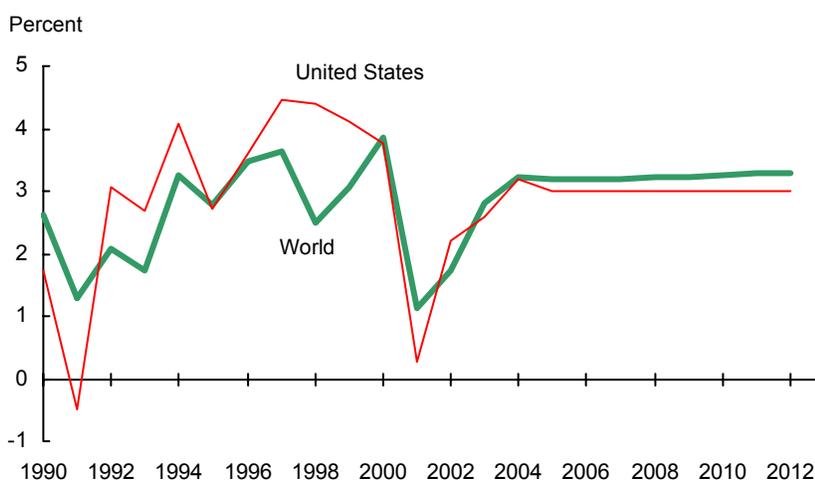


## Macroeconomic Assumptions

Macroeconomic assumptions underlying the USDA baseline are characterized by a rebound from the recent U.S. and global slowdown, with a return to sustained growth at historical levels by 2005.<sup>2</sup>

During the last decade, the U.S. and world economies became increasingly interdependent. The United States is not only the world's largest economy with around 30 percent of global gross domestic product (GDP), but the U.S. capital market is also the world's largest. Growth of U.S. exports has also become relatively more important in overall U.S. GDP gains. Because of this interdependence, international macroeconomic conditions affect consumer incomes, exchange rates, trade, inflation, and interest rates and thus have major effects on U.S. agriculture.

**U.S. and world gross domestic product (GDP) growth**

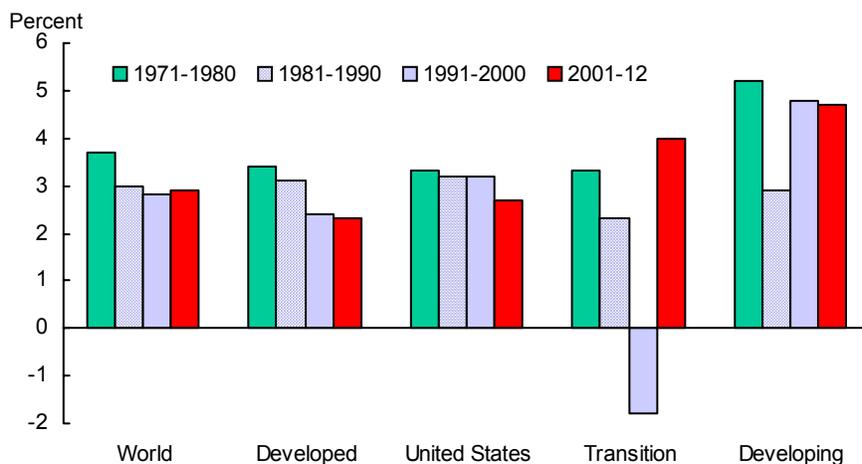


The baseline assumes that U.S. GDP growth improves in the near term (increasing to 2.6 percent in 2003) as the economy recovers from the recent economic slowdown. U.S. growth then returns to a longrun sustainable rate of 3.0 percent. A similar pattern is expected globally, with sustained economic growth projected in the longer term for most countries in the world.

- Improved global economic performance combined with continued, if slowing, population growth is expected to strengthen food demand in the baseline.
- Developing countries play an increasingly important role in increasing global food demand in the baseline and become a more important destination for U.S. exports. High population and income growth, along with relatively large food responsiveness in these countries, underlie this projection.

<sup>2</sup>The baseline's macroeconomic assumptions were completed in October 2002, incorporating data and other information available at that time.

**World gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates, decade averages**

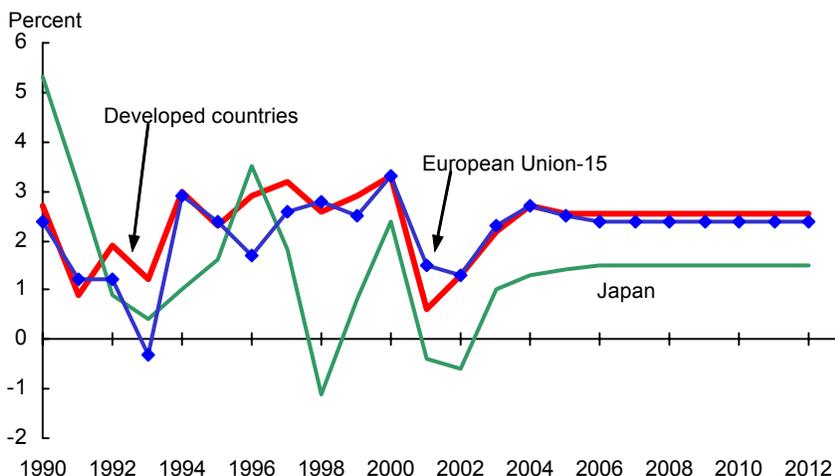


World economic growth is projected to average 2.4 percent annually between 2001 and 2005, before increasing to a 3.2 percent average in 2006 through 2012.<sup>3</sup>

- Increased global purchasing power and population growth are key to increasing U.S. exports.
- Consumption and imports of food and feed in developing countries are particularly responsive to income changes. As incomes rise in these countries, consumers generally diversify their diets, moving away from staple foods to include more meat, fruits and vegetables, and processed foods. These consumption shifts increase import demand for feedstuffs and high-value food products.

<sup>3</sup>See tables 2 and 3 for countries included in developed, transition, and developing country groupings.

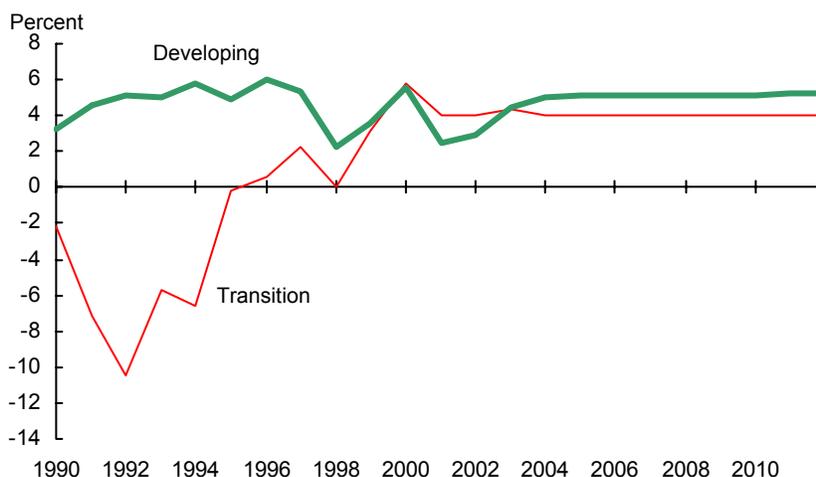
### GDP growth for developed countries, European Union-15, and Japan



Developed economies are projected to grow at rates comparable to the 1990s, averaging 2.5 percent in 2005 and beyond.

- Adoption of the euro enhances cross-border trade and investment within the European Union. Even without formal enlargement to include countries of Central and Eastern Europe, closer integration with these countries creates more trade and investment opportunities.
- Japan continues to face significant economic problems, largely the result of its ongoing financial crisis and persistent deflation. Japan's share of world GDP is expected to decline to 12 percent by 2012, down from 18 percent in 1991.

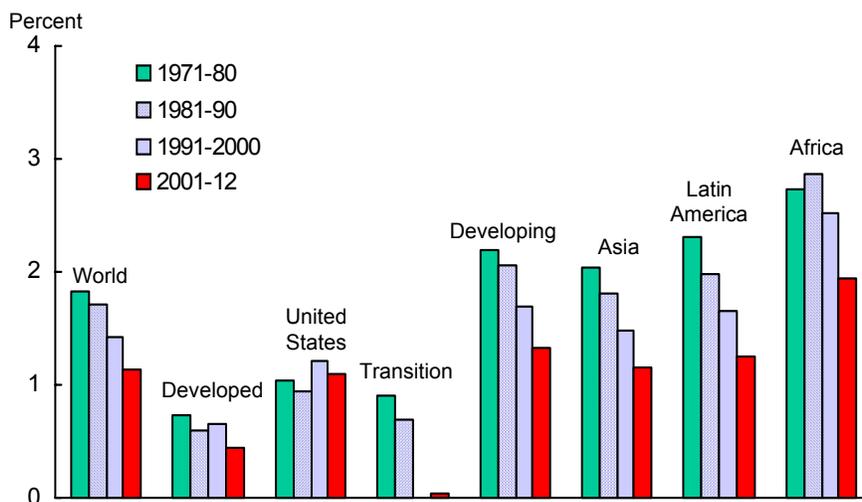
### Developing and transition economies' GDP growth



Economic growth in developing countries is projected at a strong 4.5 percent annual rate in 2003, increasing to 5.2 percent in 2006-12. Long-term growth in the transition economies (former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe) is projected at 4 percent annually, a significant reversal from the contraction of their economies in the 1990s.

- Strong long-term growth of 4.3 percent is projected for Latin America. This will attract significant foreign capital inflows, sustaining that growth.
- Growth in East and Southeast Asia is projected to rebound from the economic slowdown of the last 2 years to over 6 percent for most of the next decade, but will still be below the very strong average growth of 7.5 percent in the 1990s.
- China's economic growth has been consistently the strongest in Asia, and is expected to average a robust 7.4 percent over the next decade.
- Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic show stronger growth than other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, due largely to successful integration into the global economy.
- After a decade of setbacks, Russia and Ukraine begin to benefit from a shift to market economies, with annual GDP gains of 4 percent projected for the next decade.

## Population growth

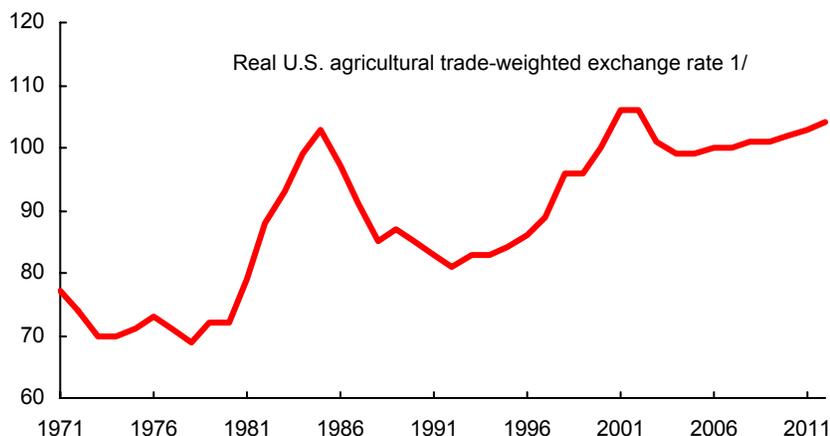


A major factor in the future growth of international demand for agricultural products will be declining population growth around the world. Historically, about 70 percent of increases in food use has been related to population growth, leaving about 30 percent driven by increasing incomes and other factors. With population growth slowing in the projections, income growth will become a relatively more important factor underlying food and agricultural demand growth.

- World population growth declines from an annual rate of 1.7 percent in the 1980s to 1 percent per year at the end of the baseline.
- Developed and transition economies have relatively low projected rates of population growth in the baseline. Population growth rates for developed economies continue to decline, while those for the transition economies are projected to go to zero and then increase modestly by the end of the baseline.
- Population growth rates in developing economies decline by almost half, but remain above those in the developed and transition economies. As a consequence, the share of world population accounted for by developing countries, which is currently about 80 percent, increases to over 81 percent by 2012.
- China's population growth rate slows from 1.5 percent per year in 1981-90 to 0.7 percent in 2001-10. India's population growth rate is projected to decline from 2.1 to 1.4 percent per year in the same periods, Brazil's to decline from 2.1 to 0.8 percent per year, and Sub-Saharan Africa's to decline from 2.9 to 1.9 percent per year.

### U.S. dollar stays high

Index values, 2000=100

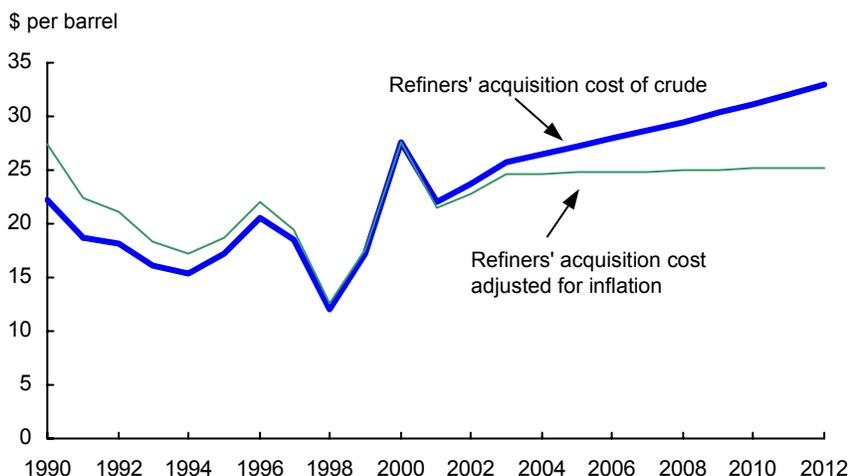


1/ See [www.ers.usda.gov/data/exchangerates/questions.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/exchangerates/questions.htm) for an explanation of real U.S. agricultural trade-weighted exchange rates.

A strong U.S. dollar reduces U.S. agricultural competitiveness and constrains growth in exports. This is partially offset by longer term global economic growth, which increases the demand for U.S. exports.

- Strong GDP growth in the United States leads to a real appreciation of the U.S. dollar.
- The U.S. dollar is assumed to stay strong as financial flows into the United States are attracted by well-functioning financial markets, a relatively risk-free environment, and high expected financial returns.
- U.S. exports of bulk commodities tend to be the most sensitive of agricultural products to the strong U.S. dollar due to relatively stronger global trade competition for non-differentiated products.

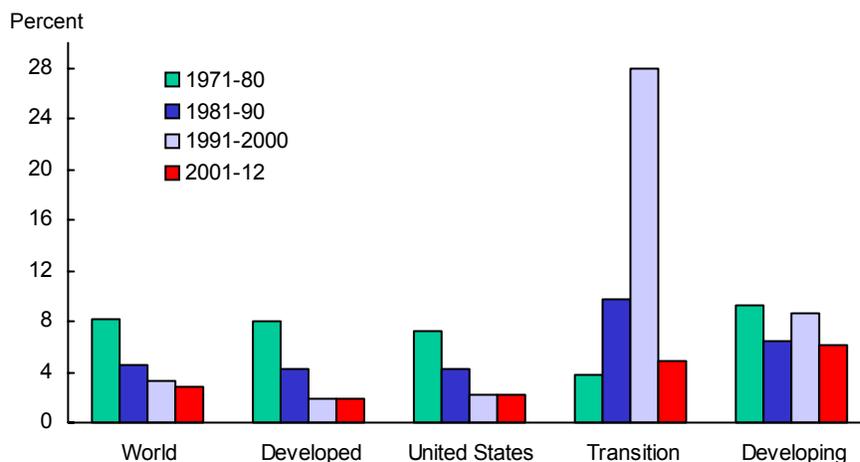
### Crude oil prices



Oil prices declined in 2001-02 from the high levels of 2000. From 2003 forward, oil prices are projected to rise only slightly faster than the general inflation rate. These projections are generally consistent with the Energy Information Administration's January 2002 *Annual Long Term Outlook*.

- New oil discoveries, along with new technologies for finding and extracting oil, are assumed to allow for substantial growth in demand without significant energy price inflation.
- Most of the growth in world oil demand will be due to strong Asian GDP growth, which has a relatively high energy dependence.
- Oil prices affect the price of natural gas and the supply conditions for nitrogen-based fertilizer. However, since oil prices increase only slowly in real (inflation adjusted) terms in the baseline, no large boost in fertilizer prices is expected in 2003-12. As a result, energy prices have little impact on farm production costs over the projections period.

### Inflation rates



Inflation rates, which were relatively low in the 1990s (except in the transition economies), are projected to remain relatively low through 2012.

- For developed countries and the world, inflation is projected to be 2.5 percent or less.
- For the transition economies, inflation rates in the baseline come down dramatically from an annual average exceeding 20 percent in the 1990s, to approximately 4 percent per year in the projection period.
- Inflation rates in developing countries are also projected to fall, but less precipitously—from over 8 percent to just over 6 percent. Inflation in Asia declines to rates comparable to those in developed countries. Those in Latin America and the Middle East, while declining, will still remain substantially above inflation rates in the rest of the world.

Table 1. U.S. macroeconomic assumptions

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP, billion dollars												
Nominal	10,082	10,429	10,860	11,421	12,057	12,730	13,439	14,188	14,979	15,815	16,696	17,627
Real 1996 chained dollars	9,215	9,418	9,663	9,972	10,271	10,579	10,896	11,223	11,560	11,907	12,264	12,632
percent change	0.3	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Disposable personal income												
Nominal (billions)	7,393	7,777	8,112	8,534	9,012	9,516	10,049	10,612	11,206	11,834	12,473	13,146
percent change	3.8	5.2	4.3	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4
Nominal per capita, dollars	25,859	26,907	27,758	28,884	30,170	31,512	32,915	34,414	35,982	37,620	39,259	40,970
percent change	2.6	4.1	3.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4
Real (billion 1996 chained)	6,748	7,031	7,221	7,460	7,691	7,929	8,175	8,428	8,690	8,959	9,219	9,486
percent change	1.8	4.2	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9
Real per capita, 96 dollars	23,602	24,326	24,711	25,248	25,748	26,257	26,777	27,333	27,902	28,482	29,018	29,564
percent change	0.6	3.1	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
Consumer spending												
Real (billion 1996 chained)	6,377	6,562	6,720	6,921	7,122	7,328	7,541	7,760	7,985	8,216	8,455	8,700
percent change	2.5	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Inflation measures												
GDP price index, chained	109.4	110.7	112.4	114.5	117.4	120.3	123.3	126.4	129.6	132.8	136.1	139.5
percent change	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
CPI-U, 82-84=100	177.1	180.8	185.2	189.8	194.5	199.4	204.4	209.5	214.7	220.1	225.6	231.2
percent change	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
PPI, finished goods 82=100	140.7	138.6	141.1	143.9	146.9	150.0	153.2	156.4	159.7	163.0	166.4	169.9
percent change	2.0	-1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
PPI, crude goods 82=100	121.0	111.9	108.0	109.4	110.7	112.1	113.5	114.9	116.4	117.8	119.3	120.8
percent change	0.3	-7.5	-3.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Crude oil price, \$/barrel												
Refiner acq. cost, imports	22.0	23.6	25.8	26.4	27.2	27.9	28.7	29.5	30.4	31.2	32.1	33.0
percent change	-20.5	7.3	9.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Real cost, 1996 chained dollars	20.1	21.3	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.6
percent change	-22.3	6.0	7.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Labor compensation per hour												
nonfarm business, 92=100	136.6	140.1	146.5	152.3	158.2	164.4	170.8	177.4	184.4	191.5	199.0	206.8
percent change	2.7	2.6	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Interest rates, percent												
3-month T-bills	3.4	1.7	1.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
3-month commercial paper	3.8	1.8	2.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Bank prime rate	7.0	4.8	4.8	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Treasury bonds (10-year)	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Moody's Aaa bonds	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Civilian unemployment												
rate, percent	4.8	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Nonfarm payroll emp., millions	131.9	132.6	133.6	135.6	137.2	138.9	140.5	142.2	143.9	145.6	147.4	149.0
percent change	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Total population, million	285.9	289.1	292.2	295.4	298.7	302.0	305.3	308.4	311.4	314.6	317.7	320.9
percent change	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Domestic macroeconomic assumptions were completed in October 2002.

Table 2. Global real GDP growth assumptions

Region/country	Share of world GDP 1996-2000	Share of world GDP							Average		
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1991-2000	2001-2005	2006-2012
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent change</i>									
World	100.0	3.9	1.1	1.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.4	3.2
less United States	68.8	3.9	1.6	1.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.5	3.4
Developed economies	75.9	3.3	0.6	1.3	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.5
United States	31.2	3.8	0.3	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.3	3.0
Canada	2.2	4.5	1.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.2
Japan	16.3	2.4	-0.4	-0.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.5
Australia	1.3	1.9	2.4	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.0
European Union-15	23.5	3.3	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.4
Other Western Europe	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.4
Transition economies	2.4	5.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	-1.8	4.1	4.0
Eastern Europe	1.2	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	1.5	4.3	4.3
Czech Republic	0.2	2.9	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	0.1	4.8	4.6
Hungary	0.1	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.9	4.8	4.9
Poland	0.5	4.0	2.6	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.7	4.0	4.6
Former Soviet Union	1.1	7.9	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	-4.2	3.9	3.7
Russia	0.8	7.7	5.4	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.1	-3.9	4.3	4.1
Ukraine	0.1	5.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.9	-7.7	4.4	3.9
Other	0.2	7.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	-3.5	2.1	1.9
Developing countries	21.7	5.6	2.5	2.9	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.1	5.2
Asia	10.0	6.7	4.6	4.8	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.5	5.5	6.0
East & Southeast Asia	7.2	7.4	4.7	4.9	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.2	5.7	6.3
China	3.2	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	10.2	7.4	7.4
Hong Kong	0.5	10.5	10.5	0.2	1.8	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.9
Korea	1.4	8.8	3.0	4.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.3	6.2	4.9	5.2
Taiwan	0.5	4.1	-3.5	0.3	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.5	1.3	3.7
Indonesia	0.5	4.8	3.3	2.8	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.4	3.8	5.2
Malaysia	0.3	8.3	0.4	3.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	7.2	4.2	5.8
Philippines	0.2	4.0	1.8	2.8	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.9	3.4	4.5
Thailand	0.4	4.3	1.8	2.6	5.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	4.5	4.3	5.6
Vietnam	0.1	5.8	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.8
South Asia	1.8	4.1	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.8
India	1.4	3.9	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.6	6.0
Pakistan	0.2	4.4	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.5	4.2
Bangladesh	0.1	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.4	4.9
Latin America	6.5	4.1	-0.1	-0.8	2.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.4	2.0	4.3
Caribbean & Central America	0.5	3.5	1.8	2.0	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.4
Mexico	1.8	6.9	-0.3	1.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	3.6	3.4	5.1
South America	4.2	2.9	-0.3	-2.3	1.5	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.3	1.3	4.0
Argentina	1.0	-0.5	-4.5	-13.7	-5.0	1.5	3.5	3.5	4.7	-3.6	3.7
Brazil	2.0	4.5	0.4	-0.5	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.3	2.7	2.0	4.2
Other	1.3	3.1	1.8	3.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.4	4.0
Middle East	3.5	6.1	0.7	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.3	4.0
Iran	1.0	5.4	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.8
Iraq	0.2	25.0	-5.7	7.1	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	8.4	3.7	5.1
Saudi Arabia	0.6	4.5	4.1	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.2	3.6	3.7
Turkey	0.7	7.2	-7.3	4.1	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.5	3.6	2.2	4.2
Other	1.1	3.6	2.0	2.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.6	3.4	4.0
Africa	1.7	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	2.7	4.2	4.2
North Africa	0.6	3.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.9	3.3	5.0	4.7
Algeria	0.2	2.4	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.3	4.7	4.2	1.7	4.3	4.1
Egypt	0.3	5.1	4.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.4	5.5	5.2
Morocco	0.1	0.9	6.1	4.2	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	2.4	4.7	4.3
Tunisia	0.1	4.7	4.5	4.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	3.1	4.0	4.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7	2.7	4.7	4.6
South Africa	0.4	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5

Global macroeconomic assumptions were completed in October 2002.

Table 3. Population growth assumptions

Region/country	Population in 2001	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Average		
									1991-2000	2001-2005	2006-2012
	Millions	Percent change									
World <sup>1</sup>	6,166	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1
less United States	5,871	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1
Developed economies	859	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
United States	286	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Canada	32	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9
Japan	127	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Australia	19	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8
European Union-15	379	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Transition economies	411	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Eastern Europe	120	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Czech Republic	10	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Hungary	10	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Poland	39	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Former Soviet Union	290	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Russia	145	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2
Ukraine	49	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5
Other	96	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0
Developing countries	4,896	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2
Asia	3,303	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1
East & Southeast Asia	1,826	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8
China	1,273	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
Hong Kong	7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.0
Korea	48	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
Taiwan	22	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
Indonesia	228	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.3
Malaysia	22	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7
Philippines	83	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8
Thailand	62	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7
Vietnam	80	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3
South Asia	1,306	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4
India	1,030	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3
Pakistan	145	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8
Bangladesh	131	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
Latin America	528	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.1
Caribbean & Central America	75	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4
Mexico	102	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.3
South America	351	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0
Argentina	37	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0
Brazil	174	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Other	140	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.4
Middle East	246	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9
Iran	66	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.4
Iraq	23	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.6
Saudi Arabia	23	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Turkey	66	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0
Other	68	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.5
Africa	818	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.5
North Africa	142	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.4
Algeria	32	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.5
Egypt	70	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.4
Morocco	31	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.5
Tunisia	10	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	633	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.9
South Africa	44	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	1.3	-0.1	-1.1

1/ Totals for the world and world less United States include countries not otherwise listed in the table.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. The population assumptions were completed in August 2002.