

PART

5

Metadata

M49 country list

Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Eastern Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Central Asia	Eastern Europe	Australia and New Zealand
Burundi	Anguilla	Kazakhstan	Belarus	Australia
Comoros	Antigua and Barbuda	Kyrgyzstan	Bulgaria	New Zealand
Djibouti	Argentina	Tajikistan	Czech Republic	Norfolk Island
Eritrea	Aruba	Turkmenistan	Hungary	Melanesia
Ethiopia	Bahamas	Uzbekistan	Poland	Fiji
Kenya	Barbados	Eastern Asia	Republic of Moldova	New Caledonia
Madagascar	Belize	China, Hong Kong SAR	Romania	Papua New Guinea
Malawi	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	China, Macao SAR	Russian Federation	Solomon Islands
Mauritius	Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	China	Slovakia	Vanuatu
Mayotte	Brazil	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Ukraine	Micronesia
Mozambique	British Virgin Islands	Japan	Northern Europe	Guam
Réunion	Cayman Islands	Mongolia	Åland Islands	Kiribati
Rwanda	Chile	Republic of Korea	Channel Islands	Marshall Islands
Seychelles	Colombia	South-Eastern Asia	Denmark	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Somalia	Costa Rica	Brunei Darussalam	Estonia	Nauru
Uganda	Cuba	Cambodia	Faroe Islands	Northern Mariana Islands
United Republic of Tanzania	Curaçao	Indonesia	Finland	Palau
Zambia	Dominica	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Guernsey	Polynesia
Zimbabwe	Dominican Republic	Malaysia	Iceland	American Samoa
Middle Africa	Ecuador	Myanmar	Ireland	Cook Islands
Angola	El Salvador	Philippines	Isle of Man	French Polynesia
Cameroon	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Singapore	Jersey	Niue
Central African Republic	French Guiana	Thailand	Latvia	Pitcairn Islands
Chad	Grenada	Timor-Leste	Lithuania	Samoa
Congo	Guadeloupe	Viet Nam	Norway	Tokelau
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Guatemala	Southern Asia	Sark	Tonga
Equatorial Guinea	Guyana	Afghanistan	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	Tuvalu
Gabon	Haiti	Bangladesh	Sweden	Wallis and Futuna Islands
Sao Tome and Principe	Honduras	Bhutan	United Kingdom	
Northern Africa	Jamaica	India	Southern Europe	
Algeria	Martinique	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Albania	
Egypt	Mexico	Maldives	Andorra	
Libya	Montserrat	Nepal	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Morocco	Nicaragua	Pakistan	Croatia	
South Sudan	Panama	Sri Lanka	Gibraltar	
Sudan	Paraguay	Western Asia	Greece	
Tunisia	Peru	Armenia	Holy See	
Western Sahara	Puerto Rico	Azerbaijan	Italy	
Southern Africa	Saint Barthélemy	Bahrain	Malta	
Botswana	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Cyprus	Montenegro	
Lesotho	Saint Lucia	Georgia	Portugal	
Namibia	Saint-Martin (French Part)	Iraq	San Marino	
South Africa	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Israel	Serbia	
Swaziland	Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	Jordan	Slovenia	
Western Africa	Suriname	Kuwait	Spain	
Benin	Trinidad and Tobago	Lebanon	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
Burkina Faso	Turks and Caicos Islands	Occupied Palestinian Territory	Western Europe	
Côte d'Ivoire	United States Virgin Islands	Oman	Austria	
Cape Verde	Uruguay	Qatar	Belgium	
Gana	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Saudi Arabia	France	
Ghana	Northern America	Syrian Arab Republic	Germany	
Guinea	Bermuda	Turkey	Liechtenstein	
Guinea-Bissau	Canada	United Arab Emirates	Luxembourg	
Liberia	Greenland	Yemen	Monaco	
Mali	Saint Pierre and Miquelon		Netherlands	
Mauritania	United States of America		Switzerland	
Niger				
Nigeria				
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Togo				

Concepts and Methods

Concepts

Agricultural production indices: The FAO indices of agricultural production show the relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production for each year in comparison with the base period 1999-2001. They are based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. The resulting aggregate represents, therefore, disposable production for any use except as seed and feed. All the indices at the country, regional and world levels are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by 1999-2001 average international commodity prices and summed for each year. To obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate for the base period 1999-2001. Since the FAO indices are based on the concept of agriculture as a single enterprise, amounts of seed and feed are subtracted from the production data to avoid double counting, once in the production data and once with the crops or livestock produced from them. Deductions for seed (in the case of eggs, for hatching) and for livestock and poultry feed apply to both domestically produced and imported commodities. They cover only primary agricultural products destined to animal feed (e.g. maize, potatoes, milk, etc.). Processed and semi-processed feed items such as bran, oilcakes, meals and molasses have been completely excluded from the calculations at all stages. It should be noted that when calculating indices of agricultural, food and nonfood production, all intermediate primary inputs of agricultural origin are deducted. However, for indices of any other commodity group, only inputs originating from within the same group are deducted; thus, only seed is removed from the group crops and from all crop subgroups, such as cereals, oil crops, etc.; and both feed and seed originating from within the livestock sector (e.g. milk feed, hatching eggs) are removed from the group livestock products. For the main two livestock subgroups, namely, meat and milk, only feed originating from the respective subgroup is removed. Indices which take into account deductions for feed and seed are referred to as "net". Indices calculated without any deductions for feed and seed are referred to as "gross". The international commodity prices are used in order to avoid the use of exchange rates for obtaining continental and world aggregates, and also to improve and facilitate international comparative analysis of productivity at the national level. These international prices, expressed in so-called international dollars, are derived using a Geary-Khamis formula for the agricultural sector. This method assigns a single price to each commodity. For example, one metric ton of wheat has the same price regardless of the country where it was produced. The currency unit in which the prices are expressed has no influence on the indices published. The commodities covered in the computation of indices of agricultural production are all crops and livestock products originating in each country. Practically all products are covered, with the main exception of fodder crops. The category of food production includes commodities that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Accordingly, coffee and tea are excluded along with inedible commodities because, although edible, they have practically no nutritive value. Prices applied to meat in reality represent the prices of animals for slaughtering in terms of live weight. For example, if the price of one metric ton (1 000 kg) of pigs alive is 825 \$ and the ratio meat to live weight is 75 to 100, the price applicable to 750 kg of pig meat will be 825 \$, corresponding to 1 100 \$ per metric tons. The indices are calculated from production data presented on a calendar year basis. The FAO indices may differ from those produced by the countries themselves because of differences in concepts of production, coverage, weights, time reference of data and methods of calculation.

Buffaloes: Indian, Asiatic, pigmy, water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalus*; *B. arnee*; *B. depressicornis*); African buffalo (genus *Syncerus*);

American bison (*Bison bison*); European bison (*Bison bonasus*); beefalo (cross between a bison and a domesticated beef animal). See 866. Excludes wild bisons and buffaloes.

Cattle: Common ox (*Bos taurus*); zebu, humped ox (*Bos indicus*); Asiatic ox (subgenus *Bibos*); Tibetan yak (*Poephagus grunniens*). Animals of the genus listed, regardless of age, sex, or purpose raised. Data are expressed in number of heads.

Cereals: Cereals include wheat, rice paddy, barley, maize, popcorn, rye, oats, millets, sorghum, buckwheat, quinoa, fonio, triticale, canary seed, mixed grain and cereals nes.

Coarse grain: Coarse grains include barley, maize, popcorn, rye, oats, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, quinoa, fonio, triticale, canary seed, mixed grain and cereals, nes.

Crop area: Crop area is a surface of land on which a crop is grown. In general, the area measured for cadastral purposes includes, in addition to the area cultivated, headlands, ditches and other non-cultivated areas. Such an area can be called gross area as against the net area which includes only the portion of the gross area actually cultivated. For various reasons, e.g. natural calamities or economic considerations, certain areas planted or sown with a given crop are not harvested or are harvested before the crop reaches maturity. Hence the need for the concept of area to be sub-divided into sown or planted area and harvested area. Sown area data are necessary to estimate quantities used for seeding purposes; harvested area, to provide reliable and accurate yield and production data. A peculiarity of permanent crops is that number of trees or plants is reported in addition to or, instead of, the area planted. This is particularly so as regards plants growing outside of compact plantations, which are either interplanted with other crops or are scattered. Both area and number of trees are also divided into productive or bearing and non-productive or non-bearing areas or trees. In most cases, non-bearing refers to young plants that are not yet bearing.

Crop production: Crop production data refer to the actual harvested production from the field or orchard and gardens, excluding harvesting and threshing losses and that part of crop not harvested for any reason. Production therefore includes the quantities of the commodity sold in the market (marketed production) and the quantities consumed or used by the producers (auto-consumption). When the production data available refers to a production period falling into two successive calendar years and it is not possible to allocate the relative production to each of them, it is usual to refer production data to that year into which the bulk of the production falls. Crop production data are recorded in tonnes (t). In many countries, crop production data are obtained as a function of the estimated yield and the total area. If such a compilation method of production statistics is enforced by the country, it must be ensured that the total area does not refer to sown or planted area, which would give then the biological production, but to the actually harvested area during the year.

Crop yield: Harvested production per unit of harvested area for crop products. In most of the cases yield data are not recorded but obtained by dividing the production data by the data on area harvested. Data on yields of permanent crops are not as reliable as those for temporary crops either because most of the area information may correspond to planted area, as for grapes, or because of the scarcity and unreliability of the area figures reported by the countries, as for example for cocoa and coffee.

Fibre crops : Natural fibre crops include agave fibres nes, cotton lint, fibre crops nes, flax fibre and tow, hemp tow waste, jute, manila fibre (abaca), other bastfibres, ramie, seed cotton and sisal.

Fertilizers: The Fertilizer dataset contains summary data from 2002 onwards. This dataset has been prepared using a revised methodology and new dissemination formats starting in 2006. The previous fertilizer data series in FAOSTAT (data from 1961 to 2002) can be found in the Fertilizer Archive. The two sets should be used separately and not combined in order to create longer time series. This is due to the following changes from 2002 including: a change in the underlying fertilizer data methodology; the move to the use of calendar rather than a mixture of calendar and fertilizer year; revised classification of the fertilizer items; the addition of the non-fertilizer use parameter in the fertilizer balance and the use of new data sources for some data (e.g. UN COMTRADE). The fertilizer statistics data are generally received from individual countries in product weight through the new FAO Questionnaire on Agricultural Resources – Fertilizers and then converted to nutrients and validated for consistency regarding summary totals of production, import, export, non-fertilizer use and consumption for the three types of fertilizers: nitrogen (N), phosphate (P2O5), potash (K2O) and including complex fertilizers (NP, PK, NK and NPK).

Fruit, excluding melons: Fruit crops consist of fruits and berries that, with few exceptions, are characterized by their sweet taste. Nearly all are permanent crops, mainly from trees, bushes and shrubs, as well as vines and palms. Fruits and berries grow on branches, stalks or the trunks of plants, usually singly, but sometimes grouped in bunches or clusters (e.g. bananas and grapes). Commercial crops are cultivated in plantations, but significant quantities of fruits are also collected from scattered plants that may or may not be cultivated.

Goats: Includes hircus, ibex, nubiana, pyrenaica, tibetana, kashmir and angora.

Government expenditure: Data presented on government expenditure refer to Core Areas of Government Functions Relevant to the Agriculture Sector based on the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG) as outlined in the IMFs Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2001 (GFSM 2001). COFOG is essential for making international comparisons of the extent to which governments are involved in economic and social functions because it avoids problems associated with organizational changes in a single government, and problems of organizational differences among countries. Statistics on expenditures in agriculture, forestry and fisheries and on environmental protection can be used to study the effectiveness of government programs that support an enabling environment for essential public goods with high economic and social returns. COFOG provides key aggregates that could be used as indicators or measures of results / outcomes.

Growth: The n-period geometric growth rate can be computed as follow:

$$r_{GEO} = \left[\left(\frac{x_n}{x_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Least-squares growth rates are used wherever there is a sufficiently long time series to permit a reliable calculation. The Huber's M-estimator is used if more than half the observations in a period are missing.

The least-squares growth rate can be computed as:

$$r_{LS} = \left[e^{\hat{\beta}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where $\hat{\beta}$ is the least squares estimation or the M-estimator of β when regressing the logarithmic of the variable against time.

$$\ln x_t = \alpha + \beta t$$

Industrial roundwood: The wood removed (volume of roundwood under bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel). It represents the sum of: sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Jute and jute-like : White jute (*Corchorus capsularis*); red jute, tossa (*C. olitorius*). Trade data cover raw or processed jute (but not spun), tow and waste, yarn waste and garnetted stock and may include jute-like fibres.

Meat, total : Meat from animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e. excluding offals and slaughter fats.

Milk: Whole fresh milk production from Buffalos, Camels, Cows, Goats and Sheep.

MUV: The MUV is a composite index of prices for manufactured exports from the fifteen major developed and emerging economies to low- and middle-income economies, valued in US\$. For the MUV (15) index, unit value indexes in local currency for each country are converted to US\$ using market exchange rates and are combined using weights determined by the share of each country's exports in G15 exports to low- and middle-income countries. The shares are calculated using SITC revision 3 Manufactures exports data from UN COMTRADE in 2005, the base year. The primary manufacturing prices index source is OECD's Domestic Producer Price Index (PPI) for manufacturing. Whenever PPI is not available, export price indexes or the export unit values are used as proxies. The countries and relative weights (in parentheses) are: Brazil (2.95%), Canada (0.93%), China (11.79%), France (5.87%), Germany (13.29%), India (1.77%), Italy (6.07%), Japan (16.70%), Mexico (0.93%), South Africa (0.75%), South Korea (10.95%), Spain (2.30%), Thailand (2.51%), United Kingdom (3.50%), and United States (19.68%).

Official Development Assistance: The concessional (Official Development Assistance ODA) and non-Concessional commitments made by bilateral and multilateral donors to developing countries is referred to as 'External Assistance to Agriculture'. The term 'Agriculture' is generally used in the broad sense to cover agriculture, forestry, fisheries, land and water, agro-industries, environment, manufacturing of agricultural inputs and machinery, regional and river development, and rural development. The narrow concept of agriculture has also been defined to look at the contribution made to develop agriculture in a strict sense. This includes assistance provided for the development of agriculture (crop and animal husbandry), forestry, fisheries (including training, extension and research) and development of land and water resources.

Oil-bearing crops: Oil-bearing crops or oil crops include both annual (usually called oilseeds) and perennial plants whose seeds, fruits or mesocarp and nuts are valued mainly for the edible or industrial oils that are extracted from them. They include: castor oil seed, coconuts, cottonseed, groundnuts, with shell, hempseed, jojoba seeds, karite nuts (sheanuts), linseed, melonseed, mustard seed, oil palm fruit, oilseeds, nes, olives, palm kernels, palm oil, poppy seed, rapeseed, safflower seed, seed cotton, sesame seed, soybeans, sunflower seed and sung nuts.

Paper and paperboard: The sum of paper and paperboard, newsprint, paper and paperboard other than newsprint, printing and writing paper, other paper and paperboard, household and sanitary paper, wrapping and packaging paper and paperboard and other paper and paperboard not elsewhere specified. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Per capita supply: Estimates of per capita food supplies available for human consumption during the reference period in terms of quantity, caloric value, protein and fat content. Calorie supplies are reported in kilocalories (1 calorie = 4.19 kilojoules). Per capita supplies in terms of product weight are derived from the total supplies available for human consumption (i.e. Food) by dividing the quantities of food by the total population actually partaking of the food supplies during the

reference period, i.e. the present in-area (de facto) population within the present geographical boundaries of the country. In other words, nationals living abroad during the reference period are excluded, but foreigners living in the country are included. Adjustments are made wherever possible for part-time presence or absence, such as temporary migrants, tourists and refugees supported by special schemes (if it has not been possible to allow for the amounts provided by such schemes under imports). In almost all cases, the population figures used are the mid-year estimates published by the United Nations Population Division. Per capita supply figures shown in the commodity balances therefore represent only the average supply available for the population as a whole and do not necessarily indicate what is actually consumed by individuals. Even if they are taken as approximation to per capita consumption, it is important to note that the amount of food actually consumed may be lower than the quantity shown here, depending on the degree of losses of edible food and nutrients in the household, e.g. during storage, in preparation and cooking etc. In many cases commodities are not consumed in the primary form in which they are presented in the commodity balance, e.g. cereals enter the household mainly in processed form like flour, meal, husked or milled rice. To take this fact into account, the caloric value, the protein and fat content shown against primary commodities in the commodity balances have been derived by applying the appropriate food composition factors to the quantities of the processed commodities and not by multiplying the quantities shown in the commodity balance with the food composition factors relating to primary commodities.

Pig meat: Meat, with the bone in, of domestic or wild pigs (e.g. wild boars), whether fresh, chilled or frozen.

Poultry meat: Poultry birds, fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e. excluding offals and slaughter fats. Poultry meat includes Bird meat, nes, Chicken meat, Duck meat, Goose and guinea fowl meat and Turkey meat.

Production: Figures relate to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e. it includes non-commercial production and production from kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for crop and livestock products (i.e. in the case of crops, excluding harvesting losses) and in terms of live weight for fish items (i.e. the actual ex-water weight at the time of the harvest). All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data of meat production are expressed in terms of dressed carcass weight, excluding offal and slaughter fats. Production of beef and buffalo meat includes veal; mutton and goat meat includes meat from lambs and kids; pig meat includes bacon and ham in fresh equivalent. Poultry meat includes meat from all domestic birds and refers, wherever possible, to ready-to-cook weight.

Production - Livestock primary: Livestock primary products include products from live and slaughtered animals. Products from slaughtered animals include meat, offals, raw fats, fresh hides and skins. Products from live animals include milk, eggs, honey, beeswax and fibres of animal origin. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e. excluding offals and slaughter fats. Production of beef and buffalo meat includes veal; mutton and goat meat includes meat from lambs and kids, respectively; pig meat includes bacon and ham in fresh equivalent. Poultry meat includes meat from all domestic birds and refers, wherever possible, to ready-to-cook weight. Cow milk production relates to total production of whole fresh milk, excluding the milk sucked by young animals but including amounts fed to livestock. The concept of production of buffalo, sheep and goat milk is the same as for cow milk; however, the coverage is probably less adequate. Egg production covers all domestic birds which have contributed to egg production during

the year, wherever they lay and the corresponding total production, including eggs intended to be used for hatching but excluding waste on farms.

Pulses: Pulses are annual leguminous crops yielding from one to 12 grains or seeds of variable size, shape and colour within a pod. They are used for both food and feed. The term "pulses" is limited to crops harvested solely for dry grain, thereby excluding crops harvested green for food (green peas, green beans, etc.) which are classified as vegetable crops. Also excluded are those crops used mainly for oil extraction (e.g. soybean and groundnuts) and leguminous crops (e.g. seeds of clover and alfalfa) that are used exclusively for sowing purposes. They include bambara beans, beans, dry, broad beans, horse beans, dry, chick peas, cow peas, dry, lentils, lupins, peas, dry, pigeon peas, pulses, nes, and vetches.

Recovered paper: Waste and scraps of paper or paperboard that have been collected for re-use as a raw material for the manufacture of paper and paperboard. It includes: paper and paperboard that has been used for its original purpose and residues from paper and paperboard production. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Rice (paddy): *Oryza* spp., mainly *oryza sativa*. Rice grain after threshing and winnowing. Also known as rice in the husk and rough rice. Used mainly for human food.

Root and tuber crops: Roots and tubers are plants yielding starchy roots, tubers, rhizomes, corms and stems. They include potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava, yautia (cocoyam), taro (cocoyam), yams, roots and tubers nes.

Roundwood: All roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses during the period, calendar year or forest year. It includes: all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form (e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. In the production statistics, it represents the sum of: wood fuel, including wood for charcoal; sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Sawnwood: Wood that has been produced from both domestic and imported roundwood, either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that, with a few exceptions, exceeds 5 mm in thickness. It includes: planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards, sleepers and "lumber", etc., in the following forms: unplanned, planed, grooved, tongued, fingerjointed, chamfered, rabbeted, V-jointed, beaded, etc. It excludes: wooden flooring. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Sheep: *Ovis* spp.. See 'Cattle'. Includes uriel, argali, bighorn, karakul and astrakhan.

Sugar: *Beta vulgaris* var. *altissima*. In some producing countries, marginal quantities are consumed, either directly as food or in the preparation of jams.

Vegetable, including melons: Vegetables, as classified in this group, are mainly annual plants cultivated as field and garden crops in the open and under glass, and used almost exclusively for food. Vegetables grown principally for animal feed or seed should be excluded. Certain plants, normally classified as cereals and pulses, belong to this group when harvested green, such as green maize, green peas, etc. This grouping differs from international trade classifications for vegetables in that it includes melons and watermelons, which

are normally considered to be fruit crops. But, whereas fruit crops are virtually all permanent crops, melons and water-melons are similar to vegetables in that they are temporary crops. Chillies and green peppers are included in this grouping when they are harvested for consumption as vegetables and not processed into spices. FAO production data for green peas and green beans refer to the total weight including pods, although some countries report on a shelled weight basis. The weight of the pods ranges from 40 to 50 percent for peas to up to 70 percent for broad beans. Area data on small vegetable gardens are often omitted in agricultural surveys, although production estimates may be reported. Trade data for fresh vegetables also include chilled vegetables, meaning the temperature of the products has been reduced to around 0°C without the products being frozen.

Wheat: Triticum spp.: common (T. aestivum) durum (T. durum) spelt (T. spelta). Common and durum wheat are the main types. Among common wheat, the main varieties are spring and winter, hard and soft, and red and white. At the national level, different varieties should be reported separately, reflecting their different uses. Used mainly for human food.

Wood-based panels: The wood-based panels category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: veneer sheets, plywood, particle board, and fibreboard. See <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/> for further information.

Wood pulp: Wood pulp is a fibrous material prepared from pulpwood, wood chips, particles, residues or recovered paper by mechanical and/or chemical process for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fibreboard or other cellulose products. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: mechanical wood pulp; semi-chemical wood pulp; chemical wood pulp; and dissolving wood pulp. See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Woodfuel: Roundwood that will be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating or power production. It includes: wood harvested from main stems, branches and other parts of trees (where these are harvested for fuel) and wood that will be used for charcoal production (e.g. in pit kilns and portable ovens). The volume of roundwood used in charcoal production, is estimated by using a factor of 6.0 to convert from the weight (MT) of charcoal produced to the solid volume (CUM) of roundwood used in production. It is reported in cubic meters underbark (i.e. excluding bark). See www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570/en/ for further information.

Indicators

Agricultural area (ha)

Agricultural area is the sum of areas under 'Arable land', and 'Permanent crops'; and 'Permanent pastures'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 4

Agricultural area (share of total land)

See 'Agricultural area (ha)'.

Referenced in: chart 10, table 4

Agricultural population, total

Agricultural population is defined as all persons depending for their livelihood on agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry. It comprises all persons economically active in agriculture as well as their non-working dependents. It is not necessary that this referred population exclusively come from rural population.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 2, table 1

Agricultural tractors, total (tractors)

Agricultural tractors, total generally refer to total wheel, crawler or track-laying type tractors and pedestrian tractors used in agriculture. Data are available for numbers in use in the agricultural sector as of 2000. Data on import and export in value and number are also available as of 1961.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 12, table 7

Agricultural water withdrawal (share of total water withdrawal)

Agricultural water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 97, table 44

Agricultural water withdrawal (m³/yr)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for irrigation, livestock and aquaculture purposes. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater, use of agricultural drainage water, (treated) wastewater and desalinated water. .

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agriculture value added per worker (constant 2000 US\$)

Agriculture value added per worker is a measure of agricultural productivity. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (ISIC divisions 1-5) less the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Data are in constant 2000 US\$.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Derived from World Bank national accounts files and FAO, Production Yearbook and data files.

Agriculture value added per worker p.a. growth (%)

See 'Agriculture value added per worker (constant 2000 US\$)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: map 4

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Cash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of agricultural GDP)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO and IMF

Referenced in: table 10

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Cash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO and IMF

Referenced in: chart 21, table 10

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Noncash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of agricultural GDP)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO and IMF

Referenced in: table 10

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting, Noncash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO and IMF

Referenced in: table 10

Agriculture, value added (share of GDP)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Referenced in: chart 6, map 5, table 3

All GHG agricultural sectors, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Agriculture Total contains all the emissions produced in the different agricultural emissions sub-domains, providing a picture of the contribution to the total amount of GHG emissions from agriculture. GHG Emissions from agriculture consist of non-CO₂ gases, namely methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), produced by crop and livestock production and management activities.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 67

Exports of animal fats (real 2005 US\$)

Exports of animal fats in constant US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 88

Aquaculture fish production (tonnes)

Aquaculture is defined as the farming of aquatic organisms. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period contribute to aquaculture, while aquatic organisms which are exploitable by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licenses, are the harvest of fisheries. In the case of capture-based aquaculture, only the incremental growth (or weight gain) in captivity, could and should be reported as the production from aquaculture. Data included here covers an aquaculture production of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding production for marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 48, table 36

Aquaculture fish production inland (tonnes)

Aquaculture production from inland areas.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 36

Aquaculture fish production marine (tonnes)

Aquaculture production from marine areas.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 36

Aquaculture fish production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Aquaculture fish production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 36

Aquaculture fish production per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Aquaculture fish production (tonnes)'.

Referenced in: chart 78, chart 81

Arable land (share of agricultural area)

See 'Arable land (ha)'.

Referenced in: chart 11, table 4

Arable land (ha)

Arable land is the land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for 'Arable land' are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Arable land and permanent crops (ha)

This category is the sum of areas under 'Arable land' and 'Permanent crops'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Area under bioenergy crops (ha)

The assumed land area required to produce a given annual quantity of biofuel production.

Source: FAO

Owner: Based on IEA biofuel production data

Referenced in: chart 107

Average dietary supply adequacy (index)

The indicator expresses the Dietary Energy Supply (DES) as a percentage of the Average Dietary Energy Requirement (ADER) in the country. Each country's or region's average supply of calories for food consumption is normalized by the average dietary energy requirement estimated for its population, to provide an index of adequacy of the food supply in terms of calories. Analyzed together with the prevalence of undernourishment, it allows discerning whether undernourishment is mainly due to insufficiency of the food supply or to particularly bad distribution. The indicator is calculated as an average over 3 years to reduce the impact of possible errors in estimated DES, due to the difficulties in properly accounting of stock variations in major food. It thus provides an indicator of structural food supply adequacy

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 29, table 15

Average protein supply (g/cap/day)

National average protein supply (expressed in grams per capita per day). As other indicators based on Food balance Sheets data, it is calculated on 3 year averages, to reduce the impact of errors in recording of annual stock variations.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 15

Average supply of protein of animal origin (g/cap/day)

National average protein supply (expressed in grams per capita per day). It includes the following groups: Meat; Offals; Animal Fats and Products; Milk and Products; Eggs, Fish, Seafood and Products; and Aquatic Products, other. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 15

Beef and buffalo meat (tonnes)

See 'Buffalos', 'Meat, total', and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 69, chart 70, table 34

Beef and buffalo meat p.a. growth (%)

See 'Beef and buffalo meat (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 34

Beef and buffalo meat per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Beef and buffalo meat (tonnes)'.

Referenced in: chart 71

Exports of beverages (real 2005 US\$)

Exports of beverages in constant US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 84, chart 90

Biofuel production (energy, kilotonne of oil equivalent)

Sum of ethanol and biodiesel production, reported in kilotonne of oil equivalent.

Source: IEA

Owner: Energy Balances of OECD Countries and Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries, 2011 editions

Referenced in: chart 108, map 64, table 48

Bird species, threatened

Birds are listed for countries included within their breeding or wintering ranges. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.

Referenced in: chart 99, table 45

Burning crop residues, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from burning crop residues consist of methane and nitrous oxide gases produced by the combustion of a percentage of the crop residues burnt on-site.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Butter and ghee production (tonnes)

See 'Butter and ghee' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 75, table 35

Capture fish production (tonnes)

Capture fishery is defined as the hunting, collecting and gathering activities directed at removing or collecting live wild aquatic organisms. The capture production statistics here indicates the nominal catches of aquatic organisms, killed, caught, trapped or collected for all commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence purposes in live weight equivalent. Data included here covers capture production of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding production for marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 47, table 36

Capture fish production inland (tonnes)

Capture fishery production from inland areas.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 36

Capture fish production marine (tonnes)

Capture fishery production from marine areas.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 36

Capture fish production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Capture fish production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 36

Capture fish production per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Capture fish production (tonnes)'

Referenced in: chart 77, chart 81

Cattle and buffaloes (heads)

See 'Cattle', 'Buffaloes', and 'Stocks' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 65, map 44, chart 67

Cattle and buffaloes per ha of agricultural area (head/ha)

See 'Cattle and buffaloes (heads)'

Referenced in: chart 101, table 46

Cereal exports (tonnes)

Exports (volume) of cereals.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 37

Cereal import dependency ratio (%)

Cereal imports/(cereal production + cereal import - cereal export). The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 39, table 17

Cereal imports (tonnes)

Imports (volume) of cereals.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 37

Cereals harvested area (ha)

See 'Cereals' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 20

Cereals harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Cereals harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 20

Cereals production (tonnes)

See 'Cereals' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 34, table 20

Cereals production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Cereals production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 20

Cereals production per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Cereals production (tonnes)'

Referenced in: chart 55

Cereals yield (hg/ha)

See 'Cereals' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 20

Cereals yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Cereals yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 20

Change in life expectancy at birth, total (years)

See 'Life expectancy at birth, total (years)'

Referenced in: chart 5

Cheese (all kinds) production (tonnes)

See 'Cheese (all kinds)' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 74, table 35

Children in employment, total (share of children ages 7-14)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Understanding Children's Work Project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Referenced in: map 10, table 6

Citrus fruit harvested area (ha)

See 'Citrus fruit' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 31

Citrus fruit harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Citrus fruit harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 31

Citrus fruit production (tonnes)

See 'Citrus fruit' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 31

Citrus fruit production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Citrus fruit production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 31

Citrus fruit yield (hg/ha)

See 'Citrus fruit' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 31

Citrus fruit yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Citrus fruit yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 31

Coarse grain harvested area (ha)

See 'Coarse grain' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 21

Coarse grain harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Coarse grain harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 21

Coarse grain production (tonnes)

See 'Coarse grain' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 35, table 21

Coarse grain production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Coarse grain production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 21

Coarse grain production per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Coarse grain production (tonnes)'.

Referenced in: chart 56

Coarse grain yield (hg/ha)

See 'Coarse grain' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 21

Coarse grain yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Coarse grain yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 21

CPIA business regulatory environment rating (1=low to 6=high)

Business regulatory environment assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environments help or hinder private businesses in investing, creating jobs, and becoming more productive.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Referenced in: table 11

Credit to agriculture (current LCU)

Credit to Agriculture from the banking system includes farm credit dedicated to financing agricultural related activities such as input supply (for seed, fertilizers, irrigation, machinery, implements etc.), production, distribution, wholesale, processing and marketing activities that support commercialized agricultural production. It may also include "bridging" farmer's incomes which are seasonal and working expenses that are spread over time. For example, the seasonal nature of production and the dependence on biological processes and natural resources leaves producers subject to events beyond their control such as droughts, floods or diseases.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Credit to agriculture, share of agriculture value added (%)

See 'Credit to agriculture (current LCU)'.

Referenced in: chart 18

Crop residues, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from crop residues consist of nitrous oxide gas from decomposition of nitrogen in crop residues left on managed soils.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Cropland per capita (ha)

See 'Arable land and permanent crops (ha)'.

Referenced in: map 6, table 4

Crops Gross Production Index Number (2004-2006 = 100)

See 'Agricultural production indices' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 53, map 32

Cultivated organic soils in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Sum of 'Cultivated organic soils, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)' and 'Cultivated organic soils, net emissions/removal in CO₂eq (gigagrams)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 113

Cultivated organic soils, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from manure applied to soils consist of nitrous oxide gas from nitrogen additions to managed soils from treated manure.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Dairy products (milk equivalent) exports (tonnes)

Exports (volume) of dairy products (milk equivalent).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 39

Dairy products (milk equivalent) imports (tonnes)

Imports (volume) of dairy products (milk equivalent).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 39

Depth of the food deficit (kcal/cap/day)

The depth of the food deficit indicates how many calories would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant. The average intensity of food deprivation of the undernourished, estimated as the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population (food-deprived), is multiplied by the number of undernourished to provide an estimate of the total food deficit in the country, which is then normalized by the total population. The indicator is calculated as an average over 3 years.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 24, table 12

Domestic food price volatility (index)

The Domestic Food Price Volatility is a measure of variation of the Domestic Food Price Level Index. It has been computed as the Standard Deviation (SD) of the deviations from the trend over the previous five years.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: ILO and World Bank ICP (International Comparison Project)

Referenced in: chart 40, chart 42, chart 43

Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures (share of population affected, average 1990-2009)

Droughts, floods and extreme temperatures is the annual average percentage of the population that is affected by natural disasters classified as either droughts, floods, or extreme temperature events. A drought is an extended period of time characterized by a deficiency in a region's water supply that is the result of constantly below average precipitation. A drought can lead to losses to agriculture, affect inland navigation and hydropower plants, and cause a lack of drinking water and famine. A flood is a significant rise of water level in a stream, lake, reservoir or coastal region. Extreme temperature events are either cold waves or heat waves. A cold wave can be both a prolonged period of excessively cold weather and the sudden invasion of very cold air over a large area. Along with frost it can cause damage to agriculture, infrastructure, and property. A heat wave is a prolonged period of excessively hot and sometimes also humid weather relative to normal climate patterns of a certain region. Population affected is the number of people injured, left homeless or requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency resulting from a natural disaster; it can also include displaced or evacuated people. Average percentage of population affected is calculated by dividing the sum of total affected for the period stated by the sum of the annual population figures for the period stated.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database: www.emdat.be, Universit Catholique de Louvain, Brussels (Belgium), World Bank.

Referenced in: chart 47, map 29, table 19

Eggs primary production (tonnes)

See 'Eggs primary' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 73, table 35

Eggs primary production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Eggs primary production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 35

Employees, agriculture, female (share of female employment)

See 'Female employment, total'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Referenced in: chart 14, table 6

Employees, agriculture, male (share of male employment)

See 'Female employment, total'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Referenced in: table 6

Employment in agriculture (share of total employment)

See 'Employment, total'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Referenced in: map 9, table 6

Employment in industry (share of total employment)

See 'Employment, total'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Employment in services (share of total employment)

See 'Employment, total'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Employment, total

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in-kind.

Source: World Bank

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) database.

Enteric fermentation, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from enteric fermentation consist of methane gas produced in digestive systems of ruminants and to a lesser extent of non-ruminants.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Environmental Protection, Cash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Referenced in: table 10

Environmental Protection, Noncash (Budg. Cen. Govt.) (share of total outlays)

See 'Government expenditure' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Referenced in: table 10

Evaporated and condensed milk production (tonnes)

See 'Evaporated and condensed milk' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 76, table 35

Export of forest products (US\$)

See 'Forest products' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 95

Export of roundwood (m³)

See 'Roundwood' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 42

Exports of animal fats (US\$)

Value of exports of animal fats in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of animal fats (constant 2005 US\$)

See 'Exports of animal fats (US\$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Referenced in: chart 88

Exports of beverages (US\$)

Value of exports of beverages in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of beverages (constant 2005 US\$)

See 'Exports of beverages (US\$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Referenced in: chart 84, chart 90

Exports of cereals (US\$)

Value of exports of cereals in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of cereals and prep. (US\$)

Value of exports of cereals and prep. in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of cereals and prep. (constant 2005 US\$)

See 'Exports of cereals and prep. (US\$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Referenced in: chart 84, chart 85

Exports of coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices (US\$)

Value of exports of coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices (US\$)

See 'Exports of coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices (US\$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Referenced in: chart 84, chart 89

Exports of dairy products (milk equivalent) (US\$)

Value of exports of milk equivalent in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of dairy products (milk equivalent) (constant 2005 US\$)

See 'Exports of dairy products (milk equivalent) (US\$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Referenced in: chart 84, chart 87

Exports of fish (US\$)

Value of exports of fish in current US\$ (data reported include fish, molluscs, crustaceans, and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants, miscellaneous aquatic animal products and fish waste).

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 40

Exports of fish (constant 2005 US\$)

See 'Exports of fish (US\$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics) and World Bank

Owner: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics) and World Bank

Referenced in: chart 84, chart 87

Exports of food (US\$)

Value of exports of food in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of fruit and vegetables (US\$)

Value of exports of fruit and vegetables in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of fruit and vegetables (constant 2005 US\$)

See 'Exports of fruit and vegetables (US\$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Referenced in: chart 82, chart 84

Exports of meat and meat prep. (US\$)

Value of exports of meat and meat prep. in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of meat and meat prep. (constant 2005 US\$)

See 'Exports of meat and meat prep. (US\$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Referenced in: chart 84, chart 87

Exports of oilseeds (US\$)

Value of exports of oilseeds in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of oilseeds (constant 2005 US\$)

See 'Exports of oilseeds (US\$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Referenced in: chart 84, chart 86

Exports of sugar and honey (US\$)

Value of exports of sugar and honey in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of sugar and honey (constant 2005 US\$)

See 'Exports of sugar and honey (US\$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Referenced in: chart 84, chart 86

Exports of veg. oils (US\$)

Value of exports of veg. oils in current US\$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of veg. oils (constant 2005 US\$)

See 'Exports of veg. oils (US\$)' and 'MUV' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Owner: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank

Referenced in: chart 83, chart 84

Fat supply quantity in crops primary equivalent (g/cap/day)

See 'Per capita supply' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 50, chart 52

FDI inflows - Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (current US\$)

Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Source: Foreign agriculture investment database

Owner: UNCTAD

Referenced in: table 9

FDI inflows - Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing + Food, beverages, tobacco (current US\$)

Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing + food, beverages, tobacco.

Source: Foreign agriculture investment database

Owner: UNCTAD

Referenced in: map 13

FDI inflows - Food, beverages, tobacco (current US\$)

Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in food, beverages, tobacco.

Source: Foreign agriculture investment database

Owner: UNCTAD

Referenced in: table 9

Female employment, total

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.

Source: World Bank

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Referenced in: table 6

Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Total fertility rate represents the number of children who would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Fibre crop harvested area (ha)

See 'Fibre crops' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 32

Fibre crop harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Fibre crops harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 32

Fibre crop production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Fibre crops production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 32

Fibre crop yield (hg/ha)

See 'Fibre crops' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 32

Fibre crop yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Fibre crops yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 32

Fibre crops primary production (tonnes)

See 'Fibre crops primary' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 48

Fibre crops primary production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Fibre crops primary production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 48

Fibre crops production (tonnes)

See 'Fibre crops' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 32

Fish species, threatened

Fish species are based on Froese, R. and Pauly, D. (eds). 2008. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Froese, R. and Pauly, D. (eds). 2008. FishBase database, www.fishbase.org.

Referenced in: chart 99, table 45

Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)

Fixed broadband Internet subscribers are the number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technology.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Referenced in: chart 23, table 11

Food Gross per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100)

See 'Agricultural production indices' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 54, map 33

Food Price Level Index (index)

The Domestic Food Price Level Index is calculated by dividing the Food Purchasing Power Parity (FPPP) by the General PPP, thus providing an index of the price of food in the country relative to the price of the generic consumption basket. Data are available for 2005 from the ICP Program. It is then extended to other years by adjusting both numerator and denominator using the relative changes in Food CPI and General CPI as provided by ILO.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: ILO and World Bank ICP (International Comparison Project)

Referenced in: chart 34, chart 35, table 16

Food supply in crops primary equivalent (kcal/cap/day)

See 'Per capita supply' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 49, map 31

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, World Bank, Global Development Finance, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Referenced in: chart 7, table 3

Forest area (share of total land)

See 'Forest area (ha)'.
Referenced in: chart 10, table 4, map 55, table 41

Forest area (ha)

Forest area is the land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres (m) in situ. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 m are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate. Includes: areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m; plantations primarily used for forestry or protective purposes, such as: rubber-wood plantations and cork, oak stands. Excludes: tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 41

Forest area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Forest area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: chart 91

Fruit harvested area (ha)

See 'Fruit, excluding melons' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 30

Fruit harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Fruit harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 30

Fruit production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Fruit production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 30

Fruit production, excluding melons (tonne/cap)

See 'Fruit production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 63

Fruit production, excluding melons (tonnes)

See 'Fruit, excluding melons' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 42, table 30

Fruit yield (hg/ha)

See 'Fruit, excluding melons' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 30

Fruit yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Fruit yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 30

Fungicides and Bactericides use (tonnes)

See 'Total pesticides use (tonnes)'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Referenced in: table 30

GDP (current US\$)

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current US\$. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Referenced in: table 3

GINI index

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Referenced in: chart 28, table 14

Global 5-Year running mean land-ocean temperature index (degree Celsius)

Global 5-years running mean land-ocean temperature index, with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis

Owner: NASA

Referenced in: chart 110

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index (degree Celsius)

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis

Owner: NASA

Referenced in: chart 110

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, low latitudes 23.6N-23.6S (degree Celsius)

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, low latitudes 23.6N-23.6S with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis

Owner: NASA

Referenced in: chart 111

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, northern latitudes 90N-23.6N (degree Celsius)

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, northern latitudes 90N-23.6N with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis

Owner: NASA

Referenced in: chart 111

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, southern latitudes 23.6S-90S (degree Celsius)

Global annual mean land-ocean temperature index, southern latitudes 23.6S-90S with base period 1951-1980.

Source: NASA, GISS Surface Temperature Analysis

Owner: NASA

Referenced in: chart 111

GNI per capita p.a. growth (%)

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by mid-year population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Referenced in: map 2

GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to US\$ using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to US\$ at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD national accounts data files.

Referenced in: table 2

GNI, Atlas method (current US\$)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current US\$. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to US\$ at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)

The estimate of capital stock in agriculture refers to a value that is attached to the total physical capital capacity available for repeated use in the production of other goods, in existence at specific point in time in the economy of agriculture sector. The estimates of investment in agriculture have indirectly been derived by the FAO Statistics Division using physical data on livestock, tractors, irrigated land and land under permanent crops etc., and the average prices for the year 1995. These data enabled the derivation of the capital stock in agriculture which is the gross, and the annual change in the latter is taken to reflect investment in agriculture.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 8

Gross capital stock p.a. growth (%)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 8

Gross capital stock, land development (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Gross capital stock, livestock fixed assets (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Gross capital stock, livestock inventory (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Gross capital stock, machinery & equipment (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Gross capital stock, plantation crops (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Gross capital stock, structures for livestock (% gross capital stock)

See 'Gross capital stock (constant 2005 prices)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 20, table 8

Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Health Organization National Health Account database (see <http://apps.who.int/nha/database> for the most recent updates).

Referenced in: chart 46, table 18

Herbicides use (tonnes)

See 'Total pesticides use (tonnes)'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Import of forest products (US\$)

See 'Forest products' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 96

Import of roundwood (m³)

See 'Roundwood' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 42

Import value index (2004-2006 = 100)

Import value index.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 50

Imports of fish (US\$)

Value of imports of fish in current US\$ (data reported include fish, molluscs, crustaceans, and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants, miscellaneous aquatic animal products and fish waste).

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 40

Income share held by highest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Referenced in: table 14

Income share held by lowest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Referenced in: table 14

Industrial roundwood production (m³)

See 'Industrial roundwood' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 42

Industrial roundwood production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Industrial roundwood production (m³)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 42

Industrial water withdrawal (% of total water withdrawal)

Industrial water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 98, table 44

Industrial water withdrawal (m³/yr)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for industrial uses. It includes renewable water resources as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and potential use of desalinated water or treated wastewater. This sector refers to self-supplied industries not connected to the public distribution network. The ratio between net consumption and withdrawal is estimated at less than 5 percent. It includes water for the cooling of thermoelectric plants, but it does not include hydropower.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Industry, value added (% of GDP)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Referenced in: chart 6, table 3

Insecticides use (tonnes)

See 'Total pesticides use (tonnes)'

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Internally displaced persons (IDPs), total

Internally Displaced Persons are people or groups of individuals who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural- or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border. For purposes of UNHCR's statistics, this population only includes conflict-generated IDPs to whom the Office extends protection and/or assistance. As such, UNHCR statistics do not provide a comprehensive picture of global internal displacement. Moreover, UNHCR's IDP statistics are not necessarily representative of the entire IDP population in a given country but are exclusively limited to the ones who are protected and/or assisted by the Office. For global IDP estimates, consult the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) website. The 2007 IDP population category also includes people in IDP-like situations. This subcategory is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are inside their country of nationality or habitual residence and who face protection risks similar to those of IDPs but who, for practical or other reasons, could not be reported as such.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Referenced in: chart 48, table 19

Irrigation potential (ha)

Area of land which is potentially irrigable. Country/regional studies assess this value according to different methods. For example, some consider only land resources, others consider land resources plus water availability, others include economical aspects in their assessments (such as distance and/or difference in elevation between the suitable land and the available water) or environmental aspects, etc. If available, this information is given in the individual country profiles. The figure includes the area already under agricultural water management.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 12, table 5

Jute and jute-like harvested area (ha)

See 'Jute and jute-like' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 33

Jute and jute-like harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Jute and jute-like harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 33

Jute and jute-like production (tonnes)

See 'Jute and jute-like' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 33

Jute and jute-like production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Jute and jute-like production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 33

Jute and jute-like yield (hg/ha)

See 'Jute and jute-like' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 33

Jute and jute-like yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Jute and jute-like yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 33

Labor participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) database.

Referenced in: chart 15, table 6

Labor participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+)

See 'Labor participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)':

Referenced in: chart 15, table 6

Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Referenced in: table 2

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Referenced in: map 27, table 18

Male employment, total

See 'Female employment, total':

Referenced in: table 6

Mammal species, threatened

Mammal species are mammals excluding whales and porpoises. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.

Referenced in: chart 99, table 45

Manure applied to soils, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from manure applied to soils consist of nitrous oxide gas from nitrogen additions to managed soils from treated manure.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Manure left on pasture, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions data from manure left on pasture consist of nitrous oxide gas from nitrogen additions to managed soils from grazing livestock.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Manure management, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from manure management consist of methane and nitrous oxide gases from aerobic and anaerobic decomposition processes.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Marine protected areas (share of territorial waters)

Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain—and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features—that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.

Source: World Bank

Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, as compiled by the World Resources Institute, based on data from national authorities, national legislation and international agreements.

Referenced in: map 60, table 45

Meat, total (tonnes)

See 'Meat, total' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 45, table 34

Meat, total p.a. growth (%)

See 'Meat, total' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 34

Meat, total per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Meat, total':

Referenced in: chart 72

Milk production (tonnes)

See 'Milk' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 46, table 35

Milk production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Milk production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 35

Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provide access to the public switched telephone network. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Referenced in: chart 23, table 11

Mobile cellular subscriptions (subscriptions)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provide access to the public switched telephone network. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Mobile cellular subscriptions p.a. growth (%)

See 'Mobile cellular subscriptions (subscriptions)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: map 14

Mortality rate, infant (per 1 000 live births)

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank and UNPD

Referenced in: table 2

Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1 000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1 000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Level & Trends in Child Mortality. Report 2011. Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA, UNPD).

Referenced in: map 3, table 2

Municipal water withdrawal (share of total water withdrawal)

Municipal water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 44

Municipal water withdrawal (m³/yr)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn primarily for the direct use by the population. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and the potential use of desalinated water or treated wastewater. It is usually computed as the total water withdrawn by the public distribution network. It can include that part of the industries, which is connected to the municipal network. The ratio between the net consumption and the water withdrawn can vary from 5 to 15 percent in urban areas and from 10 to 50 percent in rural areas.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Net forest conversion, net emissions/removal in CO₂e (gigagrams)

GHG emissions data from forest land are currently limited to emissions from net forest conversion to non-forest land. They consist of the balance of CO₂ sources and sinks associated with deforestation and afforestation activities within a country.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 112

Net ODA received (% of GDP)

See 'Net ODA received (% of GNI)'

Referenced in: table 3

Net ODA received (% of GNI)

Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with

a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent).

Net official development assistance and official aid received (current US\$)

Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent). Net official aid refers to aid flows (net of repayments) from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. Data are in current US\$.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, Development Co-operation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data

Referenced in: chart 7

Nitrogen fertilizers consumption (tonnes of N total nutrients)

See 'Fertilizers' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Nitrogen fertilizers consumption per ha of arable area and permanent crops (tonne/ha)

See 'Nitrogen fertilizers consumption (tonnes of N total nutrients)'

Referenced in: chart 16, chart 17, table 7, map 61

Number of people undernourished, total

Estimated number of people at risk of undernourishment. It is calculated by applying the estimated prevalence of undernourishment to the total population in each period.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: OECD

Referenced in: chart 25, table 12

ODA received for agriculture sector, share of total ODA (%)

See 'Official Development Assistance' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: OECD

Referenced in: chart 19, table 9

ODA received for fishing sector, share of total ODA (%)

See 'Official Development Assistance' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: OECD

Referenced in: chart 19, table 9

ODA received for forestry sector, share of total ODA (US\$)

See 'Official Development Assistance' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: chart 19, table 9

Oil-bearing crops harvested area (ha)

See 'Oil-bearing crops' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 24

Oil-bearing crops harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Oil-bearing crops harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 24

Oil-bearing crops production (tonnes)

See 'Oil-bearing crops' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 38, table 24

Oil-bearing crops production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Oil-bearing crops production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 24

Oil-bearing crops production per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Oil-bearing crops production (tonnes)'.
 Referenced in: chart 59

Oil-bearing crops yield (hg/ha)

See 'Oil-bearing crops' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 24

Oil-bearing crops yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Oil-bearing crops yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 24

Oilseeds exports (tonnes)

Exports (volume) of oilseeds

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 38

Oilseeds imports (tonnes)

Imports (volume) of oilseeds

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 38

Organic agriculture (ha)

Sum of areas under 'Agricultural area certified organic' and 'Agricultural area in conversion to organic'. The first one includes the land area exclusively dedicated to organic agriculture and managed by applying organic agriculture methods. It refers to the land area fully converted to organic agriculture. It is the portion of land area (including arable lands, pastures or wild areas) managed (cultivated) or wild harvested in accordance with specific organic standards or technical regulations and that has been inspected and approved by a certification body. The second one includes the land area which is going through the organic conversion process, usually two years period of conversion to organic land.

Source: FAO, FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 105, map 62

Organic agriculture, share of total agricultural area (%)

See 'Organic agriculture (ha)'.
 Referenced in: chart 106, map 63

Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kg per day per worker)

Emissions per worker are total emissions of organic water pollutants divided by the number of industrial workers. Organic water pollutants are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank and UNIDO's industry database.

Referenced in: chart 104, table 46

Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kg per day)

Emissions of organic water pollutants are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: 1998 study by Hemamala Hettige, Muthukumara Mani, and David Wheeler, "Industrial Pollution in Economic Development: Kuznets Revisited" (available at www.worldbank.org/nipr). The data were updated by the World Bank's Development Research Group using the same methodology as the initial study.

Referenced in: chart 103, table 46

Other land (% of total land)

See 'Other land (ha)'.
 Referenced in: chart 10, table 4

Other land (ha)

Other land is the land not classified as agricultural land and forest area. It includes built-up and related land, barren land, other wooded land, etc.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Other naturally regenerated forest (ha)

Naturally regenerated forest is forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration. Other naturally regenerated forest is forest where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment

Owner: FAO

Other naturally regenerated forest, share of total forest (%)

See 'Other naturally regenerated forest (ha)'.
 Referenced in: chart 92, table 41

Paper and paperboard production (tonnes)

See 'Paper and paperboard' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 94, table 43

Paper and paperboard production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Paper and paperboard production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 43

Part of equipped area actually irrigated (%)

Percent of area equipped for irrigation that is actually irrigated in any given year, expressed in percentage. Irrigated land that is cultivated more than once a year is counted only once.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 7, table 5

Per capita arable land (ha/cap)

See 'Arable land (ha)'.
 Referenced in: chart 8, chart 9

Per Capita food production variability (index)

Per capita food production variability corresponds to the variability of the net food production value in constant 2004-2006 1 000 International \$ (Net Food PIN) divided by the population number as from UN 2010 estimates. Variability is based on the trend of the Net Food PIN per capita over the period 1985 to 2010 and corresponds to the standard deviation of the deviation from the trend over a period of 5 years. Missing values for Eritrea/Ethiopia, former Yugoslavia and Caucasus countries for 1985 to 1992 are estimated backward using the share of the value of food production of each country in the total value of the region it belonged to prior to 1992.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 41

Per Capita food supply variability (index)

Food supply variability correspond to the variable food supply total in kcal/person/day as estimated by the FAO Statistic Division. The variability is obtained as the standard deviation over 5 years of the deviation from the trend of per capita food supply observed during the period 1990 to 2010.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 44

Percent of adults who are underweight (%)

Percentage of adults who are underweight, as defined by a Body Mass Index (BMI) below the international reference standard of 18.5. To calculate an individual's BMI, weight and height data are needed. The BMI is weight (kg) divided by squared height (m).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: table 13

Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation (%)

Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 17

Percent of paved roads over total roads (%)

Paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length. Regional aggregates are computed as weighted average using total road network as weight. Because of the low coverage, missing values were interpolated using linear trend between two points or extrapolated backward and forward using the closest point. Note that regional aggregates were calculated only if countries for which data were available represented more than 70 percent of the total length of road network of the region they belong to.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: International Road Federation, World Road Statistics and electronic files, except where noted.

Referenced in: map 23, table 16

Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted (%)

Percentage of stunting (height-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: chart 26, map 18, table 13

Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight (%)

Percentage of underweight (weight-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: map 19, table 13

Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are wasted (%)

Percentage of (weight-for-height less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: table 13

Percentage of population with no reasonable access to improved sanitation facilities (%)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: chart 37, map 25, table 16

Percentage of population with no reasonable access to improved water sources (%)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: World Health Organization (WHO)

Referenced in: chart 36, map 24, table 16

Permanent crops (% of agricultural area)

See 'Permanent crops (ha)'.
Referenced in: chart 11, table 4

Permanent crops (ha)

Permanent crops is the land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Permanent meadows and pastures (% of agricultural area)

See 'Permanent meadows and pastures (ha)'.
Referenced in: chart 11, table 4

Permanent meadows and pastures (ha)

Permanent meadows and pastures is the land used permanently (five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild (wild prairie or grazing land).

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Phosphate fertilizers consumption (tonnes of P2O5 total nutrients)

See 'Fertilizers' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Phosphate fertilizers consumption per ha of arable area and permanent crops (tonne/ha)

See 'Phosphate fertilizers consumption (tonnes of P2O5 total nutrients)'.
Referenced in: chart 16, chart 17, table 7

Pig meat (tonnes)

See 'Poultry meat (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 71

Pig meat p.a. growth (%)

See 'Poultry meat (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 34

Pig meat per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Pig meat' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO
Referenced in: chart 69, chart 70, table 34

Plant species (higher), threatened

Higher plants are native vascular plant species. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.
Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.
Referenced in: chart 99, table 45

Planted forest (ha)

Planted forest is forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.
Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment
Owner: FAO

Planted forest, share of total forest (%)

See 'Planted forest (ha)'.
Referenced in: chart 92, table 41

Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism (index)

Political stability and absence of violence measures perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: WorldWide Governance Indicators
Referenced in: map 26

Population ages 0-14 (% of total)

Population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population.
Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: The United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects.
Referenced in: chart 3, table 1

Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.
Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: The United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects.
Referenced in: chart 3, table 1

Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf,

and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: FAO and World Bank population estimates.

Referenced in: chart 4, table 1

Population living in areas where elevation is below 5 meters (% of total population)

Population below 5 m is the percentage of the total population living in areas where the elevation is 5 meters or less.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Place II dataset.

Referenced in: map 66

Population p.a. growth (%)

See 'Population, total' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods
Referenced in: map 1

Population, total

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects, (2) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (3) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (4) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (5) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme, and (6) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database.

Referenced in: table 1

Potash fertilizers consumption (tonnes of K₂O total nutrients)

See 'Fertilizers' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Potash fertilizers consumption per ha of arable area and permanent crops (tonne/ha)

See 'Potash fertilizers consumption (tonnes of K₂O total nutrients)'.
Referenced in: chart 16, chart 17, table 7

Poultry birds (heads)

See 'Poultry birds' and 'Stocks' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 66, chart 68

Poultry birds per ha of agricultural area (head/ha)

See 'Poultry birds'.

Referenced in: chart 102, table 46

Poultry meat (tonnes)

See 'Poultry meat' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 69, chart 70, table 34

Poultry meat p.a. growth (%)

See 'Poultry meat (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.
Referenced in: table 34

Poultry meat per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Poultry meat (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 71

Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Referenced in: table 14

Poverty gap at \$2 a day (PPP) (%)

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Referenced in: table 14

Poverty gap at national poverty line (%)

Poverty gap at national poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Global Poverty Working Group. Data are based on World Bank's country poverty assessments and country Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Referenced in: map 20, table 14

Poverty gap at rural poverty line (%)

Poverty gap at rural poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the national rural poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Global Poverty Working Group. Data are based on World Bank's country poverty assessments and country Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Referenced in: table 14

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)

Population below \$1.25 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Referenced in: chart 27, table 14

Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 a day (PPP) (% of population)

Population below \$2 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$2 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for

high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Referenced in: chart 27, table 14

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Global Poverty Working Group. Data are based on World Bank's country poverty assessments and country Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Referenced in: map 21

Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national rural poverty line.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Global Poverty Working Group. Data are based on World Bank's country poverty assessments and country Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Prevalence of food inadequacy (%)

It is conceptually analogous to the prevalence of undernourishment, but calculated setting the caloric threshold to a higher level, by using a Physical Activity Level (PAL) coefficient of 1.75, as opposed to 1.55. It measures the percentage of the population that is at risk of not covering the food requirements associated with normal physical activity, and therefore including also those who, even though cannot be considered chronically undernourished, are likely being conditioned in their economic activity by insufficient food. While the prevalence of undernourishment is an estimator of chronic food deprivation (hunger), this new estimator is a less conservative measure of food inadequacy in the population. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 17, table 12

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

Proportion of the population estimated to be at risk of caloric inadequacy. This is the traditional FAO hunger indicator, adopted as official Millennium Development Goal indicator for goal 1, target 1.9. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 16, table 12

Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)

Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Referenced in: map 28, table 18

Primary forest (ha)

Primary forest is naturally regenerated forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment

Owner: FAO

Primary forest, share of total forest (%)

See 'Primary forest (ha)'

Referenced in: chart 92, table 41

Protein supply quantity in crops primary equivalent (g/cap/day)

See 'Per capita supply' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 50, chart 51

Pulses harvested area (ha)

See 'Pulses' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 25

Pulses harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Pulses harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 25

Pulses production (tonnes)

See 'Pulses' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 39, table 25

Pulses production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Pulses production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 25

Pulses production per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Pulses production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 60

Referenced in: chart 60

Pulses yield (hg/ha)

See 'Pulses' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 25

Pulses yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Pulses yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 25

Rail lines density (%)

Rail lines density corresponds to the ratio between the length of rail-way route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks (rail lines, total route in km) with the area of the country. Regional aggregates are computed as weighted average using surface area as weight. Because of the low coverage, missing values were interpolated using linear trend between two points or extrapolated backward and forward using closest point. Note that regional aggregates were calculated only if countries for which data were available represented more than 70 percent of the total area of the region they belong to.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: International Road Federation and World Road Statistics

Referenced in: table 16

Recovered paper production (tonnes)

See 'Recovered paper' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 94, table 48

Relative change in average protein supply (%)

See 'Average protein supply (g/cap/day)'.
Referenced in: chart 32

Referenced in: chart 32

Relative change in the average protein supply from animal origin (%)

See 'Average supply of protein of animal origin (g/cap/day)'.
Referenced in: chart 33

Referenced in: chart 33

Rice (paddy) production (tonnes)

See 'Rice (paddy)' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 36, table 22

Rice (paddy) production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Rice (paddy) production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 22

Rice (paddy) production per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Rice (paddy) production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 57

Referenced in: chart 57

Rice cultivation, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from rice cultivation consist of methane gas from the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter in paddy fields.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Rice harvested area (ha)

See 'Rice (paddy)' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 22

Rice harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Rice harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 22

Rice yield (hg/ha)

See 'Rice (paddy)' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 22

Rice yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Rice yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 22

Road density (%)

Road density is the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area. The road network includes all roads in the country: motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads. Regional aggregates are computed as weighted average using surface area as weight. Because of the low coverage, missing values were interpolated using linear trend between two points or extrapolated backward and forward using the closest point. Note that regional aggregates were calculated only if countries for which data were available represented more than 70 percent of the total area of the region they belong to.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: International Road Federation and World Road Statistics

Referenced in: map 22, table 16

Roads, paved (% of total roads)

Paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Road Federation, World Road Statistics and electronic files, except where noted.

Root and tuber crops production (tonnes)

See 'Root and tuber crops' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 40, table 26

Root and tuber crops production per capita(tonne/cap)

See 'Root and tuber crops production (tonnes)'.

Referenced in: chart 61

Roots and tubers harvested area (ha)

See 'Root and tuber crops' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 26

Roots and tubers harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Root and tuber crops harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 26

Roots and tubers production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Root and tuber crops production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 26

Roots and tubers yield (hg/ha)

See 'Root and tuber crops' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 26

Roots and tubers yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Root and tuber crops yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 26

Roundwood production (m³)

See 'Roundwood' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 56, table 42

Roundwood production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Roundwood production (m³)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 42

Rural population (% of total population)

See 'Rural population, total'.

Referenced in: table 1

Rural population, total

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: The data on urban population shares used to estimate rural population come from the United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects. Total population figures are World Bank estimates.

Referenced in: chart 1

Sawnwood production (m³)

See 'Sawnwood' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 93, table 43

Sawnwood production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Sawnwood production (m³)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 43

School enrollment, primary, female (% net)

Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Referenced in: chart 45, table 18

School enrollment, primary, male (% net)

See 'School enrollment, primary, female (% net)'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Referenced in: chart 45, table 18

Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Referenced in: chart 6, table 3

Share of energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers (%)

Energy supply (in kcal/cap/day) provided by cereals, roots and tubers divided by total Dietary Energy Supply (DES) (in kcal/caput/day) calculated from the corresponding categories in the FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets. As other indicators based on Food Balance Sheets data, it is calculated on 3 year averages, to reduce the errors due to the difficulties in recording annual stock changes.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 31, table 15

Share of feedstocks used in bioenergy production (%)

Estimated shares of commodity globally used in non-food sectors, including industrial renewable materials and bioenergy.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 109

Share of food expenditure of the poor (%)

Proportion of food consumption over total consumption (food and non-food) for the lowest income quintile of the population.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 12

Share of freshwater resources withdrawn by agriculture (%)

Water withdrawn for irrigation in a given year, expressed in percent of the total actual renewable water resources. This parameter is an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources caused by irrigation.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 58, table 44

Sheep and goat meat (tonnes)

See 'Sheep', 'Goats', 'Meat, total', and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 69, chart 70, table 34

Sheep and goat meat p.a. growth (%)

See 'Sheep and goat meat (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 34

Sheep and goat meat per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Sheep and goat meat (tonnes)':

Referenced in: chart 71

Sheep and goats (heads)

See 'Sheep', 'Goats', and 'Stocks' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 65, chart 67

Sheep and goats per ha of agricultural area (head/ha)

See 'Sheep and goats (heads)':

Referenced in: chart 101, table 46

Skim milk and buttermilk production, dry (tonnes)

See 'Skim milk and buttermilk' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 76, table 35

Others and stateless, total

In addition to protecting persons who are or have been displaced, UNHCR extends support to stateless persons by seeking to avoid and reduce statelessness. Stateless persons are individuals not considered as nationals by any State under relevant national laws. UNHCR statistics on statelessness also include people with undetermined nationality. UNHCR has been entrusted by the General Assembly with fulfilling the functions under Article 11 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. As the agency designated to act as an intermediary between States and stateless persons, UNHCR provides expertise in the area of nationality and has been requested by its Executive Committee to promote accession to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention. Statelessness may be an important reason for fleeing one's place of origin. However, most stateless persons have not fled their country of habitual residence. Because stateless persons who are not refugees are difficult to enumerate, reliable global estimates on the scope of statelessness are currently not available. By the end of 2007, reliable estimates are only available for some 50 countries.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Referenced in: chart 48, table 19

Sugar and honey exports (tonnes)

Exports (volume) of sugar and honey.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 38

Sugar and honey imports (tonnes)

Imports (volume) of sugar and honey.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 38

Sugar harvested area (ha)

See 'Sugar' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 28

Sugar harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Sugar harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 28

Sugar production (tonnes)

See 'Sugar' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 41, table 28

Sugar production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Sugar production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 28

Sugar production per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Sugar production (tonnes)':

Referenced in: chart 62

Sugar yield (hg/ha)

See 'Sugar' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 28

Sugar yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Sugar yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 28

Synthetic fertilizers, total emissions in CO₂eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from synthetic fertilizers consist of nitrous oxide gas from synthetic nitrogen additions to managed soils.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 114, table 49

Telephone lines (per 100 people)

Telephone lines are fixed telephone lines that connect a subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network and that have a port on a telephone exchange. Integrated services digital network channels and fixed wireless subscribers are included.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Referenced in: chart 23, table 11

Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)

Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1 000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, littoral (intertidal) areas, and sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.

Source: World Bank

Owner: United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, as compiled by the World Resources Institute, based on data from national authorities, national legislation and international agreements.

Referenced in: chart 100, map 59, table 45

Total area equipped for irrigation (ha)

Area equipped to provide water (via irrigation) to crops. It includes areas equipped for full/partial control irrigation, equipped lowland areas, and areas equipped for spate irrigation.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 13, table 5

Total forest (ha)

Sum of 'Other naturally regenerated forest (ha)', 'Primary forest (ha)', and 'Planted forest (ha)'.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment

Owner: FAO

Total land area (ha)

Land area is the total area of the country excluding area under inland water bodies.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 4

Total meat exports (tonnes)

Exports (volume) of total meat.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 39

Total meat imports (tonnes)

Imports (volume) of total meat.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 39

Total ODA received (US\$)

See 'Official Development Assistance' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 9

Total pesticides use (tonnes)

Pesticides refer to insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants and any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or substances which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies. The term includes substances intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant or agent for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport. Pesticides use data refers to quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agriculture sector. Figures are expressed in metric tons of active ingredients. However, due to some country reporting practices, the data may be reported by: use in formulated product; sales; distribution or imports for use in the agricultural sector. In these cases it is specified in the country notes.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Total pesticides use per ha of arable land and permanent crops (tonne/ha)

See "Total pesticides use (tonnes)".

Referenced in: map 11, table 7

Total population of concern to UNHCR, total

Population of concern to UNHCR includes: refugees, asylum-seekers, returned refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) protected/assisted by UNHCR, returned IDPs, stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Referenced in: map 30, table 19

Total public agricultural expenditures in R & D (2005 PPP US\$)

Total public agricultural expenditures in research and development.

Source: ASTI

Owner: Beintema et al. 2012, ASTI 2012, Eurostat 2012, OECD, 2012, and various country-level secondary sources (see for more information on data sources and estimations on <http://www.asti.cgiar.org/pdf/CountrySourcesEstimations.pdf>). Agricultural GDP from World Bank (2012).

Referenced in: table 11

Total public agricultural research expenditures, share of agricultural GDP (%)

Total public agricultural expenditures in research and development.

Source: ASTI

Owner: Beintema et al. 2012, ASTI 2012, Eurostat 2012, OECD, 2012, and various country-level secondary sources (see for more information on data sources and estimations on <http://www.asti.cgiar.org/pdf/CountrySourcesEstimations.pdf>). Agricultural GDP from World Bank (2012).

Referenced in: chart 22, map 15, table 11

Total refugees, total

In UNHCR statistics, refugees include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or, those enjoying 'temporary protection'. The 2007 refugee population category also includes people in a refugee-like situation, most of who were previously included in the Others of concern group. This sub-category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Referenced in: chart 48, table 19

Total share of freshwater resources withdrawn (%)

Total freshwater withdrawn in a given year, expressed in percentage of the actual total renewable water resources. This parameter is an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 44

Total water withdrawal (m³/yr)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and municipal purposes. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and potential use of desalinated water or treated wastewater. It does not include in stream uses, which are characterized by a very low net consumption rate, such as recreation, navigation, hydropower, inland capture fisheries, etc.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 44

Total water withdrawal per capita (m³/yr/cap)

Total annual amount of water withdrawn per capita.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 57, table 44

Trade (% of GDP)

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Referenced in: chart 7, table 3

Treenuts harvested area (ha)

See 'Treenuts' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 29

Treenuts harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Treenuts harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 29

Treenuts production (tonnes)

See 'Treenuts' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 29

Treenuts production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Treenuts production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 29

Treenuts yield (hg/ha)

See 'Treenuts' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 29

Treenuts yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Treenuts yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 29

Urban population (% of total population)

See 'Urban population, total'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Referenced in: table 1

Urban population, total

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank Staff estimates based on United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

Referenced in: chart 1

Value of food imports over total merchandise exports (%)

Value of food (excl. fish) imports over total merchandise exports. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 38, table 17

Value of food production per capita (I\$/cap)

The total value of Annual Food Production, as estimated by FAO and published by FAOSTAT in International Dollars (I\$) divided by the total population. It provides a cross country comparable measure of the relative economic size of the food production sector in the country. The indicator is calculated on 3 year averages.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 30, table 15

Vegetable production (tonnes)

See 'Vegetable, including melons' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 43, table 27

Vegetable production per capita, including melons (tonne/cap)

See 'Vegetable production (tonnes)'.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 64

Vegetables harvested area (ha)

See 'Vegetable, including melons' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 27

Vegetables harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Vegetables harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 27

Vegetables production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Vegetable production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 27

Vegetables yield (hg/ha)

See 'Vegetable, including melons' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 27

Vegetables yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Vegetables yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 27

Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)

Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2: chemicals (35). Emissions of organic water pollutants are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: 1998 study by Hemamala Hettige, Muthukumara Mani, and David Wheeler, "Industrial Pollution in Economic Development: Kuznets Revisited" (available at www.worldbank.org/nipr). The data were updated by the World Bank's Development Research Group using the same methodology as the initial study.

Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, clay and glass industry (% of total BOD emissions)

See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, food industry (% of total BOD emissions)

See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.

Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, metal industry (% of total BOD emissions)

See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.

Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, other industry (% of total BOD emissions)

See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.

Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, paper and pulp industry (% of total BOD emissions)

See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.

Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, textile industry (% of total BOD emissions)

See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.
Referenced in: table 47

Water pollution, wood industry (% of total BOD emissions)

See 'Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions)'.
Referenced in: table 47

Water resources per capita (m³/yr/cap)

Total annual internal renewable water resources per inhabitant.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 8, table 5

Wheat harvested area (ha)

See 'Wheat' and 'Crop area' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 23

Wheat harvested area p.a. growth (%)

See 'Wheat harvested area (ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 23

Wheat production (tonnes)

See 'Wheat' and 'Crop production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: map 37, table 23

Wheat production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Wheat production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 23

Wheat production per capita (kg/cap)

See 'Wheat production (tonnes)'.
Referenced in: chart 58

Wheat yield (hg/ha)

See 'Wheat' and 'Crop yield' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 23

Wheat yield p.a. growth (%)

See 'Wheat yield (hg/ha)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 23

Wood-based panels production (m³)

See 'Wood-based panels' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 93, table 43

Wood-based panels production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Wood-based panels production (m³)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 43

Wood pulp production (tonnes)

See 'Wood pulp' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: chart 94, table 43

Wood pulp production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Wood pulp production (tonnes)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 43

Woodfuel production (m³)

See 'Woodfuel' and 'Production' in Concepts and Methods.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Referenced in: table 42

Woodfuel production p.a. growth (%)

See 'Woodfuel production (m³)' and 'Growth' in Concepts and Methods.

Referenced in: table 42

Acronyms

ACS agricultural capital stock	nes not elsewhere specified
ADER average dietary energy requirement	NGO non-governmental organization
ASTI Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (IFPRI)	ODA official development assistance
BOD organic water pollutant (biochemical oxygen demand)	OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
CH₄ methane	p.a. per annum
CIESIN Center for International Earth Science Information Network	PAL physical activity level
CO₂ carbon dioxide	PPP purchasing power parity
CPIA country policy and institutional assessment	R language and environment for statistical computing and graphics
CRED Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters	R&D research and development
DAC Development Assistance Committee	SD standard deviation
DALY disability-adjusted life years	SOFI State of Food Insecurity in the World (FAO)
DES dietary energy supply	SOFIA State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (FAO)
FAOSTAT FAO statistical databases	SOFO State of the World's Forests (FAO)
FDI foreign direct investment	SOLAW State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO)
FiBL Research Institute of Organic Agriculture	UN COMTRADE United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database
FPPP food purchasing power parity	UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
GDP gross domestic product	UNDP United Nations Development Programme
GFSM Government Finance Statistics Manual	UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
GHG greenhouse gas	UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
GIEWS Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (FAO)	UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
GMOs genetically modified organism	UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
GNI gross national income	UNPD United Nations Population Division
ha hectare(s)	WB World Bank
ICP International Comparison Program	WDI World Development Indicators (World Bank)
IDMC Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	WFS World Food Summit
IDPs internally displaced person	WHO World Health Organization
IEA International Energy Agency	
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development	
IFOAM International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements	
IFPRI International Food Policy Research Institute	
ILO International Labour Organization	
IMF International Monetary Fund	
INFOODS International Network of Food Data Systems	
IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	
IPM integrated pest management	
ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities	
IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature	
KILM Key Indicators of the Labour Market	
LADA Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands	
LDC least developed country	
LIFDC low-income food deficit country	
LULUCF Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	
M49 standard country or area codes for statistical use	
MDG Millennium Development Goal	
MICCA Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture Programme	
N₂O nitrous oxide	
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration (United States of America)	

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