

Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) 2007 Rankings

The World Bank
Knowledge for Development Program

The World Bank's [Knowledge Assessment Methodology](#) (KAM: www.worldbank.org/kam) has developed the [Knowledge Economy Index \(KEI\)](#) -- an aggregate index representing the overall preparedness of a country or region towards the Knowledge Economy (KE). The KEI is constructed as the simple average of 4 sub-indexes, which represent the following 4 pillars of the knowledge economy¹:

- Economic Incentive and Institutional Regime (EIR)
- Education and Training
- Innovation and Technological Adoption
- Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) Infrastructure

What the KEI tells us...

Sweden – the most advanced knowledge economy

This year, Sweden emerges as the world's most advanced knowledge economy. Table 1 presents the rankings for 140 countries based on the Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) 2007. With improvements in all 4 knowledge economy pillars, it moved up 8 notches from 1995, overtaking several countries including its Nordic neighbors (Denmark, Norway and Finland) and the United States to take the first place. Sweden's rise to the top reflects strong advances in the EIR (rule of law), innovation (royalty and license fees payments and receipts, published journal articles and patents granted by the USPTO), education (tertiary education enrollment rates) and of course, ICTs (telephone, computer and Internet penetration).

Nordic Countries - The top 4 knowledge economies

With Sweden occupying 1st place, Nordic countries namely Denmark, Norway and [Finland](#) take up the next 3 spots on the KEI rankings. The four KE pillars in these countries are similarly well developed in a balanced manner. Also, the innovation pillar is typically strong in Denmark, Norway and Finland. Curiously, Norway proved to be the exception -- mainly due to a weak showing in the number of USPTO patents (Table 2).

¹ Each of the pillar sub-indexes are in turn based on three indicators that proxy the performance of the pillar. For details, please refer to the [KAM Users Guide](#).

Table 1
Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) 2007 Rankings

Country	2007 Rank	KEI 2007	1995 Rank	Change from 1995	Country	2007 Rank	KEI 2007	1995 Rank	Change from 1995
Sweden	1	9.26	9	8	Tunisia	71	4.52	76	5
Denmark	2	9.22	1	-1	Kazakhstan	72	4.5	75	3
Norway	3	9.17	4	1	Philippines	73	4.48	65	-8
Finland	4	9.07	2	-2	Peru	74	4.43	73	-1
Netherlands	5	9.02	3	-2	China	75	4.42	104	29
Switzerland	6	8.99	5	-1	Georgia	76	4.4	74	-2
Canada	7	8.94	7	0	Colombia	77	4.32	64	-13
Australia	8	8.88	11	3	Venezuela, RB	78	4.26	71	-7
United Kingdom	9	8.8	10	1	Mongolia	79	4.23	98	19
United States	10	8.8	6	-4	Guyana	80	4.21	61	-19
New Zealand	11	8.76	8	-3	Sri Lanka	81	4.03	87	6
Iceland	12	8.71	28	16	Namibia	82	3.94	85	3
Austria	13	8.58	13	0	Egypt, Arab Rep.	83	3.93	81	-2
Ireland	14	8.56	18	4	Botswana	84	3.92	80	-4
Germany	15	8.54	14	-1	El Salvador	85	3.88	83	-2
Belgium	16	8.46	12	-4	Bolivia	86	3.78	79	-7
Japan	17	8.46	17	0	Kyrgyz Rep.	87	3.63	86	-1
Luxembourg	18	8.39	19	1	Dominican Republic	88	3.62	89	1
Taiwan, China	19	8.37	15	-4	Azerbaijan	89	3.56	88	-1
France	20	8.36	16	-4	Morocco	90	3.3	94	4
Hong Kong, China	21	8.19	22	1	Indonesia	91	3.29	92	1
Israel	22	8.16	20	-2	Uzbekistan	92	3.27	90	-2
Slovenia	23	8.16	27	4	Ecuador	93	3.26	82	-11
Spain	24	8.09	21	-3	Albania	94	3.22	100	6
Estonia	25	8.07	25	0	Paraguay	95	3.19	77	-18
Italy	26	7.98	23	-3	Honduras	96	3.15	95	-1
Korea, Rep.	27	7.74	24	-3	Vietnam	97	3.1	109	12
Hungary	28	7.64	32	4	Iran, Islamic Rep.	98	3.09	102	4
Czech Republic	29	7.64	29	0	Algeria	99	3.07	107	8
Cyprus	30	7.63	31	1	Nicaragua	100	3.01	101	1
Lithuania	31	7.49	43	12	India	101	3	97	-4
Portugal	32	7.44	26	-6	Cape Verde	102	2.88	99	-3
Latvia	33	7.37	52	19	Guatemala	103	2.83	103	0
Greece	34	7.29	30	-4	Syrian Arab Republic	104	2.82	108	4
Poland	35	7.24	38	3	Swaziland	105	2.77	91	-14
Slovak Republic	36	7.22	33	-3	Kenya	106	2.73	106	0
Barbados	37	7.17	44	7	Zimbabwe	107	2.48	93	-14
Croatia	38	7.09	42	4	Tajikistan	108	2.42	105	-3
Chile	39	6.74	37	-2	Senegal	109	2.38	111	2
Malaysia	40	6.23	53	13	Madagascar	110	2.37	122	12
Bulgaria	41	6.18	47	6	Lesotho	111	2.23	116	5
Qatar	42	6.17	50	8	Uganda	112	2.05	124	12
Uruguay	43	6.11	35	-8	Ghana	113	1.99	114	1
Dominica	44	6.06	66	22	Pakistan	114	1.89	110	-4
Costa Rica	45	6.02	36	-9	Nigeria	115	1.84	112	-3
Kuwait	46	6.01	51	5	Tanzania	116	1.7	127	11
Russian Federation	47	5.94	55	8	Mauritania	117	1.67	126	9
Romania	48	5.86	56	8	Benin	118	1.62	115	-3
United Arab Emirates	49	5.78	40	-9	Yemen, Rep.	119	1.62	120	1
South Africa	50	5.64	41	-9	Cote D'Ivoire	120	1.54	117	-3
Ukraine	51	5.58	57	6	Angola	121	1.49	137	16
Bahrain	52	5.58	34	-18	Zambia	122	1.47	96	-26
Turkey	53	5.56	60	7	Cameroon	123	1.46	121	-2
Brazil	54	5.5	58	4	Sudan	124	1.39	135	11
Argentina	55	5.49	39	-16	Myanmar	125	1.35	129	4
Thailand	56	5.41	48	-8	Malawi	126	1.25	125	-1
Armenia	57	5.36	70	13	Mali	127	1.22	118	-9
Macedonia, FYR	58	5.36	78	20	Mozambique	128	1.18	131	3
Mexico	59	5.35	45	-14	Lao PDR	129	1.17	136	7
Trinidad and Tobago	60	5.33	46	-14	Bangladesh	130	1.14	133	3
Belarus	61	5.33	69	8	Nepal	131	1.13	123	-8
Jordan	62	5.19	67	5	Burkina Faso	132	1.08	132	0
Oman	63	5.12	72	9	Eritrea	133	0.93	119	-14
Mauritius	64	5.08	63	-1	Rwanda	134	0.84	130	-4
Jamaica	65	5.04	59	-6	Djibouti	135	0.79	113	-22
Lebanon	66	5.03	54	-12	Ethiopia	136	0.74	134	-2
Panama	67	4.98	49	-18	Sierra Leone	137	0.62	128	-9
Serbia and Montenegro	68	4.98	62	-6	Singapore	138	n/a		0
Saudi Arabia	69	4.76	68	-1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	139	n/a		0
Moldova	70	4.64	84	14	Haiti	140	n/a		0

 Source: KAM 2007 (www.worldbank.org/kam)

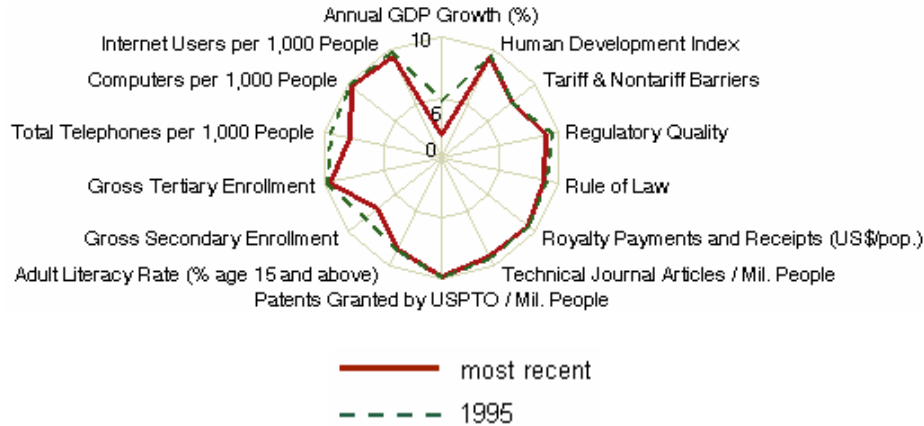
Table 2
KAM Knowledge Indexes – Top 15 Countries

Country	KEI Rank	KEI	EIR Rank	Economic Incentive Regime	Innovation Rank	Innovation	Education Rank	Education	ICT Rank	ICT
Sweden	1	9.26	13	8.59	2	9.72	6	8.98	1	9.76
Denmark	2	9.22	7	8.97	5	9.43	2	9.22	7	9.25
Norway	3	9.17	3	9.45	16	8.86	3	9.2	9	9.17
Finland	4	9.07	8	8.95	3	9.6	3	9.2	19	8.52
Netherlands	5	9.02	11	8.69	6	9.41	8	8.74	5	9.25
Switzerland	6	8.99	4	9.42	1	9.82	34	7.44	4	9.28
Canada	7	8.94	5	9.38	8	9.35	10	8.62	23	8.4
Australia	8	8.88	18	8.39	19	8.71	5	9.17	6	9.25
United Kingdom	9	8.8	14	8.54	10	9.21	14	8.5	14	8.93
United States	10	8.8	16	8.45	4	9.44	16	8.35	13	8.95
New Zealand	11	8.76	12	8.6	20	8.69	1	9.3	22	8.44
Iceland	12	8.71	9	8.77	28	7.95	7	8.78	3	9.32
Austria	13	8.58	10	8.69	17	8.82	23	8.08	16	8.75
Ireland	14	8.56	15	8.54	15	8.92	11	8.62	27	8.16
Germany	15	8.54	19	8.38	13	8.93	22	8.08	15	8.79

Source: KAM 2007 – reconstructed from “KEI and KI indexes” mode (www.worldbank.org/kam)

Performance of the United States and other Leading Knowledge Economies

Figure 1
The United States as a Knowledge Economy
(1995 and most recent year)



Note: All variables have been normalized to take values from 0 (least favorable) to 10 (most favorable).

Source: KAM 2007 – “Basic scorecard” mode (www.worldbank.org/kam)

The United States, with a weakening of performance in 3 of the 4 pillar indices has seen its KEI fall from 6th place in 1995 to the 10th position in the current 2007 rankings. With the exception of the innovation pillar -- where it is ranked 4th, unchanged from 1995 -- all other pillars currently rank below the top 10. Most notable is the slower

growth of the ICT infrastructure, where the US is ranked 13th -- which has developed very rapidly in many other advanced countries. Another significant weakening is in secondary enrollment rate, which led to the U.S. education pillar to be ranked 16th position, a decrease of 4 places since 1995. There was also a weakening of all three EIR indicators, which led to the pillar falling 3 positions to rank 16th (Figure 1).

In contrast, with significant improvements in the EIR, education, innovation, and ICT pillars, Iceland leaped an astounding 16 places to rank 12th on the 2007 KEI rankings. Extremely high Internet penetration has led to Iceland's ICT pillar to currently be ranked 3rd; the education pillar, with high literacy and secondary enrollment rates, is ranked 7th; the EIR pillar jumped 28 positions to be ranked 9th, predominantly due to strong improvements in regulatory quality. Finally, while innovation is Iceland's weakest pillar, ranked 28th, the fact is that even here, it improved by 21 spots since 1995, largely due to an increase in royalty payments and receipts.

Australia and New Zealand are relatively similar advanced knowledge economies with KEIs ranking at 8th and 11th, respectively. With very high secondary and tertiary enrollment rates in addition to a 100 percent literacy rate, both countries have very strong education pillars, with New Zealand ranking at 1st and Australia at 5th in 2007 (Figure 2). In addition, both countries have similar EIR and innovation pillars that rank between the 10th and 20th percentile. The ICT pillar is a point of distinction between the two countries: Australia's ICT pillar ranks in the 6th position due to very high computer and Internet penetration, while that of New Zealand ranks 22nd primarily due to a relatively low phone penetration.

Figure 2
Australia and Zealand - Knowledge Indicators
(Most recent year)



Note: All variables have been normalized to take values from 0 (least favorable) to 10 (most favorable).
 Source: KAM 2007 – “Basic scorecard” mode (www.worldbank.org/kam)

While [Japan](#) lost some ground in all 4 KE pillars, its overall ranking in terms of the KEI remains unchanged from 1995 at 17th place. Innovation continues to be the stronghold of the Japanese economy with the pillar ranking at 11th place. The EIR is Japan’s weakest pillar predominantly due to high trade barriers. Although there were improvements in the [Republic of Korea](#)’s innovation and ICT pillars, these were more than offset by a weakening in the EIR and education pillars, leading to South Korea’s KEI ranking falling behind by 3 positions.

Transitioning Knowledge Economies: the BRICs

Table 3 presents selected middle and low income countries in terms of their performance on the KEI and the other KAM knowledge indexes. As can be seen, Brazil’s KEI ranks at 54 in the current rankings, up from 4 positions since 1995. While it is strongest on innovation, with a ranking of 50, the Brazilian EIR pillar is lagging at the 73rd spot. At the 47th position, Russia’s KEI unfortunately bears the burden of an EIR pillar that is ranked at the 101st spot and very dissimilar to the performance of the other KE pillars.

Table 3
KAM Knowledge Indexes – Selected Middle and Low Income Economies

Country	KEI		Economic Incentive Regime Index		Innovation		Education		ICT	
	Rank	KEI	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index
Estonia	25	8.07	22	8.07	34	7.42	19	8.29	20	8.49
Hungary	28	7.64	28	7.64	25	8.18	29	7.68	40	7.08
Malaysia	40	6.23	46	6.50	42	6.74	78	4.45	37	7.23
Russian Federation	47	5.94	101	2.99	38	6.92	30	7.66	50	6.19
Turkey	53	5.56	48	6.37	54	5.71	81	4.40	59	5.77
Bulgaria	41	6.18	67	4.84	43	6.56	35	7.34	53	5.99
Brazil	54	5.50	73	4.52	50	6.01	58	5.68	57	5.80
China	75	4.42	76	4.27	64	5.09	87	4.09	78	4.21
Lesotho	111	2.23	108	2.57	112	2.22	109	2.04	111	2.07
Cameroon	123	1.46	131	1.05	121	1.32	113	1.82	120	1.65
Kyrgyz Rep.	87	3.63	103	2.76	100	2.78	47	6.30	103	2.69
India	101	3.00	89	3.49	78	3.93	106	2.22	108	2.37
Kenya	106	2.73	99	3.02	75	4.12	111	1.85	113	1.94
Bangladesh	130	1.14	137	0.79	122	1.27	117	1.48	126	1.01
Sierra Leone	137	0.62	136	0.84	128	0.87	133	0.56	139	0.21

Source: KAM 2007 – reconstructed from “KEI and KI indexes” mode (www.worldbank.org/kam)

[India](#) is ranked 101st of 140 countries. Due to a relatively strong showing in USPTO patents and scientific and technical journal articles, India’s innovation pillar is ranked at 74th. The ICT pillar, ranked at 108, is India’s weakest pillar, partially due to a relatively weak telephone penetration. With very large improvements in 3 of the 4 KE pillars, [China](#) leads the way with a gain of 29 positions to be ranked at 75 (Table 4). More specifically, largely due to significant reductions in trade barriers, China’s EIR jumped up 36 positions from 1995 to be ranked at 76; the innovation pillar moved up 33 positions ranked at 64 mostly because of increases in royalty payments and receipts; and

improvements in Internet penetration led the ICT pillar to raise 37 positions to be ranked at 78. China's education pillar, which is its weakest pillar, did increase 5 positions from 1995 to be ranked at 87. The significant improvement in tertiary enrollment rates was, however, offset to a large extent by a relative weakening of secondary enrollment rates. In contrast, India is not part of this group at all that has experienced large improvements in the KEI rankings.

Other Middle Income Economies

Estonia, ranked 25th in terms of the KEI for both 2007 and 1995, remained the highest ranking developing country. Based on the most recent data, education has emerged to be Estonia's strongest pillar, coming in at 19th rank, while innovation is the weakest, with a ranking of 34. Hungary is the next highest ranking upper middle income country, innovation being its strongest pillar (with a ranking at 25), and ICT being its weakest (ranked at 40). It is noteworthy that Hungary's EIR pillar improved by 25 positions since 1995, most due to a significant improvement in the reduction trade barriers.

[Malaysia](#) has been improving since 1995 with its KEI ranking at 40, up by 13 positions since 1995. ICT is Malaysia's strongest pillar, with a ranking of 37, while its education pillar is the weakest (ranked 78th). [Turkey](#)'s KEI is at 53rd place, with the EIR pillar being its strongest pillar, with a ranking of 48, while education is the weakest (ranked 81st).

Low Income Economies

The Kyrgyz Republic, with a KEI that is ranked at 87, is the highest ranking low income country after Mongolia. With a high literacy and tertiary enrollment rates, its education pillar, being ranked at 47, is exceptionally strong for a low income country. Kenya, whose KEI is ranking at 106, has the innovation pillar as its strongest pillar. With relatively strong technical journal articles and USPTO patents, especially for a low income economy, the innovation pillar is ranked 75.

Bangladesh, ranking at the 130th positions for the KEI, has seen significant improvement in the innovation pillar with an increase of 13 positions, solely due to an increase in USTPO patents. Sierra Leone ranks as the weakest economy in terms of the KEI. While it is weak in all 4 KE pillars it is particularly weak in ICT, ranking 139 out of 140 countries. In addition, the EIR pillar ranked at 136 had fallen 30 positions since 1995 because of an increase of trade barriers.

Economies with Large Improvements & Regressions

Since 1995, [Mongolia](#) has improved its KEI ranking by 19 positions to 79, becoming the highest ranking low income country (Table 4). Mongolia's EIR pillar

increased by 16 positions to rank at 72 due to significant reduction in trade barriers and strengthening in regulatory quality. Similarly, substantial increases in the adult literacy rate, secondary and tertiary education enrollment rates led to the education pillar climbing 40 positions to be ranked at 40. The ICT also made significant improvements in computer and Internet penetration leading the pillar to jump 22 positions to rank at 73.

Table 4
Improvements in KEI Rankings - Top 15 Countries

Country	KEI	KEI	KEI	EIR	EIR	Innovation	Innovation	Education	Education	ICT	ICT
	Rank	2007	2007	Rank	2007	Rank	2007	Rank	2007	Rank	2007
	Change	Rank	Rank	Change	Rank	Change	Rank	Change	Rank	Change	Rank
China	+29	75	4.42	+36	76	+33	64	+5	87	+37	78
Dominica	+22	44	6.06	+56	38	+25	86	+1	45	-8	41
Macedonia, FYR	+20	58	5.36	+37	63	+24	65	+4	66	+6	55
Latvia	+19	33	7.37	+10	36	+54	45	+16	17	+13	34
Mongolia	+19	79	4.23	+16	72	-4	125	+40	42	+22	73
Iceland	+16	12	8.71	+28	9	+21	28	+11	7	+4	3
Angola	+16	121	1.49	+19	120	+10	109	0	132	0	129
Moldova	+14	70	4.64	+26	70	+18	72	-14	57	+17	82
Malaysia	+13	40	6.23	-10	46	+33	42	+5	78	+6	37
Armenia	+13	57	5.36	+60	56	+4	49	+3	50	-16	86
Lithuania	+12	31	7.49	+29	32	+13	46	+18	18	+27	29
Vietnam	+12	97	3.10	-20	115	+32	99	+5	89	+23	94
Madagascar	+12	110	2.37	+46	61	-6	108	-1	123	-9	134
Uganda	+12	112	2.05	+7	92	+3	103	+2	122	+11	125
Tanzania	+11	116	1.70	+33	88	+11	116	-4	130	-7	130

Source: KAM 2007 – reconstructed from “KEI and KI indexes” mode (www.worldbank.org/kam)

Other big gainers that are low income countries include Vietnam, climbing 12 positions primarily due to improvements in the innovation and ICT pillars. Madagascar increased also 12 positions but only because of a significant strengthening of the EIR pillar. Uganda climbed 12 positions because of improvements in all 4 KE pillars with the most substantial occurring for the ICT pillar. Lastly, [Tanzania](#) jumped up 11 positions largely due to improvements in its EIR and innovation pillars.

Table 5 presents the countries with the 15 largest decreases in KEI rankings between 1995 and 2007. Many of the countries that lost significant ground were from Latin America, possibly because it is an election year in many Latin American countries, These include Uruguay losing 8 positions to be ranked at 43, Costa Rica losing 9 to be ranked at 45, Argentina losing 16 to be ranked at 55, Mexico falling 14 to be ranked at 59, Panama falling 18 to be ranked at 67, Colombia dropping 13 to be ranked at 77, Guyana losing 19 to be ranked at 80, Ecuador falling 11 to be ranked at 93 and Paraguay dropping 19 positions to be ranked at 95. For all of these countries, a worsening of the EIR pillar was a dominant factor in the weakening of the KEI.

Table 5
Decreases in KEI Rankings - Top 15 Countries

Country	KEI Rank Change	KEI 2007 Rank	KEI 2007	EIR Rank Change	EIR 2007 Rank	Innovation Rank Change	Innovation 2007 Rank	Education Rank Change	Education 2007 Rank	ICT Rank Change	ICT 2007 Rank
Zambia	-26	122	1.47	-56	106	-13	130	-11	121	-28	124
Djibouti	-22	135	0.79	-52	133	-7	140	-4	134	-28	119
Guyana	-19	80	4.21	-55	109	-6	82	+10	54	-4	69
Bahrain	-18	52	5.58	-12	43	-61	98	-5	55	-4	38
Panama	-18	67	4.98	-12	64	-6	58	-15	70	-17	79
Paraguay	-18	95	3.19	-64	113	-7	102	0	86	-8	88
Argentina	-16	55	5.49	-54	105	-6	40	+6	41	-10	60
Mexico	-14	59	5.35	-15	57	-17	59	-5	77	+6	54
Trinidad and Tobago	-14	60	5.33	-9	54	-18	69	-2	68	-9	61
Swaziland	-14	105	2.77	-29	104	+4	81	-7	108	-4	105
Zimbabwe	-14	107	2.48	-29	140	-15	80	-8	104	+9	91
Eritrea	-14	133	0.93	-52	130	-6	129	-3	128	-5	127
Colombia	-13	77	4.32	-10	84	-4	73	-4	75	-15	74
Lebanon	-12	66	5.03	-3	75	-16	71	+2	56	-4	62
Ecuador	-11	93	3.26	-34	118	-5	88	-13	92	-13	84

Source: KAM 2007 – reconstructed from “KEI and KI indexes” mode (www.worldbank.org/kam)

The Knowledge Economy and Long Term Economic Growth

Table 6 presents the distribution of KEI rankings by quintile and countries’ income group for KEI 2007 and 1995, by the number of countries and the shares of the number. As can be seen, country KEI rankings are, to a very large extent, positively correlated with income categories. For example, for 2007, all except one of the 34 high income countries included in the KAM fall in the fifth and fourth quintiles. Similarly, all of the upper middle countries are situated in the fourth and third quintiles, while the most of the lower middle income countries lie in the third and second quintiles. Lastly, most of the low income countries lie in the second and first quintiles.

The distribution for 1995 paints a very similar picture: all high income countries rank in the higher quintiles, majority of the middle countries are in middle quintiles and most of the low income countries are in the lower quintiles. However, in every income category other than the high income group, there are a number of “over-achieving” countries that have KEI rankings that are higher than the norm of countries in the same income category. More specifically, there are 4 upper middle countries in the 5th quintile of the KEI 1995 rankings, which is dominated by high-income countries. Similarly, there are 13 lower middle income countries in the 4th quintile where majority higher middle income countries are ranked. Lastly, there are 4 low income countries in the 3rd quintile where a large number of the lower middle countries are ranked.

What is more important is that many of these “over-achieving” economies have experienced sustained economic growth over the past decade, so much so that many of them have migrated into the next higher income category. For example, Portugal, South Korea and Slovenia, are 3 of the 4 upper middle countries in 1995 with KEI rankings in

the 5th quintile. All of them have experienced sustained economic growth over the past decade and have graduated into the league of high income countries. Similarly, 11 of the 13 lower middle income countries in the 4th quintile have since then migrated into the upper middle income grouping. In the same light, all 4 low income countries that were ranked in the 3rd quintile in 1995 have since then achieved lower-middle income status.

The above suggests that heavy investors in knowledge, after accounting for the initial level of economic development, tend to demonstrate an enhanced and sustained rate of economic growth. More scientific statistical cross country regressions yield the same results. There exists a positive correlation between the KEI in 1995 and the rate of future economic growth. More specifically, a unit increase in the 1995 value of the KEI tends to increase, on average, a country's 1996-2006 average growth rate by roughly 0.4 percentage points².

Table 6
Distribution of Country KEI rankings by Quintile and Income Group
(2007 and 1995)

2007	5th (Top) Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st (Bottom) Quintile	Income Group Total
No. of Countries						
High Income	26	7	1	0	0	34
Upper Middle Income	2	17	8	0	0	27
Lower Middle Income	0	4	18	18	3	43
Low Income	0	0	1	10	22	33
Quintile Total	28	28	28	28	25	137
Share of number of countries in quintile (%)						
High Income	92.9	25.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	
Upper Middle Income	7.1	60.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	
Lower Middle Income	0.0	14.3	64.3	64.3	12.0	
Low Income	0.0	0.0	3.6	35.7	88.0	
Quintile Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1995	5th (Top) Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	1st (Bottom) Quintile	Income Group Total
No. of Countries						
High Income	24	4	0	0	0	28
Upper Middle Income	4	11	6	0	0	21
Lower Middle Income	0	13	18	14	3	48
Low Income	0	0	4	14	22	40
Quintile Total	28	28	28	28	25	137
Share of number of countries in quintile (%)						
High Income	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Upper Middle Income	14.3	39.3	21.4	0.0	0.0	
Lower Middle Income	0.0	46.4	64.3	50.0	12.0	
Low Income	0.0	0.0	14.3	50.0	88.0	
Quintile Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

² See Chen (2007). "The World Bank's Knowledge Economy Index and Economic Growth." World Bank Policy Research Working Paper (forthcoming).