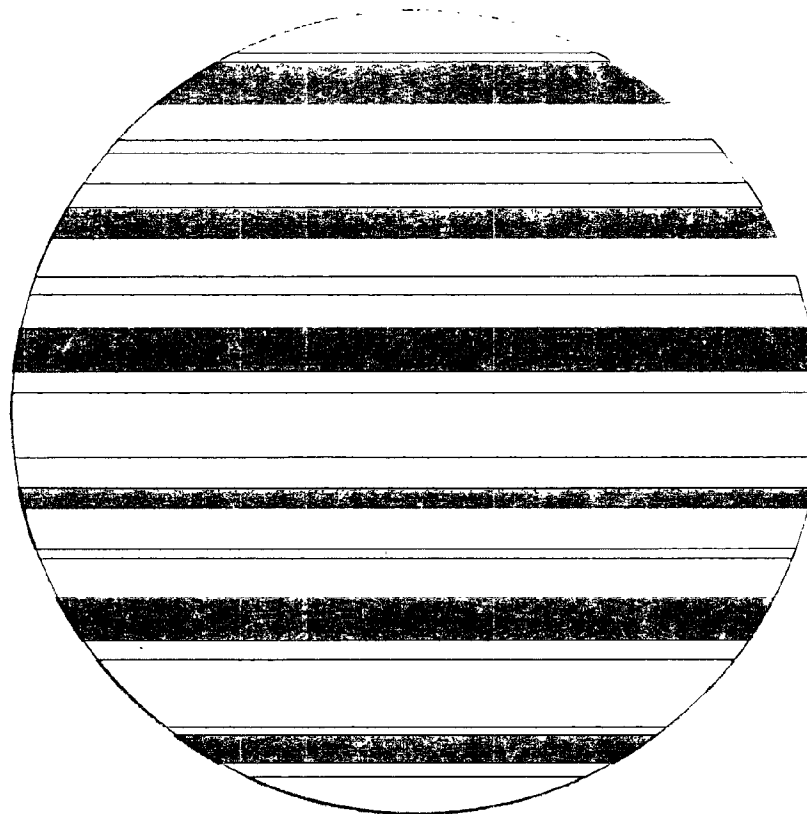
1977



1977



POPULATION, PER CAPITA PRODUCT,  
AND GROWTH RATES



# Contents

	<i>Page</i>
The World Bank .....	1
1977 World Bank Atlas .....	2
GNP at Market Prices, GNP Per Capita, and Population—by Income Group .....	4
Per Capita Gross National Product at Market Prices—Amount and Average Annual Growth Rates .....	6
Population and Average Annual Growth Rates ....	8
GNP Per Capita—by Major Regions .....	10
Population, GNP Per Capita, and Total GNP— by Major Regions .....	12
Population, GNP at Market Prices, GNP Per Capita, and Average Annual Growth Rates:	
Africa .....	14
Asia .....	16
Europe .....	18
North and Central America .....	20
South America .....	22
Oceania and Indonesia .....	23
Annex .....	25
Technical Note .....	31

*The maps in this publication have been prepared by the World Bank's staff exclusively for the convenience of the readers of the text and tables contained in the World Bank Atlas. The denominations used and the boundaries shown on these maps do not imply, on the part of the World Bank and its affiliates, any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.*

*Préparées par les services de la Banque Mondiale, les cartes contenues dans la présente publication sont uniquement destinées à faciliter la lecture du texte et des tableaux publiés dans l'Atlas de la Banque Mondiale. Les termes qui y sont utilisés et les frontières qui y figurent n'impliquent, de la part de la Banque Mondiale et de ses filiales, aucun jugement quant au statut juridique d'un territoire quelconque, et ne signifient nullement que ces institutions reconnaissent ou acceptent ces frontières.*

*Los mapas incluidos en este Atlas del Banco Mundial han sido elaborados por el personal del Banco únicamente para conveniencia del lector del texto y los cuadros que en él figuran. Ni los nombres ni las fronteras que aparecen en los mapas denotan, por parte del Banco Mundial y sus afiliadas, juicio alguno sobre la condición jurídica de ninguno de los territorios ni aprobación o aceptación de tales fronteras.*

## The World Bank

The World Bank's function is to provide financial and technical assistance for the development of its poorer member countries.

The Bank's activities have expanded rapidly in recent years. It is now providing more than \$7,000 million annually in support of projects designed to raise living standards, particularly among the poorest sections of society.

The assistance is being provided for a wide variety of projects, large and small, public and private. They are in such sectors as agriculture and rural development, education, electric power, industry, population planning, telecommunications, tourism, transportation, urban development, and water supply.

The Bank is also helping countries to deal more effectively with the social aspects of economic development. These include questions relating to income distribution, rural poverty, unemployment, population growth, nutrition, health, and urbanization.

A vital contribution to the Bank's work in the poorest countries comes from the resources provided by the wealthier countries to the International Development Association, the Bank's affiliate that extends assistance on highly concessional terms.

A total of 185 countries and territories are listed in this *Atlas*. As of December 31, 1977, 130 countries were members of the World Bank.

## La Banque Mondiale

La Banque Mondiale a pour mission de fournir une assistance financière et technique à ses pays membres les plus pauvres afin de promouvoir leur développement.

Les activités de la Banque sont en expansion rapide depuis quelques années puisqu'elle accorde maintenant plus de 7.000 millions de dollars EU par an en faveur de projets destinés à relever le niveau de vie des populations, notamment celui des couches les plus pauvres de la société.

L'aide de la Banque porte sur une large gamme de projets, vastes ou plus restreints, relevant du secteur public et privé, et concernant l'agriculture et le développement rural, l'éducation, l'énergie électrique, l'industrie, le planning familial, les télécommunications, le tourisme, les transports, l'urbanisme et l'approvisionnement en eau.

La Banque aide aussi les pays à résoudre de façon plus efficace les questions sociales posées par le développement économique, notamment la répartition des revenus, la pauvreté rurale, le chômage, la croissance démographique, la nutrition, la santé et l'urbanisation.

Un des aspects essentiels de l'intervention de la Banque en faveur des pays les plus pauvres est le financement fourni par les pays les plus riches à l'Association Internationale de Développement, filiale de la Banque, qui accorde une aide à des conditions extrêmement favorables.

Le présent Atlas mentionne 185 pays et territoires. Sur ce total, au 31 décembre 1977, 130 pays étaient membres de la Banque Mondiale.

## El Banco Mundial

La función del Banco Mundial es proporcionar asistencia financiera y técnica para el desarrollo de sus países miembros más pobres.

En los últimos años el Banco ha registrado una rápida expansión de sus actividades y en la actualidad suministra más de US\$7.000 millones anuales para apoyar proyectos encaminados a elevar los niveles de vida, particularmente entre los sectores más pobres de la población.

Dicha asistencia se proporciona para una extensa variedad de proyectos, grandes y pequeños, públicos y privados, en sectores tan diversos como la agricultura y el desarrollo rural, la educación, la energía eléctrica, la industria, la planificación de la población, las telecomunicaciones, el turismo, los transportes, el desarrollo urbano y el abastecimiento de agua.

Asimismo, el Banco ayuda a los países a abordar más eficazmente los aspectos sociales del desarrollo económico, entre los que se incluyen las cuestiones relativas a la distribución del ingreso, la pobreza rural, el desempleo, el crecimiento de la población, la nutrición, la salud y el desarrollo urbano.

En lo que se refiere a las actividades del Banco en los países más necesitados, una contribución de vital importancia es la proveniente de los recursos que los países más ricos suministran a la Asociación Internacional de Fomento, institución afiliada que presta asistencia en condiciones altamente concesionarias.

En total figuran en este Atlas 185 países y territorios. Al 31 de diciembre de 1977 eran miembros del Banco Mundial 130 países.



# 1977 World Bank Atlas

This twelfth edition of the *World Bank Atlas* contains estimates of population, gross national product (GNP), and per capita GNP in current US dollars for most countries of the world for the year 1975. Growth rates for population and per capita GNP (in real terms) are shown for the periods 1960-75 and 1970-75. In the Annex, the presentation also includes estimates of per capita product in current US dollars for the years 1974, 1975, and 1976 (preliminary) for the Bank's member countries and countries with a population of one million or more.

The first edition of the *Atlas* appeared in 1966 and contained per capita product estimates for the year 1964. Conversion of the underlying estimates from domestic currency units into US dollars was achieved by means of the annual average exchange rates for 1964. In the subsequent five editions, these estimates were updated by the indices of real growth in each country and converted into current US dollars by means of the implicit US GNP deflator. By 1971, however, it had become apparent that this approach was no longer satisfactory. Particularly, no single year was likely to be ideal for a straight exchange rate conversion for all countries. For the 1972 *Atlas*, therefore, the single-year conversion base was abandoned and a multiyear average exchange rate conversion method was adopted instead. The seven-year base period 1965-71 was chosen, because it was found to be adequate to smooth out temporary distortions in exchange rates.

Following the major realignment of world currencies in December 1971, however, it became necessary to change the base period. The considerable changes in international prices which occurred—particularly with regard to petroleum and primary commodities—in 1973 and 1974 made updating of the base period even more urgent. The objective of choosing 1972-74 as the base period for the 1975 *Atlas* was to take into account the new price and exchange rate situation by reducing the weight of the years before 1974 in the calculation of average prices and exchange rates. Even then, the new base period 1972-74, while reflecting fully the prevalence of floating exchange rates, contained only one year under the new international price structure. To reflect more adequately the current prices and market rates

of exchange, the three-year base period was shifted forward to 1973-75 in the 1976 *Atlas*. For the 1977 edition, per capita product estimates are based on average 1974-76 prices and exchange rates, and it is intended to continue shifting the base period in future editions of the *Atlas*.

Users are cautioned to recognize the necessarily preliminary nature of the 1976 data shown in the Annex. Moreover, many of the 1975-76 figures are estimated from incomplete basic data, and their conversion into US dollars introduces an additional element of uncertainty. In any case, the data shown in the *Atlas* provide only an approximate measure of economic conditions and trends in the countries of the world. They are merely rough indicators of the absolute state of poverty in the developing world and reveal nothing about its distribution within countries.

# Atlas de la Banque Mondiale

La douzième édition de l'*Atlas de la Banque Mondiale* contient des estimations de la population, du produit national brut (PNB) et du produit par habitant de la plupart des pays du monde, exprimées en dollars EU courants pour l'année 1975. Les taux de croissance de la population et du produit réel par habitant sont indiqués pour les périodes 1960-75 et 1970-75. L'annexe contient en outre des estimations en dollars EU courants du produit par habitant des pays membres de la Banque et des pays comptant plus d'un million d'habitants pour les années 1974, 1975 et (provisoirement) 1976.

La première édition de l'*Atlas*, qui parut en 1966, indiquait les estimations du produit par habitant pour 1964, converties en dollars EU à l'aide des taux de change moyens annuels en vigueur. Dans les cinq éditions suivantes, ces estimations ont été mises à jour à l'aide des indices de la croissance réelle dans chaque pays puis converties en dollars EU courants par application de l'indice d'ajustement implicite du PNB aux Etats-Unis. En 1971, toutefois, cette méthode était manifestement loin de donner satisfaction. En particulier, aucune année ne pouvait être retenue pour calculer le taux de change moyen de tous les pays à utiliser dans les conversions. L'année de base unique a donc été abandonnée dans l'établissement de l'*Atlas* 1972, et on a adopté une méthode de conversion basée sur le taux de change moyen calculé sur plusieurs années. La période de base 1965-71 a été retenue, une période de sept ans ayant été jugée suffisante pour atténuer les distorsions temporaires des taux de change.

A la suite de l'important réalignement mondial des monnaies effectué en décembre 1971, il est cependant devenu nécessaire de définir une nouvelle période de base. Les bouleversements qu'ont accusés les prix internationaux—en particulier ceux du pétrole et des produits de base—en 1973 et 1974, ont rendu encore plus urgente la définition d'une nouvelle période de base. Le choix dans l'*Atlas* 1975 de la période de base 1972-74 était donc fait pour tenir compte de l'incidence des nouveaux prix et taux de change par application d'une pondération plus faible pour les années antérieures à 1974 dans le calcul des prix et taux de change moyens. Même ainsi, la nouvelle période de base 1972-74, qui incluait

## Atlas del Banco Mundial

totalément les effets des taux de change flottants, n'englobait qu'une année au cours de laquelle s'était imposée la nouvelle structure des prix internationaux. C'est pourquoi une période de base de trois ans 1973-75 a été retenue dans l'Atlas 1976 pour tenir plus pleinement compte des plus récents taux de change et prix du marché. Pour l'édition de 1977, les estimations des produits par habitant sont basées sur les prix et taux de change moyens de 1974 à 1976. On prévoit de continuer à modifier la période de base dans les prochaines éditions de l'Atlas.

L'attention des lecteurs est appelée sur le caractère préliminaire des données relatives à 1976 indiquées dans l'annexe. En outre, bon nombre de chiffres appartenant à la série 1975/76 ont été calculés à partir de données de base incomplètes et leur conversion en dollars EU introduit un élément supplémentaire d'incertitude. En tout état de cause, il ne peut s'agir dans le présent Atlas que de l'expression approximative de l'évolution et de la conjoncture économique des différents pays. Ces chiffres ne donnent qu'une idée grossière de la pauvreté absolue dans le tiers monde et ne fournissent aucune indication quant aux écarts qui existent à l'intérieur d'un même pays.

Esta duodécima edición del *Atlas del Banco Mundial* contiene estimaciones de la población, del producto nacional bruto (PNB) y del PNB por habitante en dólares corrientes de los EE.UU. para la mayoría de los países del mundo en el año 1975, así como las tasas de crecimiento de la población y del PNB por habitante en cifras reales en los períodos 1960-75 y 1970-75. En el Anexo se presentan estimaciones, en dólares corrientes de los EE.UU., del producto por habitante en los años 1974, 1975 y 1976 (provisionales en este último) para los países miembros del Banco y los países con poblaciones de un millón de habitantes o más.

La primera edición del *Atlas* apareció en 1966 y contenía estimaciones del producto por habitante para 1964, en las que la conversión de los datos en monedas nacionales a dólares corrientes de los EE.UU. se realizaba a través de los tipos medios de cambio que habían prevalecido durante el año. En las cinco ediciones siguientes, estos cálculos se actualizaron mediante la aplicación de los índices de crecimiento real en cada país, y para convertirlos a dólares corrientes se utilizó el deflactor implícito de precios para el PNB de los EE.UU. Hacia 1971, sin embargo, era evidente que este enfoque ya no era satisfactorio. Sobre todo, era obvio que ningún año determinado podría ser ideal para una conversión directa del tipo de cambio para todos los países. Así, pues, para el *Atlas* de 1972, se dejó de lado el método basado en un año determinado y se adoptó un método de conversión basado en un tipo de cambio multianual. Se eligió el período base 1965-71 porque se consideró que un lapso de siete años corregiría adecuadamente las distorsiones temporales en los tipos de cambio.

Luego de la importante reordenación monetaria que ocurrió en el mundo en diciembre de 1971, sin embargo, se hizo necesario actualizar el período base. Las considerables variaciones que ocurrieron en los precios internacionales en 1973 y 1974, especialmente con respecto al petróleo y a los productos primarios, hicieron aún más apremiante la necesidad de actualizar el período base. Al elegir los años 1972-74 como período base para el *Atlas* de 1975 se tuvo el objetivo de tomar en consideración la nueva situación de los tipos de cambio y de los precios

reduciendo la importancia de los años anteriores a 1974 en el cálculo de los promedios de precios y tipos de cambio. Aun así, el nuevo período base 1972-74, aunque reflejaba plenamente los efectos de los tipos de cambio flotantes, contenía un solo año durante el cual se había aplicado la nueva estructura internacional de precios. Para reflejar más de cerca los precios y tipos de cambio de mercado corrientes, el período base trienal se modificó para el *Atlas* de 1976 al de 1973-75. Para la edición de 1977, las estimaciones del producto per cápita se basan en los promedios de precios y tipos de cambio en 1974-76, y se proyecta seguir trasladando el período base en ediciones futuras del *Atlas*.

Se señala a quienes utilicen el *Atlas* la naturaleza necesariamente preliminar de los datos de 1976 que figuran en el Anexo. Además, muchas de las cifras del período 1975-76 se han basado en datos incompletos y su conversión a dólares de los EE.UU. constituye un elemento más de incertidumbre. En cualquier caso, los datos incluidos representan sólo una medida aproximada de condiciones y tendencias económicas en los países del mundo. Son apenas indicadores muy imprecisos del estado absoluto de pobreza del mundo en desarrollo y nada revelan acerca de su distribución dentro de cada país.

# GNP at Market Prices, GNP Per Capita (1975), and Population (mid-1975) — by Income Group

Income group <sup>1</sup>	Number of countries	Population (millions)	GNP (US\$000 millions)	Average GNP per capita (US\$)
Less than \$200	28	959	131	140
\$200 to \$499	40	1,295	457	350
\$500 to \$1,999	59	576	590	1,020
\$2,000 to \$4,999	30	654	2,034	3,110
\$5,000 and over	25	422	2,876	6,820

NOTE: Due to rounding, the amounts in this table may not equal the amounts or aggregates of the figures appearing in the regional tables. For geographical location of the countries listed, see regional maps.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Cambodia, Lebanon, and Viet Nam in the aggregation.

Countries with per capita income of—

**Less than \$200:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia (The), Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire.

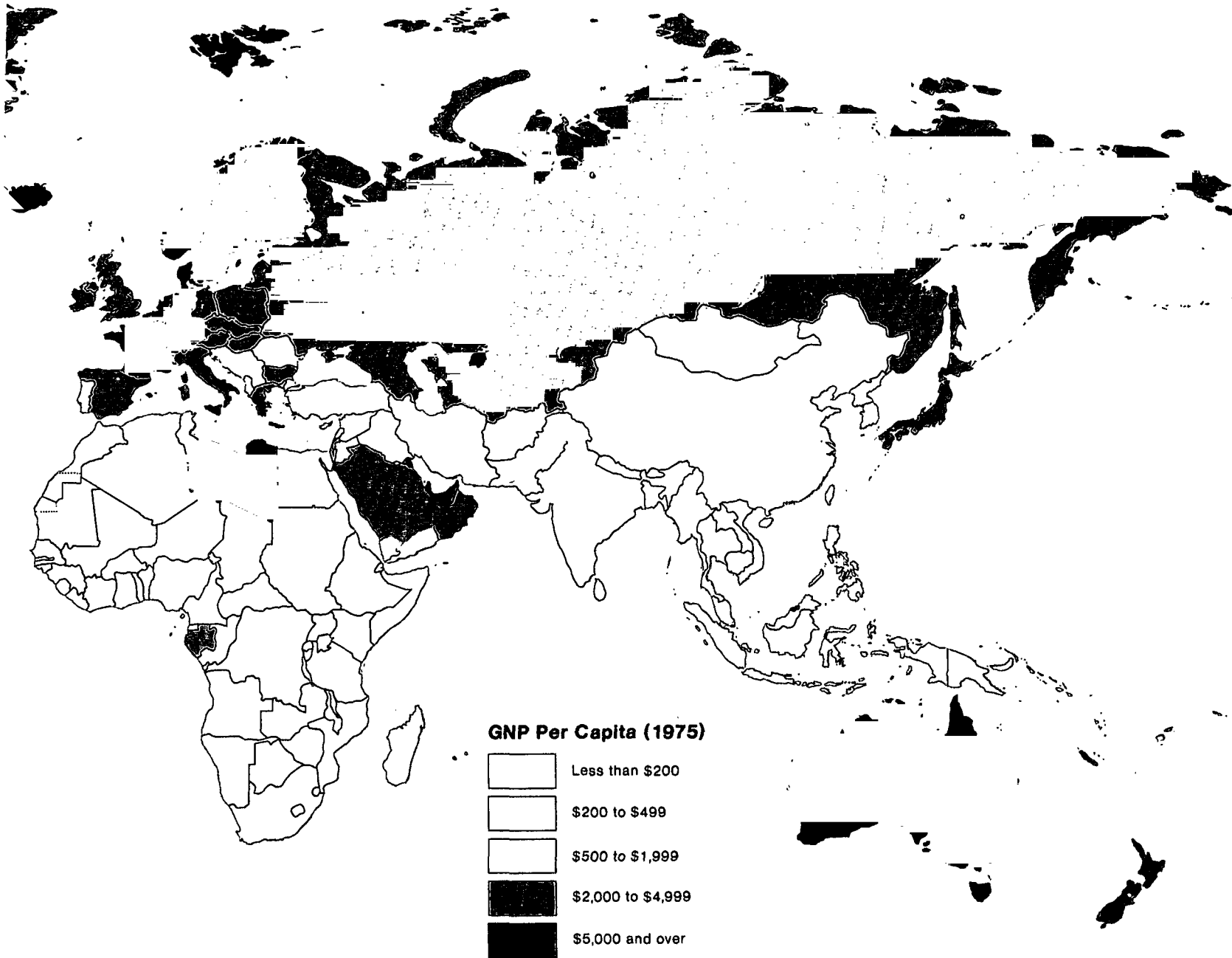
**\$200-\$499:** Angola, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, China (People's Republic of), Comoros, Egypt (Arab Republic of), El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, New Hebrides, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, St. Vincent, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, Western Samoa, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of), Zambia.

**\$500-\$1,999:** Albania, Algeria, Antigua, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, China (Republic of), Colombia, Congo (People's Republic of the), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, French Guiana, Ghana, Gilbert Islands, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Isle of Man, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Korea (Republic of), Macao, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Reunion, Rhodesia, Romania, Seychelles, South Africa, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

**\$2,000 to \$4,999:** Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Channel Islands, Czechoslovakia, French Polynesia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Martinique, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Oman, Poland, Puerto Rico, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, USSR, Venezuela.

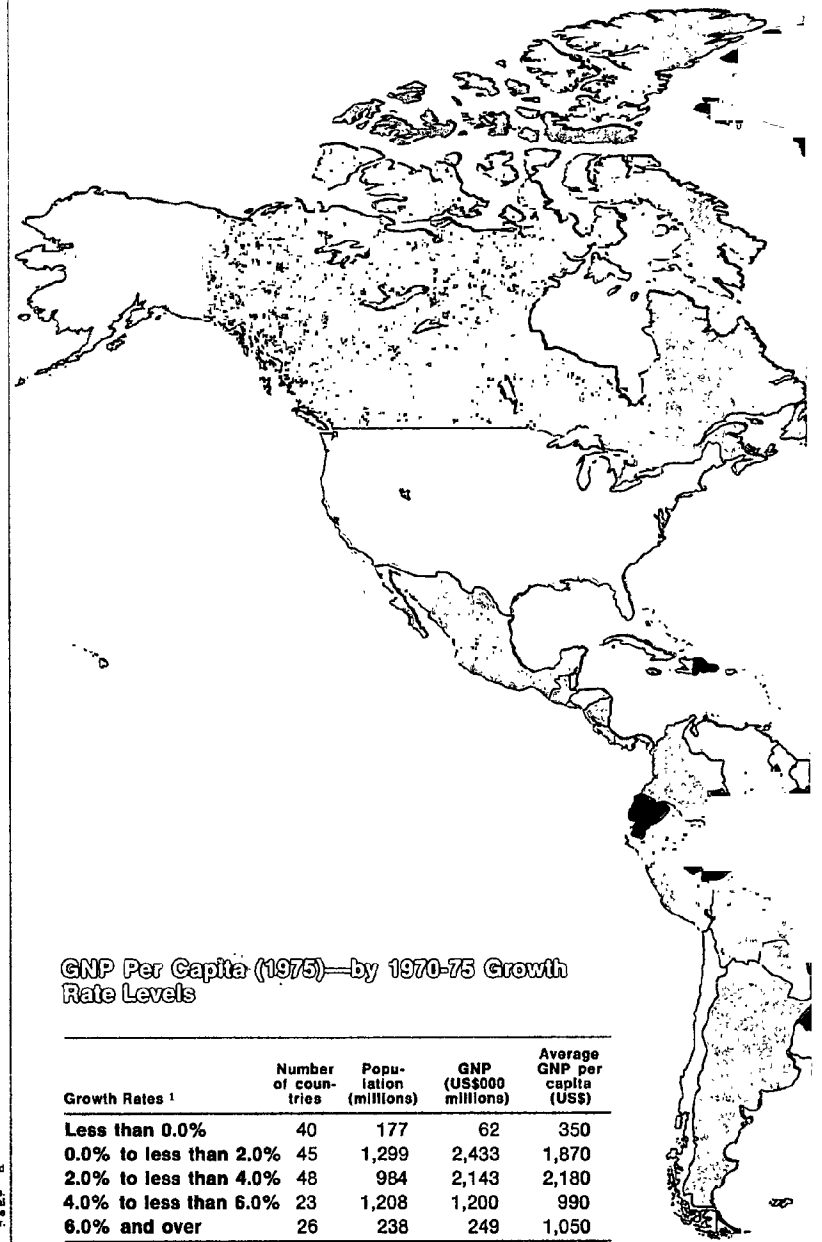
**\$5,000 and over:** American Samoa, Australia, Belgium, Bermuda, Brunei, Canada, Canal Zone, Denmark, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, Guam, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iceland, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United States, Virgin Islands (US).





# Per Capita Gross National Product at Market Prices—Amount (1975)

Country	GNP per capita			Country	GNP per capita		
	Amount (US\$)	Real growth rates (%)			Amount (US\$)	Real growth rates (%)	
		1960-75	1970-75			1960-75	1970-75
Kuwait	15,190	-2.9	-3.3	Albania 1,2	510	4.5	3.8
Switzerland	8,410	2.6	0.7	Morocco	470	1.9	3.0
Sweden	8,150	3.1	2.3	Papua New Guinea	470	3.8	2.3
United States	7,120	2.5	1.6	Jordan	460	1.3	1.9
Canada	6,930	3.6	3.3	El Salvador	460	1.8	1.9
Denmark	6,810	3.5	1.7	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of 1,2	450	3.8	0.9
Norway	6,760	3.6	3.3	Zambia	420	2.0	0.9
Germany, Federal Republic of	6,670	3.5	1.9	Liberia	410	1.8	0.9
Belgium	6,270	4.4	3.9	Philippines	380	2.5	3.7
France	5,950	4.2	3.4	China, People's Republic of 1,2	380	5.2	5.3
Netherlands	5,750	3.8	2.2	Angola 1	370	3.6	3.2
Australia	5,700	3.1	2.4	Bolivia	360	2.5	3.4
Libya	5,530	10.5	3.9	Honduras	360	1.5	0.8
Finland	5,420	4.5	4.1	Senegal	360	-0.7	-1.1
Austria	4,870	4.3	4.0	Thailand	350	4.6	3.6
Japan	4,450	7.7	4.0	Nigeria	340	3.4	5.3
New Zealand	4,280	2.0	1.5	Mauritania	320	3.8	2.6
Saudi Arabia	4,010	6.6	4.1	Cameroon	280	3.0	0.5
German Democratic Republic 1,2	3,910	3.2	3.7	Sudan 1	270	0.1	3.8
Israel 3	3,790	5.2	4.0	Egypt, Arab Republic of	260	1.5	1.3
United Kingdom	3,780	2.2	2.0	Togo	250	4.4	2.0
Czechoslovakia 1,2	3,610	2.7	3.0	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of 1,7	250	-6.3	-5.8
Italy	2,810	3.9	1.7	Uganda	230	1.0	-4.5
Spain	2,750	5.7	5.1	Kenya	220	3.2	2.4
Poland 1,2	2,600	4.0	5.8	Indonesia	220	2.4	3.5
USSR 1,2	2,550	3.8	-3.1	Central African Empire	220	0.4	-0.7
Singapore	2,450	7.6	7.3	Yemen Arab Republic 1,8	200	n.a.	5.8
Ireland	2,390	3.2	1.3	Sierra Leone 9	200	1.5	-0.5
Greece	2,340	6.6	4.2	Madagascar	200	0.1	-2.2
Puerto Rico	2,300	4.2	0.8	Sri Lanka	190	2.0	1.1
Venezuela	2,280	2.2	1.5	Haiti	190	0.0	1.5
Hungary 1,2	2,150	3.1	3.2	Mozambique 1	180	2.0	-2.6
Bulgaria 1,2	2,110	4.6	3.9	Tanzania 10	170	3.0	2.9
Trinidad and Tobago	2,000	2.5	2.5	Pakistan	160	3.3	0.8
Hong Kong	1,760	6.5	4.2	Lesotho 1	160	4.6	7.3
Iran	1,660	8.1	13.3	Afghanistan	150	-0.2	2.1
Portugal	1,570	6.9	4.5	India	140	1.3	0.5
Argentina	1,550	3.1	2.9	Zaire	140	1.6	1.5
Yugoslavia	1,550	5.5	5.9	Guinea	130	0.2	1.3
Uruguay	1,300	0.5	-0.3	Malawi	130	4.1	7.0
Panama	1,290	4.1	2.2	Niger	130	-1.3	-2.8
South Africa	1,270	2.3	1.7	Benin	130	-0.3	-1.1
Iraq	1,250	3.3	6.7	Chad	120	-1.1	-2.0
Romania 4	1,240	8.3	10.2	Burma	110	0.7	0.9
Jamaica	1,110	3.6	4.0	Burundi	110	2.7	-1.1
Lebanon 1,5	1,070	n.a.	n.a.	Somalia 1	110	-0.3	-0.2
Mexico	1,050	3.2	2.3	Upper Volta	110	0.7	1.1
Brazil	1,030	4.3	6.2	Nepal	110	0.3	0.7
Chile	990	1.3	-2.7	Rwanda	100	0.5	0.2
Costa Rica	960	3.4	3.7	Ethiopia	100	2.0	0.4
China, Republic of	930	6.3	5.7	Mali	90	0.9	-0.1
Turkey	900	4.0	4.9	Bangladesh	90	-0.6	-2.3
Algeria	870	1.8	4.3	Laos People's Democratic Republic 1,11	90	n.a.	-15.9
Mongolia 1,2	860	1.0	2.3	Bhutan 1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cuba 1,2	800	-0.6	1.0	Cambodia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia	760	4.0	5.3	Viet Nam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peru	760	2.7	3.4				
Tunisia 6	730	4.1	6.9				
Dominican Republic	720	3.4	6.6				
Syrian Arab Republic	720	2.2	1.8				
Nicaragua	700	2.4	2.5				
Ghana	590	-0.2	-0.3				
Ecuador	590	3.4	6.1				
Colombia	580	2.7	3.9				
Paraguay	580	2.0	3.3				
Guatemala	570	2.4	2.8				
Korea, Republic of	560	7.1	8.2				
Rhodesia	550	2.4	2.8				
Ivory Coast	540	3.5	1.9				
Congo, People's Republic of the	510	2.9	4.3				



GNP Per Capita (1975)—by 1970-75 Growth Rate Levels

Growth Rates 1	Number of countries	Population (millions)	GNP (US\$000 millions)	Average GNP per capita (US\$)
Less than 0.0%	40	177	62	350
0.0% to less than 2.0%	45	1,299	2,433	1,870
2.0% to less than 4.0%	48	984	2,143	2,180
4.0% to less than 6.0%	23	1,208	1,200	990
6.0% and over	26	238	249	1,050

NOTE: Due to rounding, the amounts in this table may not equal the amounts or aggregates of the figures appearing in the regional tables. For geographical location of the countries listed, see regional maps.

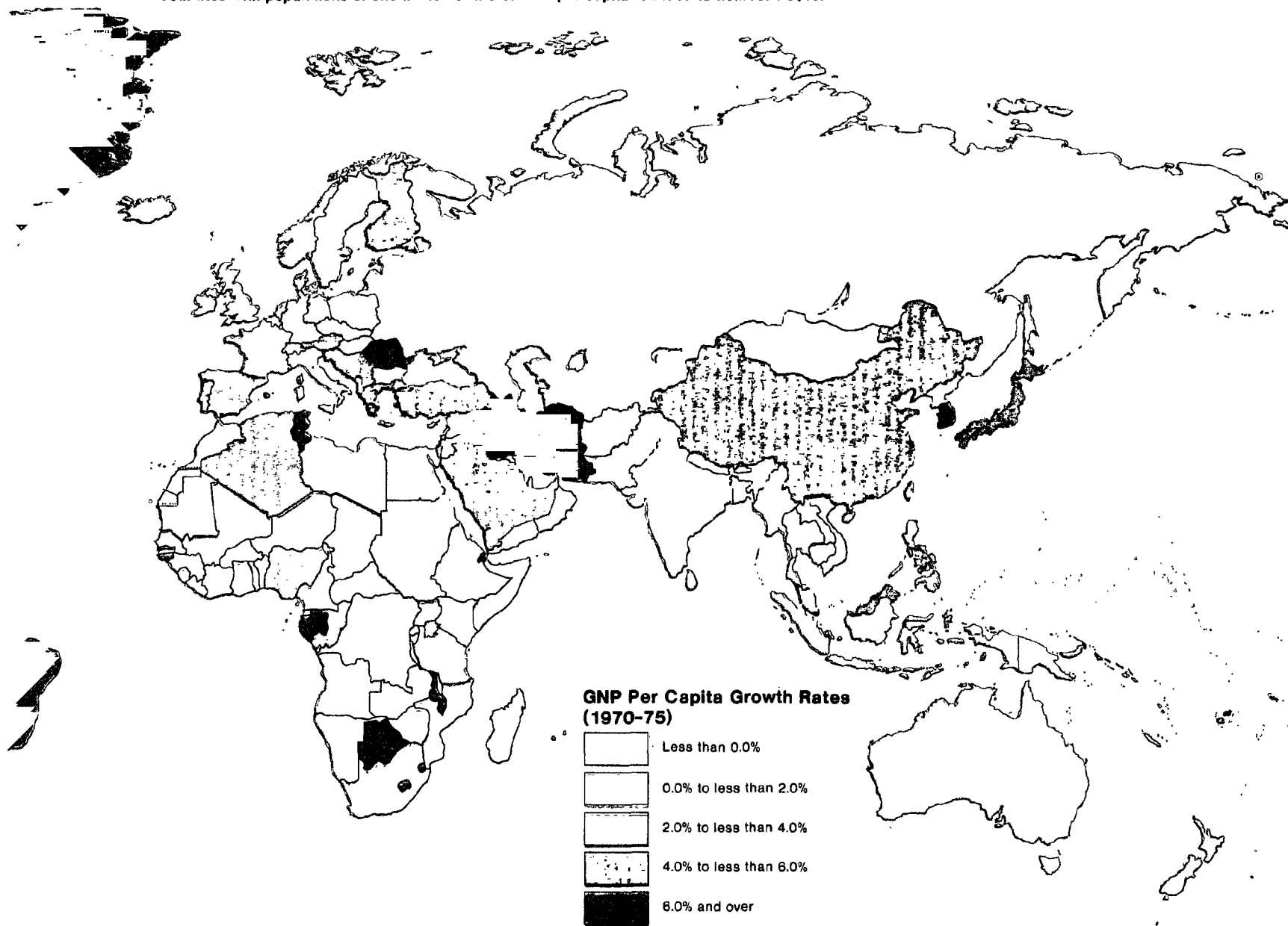
1 Excludes Cambodia, Lebanon, and Viet Nam in the aggregation.

1 Estimates of GNP per capita and its growth rate are tentative.  
 2 For estimation of GNP per capita, see Technical Note, page 32.  
 3 Estimate of GNP per capita does not reflect the significant devaluation of the pound in November 1977.  
 4 This estimate is not comparable to those for the other centrally planned economies. It has been arrived at, following the Bank Africa methodology, by adjusting official Romanian national accounts data and converting them to US dollars at the effective exchange rate for foreign trade transactions, which approximates Lei 20 per US dollar.  
 5 GNP per capita estimate is for 1974.  
 6 GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1961-75.  
 7 GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1969-75.  
 8 GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1972-75.  
 9 GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1964-75.  
 10 Mainland Tanzania.  
 11 GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1973-75.  
 n.a.—Not available.



# and Average Annual Growth Rates (1960-75 and 1970-75)

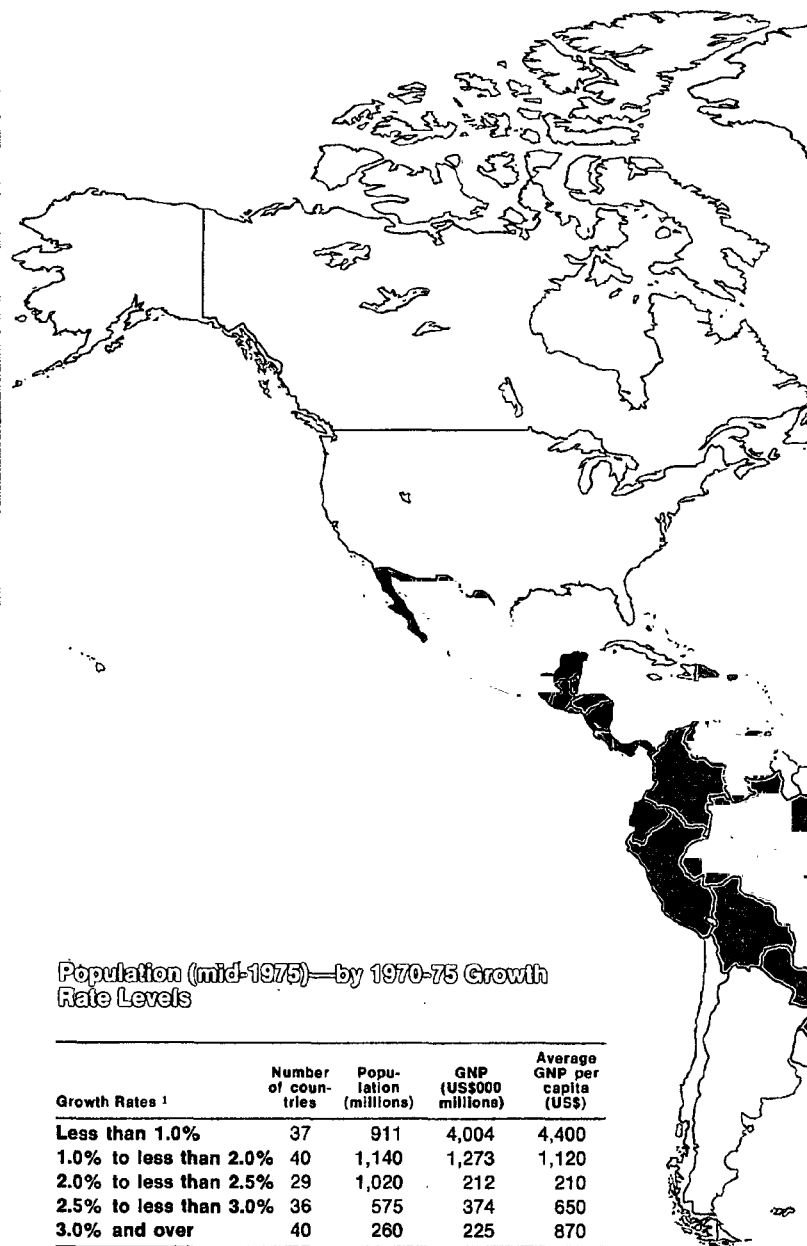
Countries with populations of one million or more. GNP per capita rounded to nearest US\$10.



# Population (mid-1975) and Average Annual Growth Rates (1960-75 and 1970-75)

Countries with populations of one million or more.

Country	Population			Country	Population		
	Number (000)	Growth rates (%)			Number (000)	Growth rates (%)	
		1960-75	1970-75			1960-75	1970-75
China, People's Republic of	822,800	1.6	1.7	Cameroon	7,435	2.0	1.9
India	608,072	2.3	2.1	Syrian Arab Republic	7,410	3.4	3.3
USSR	254,393	1.1	0.9	Ecuador	7,069	3.3	3.5
United States	213,540	1.1	0.8	Ivory Coast	6,700	3.7	4.2
Indonesia	132,112	2.2	2.4	Switzerland	6,400	1.2	0.8
Japan	111,570	1.1	1.3	Rhodesia	6,310	3.4	3.5
Brazil	106,996	2.9	2.9	Guatemala	6,275	3.2	3.2
Bangladesh	78,600	2.5	2.0	Upper Volta	6,032	2.1	2.3
Nigeria	75,023	2.5	2.5	Yemen Arab Republic	5,936	n.a.	1.9
Pakistan	69,229	2.9	3.0	Mal	5,697	2.2	2.5
Germany, Federal Republic of	61,830	0.8	0.2	Bolivia	5,634	2.6	2.7
Mexico	59,928	3.5	3.5	Tunisia	5,594	2.2	2.3
United Kingdom	55,960	0.4	0.2	Guinea	5,540	2.8	2.8
Italy	55,810	0.7	0.8	Angola	5,470	1.2	0.1
France	52,790	0.9	0.8	Denmark	5,060	0.7	0.5
Viet Nam <sup>1</sup>	47,600	n.a.	n.a.	Malawi	5,044	2.5	2.3
Philippines	42,231	3.0	2.8	Senegal	5,000	2.6	2.7
Thailand	41,870	3.1	2.9	Zambia	4,920	2.9	2.9
Turkey	40,198	2.6	2.5	Finland	4,710	0.4	0.5
Egypt, Arab Republic of	37,230	2.5	2.2	Dominican Republic	4,695	2.9	2.9
Spain	35,348	1.1	1.0	Niger	4,592	2.7	2.7
Korea, Republic of	35,280	2.3	1.8	Haiti	4,584	1.6	1.6
Poland	34,022	0.9	0.9	Hong Kong	4,367	2.2	1.9
Iran	33,390	2.9	2.8	Rwanda	4,137	3.2	2.3
Burma	30,170	2.2	2.2	Chad	4,035	1.9	2.1
Ethiopia	27,950	2.3	2.6	Norway	4,010	0.8	0.7
South Africa	25,470	3.1	2.6	El Salvador	4,006	3.4	3.1
Argentina	25,383	1.4	1.3	Burundi	3,732	2.0	2.1
Zaire	24,721	2.7	2.7	Israel	3,469	3.3	3.3
Colombia	23,576	2.8	2.8	Lao People's Democratic Republic	3,200	2.4	2.5
Canada	22,830	1.6	1.4	Somalia	3,180	2.4	2.4
Yugoslavia	21,350	1.0	0.9	Lebanon	3,164	2.7	3.0
Romania	21,245	1.0	0.9	Ireland	3,130	0.7	1.2
German Democratic Republic	16,850	0.0	-0.3	Benin	3,110	2.7	2.7
Morocco	16,680	2.4	2.4	Puerto Rico	3,090	1.7	2.7
China, Republic of	16,000	2.8	2.0	New Zealand	3,070	1.6	1.8
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	15,848	2.8	2.7	Sierra Leone	2,982	2.2	2.5
Algeria	15,747	3.2	3.2	Honduras	2,890	2.7	2.7
Sudan	15,550	2.2	2.1	Uruguay	2,764	0.5	0.4
Peru	15,387	2.9	2.9	Papua New Guinea	2,756	2.4	2.6
Czechoslovakia	14,802	0.5	0.7	Jordan	2,700	3.3	3.2
Tanzania <sup>2</sup>	14,738	2.9	2.7	Paraguay	2,553	2.6	2.7
Afghanistan	13,700	2.2	2.2	Libya	2,442	4.1	4.2
Netherlands	13,650	1.2	0.9	Albania	2,404	2.7	2.4
Sri Lanka	13,603	2.2	1.7	Nicaragua	2,261	3.2	3.3
Australia	13,500	1.9	1.5	Singapore	2,250	2.0	1.7
Kenya	13,350	1.2	3.5	Togo	2,220	2.7	2.6
Nepal	12,587	2.1	2.1	Jamaica	2,042	1.7	1.8
Malaysia	12,308	2.8	2.7	Costa Rica	1,965	3.1	2.5
Venezuela	11,993	3.3	3.1	Central African Empire	1,787	2.2	2.2
Uganda	11,556	2.9	3.3	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	1,677	3.2	2.7
Iraq	11,120	3.3	3.3	Panama	1,668	3.1	3.1
Hungary	10,541	0.3	0.4	Liberia	1,549	3.3	3.3
Chile	10,253	2.0	1.8	Mongolia	1,446	2.8	3.0
Ghana	9,870	2.6	2.7	Congo, People's Republic of the	1,329	2.4	2.2
Belgium	9,799	0.5	0.3	Mauritania	1,322	2.2	2.7
Portugal	9,577	0.2	0.8	Lesotho	1,217	2.2	2.2
Cuba	9,332	2.0	1.8	Bhutan	1,176	2.3	2.3
Mozambique	9,240	2.1	2.4	Trinidad and Tobago	1,082	1.5	1.1
Greece	9,101	0.6	0.7	Kuwait	1,005	8.6	6.2
Madagascar	8,833	2.7	3.1	Cambodia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	8,722	0.7	0.5				
Saudi Arabia	8,296	1.8	2.4				
Sweden	8,200	0.7	0.4				
Austria	7,520	0.5	0.4				



Population (mid-1975)—by 1970-75 Growth Rate Levels

Growth Rates <sup>1</sup>	Number of countries	Population (millions)	GNP (US\$000 millions)	Average GNP per capita (US\$)
Less than 1.0%	37	911	4,004	4,400
1.0% to less than 2.0%	40	1,140	1,273	1,120
2.0% to less than 2.5%	29	1,020	212	210
2.5% to less than 3.0%	36	575	374	650
3.0% and over	40	260	225	870

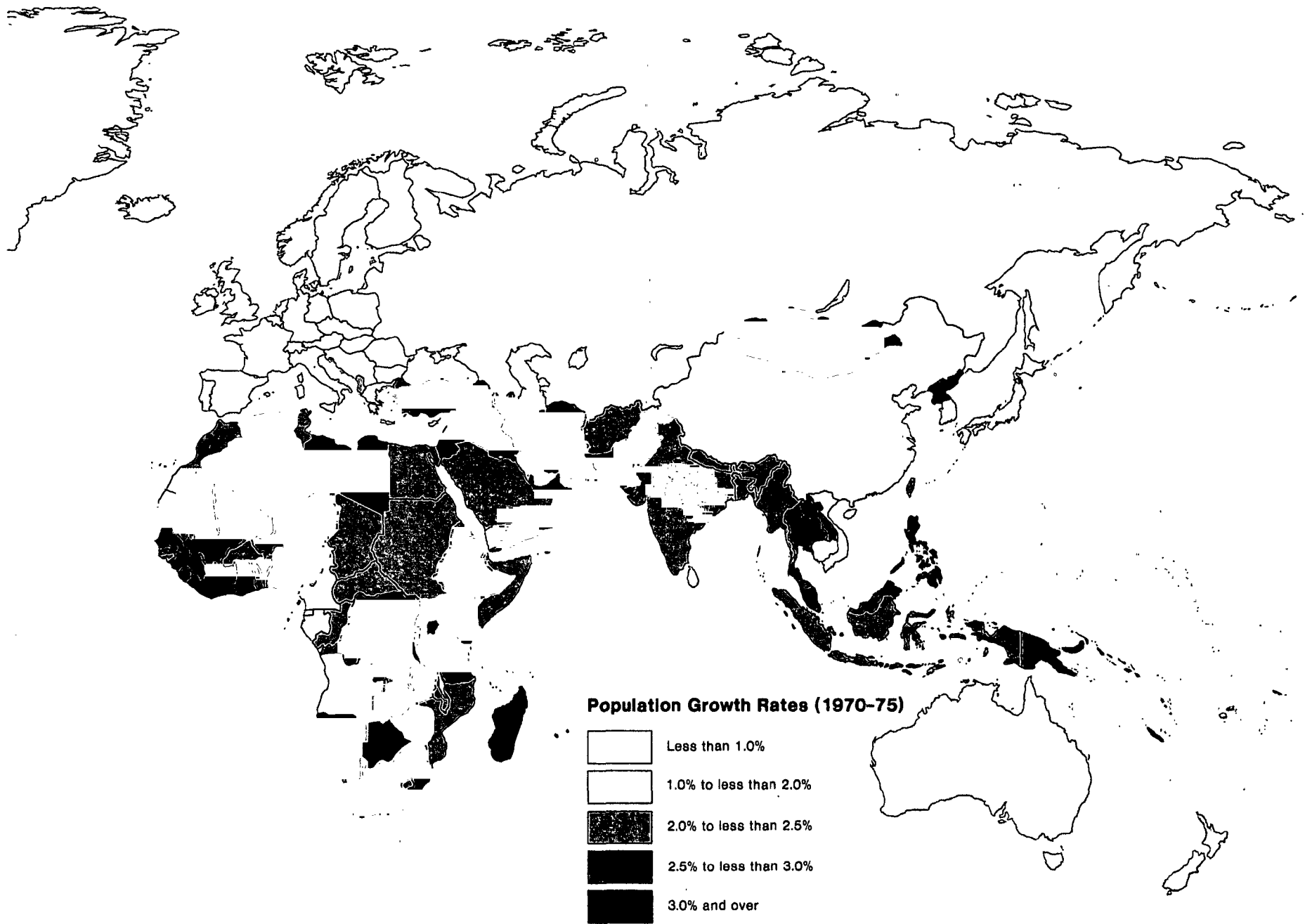
NOTE: Due to rounding, the amounts in this table may not equal the amounts or aggregates of the figures appearing in the regional tables. For geographical location of the countries listed, see regional maps.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Cambodia, Lebanon, and Viet Nam in the aggregation.

<sup>1</sup> Population estimate is for 1976.

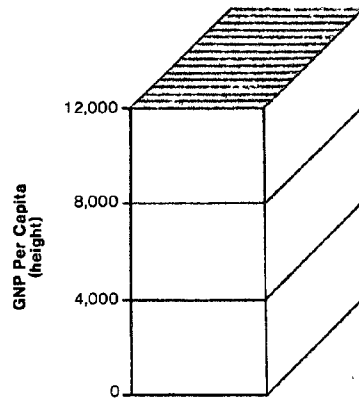
<sup>2</sup> Mainland Tanzania.

n.a.—Not available

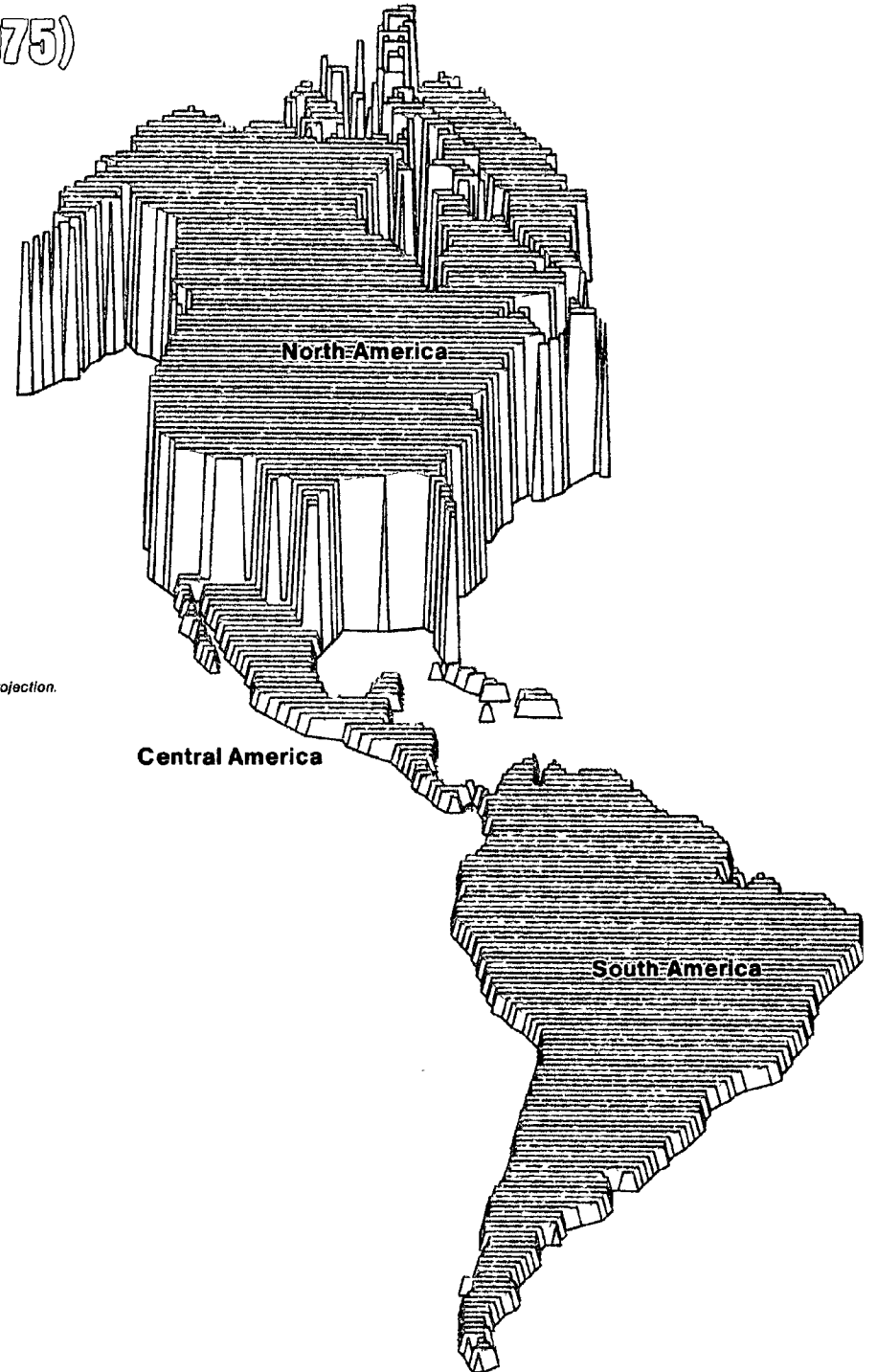


# GNP Per Capita—by Major Regions (1975)

The height of each region is proportional to per capita income.



*Sinusoidal equal area projection.*

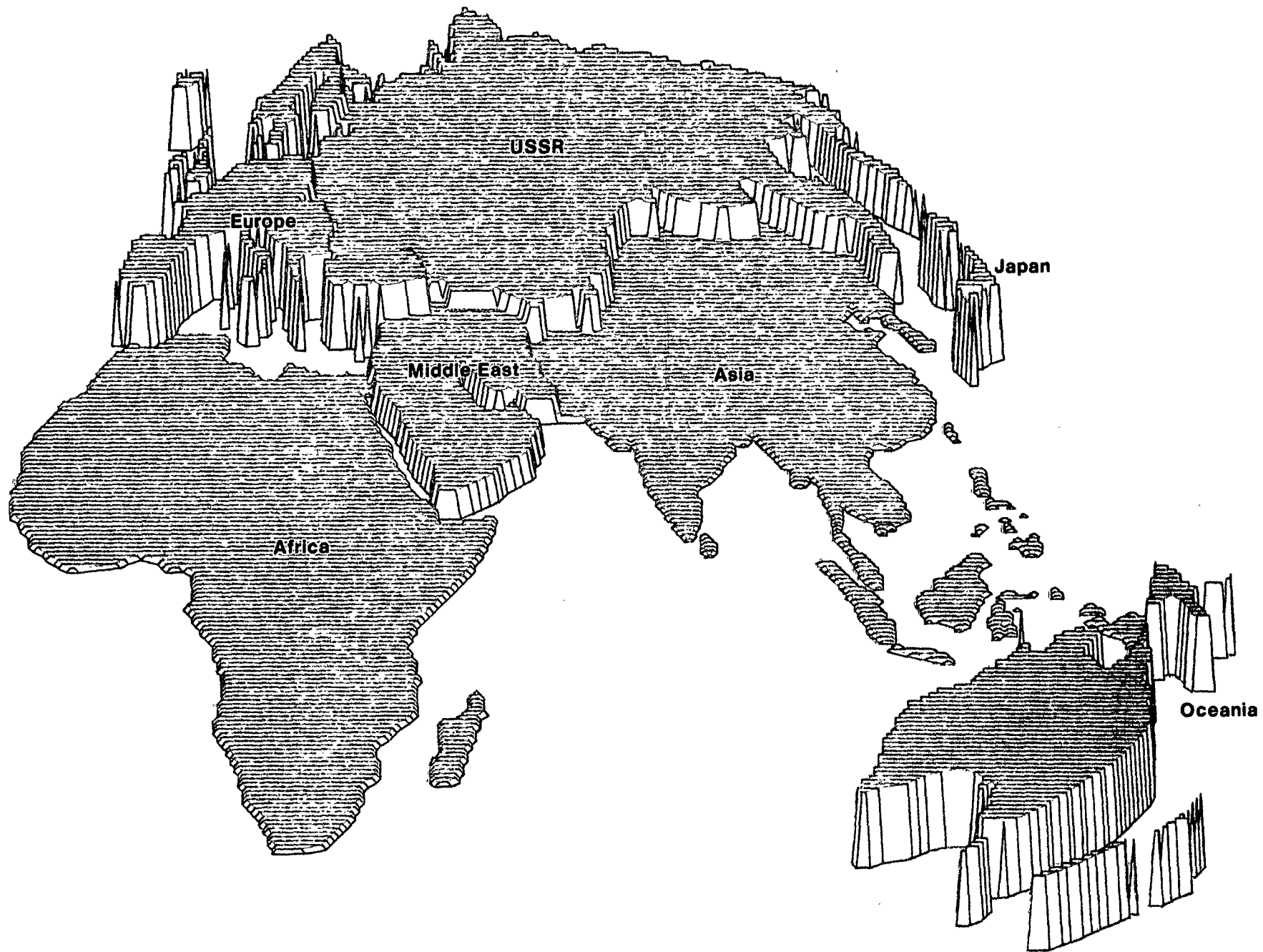


Region or country <sup>1</sup>	GNP per capita (US\$)	GNP (US\$000 millions)	Population (millions)
North America	7,100	1,678	236
Japan	4,450	496	112
Oceania	4,480	94	21
Europe, excluding USSR	3,830	1,971	515
USSR	2,550	649	254
Middle East	1,990	153	77
South America	1,050	224	213
Central America <sup>2</sup>	970	103	106
Africa	390	163	414
Asia, excluding Japan	280	556	1,957

NOTE: Due to rounding, the amounts in this table may not equal the amounts or aggregates of the figures appearing in the regional tables.

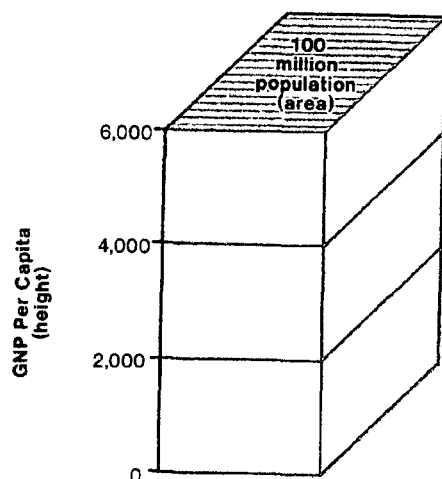
<sup>1</sup> Excludes Cambodia, Lebanon, and Viet Nam in the aggregation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Mexico.

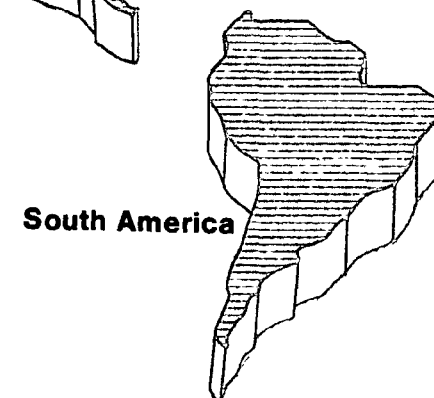
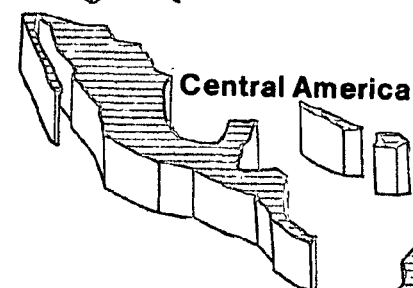
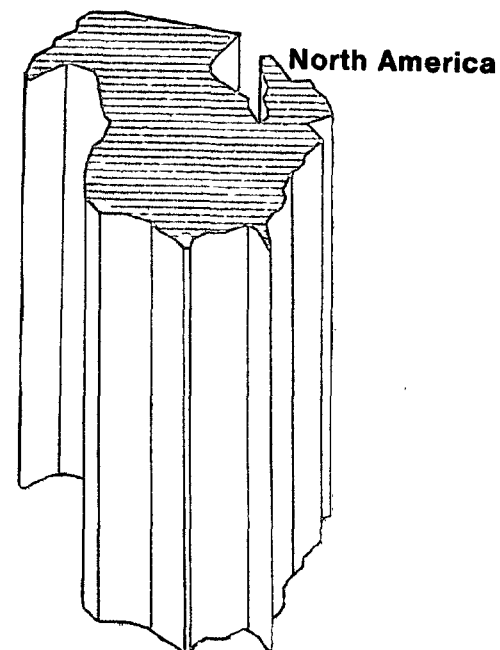


# Population, GNP Per Capita, and Total GNP — by Major Regions (1975)

The area of the top of each region is proportional to population. The height of each region is proportional to per capita GNP.



*Sinusoidal equal area projection,  
actual areas of regions were equalized  
before proportioning for population.*



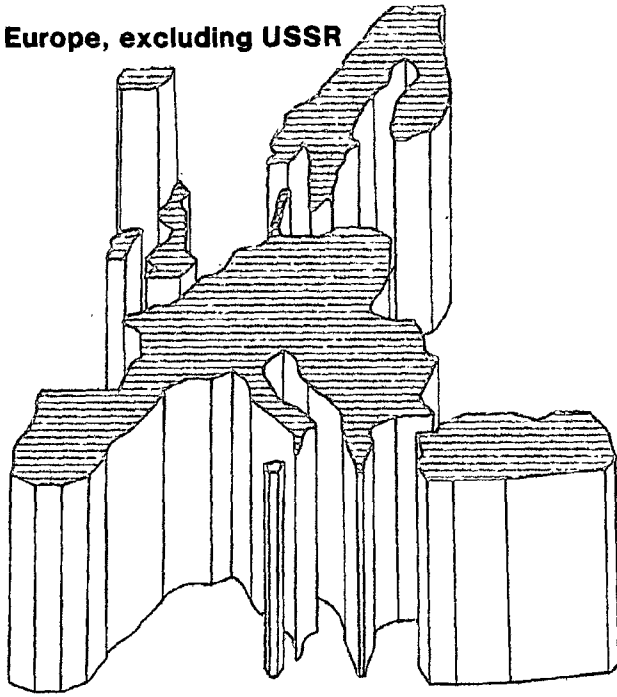
Region or country <sup>1</sup>	GNP per capita (US\$)	GNP (US\$000 millions)	Population (millions)
North America	7,100	1,678	236
Japan	4,450	496	112
Oceania	4,480	94	21
Europe, excluding USSR	3,830	1,971	515
USSR	2,550	649	254
Middle East	1,990	153	77
South America	1,050	224	213
Central America <sup>2</sup>	970	103	106
Africa	390	163	414
Asia, excluding Japan	280	556	1,957

NOTE: Due to rounding, the amounts in this table may not equal the amounts or aggregates of the figures appearing in the regional tables.

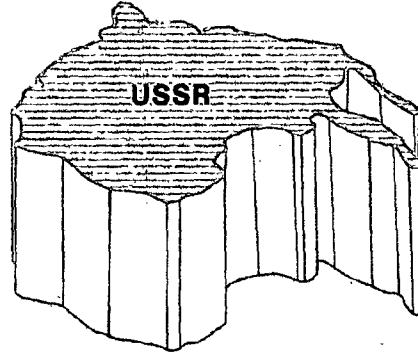
<sup>1</sup> Excludes Cambodia, Lebanon, and Viet Nam in the aggregation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Mexico.

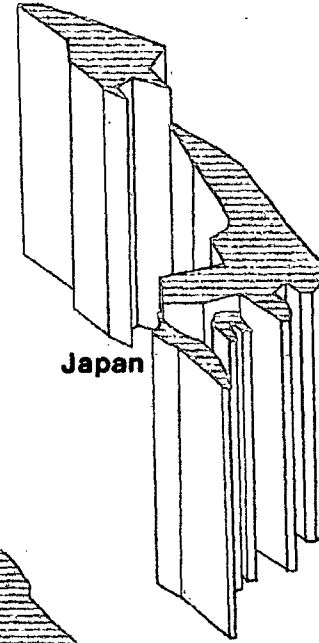
**Europe, excluding USSR**



**USSR**



**Japan**



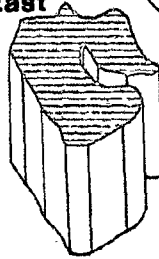
**Asia, excluding Japan**



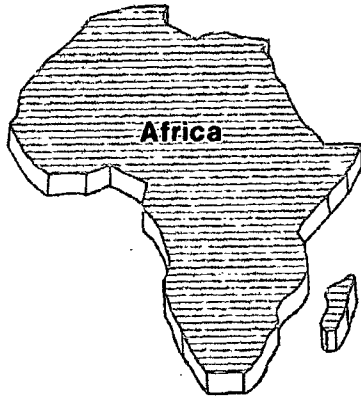
**Oceania**



**Middle East**



**Africa**



# Africa

## Population (mid-1975), GNP at Market Prices (1975), GNP Per Capita (1975), and Average Annual Growth Rates (1960-75 and 1970-75)

GNP at market prices rounded to US\$ tens of millions. GNP per capita rounded to nearest US\$10.

No.	Country	GNP at market prices			Growth rates (%)			
		Population (000)	Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	Population		GNP per capita (real)	
					1960-75	1970-75	1960-75	1970-75
1	Nigeria	75,023	25,600	340	2.5	2.5	3.4	5.3
2	Egypt, Arab Republic of	37,230	9,540	260	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.3
3	Ethiopia	27,950	2,730	100	2.3	2.6	2.0	0.4
4	South Africa	25,470	32,270	1,270	3.1	2.6	2.3	1.7
5	Zaire	24,721	3,450	140	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.5
6	Morocco	16,680	7,860	470	2.4	2.4	1.9	3.0
7	Algeria	15,747	13,680	870	3.2	3.2	1.8	4.3
8	Sudan <sup>1</sup>	15,550	4,140	270	2.2	2.1	0.1	3.8
9	Tanzania <sup>2</sup>	14,738	2,440	170	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9
10	Kenya	13,350	2,970	220	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.4
11	Uganda	11,556	2,680	230	2.9	3.3	1.0	-4.5
12	Ghana	9,870	5,860	590	2.6	2.7	-0.2	-0.3
13	Mozambique <sup>1</sup>	9,240	1,640	180	2.1	2.4	2.0	-2.6
14	Madagascar	8,833	1,720	200	2.7	3.1	0.1	-2.2
15	Cameroon	7,435	2,050	280	2.0	1.9	3.0	0.5
16	Ivory Coast	6,700	3,630	540	3.7	4.2	3.5	1.9
17	Rhodesia	6,310	3,460	550	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.8
18	Upper Volta	6,032	640	110	2.1	2.3	0.7	1.1
19	Mali	5,697	530	90	2.2	2.5	0.9	-0.1
20	Tunisia <sup>3</sup>	5,594	4,090	730	2.2	2.3	4.1	6.9
21	Guinea	5,540	750	130	2.8	2.8	0.2	1.3
22	Angola <sup>1</sup>	5,470	2,030	370	1.2	0.1	3.6	3.2
23	Malawi	5,044	660	130	2.5	2.3	4.1	7.0
24	Senegal	5,000	1,800	360	2.6	2.7	-0.7	-1.1
25	Zambia	4,920	2,090	420	2.9	2.9	2.0	0.9
26	Niger	4,592	590	130	2.7	2.7	-1.3	-2.8
27	Rwanda	4,137	430	100	3.2	2.3	0.5	0.2
28	Chad	4,035	460	120	1.9	2.1	-1.1	-2.0
29	Burundi	3,732	410	110	2.0	2.1	2.7	-1.1
30	Somalia <sup>1</sup>	3,180	340	110	2.4	2.4	-0.3	-0.2
31	Benin	3,110	390	130	2.7	2.7	-0.3	-1.1
32	Sierra Leone <sup>4</sup>	2,982	610	200	2.2	2.5	1.5	-0.5
33	Libya	2,442	13,510	5,530	4.1	4.2	10.5	3.9
34	Togo	2,220	560	250	2.7	2.6	4.4	2.0
35	Central African Empire	1,787	390	220	2.2	2.2	0.4	-0.7

No.	Country	GNP at market prices			Growth rates (%)			
		Population (000)	Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	Population		GNP per capita (real)	
					1960-75	1970-75	1960-75	1970-75
36	Liberia	1,549	640	410	3.3	3.3	1.8	0.9
37	Congo, People's Republic of the	1,329	670	510	2.4	2.2	2.9	4.3
38	Mauritania	1,322	420	320	2.2	2.7	3.8	2.6
39	Lesotho <sup>1</sup>	1,217	190	160	2.2	2.2	4.6	7.3
40	Mauritius	883	540	610	1.9	1.1	0.8	5.8
41	Namibia <sup>1</sup>	880	860	980	3.1	2.8	1.6	3.7
42	Botswana <sup>1</sup>	666	230	350	1.9	1.9	6.0	8.4
43	Gabon	536	1,360	2,540	1.2	1.7	5.0	7.8
44	Guinea-Bissau <sup>1,5</sup>	530	70	120	-0.3	2.1	n.a.	7.1
45	Gambia, The	519	90	180	2.2	2.4	3.9	7.3
46	Reunion <sup>1</sup>	500	960	1,920	2.6	2.1	3.9	3.0
47	Swaziland <sup>1</sup>	494	220	440	3.0	3.2	6.8	7.9
48	Comoros	333	70	200	3.3	3.4	2.1	-1.0
49	Equatorial Guinea <sup>1,6</sup>	320	100	320	1.8	1.4	-0.9	-6.0
50	Cape Verde <sup>1</sup>	290	80	260	2.8	1.7	1.7	-4.0
51	Spanish Sahara (former)	117	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
52	Djibouti <sup>1</sup>	105	200	1,940	1.9	2.0	10.4	8.6
53	São Tome and Principe <sup>1</sup>	80	40	460	2.0	2.8	0.7	-0.5
54	Seychelles <sup>1</sup>	57	30	580	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.6

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of GNP per capita and its growth rate are tentative.

<sup>2</sup> Mainland Tanzania.

<sup>3</sup> GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1961-75.

<sup>4</sup> GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1964-75.

<sup>5</sup> GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1974-75.

<sup>6</sup> GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1962-75.

n.a.—Not available.





# Asia



## Population (mid-1975), GNP at Market Prices (1975), GNP Per Capita (1975), and Average Annual Growth Rates (1960-75 and 1970-75)

GNP at market prices rounded to US\$ tens of millions. GNP per capita rounded to nearest US\$10.

No.	Country	Population (000)	GNP at market prices		Growth rates (%)			
			Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	Population		GNP per capita (real)	
					1960-75	1970-75	1960-75	1970-75
1	China, People's Republic of <sup>1,2</sup>	822,800	315,250	380	1.6	1.7	5.2	5.3
2	India	608,072	85,960	140	2.3	2.1	1.3	0.5
3	Japan	111,570	496,260	4,450	1.1	1.3	7.7	4.0
4	Bangladesh	78,600	7,280	90	2.5	2.0	-0.6	-2.3
5	Pakistan	69,229	11,270	160	2.9	3.0	3.3	0.8
6	Viet Nam <sup>3</sup>	47,600	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7	Philippines	42,231	15,930	380	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.7
8	Thailand	41,870	14,600	350	3.1	2.9	4.6	3.6
9	Korea, Republic of	35,280	19,850	560	2.3	1.8	7.1	8.2
10	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of <sup>1,2</sup>	33,390	55,510	1,660	2.9	2.8	8.1	13.3
11	Burma	30,170	3,320	110	2.2	2.2	0.7	0.9
12	China, Republic of	16,000	14,890	930	2.8	2.0	6.3	5.7
13	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of <sup>1,2</sup>	15,848	7,100	450	2.8	2.7	3.8	0.9
14	Afghanistan	13,700	2,060	150	2.2	2.2	-0.2	2.1
15	Sri Lanka	13,603	3,540	190	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.1
16	Nepal	12,587	1,340	110	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.7
17	Malaysia	12,308	9,340	760	2.8	2.7	4.0	5.3
18	Iraq	11,120	13,880	1,250	3.3	3.3	3.3	6.7
19	Saudi Arabia	8,296	33,240	4,010	1.8	2.4	6.6	4.1
20	Syrian Arab Republic	7,410	5,330	720	3.4	3.3	2.2	1.8
21	Yemen Arab Republic <sup>1,4</sup>	5,936	1,210	200	n.a.	1.9	n.a.	5.8
22	Hong Kong	4,367	7,700	1,760	2.2	1.9	6.5	4.2
23	Israel <sup>5</sup>	3,469	13,160	3,790	3.3	3.3	5.2	4.0
24	Lao People's Democratic Republic <sup>1,6</sup>	3,200	300	90	2.4	2.5	n.a.	-15.9
25	Lebanon <sup>1,7</sup>	3,164	3,290	1,070	2.7	3.0	n.a.	n.a.
26	Jordan	2,700	1,240	460	3.3	3.2	1.3	1.9
27	Singapore	2,250	5,510	2,450	2.0	1.7	7.6	7.3
28	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of <sup>1,8</sup>	1,677	410	250	3.2	2.7	-6.3	-5.8
29	Mongolia <sup>1,2</sup>	1,446	1,250	860	2.8	3.0	1.0	2.3
30	Bhutan <sup>1</sup>	1,176	80	70	2.3	2.3	-0.3	-0.1
31	Kuwait	1,005	15,270	15,190	8.6	6.2	-2.9	-3.3
32	Oman	773	1,790	2,300	3.1	3.0	10.1	-1.0
33	United Arab Emirates	653	8,880	13,600	13.9	19.7	13.7	1.6
34	Macao <sup>1</sup>	277	220	780	3.5	2.1	8.2	18.6
35	Bahrain <sup>1</sup>	260	580	2,210	3.4	4.2	20.0	20.3
36	Qatar	200	2,200	10,970	8.9	12.7	4.1	-0.4
37	Brunei <sup>1</sup>	155	950	6,100	4.1	3.5	9.9	17.9
38	Maldives <sup>1</sup>	118	10	110	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.0
39	Cambodia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of GNP per capita and its growth rate are tentative.

<sup>2</sup> For estimation of GNP per capita, see Technical Note, page 32.

<sup>3</sup> Population estimate is for 1976.

<sup>4</sup> GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1972-75.

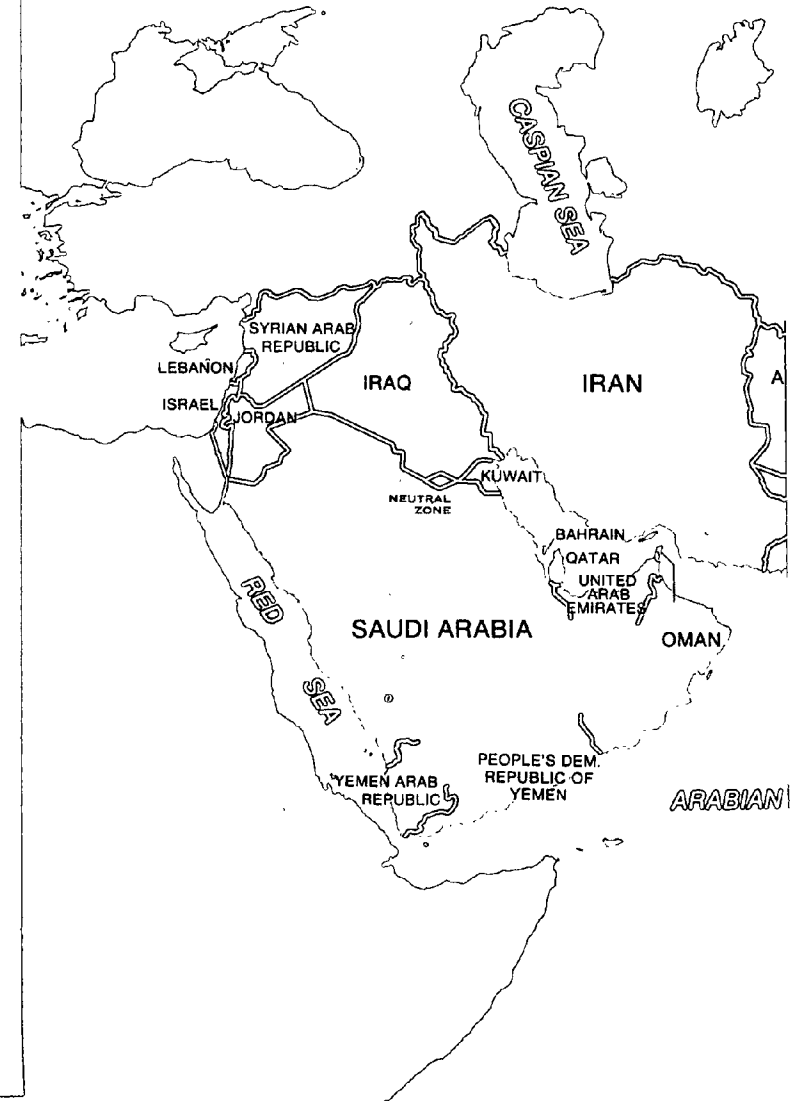
<sup>5</sup> Estimate of GNP per capita does not reflect the significant devaluation of the pound in November 1977.

<sup>6</sup> GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1973-75.

<sup>7</sup> GNP per capita estimate is for 1974.

<sup>8</sup> GNP per capita growth rate relates to 1969-75.

n.a.—Not available.







NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

## EUROPE

### Population (mid-1975), GNP at Market Prices (1975), GNP Per Capita (1975), and Average Annual Growth Rates (1960-75 and 1970-75)

GNP at market prices rounded to US\$ tens of millions. GNP per capita rounded to nearest US\$10.

No.	Country	GNP at market prices			Growth rates (%)			
		Population (000)	Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	Population		GNP per capita (real)	
					1960-75	1970-75	1960-75	1970-75
1	USSR <sup>1,2</sup>	254,393	649,470	2,550	1.1	0.9	3.8	3.1
2	Germany, Federal Republic of	61,830	412,480	6,670	0.8	0.2	3.5	1.9
3	United Kingdom	55,960	211,700	3,780	0.4	0.2	2.2	2.0
4	Italy	55,810	156,590	2,810	0.7	0.8	3.9	1.7
5	France	52,790	314,080	5,950	0.9	0.8	4.2	3.4
6	Turkey	40,198	36,030	900	2.6	2.5	4.0	4.9
7	Spain	35,348	97,140	2,750	1.1	1.0	5.7	5.1
8	Poland <sup>1,2</sup>	34,022	88,320	2,600	0.9	0.9	4.0	5.8
9	Yugoslavia	21,350	33,080	1,550	1.0	0.9	5.5	5.9
10	Romania <sup>3</sup>	21,245	26,450	1,240	1.0	0.9	8.3	10.2
11	German Democratic Republic <sup>1,2</sup>	16,850	65,830	3,910	0.0	-0.3	3.2	3.7
12	Czechoslovakia <sup>1,2</sup>	14,820	53,450	3,610	0.5	0.7	2.7	3.0
13	Netherlands	13,650	78,550	5,750	1.2	0.9	3.8	2.2
14	Hungary <sup>1,2</sup>	10,541	22,690	2,150	0.3	0.4	3.1	3.2
15	Belgium	9,799	61,470	6,270	0.5	0.3	4.4	3.9
16	Portugal	9,577	15,060	1,570	0.2	0.8	6.9	4.5
17	Greece	9,101	21,320	2,340	0.6	0.7	6.6	4.2
18	Bulgaria <sup>1,2</sup>	8,722	18,420	2,110	0.7	0.5	4.6	3.9
19	Sweden	8,200	66,830	8,150	0.7	0.4	3.1	2.3
20	Austria	7,520	36,650	4,870	0.5	0.4	4.3	4.0

No.	Country	GNP at market prices			Growth rates (%)			
		Population (000)	Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	Population		GNP per capita (real)	
					1960-75	1970-75	1960-75	1970-75
21	Switzerland	6,400	53,840	8,410	1.2	0.8	2.6	0.7
22	Denmark	5,060	34,450	6,810	0.7	0.5	3.5	1.7
23	Finland	4,710	25,520	5,420	0.4	0.5	4.5	4.1
24	Norway	4,010	27,110	6,760	0.8	0.7	3.6	3.3
25	Ireland	3,130	7,470	2,390	0.7	1.2	3.2	1.3
26	Albania <sup>1,2</sup>	2,405	1,220	510	2.7	2.4	4.5	3.8
27	Cyprus	830	780	1,240	0.8	0.2	4.7	-2.4
28	Luxembourg	358	2,150	6,020	0.8	1.2	2.6	1.5
29	Malta	328	460	1,390	-0.1	0.1	6.8	9.4
30	Iceland	223	1,320	5,930	1.5	1.8	3.3	3.2
31	Channel Islands <sup>1</sup>	127	380	3,020	1.1	0.6	1.9	0.3
32	Isle of Man <sup>1</sup>	60	120	1,960	1.6	1.5	-0.2	-2.0
33	Greenland <sup>1</sup>	48	220	4,670	2.7	0.6	3.2	6.2
34	Faeroe Islands <sup>1</sup>	40	200	5,030	1.0	0.9	4.2	1.7
35	Gibraltar <sup>1</sup>	29	90	2,990	1.2	1.2	3.0	7.6

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of GNP per capita and its growth rate are tentative.

<sup>2</sup> For estimation of GNP per capita, see Technical Note, page 32.

<sup>3</sup> This estimate is not comparable to those for the other centrally planned economies. It has been arrived at, following the Bank Atlas methodology, by adjusting official Romanian national accounts data and converting them into US dollars at the effective exchange rate for foreign trade transactions, which approximates Lei 20 per US dollar.



# North and Central America

## Population (mid-1975), GNP at Market Prices (1975), GNP Per Capita (1975), and Average Annual Growth Rates (1960-75 and 1970-75)

GNP at market prices rounded to US\$ tens of millions. GNP per capita rounded to nearest US\$10.

No.	Country	GNP at market prices			Growth rates (%)			
		Population (000)	Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	Population		GNP per capita (real)	
					1960-75	1970-75	1960-75	1970-75
1	United States	213,540	1,519,890	7,120	1.1	0.8	2.5	1.6
2	Mexico	59,928	63,200	1,050	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.3
3	Canada	22,830	158,100	6,930	1.6	1.4	3.6	3.3
4	Cuba <sup>1,2</sup>	9,332	7,460	800	2.0	1.8	-0.6	1.0
5	Guatemala	6,275	3,590	570	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.8
6	Dominican Republic	4,695	3,390	720	2.9	2.9	3.4	6.6
7	Haiti	4,584	850	190	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.5
8	El Salvador	4,006	1,830	460	3.4	3.1	1.8	1.9
9	Puerto Rico	3,090	7,120	2,300	1.7	2.7	4.2	0.8
10	Honduras	2,890	1,050	360	2.7	2.7	1.5	0.8
11	Nicaragua	2,261	1,580	700	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.5
12	Jamaica	2,042	2,270	1,110	1.7	1.8	3.6	4.0
13	Costa Rica	1,965	1,890	960	3.1	2.5	3.4	3.7
14	Panama	1,668	2,150	1,290	3.1	3.1	4.1	2.2
15	Trinidad and Tobago	1,082	2,170	2,000	1.5	1.1	2.5	2.5
16	Martinique <sup>1</sup>	325	770	2,350	0.9	0.2	5.7	4.5
17	Guadeloupe <sup>1</sup>	325	490	1,500	1.0	0.5	3.7	0.1
18	Barbados	246	350	1,410	0.3	0.7	5.3	1.3
19	Netherlands Antilles <sup>1</sup>	242	410	1,680	1.5	1.7	-0.2	0.5
20	Bahamas <sup>1</sup>	204	630	3,110	3.9	3.8	1.1	-5.0
21	Belize <sup>1</sup>	140	90	670	2.9	3.3	2.0	1.5
22	Grenada	110	40	390	1.3	3.0	1.6	-7.3
23	St. Lucia <sup>1</sup>	107	60	580	1.3	1.4	2.7	-2.2
24	Virgin Islands (US) <sup>1</sup>	95	480	5,050	7.5	8.9	6.6	-3.6
25	St. Vincent <sup>1</sup>	90	40	420	0.7	0.7	0.1	-2.3
26	Dominica <sup>1</sup>	75	40	560	1.5	1.2	1.1	-1.3
27	Antigua <sup>1</sup>	71	60	840	1.8	1.4	0.5	-2.3
28	Bermuda <sup>1</sup>	53	360	6,770	1.3	0.6	4.2	1.2
29	St. Kitts-Nevis <sup>1</sup>	49	30	640	1.1	1.0	0.5	-1.5
30	Canal Zone <sup>1</sup>	44	230	5,320	0.3	-0.1	3.5	2.3

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of GNP per capita and its growth rate are tentative.

<sup>2</sup> For estimation of GNP per capita, see Technical Note, page 32.



NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN



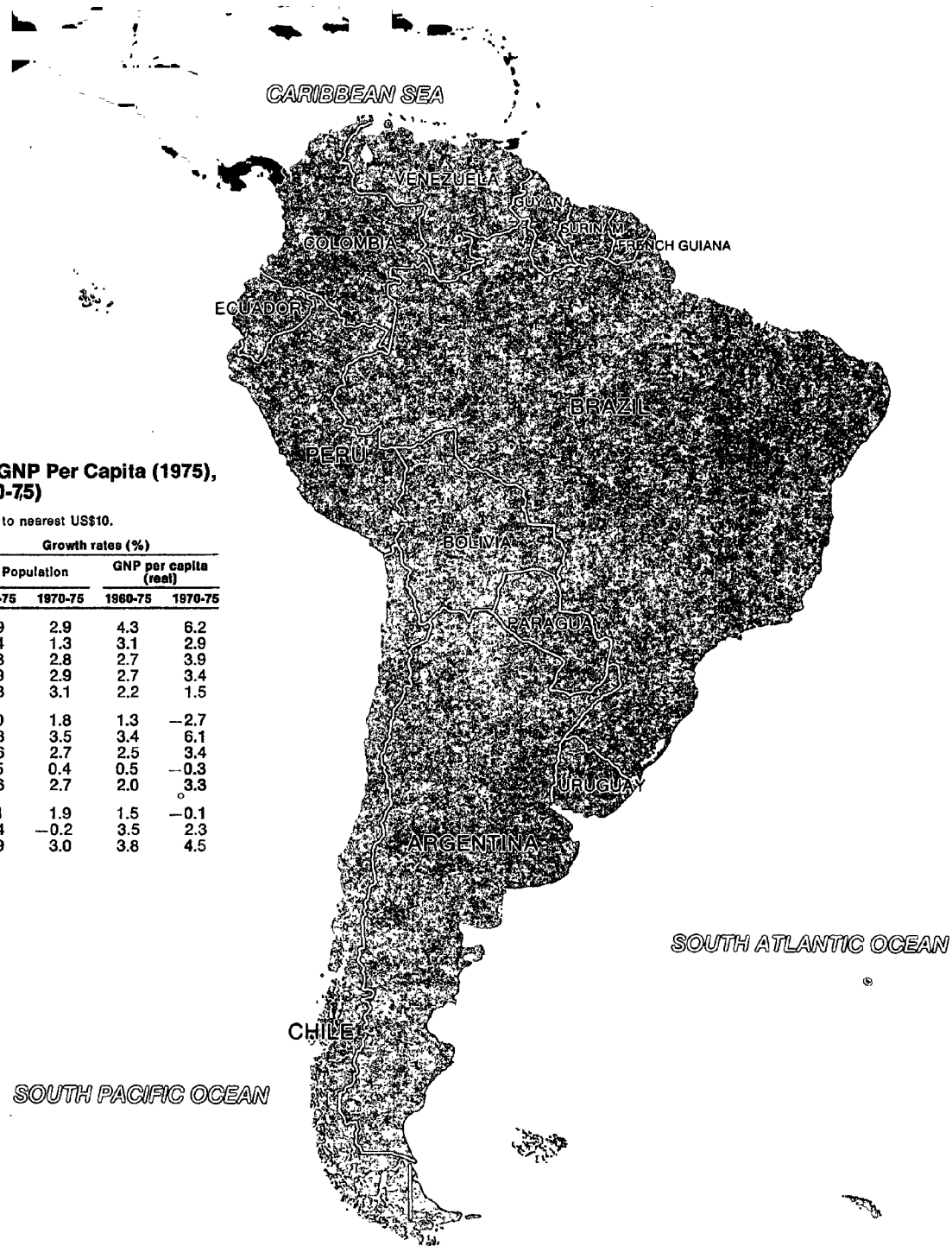
## South America

### Population (mid-1975), GNP at Market Prices (1975), GNP Per Capita (1975), and Average Annual Growth Rates (1960-75 and 1970-75)

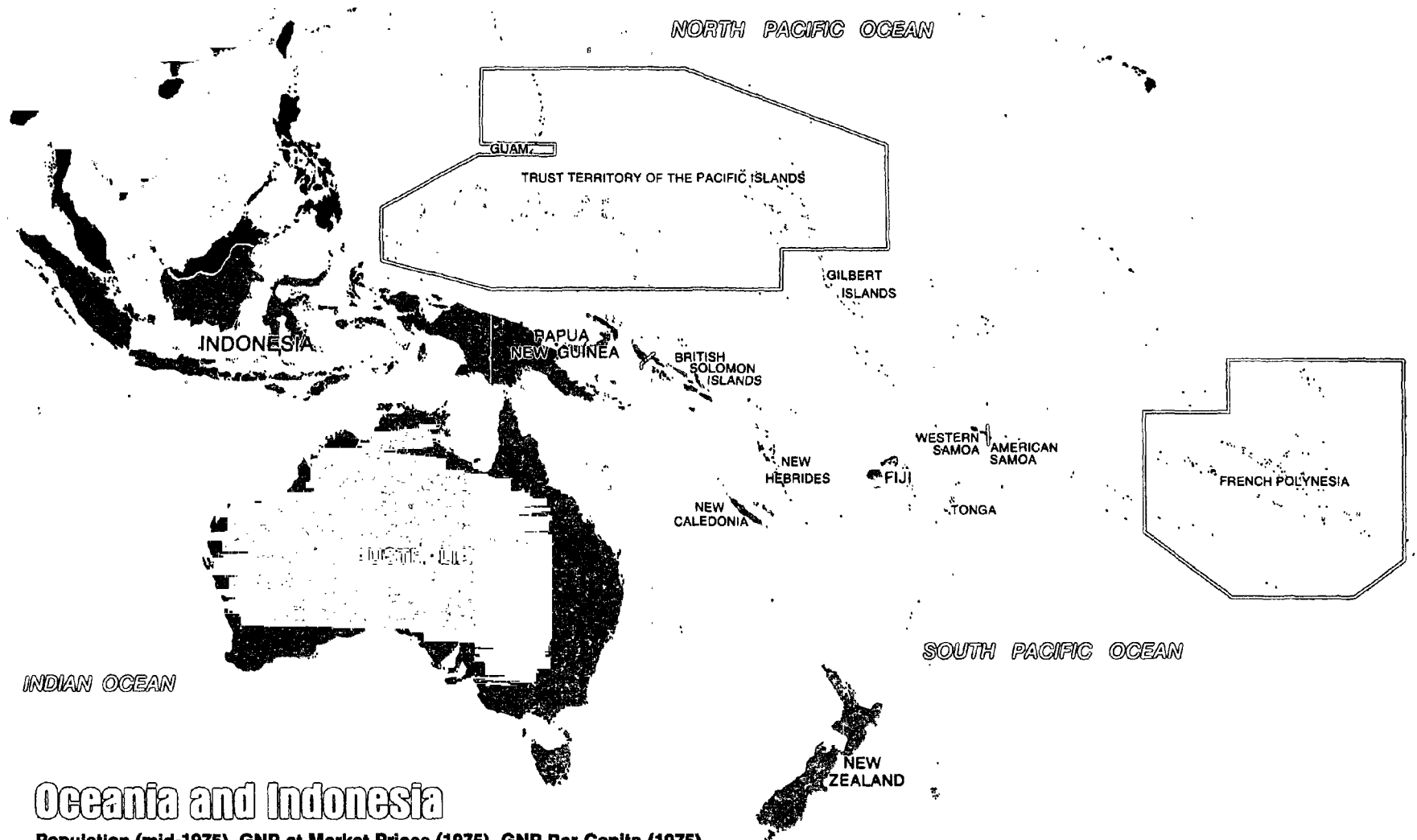
GNP at market prices rounded to US\$ tens of millions. GNP per capita rounded to nearest US\$10.

No.	Country	Population (000)	GNP at market prices		Growth rates (%)			
			Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	Population		GNP per capita (real)	
					1960-75	1970-75	1960-75	1970-75
1	Brazil	106,996	110,130	1,030	2.9	2.9	4.3	6.2
2	Argentina	25,383	39,330	1,550	1.4	1.3	3.1	2.9
3	Colombia	23,576	13,630	580	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.9
4	Peru	15,387	11,670	760	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.4
5	Venezuela	11,993	27,320	2,280	3.3	3.1	2.2	1.5
6	Chile	10,253	10,130	990	2.0	1.8	1.3	-2.7
7	Ecuador	7,069	4,180	590	3.3	3.5	3.4	6.1
8	Bolivia	5,634	2,040	360	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.4
9	Uruguay	2,764	3,600	1,300	0.5	0.4	0.5	-0.3
10	Paraguay	2,553	1,470	580	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.3
11	Guyana	770	400	510	2.1	1.9	1.5	-0.1
12	Surinam	368	500	1,370	2.4	-0.2	3.5	2.3
13	French Guiana <sup>1</sup>	56	100	1,680	3.9	3.0	3.8	4.5

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of GNP per capita and its growth rate are tentative.







## Oceania and Indonesia

Population (mid-1975), GNP at Market Prices (1975), GNP Per Capita (1975), and Average Annual Growth Rates (1960-75 and 1970-75)

GNP at market prices rounded to US\$ tens of millions. GNP per capita rounded to nearest US\$10.

No.	Country	Population (000)	GNP at market prices		Growth rates (%)			
			Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	Population		GNP per capita (real)	
					1960-75	1970-75	1960-75	1970-75
1	Indonesia	132,112	29,120	220	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.5
2	Australia	13,500	77,010	5,700	1.9	1.5	3.1	2.4
3	New Zealand	3,070	13,130	4,280	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5
4	Papua New Guinea	2,756	1,290	470	2.4	2.6	3.8	2.3
5	Fiji	569	620	1,090	2.5	1.7	3.4	5.5
6	Solomon Islands <sup>1</sup>	190	50	250	2.8	3.1	-0.7	-4.3
7	Western Samoa	152	50	320	2.2	1.4	1.2	2.6
8	French Polynesia <sup>1</sup>	138	380	2,770	4.0	3.7	3.6	-7.2
9	New Caledonia <sup>1</sup>	135	600	4,460	3.9	3.3	3.5	-6.6
10	Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the <sup>1</sup>	116	120	990	2.9	4.0	2.9	0.9

No.	Country	Population (000)	GNP at market prices		Growth rates (%)			
			Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	Population		GNP per capita (real)	
					1960-75	1970-75	1960-75	1970-75
11	Guam <sup>1</sup>	108	610	5,620	3.9	4.4	6.0	12.5
12	Tonga <sup>1</sup>	99	40	410	3.1	2.5	0.2	1.8
13	New Hebrides <sup>1</sup>	97	50	480	2.6	3.0	2.9	1.5
14	Gilbert Islands <sup>1</sup>	53	60	1,070	2.1	1.4	0.7	15.7
15	American Samoa <sup>1</sup>	29	160	5,380	2.2	1.6	9.4	13.2

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of GNP per capita and its growth rate are tentative.







# Population, GNP at Market Prices, and GNP Per Capita for 1974, 1975, and 1976

Member countries of the World Bank and countries with mid-1975 populations of one million or more.

Region Country	1974			1975			1976 (preliminary)		
	Population (000)	GNP at market prices		Population (000)	GNP at market prices		Population (000)	GNP at market prices	
		Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)		Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)		Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)
<b>AFRICA</b>									
Nigeria	73,044	22,200	300	75,023	25,600	340	77,056	29,320	380
Egypt, Arab Republic of	36,417	8,390	230	37,230	9,540	260	38,086	10,530	280
Ethiopia	27,240	2,480	90	27,950	2,730	100	28,678	2,960	100
South Africa	24,940	28,950	1,160	25,470	32,270	1,270	26,030	34,850	1,340
Zaire	24,071	3,180	130	24,721	3,450	140	25,389	3,510	140
Morocco	16,291	7,080	430	16,680	7,860	470	17,197	9,220	540
Algeria	15,215	11,780	770	15,747	13,680	870	16,235	16,060	990
Sudan <sup>1</sup>	15,227	3,720	240	15,550	4,140	270	15,880	4,610	290
Tanzania <sup>2</sup>	14,351	2,140	150	14,738	2,440	170	15,136	2,700	180
Kenya	12,910	2,690	210	13,350	2,970	220	13,800	3,280	240
Uganda	11,186	2,580	230	11,556	2,680	230	11,937	2,820	240
Ghana	9,610	5,330	560	9,870	5,860	590	10,136	5,920	580
Mozambique <sup>1</sup>	9,030	1,730	190	9,240	1,640	180	9,455	1,600	170
Madagascar	8,562	1,560	180	8,833	1,720	200	9,112	1,870	200
Cameroon	7,300	1,900	260	7,435	2,050	280	7,606	2,240	290
Ivory Coast	6,387	2,990	470	6,700	3,630	540	7,028	4,280	610
Rhodesia	6,100	3,220	530	6,310	3,460	550	6,527	3,560	550
Upper Volta	5,900	550	90	6,032	640	110	6,170	710	110
Mali	5,560	440	80	5,697	530	90	5,840	590	100
Tunisia	5,459	3,430	630	5,594	4,090	730	5,732	4,790	840
Guinea	5,390	640	120	5,540	750	130	5,695	880	150
Angola <sup>1</sup>	6,050	2,340	390	5,470	2,030	370	5,470	1,830	330
Malawi	4,917	580	120	5,044	660	130	5,176	700	140
Senegal	4,869	1,540	320	5,000	1,800	360	5,135	1,980	390
Zambia	4,781	1,900	400	4,920	2,090	420	5,063	2,200	440
Niger	4,480	530	120	4,592	590	130	4,730	740	160
Rwanda	4,058	360	90	4,137	430	100	4,217	480	110
Chad	3,952	390	100	4,035	460	120	4,120	510	120
Burundi	3,655	370	100	3,732	410	110	3,811	460	120
Somalia <sup>1</sup>	3,100	310	100	3,180	340	110	3,252	370	110
Benin	3,027	330	110	3,110	390	130	3,200	430	130
Sierra Leone	2,911	550	190	2,982	610	200	3,053	610	200
Libya	2,352	10,260	4,360	2,442	13,510	5,530	2,535	16,000	6,310
Togo	2,176	540	250	2,220	560	250	2,280	600	260
Central African Empire	1,748	380	220	1,787	390	220	1,827	420	230
Liberia	1,500	610	410	1,549	640	410	1,600	720	450
Congo, People's Republic of the	1,300	620	480	1,329	670	510	1,360	700	520
Mauritania	1,290	380	300	1,322	420	320	1,355	460	340
Lesotho <sup>1</sup>	1,191	160	130	1,217	190	160	1,244	210	170
Mauritius	871	500	580	883	540	610	894	600	680
Botswana <sup>1</sup>	654	250	380	666	230	350	679	280	410
Gabon	528	1,160	2,200	536	1,360	2,540	544	1,410	2,590
Guinea-Bissau <sup>1</sup>	520	60	110	530	70	120	530	70	140
Gambia, The	506	80	160	519	90	180	540	100	180
Swaziland <sup>1</sup>	478	170	360	494	220	440	510	240	470
Comoros	322	70	220	333	70	200	344	60	180
Equatorial Guinea <sup>1</sup>	318	90	300	320	100	320	320	110	330
São Tome and Príncipe <sup>1</sup>	79	30	400	80	40	460	80	40	490

NOTE: Data for GNP at market prices and GNP per capita are rounded to US\$ tens of millions and US\$10, respectively, and are expressed in current US\$ (see Technical Note, pages 31 and 32).

Footnotes are listed at end of table on page 30.

# Population, GNP at Market Prices, and GNP Per Capita for 1974, 1975, and 1976

(continued)

Member countries of the World Bank and countries with mid-1975 populations of one million or more.

Region Country	1974			1975			1976 (preliminary)		
	Population (000)	GNP at market prices		Population (000)	GNP at market prices		Population (000)	GNP at market prices	
		Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)		Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)		Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)
<b>ASIA</b>									
China, People's Republic of <sup>1,3</sup>	809,251	269,160	330	822,800	315,250	380	835,800	343,090	410
India	595,579	72,150	120	608,072	85,960	140	620,440	95,880	150
Japan	110,160	444,770	4,040	111,570	496,260	4,450	112,770	553,140	4,910
Bangladesh	76,200	6,490	90	78,600	7,280	90	80,400	8,470	110
Pakistan	67,213	9,640	140	69,229	11,270	160	71,306	12,190	170
Viet Nam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47,600	n.a.	n.a.
Philippines	41,072	13,760	340	42,231	15,930	380	43,293	17,810	410
Thailand	40,780	12,710	310	41,870	14,600	350	42,960	16,230	380
Korea, Republic of	34,690	16,760	480	35,280	19,850	560	35,969	24,050	670
Iran	32,500	45,430	1,400	33,390	55,510	1,660	34,300	66,250	1,930
Burma	29,521	2,910	100	30,170	3,320	110	30,827	3,730	120
China, Republic of	15,710	13,300	850	16,000	14,890	930	16,300	17,500	1,070
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of <sup>1,3</sup>	15,443	6,300	410	15,848	7,100	450	16,254	7,610	470
Afghanistan	13,410	1,800	130	13,700	2,060	150	14,000	2,300	160
Sri Lanka	13,393	2,250	170	13,603	2,540	190	13,819	2,750	200
Nepal	12,320	1,200	100	12,587	1,340	110	12,857	1,490	120
Malaysia	11,976	8,560	720	12,308	9,340	760	12,653	10,900	860
Iraq	10,770	10,210	950	11,120	13,880	1,250	11,481	15,940	1,390
Saudi Arabia	8,008	24,760	3,090	8,296	33,240	4,010	8,594	38,510	4,480
Syrian Arab Republic	7,168	4,220	590	7,410	5,330	720	7,655	5,970	780
Yemen Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>	5,837	920	160	5,936	1,210	200	6,037	1,540	250
Hong Kong	4,249	6,830	1,610	4,367	7,700	1,760	4,460	9,410	2,110
Israel <sup>4</sup>	3,359	12,090	3,600	3,469	13,160	3,790	3,563	13,980	3,920
Lao People's Democratic Republic <sup>1</sup>	3,260	250	80	3,200	300	90	3,250	310	90
Lebanon <sup>1</sup>	3,065	3,290	1,070	3,164	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	2,620	1,200	460	2,700	1,240	460	2,792	1,710	610
Singapore	2,219	4,820	2,170	2,250	5,500	2,450	2,278	6,150	2,700
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of <sup>1</sup>	1,633	350	220	1,677	410	250	1,723	480	280
Mongolia <sup>1,3</sup>	1,403	1,080	770	1,446	1,250	860	1,491	1,280	860
Bhutan <sup>1</sup>	1,150	70	60	1,176	80	70	1,203	90	70
Kuwait	947	10,670	11,270	1,005	15,270	15,190	1,064	16,480	15,480
Oman	750	1,140	1,520	773	1,790	2,320	796	2,130	2,680
United Arab Emirates	548	7,680	14,020	653	8,880	13,600	694	9,710	13,990
Bahrain	245	560	2,310	260	570	2,210	276	660	2,410
Qatar	190	1,950	10,270	200	2,200	10,970	210	2,390	11,400
Cambodia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Footnotes are listed at end of table on page 30.

Region Country	1974			1975			1976 (preliminary)		
	GNP at market prices			GNP at market prices			GNP at market prices		
	Population (000)	Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	Population (000)	Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	Population (000)	Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)
<b>EUROPE</b>									
<b>USSR<sup>1,3</sup></b>	252,065	580,400	2,300	254,393	649,470	2,550	256,670	708,170	2,760
<b>Germany, Federal Republic of</b>	62,040	389,760	6,280	61,830	412,480	6,670	62,000	457,540	7,380
<b>United Kingdom</b>	55,970	197,630	3,530	55,960	211,700	3,780	56,070	225,150	4,020
<b>Italy</b>	55,410	149,250	2,690	55,810	156,590	2,810	56,190	171,250	3,050
<b>France</b>	52,560	290,280	5,520	52,790	314,080	5,950	52,920	346,730	6,550
<b>Turkey</b>	39,301	30,530	780	40,198	36,030	900	41,243	40,960	990
<b>Spain</b>	35,099	88,180	2,510	35,348	97,140	2,750	35,701	104,090	2,920
<b>Poland<sup>1,3</sup></b>	33,691	76,560	2,270	34,022	88,320	2,600	34,343	98,130	2,860
<b>Yugoslavia</b>	21,155	29,040	1,370	21,350	33,080	1,550	21,520	36,170	1,680
<b>Romania<sup>5</sup></b>	21,029	21,910	1,040	21,245	26,450	1,240	21,446	31,070	1,450
<b>German Democratic Republic<sup>1,3</sup></b>	16,925	58,350	3,450	16,850	65,830	3,910	16,794	70,880	4,220
<b>Czechoslovakia<sup>1,3</sup></b>	14,686	47,640	3,240	14,802	53,450	3,610	14,917	57,250	3,840
<b>Netherlands</b>	13,540	73,330	5,420	13,650	78,550	5,750	13,770	85,320	6,200
<b>Hungary<sup>1,3</sup></b>	10,479	20,270	1,930	10,541	22,690	2,150	10,599	24,140	2,280
<b>Belgium</b>	9,770	57,020	5,840	9,799	61,470	6,270	9,830	66,660	6,780
<b>Portugal</b>	9,247	14,580	1,580	9,577	15,060	1,570	9,732	16,480	1,690
<b>Greece</b>	9,020	18,450	2,050	9,101	21,320	2,340	9,128	23,600	2,590
<b>Bulgaria<sup>1,3</sup></b>	8,679	15,690	1,810	8,722	18,420	2,110	8,761	20,270	2,310
<b>Sweden</b>	8,160	60,680	7,440	8,200	66,830	8,150	8,220	71,290	8,670
<b>Austria</b>	7,550	34,220	4,530	7,520	36,650	4,870	7,520	40,080	5,330
<b>Switzerland</b>	6,440	53,310	8,280	6,400	53,840	8,410	6,410	56,900	8,880
<b>Denmark</b>	5,050	31,770	6,290	5,060	34,450	6,810	5,070	37,770	7,450
<b>Finland</b>	4,690	23,300	4,970	4,710	25,520	5,420	4,730	26,570	5,620
<b>Norway</b>	3,990	24,090	6,040	4,010	27,110	6,760	4,030	29,920	7,420
<b>Ireland</b>	3,090	6,890	2,230	3,130	7,470	2,390	3,164	8,090	2,560
<b>Albania<sup>1,3</sup></b>	2,349	1,020	430	2,404	1,220	510	2,460	1,330	540
<b>Cyprus</b>	645	840	1,310	630	780	1,240	630	930	1,480
<b>Luxembourg</b>	355	2,120	5,970	358	2,150	6,020	361	2,330	6,460
<b>Iceland</b>	220	1,220	5,540	223	1,320	5,930	226	1,380	6,100

Footnotes are listed at end of table on page 30.

# Population, GNP at Market Prices, and GNP Per Capita for 1974, 1975, and 1976

(continued)

Member countries of the World Bank and countries with mid-1975 populations of one million or more.

Region Country	1974			1975			1976 (preliminary)		
	Population (000)	GNP at market prices		Population (000)	GNP at market prices		Population (000)	GNP at market prices	
		Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)		Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)		Amount (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)
<b>NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA</b>									
United States	211,980	1,415,980	6,680	213,540	1,519,890	7,120	215,120	1,698,060	7,890
Mexico	57,899	55,510	960	59,928	63,200	1,050	62,025	67,640	1,090
Canada	22,480	143,740	6,390	22,830	158,100	6,930	23,180	174,120	7,510
Cuba <sup>1, 3</sup>	9,190	6,300	690	9,332	7,460	800	9,464	8,120	860
Guatemala	6,078	3,220	530	6,275	3,590	570	6,478	4,070	630
Dominican Republic	4,562	2,940	640	4,695	3,390	720	4,835	3,750	780
Haiti	4,514	780	170	4,584	850	190	4,674	930	200
El Salvador	3,887	1,610	410	4,006	1,830	460	4,129	2,030	490
Puerto Rico	3,030	6,550	2,160	3,090	7,120	2,300	3,160	7,670	2,430
Honduras	2,806	960	340	2,890	1,050	360	2,977	1,160	390
Nicaragua	2,188	1,410	640	2,261	1,580	700	2,335	1,760	750
Jamaica	2,008	2,070	1,030	2,042	2,270	1,110	2,078	2,230	1,070
Costa Rica	1,918	1,670	870	1,965	1,890	960	2,013	2,090	1,040
Panama	1,618	1,920	1,180	1,668	2,150	1,290	1,718	2,260	1,310
Trinidad and Tobago	1,072	1,920	1,790	1,082	2,170	2,000	1,093	2,450	2,240
Barbados	244	310	1,260	246	350	1,410	247	380	1,550
Bahamas <sup>1</sup>	197	660	3,370	204	630	3,110	211	700	3,310
Grenada	108	40	350	110	40	390	112	50	420
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>									
Brazil	103,981	97,250	940	106,996	110,130	1,030	109,960	125,570	1,140
Argentina	25,050	36,540	1,460	25,383	39,330	1,550	25,719	39,920	1,550
Colombia	22,944	11,920	520	23,576	13,630	580	24,226	15,400	630
Peru	14,953	10,460	700	15,387	11,670	760	15,833	12,610	800
Venezuela	11,632	23,980	2,060	11,993	27,320	2,280	12,360	31,750	2,570
Chile	10,068	10,790	1,070	10,253	10,130	990	10,453	10,980	1,050
Ecuador	6,830	3,540	520	7,069	4,180	590	7,316	4,690	640
Bolivia	5,470	1,760	320	5,634	2,040	360	5,794	2,280	390
Uruguay	2,754	3,200	1,160	2,764	3,600	1,300	2,800	3,900	1,390
Paraguay	2,484	1,320	530	2,553	1,470	580	2,625	1,680	640
Guyana	758	340	450	770	400	510	783	430	540
<b>OCEANIA and INDONESIA</b>									
Indonesia	129,083	25,680	200	132,112	29,120	220	135,191	32,440	240
Australia	13,340	71,470	5,360	13,500	77,010	5,700	13,660	83,380	6,100
New Zealand	3,010	12,270	4,080	3,070	13,130	4,280	3,090	13,120	4,250
Papua New Guinea	2,683	1,250	470	2,756	1,290	470	2,829	1,400	490
Fiji	564	570	1,010	569	620	1,090	580	670	1,150
Western Samoa	151	40	290	152	50	320	153	50	350

NOTE: Data for GNP at market prices and GNP per capita are rounded to US\$ tens of millions and US\$10, respectively, and are expressed in current US\$ (see Technical Note, pages 31 and 32).

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of GNP per capita are tentative.

<sup>2</sup> Mainland Tanzania.

<sup>3</sup> For estimation of GNP per capita, see Technical Note, page 32.

<sup>4</sup> GNP per capita estimates do not reflect the significant devaluation of the pound in November 1977.

<sup>5</sup> These estimates are not comparable to those for the other centrally planned economies. They have been arrived at, following the Bank *Atlas* methodology, by adjusting official Romanian national accounts data and converting them into US dollars at the effective exchange rate for foreign trade transactions, which approximates Lei 20 per US dollar.

n.a.—Not available.



# Technical Note

For purposes of international comparison, gross national product (GNP) estimates in US dollars or some other numeraire should be calculated, ideally, on the basis of purchasing power parities or through direct real product comparisons. By far the most elaborate and ambitious effort yet undertaken in this area is the United Nations International Comparison Project (ICP)<sup>1</sup> a study begun in 1968 jointly by the United Nations Statistical Office and the University of Pennsylvania, with the support of the World Bank and a number of other international, national, and private institutions. The ICP, which is now in its third and final research phase, has developed a highly sophisticated method for measuring total expenditure, which can then be used to derive more reliable and directly comparable estimates of per capita income on an international scale than heretofore possible. The published ICP Phase I findings represent detailed comparisons for 10 countries, including three developing countries. The Phase II Report, containing data for an additional six countries, will be published early in 1978, and work is well advanced on Phase III with data for about 16 more, mostly developing, countries.

In the interim, the World Bank continues to improve its *Atlas* as a source of readily available comparable GNP data. The methodology is updated continuously to take into account price and exchange rate movements (see introduction, page 2). These adjustments notwithstanding, the *Atlas* conversion remains an exchange rate conversion, and exchange rates are generally recognized to be less than adequate for purposes of measuring the comparative purchasing power of different currencies.

<sup>1</sup> The results of the first phase of the ICP were published in 1975 in Irving B. Kravis, Zoltan Kenessey, Alan Heston, and Robert Summers, *A System of International Comparisons of Gross Product and Purchasing Power* (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975). The second phase of the ICP will be published in the spring of 1978, as follows: Irving B. Kravis, Alan Heston, and Robert Summers, *International Comparisons of Real Product and Purchasing Power* (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1978).

It should be remembered that exchange rates equate, at best, the prices of internationally traded goods and services. They may bear little relationship to the prices of goods and services not entering international trade, which form the bulk of the national product in most developing countries. In developing countries, services and agricultural output, in particular, are generally priced lower in relation to industrial output than in industrialized countries, and agriculture often accounts for the single largest share of total product in developing countries. An exchange rate conversion method, therefore, tends to exaggerate the real income differences between less developed and more developed countries. A comparison of the ICP Phase I findings with the *Atlas* figures helps illustrate this point:

### Alternate Estimates of Relative Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross National Product (GNP) Levels

(Indices: United States = 100)

Country	GDP ICP (1)	GNP Atlas (2)	GDP ICP (3)	GNP Atlas (4)
Kenya	5.72	2.98	5.72	3.12
India	7.12	2.02	6.93	1.99
Colombia	15.90	7.21	18.46	8.12
Hungary <sup>(a)</sup>	40.30	27.53	52.65	30.25
Italy	45.80	39.66	46.68	39.42
United Kingdom	60.30	52.03	63.13	53.15
Japan	61.50	54.68	66.85	62.47
Germany, Federal Republic of	74.70	91.92	75.52	93.73
France	75.00	76.32	77.50	83.59
United States	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Hungary: All data, except for the 1970 ICP estimate, are special World Bank estimates not based on the *Atlas* method.

Source: Col. (1): ICP, Phase I.

Col. (2): *Atlas* method estimates for 1970, at current prices, based on average 1974-76 prices and exchange rates.

Col. (3): ICP 1970 estimates, updated to 1975 by means of real GDP growth and the US GDP deflator.

Col. (4): *Atlas* method estimates for 1975, in current prices, based on average 1974-76 prices and exchange rates.

For reasons noted in the introduction, the estimates of 1975 GNP and per capita GNP published in this edition of the *Atlas* are calculated on the basis of the 1974-76 base period. With this method, GNP in domestic currency units is first expressed in weighted average domestic prices of the base period 1974-76 and then converted into US dollars through the weighted average exchange rate for the same base period. After adjusting it for the aggregate price difference in US GNP between the base period and 1975, this estimate is divided by the midyear population to derive per capita GNP in current US dollars for 1975. The per capita GNP estimates in current US dollars for 1974 and 1976, which are shown in the Annex together with the 1975 estimates, are calculated on the same basis and include the necessary corrections for the rate of US inflation between the base period and the respective year.

The year-to-year changes in the per capita GNP estimates, therefore, reflect two factors: real per capita income growth and the rate of US inflation. As in previous editions of the *Atlas*, the average annual rates of growth for population and real per capita product for the periods 1960-75 and 1970-75 have been computed by fitting a trend line to the logarithmic values of the population and constant price GNP per capita data over time. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year.

As a result of shifting the *Atlas* base period to 1974-76, the per capita GNP estimates for the petroleum-exporting countries now fully reflect the income effect of the considerable increases in petroleum prices that have occurred since late 1973. The table below, which compares 1975 and 1976 GNP per capita figures for the petroleum exporters calculated at current prices and exchange rates (single-year exchange rate conversion) on the one

hand, and on the basis of weight average prices and exchange rates (*Atlas* method) on the other, illustrates this point:

**Comparison of GNP Per Capita Estimates,  
1975 and 1976**  
(current US\$)

Countries	1975			1976 <sup>(a)</sup>		
	Atlas method <sup>(b)</sup> (1)	Single-year exchange rate conversion (2)	Ratio (1)/(2)	Atlas method <sup>(c)</sup> (3)	Single-year exchange rate conversion (4)	Ratio (3)/(4)
<b>Algeria</b>	840	870	1.04	990	960	0.97
<b>Bahrain</b>	2,230	2,210	0.99	2,410	2,440	1.01
<b>Brunei</b>	5,890	6,060	1.03	6,530	6,440	0.99
<b>Ecuador</b>	550	580	1.05	640	670	1.05
<b>Gabon</b>	2,250	2,670	1.19	2,590	2,710	1.05
<b>Indonesia</b>	200	210	1.05	240	260	1.08
<b>Iran</b>	1,550	1,610	1.04	1,930	1,930	1.00
<b>Iraq</b>	1,100	1,190	1.08	1,390	1,390	1.00
<b>Kuwait</b>	14,710	14,880	1.01	15,480	15,310	0.99
<b>Libya</b>	5,510	5,010	0.91	6,310	6,060	0.96
<b>Nigeria</b>	320	340	1.06	380	380	1.00
<b>Oman</b>	2,120	2,290	1.08	2,680	2,460	0.92
<b>Qatar</b>	8,570	10,850	1.27	11,400	11,270	0.99
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	3,060	4,000	1.31	4,480	4,670	1.04
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	1,890	2,080	1.11	2,240	2,190	0.98
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	13,500	13,500	1.01	13,990	13,970	1.00
<b>Venezuela</b>	2,140	2,190	1.02	2,570	2,550	0.99

(a) Preliminary.

(b) Base period 1973-75.

(c) Base period 1974-76.

For 1975, the single-year exchange rate conversion generally gives higher estimates than the *Atlas*

method, especially for countries where petroleum is a more important element of GNP. The 1976 ratio of the single-year exchange rate conversion estimate to the *Atlas* method data, however, is generally closer to unity. The 1976 *Atlas* estimates, of course, reflect the use of the updated base, so that the impact of the large relative export and product price changes in 1974 influence the GNP estimates in all three—rather than two—of the base years.

The method used to estimate GNP and GNP per capita for the centrally planned economies (CPEs) of Eastern Europe is essentially the same as in previous editions. Starting points are the estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) for 1965 developed by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)<sup>2</sup> through an extensive physical indicators comparison. In that study, GDP per capita estimates denominated in US dollars for 22 non-CPE countries were regressed against 21 physical indicators to determine the relationship between them. Estimates of 1965 GDP for the CPEs were then obtained by substituting the values of the 21 physical indicators for the CPEs in the estimating equations derived for the 22 non-CPE countries. For the *Atlas*, these 1965 ECE estimates for the CPEs and the other countries were moved to 1975 by means of indices of real GNP and population growth and the weighted average GNP deflator for the 18 European market econ-

<sup>2</sup>UN Economic Commission for Europe, *Economic Survey of Europe in 1969, Part 1: Structural Trends and Prospects in the European Economy* (New York: UN, 1970), pp. 139-52.

omies included in the original ECE study. The relationship between the 1975 ECE-based estimates for the European non-CPE countries—which are similar to purchasing power parity estimates—and the 1975 GNP per capita estimates of these countries derived through the standard *Atlas* method was then determined by regression analysis using a second degree polynomial and was found to be highly significant. The GNP per capita estimates (*Atlas* method equivalents) for the Eastern European CPEs—other than Romania—were then calculated on the basis of this relationship.

Information available for Albania, Cuba, and the Asian CPEs is fragmentary and often tentative. As a result, different methods of GNP estimation are used in each case.

It should be emphasized that in the absence of market conditions, internal cost and price relationships in centrally planned economies differ substantially from those in other countries having comparable per capita GNP levels. More than usual caution must be exercised, therefore, in using and interpreting data for these countries.

This edition of the *Atlas* also reflects the revisions that have been made in the basic data series of both GNP and population for a number of countries. Scholars and statisticians interested in a fuller and more technical explanation of the methodology used in compiling the figures for the *World Bank Atlas* are invited to address their queries to the Economic and Social Data Division, Economic Analysis and Projections Department, World Bank.

## World Bank Offices

**Headquarters:** 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

**New York Offices:**

c/o United Nations, Room 2435, Secretariat Building,  
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.  
120 Broadway (15th Floor),  
New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A.

**European Office:** World Bank, 86, avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France

**London Office:** World Bank, New Zealand House (15th Floor),  
Haymarket, London, SW1 Y4TE, England

**Tokyo Office:** World Bank, Kokusai Building, 1-1 Marunouchi 3-chome,  
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan

**Eastern Africa:** World Bank Regional Mission, Extelcoms House,  
Halle Selassie Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya; *mailing address*—P.O. Box 30577

**Western Africa:** World Bank Regional Mission, Immeuble Shell,  
64, avenue Lamblin, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; *mailing address*—B.P. 1850

**Afghanistan:** World Bank Resident Mission, P.O. Box 211,  
Kabul, Afghanistan

**Bangladesh:** World Bank Resident Mission, Bangladesh Bank Building  
(4th Floor), Motijheel Commercial Area, G.P.O. Box 97,  
Dacca, Bangladesh

**Bolivia:** World Bank Resident Mission, Edificio Banco Nacional de Bolivia,  
4º Piso, Avenida Camacho y Calle Colón, La Paz, Bolivia

**Cameroon:** World Bank Resident Mission, Immeuble Concorde, angle  
avenue El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo et avenue J.F. Kennedy,  
Yaoundé, Cameroon; *mailing address*—B.P. 1128

**Colombia:** Resident Mission Banco Mundial, Edificio Aseguradora del  
Valle, Carrera 10, No. 24-55, Piso 17, Bogotá D.E., Colombia

**Ethiopia:** World Bank Resident Mission, I.B.T.E. New Telecommunications  
Building (First Floor), Churchill Road, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;  
*mailing address*—IBRD Mission, P.O. Box 5515

**Ghana:** World Bank Resident Mission, c/o Royal Guardian Exchange  
Assurance Building, Head Office, High Street, Accra, Ghana;  
*mailing address*—P.O. Box M27

**India:** World Bank Resident Mission, 55 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 3, India;  
*mailing address*—P.O. Box 416

**Indonesia:** World Bank Resident Staff, Jalan Wahid Hasyim 100,  
Jakarta, Indonesia; *mailing address*—P.O. Box 324/JKT

**Mali:** World Bank Resident Mission, Quartier du Pont, rue Square  
Lumumba, Bamako, Mali; *mailing address*—B.P. 1864

**Nepal:** World Bank (IBRD) Resident Mission, R.N.A.C. Building  
(First Floor), Kathmandu, Nepal; *mailing address*—P.O. Box 798

**Nigeria:** World Bank Resident Mission, 30 Macarthy Street, Lagos, Nigeria;  
*mailing address*—P.O. Box 127

**Pakistan:** World Bank Resident Mission, P.O. Box 1025, -  
Islamabad, Pakistan

**Saudi Arabia:** World Bank Resident Mission, Electric Company Street,  
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; *mailing address*—P.O. Box 5900

**Senegal:** World Bank Resident Mission, Immeuble S.D.I.H.,  
3, place de l'Indépendance, Dakar, Senegal; *mailing address*—B.P. 3298

**Somalia:** World Bank Resident Mission, c/o Somali Development Bank  
Building, P.O. Box 1825, Mogadishu, Somalia

**Sudan:** World Bank Resident Mission, 28 Block 2H, Baladia Street,  
Khartoum, Sudan; *mailing address*—P.O. Box 2211

**Tanzania:** World Bank Resident Mission, N.I.C. Building (7th Floor, B),  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; *mailing address*—P.O. Box 2054

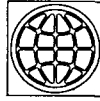
**Thailand:** World Bank Regional Mission, Udom Vidhya Building,  
956 Rama IV Road, Sala Daeng, Bangkok 5, Thailand

**Upper Volta:** World Bank Resident Mission, avenue Monseigneur  
Thévenoud, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; *mailing address*—B.P. 622

**Venezuela:** World Bank Resident Mission, Centro Andres Bello, Avenida  
Andrés Bello, 113-E, Mariperez, Caracas, Venezuela

**Zaire:** World Bank Resident Mission, Building UZB, avenue des Aviateurs,  
Kinshasa 1, Republic of Zaire; *mailing address*—P.O. Box 14816

**Zambia:** World Bank Resident Mission, Kulima Tower (13th floor),  
Katunjila Road, Lusaka, Zambia; *mailing address*—P.O. Box 4410



**World Bank**

**Headquarters:** 1818 H Street, N.W./Washington, D.C. 20433

Telephone (202) 477-1234/Cable Address: INTBAFRAD WASHINGTON DC

**European Office:** 66, avenue d'Iéna/75116 Paris, France

**Tokyo Office:** Kokusai Building/1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome/Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan