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Technical notes

Measuring the investment climate

Firms evaluating alternative investment options, governments interested in improving their investment climates, and economists seeking to understand the role of different factors in explaining economic performance—all have grappled with defining and measuring the investment climate. The number of organizations working in this area has expanded the variables available. For example, The PRS Group’s International Country Risk Guide and Business Environment Risk Intelligence give measures on various sources of country risk based on evaluations of international experts (additional examples and their websites are in a table at the end of the technical notes). The World Economic Forum looks at a wider range of factors thought to affect competitiveness based on relatively small samples of mostly multinational firms. The Worldwide Governance Research Indicators Dataset draw on sources from 18 different organizations to create six governance indicators, including “rule of law,” “government effectiveness” and “control of corruption.” While these and related variables have contributed to cross-country analysis, such broad assessments do not translate easily into diagnoses of specific problems or capture the nuances of different institutional settings.

To complement and extend these efforts, the World Bank, working with client governments and others, recently pioneered new measures of the investment climate. The Investment Climate Surveys measure specific constraints facing firms, and relate them to measures of firm performance, growth, and investment. The Doing Business Project collects country level data on the details of a set of regulations. The Report draws on both sets of data and presents selections from these databases in the following tables.

Challenges in measuring the investment climate

All efforts to develop more specific insights and related data have to contend with five main challenges:

- *Multidimensional nature of the concept being measured.* Stability and corruption are important, but so are

approaches to regulation and access to modern telecommunications services. The many factors can also interact in various ways. The lack of secure property rights can lead to difficulties in getting finance on reasonable terms. And the level of taxes affects the ability of governments to provide public services, including those that benefit firms. Similarly, the level of corruption is not only a direct cost to firms but can also lead to deep distortions across the policymaking apparatus of government. Reducing such details into a single measure misses the insights from a more disaggregated analysis, and hides the degree of variation within a country.

- *Some dimensions are inherently difficult to measure.* Certain investment climate constraints are relatively easy to identify and measure, such as the reliability of the power supply or the time it takes to register a business. Others are more sensitive, such as issues dealing with corruption, and can lead to underreporting. Other dimensions are harder to quantify such as competitive pressures and policy related risks. However, omitting important dimensions because the measurements have not been perfected would give a distorted assessment. Alternatively, the collection of the wider set of information can be pursued, with the evaluation of the responses taking into account the nature of the subject matter being reported.
- *Differences in perspective across firms and activities.* Even a single dimension of the investment climate can affect firms or activities in different ways. For example, deficiencies in port and customs infrastructure can be a major impediment to firms engaged in exporting and have only more limited and indirect effects on other firms. Similarly, some firms may benefit from government-mandated monopolies, while other firms lose by being denied the opportunity to compete or by paying higher prices for products from the protected industry. Burdens that represent fixed costs also result in a disproportionate burden on smaller firms. In addition, some variables that may impose a burden on firms may provide

other social benefits. Examples include levying taxes to improve public services or meet other social goals, or regulations to safeguard the environment or consumers. Simply relying on opinions from firms could lead to questionable policy advice. But even objective responses can vary by type of respondent. Ideally measures would capture the range of perspectives and evaluations of constraints.

- *Differences between locations within countries.* Investment climate conditions are not uniform in each country, with significant differences often evident across locations. This is most obviously the case in large countries with federal structures, where sub-national governments may differ in their policies and behaviors. But it also true with more centralized governments, where there are often important differences within the country in matters like infrastructure provision and even the enforcement of national laws and regulations.
- *The experience on the ground does not always reflect formal policies.* The policies as they exist on the books are not always implemented. In some countries, the gap between the formal policy and its implementation is substantial. Variations in the degree of discretion officials have, the resources put into implementation and the political will to enforce existing regulations can have a big impact. The distinction can be important in determining the priorities and expected benefits of reform initiatives.

In grappling with these issues, objective and perception based data each can make a contribution. Objective measures have advantages of allowing more precise and consistent benchmarking of conditions. But for some factors, subjective indicators may be the only effective way to reflect differences across locations or types of firms. As investment decisions ultimately depend on subjective judgments, measures that reflect firm perceptions add additional insights.

The World Bank's new measures

The table illustrates how Investment Climate Surveys and the Doing Business Project address these challenges, providing complementary sources of indicators. Together, they provide new insights in the investment climates of a growing number of countries.

The WDR team also adapted the Investment Climate Survey methodology to surveys of micro and informal firms in 11 countries. These comprise Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia,

New investment climate measures from the World Bank

| | Investment Climate Surveys | Doing Business Project |
|--|---|--|
| Country coverage | Launched in 2001, this Report draws on over 26,000 firms in 53 countries. Each year an additional 15–20 surveys are fielded. | Initially covering 130 countries in 2003, additional countries are being added. |
| Investment climate dimensions covered | The standard questionnaire of 82 questions covers regulations, governance, access to finance, and infrastructure services. It also collects data on firm productivity, investment, and employment decisions. | Beginning with 5 areas of regulation (business registration, insolvency, contract enforcement, hiring and firing workers and accessing credit), additional topics are being added. |
| Types of variables | Covers both objective and perception data. The objective data includes the time to complete processes and monetary costs of various disruptions and regulations. In addition, respondents give perceptions of potential constraints and assessments of risks and competition. | Objective measures of the number of procedures, the time to compete them, and the fees and costs associated with compliance. |
| Whose perspective | Surveys cover a diverse range of sizes and activities, with random samples of several hundred firms. Data is gathered through face-to-face interviews conducted with senior managers and accountants. | Use a single, defined, hypothetical firm and transaction. Judgments based on assessment of up to 5 local experts (lawyers, accountants). |
| Differences within a country | Samples cover multiple locations within each country. | A single indicator is given for the largest city in the country. For some large countries, additional cities are available. |
| Basis of assessment | Indicators are based on the experience reported by firms, providing ranges of how policies are implemented in practice. | Indicators measure formal regulatory requirements. |

Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Additional information and access to these datasets can be obtained at:

econ.worldbank.org/wdr/wdr2005

iresearch.worldbank.org/ics

rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness.

Table A1. Investment climate indicators: World Bank Investment Climate Surveys

| | Survey year | Sample size | Policy Uncertainty | | Corruption | | | Courts | | Crime | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Major constraint % | Unpredictable interpretation of regulations % | Major constraint % | Report bribes are paid % | Av. Bribe % of sales | Major constraint % | Lack confidence courts uphold property rights % | Major constraint % | Report losses from crime % | Av. loss from crime % of sales |
| Albania | 2002 | 170 | 48.5 | 54.5 | 47.5 | 84.5 | 4.6 | 32.9 | 50.6 | 21.2 | 11.8 | 1.4 |
| Algeria | 2003 | 557 | .. | 44.8 | 35.2 | 75.0 | 8.6 | .. | 27.3 | .. | 11.0 | 12.2 |
| Armenia | 2002 | 171 | 32.0 | 51.6 | 13.5 | 35.7 | 4.8 | 8.2 | 44.1 | 3.6 | 9.4 | 14.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 2002 | 170 | 6.7 | 48.3 | 19.5 | 63.5 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 31.0 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 12.9 |
| Bangladesh | 2002 | 1,001 | 45.4 | 21.4 | 57.9 | 97.8 | 2.8 | .. | 83.0 | 39.4 | 23.5 | 2.3 |
| Belarus | 2002 | 250 | 59.0 | 77.6 | 17.9 | 62.0 | 3.4 | 11.2 | 48.1 | 12.3 | 21.6 | 3.8 |
| Bhutan ^a | 2002 | 96 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.3 | .. | .. |
| Bolivia ^a | 2001 | 671 | .. | .. | .. | 40.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 2002 | 182 | 40.5 | 47.0 | 34.8 | 62.6 | 3.0 | 22.6 | 38.0 | 18.7 | 13.7 | 1.7 |
| Brazil | 2003 | 1,642 | 75.9 | 66.0 | 67.2 | 51.0 | .. | 32.8 | 39.6 | 52.2 | 22.7 | 2.8 |
| Bulgaria | 2002 | 250 | 59.5 | 62.3 | 25.4 | 75.9 | 4.2 | 17.9 | 50.6 | 18.8 | 34.4 | 2.7 |
| Cambodia | 2003 | 503 | 40.1 | 44.4 | 55.9 | 82.3 | 6.0 | 31.4 | 61.0 | 41.7 | 20.1 | 7.0 |
| China | 2002/3 | 3,948 | 32.9 | 33.7 | 27.3 | 55.0 | 2.6 | .. | 17.5 | 20.0 | 10.4 | 2.6 |
| Croatia | 2002 | 187 | 35.9 | 51.4 | 22.5 | 48.7 | 2.6 | 27.6 | 33.3 | 8.5 | 13.4 | 2.1 |
| Czech Rep. | 2002 | 268 | 20.2 | 56.0 | 12.5 | 55.5 | 2.9 | 11.1 | 47.1 | 14.3 | 33.6 | 3.1 |
| Ecuador | 2003 | 453 | 60.7 | 68.0 | 49.2 | 58.9 | 5.4 | 34.1 | 70.8 | 27.8 | 36.4 | 3.5 |
| Eritrea ^a | 2002 | 78 | 31.5 | .. | 2.7 | 64.1 | 3.8 | .. | .. | 1.3 | .. | .. |
| Estonia | 2002 | 170 | 12.0 | 45.1 | 5.4 | 48.8 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 28.6 | 6.5 | 35.9 | 0.5 |
| Ethiopia ^a | 2002 | 427 | 39.3 | .. | 39.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.5 | 11.5 | 7.1 |
| Georgia | 2002 | 174 | 44.3 | 73.4 | 35.1 | 81.5 | 4.4 | 11.2 | 59.0 | 19.0 | 27.6 | 7.0 |
| Guatemala | 2003 | 455 | 66.4 | 89.5 | 80.9 | 57.6 | 7.4 | 36.7 | 71.3 | 80.4 | 42.2 | 4.8 |
| Honduras | 2003 | 450 | 47.0 | 65.9 | 62.8 | 50.0 | 6.0 | 21.8 | 56.1 | 60.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Hungary | 2002 | 250 | 21.1 | 42.7 | 8.8 | 60.4 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 40.3 | 4.9 | 33.6 | 1.1 |
| India ^b | 2003 | 1,827 | 20.9 | 64.1 | 37.4 | .. | .. | .. | 29.4 | 15.6 | .. | .. |
| Indonesia | 2004 | 713 | 48.2 | 56.0 | 41.5 | 50.9 | 4.6 | 24.7 | 40.8 | 22.0 | 15.6 | 3.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 2002 | 250 | 18.5 | 52.7 | 14.2 | 69.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 48.5 | 8.4 | 29.2 | 3.5 |
| Kenya | 2003 | 284 | 51.5 | 45.5 | 73.8 | 75.5 | 5.5 | .. | 51.3 | 69.8 | 31.0 | 4.1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2002/3 | 275 | 34.7 | 67.0 | 31.4 | 82.4 | 4.6 | 15.7 | 66.3 | 18.5 | 27.3 | 8.2 |
| Latvia | 2002 | 176 | 27.4 | 71.4 | 11.7 | 62.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 49.1 | 6.4 | 33.0 | 2.7 |
| Lithuania | 2002 | 200 | 33.5 | 61.9 | 15.6 | 52.0 | 1.9 | 12.0 | 59.5 | 16.2 | 38.0 | 2.8 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 2002 | 170 | 37.3 | 42.3 | 31.2 | 68.7 | 1.5 | 27.1 | 50.6 | 20.4 | 14.1 | 6.7 |
| Malaysia | 2003 | 902 | 22.4 | .. | 14.5 | .. | .. | .. | 19.1 | 11.4 | 19.1 | 3.0 |
| Moldova | 2002/3 | 277 | 57.0 | 79.0 | 40.2 | 77.6 | 3.0 | 19.8 | 72.1 | 26.5 | 17.3 | 3.9 |
| Morocco ^a | 2001 | 859 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nicaragua | 2003 | 452 | 58.2 | 66.4 | 65.7 | 45.5 | 7.0 | 33.3 | 60.4 | 39.2 | 2.7 | 7.0 |
| Nigeria ^a | 2001 | 232 | .. | 55.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36.3 | .. | .. |
| Pakistan | 2002 | 965 | 40.1 | 64.8 | 40.4 | 59.0 | 3.6 | .. | 62.6 | 21.5 | 8.8 | 2.5 |
| Peru ^a | 2002 | 583 | 71.1 | 78.7 | 59.6 | .. | .. | .. | 34.7 | 51.6 | 21.8 | 10.2 |
| Philippines | 2003 | 719 | 29.5 | 49.1 | 35.2 | 50.6 | 4.0 | .. | 33.8 | 26.5 | 27.1 | 4.2 |
| Poland | 2002/3 | 608 | 59.1 | 68.0 | 27.6 | 52.4 | 3.1 | 27.0 | 46.2 | 24.9 | 31.6 | 2.8 |
| Romania | 2002 | 255 | 43.3 | 54.5 | 34.9 | 73.3 | 4.7 | 20.9 | 45.8 | 19.8 | 24.7 | 3.8 |
| Russia | 2002 | 506 | 31.5 | 75.1 | 13.7 | 78.0 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 65.3 | 12.4 | 36.4 | 2.9 |
| Senegal | 2004 | 262 | 31.3 | 42.5 | 39.9 | 45.2 | 1.8 | 13.3 | 40.5 | 15.4 | 47.0 | 2.1 |
| Serbia & Montenegro | 2002 | 250 | 47.8 | 42.9 | 16.3 | 61.6 | 4.0 | 13.8 | 28.6 | 8.9 | 22.4 | 4.6 |
| Slovakia | 2002 | 170 | 44.6 | 55.1 | 27.5 | 68.1 | 2.6 | 25.3 | 53.9 | 15.4 | 42.9 | 1.8 |
| Slovenia | 2002 | 188 | 11.8 | 47.8 | 6.1 | 36.2 | 5.4 | 8.0 | 45.6 | 3.3 | 19.7 | 2.8 |
| Tajikistan | 2002/3 | 283 | 24.4 | 56.3 | 21.0 | 76.7 | 3.7 | 9.1 | 48.2 | 3.0 | 20.1 | 4.2 |
| Tanzania | 2003 | 276 | 31.5 | 58.6 | 51.1 | 42.9 | 2.9 | 20.0 | 55.1 | 25.5 | 25.7 | 3.2 |
| Turkey | 2002 | 514 | 53.8 | 40.6 | 23.7 | 71.8 | 0.6 | 11.9 | 33.1 | 12.9 | 5.8 | 2.7 |
| Uganda | 2003 | 300 | 27.6 | 40.0 | 38.2 | 39.0 | 4.9 | .. | 30.1 | 26.8 | .. | .. |
| Ukraine | 2002 | 463 | 46.9 | 67.5 | 27.8 | 70.2 | 4.4 | 15.3 | 49.0 | 19.6 | 27.9 | 4.7 |
| Uzbekistan | 2002/3 | 360 | 27.2 | 42.3 | 8.7 | 57.7 | 2.6 | 7.6 | 25.4 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 10.4 |
| Zambia | 2003 | 207 | 57.0 | 70.1 | 46.4 | 49.5 | 3.8 | 38.6 | 36.0 | 48.8 | 79.7 | 4.4 |

Table A1. Investment climate indicators: World Bank Investment Climate Surveys—continued

| | Regulation and tax administration | | | | | Finance | | Electricity | | | Labor | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Tax rates as major constraint % | Tax admin. as major constraint % | Licensing as major constraint % | Mgt. time dealing with officials % mgt time | Avg. days to clear customs Days | Major constraint % | Small firms with a loan % | Major constraint % | Firms reporting outages % | Losses from outages % of sales | Skills as major constraint % | Labor regul. major constraint % |
| Albania | 37.1 | 25.0 | 22.9 | 13.6 | 2.4 | 20.1 | 7.8 | 57.1 | .. | .. | 13.2 | 7.3 |
| Algeria | 44.8 | 36.2 | 27.4 | .. | 21.6 | 51.3 | 27.1 | 11.5 | 58.9 | 8.9 | 25.5 | 12.9 |
| Armenia | 35.5 | 37.7 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 25.9 | 11.1 | 15.8 | .. | .. | 6.0 | 1.8 |
| Azerbaijan | 18.8 | 17.5 | 10.1 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 12.3 | 4.9 | 20.2 | .. | .. | 4.5 | 1.3 |
| Bangladesh | 35.8 | 50.7 | 22.5 | 4.6 | 11.5 | 45.7 | 48.8 | 73.2 | 58.5 | 5.2 | 19.8 | 10.8 |
| Belarus | 47.0 | 44.2 | 25.8 | 11.0 | 2.4 | 30.1 | 8.3 | 2.8 | .. | .. | 8.4 | 9.3 |
| Bhutan | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.1 | .. | 50 | 5.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bolivia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 26.9 | 26.0 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 3.6 | 27.9 | 23.2 | 5.6 | .. | .. | 5.7 | 9.1 |
| Brazil | 84.5 | 66.1 | 29.8 | 9.4 | 13.8 | 71.7 | 51.6 | 20.3 | 40.1 | 3.8 | 39.6 | 56.9 |
| Bulgaria | 33.1 | 13.0 | 15.1 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 40.3 | 9.0 | 8.0 | .. | .. | 10.2 | 7.8 |
| Cambodia | 18.6 | 20.7 | 11.7 | 14.6 | .. | 9.9 | 7.9 | 12.7 | 38.6 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| China | 36.8 | 26.7 | 21.3 | 19.0 | 7.9 | 22.3 | 52.0 | 29.7 | 38.0 | 5.0 | 30.7 | 20.7 |
| Croatia | 27.8 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 3.8 | 21.6 | 33.3 | 1.1 | .. | .. | 8.7 | 5.4 |
| Czech Rep. | 25.6 | 19.8 | 10.2 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 23.1 | 32.2 | 5.3 | .. | .. | 9.1 | 3.5 |
| Ecuador | 38.1 | 28.5 | 13.0 | 17.7 | 16.4 | 42.2 | 54.6 | 28.3 | 46.4 | 5.7 | 22.3 | 14.1 |
| Eritrea | 31.1 | 16.2 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 53.7 | 26.3 | 38.2 | 41.0 | 12.8 | 41.0 | 5.2 |
| Estonia | 16.7 | 4.5 | 11.2 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 8.4 | 46.0 | 10.1 | .. | .. | 23.8 | 4.2 |
| Ethiopia | 73.6 | 60.3 | 8.3 | 5.7 | 13.5 | 40.2 | 26.3 | 42.5 | 65.6 | 7.7 | 17.9 | 4.6 |
| Georgia | 30.5 | 47.1 | 9.9 | 14.7 | 3.2 | 14.2 | 19.6 | 22.4 | .. | .. | 8.6 | 4.0 |
| Guatemala | 56.5 | 34.8 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 9.4 | 38.7 | 43.5 | 26.6 | 60.7 | 3.7 | 31.4 | 16.7 |
| Honduras | 35.6 | 23.2 | 21.1 | 14.2 | 5.1 | 55.4 | 46.9 | 36.4 | 58.0 | 5.2 | 26.4 | 14.2 |
| Hungary | 30.2 | 13.7 | 3.3 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 20.2 | 18.5 | 1.2 | .. | .. | 12.5 | 7.3 |
| India | 27.9 | 26.4 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 6.7 | 19.2 | 51.1 | 28.9 | 69.2 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 16.7 |
| Indonesia | 29.5 | 23.0 | 20.5 | 14.6 | 5.8 | 23.0 | 16.7 | 22.3 | 33.0 | 6.1 | 18.9 | 25.9 |
| Kazakhstan | 13.8 | 14.3 | 9.0 | 14.6 | 5.3 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 3.6 | .. | .. | 6.3 | 0.8 |
| Kenya | 68.2 | 50.9 | 15.2 | 13.8 | 8.9 | 58.3 | 59.3 | 48.1 | 58.5 | 14.9 | 27.6 | 22.5 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 32.5 | 35.1 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 3.3 | 27.7 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 46.1 | 3.2 | 7.7 | 4.5 |
| Latvia | 27.3 | 27.6 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 23.2 | 4.0 | .. | .. | 15.5 | 4.1 |
| Lithuania | 36.5 | 19.8 | 8.1 | 10.0 | 2.4 | 7.0 | 21.1 | 4.5 | .. | .. | 7.5 | 8.5 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 21.0 | 15.1 | 17.4 | 13.5 | 5.0 | 16.6 | 11.1 | 5.4 | .. | .. | 3.7 | 4.6 |
| Malaysia | 21.7 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 3.6 | 17.8 | 57.3 | 14.8 | 40.6 | 5.2 | 25.0 | 14.5 |
| Moldova | 54.9 | 47.6 | 24.6 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 39.6 | 26.4 | 5.4 | 15.5 | 0.8 | 11.0 | 5.2 |
| Morocco | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.7 | .. | 34.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nicaragua | 34.7 | 18.1 | 10.6 | 17.3 | 5.8 | 57.6 | 42.0 | 34.7 | 59.5 | 7.1 | 17.0 | 6.9 |
| Nigeria | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.8 | .. | 11.1 | 97.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pakistan | 45.6 | 46.1 | 14.5 | 10.6 | 17.2 | 40.1 | 11.2 | 39.2 | 81.3 | 6.7 | 12.8 | 15.0 |
| Peru | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.9 | 55.8 | 43.6 | 11.1 | 30.5 | 6.3 | 12.5 | .. |
| Philippines | 30.4 | 25.1 | 13.5 | 11.0 | 2.8 | 18.2 | 16.8 | 33.4 | 41.6 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 24.7 |
| Poland | 64.7 | 41.0 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 3.1 | 42.6 | 31.5 | 5.8 | 18.5 | 0.7 | 12.2 | 25.2 |
| Romania | 51.6 | 33.2 | 23.2 | 10.7 | 1.4 | 32.3 | 25.5 | 9.5 | .. | .. | 10.8 | 8.1 |
| Russia | 24.6 | 31.8 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 6.9 | 17.0 | 8.8 | 4.6 | .. | .. | 9.9 | 3.3 |
| Senegal | 50.8 | 48.2 | 7.5 | 13.8 | 6.5 | 60.0 | 23.2 | 30.7 | 49.4 | 9.6 | 18.5 | 16.3 |
| Serbia & Montenegro | 35.3 | 29.3 | 7.8 | 15.1 | 5.5 | 28.3 | 11.3 | 6.2 | .. | .. | 11.9 | 6.9 |
| Slovakia | 31.7 | 19.8 | 17.9 | 9.5 | 2.2 | 30.1 | 41.2 | 3.0 | .. | .. | 9.7 | 7.4 |
| Slovenia | 11.2 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 7.7 | 3.1 | 11.2 | 23.8 | 0.5 | .. | .. | 4.3 | 2.7 |
| Tajikistan | 26.2 | 21.8 | 14.2 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 20.1 | 2.0 | 17.1 | 63.6 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Tanzania | 73.4 | 55.7 | 27.4 | 16.2 | 17.5 | 53.0 | 13.3 | 58.9 | .. | .. | 25.0 | 12.1 |
| Turkey | 38.1 | 33.1 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 23.2 | 11.3 | 17.3 | .. | .. | 12.8 | 8.7 |
| Uganda | 48.3 | 36.1 | 10.1 | 5.0 | .. | 52.8 | 14.1 | 44.5 | 41.7 | 13.1 | 30.8 | 10.8 |
| Ukraine | 39.6 | 34.9 | 18.2 | 15.4 | 5.8 | 29.1 | 6.5 | 5.9 | .. | .. | 13.0 | 5.8 |
| Uzbekistan | 19.9 | 22.7 | 7.7 | 12.1 | 6.0 | 20.6 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 19.0 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 1.7 |
| Zambia | 57.5 | 27.5 | 10.1 | 14.1 | 4.8 | 67.7 | 29.6 | 39.6 | 63.8 | 6.6 | 35.7 | 16.9 |

Data are based on enterprise surveys conducted by the World Bank and its partners in the year indicated.

While averages are reported, there are significant variations across firms. The data are not intended for the ranking of countries.

The WDR Survey of Micro and Informal Firms was also conducted in 11 countries: Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda. The findings of these surveys are not reflected in this table. For more information, see Hallward-Driemeier and Stone (2004).

“..” indicates data is not available.

a. In 2002 the survey was expanded, so the earliest surveys include the firm performance measures, but not the full set of investment climate variables.

b. India's first round survey of 895 firms was conducted in 2000.

Table A2. Investment climate indicators: expert polls and other surveys

| | World Bank's Doing Business Project | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Starting a business | | Enforcing a contract | | Registering property | | Resolving insolvency | Investment Profile | Intensity of local competition | Transparency of gov't policymaking | Regional disparities of bus. environ. |
| | Days Jan-04 | Procedures Jan-04 | Days Jan-04 | Procedures Jan-04 | Days Jan-04 | Procedures Jan-04 | Years Jan-04 | ICRG 2003 | WEF index 2003/4 | WEF index 2003/4 | WEF index 2003/4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 47 | 11 | 390 | 39 | 47 | 7 | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Algeria | 26 | 14 | 407 | 49 | 52 | 16 | 3.5 | 8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.7 |
| Angola | 146 | 14 | 1011 | 47 | 335 | 8 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Argentina | 32 | 15 | 520 | 33 | 44 | 5 | 2.8 | 5 | 4.4 | 2 | 2.8 |
| Armenia | 25 | 10 | 195 | 24 | 18 | 4 | 1.9 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Australia | 2 | 2 | 157 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| Austria | 29 | 9 | 374 | 20 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 5.1 | 4 | 5.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 123 | 14 | 267 | 25 | 61 | 7 | 2.7 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bangladesh | 35 | 8 | 365 | 29 | .. | .. | 4 | 5.25 | 4.8 | 3 | 2.9 |
| Belarus | 79 | 16 | 250 | 28 | 231 | 7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Belgium | 34 | 4 | 112 | 27 | 132 | 2 | 0.9 | 11.5 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Benin | 32 | 8 | 570 | 49 | 50 | 3 | 3.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhutan | 62 | 11 | 275 | 20 | 44 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bolivia | 59 | 15 | 591 | 47 | 92 | 7 | 1.8 | 9.5 | 3.8 | 3 | 3 |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 54 | 12 | 330 | 36 | 331 | 7 | 3.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Botswana | 108 | 11 | 154 | 26 | 69 | 4 | 2.2 | 11.5 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 3.8 |
| Brazil | 152 | 17 | 566 | 25 | 42 | 14 | 10 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 2.1 |
| Bulgaria | 32 | 11 | 440 | 34 | 19 | 9 | 3.3 | 11.5 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 3 |
| Burkina Faso | 135 | 13 | 458 | 41 | 107 | 8 | 4 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Burundi | 43 | 11 | 512 | 51 | 94 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cambodia | 94 | 11 | 401 | 31 | 56 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cameroon | 37 | 12 | 585 | 58 | 93 | 5 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 2.8 |
| Canada | 3 | 2 | 346 | 17 | 20 | 6 | 0.8 | 12 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Central African Rep. | 14 | 10 | 660 | 45 | 69 | 3 | 4.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chad | 75 | 19 | 526 | 52 | 44 | 6 | 10 | .. | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Chile | 28 | 10 | 305 | 28 | 31 | 6 | 5.6 | 11 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| China | 41 | 12 | 241 | 25 | 32 | 3 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| Hong Kong, China | 11 | 5 | 211 | 16 | 56 | 3 | 1.1 | 11.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Colombia | 43 | 14 | 363 | 37 | 23 | 7 | 3 | 9.25 | 4.6 | 4 | 2.8 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 155 | 13 | 909 | 51 | 106 | 8 | 5.2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Congo, Rep. | 67 | 8 | 560 | 47 | 103 | 6 | 3 | 8.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Costa Rica | 77 | 11 | 550 | 34 | 21 | 6 | 3.5 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 58 | 11 | 525 | 25 | 340 | 7 | 2.2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Croatia | 49 | 12 | 415 | 22 | 956 | 5 | 3.1 | 9 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Czech Rep. | 40 | 10 | 300 | 22 | 122 | 4 | 9.2 | 12 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Denmark | 4 | 4 | 83 | 15 | 42 | 6 | 3.4 | 11.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5 |
| Dominican Rep. | 78 | 10 | 580 | 29 | 107 | 7 | 3.5 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Ecuador | 92 | 14 | 388 | 41 | 21 | 12 | 4.3 | 6 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 43 | 13 | 410 | 55 | 193 | 7 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| El Salvador | 115 | 12 | 275 | 41 | 52 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3.3 |
| Eritrea | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Estonia | 72 | 6 | 150 | 25 | 65 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 2.7 |
| Ethiopia | 32 | 7 | 420 | 30 | 56 | 15 | 2.4 | 7 | 3.6 | 3 | 2.2 |
| Finland | 14 | 3 | 240 | 27 | 14 | 3 | 0.9 | 12 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.3 |
| France | 8 | 7 | 75 | 21 | 193 | 10 | 1.9 | 12 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Gambia, The | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 3.4 |
| Georgia | 25 | 9 | 375 | 18 | 39 | 8 | 3.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Germany | 45 | 9 | 184 | 26 | 41 | 4 | 1.2 | 12 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Ghana | 85 | 12 | 200 | 23 | 382 | 7 | 1.9 | 7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3 |
| Greece | 38 | 15 | 151 | 14 | 23 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 3 |
| Guatemala | 39 | 15 | 1459 | 37 | 55 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 4.1 | 2 | 2.7 |
| Guinea | 49 | 13 | 306 | 44 | 104 | 6 | 3.8 | 6.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Haiti | 203 | 12 | 368 | 35 | 195 | 5 | 5.7 | 5 | 4 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| Honduras | 62 | 13 | 545 | 36 | 36 | 7 | 3.7 | 8 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Hungary | 52 | 6 | 365 | 21 | 79 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| Iceland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| India | 89 | 11 | 425 | 40 | 67 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 2.5 |
| Indonesia | 151 | 12 | 570 | 34 | 33 | 6 | 6 | 4.5 | 4 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 48 | 9 | 545 | 23 | 36 | 9 | 4.5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 24 | 4 | 217 | 16 | 38 | 5 | 0.4 | 12 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Israel | 34 | 5 | 585 | 27 | 144 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 5 |
| Italy | 13 | 9 | 1390 | 18 | 27 | 8 | 1.2 | 12 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| Jamaica | 31 | 7 | 202 | 18 | 54 | 5 | 1.1 | 9.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4 |
| Japan | 31 | 11 | 60 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 0.5 | 12 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Jordan | 36 | 11 | 342 | 43 | 22 | 8 | 4.3 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 25 | 9 | 400 | 41 | 52 | 8 | 3.3 | 7.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kenya | 47 | 12 | 360 | 25 | 39 | 7 | 4.5 | 9 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| Korea, Rep. | 22 | 12 | 75 | 29 | 11 | 7 | 1.5 | 9.5 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| Kuwait | 35 | 13 | 390 | 52 | 75 | 8 | 4.2 | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | 21 | 8 | 492 | 46 | 15 | 7 | 3.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lao PDR | 198 | 9 | 443 | 53 | 135 | 9 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Latvia | 18 | 7 | 189 | 23 | 62 | 10 | 1.1 | 11 | 5 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| Lebanon | 46 | 6 | 721 | 39 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Lesotho | 92 | 9 | 285 | 49 | 101 | 6 | 2.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lithuania | 26 | 8 | 154 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 1.2 | 11 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3 |
| Luxembourg | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 48 | 13 | 509 | 27 | 74 | 6 | 3.7 | .. | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Madagascar | 44 | 13 | 280 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 1.9 |
| Malawi | 35 | 10 | 277 | 16 | 118 | 6 | 2.6 | 8 | 4.2 | 4 | 2.9 |
| Malaysia | 30 | 9 | 300 | 31 | 143 | 4 | 2.3 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 5 | 3.9 |

Table A2. Investment climate indicators: expert polls and other surveys—continued

| | World Bank's Doing Business Project | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Starting a business | | Enforcing a contract | | Registering property | | Resolving insolvency | Investment Profile | Intensity of local competition | Transparency of gov't policymaking | Regional disparities of bus. environ. |
| | Days Jan-04 | Procedures Jan-04 | Days Jan-04 | Procedures Jan-04 | Days Jan-04 | Procedures Jan-04 | Years Jan-04 | ICRG 2003 | WEF index 2003/4 | WEF index 2003/4 | WEF index 2003/4 |
| Mali | 42 | 13 | 340 | 28 | 44 | 5 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| Malta | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.5 | 5 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Mauritania | 82 | 11 | 410 | 28 | 49 | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mauritius | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Mexico | 58 | 8 | 421 | 37 | 74 | 5 | 1.8 | 11.5 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 2.5 |
| Moldova | 30 | 10 | 280 | 37 | 81 | 5 | 2.8 | 6.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mongolia | 20 | 8 | 314 | 26 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Morocco | 11 | 5 | 240 | 17 | 82 | 3 | 1.8 | 9 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 2.5 |
| Mozambique | 153 | 14 | 580 | 38 | 33 | 7 | 5 | 8.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.1 |
| Myanmar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Namibia | 85 | 10 | 270 | 31 | 28 | 9 | 1.0 | 10 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3 |
| Nepal | 21 | 7 | 350 | 28 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | 11 | 7 | 48 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 1.7 | 12 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| New Zealand | 12 | 2 | 50 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 11.5 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Nicaragua | 45 | 9 | 155 | 18 | 65 | 7 | 2.2 | 6 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Niger | 27 | 11 | 330 | 33 | 49 | 5 | 5 | 7.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Nigeria | 44 | 10 | 730 | 23 | 274 | 21 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Norway | 23 | 4 | 87 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0.9 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Oman | 34 | 9 | 455 | 41 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 11.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pakistan | 24 | 11 | 395 | 46 | 49 | 5 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 5 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| Panama | 19 | 7 | 355 | 45 | 44 | 7 | 2 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Papua New Guinea | 56 | 8 | 295 | 22 | 72 | 4 | 2.8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Paraguay | 74 | 17 | 285 | 46 | 48 | 7 | 3.9 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 3.3 |
| Peru | 98 | 10 | 441 | 35 | 31 | 5 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Philippines | 50 | 11 | 380 | 25 | 33 | 8 | 5.6 | 10 | 5 | 3.7 | 2.5 |
| Poland | 31 | 10 | 1000 | 41 | 204 | 7 | 1.4 | 11 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Portugal | 78 | 11 | 320 | 24 | 83 | 5 | 2.5 | 12 | 5 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Puerto Rico | 7 | 7 | 270 | 43 | .. | .. | 3.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Romania | 28 | 5 | 335 | 43 | 170 | 8 | 4.6 | 8.5 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Russian Federation | 36 | 9 | 330 | 29 | 37 | 6 | 1.5 | 9 | 4 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Rwanda | 21 | 9 | 395 | 29 | 354 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Saudi Arabia | 64 | 12 | 360 | 44 | 4 | 4 | 2.8 | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Senegal | 57 | 9 | 485 | 36 | 114 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| Serbia & Montenegro | 51 | 11 | 1028 | 36 | 186 | 6 | 2.6 | 8 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| Sierra Leone | 26 | 9 | 305 | 58 | 58 | 8 | 2.5 | 6.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Singapore | 8 | 7 | 69 | 23 | 9 | 3 | 0.8 | 12 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Slovak Rep. | 52 | 9 | 565 | 27 | 22 | 5 | 4.7 | 12 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 |
| Slovenia | 61 | 10 | 1003 | 25 | 391 | 6 | 3.6 | 10 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| South Africa | 38 | 9 | 277 | 26 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 10.5 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 2.9 |
| Spain | 108 | 7 | 169 | 23 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Sri Lanka | 50 | 8 | 440 | 17 | 63 | 8 | 2.2 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Sweden | 16 | 3 | 208 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.1 |
| Switzerland | 20 | 6 | 170 | 22 | 16 | 4 | 4.6 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | 47 | 12 | 672 | 48 | 23 | 4 | 4.1 | 6.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tajikistan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tanzania | 35 | 13 | 242 | 21 | 61 | 12 | 3 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| Thailand | 33 | 8 | 390 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 2.6 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Togo | 53 | 13 | 535 | 37 | 212 | 6 | 3 | 7.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Trinidad & Tobago | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.5 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| Tunisia | 14 | 9 | 27 | 14 | 57 | 5 | 1.3 | 8 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 3.4 |
| Turkey | 9 | 8 | 330 | 22 | 9 | 8 | 2.9 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 |
| Turkmenistan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Uganda | 36 | 17 | 209 | 15 | 48 | 8 | 2.1 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| Ukraine | 34 | 15 | 269 | 28 | 93 | 9 | 2.6 | 6 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| United Arab Emirates | 54 | 12 | 614 | 53 | 9 | 3 | 5.1 | 11.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | 18 | 6 | 288 | 14 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 4.3 |
| United States | 5 | 5 | 250 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| Uruguay | 45 | 11 | 620 | 39 | 66 | 8 | 2.1 | 10.5 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| Uzbekistan | 35 | 9 | 368 | 35 | 97 | 12 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Venezuela, RB | 116 | 13 | 445 | 41 | 34 | 8 | 4 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 3.3 |
| Vietnam | 56 | 11 | 404 | 37 | 78 | 5 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 2.8 |
| Yemen, Rep. | 63 | 12 | 360 | 37 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Zambia | 35 | 6 | 274 | 16 | 70 | 6 | 2.7 | 6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 2.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 96 | 10 | 350 | 33 | 30 | 4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.5 |
| World | 50.8 | 9.9 | 388.3 | 31.2 | 81.4 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Low income | 65.8 | 10.8 | 416.0 | 34.5 | 99.6 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 2.7 |
| Middle income | 50.0 | 10.6 | 422.1 | 32.6 | 80.4 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Lower middle income | 50.0 | 11.3 | 424.9 | 33.1 | 66.4 | 7.0 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Upper middle income | 49.9 | 9.5 | 417.2 | 31.8 | 104.2 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Low & middle income | 57.5 | 10.7 | 419.2 | 33.5 | 89.3 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 72.9 | 9.9 | 373.8 | 31.0 | 59.4 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| Europe & Central Asia | 41.7 | 9.9 | 389.0 | 30.2 | 120.3 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 9.2 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 73.5 | 12.0 | 471.7 | 35.1 | 56.8 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 8.1 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 39.3 | 10.2 | 412.6 | 37.3 | 48.3 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| South Asia | 46.8 | 9.3 | 375.0 | 30.0 | 55.8 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 63.2 | 11.2 | 434.2 | 35.2 | 114.2 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| High income | 27.2 | 7.0 | 280.2 | 23.2 | 49.9 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 11.4 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 |

The aggregates are unweighted averages. See p. 255 for country groupings.
 .. indicates data is not available.

Technical notes

Table A1. Investment climate indicators: World Bank's Investment Climate Survey of Firms

Investment Climate Surveys have been implemented in over 53 countries since 2001. A standardized questionnaire is used to ensure comparability of responses. It was refined based on extensive field testing and reviews by academics and officials from census departments. The World Bank works with partner agencies in each country to implement the survey and to conduct the interviews. In most countries, national statistical offices assist with the sampling. The sampling focuses on manufacturing establishments according to their contribution to GDP. The samples are stratified by size to ensure sufficient coverage of larger firms. The 27 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia were conducted jointly with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development under the name of Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Surveys II (BEEPS II). In five countries in this region the World Bank extended the samples to gather additional information on firm performance. The Asia Development Bank is a partner in a number of countries in Asia.

For each of the 8 sets of variables, the first column reports on the perception of senior managers of whether the issue represents a problem for the operation and growth of their business. They were given a five-point scale, 'no obstacle,' 'minor obstacle,' 'moderate obstacle,' 'major obstacle' and 'very severe obstacle.' This is followed by more specific information on the issue, including objective measures in terms of monetary and time costs.

Policy uncertainty constraint measures the share of senior managers that ranked "economic and regulatory policy uncertainty" as a major or very severe constraint. **Unpredictable interpretation of regulations** reports the share of senior managers that disagreed with the statement that the interpretation of regulations by officials was predictable.

Corruption constraint measures the share of senior managers that ranked "corruption" as a major or very severe constraint. **Report bribes are paid** is the share of senior managers that report that establishments like theirs can sometimes be required to make gifts or informal payments to public officials to "get things done" or are paid to pass inspections, get licenses or permits, get a public utility connection or to get a government contract. The **average bribe** paid is the average size of the bribe as a percentage of sales for those firms that identify that bribes are paid to "get things done".

Courts constraint measures the share of senior managers that ranked "courts and dispute resolution systems" as a major or very severe constraint. **Lack confidence in courts to uphold property rights** is the share of managers that disagreed with the statement: "I am confident that the judicial system will enforce my contractual and property rights in business disputes."

Crime constraint measures the share of senior managers that ranked "crime, theft and disorder" as a major or very severe constraint. **Report losses from crime** is the share of firms reporting a loss to the establishment due to theft, vandalism or arson in the previous year. **The average loss from crime** is the loss as a share of sales for those reporting a crime.

Tax rate constraint measures the share of senior managers that ranked "tax rates" as a major or very severe constraint. **Tax administration constraint** measures the share of senior managers that ranked "tax administration" as a major or very severe constraint. **Licensing constraint** measures the share of senior managers that ranked "business licenses and permits" as a major or very severe constraint. **Management time dealing with officials** with regard to requirements imposed by government regulations [e.g. taxes, customs, labor regulations, licensing and registration etc.] in a given week. **Average days to clear customs** is the time to clear an imported good through customs.

Finance constraint is the average of the shares of senior managers that ranked "access to finance" or "cost of finance" as a major or very severe constraint. **Small firms with a loan** is the share of firms with less than 20 employees that have a loan from a formal financial intermediary.

Electricity constraint measures the share of senior managers that ranked "electricity" as a major or severe constraint. **Firms reporting outages** is the share of firms that report losing sales due to power interruptions and outages during the previous year. **Losses from outages** is the average value of sales lost due to power interruptions and outages is expressed as a share of sales for those reporting outages.

Skills constraint measures the share of senior managers that ranked "skills of available workers" as a major or severe constraint. **Labor regulations constraint** measures the share of senior managers that ranked "labor regulations" as a major or severe constraint.

Table A2. Investment climate indicators: expert polls and other surveys

The World Bank's Doing Business Project

The Doing Business Project collects information on the number of calendar days, the number of procedures and the costs it takes to complete various business transactions. The first two are reported here. It uses a defined hypothetical case to standardize comparisons and report the time if all procedures mandated by law are followed and are completed within the officially designated time for each step.

Days to start up a business refers to the number of calendar days needed to complete all the required procedures for legally operating a business. The **number of procedures** is also reported. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen. Time needed to gather information about the registration procedures is not included. The hypothetical firm is a domestic limited liability company of 50 employees.

Days to enforce a contract are the number of calendar days from the moment a plaintiff files the lawsuit in court until the moment of final determination and, in appropriate cases, payment. The **number of procedures** is also reported. The standardized hypothetical case is one involving an unpaid check worth 50 percent of per capita GDP and is assessed by local lawyers based on official times each procedure should take.

The time and number of procedures to register property looks at the requirements to officially register property in a peri-urban area.

Resolving insolvency measures the number of calendar days from the moment of filing for insolvency in court until the moment of actual resolution of distressed assets. The hypothetical case is a hotel whose only asset is real estate.

International Country Risk Guide

The PRS Group's International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) collects information on various components of risk, grouping them into a number of indices. Lower numbers indicate higher risk on a scale of 1 to 12. Reported here is the **investment profile** that combines assessments of contract viability/expropriation, the ability to repatriate profits and payment delays.

Other sources of investment climate-related indicators—selected examples

| Index | Publisher | Sample | Assessment |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Business Risk Service | Business Environment Risk Intelligence www.beri.com | Country risk in 50 countries based on evaluation of 3 sub-categories. Updated trimestrally. | Assessments by in-house experts |
| Country Credit Ratings | Euromoney Institutional Investor www.euromoneyplc.com | Credit ratings of 151 countries based on nine areas of country risk. Updated semi-annually. | Surveys of outside financial and investment analysts. |
| Country Risk Indicators | World Markets Research Center www.wmrc.com | Country risk in 186 countries based on evaluation of 6 risk factors. Updated daily. | Assessments by in-house experts |
| Country Risk Service | Economist Intelligence Unit www.eiu.com | Country risk in 100 emerging economies and 6 regions based on evaluation of 13 risk attributes. Updated monthly. | Assessments by in-house experts |
| Economic Freedom of the World | Fraser Institute www.freetheworld.com | Freedom from government regulation in 123 countries covering 8 areas. Updated annually. | Assessments by in-house experts and existing surveys, including GCR and ICRG. |
| FDI Confidence Index | A. T. Kearney www.atkearney.com | Attractiveness of 62 countries to FDI. Updated annually. | Surveys of 1,000 multinational company CEOs |
| Global Competitiveness Report | World Economic Forum www.weforum.org | Competitiveness of 102 countries. Updated annually. | Surveys of executives of local and global companies |
| Global Risk Service | Global Insight www.globalinsight.com | Country risk in 117 countries based on an evaluation of 51 risk attributes. Updated quarterly. | Assessments by in-house experts |
| Index of Economic Freedom | Heritage Foundation www.heritage.org | Freedom from government regulation in 142 countries, based on evaluation of 10 factors. Updated annually. | Assessments by in-house experts |
| International Country Risk Guide | Political Risk Services International www.prsgroup.com | Country risk in 140 countries based on evaluation of 22 variables in 3 sub-categories. Updated monthly. | Assessments by in-house experts |
| World Competitiveness Yearbook | International Institute for Management Development www.imd.ch | Competitiveness of 51 countries, 9 sub-national regions. Updated annually. | Compiled from international and regional organizations and private institutes, executive opinion surveys |
| Worldwide Governance Indicators | World Bank www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/data | Governance indicators for 199 countries covering six dimensions of governance. Updated biennially. | Aggregation of existing surveys and indicators. |

Global Competitiveness Report

The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report ranks 102 countries using their Executive Opinion Survey, with samples averaging 76 respondents per country. Answers are scored on a seven point scale. **Transparency of government policymaking** is based on "Firms in your country are usually informed clearly and transparently by the government on changes in policies and regulations affecting your industry (1 = never informed, 7 = always fully and clearly informed). **Intensity of local competition** is "competition in the local market is (1 = limited in most industries and price-cutting is rare, 7 = intense in most industries as market leadership changes over time). **Regional disparities in quality of business environment** is "differences among regions within your country in the quality of the business environment (human resources, infrastructure and other factors) are (1 = large and persistent, 7 = modest).

Other institutions provide additional measures of the investment climate. The following table provides examples, focusing on measures of risk and competition.

The WDR thanks the PRS Group and the World Economic Forum for making their data available.

Selected world development indicators

In this year's edition, development data are presented in four tables presenting comparative socioeconomic data for more than 130 economies for the most recent year for which data are available and, for some indicators, for an earlier year. An additional table presents basic indicators for 75 economies with sparse data or with populations of less than 1.5 million.

The indicators presented here are a selection from more than 800 included in *World Development Indicators 2004*. Published annually, *World Development Indicators* reflects a comprehensive view of the development process. Its opening chapter reports on the Millennium Development Goals which grew out of agreements and resolutions of world conferences organized by the United Nations (UN) in the past decade, and reaffirmed at the Millennium Summit in September 2000 by member countries of the UN. The other five main sections recognize the contribution of a wide range of factors: human capital development, environmental sustainability, macroeconomic performance, private sector development and the investment climate, and the global links that influence the external environment for development. *World Development Indicators* is complemented by a separately published database that gives access to over 1,000 data tables and 800 time-series indicators for 225 economies and regions. This database is available through an electronic subscription (*WDI Online*) or as a CD-ROM.

Data sources and methodology

Socioeconomic and environmental data presented here are drawn from several sources: primary data collected by the World Bank, member country statistical publications, research institutes, and international organizations such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the OECD (see the *Data Sources* following the *Technical notes* for a complete listing). Although international standards of coverage, definition, and classification apply to most statistics reported by countries and international agencies, there are inevitably differences in timeliness and reliability arising from differences in

the capabilities and resources devoted to basic data collection and compilation. For some topics, competing sources of data require review by World Bank staff to ensure that the most reliable data available are presented. In some instances, where available data are deemed too weak to provide reliable measures of levels and trends or do not adequately adhere to international standards, the data are not shown.

The data presented are generally consistent with those in *World Development Indicators 2004*. However, data have been revised and updated wherever new information has become available. Differences may also reflect revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus data of different vintages may be published in different editions of World Bank publications. Readers are advised not to compile data series from different publications or different editions of the same publication. Consistent time-series data are available on *World Development Indicators 2004* CD-ROM and through *WDI Online*.

All dollar figures are in current U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The various methods used to convert from national currency figures are described in the *Technical notes*.

Because the World Bank's primary business is providing lending and policy advice to its low- and middle-income members, the issues covered in these tables focus mainly on these economies. Where available, information on the high-income economies is also provided for comparison. Readers may wish to refer to national statistical publications and publications of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the European Union for more information on the high-income economies.

Changes in the System of National Accounts

This edition of the Selected World Development Indicators, as in last year's edition, uses terminology in line with the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). For example, in the 1993 SNA *gross national income* replaces *gross national product*. See the technical notes for tables 1 and 3.

Most countries continue to compile their national accounts according to the 1968 SNA, but more and more are adopting the 1993 SNA. A few low-income countries still use concepts from older SNA guidelines, including valuations such as factor cost, in describing major economic aggregates.

Classification of economies and summary measures

The summary measures at the bottom of each table include economies classified by income per capita and by region. GNI per capita is used to determine the following income classifications: low-income, \$765 or less in 2003; middle-income, \$766 to \$9,385; and high-income, \$9,386 and above. A further division at GNI per capita \$3,035 is made between lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies. See the table on classification of economies at the end of this volume for a list of economies in each group (including those with populations of less than 1.5 million).

Summary measures are either totals (indicated by **t** if the aggregates include estimates for missing data and nonreporting countries, or by an **s** for simple sums of the data available), weighted averages (**w**), or median values (**m**) calculated for groups of economies. Data for the countries excluded from the main tables (those presented in Table 1a) have been included in the summary measures, where data are available, or by assuming that they follow the trend of reporting countries. This gives a more consistent aggregated measure by standardizing country coverage for each period shown. Where missing information accounts for a third or more of the overall estimate, however, the group measure is reported as not available. The section on *Statistical methods* in the *Technical notes* provides further information on aggregation methods. Weights used to construct the aggregates are listed in the technical notes for each table.

From time to time an economy's classification is revised because of changes in the above cutoff values or in the economy's measured level of GNI per capita. When such changes occur, aggregates based on those classifications are recalculated for the past period so that a consistent time series is maintained.

Terminology and country coverage

The term *country* does not imply political independence but may refer to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2003, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Throughout the tables, exceptions are noted.

Technical notes

Because data quality and intercountry comparisons are often problematic, readers are encouraged to consult the *Technical notes*, the table on Classification of Economies by Income and Region, and the footnotes to the tables. For more extensive documentation see *World Development Indicators 2004*.

Readers may find more information on the WDI 2004, and orders can be made online, by phone, or fax as follows:

For more information and to order online:
<http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2002/index.htm>.

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 Fax 703-661-1501

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Classification of economies by region and income, FY2005

| East Asia and the Pacific | | Latin America and the Caribbean | | South Asia | | High income OECD | |
|----------------------------------|-----|--|-----|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------|--|
| American Samoa | UMC | Antigua and Barbuda | UMC | Afghanistan | LIC | Australia | |
| Cambodia | LIC | Argentina | UMC | Bangladesh | LIC | Austria | |
| China | LMC | Barbados | UMC | Bhutan | LIC | Belgium | |
| Fiji | LMC | Belize | UMC | India | LIC | Canada | |
| Indonesia | LMC | Bolivia | LMC | Maldives | LMC | Denmark | |
| Kiribati | LMC | Brazil | LMC | Nepal | LIC | Finland | |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | LIC | Chile | UMC | Pakistan | LIC | France | |
| Lao PDR | LIC | Colombia | LMC | Sri Lanka | LMC | Germany | |
| Malaysia | UMC | Costa Rica | UMC | | | Greece | |
| Marshall Islands | LMC | Cuba | LMC | Sub-Saharan Africa | | Iceland | |
| Micronesia, Fed. Sts. | LMC | Dominica | UMC | Angola | LIC | Ireland | |
| Mongolia | LIC | Dominican Republic | LMC | Benin | LIC | Italy | |
| Myanmar | LIC | Ecuador | LMC | Botswana | UMC | Japan | |
| Northern Mariana Islands | UMC | El Salvador | LMC | Burkina Faso | LIC | Korea, Rep. | |
| Palau | UMC | Grenada | UMC | Burundi | LIC | Luxembourg | |
| Papua New Guinea | LIC | Guatemala | LMC | Cameroon | LIC | Netherlands | |
| Philippines | LMC | Guyana | LMC | Cape Verde | LMC | New Zealand | |
| Samoa | LMC | Haiti | LIC | Central African Republic | LIC | Norway | |
| Solomon Islands | LIC | Honduras | LMC | Chad | LIC | Portugal | |
| Thailand | LMC | Jamaica | LMC | Comoros | LIC | Spain | |
| Timor-Leste | LIC | Mexico | UMC | Congo, Dem. Rep. | LIC | Sweden | |
| Tonga | LMC | Nicaragua | LIC | Congo, Rep. | LIC | Switzerland | |
| Vanuatu | LMC | Panama | UMC | Côte d'Ivoire | LIC | United Kingdom | |
| Vietnam | LIC | Paraguay | LMC | Equatorial Guinea | LIC | United States | |
| | | Peru | LMC | Eritrea | LIC | | |
| Europe and Central Asia | | St. Kitts and Nevis | UMC | Ethiopia | LIC | Other high income | |
| Albania | LMC | St. Lucia | UMC | Gabon | UMC | Andorra | |
| Armenia | LMC | St. Vincent and the | | Gambia, The | LIC | Aruba | |
| Azerbaijan | LMC | Grenadines | UMC | Ghana | LIC | Bahamas, The | |
| Belarus | LMC | Suriname | LMC | Guinea | LIC | Bahrain | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | LMC | Trinidad and Tobago | UMC | Guinea-Bissau | LIC | Bermuda | |
| Bulgaria | LMC | Uruguay | UMC | Kenya | LIC | Brunei | |
| Croatia | UMC | Venezuela, RB | UMC | Lesotho | LIC | Cayman Islands | |
| Czech Republic | UMC | | | Liberia | LIC | Channel Islands | |
| Estonia | UMC | Middle East and North Africa | | Madagascar | LIC | Cyprus | |
| Georgia | LMC | Algeria | LMC | Malawi | LIC | Faeroe Islands | |
| Hungary | UMC | Djibouti | LMC | Mali | LIC | French Polynesia | |
| Kazakhstan | LMC | Egypt, Arab Rep. | LMC | Mauritania | LIC | Greenland | |
| Kyrgyz Republic | LIC | Iran, Islamic Rep. | LMC | Mauritius | UMC | Guam | |
| Latvia | UMC | Iraq | LMC | Mayotte | UMC | Hong Kong, China | |
| Lithuania | UMC | Jordan | LMC | Mozambique | LIC | Isle of Man | |
| Macedonia, FYR | LMC | Lebanon | UMC | Namibia | LMC | Israel | |
| Moldova | LIC | Libya | UMC | Niger | LIC | Kuwait | |
| Poland | UMC | Morocco | LMC | Nigeria | LIC | Liechtenstein | |
| Romania | LMC | Oman | UMC | Rwanda | LIC | Macao, China | |
| Russian Federation | LMC | Saudi Arabia | UMC | São Tomé and Príncipe | LIC | Malta | |
| Serbia and Montenegro | LMC | Syrian Arab Republic | LMC | Senegal | LIC | Monaco | |
| Slovak Republic | UMC | Tunisia | LMC | Seychelles | UMC | Netherlands Antilles | |
| Tajikistan | LIC | West Bank and Gaza | LMC | Sierra Leone | LIC | New Caledonia | |
| Turkey | LMC | Yemen, Rep. | LIC | Somalia | LIC | Puerto Rico | |
| Turkmenistan | LMC | | | South Africa | LMC | Qatar | |
| Ukraine | LMC | | | Sudan | LIC | San Marino | |
| Uzbekistan | LIC | | | Swaziland | LMC | Singapore | |
| | | | | Tanzania | LIC | Slovenia | |
| | | | | Togo | LIC | Taiwan, China | |
| | | | | Uganda | LIC | United Arab Emirates | |
| | | | | Zambia | LIC | Virgin Islands (U.S.) | |
| | | | | Zimbabwe | LIC | | |

This table classifies all World Bank member economies, and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2003 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income (LIC), \$765 or less; lower middle income (LMC), \$766–3,035; upper middle income (UMC), \$3,036–9,385; and high income, \$9,386 or more.

Source: World Bank data.

Table 1. Key indicators of development

| | Population | | | Gross national income (GNI) ^a | | PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b | | Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2002–2003 | Life expectancy at birth Years 2002 | Under-5 mortality rate Per 1,000 2002 | Adult Literacy rate % of people 15 and above 2002 | Carbon dioxide emissions Millions of tons 2000 |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Millions | Avg. annual % growth | Density people per sq. km | Billions of dollars | Per capita dollars | Billions of dollars | Per capita dollars | | | | | |
| | 2003 | 1990–2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | | | | | |
| Albania | 3.2 | -0.3 | 116 | 6 | 1,740 | 15 | 4,700 | 6.9 | 74 | 24 | 99 ^c | 2.9 |
| Algeria | 31.8 | 1.9 | 13 | 60 | 1,890 | 189 ^d | 5,940 ^d | 5.2 | 71 | 49 | 69 | 89.4 |
| Angola | 13.5 | 2.8 | 11 | 10 | 740 | 26 ^d | 1,890 ^d | 1.4 | 47 | 260 | .. | 6.4 |
| Argentina | 38.4 | 1.3 | 14 | 140 | 3,650 | 419 | 10,920 | 3.3 | 74 | 19 | 97 | 138.2 |
| Armenia | 3.1 | -1.1 | 108 | 3 | 950 | 12 | 3,770 | 11.9 | 75 | 35 | 99 ^c | 3.5 |
| Australia | 19.9 | 1.2 | 3 | 431 | 21,650 | 563 | 28,290 | 1.2 | 79 | 6 | .. | 344.8 |
| Austria | 8.1 | 0.3 | 97 | 215 | 26,720 | 239 | 29,610 | 0.6 | 79 | 5 | .. | 60.8 |
| Azerbaijan | 8.2 | 1.1 | 95 | 7 | 810 | 28 | 3,380 | 10.5 | 65 | 96 | .. | 29.0 |
| Bangladesh | 138.1 | 1.7 | 1,061 | 55 | 400 | 258 | 1,870 | 3.5 | 62 | 73 | 41 | 29.3 |
| Belarus | 9.9 | -0.2 | 48 | 16 | 1,590 | 59 | 6,010 | 6.1 | 68 | 20 | 100 | 59.2 |
| Belgium | 10.3 | 0.3 | 342 | 267 | 25,820 | 299 | 28,930 | 1.0 | 79 | 6 | .. | 102.2 |
| Benin | 6.7 | 2.7 | 61 | 3 | 440 | 7 | 1,110 | 2.9 | 53 | 151 | 40 | 1.6 |
| Bolivia | 9.0 | 2.4 | 8 | 8 | 890 | 22 | 2,450 | -0.8 | 64 | 71 | 87 ^c | 11.1 |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 4.1 | -0.6 | 82 | 6 | 1,540 | 26 | 6,320 | 3.0 | 74 | 18 | 95 | 19.3 |
| Botswana | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3 | 6 | 3,430 | 14 | 7,960 | 4.0 | 38 | 110 | 79 | 3.9 |
| Brazil | 176.6 | 1.4 | 21 | 479 | 2,710 | 1,322 | 7,480 | -1.4 | 69 | 37 | 86 ^c | 307.5 |
| Bulgaria | 7.8 | -0.8 | 71 | 17 | 2,130 | 60 | 7,610 | 4.9 | 72 | 16 | 99 | 42.3 |
| Burkina Faso | 12.1 | 2.4 | 44 | 4 | 300 | 14 ^d | 1,180 ^d | 4.1 | 43 | 207 | .. | 1.0 |
| Burundi | 7.2 | 2.1 | 281 | 1 | 100 | 4 ^d | 620 ^d | -2.9 | 42 | 208 | 50 | 0.2 |
| Cambodia | 13.4 | 2.9 | 76 | 4 | 310 | 28 ^d | 2,060 ^d | 5.8 | 54 | 138 | 69 | 0.5 |
| Cameroon | 16.1 | 2.5 | 35 | 10 | 640 | 32 | 1,980 | 0.5 | 48 | 166 | 68 ^b | 6.5 |
| Canada | 31.6 | 1.0 | 3 | 757 | 23,930 | 941 | 29,740 | 0.9 | 79 | 7 | .. | 435.9 |
| Central African Rep. | 3.9 | 2.1 | 6 | 1 | 260 | 4 ^d | 1,080 ^d | -8.8 | 42 | 180 | 49 ^b | 0.3 |
| Chad | 8.6 | 3.0 | 7 | 2 | 250 | 9 | 1,100 | 4.3 | 48 | 200 | 46 | 0.1 |
| Chile | 15.8 | 1.4 | 21 | 69 | 4,390 | 155 | 9,810 | 2.0 | 76 | 12 | 96 ^c | 59.5 |
| China | 1,288.4 | 1.0 | 138 | 1,417 | 1,100 | 6,435 ^f | 4,990 ^f | 8.4 | 71 | 38 | 97 ^c | 2,790.5 |
| Hong Kong, China | 6.8 | 1.4 | .. | 173 | 25,430 | 196 | 28,810 | 2.9 | 80 | .. | .. | 33.1 |
| Colombia | 44.4 | 1.8 | 43 | 80 | 1,810 | 290 ^d | 6,520 ^d | 2.0 | 72 | 23 | 92 | 58.5 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 53.2 | 2.7 | 23 | 5 | 100 | 34 ^d | 640 ^d | 1.9 | 45 | 205 | .. | 2.7 |
| Congo, Rep. | 3.8 | 3.2 | 11 | 2 | 640 | 3 | 710 | -1.7 | 52 | 108 | 83 | 1.8 |
| Costa Rica | 4.0 | 2.1 | 78 | 17 | 4,280 | 36 ^d | 9,040 ^d | 3.9 | 78 | 11 | 96 | 5.4 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 16.8 | 2.7 | 53 | 11 | 660 | 23 | 1,390 | -5.6 | 45 | 191 | .. | 10.5 |
| Croatia | 4.5 | -0.5 | 80 | 2 | 5,350 | 48 | 10,710 | 4.0 | 74 | 8 | 98 ^c | 19.6 |
| Czech Rep. | 10.2 | -0.1 | 132 | 69 | 6,740 | 160 | 15,650 | 2.9 | 75 | 5 | .. | 118.8 |
| Denmark | 5.4 | 0.4 | 127 | 182 | 33,750 | 168 | 31,213 | 0.2 | 77 | 4 | .. | 44.6 |
| Dominican Rep. | 8.7 | 1.6 | 181 | 18 | 2,070 | 54 ^d | 6,210 ^d | -2.2 | 67 | 38 | 84 | 25.1 |
| Ecuador | 13.0 | 1.8 | 47 | 23 | 1,790 | 45 | 3,440 | 0.9 | 70 | 29 | 97 ^c | 25.5 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 67.6 | 1.9 | 68 | 94 | 1,390 | 266 | 3,940 | 1.4 | 69 | 39 | .. | 142.2 |
| El Salvador | 6.5 | 1.9 | 315 | 14 | 2,200 | 32 ^d | 4,890 ^d | 1.8 | 70 | 39 | 80 | 6.7 |
| Eritrea | 4.4 | 2.6 | 43 | 1 | 190 | 5 ^d | 1,110 ^d | 2.8 | 51 | 80 | .. | 0.6 |
| Estonia | 1.4 | -1.2 | 32 | 7 | 4,960 | 17 | 12,480 | 5.3 | 71 | 12 | 100 ^c | 16.0 |
| Ethiopia | 68.6 | 2.3 | 69 | 6 | 90 | 49 ^d | 710 ^d | -5.7 | 42 | 171 | 42 | 5.6 |
| Finland | 5.2 | 0.3 | 17 | 141 | 27,020 | 141 | 27,100 | 1.7 | 78 | 5 | .. | 53.4 |
| France | 59.7 | 0.4 | 109 | 1,523 ^g | 24,770 ^g | 1,640 | 27,460 | -0.3 | 79 | 6 | .. | 362.4 |
| Georgia | 5.1 | -0.5 | 74 | 4 | 830 | 13 ^d | 2,540 ^d | 9.4 | 73 | 29 | .. | 6.2 |
| Germany | 82.6 | 0.3 | 237 | 2,085 | 25,250 | 2,267 | 27,460 | -0.1 | 78 | 5 | .. | 785.5 |
| Ghana | 10.4 | 2.2 | 90 | 7 | 320 | 45 ^d | 2,190 ^d | 2.5 | 55 | 97 | 74 | 5.9 |
| Greece | 10.7 | 0.4 | 83 | 147 | 13,720 | 213 | 19,920 | 4.2 | 78 | 5 | 97 | 89.6 |
| Guatemala | 12.3 | 2.6 | 114 | 23 | 1,910 | 50 ^d | 4,060 ^d | -0.5 | 65 | 49 | 70 | 9.9 |
| Guinea | 7.9 | 2.4 | 32 | 3 | 430 | 17 | 2,100 | 0.0 | 46 | 165 | .. | 1.3 |
| Haiti | 8.4 | 2.0 | 306 | 3 | 380 | 14 ^d | 1,630 ^d | -1.8 | 52 | 123 | 52 | 1.4 |
| Honduras | 7.0 | 2.8 | 62 | 7 | 970 | 18 ^d | 2,580 ^d | -0.5 | 66 | 42 | 80 ^c | 4.8 |
| Hungary | 10.1 | -0.2 | 110 | 64 | 6,330 | 139 | 13,780 | 0.7 | 72 | 9 | 99 | 54.2 |
| India | 1,064.4 | 1.7 | 358 | 568 | 530 | 3,068 ^d | 2,880 ^d | 6.4 | 63 | 90 | 61 ^c | 1,070.9 |
| Indonesia | 214.5 | 1.4 | 118 | 173 | 810 | 689 | 3,210 | 2.8 | 67 | 43 | 88 | 269.6 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 66.4 | 1.5 | 41 | 133 | 2,000 | 477 | 7,190 | 4.4 | 69 | 41 | 77 ^e | 310.3 |
| Ireland | 3.9 | 0.9 | 57 | 106 | 26,960 | 120 | 30,450 | 1.1 | 77 | 6 | .. | 42.2 |
| Israel | 6.7 | 2.8 | 324 | 105 | 16,020 | 128 | 19,200 | -0.8 | 79 | 6 | 95 | 63.1 |
| Italy | 57.6 | 0.1 | 196 | 1,243 | 21,560 | 1,543 | 26,760 | 0.4 | 78 | 6 | 99 | 428.2 |
| Jamaica | 2.6 | 0.8 | 244 | 7 | 2,760 | 10 | 3,790 | 1.1 | 76 | 20 | 88 | 10.8 |
| Japan | 127.2 | 0.2 | 349 | 4,390 | 34,510 | 3,641 | 28,620 | 2.7 | 82 | 5 | .. | 1,184.5 |
| Jordan | 5.3 | 4.0 | 60 | 10 | 1,850 | 23 | 4,290 | 0.5 | 72 | 33 | 91 | 15.6 |
| Kazakhstan | 14.9 | -0.7 | 6 | 27 | 1,780 | 92 | 6,170 | 8.7 | 62 | 99 | 99 | 121.3 |
| Kenya | 31.9 | 2.4 | 56 | 13 | 390 | 33 | 1,020 | -0.7 | 46 | 122 | 84 | 9.4 |
| Korea, Rep. | 47.9 | 0.9 | 485 | 576 | 12,020 | 859 | 17,930 | 2.4 | 74 | 5 | .. | 427.0 |
| Kuwait | 2.4 | 0.9 | 134 | 38 | 16,340 | 42 ^d | 17,870 ^d | -3.3 | 77 | 10 | 83 | 47.9 |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | 5.1 | 1.0 | 26 | 2 | 330 | 8 | 1,660 | 3.9 | 65 | 61 | .. | 4.6 |
| Lao PDR | 5.7 | 2.4 | 25 | 2 | 320 | 10 | 1,730 | 2.6 | 55 | 100 | 66 | 0.4 |
| Latvia | 2.3 | -1.1 | 37 | 9 | 4,070 | 24 | 10,130 | 8.1 | 70 | 21 | 100 ^c | 6.0 |
| Lebanon | 4.5 | 1.6 | 440 | 18 | 4,040 | 22 | 4,840 | 1.4 | 71 | 32 | .. | 15.2 |
| Lesotho | 1.8 | 1.0 | 59 | 1 | 590 | 6 ^d | 3,120 ^d | 20.9 | 38 | 132 | .. | .. |
| Lithuania | 3.5 | -0.5 | 53 | 16 | 4,490 | 38 | 11,090 | 7.0 | 73 | 9 | 100 ^c | 11.9 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 2.0 | 0.6 | 81 | 4 | 1,980 | 14 | 6,720 | 2.5 | 73 | 26 | .. | 11.2 |
| Madagascar | 16.9 | 2.9 | 29 | 5 | 290 | 13 | 800 | 6.5 | 55 | 135 | .. | 2.3 |
| Malawi | 11.0 | 2.0 | 117 | 2 | 170 | 7 | 600 | 3.8 | 38 | 182 | 62 | 0.8 |

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 1. Key indicators of development—continued

| | Population | | | Gross national income (GNI) a | | PPP gross national income (GNI) b | | Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2002–2003 | Life expectancy at birth Years 2002 | Under-5 mortality rate Per 1,000 2002 | Adult Literacy rate % of people 15 and above 2002 | Carbon dioxide emissions Millions of tons 2000 |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Millions | Avg. annual % growth | density people per sq. km | Billions of dollars | per capita dollars | Billions of dollars | per capita dollars | | | | | |
| | 2003 | 1990–2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | | | | | |
| Malaysia | 24.8 | 2.4 | 75 | 94 | 3,780 | 222 | 8,940 | 3.2 | 73 | 8 | 89 ^c | 144.4 |
| Mali | 11.7 | 2.5 | 10 | 3 | 290 | 11 | 960 | 3.5 | 41 | 222 | 19 ^c | 0.6 |
| Mauritania | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3 | 1 | 430 | 5 ^d | 2,010 ^d | 2.9 | 51 | 183 | 41 | 3.1 |
| Mexico | 102.3 | 1.6 | 54 | 637 | 6,230 | 915 | 8,950 | -0.1 | 74 | 29 | 91 ^c | 424.0 |
| Moldova | 4.2 | -0.2 | 129 | 2 | 590 | 7 | 1,750 | 6.5 | 67 | 32 | 99 | 6.6 |
| Mongolia | 2.5 | 1.3 | 2 | 1 | 480 | 4 | 1,800 | 3.4 | 65 | 71 | 98 ^c | 7.5 |
| Morocco | 30.1 | 1.7 | 67 | 40 | 1,320 | 119 ^d | 3,950 ^d | 3.8 | 68 | 43 | 51 | 36.5 |
| Mozambique | 18.8 | 2.2 | 24 | 4 | 210 | 20 ^d | 1,070 ^d | 5.0 | 41 | 205 | 46 | 1.2 |
| Myanmar | 49.4 | 1.5 | 75 | .. | .. ^h | .. | .. | .. | 57 | 108 | 85 | 9.1 |
| Namibia | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2 | 4 | 1,870 | 13 | 6,620 | -6.7 | 42 | 67 | 83 | 1.8 |
| Nepal | 24.7 | 2.4 | 172 | 6 | 240 | 35 | 1,420 | 0.7 | 60 | 83 | 44 | 3.4 |
| Netherlands | 16.2 | 0.6 | 479 | 427 | 26,310 | 464 | 28,600 | -0.9 | 78 | 5 | .. | 138.9 |
| New Zealand | 4.0 | 1.2 | 15 | 64 | 15,870 | 85 | 21,120 | 0.9 | 78 | 6 | .. | 32.1 |
| Nicaragua | 5.5 | 2.8 | 45 | 4 | 730 | 13 ^d | 2,400 ^d | -0.2 | 69 | 41 | 77 ^e | 3.7 |
| Niger | 11.8 | 3.3 | 9 | 2 | 200 | 10 ^d | 820 ^d | 1.0 | 46 | 264 | 17 | 1.2 |
| Nigeria | 135.6 | 2.6 | 149 | 43 | 320 | 122 | 900 | 8.3 | 45 | 201 | 67 | 36.1 |
| Norway | 4.6 | 0.6 | 15 | 198 | 43,350 | 170 | 37,300 | -0.2 | 79 | 4 | .. | 49.9 |
| Pakistan | 148.4 | 2.4 | 193 | 69 | 470 | 306 | 2,060 | 3.3 | 64 | 101 | .. | 104.8 |
| Panama | 3.0 | 1.7 | 40 | 13 | 4,250 | 19 ^d | 6,310 ^d | 2.3 | 75 | 25 | 92 | 6.3 |
| Papua New Guinea | 5.5 | 2.5 | 12 | 3 | 510 | 12 ^d | 2,240 ^d | 0.2 | 57 | 94 | .. | 2.4 |
| Paraguay | 5.6 | 2.4 | 14 | 6 | 1,100 | 27 ^d | 4,740 ^d | -0.3 | 71 | 30 | 92 ^e | 3.7 |
| Peru | 27.1 | 1.8 | 21 | 58 | 2,150 | 138 | 5,090 | 2.4 | 70 | 39 | 85 ^e | 29.5 |
| Philippines | 81.5 | 2.2 | 273 | 88 | 1,080 | 379 | 4,640 | 2.5 | 70 | 37 | 93 ^c | 77.5 |
| Poland | 38.2 | 0.0 | 125 | 201 | 5,270 | 437 | 11,450 | 4.9 | 74 | 9 | .. | 301.3 |
| Portugal | 10.2 | 0.2 | 111 | 124 | 12,130 | 183 | 17,980 | -0.9 | 76 | 6 | 93 | 59.8 |
| Romania | 22.2 | -0.3 | 96 | 51 | 2,310 | 159 | 7,140 | 5.6 | 70 | 21 | 97 ^c | 86.3 |
| Russian Federation | 143.4 | -0.3 | 8 | 375 | 2,610 | 1,279 | 8,920 | 7.8 | 66 | 21 | 100 | 1,435.1 |
| Rwanda | 8.3 | 1.3 | 334 | 2 | 220 | 11 ^d | 1,290 ^d | 2.1 | 40 | 203 | 69 | 0.6 |
| Saudi Arabia | 22.5 | 2.7 | 10 | 187 | 8,530 | 281 ^d | 12,850 ^d | -1.8 | 73 | 28 | 78 | 374.3 |
| Senegal | 10.0 | 2.4 | 52 | 6 | 550 | 17 ^d | 1,660 ^d | 6.0 | 52 | 138 | 39 | 4.2 |
| Serbia & Montenegro | 8.1 | .. | 79 | 16 ⁱ | 1,910 ⁱ | .. | .. | 5.5 | 73 | 19 | .. | 39.5 |
| Sierra Leone | 5.3 | 2.2 | 75 | 1 | 150 | 3 | 530 | 4.5 | 37 | 284 | .. | 0.6 |
| Singapore | 4.3 | 2.6 | 6,967 | 90 | 21,230 | 103 | 24,180 | -1.0 | 78 | 4 | 93 ^c | 59.0 |
| Slovak Republic | 5.4 | 0.1 | 110 | 26 | 4,920 | 72 | 13,420 | 4.8 | 73 | 9 | 100 ^c | 35.4 |
| Slovenia | 2.0 | -0.1 | 98 | 23 | 11,830 | 38 | 19,240 | 3.5 | 76 | 5 | 100 | 14.6 |
| South Africa | 45.3 | 1.9 | 37 | 126 | 2,780 | 465 ^d | 10,270 ^d | -2.0 | 46 | 65 | 86 | 327.3 |
| Spain | 41.1 | 0.4 | 82 | 698 | 16,990 | 905 | 22,020 | 1.9 | 78 | 6 | 98 | 282.9 |
| Sri Lanka | 19.2 | 1.3 | 297 | 18 | 930 | 72 | 3,730 | 4.3 | 74 | 19 | 92 | 10.2 |
| Sweden | 9.0 | 0.3 | 22 | 258 | 28,840 | 238 | 26,620 | 1.2 | 80 | 3 | .. | 46.9 |
| Switzerland | 7.3 | 0.7 | 186 | 293 | 39,880 | 235 | 32,030 | -1.2 | 80 | 6 | .. | 39.1 |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | 17.4 | 2.8 | 95 | 20 | 1,160 | 60 | 3,430 | 0.0 | 70 | 28 | 83 | 54.2 |
| Tajikistan | 6.3 | 1.3 | 45 | 1 | 190 | 7 | 1,040 | 7.8 | 67 | 116 | 99 ^c | 4.0 |
| Tanzania | 35.9 | 2.6 | 41 | 10 ^j | 290 ^j | 22 | 610 | 3.5 | 43 | 165 | 77 | 4.3 |
| Thailand | 62.0 | 0.8 | 121 | 136 | 2,190 | 462 | 7,450 | 6.1 | 69 | 28 | 93 ^c | 198.6 |
| Togo | 4.9 | 2.6 | 89 | 1 | 310 | 7 ^d | 1,500 ^d | 0.9 | 50 | 140 | 60 | 1.8 |
| Tunisia | 9.9 | 1.5 | 64 | 22 | 2,240 | 68 | 6,840 | 4.4 | 73 | 26 | 73 | 18.4 |
| Turkey | 70.7 | 1.8 | 92 | 197 | 2,790 | 473 | 6,690 | 4.2 | 70 | 41 | 87 ^c | 221.6 |
| Turkmenistan | 4.9 | 2.2 | 10 | 5 | 1,120 | 28 | 5,840 | 15.3 | 65 | 86 | .. | 34.6 |
| Uganda | 25.3 | 2.9 | 128 | 6 | 240 | 36 ^d | 1,440 ^d | 0.8 | 43 | 141 | 69 | 1.5 |
| Ukraine | 48.4 | -0.5 | 83 | 47 | 970 | 262 | 5,410 | 10.2 | 68 | 20 | 100 | 342.8 |
| United Kingdom | 59.3 | 0.2 | 246 | 1,680 | 28,350 | 1,639 | 27,650 | 2.1 | 77 | 7 | .. | 567.8 |
| United States | 291.0 | 1.2 | 32 | 10,946 | 37,610 | 10,914 | 37,500 | 2.0 | 77 | 8 | .. | 5,601.5 |
| Uruguay | 3.4 | 0.7 | 19 | 13 | 3,790 | 27 | 7,980 | 1.9 | 75 | 15 | 98 | 5.4 |
| Uzbekistan | 25.6 | 1.7 | 62 | 11 | 420 | 44 | 1,720 | 3.0 | 67 | 65 | 99 | 118.6 |
| Venezuela, RB | 25.5 | 2.1 | 29 | 89 | 3,490 | 121 | 4,740 | -10.9 | 74 | 22 | 93 | 157.7 |
| Vietnam | 81.3 | 1.6 | 250 | 39 | 480 | 202 | 2,490 | 6.1 | 70 | 26 | .. | 57.5 |
| Yemen, Rep. | 19.2 | 3.7 | 36 | 10 | 520 | 16 | 820 | 0.7 | 57 | 114 | 49 | 8.4 |
| Zambia | 10.4 | 2.2 | 14 | 4 | 380 | 9 | 850 | 3.5 | 37 | 182 | 80 | 1.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 13.1 | 1.9 | 34 | 6 | 480 | 28 | 2,180 | -6.7 | 39 | 123 | 90 | 14.8 |
| World | 6,271.7 s | 1.4 w | 48 w | 34,491 t | 5,500 w | 51,314 t | 8,180 t | 1.4 w | 67 w | 81 w | 79 w | 22,994.5 t |
| Low income | 2,310.3 | 2.0 | 76 | 1,038 | 450 | 5,052 | 2,190 | 4.9 | 58 | 126 | 61 | 2,066.7 |
| Middle income | 2,990.1 | 1.1 | 43 | 5,732 | 1,920 | 17,933 | 6,000 | 3.9 | 70 | 38 | 90 | 9,129.1 |
| Lower middle income | 2,655.2 | 1.1 | 47 | 3,934 | 1,480 | 14,617 | 5,510 | 4.5 | 69 | 40 | 90 | 7,116.3 |
| Upper middle income | 334.9 | 1.3 | 26 | 1,788 | 5,340 | 3,317 | 9,900 | 1.7 | 73 | 22 | 91 | 2,012.0 |
| Low & middle income | 5,300.3 | 1.5 | 53 | 6,762 | 1,280 | 22,894 | 4,320 | 3.8 | 65 | 88 | 78 | 11,196.2 |
| East Asia & Pacific | 1,854.5 | 1.2 | 117 | 2,011 | 1,080 | 8,675 | 4,680 | 6.8 | 69 | 42 | 90 | 3,752.3 |
| Europe & Cen. Asia | 472.7 | 0.1 | 20 | 1,217 | 2,570 | 3,579 | 7,570 | 6.0 | 69 | 37 | 97 | 3,162.6 |
| Latin Am. & Carib. | 534.2 | 1.6 | 27 | 1,741 | 3,260 | 3,780 | 7,080 | -0.1 | 71 | 34 | 89 | 1,357.4 |
| Mid. East & N. Africa | 311.6 | 2.1 | 28 | 689 | 2,250 | 1,743 | 5,700 | 1.2 | 69 | 54 | 69 | 1,227.2 |
| South Asia | 1,424.7 | 1.8 | 298 | 726 | 510 | 3,795 | 2,660 | 5.7 | 63 | 95 | 59 | 1,220.3 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 702.6 | 2.5 | 30 | 347 | 490 | 1,243 | 1,770 | 1.3 | 46 | 174 | 65 | 478.8 |
| High income | 971.4 | 0.7 | 31 | 27,732 | 28,550 | 28,603 | 29,450 | 1.4 | 78 | 7 | .. | 11,804.3 |

a. Preliminary World Bank estimates calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. Purchasing power parity; see the Technical Notes. c. National estimates based on census data. d. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. e. National estimates based on survey data. f. Estimates based on bilateral comparison between China and the United States (Ruoen and Kai, 1995). g. GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French Overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. h. Estimated to be low income (\$765 or less). i. Data for Kosovo is excluded. j. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

Table 2. Poverty and income distribution

| Economy | National poverty lines | | | | International poverty line | | | | Survey year | Gini index | Percentage share of income or consumption | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|-------------|------|
| | Population below the poverty line (%) | | | Survey year | Population below \$1 a day % | Poverty gap at \$1 a day % | Population below \$2 a day % | Poverty gap at \$2 a day % | | | Lowest 20% | Highest 20% | |
| | Rural | Urban | National | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 2002 | 29.6 | .. | 25.4 | 2002 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 11.8 | 2.0 | 2002 ^{c,d} | 28.2 | 9.1 | 37.4 |
| Algeria | 1998 | 16.6 | 7.3 | 12.2 | 1995 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 15.1 | 3.8 | 1995 ^{c,d} | 35.3 | 7.0 | 42.6 |
| Angola | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Argentina | 1998 | .. | 29.9 | .. | 2001 ^b | 3.3 | 0.5 | 14.3 | 4.7 | 2001 ^{e,f} | 52.2 | 3.1 | 56.4 |
| Armenia | 1998-99 | 44.8 | 60.4 | 53.7 | 1998 ^a | 12.8 | 3.3 | 49.0 | 17.3 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 37.9 | 6.7 | 45.1 |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1994 ^{e,f} | 35.2 | 5.9 | 41.3 |
| Austria | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1997 ^{e,f} | 30.0 | 8.1 | 38.5 |
| Azerbaijan | 2001 | .. | .. | 49.6 | 2001 ^a | 3.7 | <1.0 | 9.1 | 3.5 | 2001 ^{c,d} | 36.5 | 7.4 | 44.5 |
| Bangladesh | 2000 | 53.0 | 36.6 | 49.8 | 2000 ^a | 36.0 | 8.1 | 82.8 | 36.3 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 31.8 | 9.0 | 41.3 |
| Belarus | 2000 | .. | .. | 41.9 | 2000 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | <2.0 | 0.1 | 2000 ^{e,f} | 30.4 | 8.4 | 39.1 |
| Belgium | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1996 ^{e,f} | 25.0 | 8.3 | 37.3 |
| Benin | 1995 | .. | .. | 33.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bolivia | 1999 | 81.7 | .. | 62.7 | 1999 ^a | 14.4 | 5.4 | 34.3 | 14.9 | 1999 ^{c,d} | 44.7 | 4.0 | 49.1 |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 2001-02 | 19.9 | 13.8 | 19.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2001 ^{c,d} | 26.2 | 9.5 | 35.8 |
| Botswana | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1993 ^a | 23.5 | 7.7 | 50.1 | 22.8 | 1993 ^{c,d} | 63.0 | 2.2 | 70.3 |
| Brazil | 1990 | 32.6 | 13.1 | 17.4 | 2001 ^b | 8.2 | 2.1 | 22.4 | 8.8 | 1998 ^{e,f} | 59.1 | 2.0 | 64.4 |
| Bulgaria | 2001 | .. | .. | 12.8 | 2001 ^a | 4.7 | 1.4 | 16.2 | 5.7 | 2001 ^{e,f} | 31.9 | 6.7 | 38.9 |
| Burkina Faso | 1998 | 51.0 | 16.5 | 45.3 | 1998 ^a | 44.9 | 14.4 | 81.0 | 40.6 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 48.2 | 4.5 | 60.7 |
| Burundi | 1990 | 36.0 | 43.0 | .. | 1998 ^a | 58.4 | 24.9 | 89.2 | 51.3 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 33.3 | 5.1 | 48.0 |
| Cambodia | 1997 | 40.1 | 21.1 | 36.1 | 1997 ^a | 34.1 | 9.7 | 77.7 | 34.5 | 1997 ^{c,d} | 40.4 | 6.9 | 47.6 |
| Cameroon | 2001 | 49.9 | 22.1 | 40.2 | 2001 ^a | 17.1 | 4.1 | 50.6 | 19.3 | 2001 ^{c,d} | 44.6 | 5.6 | 50.9 |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1998 ^{e,f} | 33.1 | 7.0 | 40.4 |
| Central African Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1993 ^a | 66.6 | 38.1 | 84.0 | 58.4 | 1993 ^{c,d} | 61.3 | 2.0 | 65.0 |
| Chad | 1995-96 | 67.0 | 63.0 | 64.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chile | 1998 | .. | .. | 17.0 | 2000 ^b | <2.0 | <0.5 | 9.6 | 2.5 | 2000 ^{e,f} | 57.1 | 3.3 | 62.2 |
| China | 1998 | 4.6 | <2.0 | 4.6 | 2001 ^a | 16.6 | 3.9 | 46.7 | 18.4 | 2001 ^{c,d} | 44.7 | 4.7 | 50.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1996 ^{e,f} | 43.4 | 5.3 | 50.7 |
| Colombia | 1999 | 79.0 | 55.0 | 64.0 | 1999 ^b | 8.2 | 2.2 | 22.6 | 8.8 | 1999 ^{e,f} | 57.6 | 2.7 | 61.8 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Congo, Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Costa Rica | 1992 | 25.5 | 19.2 | 22.0 | 2000 ^b | 2.0 | 0.7 | 9.5 | 3.0 | 2000 ^{e,f} | 46.5 | 4.2 | 51.5 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1998 ^a | 15.5 | 3.8 | 50.4 | 18.9 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 45.2 | 5.5 | 51.1 |
| Croatia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2000 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | <2.0 | <0.5 | 2001 ^{c,d} | 29.0 | 8.3 | 39.6 |
| Czech Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1996 ^b | <2.0 | <0.5 | <2.0 | <0.5 | 1996 ^{e,f} | 25.4 | 10.3 | 35.9 |
| Denmark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1997 ^{e,f} | 24.7 | 8.3 | 35.8 |
| Dominican Rep. | 1998 | 42.1 | 20.5 | 28.6 | 1998 ^b | <2.0 | <0.5 | <2.0 | <0.5 | 1998 ^{e,f} | 47.4 | 5.1 | 53.3 |
| Ecuador | 1994 | 47.0 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 1998 ^b | 17.7 | 7.1 | 40.8 | 17.7 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 43.7 | 3.3 | 58.0 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 1999-00 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 16.7 | 2000 ^a | 3.1 | <0.5 | 43.9 | 11.3 | 1999 ^{c,d} | 34.4 | 8.6 | 43.6 |
| El Salvador | 1992 | 55.7 | 43.1 | 48.3 | 2000 ^b | 31.1 | 14.1 | 58.0 | 29.7 | 2000 ^{e,f} | 53.2 | 2.9 | 57.1 |
| Eritrea | 1993-94 | .. | .. | 53.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Estonia | 1995 | 14.7 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 1998 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 2000 ^{e,f} | 37.2 | 6.1 | 44.0 |
| Ethiopia | 1999-00 | 45.0 | 37.0 | 44.2 | 1999-00 ^a | 26.3 | 5.7 | 80.7 | 31.8 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 30.0 | 9.1 | 39.4 |
| Finland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2000 ^{e,f} | 26.9 | 9.6 | 36.7 |
| France | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1995 ^{e,f} | 32.7 | 7.2 | 40.2 |
| Georgia | 1997 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 2001 ^a | 2.7 | 0.9 | 15.7 | 4.6 | 2001 ^{c,d} | 36.9 | 6.4 | 43.6 |
| Germany | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2000 ^{e,f} | 28.3 | 8.5 | 36.9 |
| Ghana | 1998 | 49.9 | 18.6 | 39.5 | 1999 ^a | 44.8 | 17.3 | 78.5 | 40.8 | 1999 ^{c,d} | 30.0 | 5.6 | 46.6 |
| Greece | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1998 ^{e,f} | 35.4 | 7.1 | 43.6 |
| Guatemala | 2000 | 74.5 | 27.1 | 56.2 | 2000 ^b | 16.0 | 4.6 | 37.4 | 16.0 | 2000 ^{e,f} | 48.3 | 2.6 | 64.1 |
| Guinea | 1994 | .. | .. | 40.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1994 ^{c,d} | 40.3 | 6.4 | 47.2 |
| Haiti | 1995 | 66.0 | .. | 65.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Honduras | 1993 | 51.0 | 57.0 | 53.0 | 1998 ^b | 23.8 | 11.6 | 44.4 | 23.1 | 1999 ^{e,f} | 55.0 | 2.7 | 58.9 |
| Hungary | 1997 | .. | .. | 17.3 | 1998 ^b | <2.0 | <0.5 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 1999 ^{c,d} | 24.4 | 7.7 | 37.5 |
| India | 1999-00 | 30.2 | 24.7 | 28.6 | 1999-00 ^a | 34.7 | 8.2 | 79.9 | 35.3 | 1999-00 ^{c,d} | 32.5 | 8.9 | 41.6 |
| Indonesia | 1999 | .. | .. | 27.1 | 2002 ^a | 7.5 | 0.9 | 52.4 | 15.7 | 2002 ^{c,d} | 34.3 | 8.4 | 43.3 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1998 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 43.0 | 5.1 | 49.9 |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1996 ^{e,f} | 35.9 | 7.1 | 43.3 |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1997 ^{e,f} | 35.5 | 6.9 | 44.3 |
| Italy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2000 ^{e,f} | 36.0 | 6.5 | 42.0 |
| Jamaica | 2000 | 25.1 | .. | 18.7 | 2000 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 37.9 | 6.7 | 46.0 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1993 ^{e,f} | 24.9 | 10.6 | 35.7 |
| Jordan | 1997 | .. | .. | 11.7 | 1997 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 1997 ^{c,d} | 36.4 | 7.6 | 44.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 1996 | 39.0 | 30.0 | 34.6 | 2001 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 2001 ^{c,d} | 31.3 | 8.2 | 39.6 |
| Kenya | 1997 | 53.0 | 49.0 | 52.0 | 1997 ^a | 23.0 | 6.0 | 58.6 | 24.1 | 1997 ^{c,d} | 44.5 | 5.6 | 51.2 |
| Korea, Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1998 ^b | <2.0 | <0.5 | <2.0 | <0.5 | 1998 ^{e,f} | 31.6 | 7.9 | 37.5 |
| Kuwait | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | 1999 | 69.7 | 49.0 | 64.1 | 2001 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 27.2 | 5.9 | 2001 ^{c,d} | 29.0 | 9.1 | 38.3 |
| Lao PDR | 1997-98 | 41.0 | 26.9 | 38.6 | 1997-98 ^a | 26.3 | 6.3 | 73.2 | 29.6 | 1997 ^{c,d} | 37.0 | 7.6 | 45.0 |
| Latvia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1998 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 8.3 | 2.0 | 1998 ^{e,f} | 32.4 | 7.6 | 40.3 |
| Lebanon | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lesotho | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1995 ^a | 36.4 | 19.0 | 56.1 | 33.1 | 1995 ^{c,d} | 63.2 | 1.5 | 66.5 |
| Lithuania | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2000 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 13.7 | 4.2 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 31.9 | 7.9 | 40.0 |
| Macedonia, FYR | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1998 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 28.2 | 8.4 | 36.7 |
| Madagascar | 1999 | 76.7 | 52.1 | 71.3 | 1999 ^a | 49.1 | 18.3 | 83.3 | 44.0 | 2001 ^{c,d} | 47.5 | 4.9 | 53.5 |
| Malawi | 1997-98 | 66.5 | 54.9 | 65.3 | 1997-98 ^a | 41.7 | 14.8 | 76.1 | 38.3 | 1997 ^{c,d} | 50.3 | 4.9 | 56.1 |

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 2. Poverty and income distribution—continued

| Economy | Survey year | National poverty lines | | | International poverty line | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|---|-------------|
| | | Population below the poverty line (%) | | | Survey year | Population below \$1 a day % | Poverty gap at \$1 a day % | Population below \$2 a day % | Poverty gap at \$2 a day % | Survey year | Gini index | Percentage share of income or consumption | |
| | | Rural | Urban | National | | | | | | | | Lowest 20% | Highest 20% |
| Malaysia | 1989 | .. | .. | 15.5 | 1997 ^b | <2.0 | <0.5 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 1997 ^{e,f} | 49.2 | 4.4 | 54.3 |
| Mali | 1998 | 75.9 | 30.1 | 63.8 | 1994 ^a | 72.8 | 37.4 | 90.6 | 60.5 | 1994 ^{c,d} | 50.5 | 4.6 | 56.2 |
| Mauritania | 2000 | 61.2 | 25.4 | 46.3 | 2000 ^a | 25.9 | 7.6 | 63.1 | 26.8 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 39.0 | 6.2 | 45.7 |
| Mexico | 1988 | .. | .. | 10.1 | 2000 ^b | 9.9 | 3.7 | 26.3 | 10.9 | 2000 ^{e,f} | 54.6 | 3.1 | 59.1 |
| Moldova | 1997 | 26.7 | .. | 23.3 | 2001 ^a | 22.0 | 5.8 | 63.7 | 25.1 | 2001 ^{c,d} | 36.2 | 7.1 | 43.7 |
| Mongolia | 1995 | 33.1 | 38.5 | 36.3 | 1995 ^a | 13.9 | 3.1 | 50.0 | 17.5 | 1998 ^{e,d} | 44.0 | 5.6 | 51.2 |
| Morocco | 1998–99 | 27.2 | 12.0 | 19.0 | 1999 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 14.3 | 3.1 | 1998–99 ^{c,d} | 39.5 | 6.5 | 46.6 |
| Mozambique | 1996–97 | 71.3 | 62.0 | 69.4 | 1996 ^a | 37.9 | 12.0 | 78.4 | 36.8 | 1996–97 ^{c,d} | 39.6 | 6.5 | 46.5 |
| Myanmar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Namibia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1993 ^b | 34.9 | 14.0 | 55.8 | 30.4 | 1993 ^{e,f} | 70.7 | 1.4 | 78.7 |
| Nepal | 1995–96 | 44.0 | 23.0 | 42.0 | 1995 ^a | 37.7 | 9.7 | 82.5 | 37.5 | 1995–96 ^{c,d} | 36.7 | 7.6 | 44.8 |
| Netherlands | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1994 ^{e,f} | 32.6 | 7.3 | 40.1 |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1997 ^{e,f} | 36.2 | 6.4 | 43.8 |
| Nicaragua | 1998 | 68.5 | 30.5 | 47.9 | 2001 ^a | 45.1 | 16.7 | 79.9 | 41.2 | 2001 ^{e,f} | 55.1 | 3.6 | 59.7 |
| Niger | 1989–93 | 66.0 | 52.0 | 63.0 | 1995 ^a | 61.4 | 33.9 | 85.3 | 54.8 | 1995 ^{c,d} | 50.5 | 2.6 | 53.3 |
| Nigeria | 1992–93 | 36.4 | 30.4 | 34.1 | 1997 ^a | 70.2 | 34.9 | 90.8 | 59.0 | 1996–97 ^{c,d} | 50.6 | 4.4 | 55.7 |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2000 ^{e,f} | 25.8 | 9.6 | 37.2 |
| Pakistan | 1998–99 | 35.9 | 24.2 | 32.6 | 1998 ^a | 13.4 | 2.4 | 65.6 | 22.0 | 1998–99 ^{c,d} | 33.0 | 8.8 | 42.3 |
| Panama | 1997 | 64.9 | 15.3 | 37.3 | 2000 ^b | 7.2 | 2.3 | 17.6 | 7.4 | 2000 ^{e,f} | 56.4 | 2.4 | 60.3 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1996 | 41.3 | 16.1 | 37.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1996 ^{c,d} | 50.9 | 4.5 | 56.5 |
| Paraguay | 1991 | 28.5 | 19.7 | 21.8 | 1999 ^b | 14.9 | 6.8 | 30.3 | 14.7 | 1999 ^{e,f} | 56.8 | 2.2 | 60.2 |
| Peru | 1997 | 64.7 | 40.4 | 49.0 | 2000 ^b | 18.1 | 9.1 | 37.7 | 18.5 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 49.8 | 2.9 | 53.2 |
| Philippines | 1997 | 50.7 | 21.5 | 36.8 | 2000 ^a | 14.6 | 2.7 | 46.4 | 17.2 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 46.1 | 5.4 | 52.3 |
| Poland | 1993 | .. | .. | 23.8 | 1999 ^b | <2.0 | <0.5 | <2.0 | <0.5 | 1999 ^{c,d} | 31.6 | 7.3 | 42.5 |
| Portugal | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1994 ^b | <2.0 | <0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 | 1997 ^{e,f} | 38.5 | 5.8 | 45.9 |
| Romania | 1994 | 27.9 | 20.4 | 21.5 | 2000 ^a | 2.1 | 0.6 | 20.5 | 5.2 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 30.3 | 8.2 | 38.4 |
| Russian Federation | 1994 | .. | .. | 30.9 | 2000 ^a | 6.1 | 1.2 | 23.8 | 8.0 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 45.6 | 4.9 | 51.3 |
| Rwanda | 1993 | .. | .. | 51.2 | 1983–85 ^a | 35.7 | 7.7 | 84.6 | 36.7 | 1983–85 ^{c,d} | 28.9 | 9.7 | 39.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Senegal | 1992 | 40.4 | .. | 33.4 | 1995 ^a | 26.3 | 7.0 | 67.8 | 28.2 | 1995 ^{c,d} | 41.3 | 6.4 | 48.2 |
| Serbia & Montenegro | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sierra Leone | 1989 | 76.0 | 53.0 | 68.0 | 1989 ^a | 57.0 | 39.5 | 74.5 | 51.8 | 1989 ^{c,d} | 62.9 | 1.1 | 63.4 |
| Singapore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1998 ^{e,f} | 42.5 | 5.0 | 49.0 |
| Slovak Republic | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1996 ^b | <2.0 | <0.5 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1996 ^{e,f} | 25.8 | 8.8 | 34.8 |
| Slovenia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1998 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | <2.0 | <0.5 | 1998–99 ^{c,d} | 28.4 | 9.1 | 35.7 |
| South Africa | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1995 ^a | 7.1 | 1.1 | 23.8 | 8.6 | 1995 ^{c,d} | 59.3 | 2.0 | 66.5 |
| Spain | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1990 ^{e,f} | 32.5 | 7.5 | 40.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 1995–96 | 27.0 | 15.0 | 25.0 | 1995–96 ^a | 6.6 | 1.0 | 45.4 | 13.5 | 1995 ^{c,d} | 34.4 | 8.0 | 42.8 |
| Sweden | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2000 ^{e,f} | 25.0 | 9.1 | 36.6 |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1992 ^{e,f} | 33.1 | 6.9 | 40.3 |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tajikistan | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1998 ^a | 10.3 | 2.6 | 50.8 | 16.3 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 34.7 | 8.0 | 40.0 |
| Tanzania | 2000–01 | 38.7 | .. | 35.7 | 1993 ^a | 19.9 | 4.8 | 59.7 | 23.0 | 1993 ^{c,d} | 38.2 | 6.8 | 45.5 |
| Thailand | 1992 | 15.5 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 2000 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 32.5 | 9.0 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 43.2 | 6.1 | 50.0 |
| Togo | 1987–89 | .. | .. | 32.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tunisia | 1995 | 13.9 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 2000 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 39.8 | 6.0 | 47.3 |
| Turkey | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2000 ^a | <2.0 | <0.5 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 40.0 | 6.1 | 46.7 |
| Turkmenistan | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1998 ^a | 12.1 | 2.6 | 44.0 | 15.4 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 40.8 | 6.1 | 47.5 |
| Uganda | 1997 | .. | .. | 44.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1999 ^{c,d} | 43.0 | 5.9 | 49.7 |
| Ukraine | 1995 | .. | .. | 31.7 | 1999 ^b | 2.9 | 0.6 | 45.7 | 16.3 | 1999 ^{c,d} | 29.0 | 8.8 | 37.8 |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1999 ^{e,f} | 36.0 | 6.1 | 44.0 |
| United States | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2000 ^{e,f} | 40.8 | 5.4 | 45.8 |
| Uruguay | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2000 ^b | <2.0 | <0.5 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 2000 ^{e,f} | 44.6 | 4.8 | 50.1 |
| Uzbekistan | 2000 | 30.5 | 22.5 | 27.5 | 2000 ^a | 21.8 | 5.4 | 77.5 | 28.9 | 2000 ^{c,d} | 26.8 | 9.2 | 36.3 |
| Venezuela, RB | 1989 | .. | .. | 31.3 | 1998 ^b | 15.0 | 6.9 | 32.0 | 15.2 | 1998 ^{e,f} | 49.1 | 3.0 | 53.4 |
| Vietnam | 1993 | 57.2 | 25.9 | 50.9 | 1998 ^a | 17.7 | 3.3 | 63.7 | 22.9 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 36.1 | 8.0 | 44.5 |
| Yemen, Rep. | 1998 | 45.0 | 30.8 | 41.8 | 1998 ^a | 15.7 | 4.5 | 45.2 | 15.0 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 33.4 | 7.4 | 41.2 |
| Zambia | 1998 | 83.1 | 56.0 | 72.9 | 1998 ^a | 63.7 | 32.7 | 87.4 | 55.4 | 1998 ^{c,d} | 52.6 | 3.3 | 56.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 1995–96 | 48.0 | 7.9 | 34.9 | 1990–91 ^a | 36.0 | 9.6 | 64.2 | 29.4 | 1995 ^{c,d} | 56.8 | 4.6 | 55.7 |

a. Based on expenditure. b. Based on income. c. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population. d. Ranked by per capita expenditure. e. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population. f. Ranked by per capita income.

Table 3. Economic activity

| | Value added as % of GDP | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------|--|--------|--------------|----------|------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Gross domestic product | | Agricultural productivity Agr. Value added per agricultural worker 1995 dollars | | Agricultural | | | Household final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2003 | General gov't. final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2003 | Gross capital formation % of GDP 2003 | External balance of goods and services % of GDP 2003 | GDP implicit deflator Avg. annual % growth 1990–2003 |
| | | | | | Industry | Services | 2003 | | | | | |
| Millions of dollars 2003 | Avg. annual % growth 1990–2003 | 1988–90 | 2000–2002 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | |
| Albania | 6,124 | 4.6 | 1,137 | 1,868 | 25 | 19 | 56 | 93 | 8 | 23 | -24 | 26.9 |
| Algeria | 65,993 | 2.4 | 1,781 | 1,919 | 11 | 65 | 24 | 45 | 8 | 32 | 14 | 14.7 |
| Angola | 13,189 | 3.2 | 218 | 137 | 9 | 65 | 27 | 63 | .. ^a | 32 | 5 | 518.4 |
| Argentina | 129,735 | 2.3 | 7,282 | 10,317 | 11 | 35 | 54 | 63 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 4.9 |
| Armenia | 2,797 | 1.5 | .. | 2,827 | 24 | 38 | 38 | 85 | 10 | 20 | -15 | 119.9 |
| Australia | 518,382 | 3.8 | 24,500 | 36,327 | 4 | 26 | 71 | 60 | 18 | 24 | -3 | 1.9 |
| Austria | 251,456 | 2.1 | 15,593 | 33,828 | 2 | 32 | 66 | 58 | 19 | 22 | 1 | 1.7 |
| Azerbaijan | 7,124 | 2.4 | .. | 1,029 | 16 | 54 | 29 | 60 | 10 | 52 | -23 | 65.6 |
| Bangladesh | 51,897 | 4.9 | 244 | 318 | 22 | 27 | 52 | 77 | 5 | 23 | -6 | 3.8 |
| Belarus | 17,493 | 0.6 | .. | 3,038 | 10 | 37 | 53 | 60 | 21 | 22 | -3 | 252.3 |
| Belgium | 302,217 | 2.1 | 30,479 | 57,462 | 1 | 27 | 72 | 55 | 21 | 19 | 4 | 1.8 |
| Benin | 3,499 | 5.0 | 397 | 621 | 36 | 14 | 50 | 80 | 13 | 19 | -12 | 7.0 |
| Bolivia | 8,024 | 3.5 | 681 | 754 | 15 | 33 | 52 | 77 | 15 | 11 | -3 | 7.1 |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 6,963 | 17.8 | .. | 7,634 | 17 | 35 | 49 | 88 | 25 | 19 | -32 | 3.5 |
| Botswana | 7,388 | 4.7 | 777 | 575 | 2 | 48 | 50 | 28 | 32 | 25 | 14 | 9.0 |
| Brazil | 492,338 | 2.6 | 2,982 | 4,899 | 6 | 21 | 73 | 58 | 20 | 20 | 2 | 118.9 |
| Bulgaria | 19,859 | -0.2 | 3,409 | 8,282 | 12 | 27 | 61 | 69 | 17 | 21 | -8 | 75.1 |
| Burkina Faso | 4,182 | 4.2 | 148 | 185 | 31 | 19 | 50 | 83 | 13 | 19 | -15 | 4.7 |
| Burundi | 669 | -1.5 | 176 | 151 | 49 | 19 | 32 | 93 | 8 | 10 | -10 | 12.8 |
| Cambodia | 4,299 | 6.6 | .. | 422 | 36 | 28 | 36 | 80 | 6 | 22 | -8 | 3.4 |
| Cameroon | 12,449 | 2.7 | 837 | 1,213 | 45 | 19 | 37 | 71 | 12 | 17 | -1 | 4.4 |
| Canada | 834,390 | 3.2 | 29,425 | 43,064 | .. | .. | .. | 56 | 19 | 20 | 5 | 1.5 |
| Central African Rep. | 1,198 | 1.8 | 383 | 502 | 61 | 25 | 14 | 75 | 13 | 18 | -6 | 3.9 |
| Chad | 2,648 | 3.0 | 171 | 211 | 38 | 17 | 46 | 81 | 7 | 45 | -33 | 6.7 |
| Chile | 72,416 | 5.6 | 4,854 | 6,226 | 9 | 34 | 57 | 63 | 11 | 22 | 3 | 7.0 |
| China | 1,409,852 | 9.5 | 227 | 338 | 15 | 53 | 32 | 44 | 13 | 42 | 1 | 4.9 |
| Hong Kong, China | 158,596 | 3.7 | .. | .. | 0 | 12 | 88 | 57 | 11 | 23 | 9 | 1.8 |
| Colombia | 77,559 | 2.3 | 3,889 | 3,619 | 14 | 31 | 55 | 71 | 14 | 16 | -2 | 17.8 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 5,600 | -3.9 | 250 | 212 | 58 | 19 | 23 | 92 | 4 | 7 | -3 | 617.0 |
| Congo, Rep. | 3,510 | 1.8 | 486 | 469 | 6 | 61 | 33 | 35 | 18 | 23 | 24 | 7.9 |
| Costa Rica | 17,482 | 4.8 | 3,721 | 5,270 | 8 | 29 | 63 | 69 | 15 | 18 | -2 | 14.9 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 13,734 | 2.4 | 779 | 1,046 | 28 | 21 | 52 | 63 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 7.3 |
| Croatia | 28,322 | 1.7 | .. | 9,741 | 8 | 29 | 62 | 61 | 21 | 27 | -9 | 53.0 |
| Czech Republic | 85,438 | 1.4 | .. | 6,382 | 4 | 40 | 57 | 53 | 21 | 28 | -2 | 9.2 |
| Denmark | 212,404 | 2.4 | 29,551 | 63,131 | 3 | 27 | 71 | 48 | 26 | 20 | 6 | 2.0 |
| Dominican Rep. | 15,915 | 5.7 | 2,061 | 3,281 | 11 | 32 | 57 | 80 | 7 | 22 | -9 | 9.1 |
| Ecuador | 26,913 | 1.9 | 4,726 | 3,310 | 9 | 29 | 62 | 70 | 12 | 22 | -4 | 3.9 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 82,427 | 4.5 | 1,000 | 1,316 | 16 | 34 | 50 | 72 | 13 | 17 | -2 | 7.0 |
| El Salvador | 14,396 | 4.0 | 1,619 | 1,678 | 9 | 32 | 59 | 88 | 11 | 17 | -16 | 5.7 |
| Eritrea | 734 | 4.0 | .. | 68 | 15 | 24 | 61 | 104 | 34 | 22 | -60 | 10.3 |
| Estonia | 8,383 | 1.5 | .. | 3,650 | 5 | 30 | 65 | 62 | 18 | 32 | -12 | 35.5 |
| Ethiopia | 6,638 | 4.3 | .. | 154 | 42 | 11 | 47 | 79 | 19 | 21 | -19 | 5.4 |
| Finland | 161,549 | 2.9 | 23,140 | 42,306 | 3 | 33 | 64 | 51 | 22 | 20 | 8 | 2.0 |
| France | 1,747,973 | 1.9 | 30,635 | 59,243 | 3 | 25 | 72 | 55 | 24 | 19 | 2 | 1.5 |
| Georgia | 3,937 | -3.2 | .. | .. | 21 | 23 | 56 | 81 | 10 | 21 | -12 | 185.8 |
| Germany | 2,400,655 | 1.5 | 16,783 | 33,686 | 1 | 30 | 69 | 59 | 19 | 18 | 4 | 1.6 |
| Ghana | 7,659 | 4.3 | 542 | 571 | 35 | 25 | 40 | 83 | 11 | 19 | -14 | 26.4 |
| Greece | 173,045 | 2.7 | 10,578 | 13,860 | 7 | 22 | 70 | 67 | 16 | 23 | -6 | 7.5 |
| Guatemala | 24,730 | 3.8 | 1,932 | 2,115 | 22 | 19 | 58 | 90 | 5 | 17 | -12 | 9.3 |
| Guinea | 3,626 | 4.2 | 228 | 286 | 25 | 36 | 39 | 83 | 6 | 14 | -4 | 5.2 |
| Haiti | 2,745 | -0.8 | .. | .. | 27 | 16 | 57 | 103 | .. ^a | 21 | -24 | 19.4 |
| Honduras | 6,978 | 3.0 | 856 | 1,037 | 13 | 31 | 56 | 74 | 14 | 29 | -17 | 16.2 |
| Hungary | 82,805 | 2.4 | 5,133 | 5,625 | 4 | 31 | 65 | 67 | 11 | 24 | -2 | 16.4 |
| India | 598,966 | 5.8 | 342 | 401 | 23 | 26 | 52 | 65 | 13 | 24 | -2 | 6.8 |
| Indonesia | 208,311 | 3.5 | 674 | 748 | 17 | 44 | 40 | 69 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 15.3 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 136,833 | 4.0 | 2,613 | 3,737 | 11 | 37 | 53 | 64 | 10 | 30 | -3 | 24.6 |
| Ireland | 148,553 | 7.6 | .. | .. | 3 | 42 | 54 | 47 | 15 | 24 | 15 | 3.8 |
| Israel | 103,689 | 4.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 31 | 16 | -7 | 8.2 |
| Italy | 1,465,895 | 1.6 | 13,990 | 27,064 | 3 | 29 | 69 | 60 | 19 | 20 | 1 | 3.4 |
| Jamaica | 7,817 | 0.7 | 1,232 | 1,487 | 5 | 29 | 66 | 74 | 18 | 27 | -19 | 18.6 |
| Japan | 4,326,444 | 1.3 | 25,293 | 33,077 | 1 | 31 | 68 | 56 | 17 | 26 | 1 | -0.5 |
| Jordan | 9,860 | 4.6 | 1,810 | 1,145 | 2 | 26 | 72 | 80 | 23 | 23 | -26 | 2.5 |
| Kazakhstan | 29,749 | -0.6 | .. | 1,753 | 8 | 39 | 53 | 59 | 13 | 26 | 2 | 120.2 |
| Kenya | 13,842 | 1.8 | 265 | 213 | 17 | 19 | 64 | 70 | 19 | 16 | -5 | 12.2 |
| Korea, Rep. | 605,331 | 5.5 | .. | 13,747 | 3 | 35 | 62 | 55 | 13 | 29 | 3 | 4.8 |
| Kuwait | 35,369 | 2.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | 26 | 9 | 9 | 2.6 |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | 1,737 | -1.5 | .. | 1,861 | 39 | 23 | 38 | 68 | 19 | 18 | -4 | 72.2 |
| Lao PDR | 2,036 | 6.3 | 462 | 621 | 51 | 23 | 26 | .. | .. | 22 | .. | 28.6 |
| Latvia | 9,671 | -0.1 | .. | 2,773 | 5 | 24 | 71 | 62 | 18 | 31 | -10 | 31.5 |
| Lebanon | 19,000 | 4.6 | .. | 29,874 | 12 | 20 | 68 | 96 | 13 | 17 | -26 | 12.2 |
| Lesotho | 1,135 | 3.4 | 591 | 575 | 16 | 42 | 42 | 85 | 33 | 34 | -52 | 9.5 |
| Lithuania | 18,213 | 0.0 | .. | 3,431 | 7 | 34 | 59 | 64 | 20 | 21 | -6 | 45.8 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 4,705 | 0.1 | .. | 4,243 | 12 | 30 | 57 | 85 | 12 | 22 | -18 | 48.8 |
| Madagascar | 5,459 | 2.1 | 160 | 155 | 29 | 15 | 55 | 82 | 10 | 16 | -8 | 16.0 |
| Malawi | 1,731 | 3.1 | 77 | 124 | 38 | 15 | 48 | 85 | 20 | 8 | -13 | 30.9 |

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 3. Economic activity—continued

| | Gross domestic product | | Agricultural productivity Agr. Value added per agricultural worker 1995 dollars | | Value added as % of GDP | | | Household final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2003 | General gov't. final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2003 | Gross capital formation % of GDP 2003 | External balance of goods and services % of GDP 2003 | GDP implicit deflator Avg. annual % growth 1990–2003 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Agricultural | Industry | Services | | | | | |
| | Millions of dollars 2003 | Avg. annual % growth 1990–2003 | 1988–90 | 2000–2002 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | | | | | |
| Malaysia | 103,161 | 5.9 | 5,678 | 6,912 | 9 | 49 | 42 | 46 | 14 | 22 | 18 | 3.4 |
| Mali | 4,326 | 4.9 | 251 | 274 | 36 | 27 | 37 | 79 | 10 | 22 | -11 | 6.0 |
| Mauritania | 1,128 | 4.4 | 382 | 447 | 19 | 30 | 51 | 82 | 18 | 41 | -41 | 5.6 |
| Mexico | 626,080 | 3.0 | 1,579 | 1,913 | 4 | 26 | 70 | 69 | 13 | 20 | -2 | 16.5 |
| Moldova | 1,964 | -5.9 | .. | 971 | 23 | 25 | 53 | 95 | 18 | 22 | -34 | 78.9 |
| Mongolia | 1,188 | 1.7 | 1,124 | 1,444 | 28 | 15 | 57 | 63 | 19 | 31 | -13 | 40.5 |
| Morocco | 44,491 | 2.7 | 1,823 | 1,513 | 18 | 30 | 52 | 64 | 20 | 23 | -6 | 2.3 |
| Mozambique | 4,320 | 7.0 | 126 | 136 | 23 | 34 | 43 | 59 | 17 | 45 | -15 | 24.8 |
| Myanmar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 24.6 |
| Namibia | 4,658 | 3.7 | 1,055 | 1,545 | 10 | 31 | 59 | 58 | 28 | 24 | -10 | 10.3 |
| Nepal | 5,835 | 4.6 | 188 | 203 | 40 | 21 | 39 | 79 | 10 | 26 | -14 | 6.9 |
| Netherlands | 511,556 | 2.7 | 34,647 | 59,476 | 3 | 26 | 71 | 50 | 24 | 20 | 5 | 2.4 |
| New Zealand | 76,256 | 3.2 | 20,966 | 28,740 | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 19 | 20 | 2 | 1.6 |
| Nicaragua | 4,100 | 4.3 | 1,255 | 1,618 | 18 | 25 | 57 | 78 | 16 | 31 | -25 | 28.3 |
| Niger | 2,730 | 2.7 | 211 | 197 | 40 | 17 | 43 | 82 | 12 | 16 | -10 | 5.2 |
| Nigeria | 50,202 | 2.7 | 509 | 729 | 37 | 29 | 34 | 57 | 26 | 22 | -5 | 23.1 |
| Norway | 221,579 | 3.4 | 21,358 | 37,073 | 2 | 38 | 60 | 43 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 3.2 |
| Pakistan | 68,815 | 3.6 | 544 | 719 | 23 | 23 | 53 | 73 | 12 | 15 | 0 | 8.6 |
| Panama | 12,916 | 4.1 | 2,192 | 2,967 | 6 | 14 | 81 | 70 | 7 | 26 | -3 | 3.0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 3,395 | 2.8 | 695 | 823 | 26 | 39 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.6 |
| Paraguay | 5,814 | 1.7 | 3,261 | 3,318 | 21 | 27 | 52 | 81 | 8 | 25 | -15 | 11.2 |
| Peru | 61,011 | 3.9 | 1,399 | 1,863 | 8 | 29 | 64 | 72 | 10 | 19 | -1 | 18.1 |
| Philippines | 80,574 | 3.5 | 1,354 | 1,458 | 14 | 32 | 53 | 72 | 11 | 19 | -2 | 7.7 |
| Poland | 209,563 | 4.7 | .. | 1,879 | 3 | 31 | 66 | 70 | 16 | 19 | -5 | 17.7 |
| Portugal | 149,454 | 2.6 | 5,391 | 7,567 | 4 | 30 | 66 | 61 | 27 | 28 | -10 | 4.8 |
| Romania | 60,358 | 0.2 | 2,340 | 3,588 | 12 | 36 | 52 | 76 | 9 | 21 | -5 | 78.1 |
| Russian Federation | 433,491 | -1.8 | .. | 3,826 | 5 | 34 | 61 | 53 | 16 | 20 | 11 | 106.4 |
| Rwanda | 1,637 | 2.3 | 220 | 254 | 42 | 22 | 36 | 85 | 14 | 20 | -19 | 10.6 |
| Saudi Arabia | 188,479 | 2.1 | 7,348 | 15,796 | 5 | 57 | 44 | 37 | 26 | 20 | 18 | 1.7 |
| Senegal | 6,496 | 4.0 | 352 | 354 | 17 | 21 | 62 | 75 | 14 | 20 | -9 | 3.8 |
| Serbia & Montenegro | 19,176 | 0.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 | 19 | 18 | -23 | 52.9 |
| Sierra Leone | 793 | -3.1 | 766 | 359 | 52 | 31 | 17 | 92 | 20 | 18 | -31 | 24.6 |
| Singapore | 91,342 | 6.3 | 27,156 | 42,920 | 0 | 35 | 65 | 41 | 12 | 13 | 33 | 0.6 |
| Slovak Rep. | 31,868 | 2.5 | .. | .. | 4 | 30 | 67 | 55 | 21 | 25 | -1 | 9.3 |
| Slovenia | 26,284 | 4.0 | .. | 37,671 | 3 | 36 | 61 | 53 | 22 | 25 | 0 | 9.6 |
| South Africa | 159,886 | 2.3 | 3,428 | 4,072 | 4 | 31 | 65 | 67 | 14 | 15 | 4 | 9.0 |
| Spain | 836,100 | 2.8 | 12,860 | 22,412 | 3 | 30 | 66 | 58 | 18 | 26 | -2 | 3.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 18,514 | 4.7 | 677 | 725 | 20 | 26 | 54 | 76 | 9 | 23 | -7 | 9.0 |
| Sweden | 300,795 | 2.3 | 30,186 | 40,368 | 2 | 28 | 70 | 49 | 28 | 17 | 6 | 1.8 |
| Switzerland | 309,465 | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 | 14 | 21 | 4 | 1.1 |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | 21,517 | 4.3 | 2,056 | 2,636 | 23 | 29 | 48 | 66 | 11 | 24 | 0 | 6.6 |
| Tajikistan | 1,303 | -3.2 | .. | 617 | 23 | 20 | 56 | 91 | 9 | 19 | -19 | 147.0 |
| Tanzania ^b | 9,872 | 3.7 | 174 | 187 | 43 | 17 | 40 | 77 | 15 | 18 | -10 | 17.4 |
| Thailand | 143,163 | 3.7 | 768 | 863 | 9 | 41 | 50 | 62 | 9 | 23 | 6 | 3.4 |
| Togo | 1,759 | 2.1 | 458 | 503 | 41 | 22 | 37 | 83 | 9 | 22 | -14 | 5.9 |
| Tunisia | 24,282 | 4.6 | 2,228 | 3,115 | 13 | 30 | 58 | 64 | 15 | 25 | -4 | 3.9 |
| Turkey | 237,972 | 3.1 | 1,848 | 1,848 | 13 | 22 | 65 | 67 | 14 | 23 | -3 | 68.7 |
| Turkmenistan | 6,010 | 0.8 | .. | 690 | 25 | 44 | 30 | 55 | 13 | 33 | 0 | 226.6 |
| Uganda | 6,198 | 6.8 | 285 | 346 | 33 | 22 | 45 | 76 | 15 | 23 | -14 | 8.8 |
| Ukraine | 49,537 | -5.3 | .. | 1,576 | 14 | 40 | 46 | 60 | 16 | 19 | 5 | 155.0 |
| United Kingdom | 1,794,858 | 2.6 | 29,138 | 32,918 | 1 | 26 | 73 | 66 | 20 | 16 | -2 | 2.8 |
| United States | 10,881,609 | 3.2 | 27,975 | 53,907 | 2 | 23 | 75 | 70 | 16 | 18 | -4 | 2.0 |
| Uruguay | 11,182 | 1.5 | 6,832 | 8,177 | 9 | 27 | 64 | 73 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 23.9 |
| Uzbekistan | 9,949 | 1.2 | .. | 1,449 | 35 | 22 | 43 | 57 | 19 | 17 | 7 | 162.4 |
| Venezuela, RB | 84,793 | 0.5 | 4,449 | 5,399 | 3 | 43 | 54 | 70 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 39.5 |
| Vietnam | 39,157 | 7.5 | 192 | 256 | 23 | 39 | 38 | 66 | 6 | 32 | -4 | 11.6 |
| Yemen, Rep. | 10,831 | 5.8 | 329 | 412 | 15 | 40 | 45 | 74 | 14 | 17 | -5 | 18.6 |
| Zambia | 4,299 | 1.4 | 188 | 194 | 19 | 30 | 51 | 84 | 11 | 16 | -11 | 41.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 8,304 | 1.1 | 292 | 355 | 17 | 24 | 59 | 72 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 32.3 |
| World | 36,356,240 t | 2.6 w | .. w | 1,051 w | 4 w | 28 w | 68 w | 62 w | 17 w | 20 w | 1 w | |
| Low income | 1,101,435 | 4.7 | 329 | 383 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 68 | 13 | 22 | -3 | |
| Middle income | 5,995,502 | 3.3 | .. | 818 | 11 | 38 | 51 | 60 | 13 | 25 | 2 | |
| Lower middle income | 4,146,612 | 3.4 | 522 | 716 | 12 | 40 | 48 | 58 | 13 | 27 | 2 | |
| Upper middle income | 1,830,894 | 3.0 | .. | 4,027 | 7 | 32 | 61 | 65 | 13 | 18 | 4 | |
| Low & middle income | 7,086,806 | 3.4 | 492 | 627 | 13 | 36 | 51 | 61 | 13 | 24 | 2 | |
| East Asia & Pacific | 2,050,713 | 7.2 | .. | .. | 14 | 49 | 38 | 52 | 12 | 33 | 3 | |
| Europe & Cen. Asia | 1,394,511 | 0.2 | .. | 2,376 | 9 | 31 | 60 | 61 | 16 | 21 | 2 | |
| Latin Am. & Carib. | 1,733,889 | 2.7 | 2,770 | 3,591 | 7 | 25 | 68 | 62 | 16 | 19 | 3 | |
| Mid. East & N. Africa | 676,986 | 3.2 | 1,917 | 2,340 | 11 | 41 | 48 | 54 | 18 | 23 | 5 | |
| South Asia | 755,772 | 5.5 | 343 | 412 | 23 | 25 | 52 | 68 | 12 | 23 | -2 | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 417,336 | 2.7 | 382 | 360 | 14 | 29 | 57 | 68 | 16 | 18 | -1 | |
| High income | 29,270,317 | 2.5 | .. | .. | 2 | 27 | 71 | 63 | 18 | 19 | 0 | |

a. Data on general government final consumption expenditure are not available separately; they are included in household final consumption expenditure. b. Data cover mainland Tanzania only.

Table 4. Trade, aid, and finance

| | Merchandise trade | | Manufactured exports % of total merchandise exports 2002 | High technology exports % of manufactured exports 2002 | Current account balance Millions of dollars 2003 | Net private capital flows Millions of dollars 2002 | Foreign direct investment Millions of dollars 2002 | Official development assistance ^a Dollars per capita 2002 | External debt | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | exports | imports | | | | | | | Total Millions of dollars 2002 | Present value % of GNI 2002 | Domestic credit provided by banking sector % of GDP 2002 |
| | Millions of dollars 2003 | Millions of dollars 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 450 | 1,879 | 86 | 1 | -408 | 136 | 135 | 101 | 1,312 | 20 | 43.6 |
| Algeria | 25,300 | 12,850 | 2 | 4 | .. | 1,023 | 1,065 | 12 | 22,800 | 42 | 29.1 |
| Angola | 9,075 | 4,175 | .. | .. | -1,431 | 1,420 | 1,312 | 32 | 10,134 | 120 | 5.5 |
| Argentina | 29,349 | 13,813 | 31 | 7 | 9,559 | 681 | 785 | 0 | 132,314 | 66 | 62.4 |
| Armenia | 678 | 1,269 | 61 | 2 | -186 | 108 | 111 | 96 | 1,149 | 34 | 7.3 |
| Australia | 70,358 | 88,618 | 29 | 16 | -30,675 | .. | 16,364 | .. | .. | .. | 93.9 |
| Austria | 96,187 | 97,678 | 82 | 15 | -2,392 | .. | 886 | .. | .. | .. | 124.3 |
| Azerbaijan | 2,592 | 2,626 | 6 | 8 | -2,021 | 1,313 | 1,392 | 43 | 1,398 | 21 | 8.5 |
| Bangladesh | 6,820 | 9,660 | 92 | 0 | 739 | 132 | 47 | 7 | 17,037 | 22 | 40.2 |
| Belarus | 9,964 | 11,505 | 64 | 4 | -505 | 227 | 247 | 4 | 908 | 7 | 17.5 |
| Belgium | 267,179 ^b | 250,399 ^b | 79 ^b | 11 | 9,392 | .. | 73,635 ^b | .. | .. | .. | 115.4 |
| Benin | 425 | 765 | 6 | 0 | -153 | 41 | 41 | 34 | 1,843 | 36 ^c | 5.8 |
| Bolivia | 1,560 | 1,575 | 17 | 7 | -347 | 601 | 677 | 77 | 4,867 | 23 ^c | 62.3 |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 1,440 | 4,645 | .. | .. | -2,096 | 299 | 293 | 143 | 2,515 | 34 | 35.8 |
| Botswana | 2,480 | 2,085 | 91 | 0 | .. | 35 | 37 | 22 | 480 | 8 | -29.5 |
| Brazil | 73,084 | 50,665 | 54 | 19 | -7,696 | 9,861 | 16,566 | 2 | 227,932 | 48 | 63.6 |
| Bulgaria | 7,439 | 10,742 | 61 | .. | -1,648 | 808 | 600 | 48 | 10,462 | 79 | 23.7 |
| Burkina Faso | 340 | 710 | 19 | 7 | -449 | 8 | 8 | 40 | 1,580 | 16 ^c | 12.4 |
| Burundi | 38 | 155 | 1 | 2 | -39 | -2 | 0 | 24 | 1,204 | 110 | 32.1 |
| Cambodia | 1,623 | 1,724 | .. | .. | -64 | 54 | 54 | 37 | 2,907 | 68 | 6.0 |
| Cameroon | 1,885 | 1,970 | 7 | 1 | .. | 38 | 86 | 40 | 8,502 | 57 ^c | 15.7 |
| Canada | 272,054 | 245,618 | 63 | 14 | 18,630 | .. | 20,501 | .. | .. | .. | 92.6 |
| Central African Rep. | 130 | 97 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 16 | 1,066 | 78 | 13.2 |
| Chad | 230 | 852 | .. | .. | .. | 900 | 901 | 28 | 1,281 | 37 ^c | 10.9 |
| Chile | 20,875 | 19,320 | 18 | 3 | -594 | 2,781 | 1,713 | -1 | 41,945 | 62 | 73.9 |
| China | 438,370 | 412,840 | 90 | 23 | 35,422 | 47,107 | 49,308 | 1 | 168,255 | 14 | 166.4 |
| Hong Kong, China | 224,040 ^d | 207,168 | 95 ^d | 17 | 17,414 | .. | 9,682 | 1 | .. | .. | 144.5 |
| Colombia | 13,010 | 13,744 | 38 | 7 | -1,417 | 947 | 2,023 | 10 | 33,853 | 46 | 36.7 |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 1,260 | 1,489 | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 32 | 16 | 8,726 | 171 | 0.2 |
| Congo, Rep. | 2,645 | 1,110 | .. | .. | -62 | 331 | 331 | 115 | 5,152 | 228 | 11.4 |
| Costa Rica | 6,112 | 7,621 | 63 | 37 | -946 | 602 | 662 | 1 | 4,834 | 33 | 36.9 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 6,059 | 3,750 | 21 | 3 | 767 | 117 | 230 | 65 | 11,816 | 91 | 20.7 |
| Croatia | 6,164 | 14,199 | 73 | 12 | -2,039 | 3,604 | 980 | 37 | 15,347 | 76 | 62.9 |
| Czech Republic | 48,723 | 51,306 | 89 | 14 | -4,485 | 10,382 | 9,323 | 38 | 26,419 | 46 | 45.8 |
| Denmark | 67,887 | 58,749 | 66 | 22 | 4,991 | .. | 6,410 | .. | .. | .. | 156.6 |
| Dominican Rep. | 5,547 | 7,970 | 34 | 1 | -875 | 1,351 | 961 | 18 | 6,256 | 30 | 45.1 |
| Ecuador | 5,988 | 6,534 | 10 | 7 | -1,222 | 2,103 | 1,275 | 17 | 16,452 | 95 | 28.0 |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 5,750 | 13,280 | 35 | 1 | 622 | 437 | 647 | 19 | 30,750 | 28 | 109.9 |
| El Salvador | 3,136 | 5,763 | 58 | 6 | -384 | 1,419 | 208 | 36 | 5,828 | 46 | .. |
| Eritrea | 56 | 600 | .. | .. | -223 | 21 | 21 | 54 | 528 | 40 | 148.9 |
| Estonia | 5,618 | 7,967 | 72 | 12 | -1,150 | 1,586 | 285 | 51 | 4,741 | 86 | 49.6 |
| Ethiopia | 535 | 2,015 | 14 | .. | -70 | 71 | 75 | 19 | 6,523 | 63 ^c | 61.9 |
| Finland | 52,834 | 41,312 | 85 | 24 | 9,295 | .. | 8,156 | .. | .. | .. | 64.7 |
| France | 384,662 | 388,373 | 81 | 21 | 25,744 | .. | 52,020 | .. | .. | .. | 105.0 |
| Georgia | 444 | 1,058 | 35 | 38 | -392 | 149 | 165 | 60 | 1,838 | 42 | 19.6 |
| Germany | 748,375 | 493,712 | 86 | 17 | 53,513 | .. | 35,547 | .. | .. | .. | 144.7 |
| Ghana | 1,945 | 3,225 | 16 | 3 | -106 | 27 | 50 | 33 | 7,338 | 73 ^c | 31.9 |
| Greece | 13,040 | 45,379 | 52 | 10 | -10,405 | .. | 53 | .. | .. | .. | 109.5 |
| Guatemala | 2,395 | 6,150 | 35 | 7 | -1,193 | 61 | 110 | 21 | 4,676 | 21 | 15.7 |
| Guinea | 824 | 764 | 28 | 0 | -41 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 3,401 | 47 | 12.5 |
| Haiti | 330 | 1,200 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 19 | 1,248 | 23 | 37.3 |
| Honduras | 1,332 | 3,276 | 26 | 2 | -266 | 100 | 143 | 64 | 5,395 | 50 | 34.1 |
| Hungary | 42,697 | 47,747 | 86 | 25 | -2,644 | 221 | 54 | 46 | 34,958 | 64 | 53.8 |
| India | 54,740 | 69,743 | 75 | 5 | 4,656 | 4,944 | 3,030 | 1 | 104,429 | 17 | 58.5 |
| Indonesia | 60,650 | 32,390 | 54 | 16 | 6,085 | -6,966 | -1,513 | 6 | 132,208 | 89 | 59.4 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 33,360 | 27,580 | 9 | 3 | .. | 816 | 37 | 2 | 9,154 | 7 | 45.3 |
| Ireland | 92,695 | 52,789 | 88 | 41 | -2,990 | .. | 24,697 | .. | .. | .. | 110.6 |
| Israel | 31,577 | 36,430 | 93 | 20 | -174 | .. | 1,649 | 115 | .. | .. | 93.6 |
| Italy | 290,231 | 289,017 | 88 | 9 | -21,942 | .. | 14,699 | .. | .. | .. | 99.6 |
| Jamaica | 1,215 | 3,815 | 64 | 0 | -1,119 | 540 | 481 | 9 | 5,477 | 82 | 27.6 |
| Japan | 471,934 | 382,959 | 93 | 24 | 136,215 | .. | 9,087 | .. | .. | .. | 312.5 |
| Jordan | 3,000 | 5,579 | 68 | 3 | -619 | -31 | 56 | 103 | 8,094 | 83 | 89.6 |
| Kazakhstan | 12,900 | 8,327 | 19 | 10 | -69 | 4,431 | 2,583 | 13 | 17,538 | 80 | 13.0 |
| Kenya | 2,395 | 3,735 | 24 | 10 | -530 | 39 | 50 | 13 | 6,031 | 40 | 43.2 |
| Korea, Rep. | 194,325 | 178,784 | 92 | 32 | 6,092 | .. | 1,972 | -2 | .. | .. | 101.9 |
| Kuwait | 21,550 | 11,165 | .. | .. | 4,192 | .. | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | 105.8 |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | 582 | 717 | 33 | 6 | -32 | -54 | 5 | 37 | 1,797 | 93 | 11.4 |
| Lao PDR | 371 | 508 | .. | .. | -82 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 2,664 | 85 | 12.3 |
| Latvia | 2,896 | 5,248 | 59 | 4 | -956 | 496 | 382 | 37 | 6,690 | 85 | 39.6 |
| Lebanon | 1,458 | 7,035 | 69 | 3 | -3,587 | 4,803 | 257 | 103 | 17,077 | 102 | 185.7 |
| Lesotho | 427 | 914 | .. | .. | -119 | 73 | 81 | 43 | 637 | 45 | 10.7 |
| Lithuania | 7,252 | 9,870 | 58 | 5 | -1,214 | 760 | 712 | 42 | 6,199 | 49 | 18.0 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 1,336 | 2,206 | 70 | 1 | -177 | 113 | 77 | 136 | 1,619 | 37 | 15.9 |
| Madagascar | 626 | 843 | .. | .. | -270 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 4,518 | 33 ^c | 18.4 |
| Malawi | 460 | 720 | 0 | 3 | -174 | 6 | 6 | 35 | 2,912 | 51 ^c | 21.6 |
| Taiwan, China* | 150,646 | 127,258 | 94 | 42 | 25,678 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. |

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 4. Trade, aid, and finance—continued

| | Merchandise trade | | | | External debt | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | exports | | imports | | Manufactured exports % of total merchandise exports 2002 | High technology exports % of manufactured exports 2002 | Current account balance Millions of dollars 2003 | Net private capital flows Millions of dollars 2002 | Foreign direct investment Millions of dollars 2002 | Official development assistance ^a Dollars per capita 2002 | Total Millions of dollars 2002 | Present value % of GNI 2002 | Domestic credit provided by banking sector % of GDP 2002 |
| | Millions of dollars 2003 | Millions of dollars 2003 | Millions of dollars 2002 | Millions of dollars 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Malaysia | 100,726 | 81,067 | 79 | 58 | 7,190 | 4,807 | 3,203 | 4 | 48,557 | 57 | 154.2 | | |
| Mali | 985 | 1,010 | .. | .. | -310 | 102 | 102 | 42 | 2,803 | 47 ^c | 16.5 | | |
| Mauritania | 369 | 471 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 12 | 135 | 2,309 | 56 ^c | -8.2 | | |
| Mexico | 165,334 | 178,990 | 84 | 21 | -9,150 | 10,261 | 14,622 | 1 | 141,264 | 26 | 38.0 | | |
| Moldova | 791 | 1,403 | 31 | 4 | -92 | 77 | 111 | 33 | 1,349 | 78 | 29.1 | | |
| Mongolia | 516 | 787 | 36 | 0 | -105 | 78 | 78 | 85 | 1,037 | 69 | 17.1 | | |
| Morocco | 8,701 | 14,158 | 66 | 11 | 413 | 15 | 428 | 21 | 18,601 | 51 ^c | 84.5 | | |
| Mozambique | 730 | 1,305 | 8 | 3 | -657 | 381 | 406 | 112 | 4,609 | 27 ^c | 13.4 | | |
| Myanmar | 2,802 | 2,515 | .. | .. | -309 | 69 | 129 | 2 | 6,556 | .. | 35.7 | | |
| Namibia | 1,155 | 1,590 | 52 | 7 | 130 | .. | .. | 68 | .. | .. | 49.0 | | |
| Nepal | 650 | 1,730 | 67 | 0 | -165 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 2,953 | 31 | 43.2 | | |
| Netherlands | 293,437 | 261,135 | 74 | 28 | 16,467 | .. | 28,534 | .. | .. | .. | 160.4 | | |
| New Zealand | 16,505 | 18,559 | 28 | 10 | -3,530 | .. | 823 | .. | .. | .. | 118.2 | | |
| Nicaragua | 590 | 1,865 | 19 | 5 | -888 | 206 | 174 | 97 | 6,485 | 77 | 93.0 | | |
| Niger | 350 | 510 | 3 | 8 | .. | 0 | 8 | 26 | 1,797 | 26 ^c | 8.5 | | |
| Nigeria | 20,255 | 10,890 | 0 | 0 | .. | 639 | 1,281 | 2 | 30,476 | 82 | 26.5 | | |
| Norway | 68,130 | 39,895 | 22 | 22 | 28,643 | .. | 502 | .. | .. | .. | 54.0 | | |
| Pakistan | 11,901 | 13,034 | 85 | 1 | 3,597 | 379 | 823 | 15 | 33,672 | 45 | 43.5 | | |
| Panama | 905 | 2,980 | 12 | 1 | -408 | 180 | 57 | 12 | 8,298 | 84 | 90.7 | | |
| Papua New Guinea | 2,146 | 1,193 | 2 | 19 | 286 | -46 | 50 | 38 | 2,485 | 82 | 25.9 | | |
| Paraguay | 1,289 | 2,079 | 15 | 3 | 376 | 34 | -22 | 10 | 2,967 | 42 | 28.8 | | |
| Peru | 8,864 | 8,494 | 21 | 2 | -1,116 | 3,131 | 2,391 | 18 | 28,167 | 56 | 23.9 | | |
| Philippines | 37,065 | 39,301 | 50 | 65 | 2,060 | 3,549 | 1,111 | 7 | 59,342 | 77 | 60.5 | | |
| Poland | 52,285 | 66,887 | 82 | 3 | 6,178 | 5,075 | 4,131 | 30 | 69,521 | 37 | 35.8 | | |
| Portugal | 31,172 | 44,821 | 86 | 7 | -7,549 | .. | 1,790 | .. | .. | .. | 149.9 | | |
| Romania | 17,618 | 24,003 | 81 | 3 | -1,525 | 3,173 | 1,144 | 31 | 14,683 | 37 | 13.2 | | |
| Russian Federation | 135,162 | 74,496 | 22 | 13 | 35,905 | 8,011 | 3,009 | 9 | 147,541 | 50 | 26.7 | | |
| Rwanda | 60 | 240 | 3 | 1 | -192 | 3 | 3 | 44 | 1,435 | 40 ^c | 11.3 | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 88,500 | 34,089 | 10 | 0 | 11,889 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 70.1 | | |
| Senegal | 1,330 | 2,270 | 51 | 4 | .. | 94 | 93 | 45 | 3,918 | 53 ^c | 22.6 | | |
| Serbia & Montenegro | 2,522 | 7,140 | .. | .. | -1,750 | 507 | 475 | 237 ^e | 12,688 ^f | 102 | .. | | |
| Sierra Leone | 91 | 320 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | 68 | 1,448 | 103 ^c | 48.4 | | |
| Singapore | 144,134 ^d | 127,898 | 85 ^d | 60 | 18,704 | .. | 6,097 | 2 | .. | .. | 83.5 | | |
| Slovak Rep. | 22,035 | 22,318 | 85 | 3 | .. | 5,460 | 4,012 | 35 | 13,013 | 61 | 51.7 | | |
| Slovenia | 12,738 | 13,812 | 90 | 5 | 15 | .. | 1,865 | 87 | .. | .. | 46.0 | | |
| South Africa | 36,452 ^g | 38,141 ^g | 63 ^g | 5 | -1,456 | 783 | 739 | 14 | 25,041 | 22 | 147.5 | | |
| Spain | 151,876 | 200,088 | 78 | 7 | -23,676 | .. | 36,727 | .. | .. | .. | 129.6 | | |
| Sri Lanka | 5,060 | 6,455 | 74 | 1 | -264 | 206 | 242 | 18 | 9,611 | 48 | 43.6 | | |
| Sweden | 100,939 | 82,317 | 81 | 16 | 10,624 | .. | 11,828 | .. | .. | .. | 75.2 | | |
| Switzerland | 100,550 | 96,345 | 93 | 21 | 26,011 | .. | 3,599 | .. | .. | .. | 174.4 | | |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | 5,980 | 4,835 | 7 | 1 | 1,440 | 224 | 225 | 5 | 21,504 | 117 | 27.9 | | |
| Tajikistan | 798 | 881 | 13 | 42 | -41 | -10 | 9 | 27 | 1,153 | 89 | 21.3 | | |
| Tanzania | 990 | 2,120 | 17 | 2 | -964 | 214 | 240 | 35 | 7,244 | 19 ^{c,h} | 10.0 | | |
| Thailand | 80,253 | 75,679 | 74 | 31 | 7,965 | -1,992 | 900 | 5 | 59,212 | 49 | 116.0 | | |
| Togo | 425 | 558 | 43 | 1 | -169 | 75 | 75 | 11 | 1,581 | 92 | 17.0 | | |
| Tunisia | 8,027 | 10,909 | 82 | 4 | -844 | 1,625 | 795 | 49 | 12,625 | 65 | 74.4 | | |
| Turkey | 46,573 | 67,734 | 84 | 2 | -1,521 | 7,582 | 1,037 | 9 | 131,556 | 77 | 59.1 | | |
| Turkmenistan | 3,403 | 2,516 | 7 | 5 | -74 | .. | 100 | 8 | .. | .. | 19.7 | | |
| Uganda | 525 | 1,240 | 8 | 12 | -353 | 149 | 150 | 26 | 4,100 | 22 ^c | 15.4 | | |
| Ukraine | 17,954 | 23,021 | 67 | 5 | 2,891 | -576 | 693 | 10 | 13,555 | 35 | 27.5 | | |
| United Kingdom | 303,890 | 388,282 | 79 | 31 | -26,713 | .. | 29,179 | .. | .. | .. | 145.3 | | |
| United States | 724,006 | 1,305,648 | 81 | 32 | -541,834 | .. | 39,633 | .. | .. | .. | 246.6 | | |
| Uruguay | 2,169 | 2,190 | 37 | 3 | 354 | 107 | 177 | 4 | 10,736 | 65 | 93.3 | | |
| Uzbekistan | 2,936 | 2,576 | .. | .. | 659 | -11 | 65 | 7 | 4,568 | 38 | .. | | |
| Venezuela, RB | 23,650 | 9,306 | 13 | 3 | 7,423 | -1,639 | 690 | 2 | 32,563 | 33 | 15.0 | | |
| Vietnam | 19,660 | 24,020 | .. | .. | -604 | 759 | 1,400 | 16 | 13,349 | 35 | 44.8 | | |
| Yemen, Rep. | 4,355 | 2,892 | .. | .. | 340 | 114 | 114 | 31 | 5,290 | 40 | -0.5 | | |
| Zambia | 940 | 1,503 | 14 | 2 | .. | 186 | 197 | 63 | 5,969 | 127 | 46.7 | | |
| Zimbabwe | 1,225 | 2,835 | 38 | 3 | .. | -3 | 26 | 15 | 4,066 | .. | 58.7 | | |
| World | 7,479,592^t | 7,624,797^t | 78^w | 21^w | ..^s | 630,827^s | 11^w | ..^s | .. | .. | 179.5^w | | |
| Low income | 176,218 | 198,033 | 47 | 4 | 7,151ⁱ | 12,941ⁱ | 12 | 523,464ⁱ | .. | .. | 46.9 | | |
| Middle income | 1,813,068 | 1,675,174 | 60 | 18 | 146,679ⁱ | 134,145ⁱ | 9 | 1,815,384^{ij} | .. | .. | 82.9 | | |
| Lower middle income | 1,147,024 | 1,066,326 | 60 | 17 | 98,852 ⁱ | 91,104 ⁱ | 8 | 1,147,339 ⁱ | .. | .. | 97.9 | | |
| Upper middle income | 666,731 | 608,848 | 60 | 21 | 47,828 ⁱ | 43,041 ⁱ | 12 | 668,045 ^{ij} | .. | .. | 53.0 | | |
| Low & middle income | 1,989,214 | 1,873,207 | 60 | 17 | 153,831 | 147,086 | 10 | 2,338,848^j | .. | .. | 77.7 | | |
| East Asia & Pacific | 746,144 | 676,038 | 79 | 32 | 47,524 | 54,834 | 4 | 497,354 | .. | .. | 143.8 | | |
| Europe & Central Asia | 458,205 ^k | 474,286 ^k | 57 | 10 | 53,739 | 32,931 | 27 | 545,842 | .. | .. | 36.8 | | |
| Latin America & Carib. | 374,300 | 359,950 | 48 | 16 | 34,544 | 44,682 | 10 | 727,944 | .. | .. | 46.8 | | |
| Middle East & N. Africa | 222,781 | 155,327 | 19 | 2 | 5,359 | 2,653 | 21 | 189,010 | .. | .. | 72.1 | | |
| South Asia | 79,505 | 102,282 | 77 | 4 | 5,697 | 4,164 | 5 | 168,349 | .. | .. | 55.3 | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 109,680 | 105,324 | 35 | 4 | 6,968 | 7,822 | 28 | 210,350 | .. | .. | 65.0 | | |
| High income | 5,491,151 | 5,741,481 | 82 | 23 | .. | 483,741 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 204.1 | | |

a. Regional aggregates include data for economies that are not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. b. Includes Luxembourg. c. Data are from debt sustainability analysis undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. d. Includes re-exports. e. Aid to the states of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that is not otherwise specified is included in regional and income group aggregates. f. Data are estimates and reflect borrowing by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that are not yet allocated to the successor republics. g. Data on total exports and imports refer to South Africa only. Data on export commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland). h. GNI refers to mainland Tanzania only. i. The aggregates reflect country groupings from *Global Development Finance* 2004. j. Includes data for Gibraltar not included in other tables. k. Data include the intratrade of the Baltic states and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Table 5. Key indicators for other economies

| | Population | | | Gross national income (GNI) ^a | | PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b | | Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2002-2003 | Life expectancy at birth Years 2002 | Under-5 mortality rate Per 1,000 2002 | Adult Literacy rate % of people 15 and above 2002 | Carbon dioxide emissions Thousands of tons 2000 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Thousands 2003 | Avg. annual % growth 1990-2003 | density people per sq. km 2003 | Millions of dollars 2003 | per capita dollars 2003 | Millions of dollars 2003 | per capita dollars 2003 | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 28,766 ^c | 3.7 | 44 | .. | .. ^d | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 257 | .. | 905 |
| American Samoa | 70 | .. | 353 | .. | .. ^e | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 286 |
| Andorra | 69 | 1.8 | 136 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Antigua & Barbuda | 79 | 1.6 | 179 | 719 | 9,160 | 753 | 9,590 | 0.4 | 75 | 14 | .. | 352 |
| Aruba | 97 | .. | 511 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,924 |
| Bahamas, The | 317 | 1.6 | 32 | 4,684 | 15,110 | 5,067 | 16,140 | -0.6 | 70 | 16 | .. | 1,795 |
| Bahrain | 712 | 2.7 | 1,003 | 7,569 | 11,260 | 11,288 | 16,170 | 1.8 | 73 | 16 | 88 | 19,500 |
| Barbados | 271 | 0.4 | 630 | 2,512 | 9,270 | 4,080 | 15,060 | 0.8 | 75 | 14 | 100 | 1,176 |
| Belize | 259 | 2.4 | 11 | 807 | 3,190 | 1,476 | 5,840 | 1.8 | 74 | 40 | 77 ^g | 780 |
| Bermuda | 64 | 0.4 | 1,280 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 462 |
| Bhutan | 874 | 2.9 | 19 | 578 | 660 | .. | .. | 4.0 | 63 | 94 | .. | 396 |
| Brunei | 356 | 2.5 | 68 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 6 | .. | 4,668 |
| Cape Verde | 470 | 2.5 | 117 | 701 | 1,490 | 2,558 ^h | 5,440 ^h | 2.4 | 69 | 38 | 76 | 139 |
| Cayman Islands | 39 | .. | 150 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 286 |
| Channel Islands | 149 | 0.3 | 745 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | 79 | .. | .. | .. |
| Comoros | 600 | 2.5 | 269 | 269 | 450 | 1,056 ^h | 1,760 ^h | 0.1 | 61 | 79 | 56 | 81 |
| Cuba | 11,299 | 0.5 | 103 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 9 | 97 | 30,913 |
| Cyprus | 770 | 0.9 | 83 | 9,373 | 12,320 | 15,042 ^h | 19,530 ^h | 3.3 | 78 | 6 | 97 ^g | 6,423 |
| Djibouti | 705 | 2.8 | 30 | 643 | 910 | 1,550 ^h | 2,200 ^h | 1.8 | 44 | 143 | .. | 385 |
| Dominica | 71 | -0.1 | 95 | 239 | 3,360 | 362 | 5,090 | -0.7 | 77 | 15 | .. | 103 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 494 | 2.6 | 18 | 437 | 930 | .. | .. | 12.8 | 52 | 152 | .. | 205 |
| Faeroe Islands | 46 | -0.2 | 33 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 649 |
| Fiji | 835 | 1.0 | 46 | 1,969 | 2,360 | 4,517 ^h | 5,410 ^h | 3.5 | 70 | 21 | .. | 725 |
| French Polynesia | 243 | 1.6 | 66 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | 74 | .. | .. | 542 |
| Gabon | 1,344 | 2.6 | 5 | 4,813 | 3,580 | 7,656 | 5,700 | 1.2 | 53 | 85 | .. | 3,499 |
| Gambia, The | 1,421 | 3.3 | 142 | 442 | 310 | 2,591 ^h | 1,820 ^h | 6.3 | 53 | 126 | .. | 271 |
| Greenland | 56 | 0.0 | 0 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | 69 | .. | .. | 557 |
| Grenada | 105 | 0.8 | 308 | 396 | 3,790 | 702 | 6,710 | 1.4 | 73 | 25 | .. | 213 |
| Guam | 162 | 1.5 | 295 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | 78 | .. | .. | 4,071 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1,489 | 2.9 | 53 | 202 | 140 | 983 | 660 | -16.9 | 45 | 211 | .. | 264 |
| Guyana | 769 | 0.4 | 4 | 689 | 900 | 3,035 ^h | 3,950 ^h | -1.0 | 62 | 72 | .. | 1,598 |
| Iceland | 286 | 0.9 | 3 | 8,813 | 30,810 | 8,619 | 30,140 | 1.2 | 80 | 4 | .. | 2,158 |
| Iraq | 24,700 | 2.4 | 56 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | 63 | 125 | .. | 76,336 |
| Isle of Man | 74 | 0.7 | 125 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kiribati | 96 | 2.2 | 132 | 84 | 880 | .. | .. | 0.4 | 63 | 69 | .. | 26 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 22,612 | 1.0 | 188 | .. | .. ^d | .. | .. | .. | 62 | 55 | .. | 188,857 |
| Liberia | 3,374 | 2.5 | 35 | 445 | 130 | .. | .. | -2.3 | 47 | 235 | 56 | 399 |
| Libya | 5,559 | 2.0 | 3 | .. | .. ^e | .. | .. | .. | 72 | 19 | 82 | 57,125 |
| Liechtenstein | 33 | 1.3 | 207 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. |
| Luxembourg | 448 | 1.2 | 171 | 19,683 | 43,940 | 24,385 | 54,430 | 0.3 | 78 | 5 | .. | 8,482 |
| Macao, China | 444 | 1.4 | .. | 6,335 | 14,600 ^l | 9,624 ^h | 21,920 ^h | .. | 79 | .. | 97 ^g | 1,634 |
| Maldives | 293 | 2.5 | 977 | 674 ^l | 2,300 | .. | .. | 6.1 | 69 | 77 | 97 | 498 |
| Malta | 399 | 0.8 | 1,247 | 3,678 | 9,260 | 7,096 | 17,870 | .. | 78 | 5 | 93 | 2,814 |
| Marshall Islands | 53 | 1.1 | 265 | 143 | 2,710 | .. | .. | 2.0 | 65 | 66 | .. | .. |
| Mauritius | 1,225 | 1.1 | 603 | 5,012 | 4,090 | 13,789 | 11,260 | 2.1 | 73 | 19 | 84 | 2,895 |
| Mayotte | 166 | .. | 400 | .. | .. ^e | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| Micronesia, Fed. Sts. | 125 | 2.0 | 174 | 261 | 2,090 | .. | .. | -0.1 | 69 | 24 | .. | .. |
| Monaco | 32 | 1.1 | 16,842 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| Netherlands Antilles | 220 | 1.1 | 275 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | 76 | .. | 97 | 9,929 |
| New Caledonia | 225 | 2.2 | 12 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | 74 | .. | .. | 1,667 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 80 | .. | 159 | .. | .. ^a | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oman | 2,599 | 3.6 | 8 | 19,877 | 7,830 | 32,985 | 13,000 | .. | 74 | 13 | 74 | 19,775 |
| Palau | 20 | 2.2 | 43 | 150 | 7,500 | .. | .. | 1.5 | 70 | 29 | .. | 242 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,898 | 0.7 | 439 | 42,057 | 10,950 | 62,674 | 16,320 | .. | 77 | .. | 94 | 8,735 |
| Qatar | 624 | 1.9 | 57 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | 75 | 16 | .. | 40,685 |
| Samoa | 178 | 0.8 | 63 | 284 | 1,600 | 1,015 ^h | 5,700 ^h | 1.9 | 69 | 25 | 99 | 139 |
| San Marino | 28 | 1.5 | 277 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 157 | 2.4 | 164 | 50 | 320 | .. | .. | 2.5 | 66 | 118 | .. | 88 |
| Seychelles | 84 | 1.4 | 186 | 626 | 7,480 | 1,336 | 15,960 | -6.5 | 73 | 16 | 92 ^g | 227 |
| Solomon Islands | 457 | 2.8 | 16 | 273 | 600 | 746 ^h | 1,630 ^h | 0.7 | 69 | 24 | .. | 165 |
| Somalia | 9,626 | 2.3 | 15 | .. | .. ^d | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 225 | .. | .. |
| St. Kitts & Nevis | 47 | 0.8 | 130 | 321 | 6,880 | 516 | 11,040 | 2.4 | 71 | 24 | .. | 103 |
| St. Lucia | 161 | 1.4 | 263 | 650 | 4,050 | 839 | 5,220 | 0.8 | 74 | 19 | .. | 322 |
| St. Vincent & the Grenadines | 109 | 0.2 | 280 | 361 | 3,300 | 719 | 6,590 | 2.8 | 73 | 25 | .. | 161 |
| Sudan | 33,546 | 2.3 | 14 | 15,372 | 460 | 63,145 ^h | 1,880 ^h | 3.6 | 58 | 94 | 60 | 5,221 |
| Suriname | 438 | 0.7 | 3 | 841 | 1,990 | .. | .. | .. | 70 | 40 | .. | 2,118 |
| Swaziland | 1,106 | 2.8 | 64 | 1,492 | 1,350 | 5,359 | 4,850 | 0.6 | 44 | 149 | 81 | 381 |
| Timor-Leste | 810 | 0.7 | 54 | 351 | 430 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126 | .. | .. |
| Tonga | 102 | 0.5 | 142 | 152 | 1,490 | 703 ^h | 6,890 ^h | 1.7 | 71 | 20 | .. | 121 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 1,313 | 0.6 | 256 | 9,538 | 7,260 | 12,405 | 9,450 | 3.1 | 72 | 20 | 98 | 26,362 |
| United Arab Emirates | 4,041 | 6.3 | 48 | .. | .. ^f | 78,977 ^h | 21,040 ^h | -5.0 | 75 | 9 | 77 | 58,913 |
| Vanuatu | 210 | 2.7 | 17 | 248 | 1,180 | 605 | 2,880 | -0.2 | 69 | 42 | .. | 81 |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 112 | 0.6 | 329 | .. | .. ^f | .. | .. | .. | 78 | .. | .. | 13,106 |
| West Bank & Gaza | 3,367 | 4.1 | .. | 3,734 | 1,110 | .. | .. | -5.2 | 73 | .. | .. | .. |

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

a. Preliminary World Bank estimates calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. Purchasing power parity; see the Technical Notes. c. Estimate does not account for recent refugee flows. d. Estimated to be low income (\$765 or less). e. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,036 to \$9,385). f. Estimated to be high income (\$9,386 or more). g. National estimates based on census data. h. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. i. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$766 to \$3,035). j. Refers to GDP and GDP per capita.

Technical notes

These technical notes discuss the sources and methods used to compile the indicators included in this edition of Selected World Development Indicators. The notes follow the order in which the indicators appear in the tables. Note that the Selected World Development Indicators uses terminology in line with the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). For example, in the 1993 SNA *gross national income* replaces *gross national product*. See the technical notes for tables 1 and 3 for other examples.

Sources

The data published in the Selected World Development Indicators are taken from *World Development Indicators 2004*. Where possible, however, revisions reported since the closing date of that edition have been incorporated. In addition, newly released estimates of population and gross national income (GNI) per capita for 2003 are included in table 1.

The World Bank draws on a variety of sources for the statistics published in the *World Development Indicators*. Data on external debt are reported directly to the World Bank by developing member countries through the Debtor Reporting System. Other data are drawn mainly from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and from country reports to the World Bank. Bank staff estimates are also used to improve currentness or consistency. For most countries, national accounts estimates are obtained from member governments through World Bank economic missions. In some instances these are adjusted by staff to ensure conformity with international definitions and concepts. Most social data from national sources are drawn from regular administrative files, special surveys, or periodic censuses.

For more detailed notes about the data, please refer to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators 2004*.

Data consistency and reliability

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Many factors affect data availability, comparability, and reliability: statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak; statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely; and cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be unequivocally resolved. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances or for economies experiencing problems (such as those stemming from conflicts) affecting the collection and reporting of data. For these reasons, although the data are drawn from the sources thought to be most authoritative, they should be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among economies rather than offering pre-

cise quantitative measures of those differences. Discrepancies in data presented in different editions reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus readers are advised not to compare data series between editions or between different editions of World Bank publications. Consistent time series are available from the *World Development Indicators 2004* CD-ROM.

Ratios and growth rates

For ease of reference, the tables usually show ratios and rates of growth rather than the simple underlying values. Values in their original form are available from the *World Development Indicators 2004* CD-ROM. Unless otherwise noted, growth rates are computed using the least-squares regression method (see *Statistical methods* below). Because this method takes into account all available observations during a period, the resulting growth rates reflect general trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values. To exclude the effects of inflation, constant price economic indicators are used in calculating growth rates. Data in italics are for a year or period other than that specified in the column heading—up to two years before or after for economic indicators and up to three years for social indicators, because the latter tend to be collected less regularly and change less dramatically over short periods.

Constant price series

An economy's growth is measured by the increase in value added produced by the individuals and enterprises operating in that economy. Thus, measuring real growth requires estimates of GDP and its components valued in constant prices. The World Bank collects constant price national accounts series in national currencies and recorded in the country's original base year. To obtain comparable series of constant price data, it rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year, currently 1995. This process gives rise to a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. Because allocating the discrepancy would give rise to distortions in the growth rate, it is left unallocated.

Summary measures

The summary measures for regions and income groups, presented at the end of most tables, are calculated by simple addition when they are expressed in levels. Aggregate growth rates and ratios are usually computed as weighted averages. The summary measures for social indicators are weighted by population or subgroups of population, except for infant mortality, which is weighted by the number of births. See the notes on specific indicators for more information.

For summary measures that cover many years, calculations are based on a uniform group of economies so that the composition of the aggregate does not change over time. Group measures are compiled only if the data available for a given

year account for at least two-thirds of the full group, as defined for the 1995 benchmark year. As long as this criterion is met, economies for which data are missing are assumed to behave like those that provide estimates. Readers should keep in mind that the summary measures are estimates of representative aggregates for each topic and that nothing meaningful can be deduced about behavior at the country level by working back from group indicators. In addition, the estimation process may result in discrepancies between subgroup and overall totals.

Table 1. Key indicators of development

Population is based on the de facto definition, 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.

Average annual population growth rate is the exponential rate of change for the period (see the section on statistical methods below).

Population density is midyear population divided by land area. Land area is a country's total area excluding areas under inland bodies of water and coastal waterways. Density is calculated using the most recently available data on land area.

Gross national income (GNI—formerly gross national product or GNP), the broadest measure of national income, measures total value added from domestic and foreign sources claimed by residents. GNI comprises gross domestic product (GDP) plus net receipts of primary income from foreign sources. Data are converted from national currency to current U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. (See the section on statistical methods below for further discussion of the Atlas method.)

GNI per capita is GNI divided by midyear population. It is converted into current U.S. dollars by the Atlas method. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify economies for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility.

PPP Gross national income, which is GNI converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, is included because nominal exchange rates do not always reflect international differences in relative prices. At the PPP rate, one international dollar has the same purchasing power over domestic GNI that the U.S. dollar has over U.S. GNI. PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from price surveys covering 118 countries conducted by the International Comparison Program. For Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries data come from the most

recent round of surveys, completed in 1999; the rest are either from the 1996 survey, or data from the 1993 or earlier round and extrapolated to the 1996 benchmark. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data.

PPP GNI per capita is PPP GNI divided by midyear population.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth is based on GDP measured in constant prices. Growth in GDP is considered a broad measure of the growth of an economy. GDP in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the total quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. See the section on statistical methods for details of the least-squares growth rate.

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

Under-5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn child will die before reaching age 5, if the child is subject to current age specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of persons aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. In practice, literacy is difficult to measure. To estimate literacy using such a definition requires census or survey measurements under controlled conditions. Many countries estimate the number of literate people from self-reported data. Some use educational attainment data as a proxy but apply different lengths of school attendance or level completion. As definition and methodologies of data collection differ across country—and even over time within countries—data need to be used with caution.

Carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂) measures those emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. These include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and from gas flaring.

The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, calculates annual anthropogenic emissions of CO₂. These calculations are derived from data on fossil fuel consumption, based on the World Energy Data Set maintained by the UNSD, and from data on world cement manufacturing, based on the Cement Manufacturing Data Set maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Each year the CDIAC recalculates the entire time series from 1950 to the present, incorporating its most recent findings and the latest corrections to its database. Estimates exclude fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation because of the difficulty of apportioning these fuels among the countries benefiting from that transport.

Table 2. Poverty and income distribution

Survey year is the year in which the underlying data were collected.

Rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the rural poverty line. **Urban poverty rate** is the percentage of the urban population living below the urban poverty line. **National poverty rate** is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Population below \$1 PPP a day and \$2 PPP a day are the percentages of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day and \$2.15 a day at 1993 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, they cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in previous editions for individual countries.

Poverty gap at \$1 PPP a day and Poverty gap at \$2 PPP a day is the mean shortfall below the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

International comparisons of poverty data entail both conceptual and practical problems. Different countries have different definitions of poverty, and consistent comparisons between countries can be difficult. Local poverty lines tend to have higher purchasing power in rich countries, where more generous standards are used than in poor countries. Is it reasonable to treat two people with the same standard of living—in terms of their command over commodities—differently because one happens to live in a better-off country? Can we hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, just as we do when making comparisons over time?

Poverty measures based on an international poverty line attempt to do this. The commonly used \$1 a day standard, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using purchasing power parities (PPPs), was chosen for the World Bank's *World Development Report 1990: Poverty* because it is typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries. PPP exchange rates, such as those from the Penn World Tables or the World Bank, are used because they take into account the local prices of goods and services not traded internationally. But PPP rates were designed not for making international poverty comparisons but for comparing aggregates from national accounts. Thus there is no certainty that an international poverty line measures the same degree of need or deprivation across countries.

This year's edition (like those of the last four years) uses 1993 consumption PPP estimates produced by the World Bank. The international poverty line, set at \$1 a day in 1985 PPP terms, has been recalculated in 1993 PPP terms at about \$1.08 a day. Any revisions in the PPP of a country to incorporate better price indexes can produce dramatically different poverty lines in local currency.

Problems also exist in comparing poverty measures within countries. For example, the cost of living is typically higher in urban than in rural areas. So the urban monetary poverty line should be higher than the rural poverty line. But it is not always clear that the difference between urban and rural poverty lines found in practice properly reflects the difference in the cost of living. In some countries the urban poverty line in common use has a higher real value than does the rural poverty line. Sometimes the difference has been so large as to imply that the incidence of poverty is greater in urban than in rural areas, even though the reverse is found when adjustments are made only for differences in the cost of living. As with international comparisons, when the real value of the poverty line varies, it is not clear how meaningful such urban-rural comparisons are.

The problems of making poverty comparisons do not end there. More issues arise in measuring household living standards. The choice between income and consumption as a welfare indicator is one issue. Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately, and consumption accords better with the idea of the standard of living than does income, which can vary over time even if the standard of living does not. But consumption data are not always available, and when they are not there is little choice but to use income. There are still other problems. Household survey questionnaires can differ widely, for example, in the number of distinct categories of consumer goods they identify. Survey quality varies, and even similar surveys may not be strictly comparable.

Comparisons across countries at different levels of development also pose a potential problem, because of differences in the relative importance of consumption of nonmarket goods. The local market value of all consumption in kind (including consumption from own production, particularly important in underdeveloped rural economies) should be included in the measure of total consumption expenditure. Similarly, the imputed profit from production of nonmarket goods should be included in income. This is not always done, though such omissions were a far bigger problem in surveys before the 1980s. Most survey data now include valuations for consumption or income from own production. Nonetheless, valuation methods vary. For example, some surveys use the price in the nearest market, while others use the average farm gate selling price.

Wherever possible, consumption has been used as the welfare indicator for deciding who is poor. Where consumption data are unavailable, income data are used, though there is a change in this year's edition in how income surveys are used. In the past, average income was adjusted to accord with consumption and income data from national accounts. This approach was tested using data for more than 20 countries for which the surveys provided both income and consumption expenditure data. Income gave a higher mean than consumption but also greater income inequality. These two effects

roughly canceled each other out when poverty measures based on consumption were compared with those based on income from the same survey; statistically, there was no significant difference. So this year's edition uses income data to estimate poverty directly and no longer adjusts the income mean.

In all cases the measures of poverty have been calculated from primary data sources (tabulations or household data) rather than existing estimates. Estimation from tabulations requires an interpolation method; the method chosen was Lorenz curves with flexible functional forms, which have proved reliable in past work. Empirical Lorenz curves were weighted by household size, so they are based on percentiles of population, not households.

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 zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by quintiles.

Inequality in the distribution of income is reflected in the percentage shares of income or consumption accruing to segments of the population ranked by income or consumption levels. The segments ranked lowest by personal income receive the smallest shares of total income. The Gini index provides a convenient summary measure of the degree of inequality.

Data on personal or household income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys. The data in the table refer to different years between 1989 and 2002. Footnotes to the survey year indicate whether the rankings are based on per capita income or consumption. Each distribution is based on percentiles of population—rather than of households—with households ranked by income or expenditure per person.

Where the original data from the household survey were available, they have been used to directly calculate the income (or consumption) shares by quintile. Otherwise shares have been estimated from the best available grouped data.

The distribution data have been adjusted for household size, providing a more consistent measure of per capita income or consumption. No adjustment has been made for spatial differences in cost of living within countries, because the data needed for such calculations are generally unavailable. For further details on the estimation method for low and middle-income economies, see Ravallion and Chen (1996).

Because the underlying household surveys differ in method and in the type of data collected, the distribution data are not strictly comparable across countries. These problems are diminishing as survey methods improve and become more standardized, but achieving strict comparability is still impossible.

Two sources of noncomparability should be noted. First, the surveys can differ in many respects, including whether they use income or consumption expenditure as the living standard indicator. The distribution of income is typically more unequal than the distribution of consumption. In addition, the definitions of income used usually differ among surveys. Consumption is usually a much better welfare indicator, particularly in developing countries. Second, households differ in size (number of members) and in the extent of income sharing among members. And individuals differ in age and consumption needs. Differences among countries in these respects may bias comparisons of distribution.

World Bank staff have made an effort to ensure that the data are as comparable as possible. Wherever possible, consumption has been used rather than income. Income distribution and Gini indexes for high-income countries are calculated directly from the Luxembourg Income Study database, using an estimation method consistent with that applied for developing countries.

Table 3. Economic activity

Gross domestic product is gross value added, at purchasers' prices, by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion or degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. The World Bank conventionally uses the U.S. dollar and applies the average official exchange rate reported by the International Monetary Fund for the year shown. An alternative conversion factor is applied if the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to transactions in foreign currencies and traded products.

Gross domestic product average annual growth rate is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.

Agricultural productivity refers to the ratio of agricultural value added, measured in constant 1995 U.S. dollars, to the number of workers in agriculture.

Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all out-puts and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3.

Agriculture value added corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing.

Industry value added comprises mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10–45).

Services value added correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99.

Household final consumption expenditure (private consumption in previous editions) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. In practice, household consumption expenditure may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

General government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption in previous editions) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.

Gross capital formation (gross domestic investment in previous editions) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories and valuables. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of buildings, roads, railways, and the like, including commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private dwellings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and “work in progress”. According to the 1993 SNA net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

External balance of goods and services is exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. Trade in goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, non-monetary gold, and services.

The **GDP implicit deflator** reflects changes in prices for all final demand categories, such as government consumption, capital formation, and international trade, as well as the main component, private final consumption. It is derived as the ratio of current to constant price GDP. The GDP deflator may also be calculated explicitly as a Paasche price index in which the weights are the current period quantities of output.

National accounts indicators for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central

banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. Data for high-income economies come from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development data files.

Table 4. Trade, aid, and finance

Merchandise exports show the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars.

Merchandise imports show the c.i.f. value of goods (the cost of the goods including insurance and freight) purchased from the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. Data on merchandise trade come from the World Trade Organization (WTO) in its annual report.

Manufactured exports comprise the commodities in Standard Industrial Trade Classification (SITC) sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68.

High technology exports are products with high R&D intensity. They include high-technology products such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net income, and net current transfers.

Net private capital flows consist of private debt and non-debt flows. Private debt flows include commercial bank lending, bonds, and other private credits; nondebt private flows are foreign direct investment and portfolio equity investment.

Foreign direct investment is 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, re-investment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital, as shown in the balance of payments. Data on the current account balance, private capital flows, and foreign direct investment are drawn from the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* and *International Financial Statistics*.

Official development assistance or official aid from the high-income members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are the main source of official external finance for developing countries, but official development assistance (ODA) is also disbursed by some important donor countries that are not members of OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). DAC has three criteria for ODA: it is undertaken by the official sector; it promotes economic development or welfare as a main objective; and it is provided on concessional terms, with a grant element of at least 25 percent on loans.

ODA comprises grants and loans, net of repayments, that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of aid recipients. Official aid comprises grants and ODA-like loans, net of repayments, to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of

aid recipients. Bilateral grants are transfers in money or in kind for which no repayment is required. Bilateral loans are loans extended by governments or official agencies that have a grant element of at least 25 percent and for which repayment is required in convertible currencies or in kind.

Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private non-guaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt.

Present value of debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans.

The main sources of external debt information are reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System from member countries that have received World Bank loans. Additional information has been drawn from the files of the World Bank and the IMF. Summary tables of the external debt of developing countries are published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance*.

Domestic credit provided by banking sector includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other banking institutions for which data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other banking institutions include savings and mortgage loan institutions and building and loan associations. Data are from the IMF's *International Finance Statistics*.

Statistical methods

This section describes the calculation of the least-squares growth rate, the exponential (endpoint) growth rate, and the World Bank's Atlas methodology for calculating the conversion factor used to estimate GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars.

Least-squares growth rate

Least-squares growth rates are used wherever there is a sufficiently long time series to permit a reliable calculation. No growth rate is calculated if more than half the observations in a period are missing.

The least-squares growth rate, r , is estimated by fitting a linear regression trendline to the logarithmic annual values of the

variable in the relevant period. The regression equation takes the form

$$\ln X_t = a + b_t$$

which is equivalent to the logarithmic transformation of the compound growth equation,

$$X_t = X_0(1 + r)^t$$

In this equation, X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \log X_0$ and $b = \ln(1 + r)$ are the parameters to be estimated. If b^* is the least-squares estimate of b , the average annual growth rate, r , is obtained as $[\exp(b^*) - 1]$ and is multiplied by 100 to express it as a percentage.

The calculated growth rate is an average rate that is representative of the available observations over the entire period. It does not necessarily match the actual growth rate between any two periods.

Exponential growth rate

The growth rate between two points in time for certain demographic data, notably labor force and population, is calculated from the equation

$$r = \ln(p_n/p_1)/n,$$

where p_n and p_1 are the last and first observations in the period, n is the number of years in the period, and \ln is the natural logarithm operator. This growth rate is based on a model of continuous, exponential growth between two points in time. It does not take into account the intermediate values of the series. Note also that the exponential growth rate does not correspond to the annual rate of change measured at a one-year interval which is given by

$$(p_n - p_{n-1})/p_{n-1}.$$

The Gini index

The 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 zero represents perfect equality, and an index of 100 percent implies perfect inequality.

World Bank Atlas method

In calculating GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for certain operational purposes, the World Bank uses the Atlas conversion factor. The purpose of the Atlas conversion factor is to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the cross-country comparison of national incomes. The Atlas conversion factor for any year is the average of a country's exchange rate (or alternative conversion factor) for that year and its exchange rates for the two preceding years, adjusted for the difference between the rate of inflation in the country and that in Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro Zone. A country's inflation rate is measured by the change in its GDP deflator. The inflation rate for Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro Zone, representing international inflation, is measured by the change in the SDR deflator. (Special drawing rights, or SDRs, are the IMF's unit of account.) The SDR deflator is calculated as a weighted average of the these countries' GDP deflators in SDR terms, the weights being the amount of each country's currency in one SDR unit. Weights vary over time because both the composition of the SDR and the relative exchange rates for each currency change. The SDR deflator is calculated in SDR terms first and then converted to U.S. dollars using the SDR to dollar Atlas conversion factor. The Atlas conversion factor is then applied to a country's GNI. The resulting GNI in U.S. dollars is divided by the midyear population to derive GNI per capita.

When official exchange rates are deemed to be unreliable or unrepresentative of the effective exchange rate during a period, an alternative estimate of the exchange rate is used in the Atlas formula (see below).

The following formulas describe the calculation of the Atlas conversion factor for year t :

$$e_t^* = \frac{1}{3} \left[e_{t-2} \left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-2}} \bigg/ \frac{p_t^{SS}}{p_{t-2}^{SS}} \right) + e_{t-1} \left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}} \bigg/ \frac{p_t^{SS}}{p_{t-1}^{SS}} \right) + e_t \right]$$

and the calculation of GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for year t :

$$Y_t^S = (Y_t/N_t)/e_t^*$$

where e_t^* is the Atlas conversion factor (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , e_t is the average annual exchange rate (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , p_t is the GDP deflator for year t , p_t^{SS} is the SDR deflator in U.S. dollar terms for year t , Y_t^S is the Atlas GNI per capita in U.S. dollars in year t , Y_t is current GNI (local currency) for year t , and N_t is the midyear population for year t .

Alternative conversion factors

The World Bank systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products. This applies to only a small number of countries, as shown in Primary data documentation table in World Development Indicators 2004. Alternative conversion factors are used in the Atlas methodology and elsewhere in the Selected World Development Indicators as single-year conversion factors.

