

Korea's Economy 2010

Korea's Economic Prospects and Challenges

Korea's Economic Stability and Resilience in Time of Crisis

The Republic of Korea and the North Pacific Economy: After the Great Panic of 2008

Housing Policy, Mortgage Markets, and Housing Outcomes in Korea

Financial Crises and East Asia's Financial Cooperation

U.S.-Korea Economic Relations: A (Historical) View From Seoul

U.S.-Korea Economic Relations: A Washington Perspective

The Rocky Road for Modernizing the North Korean Economy

How Available are DPRK Statistics?

a publication of
the Korea Economic
Institute and the
Korea Institute for
International
Economic Policy

Volume 26

CONTENTS

Part I: Overview and Macroeconomic Issues

Korea's Economic Prospects and Challenges
Subir Lall 1

Korea's Economic Stability and Resilience in Time of Crisis
Lee Jun-kyu 8

The Republic of Korea and the North Pacific Economy: After the Great Panic of 2008
Jeffrey Shafer 14

Part II: Financial Institutions and Markets

Housing Policy, Mortgage Markets, and Housing Outcomes in Korea
Kim Kyung-hwan and Cho Man 19

Financial Crises and East Asia's Financial Cooperation
Park Young-joon 28

Part III: External Issues

**U.S.-Korea Economic Relations:
A (Historical) View from Seoul**
Kim Wonkyong 35

A Washington Perspective
Deena Magnall 41

Part IV: North Korea's Economic Development and External Relations

The Rocky Road for Modernizing the North Korean Economy
Bradley Babson 45

How Available are DPRK Statistics?
Lee Suk 52

HOW AVAILABLE ARE DPRK STATISTICS?

By Lee Suk

Introduction

A common problem facing students of the economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is the shortage of available statistics. It is extremely challenging to procure DPRK data, and even the few available statistics are in many cases fragmented, discontinuous, and seemingly unreliable. In consequence, economics literature tends to assume that there are few DPRK statistics available, and followers of events in the DPRK have become accustomed to understanding the DPRK economy without statistics or using secondary sources of estimated data. For the past two decades, however, DPRK economic situations and environments have fundamentally changed, which casts doubt on whether available DPRK data are as scarce as generally conceived.

An important characteristic of the DPRK economy since the 1990s is that it has degenerated into an aid-dependent economy. Since 1995, the country has received a large amount of international assistance, and it has become home to the United Nations and other international organizations dispatching outside observers for on-site inspection to Pyongyang and other provinces. In such circumstance it is natural that the international community has actively requested and come into possession of DPRK data. Even within the DPRK, assembling and providing data to the international organizations operating in Pyongyang were necessary in order to maintain its impoverished economy. Note that this circumstance has lasted for 15 years. This suggests that an increasing amount of data on the DPRK may exist in the outside world.

If this inference is correct, the availability problem of DPRK data might be addressed in a manner different from before. In the past, the situation was that the outside world had few reliable statistics about the DPRK. In the present, however, the question is

whether students of the DPRK economy are capable of finding those statistics that may exist somewhere in the world outside of the DPRK. But how realistic is the above inference? To answer this question we will examine how the availability of DPRK statistics has actually changed from the time of the foundation of the country in 1945 to the present day.

Announcements of Socialist Statistics from 1945 to the Early 1960s

Outsiders perceive the availability of DPRK statistics to differ greatly by periods. Of the different periods, the time from 1945 to the early 1960s is distinctive in two respects. First, official DPRK statistics were released regularly, both domestically and internationally. Even though the contents of published data were relatively poor from the market economy's perspective, a variety of statistical channels conveyed official data, as discussed below. Second, the forms of statistics were different from those of a market economy. As in other socialist economies, the DPRK statistical authorities announced official data according to three types: physical quantity, index number, and growth rate. Much important information was released in the forms of index numbers or growth rates rather than by physical quantities, making the statistical contents vague.

An important source for official statistics during this period was the DPRK *Central Yearbook* published by the DPRK Central News Agency. It had a statistical appendix in its annual volume, introducing various official statistics (*Table 1*). The statistics were usually classified into seven or eight categories: major social and economic indicators, population, industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and communications, and culture. In many cases they were presented in a time series format. And these data were officially confirmed after statistical correction and revision.¹

1. For the basic features of DPRK statistics during this period, see Suk Lee, *DPRK Statistics: Availability and Reliability* [in Korean] (Seoul: Korea Institute for National Unification, 2007).

Official statistics were also found in many other publications, including academic journals, government and party documents, and political leaders' speeches and writings. Indeed the DPRK government published and circulated many official documents about its economic plans and their outcomes that revealed official statistics on the country's economic situation. The Communist Party convention papers and the proceedings of Supreme People's Assembly were also released,

providing official statistics on the country's political, economic, and social phenomena. Finally, important parts of those statistics were aggregated and published in the official DPRK statistics volume in both Korean and English in 1961.²

Those statistics available in this period have been systematically compiled by many South Korean institutes. In 1996, for instance, the ROK Ministry of

Table 1: Contents of the DPRK Central Yearbook Statistical Appendix

Classifications	Contents
General	Composition of population by social groups, major economic indicators, share of socialist economic sector, growth of employees, growth of labor productivity, growth of monetary wage, price index
Industry	Composition of industrial production by economic sector, growth of industrial production, share of consumption, goods and means of production in industrial production, growth of production by industrial sector, growth of industrial production by province, growth of major industrial goods, per capita production of major industrial goods, industrial invention and rationalization
Agriculture	Agricultural area, agricultural area by land category, agricultural area by managerial category, agricultural area by province, agricultural cooperativization, size of agricultural cooperatives, state farms and farm machinery stations, cultivated area, composition of cultivated area by crops, total agricultural production, orchard area and fruit production, mulberry area and cocoon production, number of livestock
Construction	State investment for construction, state investment for construction by economic sector, housing construction
Transportation	Growth of various methods of freight transportation, growth of various freight circulations, growth of passenger transportation, postal service
Commerce	Retail sales by state and cooperatives, growth of retail sales, composition of retail sales by ownership, share of food and nonfood goods in total retail sales by state and cooperatives, growth of retail sales by major goods, state retail price index of major goods, number of state and cooperative retail shops, growth of state and individual purchases
Culture	Number of students, number of schools, students, faculty for primary education; number of schools, students, faculty for higher education and universities; cultural facilities, publications, doctors and health facilities, resorts and hospices

Source: DPRK *Central Yearbook* [in Korean] (Pyongyang: DPRK Central News Agency, 1959), 322–38.

2. DPRK Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Returns of National Economy of the DPRK (1946–60)* (Pyongyang: Foreign Language Publishing House, 1961).

Unification put together a volume of DPRK statistics by compiling, reviewing, and rearranging all those data.³ Some nongovernment South Korean institutes also collected official DPRK publications containing various statistics, including those from academic journals and Communist Party convention papers, thus making them available in a compiled format.

Statistical Blackout between the Early 1960s and the Mid-1990s

The regular publication of DPRK statistics came to an abrupt halt in the early 1960s. The Statistical Appendix of the DPRK *Central Yearbook* began to disappear in 1960, and no statistical data were found in any DPRK publications after 1963. This statistical blackout continued until the mid-1990s. Consequently students of the DPRK economy had to rely on secondary sources of estimated data to analyze the country's situation.⁴

It is true that some DPRK "figures" were still available even during this period. For example, Kim Il-sung quoted many figures in his speeches and writings. The DPRK *Central Yearbook* also published some articles containing such figures. But it is impossible to call these figures statistics because they have no specified statistical information at all. These figures do, however, show many interesting characteristics. First, if the figures are in the form of physical quantity, very vague adjectives or verbs are placed either before or after them: "more than x tons," "production campaign to achieve x tons won a shining victory," "occupying the production fortress of x tons" are three such examples. Thus, even if these figures do exist, it is impossible to pinpoint the exact physical volume.

Second, most of these figures are in the form of an index number or a growth rate. This means that they are meaningful only when the physical volumes of the referential years to the figures are known. But

the referential year's physical volumes are usually unknown, and thus the figures' exact meanings cannot be specified.

Third, in some cases the referential years' physical volumes are known. But even in these cases, most of the newly presented figures are not consistent with the referential years' physical volumes. Let's assume, for example, that the country's steel production in 1945 and in 1950 is known to be one million tons and two million tons, respectively. In this case, what happens if the DPRK government says that this year's steel production is three times more than that of 1945, and twice more than that of 1950? If 1945 is taken as the referential year, this year's production must be three million tons; and if 1950 is the referential year, it should be four million tons. Hence, even though the government presents data about this year's steel production, in reality it means nothing. In this context it is safe to say that, even though some DPRK figures are available for the period between the early 1960s and the mid-1990s, they are far from being statistics.

There is one exception: the DPRK government provided its demographic data to the outside world in the 1980s and the early 1990s.⁵ In the early 1980s, for example, the DPRK government made some demographic data public, possibly aiming for financial assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for carrying out a census of the country's population. In 1983 the DPRK published in English a statistical report, *The Health Statistics of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, which provided demographic statistics such as birthrates, death rates, and average life span. It also published a revised report in 1987.⁶ And in the late 1980s the DPRK government made in principle an agreement with the UNFPA on financial assistance for the first DPRK population census of 1993, providing its major demographic statistics for the period 1946–87 (*Table 2*).

3. *North Korean Economic Statistics* (Seoul: Ministry of Unification, 1996).

4. Those secondary sources include South Korean government institutes, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and United Nations organizations.

5. One could say that there was another exception: the Pyongyang media regularly broadcast official statistics on state budget revenue and expenditure. In fact, this announcement of budget statistics has continued to the present day except for some years in the late 1990s and in the 2000s.

6. Nicholas Eberstadt and Judith Banister, *The Population of North Korea*, Korea Research Monograph no. 17 (Berkeley: University of California, Institute of East Asian Studies, 1992), 7–8.

The data submitted in the 1980s are in many aspects special. First, the scope of the data is more extensive than any other data previously released by the North. They included statistics revealing the country's basic demographic structure: age, location, sex, occupation, death and birth, expected life span, size of household, marriage and divorce, education, and health. Second, they were presented in a time series format from 1946 to 1987, showing the country's demographic trends from its conception as a nation up to that point. Third, the statistics had relatively precise definitions. Until that time a fundamental problem of published DPRK statistics was that they were presented without any statistical definition and that in many cases their real definition was different from the generally accepted

international standard.⁷ The demographic data submitted in the 1980s, however, were relatively free of this problem.

After the submission of basic demographic data in the 1980s, the DPRK carried out its first population census in 1994. The census was an interesting piece of retroactive research on the "North Korean population as of December 31, 1993." The result was made public in the form of a statistical report in English: "Tabulation on the Population Census of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (31 December 1993)." (See Table 2.) The census differed from a typical modern and multipurpose census because it was limited to research on population size by region and sex, birth and death,

Table 2: Population Census Data in the DPRK, 1993

Categories	Contents	Number of statistical tables
Population and households	Total population, composition of population by age, sex, and region (nine provinces and four special cities), urban population, rural population, number of households	41
Natality	Total number of births; composition of number of births by region, age of women; number of births in urban areas; number of births in rural areas	19
Mortality	Total number of deaths; composition of number of deaths by region, age, and sex; number of deaths in rural and urban areas	31
Labor population	Working-age population; composition of working-age population by province, occupation, sex, and age; number of workers, officers, co-op farmers; laboring population by industry, urban/rural residence; composition of labor population by industry, urban/rural residence; number of nonworking population; composition of nonworking population by age, number of nonworking population among working-age population	17
Technician, specialist	Number of technicians and specialists, number of technicians and specialists by age, composition of technicians and specialists by age, number of female technicians and specialists, composition of female technicians and specialists by age	5

Source: Tabulation on the Population Census of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as of 31 December 1993 (Pyongyang: DPRK Central Bureau of Statistics, 1995).

7. For the statistical definitions of DPRK statistics and their changes, see Lee, *DPRK Statistics*, chap. 3.

and household size and occupation. Nevertheless, the results of this census shed light on all of the North's age groups, and they specified the population structure in all regions, paving the way for the study of the DPRK demographic structure on a more scientific and quantitative model.⁸

Fundamental Change of Statistical Availability in the Mid-1990s

The availability of DPRK statistics began to change fundamentally in 1995 when the country officially requested the international community to provide humanitarian aid. The DPRK then could no longer disapprove the entry of international organizations, including the UN relief agencies. In addition, it could not disregard the submission of basic official statistics in order to receive the aid. The DPRK had no choice but to collaborate with the international community on various projects to revive its impoverished agriculture and economy. To implement these projects, it had to use relevant statistics to report its real economic situation to the outside world. As a consequence, official DPRK statistics were increasingly becoming available during this period.

An important source for DPRK statistics during this period was the regularly published (field) reports by the UN relief agencies. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program (WFP), for example, with the DPRK government's cooperation regularly dispatched a joint mission team to the DPRK to carry out field inspections on agriculture and the food situation. This cooperation of course included necessary statistical support by the government. Hence, an increasing number of DPRK statistics became known to the outside world from various (field) reports by the UN agencies (*Table 3*).

Let's take a look at provincial population statistics as of August 1999. In terms of statistical availability, the data are interesting for two reasons. First, considering the time point that the data were submitted, they must be the most up-to-date statistics that the DPRK government could obtain. This demonstrates the DPRK government's intention to supply necessary official data if

it would help to get international assistance. Second, the data divide the country's provincial population into two categories: agricultural and nonagricultural population. Note that in the DPRK nonagricultural population is provided food by the government through the Public Distribution System (the PDS, the system of rationing) while the agricultural population is not provided food in this way. Hence the data might have been collected and submitted by DPRK rationing authorities such as the Ministry of Food Procurement and Administration. This means that not only the country's statistical authorities, the DPRK Central Bureau of Statistics, but also other government ministries and agencies might have provided their own statistics to the outside organizations. Combining those two aspects, one can easily find that DPRK statistics available from various (field) reports by the UN agencies during this period were not limited simply to data on agriculture and food. They also included a wide range of detailed statistics on food and agriculture as well as population, health, education, and other economic situations, some of which had not been released ever before.

DPRK statistics were also released in the reports of various projects on which the DPRK government and international community collaborated. In 1998, for example, the DPRK and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) held a roundtable discussion for the revival and rehabilitation of North Korean agriculture and the environment. The DPRK government provided the roundtable with official statistics on various subjects from the North's gross domestic product (GDP) to its cereal production (*Table 4*).

The data in Table 4 are interesting in two respects. First, in the case of the GDP, it is practically the first time that the DPRK government has provided such data in a time series format. Second, for cereal (rice) production, the data have the precise statistical definitions that are internationally applied: "paddy" and "milled." It is also the first time since the early 1960s that the DPRK government applied those definitions to its agriculture statistics. This suggests that DPRK statistics available during this period are far more important in their usability than any other statistics released before, because the latter are mostly frag-

8. In 2008 the DPRK carried out its second census of the country's population under the financial and technical assistance of the UNFPA. The result was published as *DPR Korea 2008 Population Census National Report* (Pyongyang: DPRK Central Bureau of Statistics, 2009).

Table 3: Example of DPRK Statistics Submitted to Joint Mission Team of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and UN World Food Program

Area	Food distribution (millions of tons)												Population August 1999		
	1997						1998						Total (thousands)	Agriculture (%)	Non-agriculture (%)*
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.-Aug.	Sep.	Oct.							
Pyongyang	27,750	27,750	20,800	13,800	2,700	0	10,415	10,415	3,044	8	92				
S. Pyongan	15,000	15,000	11,200	7,500	1,500	0	5,650	5,650	3,100	27	73				
N. Pyongan	10,150	10,150	7,600	5,100	1,000	0	2,550	2,550	2,625	40	60				
Chagang	9,350	9,350	7,000	4,600	900	0	2,350	2,350	1,232	28	72				
S. Hwanghae	10,300	10,300	7,700	5,100	1,000	0	3,860	3,860	2,290	49	51				
N. Hwanghae	9,150	9,150	5,500	3,700	700	0	2,400	2,400	1,734	40	60				
Gangwon	5,650	5,650	4,200	2,800	500	0	1,450	1,450	1,467	31	69				
S. Hamgyong	13,600	13,600	10,200	6,800	1,300	0	2,720	2,720	2,932	31	69				
N. Hamgyong	13,100	13,100	10,000	6,700	1,300	0	2,620	2,620	2,227	22	78				
Yanggang	5,250	5,250	3,900	2,600	500	0	1,050	1,050	703	21	79				
Kaesong	2,050	2,050	1,500	1,000	200	0	459	459	386	35	65				
Nampo	4,550	4,550	3,400	2,300	400	0	1,150	1,150	814	18	82				
Total	1,259,000	1,259,000	93,000	62,000	12,000	0	36,674	36,674	22,554	29	71				

Source: Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to the DPRK, UN Food and Agriculture Organization and UN World Food Program, 8 November 1999 and 12 November 1998.

* Includes 767,000 military personnel.

Table 4: Example of DPRK Statistics for Joint Projects between the DPRK and International Organizations 1992–96

Gross domestic product (millions of dollars)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
GDP	20,833	20,934	15,422	12,802	10,587
Agriculture	4,551	4,689	3,223	2,228	1,556
Industry and construction	9,122	9,483	7,341	6,042	5,283
Service and other	7,160	6,762	4,858	4,532	3,748
Population (millions)	20.73	21.06	21.38	21.70	22.02
Per capita GDP (dollars)	1,005	994	721	590	481

Rice production (paddy) (millions of metric tons)

Area	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
North Hamgyong	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.07
South Hamgyong	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.49	0.29	0.30	0.21	0.14	0.10
Gangwon	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.05
North Pyongan	0.62	0.79	0.64	0.68	0.83	0.60	0.25	0.20	0.13
South Pyongan	0.93	0.89	0.74	0.79	1.03	0.79	0.39	0.24	0.27
Nampo	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.08
North Hwanghae	0.33	0.41	0.33	0.37	0.43	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.19
South Hwanghae	1.23	1.16	1.09	1.25	1.36	0.77	0.55	0.38	0.48
Yanggang	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Jagang	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Pyongyang	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.30	0.20	0.14	0.11	0.13
Kaesong	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04
DPRK	4.32	4.48	4.09	4.45	4.75	3.11	2.00	1.41	1.57

Source: Thematic Round Table Meeting between the DPRK and the United Nations Development Program on Agricultural Recovery and Environmental Protection for the DPRK, Geneva, 28–29 May 1998.

mented in their time series as well as extremely vague in their definitions.

The DPRK government provided its statistics via other channels as well. For example, the government briefed personnel of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 1997 that the country's mortality rate for those under five years of age increased from 31 for every 1,000 births in 1994 to 58 in 1996. The DPRK Foreign Ministry also made similar mortality statistics known to the Pyongyang-based international organizations and sometimes provided foreign diplomats visiting Pyongyang with the country's basic economic statistics, including GDP and trade statistics. Those statistics were made more specific in the DPRK's official documents submitted to the UN and other international organizations.

Increasing Availability in the 2000s

The availability of DPRK statistics increased further in the 2000s when the DPRK government submitted to the UN and other international organizations its official

reports with attached official statistics. For example, in 2002 when the DPRK government submitted to the UN its periodic report on the country's human rights conditions, it attached a statistical appendix that included not only basic socioeconomic indicators such as population and GDP but also relatively specific statistics like employment structure by industries as well as foreign debt (*Table 5*). The data are far from complete; they have a relatively short scope of time series, and in some important categories the figures are missing. Nonetheless, it shows that the DPRK government has provided data using official documents submitted to the outside world, which might be symbolic for its long-lasting statistical secrecy.

Since 2000 the DPRK government has been revitalizing its collaborative statistics projects with foreign organizations and has been releasing the collected data through the projects as one of official DPRK statistics. Some international organizations, including the WFP, for example, have periodically carried out statistical surveys on the nutritional conditions of the children in the DPRK.⁹ Of course the survey was conducted

Table 5: Example of DRPK Statistics Submitted with Official Documents Statistical Appendix of DPRK, 2002

	Contents	Years
Key indicators	Total population, life expectancy, gross national product, per capita GNP	1993, 1999, 2000
Population	Population by region (nine provinces and three special cities) and urban/rural residence, number of households	2000
Employment	Employment by industry and sex	1995, 1999
Births and deaths	Birthrate, mortality rate, infant mortality rate	1990, 1993, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000
Technicians, specialists	Number of technicians, specialists, and doctors	1993, 1995, 1998
Debt and unemployment	Foreign debt and unemployment	1999, 2001

Source: Core Document Forming Part of the Reports of State Parties, DPRK, United Nations Human Rights Instruments, 16 July 2002.

9. See, for example, Nutrition Survey of the DPRK (Rome: World Food Program, November 1998), and Report on the DPRK Nutrition Assessment (Pyongyang: DPRK Central Bureau of Statistics, 2000 and 2002).

in collaboration with the DPRK government, but the statistics collected have not been considered official DPRK statistics because they were released by the foreign survey institutions. After 2000, however, these statistics were officially released by the DPRK Central Bureau of Statistics.

A similar case is the DPRK statistical survey on human reproduction and health that was carried out in cooperation with the UNFPA in 2002. The final report of the survey was published by a DPRK government institute in Korean.¹⁰ It contained the statistics obtained from the survey as well as other statistics collected separately by the DPRK government. This suggests that the DPRK government has increasingly acknowledged the statistics assembled with foreign funds, techniques, and workforces as official ones. Accordingly, the outside world has gained more access to official DPRK statistics.

There was an expansion of data circulated by the locally based UN relief agencies such as WFP in the 2000s. *Table 6* presents a part of detailed demographic data for the county level compiled by the WFP. The data give very specific information on the demographic situation in each DPRK county, including overall age and sex structure, composition of the PDS and the farming population, and the structure of fragile social groups such as pregnant and breast-feeding women. This kind of detailed data had never been available before, and it shows how dramatically the availability of DPRK statistics has improved.

Availability Problem of DPRK Statistics Redefined

To sum up, in contrast with the widely held belief that DPRK statistics are very scarce, their actual availability has been significantly improving since the mid-1990s. It seems that the DPRK has been providing even some sensitive internal data through various channels. Considering that this tendency started in the mid-1990s, one can conclude that the volume and scope of available DPRK statistics at present may be much greater than what we generally perceive. As

already pointed out, therefore, the availability problem of DPRK statistics may be redefined: now the problem is not that the outside world as a whole has no access to DPRK statistics; instead, today's problem is one of each individual facing difficulty in finding the statistics that exist in the outside world.

Table 7 summarizes the above discussion symbolically. If the word "DPRK" is removed from the title of the table, it would become an ordinary and simple table that displays the basic economic conditions of a certain country. For the DPRK, however, it was practically impossible to make this simple table in the past. What has changed since the mid-1990s is that now we can make this table. It would be nonsensical to say that available DPRK statistics are as ample as those of other countries, and, thus, that their absolute shortage does not matter anymore. From the statistical viewpoint the DPRK still remains one of the most isolated and secretive countries in the world. Nonetheless, *Table 7* tells us one thing: students of the DPRK economy can no longer excuse themselves by simply saying that there are no available DPRK statistics.

Dr. Lee is with the Korea Development Institute.

10. 2002 *Reproduction Health Report* [in Korean] (Pyongyang: DPRK Research Institute for Population, 2002).

Table 6: Example of DPRK Statistics Collected by the World Food Program: Population Structure of Seven Counties in Jagang, 2002 (end of year)

County	Population													Public distribution system	
	Total	Age breakdown (of total)						60 years and older	Female			Nursing women	PDS population	No. of PDS households	
		0 years	1-4 years	5-6 years	7-10 years	11-16 years	17-59 years		Total	Pregnant women	Total				
Chosan	41,949	740	3,659	1,574	2,977	3,943	23,660	5,396	750	745	21,323	5,388			
Hwichon	163,604	1,799	8,438	5,339	11,404	17,003	100,359	19,262	1,858	1,806	141,291	35,106			
Gopung	30,003	524	2,252	1,165	2,226	3,041	16,842	3,953	536	527	12,489	3,122			
Songwon	37,414	540	2,757	1,536	3,312	4,419	20,143	4,707	548	543	19,597	4,926			
Dongshin	44,139	759	3,673	1,701	3,419	4,300	24,380	5,907	768	764	18,345	4,446			
Wushi	40,438	694	4,034	1,611	3,195	4,104	22,192	4,608	707	698	16,209	4,056			
Wiwon	58,532	980	5,422	2,369	4,600	5,960	31,915	7,286	995	988	25,413	6,559			

Source: "DPRK Population Statistics 2002 (end)," document (for accessible counties only) received by World Food Program on 15 May 2003.

Table 7: Economic Indicators for the DPRK

Indicators	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Growth rate (%)	-2.2	0.5	0.1	3.2	3.9	3.2	7.7	4.0
Per capita GDP (dollars)	464	458	454	464	478	490	524	546
Trade (millions of dollars)								
Exports	914	858	859	877	885	908	920	948
Imports	1,038	917	918	933	939	988	1,008	1,029
Trade deficit	124	59	59	59	54	80	88	81

Source: “Analysis of the Situation of Children and Women in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” (New York: UNICEF, 2006), from Central Bureau of Statistics, Pyongyang.