

Data on trends in structural transformation, rural transformation and rural poverty reduction

The data table shows the key variables used in the 2016 Rural Development Report (RDR). The data covers the period 1990-2014. The key variables are:

- the share of non-agriculture in GDP (**Structural transformation**);
- agriculture value added per worker (**Rural transformation**); and
- the rural poverty headcount at the country poverty line and the extreme rural poverty headcount rate at \$1.25 per person per day (**Social inclusion**).

These variables were used to address the key research questions, test the propositions in the analysis, evaluate patterns of transformation and inclusion, and generate the country typologies.

Find out more about the variables used in the report:

Share of non-agriculture in GDP (%). This variable is used to measure the level of structural transformation. It is defined as the percentage of the value of non-agricultural output in the total GDP. The data for all countries is obtained from the World Bank World Development Indicators ([WDI](#)) database.

Agricultural value added per worker (constant 2005 US\$). Agriculture value added per worker is a measure of agricultural productivity and is used to measure the level of rural transformation. It measures the output of the agricultural sector (International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) 1-5) minus the value of intermediate inputs. In this context, agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. The compiled data for all countries is extracted from the [WDI](#) database.

Rural poverty headcount rate at the country poverty line (%). This variable represents the proportion of the rural population with consumption per capita levels below the nationally defined poverty line. This is the variable used to measure inclusion in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Near East, North Africa, Europe, and Central Asia (NEN) regions. The data is sourced from the [WDI](#) database.

Extreme rural poverty headcount rate at \$1.25/person/day (%). This variable represents the proportion of the rural population with consumption per capita levels below the internationally defined 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) poverty line of \$1.25 per person per day. It measures inclusion in the Asia and the Pacific (APR), East and Southern Africa (ESA) and West and Central Africa (WCA) regions. The data was prepared by a team at the World Bank and made available specifically for the analysis in the IFAD 2016 Rural Development Report.

The data are reported for a subset of countries (62) from the five IFAD regions: Asia and the Pacific (APR); Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC); East and Southern Africa (ESA); West and Central Africa (WCA); and the Near East, North Africa, Europe, and Central Asia (NEN). Due to the lack of adequate data on rural poverty over the period being analysed, two countries (Jordan and Tunisia) have been excluded from the analysis.

For additional information and insights on the use of these data in the RDR, please refer to the analysis described in the Report's Overview and synthesis section and in individual regional chapters.