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Country Development Strategy Statement

Data Abstract

FY 1984

Egypt

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Agency for International Development
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INTRODUCTION TO THE CDSS DATA ABSTRACTS

The Economic and Social Data Services division (S&T/DIU/ESDS) recently compiled CDSS Data Abstracts for forty-seven AID participating countries. The objective of this project was to provide a set of uniform social and economic data to be utilized by the Agency in the development and review of the annual Country Development Strategy Statements (CDSSs). Our goal was to provide in a single, convenient location on a timely basis, Agency-accessible basic social and economic information useful in helping to meet the data requirements of the CDSS, a key document in the Agency planning process. The scope of work included creating abstracts for forty-seven countries, listed in Annex B . These countries were selected because a preliminary assessment carried out in mid-1981 suggested they would be the countries submitting CDSSs in FY84. Subsequent guidance issued in November 1981 introduced changes but was received too late to be reflected in our selection of countries.

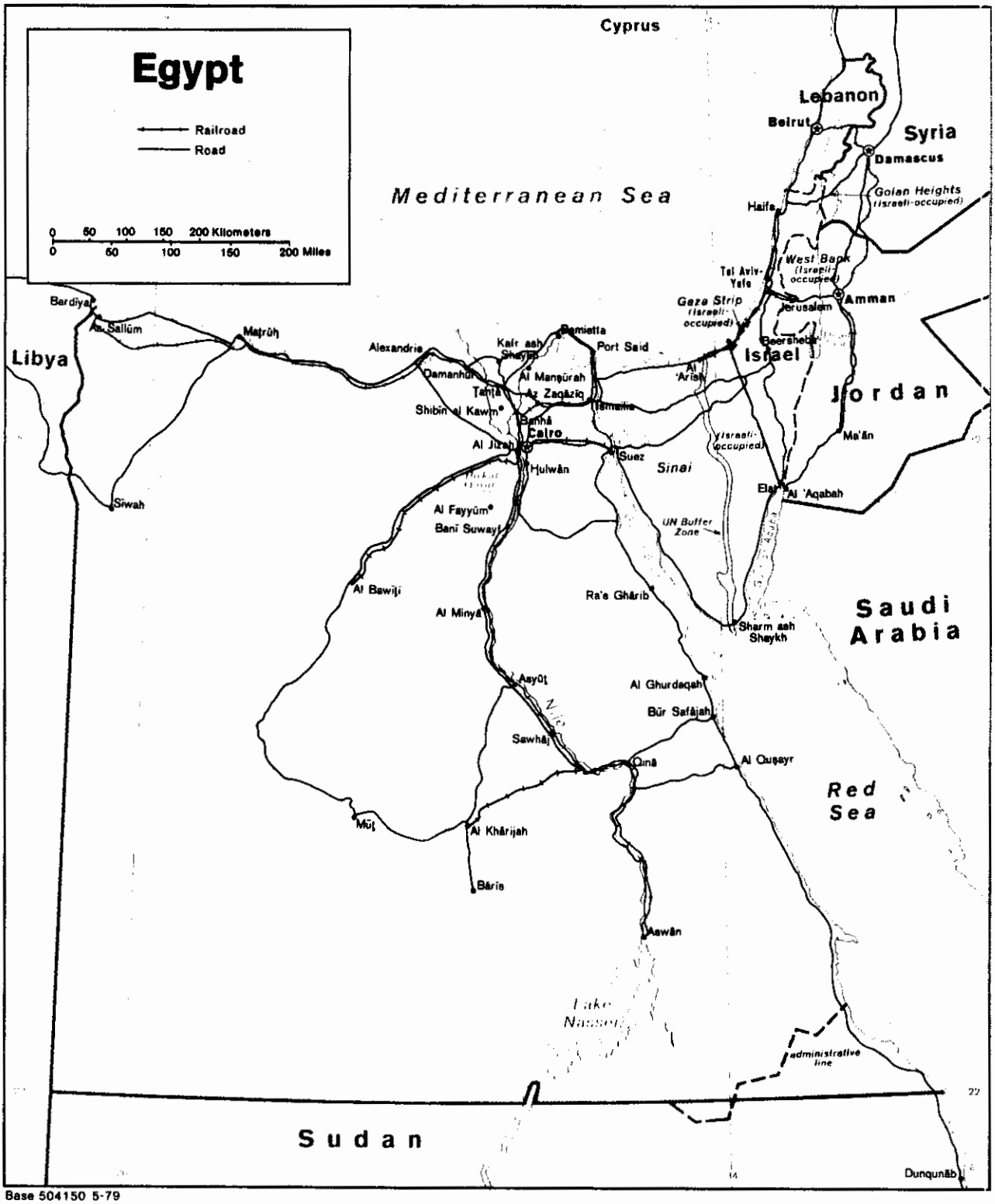
The task of identifying, organizing and assembling these data was carried out by a contractor, Creative Associates, working jointly with ESDS staff and other AID personnel. AID personnel provided input primarily through a Task Force mechanism which convened several times during the course of the project. The Task Force was composed of key actors in the development and review of CDSSs, currently based in Washington and representing a variety of disciplines. Time constraints precluded obtaining input from those involved in the CDSS process who were stationed in missions overseas during the course of the project. Field recommendations on how to improve these Data Abstracts is being actively solicited for subsequent editions.

The process followed by the contractor in carrying out the work was to (1) work with ESDS and the Task Force to identify data needs for the CDSS, (2) compile an inventory of data sources available to meet these information requirements, (3) consult with ESDS and the Task Force in the selection of a sub-set of data which was (a) deemed essential in the development and review of the CDSSs and(b) most efficiently available through compilation and dissemination centrally under this contract, and (4) prepare a format for the presentation of the information in a useful analytic mode.

We regard this effort as a first attempt to build up a systematic body of selected data which will be useful in the CDSS process. We clearly recognize that the data identified and assembled here do not represent an ideal or complete set of information necessary for CDSS purposes. Rather they reflect to a substantial degree what was readily accessible to the contractor through centralized data sources including especially data held in ESDS's computerized economic and social data bank (ESDB) and the division's hard copy international statistical library. These data are by-and-large macro data, i.e., data aggregated at the national level, although some dissaggregations by sex, age and urban/rural location were included when they were available. Future editions of these profiles will be revised in both content and format to be maximally responsive to Agency needs. User suggestions are invaluable for this purpose. In addition we hope to extend the statistical effort to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of development.

Throughout Annex A, Definitions and Sources, users are cautioned with regard to problems regarding the reliability and validity of the data. However, in spite of certain limitations and biases which must be taken into account if the statistics are to be interpreted and used appropriately we believe the compilation of this set of data on the characteristics of developing countries provides a benchmark of what is now available and can serve as the basis upon which to build up an increasingly accurate data base useful for CDSS purposes. Furthermore, with all due respect to the problems inherent in the making of cross-country comparisons and interpretations we do believe these comparisons are useful on some indicators, which explains the addition of per capita income reference groups (Annex B).

Finally, several copies of USER COMMENTS forms have been attached to these Data Abstracts for use in submitting user reactions and suggestions to the S&T/DIU/ESDS office in AID/Washington. We would appreciate hearing from you. Every effort will be made to improve upon the present Data Abstracts so that succeeding editions become progressively more useful.



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COUNTRY STRATEGY INDICATORS ABSTRACT

/ECONOMIC TRENDS/

	1960-70	1970-79	1960	1979	REFERENCE GROUP B
A. NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT					
1. GNP per capita ($)				480	
2. Average annual growth rate of real GNP per capita (%)*		3.4			2.6
3. GDP (mil $)			3880	17,050	
4. GDP sectorial distribution (%), of which:					
Agriculture			30	23	30
Industry			24	35	27
Services			46	42	43
5. GDP average annual growth rate (%), of which:	4.2	7.6			4.5
Agriculture	2.9	2.2			2.6
Industry	5.3	7.8			5.3
Services	4.7	11.6			6.7
6. GDP structure of demand (%), of which:					
Public consumption			17	19	16
Private consumption			71	65	73
Domestic investment			13	31	24
Domestic savings			12	16	11
Export of goods and nonfactor services			20	31	29
Resource balance			-1	-15	-14
7. Average annual rate of inflation (%)	2.7	8.0			13.2

*"1970-79" covers the 1960-1979 period.

COUNTRY STRATEGY INDICATORS ABSTRACT

/ECONOMIC TRENDS/

	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	REFERENCE GROUP B
B. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS (In mil SDRs unless otherwise indicated)							
1. Balance on merchandise trade		-1934	-1824	-2271	-2778		
a. Merchandise exports, f.o.b.		1394	1707	1585	1946		
*Fuels, minerals, and metals (%)	4			33			40
*Other primary commodities: food, etc. (%)	84			38			54
b. Merchandise imports, f.o.b.		-3328	-3531	-3856	-4724		
*Fuels (%)	11			2			14
*Food (%)	23			26			13
c.**Energy imports as % of merchandise exports				6			18
d. Merchandise indices, 1975=100:							
Export volume							116
Export unit value							
Import unit value							
*Terms of trade (ratio of exports unit values to import unit values)	92				75		101
2. Balance on other goods, services, and income:							
Credit		1711	2184	2749	3157		
Debit		-567	-1441	-1498	-1623		

*"1970" = 1960

**"1976" = 1975

EGYPT

COUNTRY STRATEGY INDICATORS ABSTRACT

/ECONOMIC TRENDS/

	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	REFERENCE GROUP B
B. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS (cont.)							
3. Unrequited transfers:		615	383	278	70		
Private		75	37	23	32		
Official including grants			15	18	10		
4. Balance on current account (1, 2, 3)		-715	-1029	-979	-1202		
5. Long-term capital including official loans		371	287	406	1168		
Direct investments		53	84	238	937		
6. Short-term capital		-236	-891	-424	-94		
7. Balance on capital account (5, 6)							
8. Overall balance (total change in reserves)*		-69	72	-18	75		
9. Gross international reserves in months of import coverage					2.6		3.5
10. Conversion rate: Egyptian pound per SDR		.45177	.45686	.48991	.90440		
11. External public debt as % of GNP	23.8				60.4		36.7
12. External debt service as % of exports of goods and services	28.7				15.8		14.1

*Positive overall balance is equivalent to a negative change in reserves, and vice versa.

COUNTRY STRATEGY INDICATORS ABSTRACT

/ECONOMIC TRENDS/

	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	REFERENCE GROUP B
C. GOVERNMENT FINANCE (In mil local currency units unless otherwise indicated)							
1. Total expenditures & lending minus repayments							
2. Total expenditure by function							
Defense (%)							
Education (%)							
Health (%)							
Housing (%)							
Economic services (%)							
Agriculture (%)							
Roads (%)							
3. Capital expenditure as % of total expenditure							
4. Total revenue & grants							
5. Total revenue							
Taxes on individuals & corporations (%)							
6. Total deficit financing (C1. minus C.4)							
Foreign (%)							
Domestic (%)							
Monetary authorities (%)							
7. Exchange rate into $							

ZIMBABWE

COUNTRY STRATEGY INDICATORS ABSTRACT

/ECONOMIC TRENDS/

	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	REFERENCE GROUP B
D. PRIVATE SECTOR							
1. Net domestic investment (bil local currency unit*)	.4	1.4	1.8	2.1			
2. Private investment's share(%)	10.5	17.0	20.3	10.4			
3. Claims on private sector as % of total domestic credit	26.3	26.8	30.6	22.7	24.2	28.6	59
4. Stock of foreign direct investment from DAC sources (mil $ at end year)				245			
5. Net private sector inflows from DAC countries (mil $)		228.9	350.7	377.6	424.3		
E. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (mil $)							
1. Total inflows from all sources except CPE (centrally-planned economies)		2323.5	3069.2	2761.3	1930.1		
2. Public sector inflows from all sources except CPE		2094.6	2718.5	2383.8	1505.8		

*For conversion rate per U.S. $, see C-7;

**Inflows = net disbursements

EGYPT

COUNTRY STRATEGY INDICATORS ABSTRACT

/ECONOMIC TRENDS/

	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	REFERENCE GROUP B
E. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (cont.)							
3. ODA (Official Development Assistance, i.e., grants and concessional loans) public sector inflows							
a. From DAC sources		428.1	617.0	860.2	1011.6		
b. From all sources except CPE		1798.7	2613.4	2266.9	1316.5		
4. ODA commitments from DAC		1122.4	1267.1	1271.2	1690.0		
F. U.S. PRESENCE & POLICY INTERESTS (Mil $ unless otherwise indicated)							
1. U.S. ODA disbursements*		245.0	418.0	625.0	621.0		
2. U.S. share in DAC ODA disbursements (%)					61.4		25.6
3. U.S. ODA commitments		939.3	924.5	989.5	1205.6		
4. U.S. Technical Cooperation disbursements					84.0		
5. U.S. share in trade							
Imports			788.0	1100.0	684.0	2061.0	
Imports (%)			16	16	18		16
Exports			32.0	95.0	63.0	443.0	
Exports (%)			2	5	3		14
6. U.S. direct private investment, yearend (mil $)**	109	374			1034	1029	

*U.S. ODA comprises AID, P.L. 480, and Peace Corps.
**1970, 1976 figures are estimates; "1976" figures are for 1975.

EGYPT

COUNTRY STRATEGY INDICATORS ABSTRACT

/SOCIAL TRENDS/

	1960	1970	MRE	REFERENCE GROUP B
G. AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND NUTRITION (see A.4 & A.5; B.1.a and b)				
1. Population per square mile of agricultural land			3750	590
2. Food production index (1961-65=100)				
Total	92	113	135	145
Per capita	99	94	93	94
3. Agricultural production index (1961-65=100)	96	113	127	146
4. Percent of arable land devoted to subsistence crops			54	43
5. Percent of population consuming less than FAO/WHO recommended calories				
6. Per capita supply of calories, as % of daily requirements	102	104	109	96
7. Per capita supply of proteins from all sources (gms per day)	73	71	75	58
8. Percent of children under six with malnutrition			.8	
H. POPULATION & FAMILY PLANNING				
1. Total population (mil)	25.9	33.3	43.4	
Urban (%)	37.86	42.24	45.40	26
Largest city as % of urban	38		39	40
Population under age 15 (%)	42.0	42.1	40.2	44

EGYPT

COUNTRY STRATEGY INDICATORS ABSTRACT

/SOCIAL TRENDS/

	1960	1970	MRE	REFERENCE GROUP B
H. POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING (cont.)				
2. Population growth rate (%)*		2.2	3.0	2.9
Urban population growth rate (%)**	6.0	3.6	3.0	5.6
3. Crude birth rate (per thousand)	44	38	37	43
4. Married women aged 15-44 years using contraceptives (%)			20.0	13
I. HEALTH				
1. Life expectancy at birth				
Male	45	50	55	50
Female	47	52	58	54
2. Infant mortality rate per thousand	109.5	116	90	119
3. Access to safe water (% of households)				
Rural		93		21
Urban		94		80
4. Population per nursing person			2990	3350
5. Population per hospital bed				
Rural		2110	2251	1433
Urban		290	251	291

*For calendar year shown.
**Calculation based on preceding ten year compound average.

EGYPT

COUNTRY STRATEGY INDICATORS ABSTRACT

/SOCIAL TRENDS/

	1960	1970	MRE	REFERENCE GROUP B
J. EDUCATION				
1. Literacy rate (%)				
Total			43.5	39
Male			56.8	57
Female			29.0	43
2.* Primary enrollment ratios				
Male		85	88	84
Female		54	58	69
3.* Secondary enrollment ratios				
Male		44	60	25
Female		21	35	17
4.* Post-secondary enrollment ratios				
Male		11.6	19.8	5
Female		4.3	8.9	2
5. Percent of repeaters				
Male			5.0	9
Female			5.1	9
K. ENERGY (See B.2 & B.3)				
1. Commercial energy consumption per capita (kilos. of coal equiv.)	299	321	565	401
2. Fuelwood problem, actual or potential (X = Yes)			X	
				EGYPT

*Figures on male/female enrollments are in relation to the male/female age group. Figures in excess of 100 signify that students outside the age range are also included.

COUNTRY STRATEGY INDICATORS ABSTRACT

/SOCIAL TRENDS/

	1960	1970	MRE	REFERENCE GROUP B
L. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT				
1. Total labor force (mil)	7.5	9.3	9.6	
Agriculture (%)	58.4	54.4	51.0	68
Industry (%)	12.2	18.8	26.0	12
2. Participation rate (%) in labor force	28.9	28.0	27.9	36
Male	53.2	51.5	50.9	51
Female	4.2	4.1	4.4	21
3. Women as % of total labor force	7.3	7.2	7.6	27
*4. Average annual growth rate in labor force	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.8
M. INCOME AND ASSET DISTRIBUTION				
1. Percent of land held by:				
Largest 10% of holdings				
Smallest 10%				
2. Percent of national income to lowest 40% of households	17.2	18.7	14.8	
3. Absolute poverty levels ($)				
Rural			85	85
Urban				
4. Percent of population in absolute poverty				
Rural			30	55
Urban			22	26

*"1960" = 1960-70; "1970" = 1970-80; "MRE" = 1980-2000

DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

A. NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

All indicators in this section are from the World Bank's (IBRD) World Development Report 1981.

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the total final output of goods and services produced within the country by residents and non-residents irrespective of its allocation among domestic and foreign claims.

Gross national product (GNP) measures the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. GNP equals GDP plus factor incomes (such as investment receipts and workers' remittances) accruing to residents from abroad minus income earned in the economy accruing to persons abroad.

A.1 GNP per capita figures represent GNP in national currency units first expressed in weighted average prices for the base period 1977-79, next converted into dollars at the GNP-weighted average exchange rate for the base period, and then adjusted for U.S. inflation. (See inflation rate, below.) The per capita data are not fully adjusted for differences in the purchasing power of the dollar and are not fully comparable among countries. Population estimates to obtain per capita figures may differ from AID's population estimates which are based on most recent censuses and interpretations of fertility and mortality trends.

A.2 Average annual growth rate of real GNP per capita is computed by fitting a trend line to the logarithmic values of the GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. Under 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.

A.3 GDP is defined above. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation.

A.4 GDP sectorial distribution. The average sectorial shares are weighted by country GDP in current dollars. The sector for agriculture comprises agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing; for industry--mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas; for services--all other economic activities.

A.5 GDP average annual growth rates are weighted by country GDP in constant (1970) dollars.

A.6 GDP structure of demand. National accounts series in domestic currency units (current prices) were used for these indicators. Public consumption consists of current expenditure for purchases of goods and services at all government levels plus capital expenditure for national defense and security. Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services purchased or received as income in kind by households and non-profit institutions. Gross domestic investment represents outlays for additions to the fixed assets of the economy, and the net value of inventory changes. Gross domestic saving indicates the amount of gross domestic investment financed from domestic output, i.e., public and private saving. Exports of goods and nonfactor services include merchandise, freight, travel, and other nonfactor services sold abroad. The resource balance is the difference between exports and imports of goods and nonfactor services.

A.7 Average annual rate of inflation is calculated from the "implicit GDP inflation" by dividing GDP in constant market prices into GDP in current market prices for each year of the period.

* * * *

B. INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

Data expressed in million SDRs are from the IMF's monthly Balance of Payments Statistics, January through September 1981, and its Balance of Payments Yearbook, Vol. 31, December 1980. These sources--in preference to other sources which present aggregate B/P data in U.S. dollars--were selected because they also provide comprehensive country detail that can be consulted in a single document, and because SDR's are used as being closest to a stable unit of account.

Percentage figures are from the IBRD's World Development Report 1981 except for "energy imports as a percent of exports" which were computed from data in the IMF's monthly International Financial Statistics (IFS). The "merchandise indexes" come from the IFS.

B.1 Balance on merchandise trade. Percentages on the categories shown under merchandise exports (1.a) were used owing to the lack of up-to-date information on fuel and wood per se. Energy imports as a percent of exports (1.c) was chosen to illustrate the impact of the oil bill in terms of merchandise earnings on foreign exchange for development and other purposes.

B.2 Balance on other goods, services, and income. Covers transporation, travel, insurance, and a variety of items. For further detail, consult the Yearbook.

B.3 Unrequited transfers. The private portion includes migrants' transfers and workers' remittances when applicable.

B.9 Gross international reserves comprise the country's holdings of gold, of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities, special drawing rights (SDRs), and the reserve portion of IMF members in the Fund.

B.10 Conversion rate per SDR is determined by whether the country reported on a quarterly or semiannual basis in its own currency or in U.S. dollars or in SDRs.

B.11 External public debt refers to debt outstanding; the amount of public and publicly guaranteed loans that have been disbursed net of cancelled loan commitments and repayments of principal.

B.12 External debt service equals interest payments and repayments of principal. The debt service ratio per se is an inadequate indicator of a country's debt situation. International comparisons of these ratios have only limited meaning. Other factors must also be considered, such as the stability and diversification of the country's export structure, prospects for future growth, and the total indebtedness. The service ratio is only an indication of the importance of debt and debt service in a country's total foreign exchange situation.

* * * *

C. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

C.1 thru C.6 Local currency data on expenditure, revenue, and deficit (or surplus) are calculated on a cash basis. The data are from the summary section of the consolidated central government tables for individual countries in the IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 1981, Vol. V, May 1981.

Percentages on expenditure by selected functions, on the share of capital expenditure, and on the main components of deficit financing are from IMF's worldwide tables.

Certain caveats apply, especially in making cross-country comparisons. One of the main reservations is that data only cover central government transactions owing to inadequate information on state, provincial, and local governments. Since the latter group may vary considerably in importance among countries--as illustrated in the Yearbook's country tables for which some data are available--the total level of public resources and their allocation by purpose may be seriously understated or distorted.

Defense expenditure covers purchasing, maintenance, training, and other components in the defense and other departments. Education covers all formal levels, other training institutions, administration, and such services as transport, meals, and health. Health includes hospitals, clinics, national health programs and services, and insurance. Education and health, in particular, are not comparable across countries: in many countries private services are substantial while in others public services are the major component of total expenditure. Economic Services includes administration, agriculture, mining, roads, communications, etc.

C.7 The exchange rates are the par rate/market rate (rh line) taken from the IMF's monthly International Financial Statistics.

D. PRIVATE SECTOR

D.1 D.2 Net domestic investment and private investment's share were calculated from data obtained from the World Bank.

D.3 Claims on private sector as percent of total domestic credit are derived from data in the "monetary survey" section of the IMF's monthly International Financial Statistics.

D.4 Stock of foreign direct investment from DAC sources come from Development Co-operation--1980 Review, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Paris, November 1980. The publication is frequently cited as "the DAC Chairman's Annual Report." The stock figures represent estimated book values. Excluded are reinvested earnings by Belgium, Canada, Italy, and the Netherlands, and petroleum investments by companies domiciled in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. Members comprise 17 countries plus the Commission of the European Economic Communities. Unless otherwise specified, DAC "sources" or "countries" in sections D, E, and F refer to the 17 bilateral donors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

D.5 Net private sector inflows from DAC countries are from Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1976-79, OECD, Paris, 1980. The publication also provides private sector aggregates, i.e., direct investment, portfolio investment, and export credits. The 1979 inflows are understated because data by recipient country had not yet been reported by the United Kingdom. The magnitude of understatement is illustrated by the U.K. totals for 1979 of $8.9 billion (1.5 in direct investment, 6.3 in portfolio investment, and 1.1 in private export credits).

* * * *

E. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

All data in this section are from the above-cited Geographical Distribution. (See D.5.)

E.1 Total inflows from all sources except CPE (centrally-planned economies) are net disbursements by the private sector (non-concessional) and by the public sector (concessional and non-concessional).

E.2 Public sector inflows are net disbursements provided bilaterally by the 17 DAC countries and by OPEC countries and multilaterally by regional donor groups such as the European Economic Communities, the various Arab organizations, and by international institutions such as IBRD, IDA, IFC, IMF

for loans and UN groups and specialized agencies for grants. The regional category also includes lending institutions set up for Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Detail on specifics is contained in the previously-cited OECD's Development Co-operation--1980 Review.

E.3 ODA (official development assistance) is briefly defined in Table E.3.

* * * *

F. U.S. PRESENCE AND POLICY INTERESTS*

F.1 F.3 Data on U.S. ODA disbursements (F.1) and commitments (F.3) are from the Geographical Distribution source, initially cited under D. PRIVATE SECTOR. As noted on each country table, U.S. ODA comprises AID, P.L. 480, and the Peace Corps.

F.2 A 1979 breakdown of total bilateral ODA commitments by DAC countries according to functional categories appears in the Development Co-operation review. The analytical data show that the United States accounted for 14% of the global amount allocable by sector: $2.28 billion of a total of $15.49 billion. Of the amount allocated to each sector, the U.S. share was 28% for health, 26% for agriculture, 15% for planning and administration, 13% for development of public utilities, 11% for trade, banking, and tourism services, 7% for multi-sector activities, 6% each for education and social infrastructure and welfare, and 4% for industry, mining, and construction.

F.4 U.S. Technical Co-operation Disbursements are from the Development Assistance Committee, AID Review, Memorandum of the United States, Statistical Annex, February 1981.

Technical Co-operation (TC) is defined by the DAC as "the provision of resources with the primary purpose of (i) augmenting the level of knowledge, skills, technical knowhow or productive aptitudes of the population of developing countries, i.e., increasing their stock of human intellectual capital or (ii) augmenting developing countries' capacity for more effective use of their existing factor endowment (as distinct from transfers intended to increase the stock of physical capital."

Total TC disbursements in 1979 by DAC sources totaled $5.2 billion ($4.7 billion excluding the European Community) according to the Development Co-operation review. Major donors were France, $1.7 billion; the Federal Republic of Germany, $836.6 million; the United States, $594 million; and

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*U.S. foreign aid is on a calendar year basis to conform with the DAC reporting system.

F. U.S. PRESENCE AND POLICY INTERESTS (cont.)

the Community, $488.5 million. Part of the TC funds are used for trainees and students: an estimated total of 110,300 persons in 1979 in contrast to 85,850 in 1970. This upward trend has not been followed by the United States which financed an estimated 7,965 persons in 1979 compared to 18,270 in 1970.

F.5 Data on the U.S. share in trade are calculations based on two sources. Total U. S. imports and exports are from the International Statistics Yearbook. U. S. imports from and exports to other countries are from the International Monetary Fund..

F.6 U.S. direct private investment figures for year-end 1979 and 1980 are from Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, August 1981 (Tables 11 and 12). Figures for prior years are from unpublished estimates prepared by Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. The data are a revised series to reflect changes in definitions as a result of the 1977 benchmark survey. To avoid disclosure of investment by individual companies, data are not shown for Bolivia, Paraguay, and Senegal (1970).

* * * *

G. AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND NUTRITION

G.1 Population per square mile of agricultural land data are from the World Bank. Agricultural land refers to 1978 estimates of the area used or temporarily left fallow for crops, pastures, market, and kitchen gardens.

G.2 The food production and agricultural production indices, (1961-65 = 100), are from Agriculture and
G.3 Food Production Statistics, S&T/DIU/ESDS, December 1980. The source of these data is USDA. The Laspeyres formula is used whereby, for each year of the base period and for each year under review, the quantity of each commodity is weighted by the average national producer price and then added up. The aggregate for each year under review is then divided by the average aggregate for the base period. The most recent estimate is 1979.

G.4 Percent of arable land devoted to subsistence crops is based on USDA acreage estimates.

U.S. PRESENCE AND POLICY INTERESTS and AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND NUTRITION

G. AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND NUTRITION (cont.)*

G.5 Percent of population consuming less than FAO/WHO recommended calories is taken from The Prevalence of Calorie Deficient Diets in Developing Countries, World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 374, March 1980, appendix Table 1. The paper, which proposes changes in the methodology of measuring prevalence, uses the FAO/WHO data of 1973 as a point of departure in projecting percentage estimates for 1990 by applying different assumptions regarding food prices and income growth for each country.

G.6 G.7 Per capita supply of calories as a percent of daily requirements and per capita supply of proteins from all sources are from the IBRD's Updated Social Indicators Data Sheets, May 1981. The former are computed from the energy equivalent of net food supplies available, i.e., domestic production, imports minus exports, and changes in stock. Excluded are animal feed, seeds, quantities used in food processing, and losses in stock. Requirements are based on physiological needs estimated by FAO for 1961-65, 1970 and 1977 (as the most recent year). The latter follow the same definition of net food supply and use USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) estimates of a minimum total daily allowance of 60 grams, of which 20 grams are in the form of animal and pulse protein.

G.8 Percentages of children under six years of age with malnutrition are from national nutritional surveys taken in the 1970s. The measure of malnutrition used is a "weight for age" measure in which one compares the weight of each child (in the 0 to 6 age group) to the median of weights of children of the same age of a Harvard Standard, based on healthy American children. Here we report the percentage of children with third degree malnutrition; that is those whose weight is less than 60% of the median in weight/age of the standard.

* * * *

H. POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

H.1 Total population data were provided by S&T/POP and consist of mid-year estimates based on most recent censuses and AID interpretations of subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared with the assistance of the Population Reference bureau. The most recent estimate is for 1981. The total population figure which may include AID's adjustment of a census result can therefore differ from population estimates used by other sources. One example is the IBRD's computations of per capita GNP.

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*Also see A.4 and A.5 for the role of agriculture in the economy, B.1.a and b for its role in trade, L.1 for the size of the agricultural labor force, and M.1 for percent of land held by largest and smallest holdings.

H. POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING (cont.)

H.1.a Urban population as a percent of total. These data are from U. N. sources. They are not strictly comparable among countries because urban status is defined by some as places with as few as 400 inhabitants and by others as places with a minimum population of 5,000. The most recent estimates are for 1980.

H.1.b Largest city as a percent of urban population data are from the IBRD's World Development Report 1981. MRE = 1980.

H.1.c Percent of population under age 15 data are from the World Bank. The major component of the "dependency ratio," the ratio of persons under 15 and over 64 to the "working" population aged 15 through 64. The implications for having a large population under 15 are not only the current effects on capacity to provide adequate education and other essentials but also the size of the labor force that will be entering the market in contrast to the availability of jobs. MRE = 1980.

H.2 Percentages for population growth rate data are from S&T/POP. They are estimates of the growth rate for each calendar year shown: rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) plus net migration. They are preferable to ten-year compound average annual growth rate computations which are likely to mask sharp or recent changes in birth rates, death rates or migration.

H.2.a Urban growth rate percentages are from S&T/.POP. They are from the World Bank and are the annual growth rates of urban populations for 1950-60, 1960-70, and 1970-79.

H.3 Crude birth rate (per thousand) data are from S&T/POP. They represent estimates of the annual live births per thousand of the mid-year populations for 1960, 1970, and 1980. Several caveats apply in making cross-country comparisons: the total number of live births may be underestimated owing to the origin of the data using civil registers supplemented by census data or sample surveys; and the practice in some countries to exclude infants who died either within the first 24 hours of life or before registration.

H.4 Married women aged 15-44 years using contraceptives data are from S&T/POP. Where available, data are based upon the results of the World Fertility Survey and Contraceptive Prevalence Survey. Considerable variation exists in definitions and reporting among countries.

* * * *

I. HEALTH

All data in this section were obtained from the World Bank.

I. HEALTH (cont.)

I.1 Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years at birth males (or females) are estimated to live assuming no subsequent changes will occur in the mortality conditions of the male (or female) population. Reliability of these data depends upon the accuracy and completeness of censuses and death registrations used by countries to compile official life tables reported to the UN.

I.2 Infant mortality rate is the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand births in the same calendar year.

I.3 Access to safe water refers to "reasonable access to treated surface water or to untreated but uncontaminated water such as protected boreholds, springs, and sanitary wells." Reasonable access for rural households is defined as not taking a disproportionate part of the day to reach, and for urban households, as not being more than 200 meters away.

I.4 Population per nursing person. Nursing persons generally refers to graduate, practical, and assistant nurses. However, the data are not strictly comparable owing to different definitions and varying time periods used by the reporting countries.

I.5 Population per hospital bed is defined as establishments permanently staffed by at least one physician and able to provide inpatient accomodation and active medical and nursing care. Those mainly providing custodial care are excluded.

* * * *

J. EDUCATION

All indicators in this section are from the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Statistical Yearbooks. The one exception is Percent of repeaters (J.5) from Indicators of Education in AID Assisted Countries, S&T/DIU/ESDS, July 1981. Government expenditure for education is already shown under C.2.

J.1 Literacy rate refers to adults, aged 15 years and over, who are able to read and write.

J.2 Enrollment ratios for the primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels are the male or female J.4
J.3 enrollment of all ages at each level as a percent of the respective school levels. The latter are
J.4 usually age groups of 6-11, 12-17, and 18-23. Adjustments are made for countries having different age groups. Ratios in excess of 100 signify enrollment of persons below or above the official age group.

J.5 Percent of repeaters, known as one of the education efficiency indicators, refers to the annual rate of primary-school repeaters in or around 1976.

K. ENERGY (See B.2 and B.3)

K.1 K.2 Commercial energy consumption per capita estimates are from Updated Social Indicators Data Sheets, IBRD, May 1981. The most recent estimate is for 1979. Identification of countries with an actual or potential fuelwood problem is from the IBRD report on Energy in Developing Countries, 1980.

The commercial energy consumption indicator refers to commercial forms of primary energy expressed in kilograms of coal equivalent: coal and lignite, petroleum, natural gas and natural gas liquids, and hydroelectricity and nuclear power. Firewood and other traditional fuels, despite their importance in various developing countries, are excluded owing to the difficulties in obtaining reliable comprehensive estimates. The indicator for fuelwood is therefore limited to a listing of countries, although enough information is available on certain countries to illustrate the dimensions of the problem.

* * * *

L. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Data are from the IBRD's World Tables, Second Edition, 1980, except for the labor force participation rates by sex, which are from World Bank, Social Indicators Data Sheets, May 1981.

L.1 Total labor force traditionally comprises economically active persons, i.e., the total employed including employers, own account workers, salaried employees, wage earners, unpaid family workers--if available, the armed forces, and unemployed persons. Excluded are housewives, students, and economically inactive groups. Definitions of labor force in various countries are not comparable owing to the minimum age used, and the exclusion or inclusion of certain groups such as seasonal workers, part-time workers, family workers.

L.1.a Percent of labor force in agriculture covers farming, forestry, hunting, and fishing activities.*

L.1.b Percent of labor force in industry covers activities in mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas.*

L.2 Labor force participation rates. The 1979 estimates are geometric extrapolations of the ILO activity rate estimates for 1960 and 1970 using IBRD population projections. Projections should be treated with caution owing to those countries where there have been important changes in levels of unemployment, or in international and internal migration, or in both.

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*Same definitions as in NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT (A.4 and A.5).

L. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (cont.)

L.3 Women as a percent of total labor force indicators are frequently inappropriate for cross country comparisons. In many countries, relatively large numbers of women are the main producers of food, or assist in farming or in other family business without pay. Classification criteria on whether to include women vary between countries.

L.4 Average annual growth rates in labor force are percentages derived from IBRD population estimates and ILO data.

* * * *

M. INCOME AND ASSET DISTRIBUTION

All data in this section are from the World Bank, including the household data which are from S. Jain's Size Distribution of Income, World Bank, 1975.

M.1 Percent of land held by largest 10% of holdings and smallest 10% is the aggregate amount of land owned by the top 10% (or the lowest 10%) of all land owners as a percent of total land area.

M.2 Percent of national income to lowest 40% of households indicates the distribution of disposable household income accruing to the lowest 40% of households. Income is usually defined as private income received in cash and kind. The distribution estimates cover rural and urban areas. The years vary between 1966 and 1978. Information on distribution of per capita household income would be preferable as an indicator, but is only available for a few countries.

M.3 Absolute poverty income levels in dollars per capita refer to the level below which a minimal nutritionally adequate diet and essential non-food requirements are not affordable in rural (or urban) areas. Most recent estimates are for 1975.

M.4 Percent of population in absolute poverty signifies those who are "absolute poor" or "relative poor" whichever is the greater in rural (or urban) areas. The rural relative poverty income level is estimated as one-third of the average per capita personal income of the country. The urban level is derived from the rural level with adjustment for higher cost of living in the urban area. MRE = 1975.

The above estimates of poverty groups are very approximate measures at this stage and should be interpreted with considerable caution.

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT and INCOME AND ASSET DISTRIBUTION

REFERENCE GROUPS

Averages for each reference group were obtained by adding the most recent data available for each indicator within the reference group, and then dividing by the number of countries with actual data. If no more than five countries had data, no average was calculated.

1979 Per Capita GNP Reference Groups (and U.S. Dollar Figures)

REFERENCE GROUP A (Per Capita GNP below $300)		REFERENCE GROUP B (Per Capita GNP $300 - $600)		REFERENCE GROUP C (Per Capita GNP $600 - $1800)	
Bangladesh	90	Mauritania	320	Philippines	600
Nepal	130	Lesotho	340	Swaziland	650
Mali	140	Sudan	370	Nicaragua	660
Burma	160	Indonesia	370	El Salvador	670
Upper Volta	180	Kenya	380	Botswana	720
India	190	Ghana	400	Peru	730
Malawi	200	Yemen	420	Morocco	740
Sri Lanka	230	Senegal	430	Dominican Republic	990
Mozambique	250	Zimbabwe	470	Guatemala	1020
Sierra Leone	250	Egypt	480	Ecuador	1050
Tanzania	260	Liberia	500	Jordan	1180
Zaire	260	Zambia	500	Jamaica	1260
Haiti	260	Honduras	530	Panama	1400
Niger	270	Bolivia	550	Costa Rica	1820
Uganda	290	Cameroon	560		
Somalia	*	Guyana	580		
		Thailand	590		

*Not available.

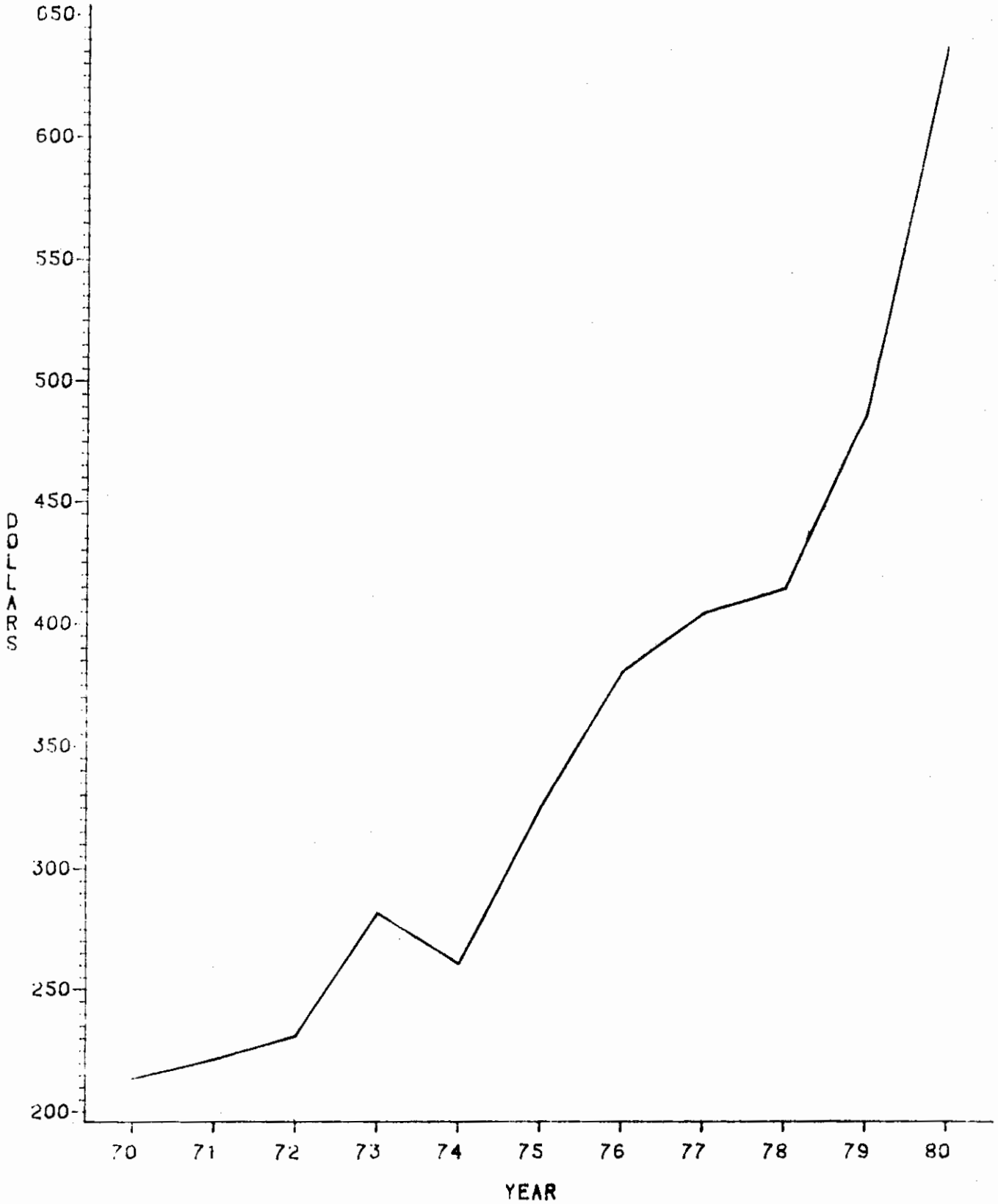
CHARTS AND GRAPHS

1. Per Capita GNP
2. Investment and Savings as Percent of GDP
3. Rate of Inflation
4. Selected Trade Indices
5. Debt Service Payments as Percent of Exports
6. External Debt as Percent of GNP
7. Official Development Assistance: Disbursements and Commitments
8. ODA: Total and US Share as Percent of GDP
9. ODA and Other Official Flows as Percent of GDP
10. Exports: Value and Price Indices

MAPS

1. Life Expectancy
2. Fertility Rates
3. Adult Literacy

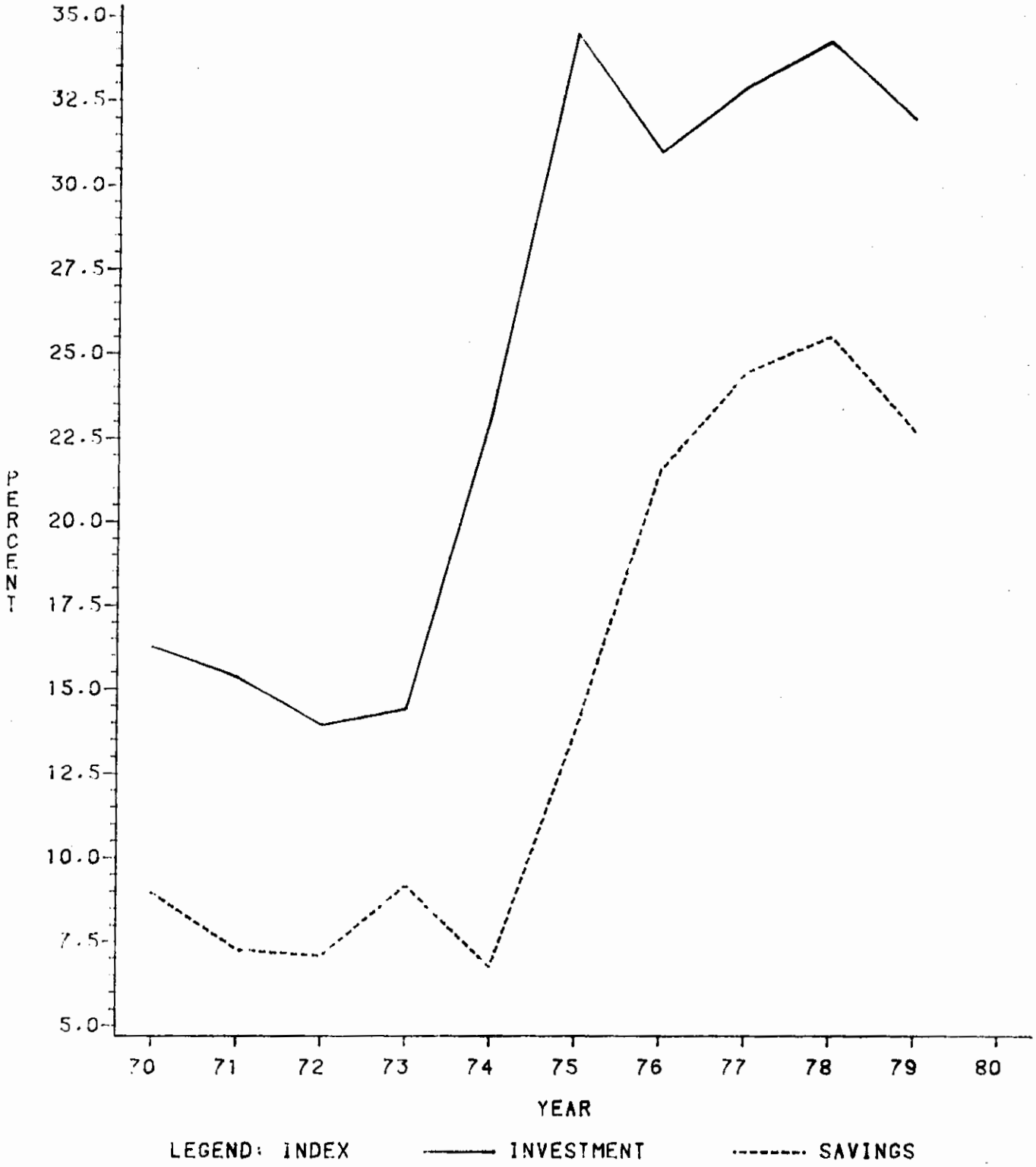
PER CAPITA GNP
COUNTRY=EGYPT



SOURCE: WORLD BANK
IN CURRENT US DOLLARS

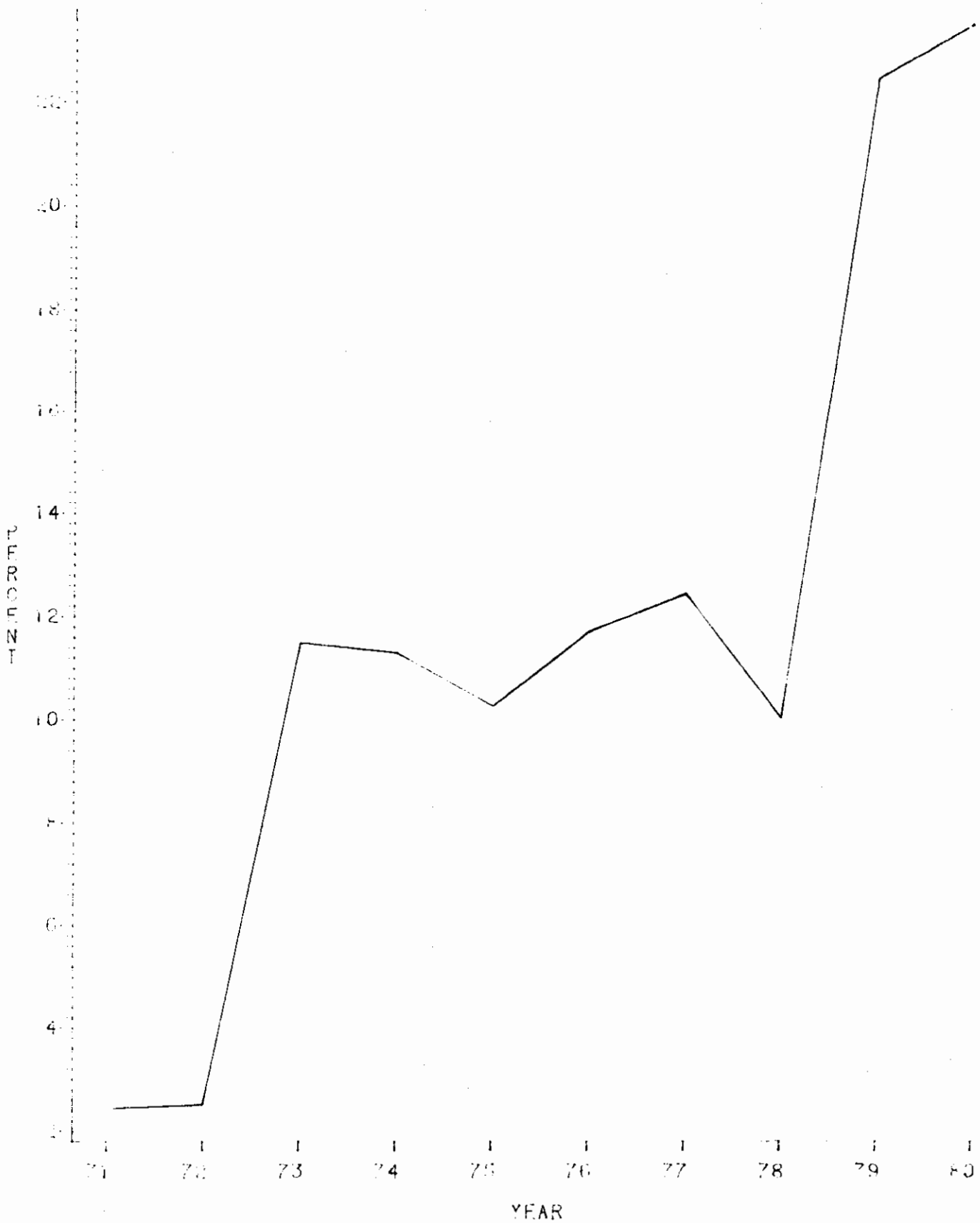
BEST AVAILABLE

INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS
AS PERCENT OF GDP
COUNTRY=EGYPT



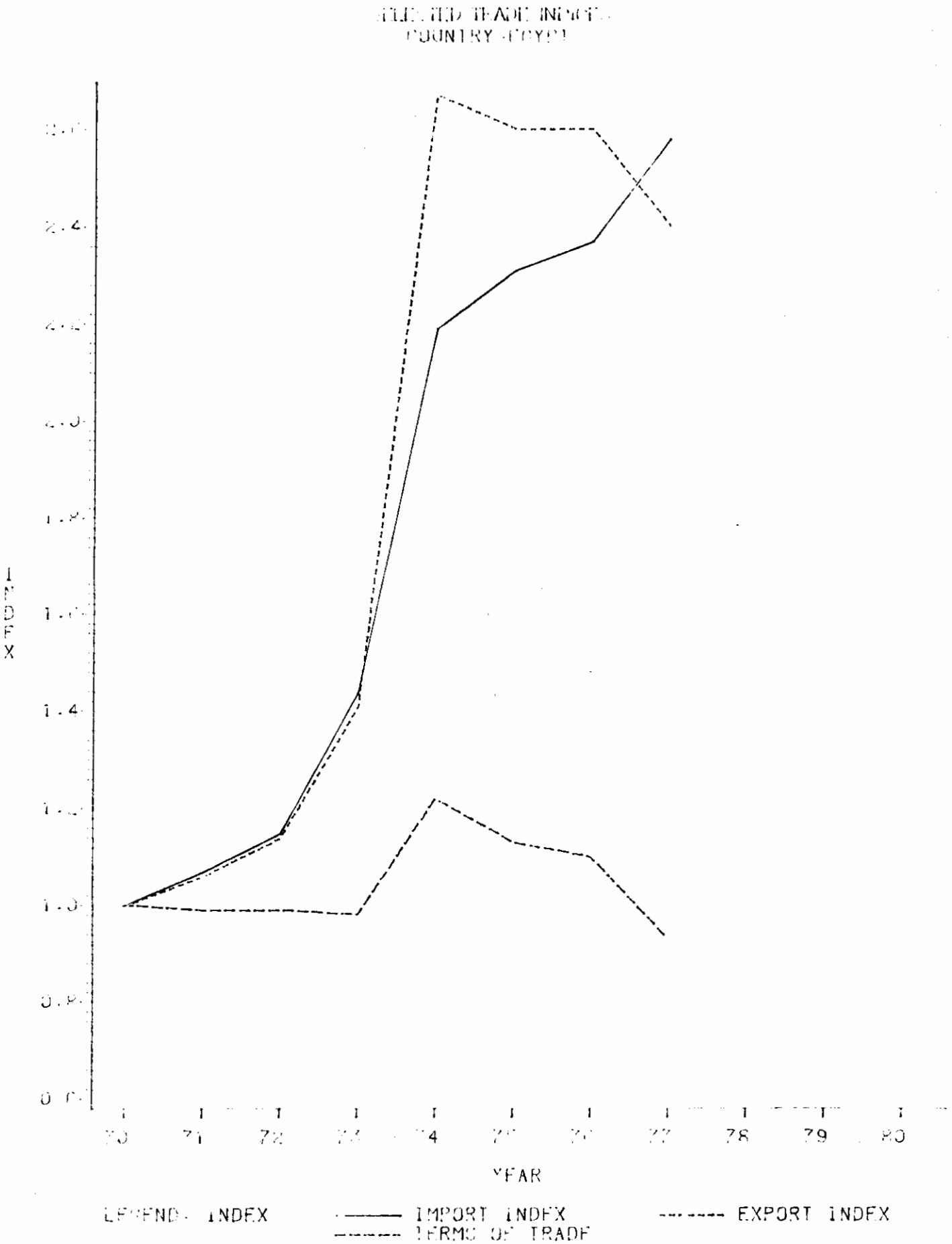
SOURCE: WORLD BANK

RATE OF INFLATION
COUNTRY (EGYPT)



SOURCE: WORLD BANK
ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN GDP DEFLATOR

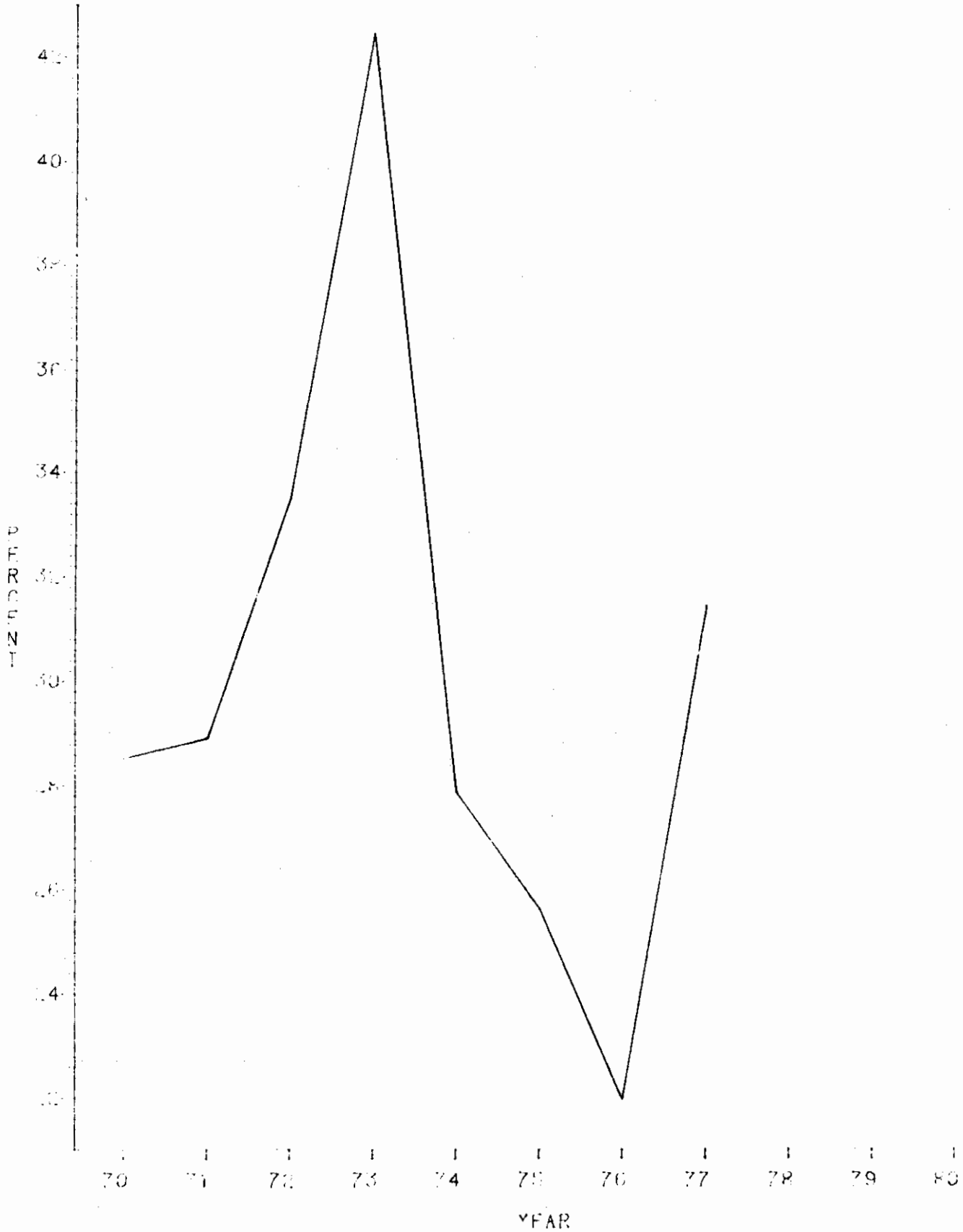
BEST AVAILABLE



SOURCE: WORLD BANK

BEST AVAILABLE

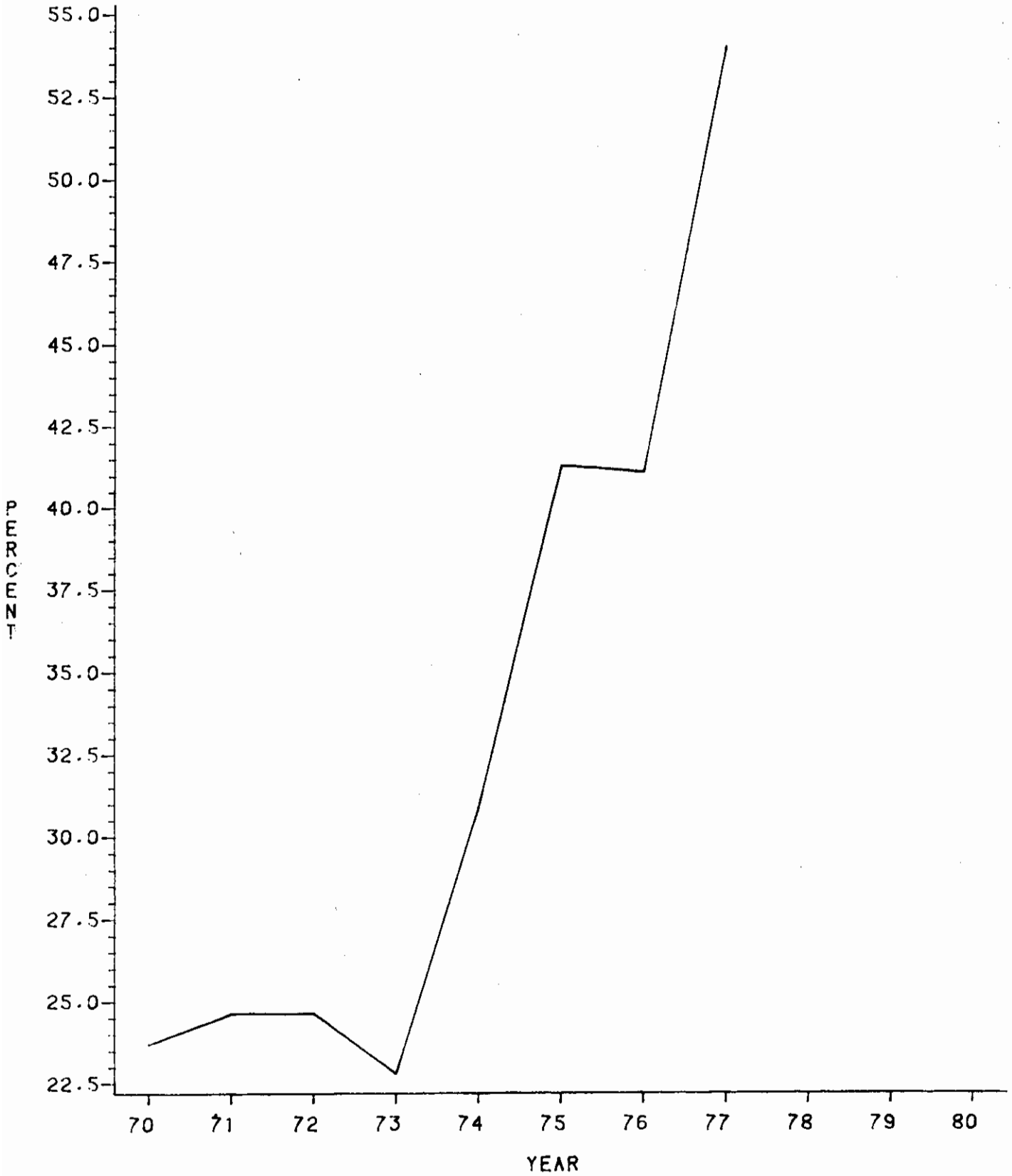
DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS
AS PERCENT OF EXPORTS
COUNTRY: EGYPT



SOURCE: WORLD BANK

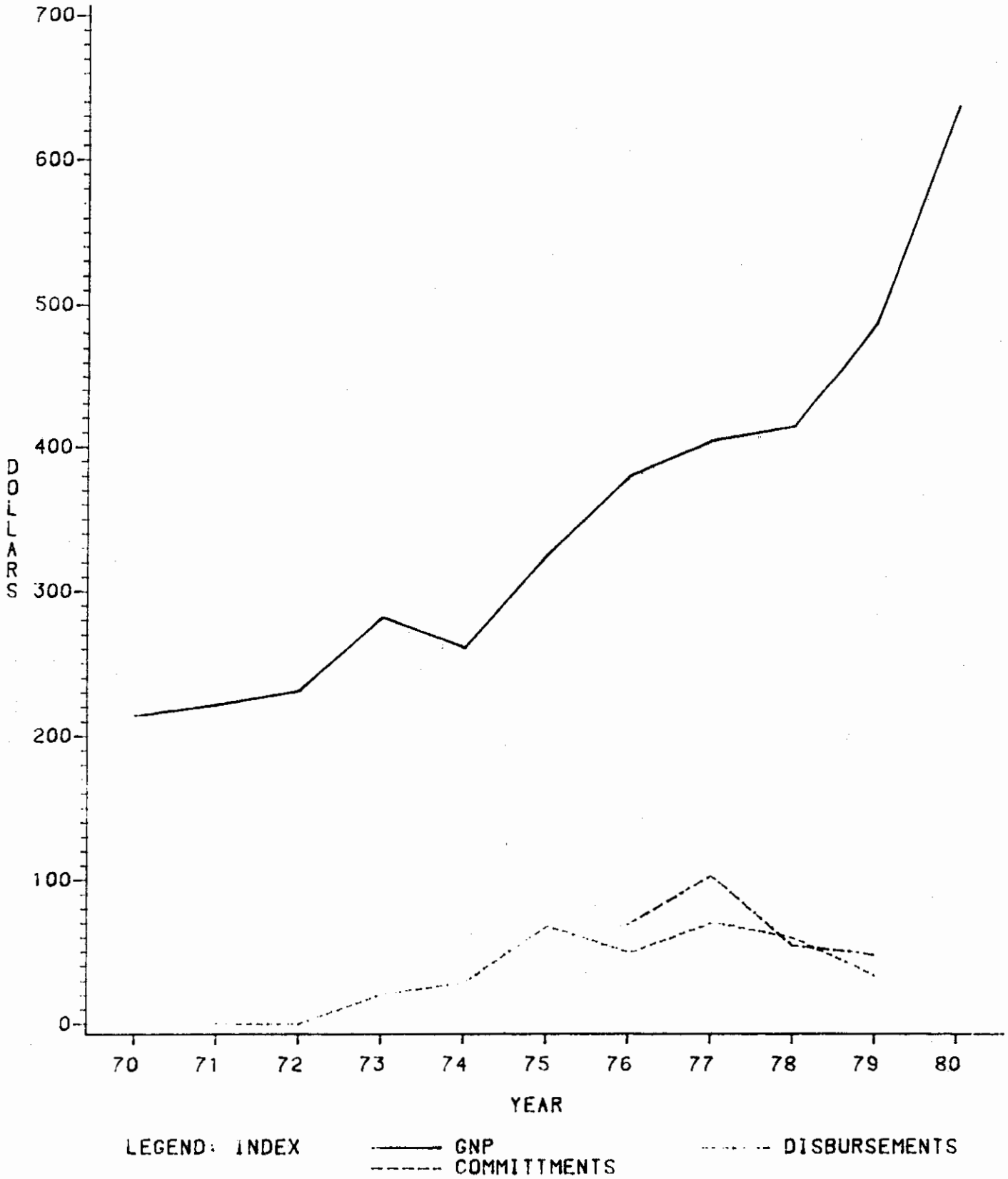
BEST AVAILABLE

EXTERNAL DEBT
AS PERCENT OF GNP
COUNTRY=EGYPT



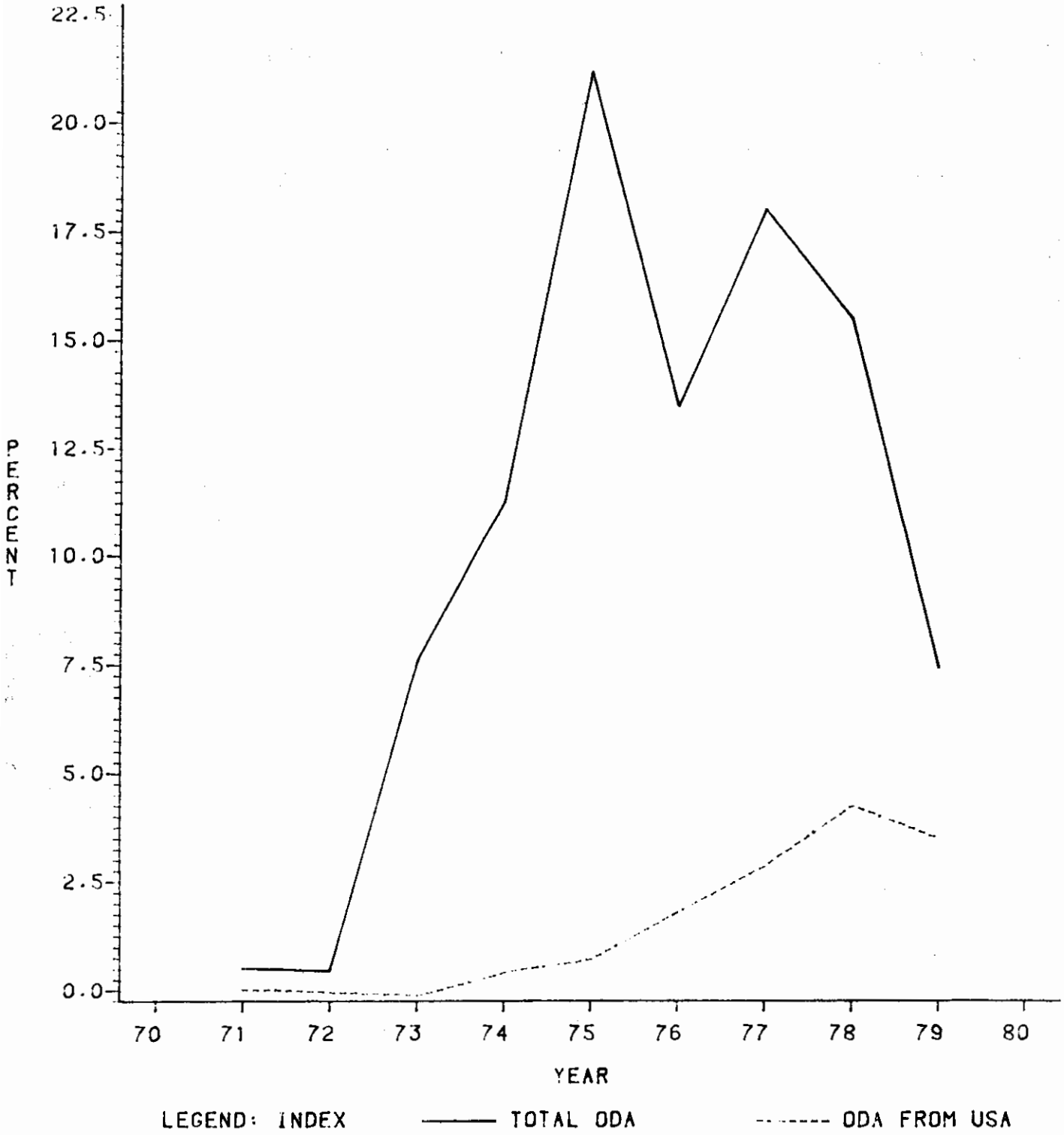
SOURCE: WORLD BANK

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
DISBURSEMENTS AND COMMITTMENTS
COUNTRY=EGYPT



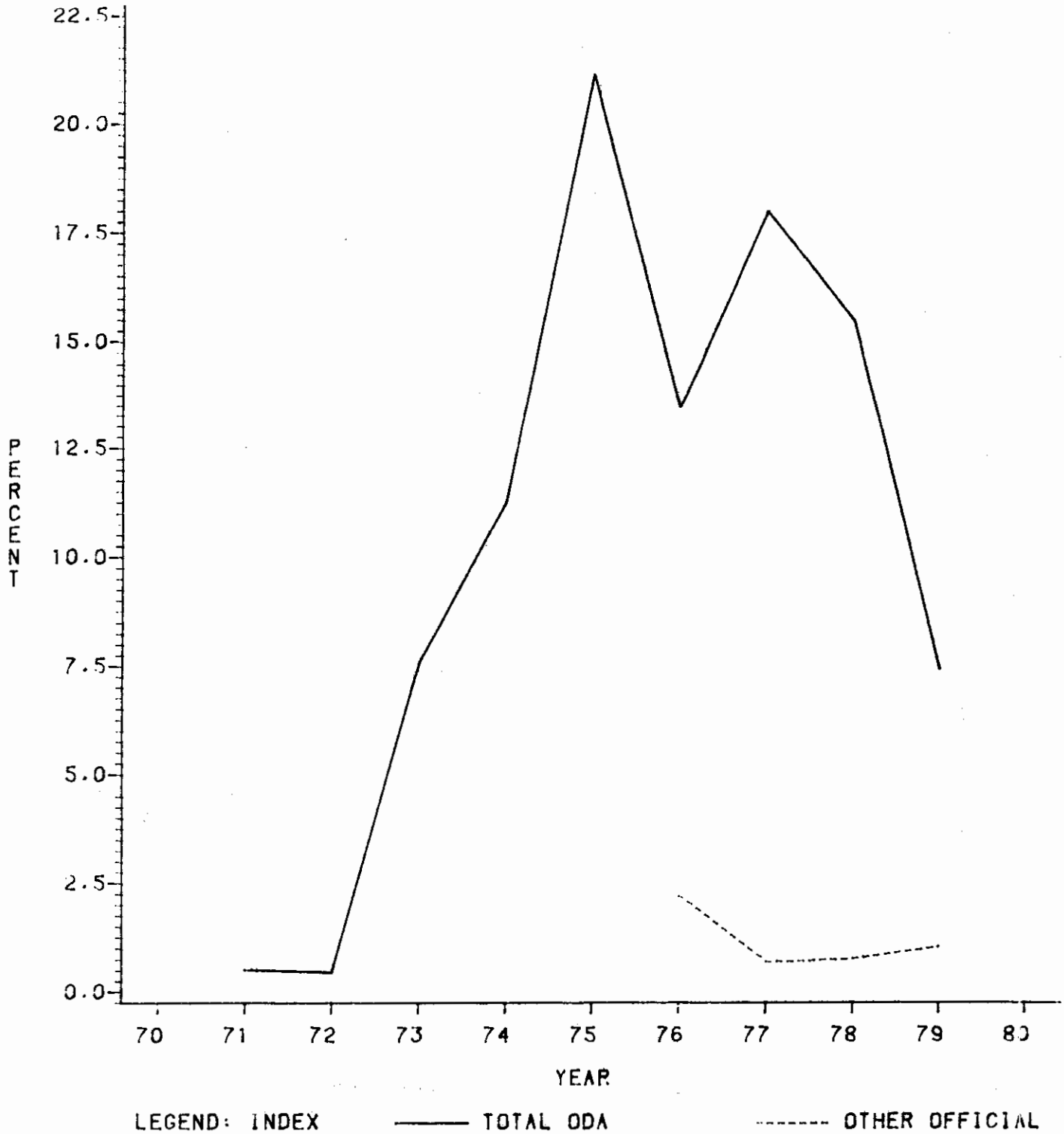
SOURCE: OECD
BASIS: CURRENT DOLLARS PER CAPITA

DA: TOTAL AND US SHARE
AS PERCENT OF GDP
COUNTRY=EGYPT



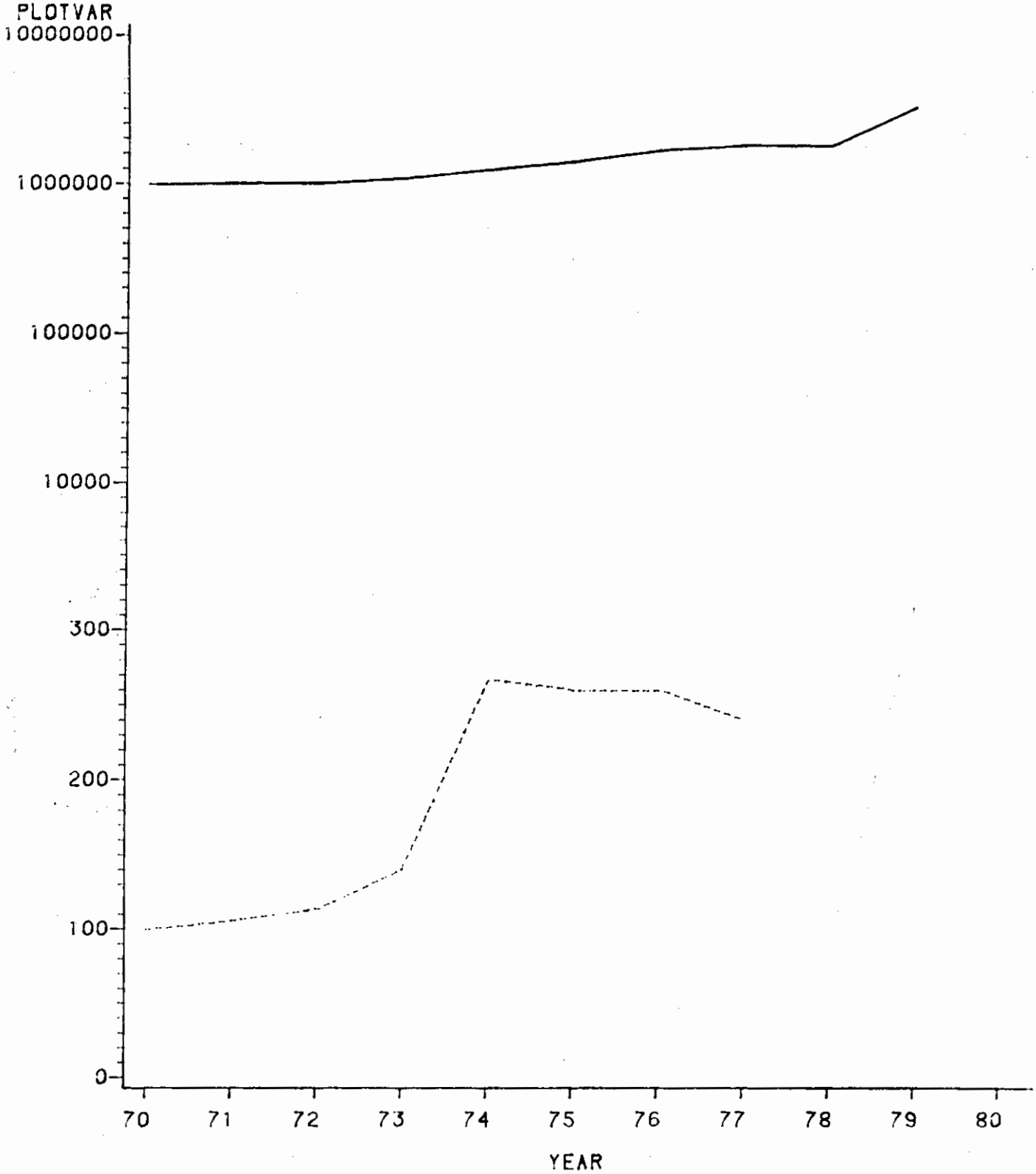
SOURCE: OECD

ODA AND OTHER OFFICIAL FLOWS
AS PERCENT OF GDP
COUNTRY=EGYPT



SOURCE: OECD

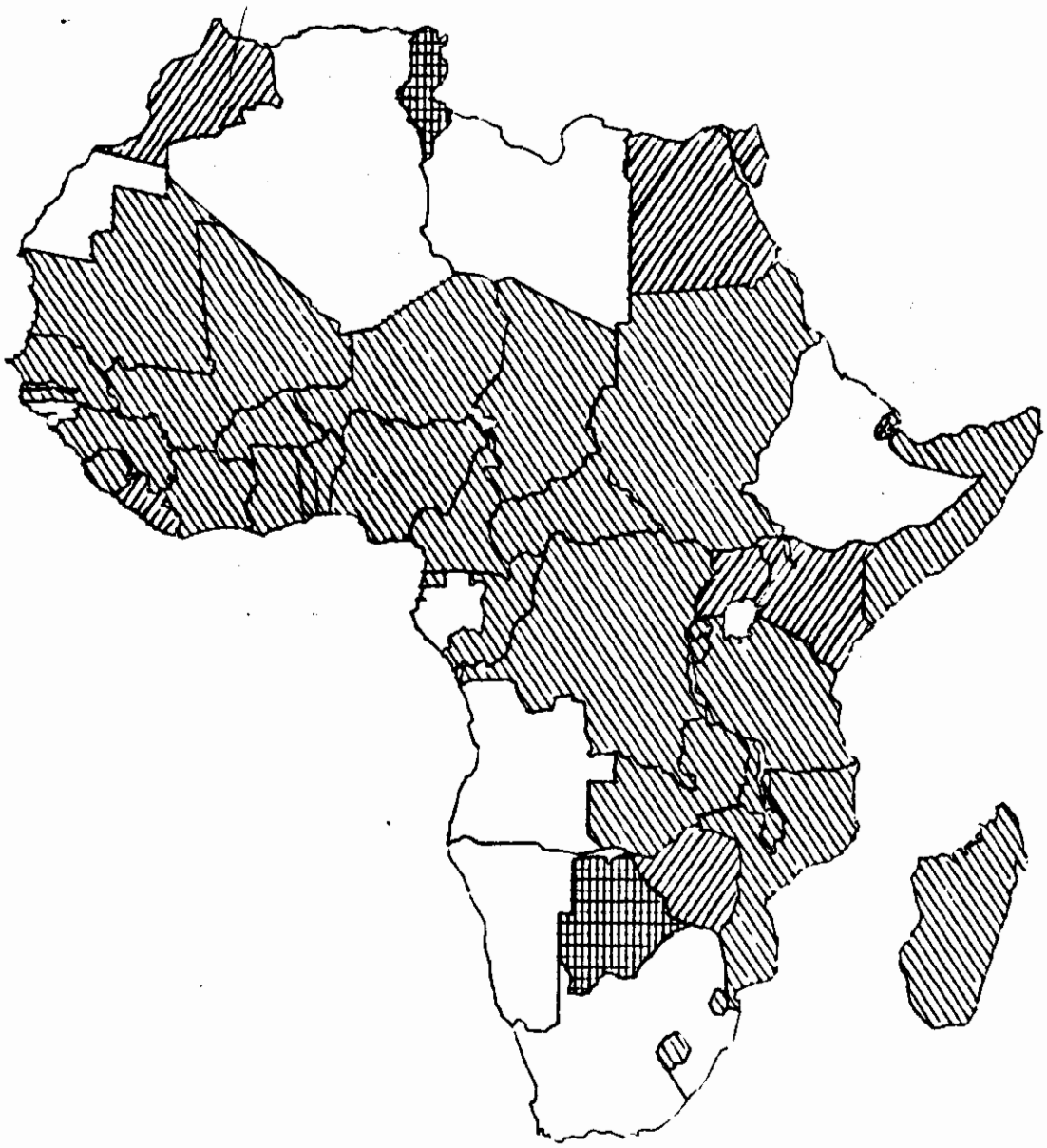
EXPORTS: VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)
AND PRICE INDICES
COUNTRY=EGYPT



LEGEND: INDEX ——— EXPORTS (VALUE) ------- PRICES (UNCTAD)
- - - - - PRICES (IMF)

SOURCE: WORLD BANK, IMF
INDEX BASE = 100

LIFE EXPECTANCY
TOTAL POPULATION



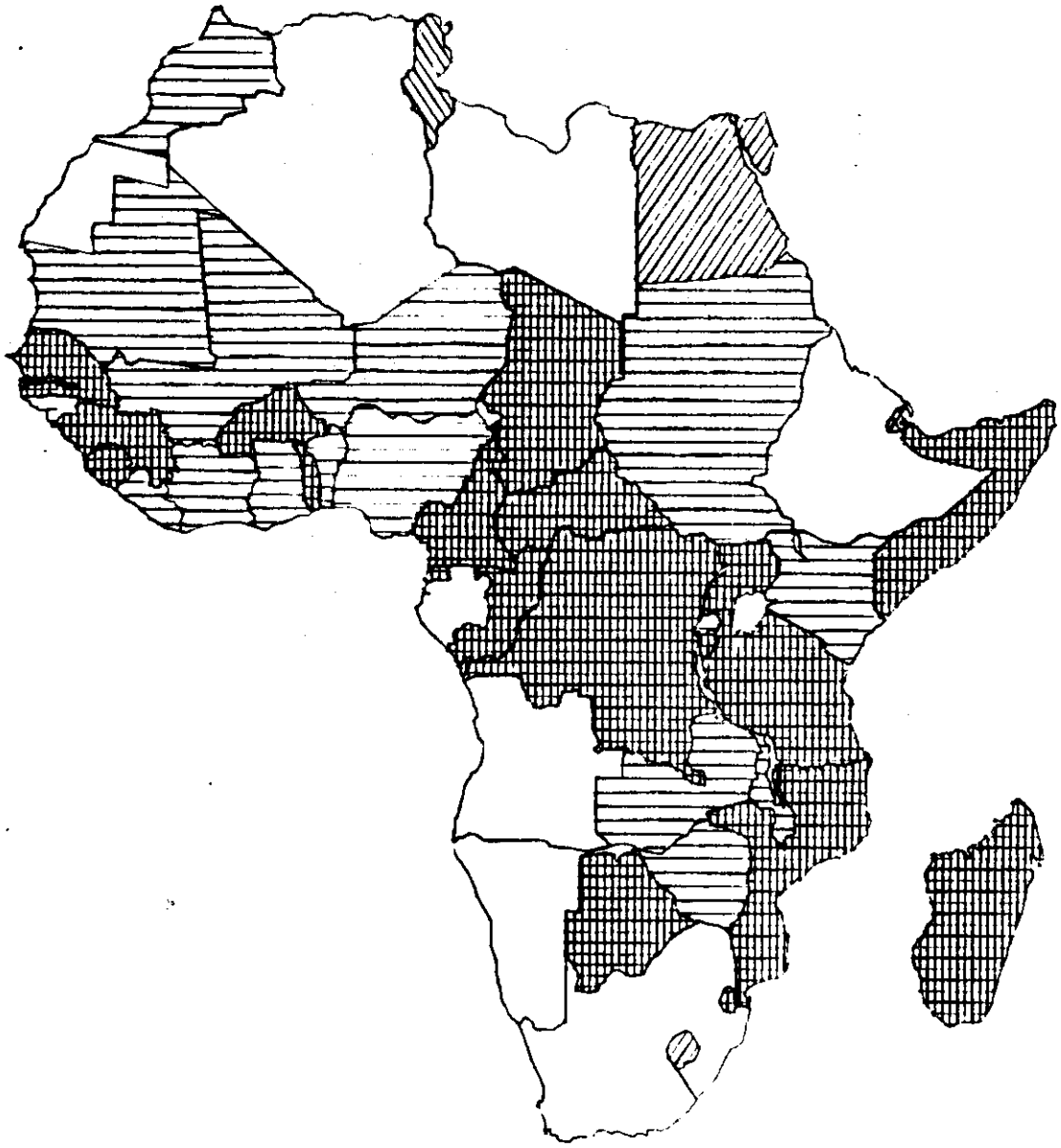
LEGEND: LXCAT

NA
52.1-58 YRS
64.1 YRS +
0-52 YRS
58.1-64 YRS

SOURCE: WORLD BANK
LEGEND REFERS TO MIDPOINTS

BEST AVAILABLE

FERTILITY RATES



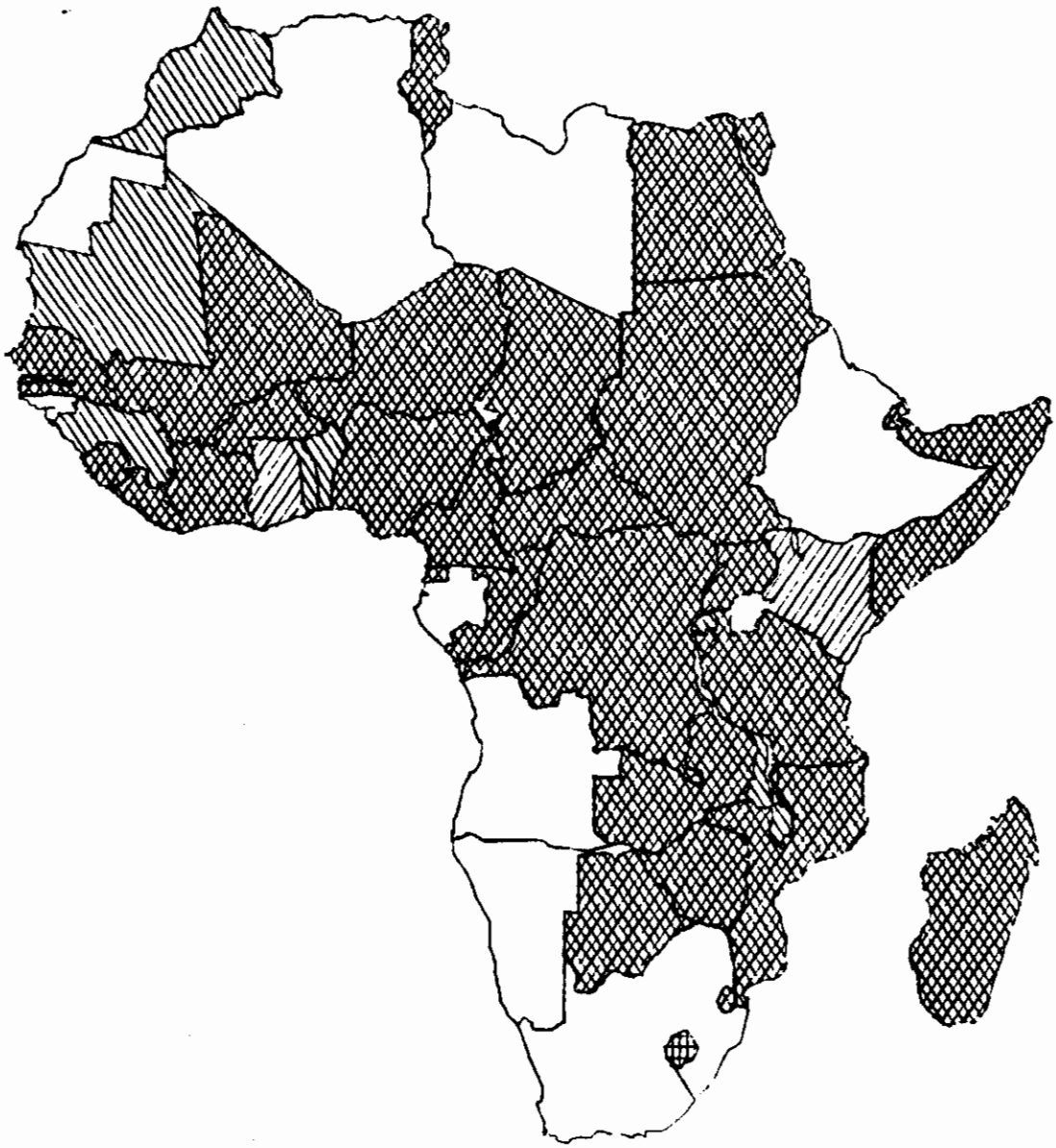
LEGEND: FCAT

NA
5.51-6.5
0-4.5
6.51 +
4.51-5.5

SOURCE: WORLD BANK
LEGEND REFERS TO MIDPOINTS

BEST AVAILABLE

ADULT LITERACY
TOTAL POPULATION



LEGEND: LTCAT

NA
50-69.9
0-29.9
70 +
30-49.9

SOURCE: WORLD BANK
LEGEND REFERS TO MIDPOINTS

BEST AVAILABLE

USER COMMENTS

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