

## Classification of Economies by Income and Region, 1999

Income group	Subgroup	Sub-Saharan Africa		Asia		Europe and Central Asia		Middle East and North Africa		Americas
		East and Southern Africa	West Africa	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Rest of Europe	Middle East	North Africa	
Low-income		Angola	Benin	Cambodia	Afghanistan	Armenia		Yemen, Rep.		Haiti
		Burundi	Burkina Faso	China	Bangladesh	Azerbaijan				Honduras
		Comoros	Cameroon	Indonesia	Bhutan	Kyrgyz Republic				Nicaragua
		Congo, Dem. Rep.	Central African Republic	Korea, Dem. Rep.	India	Moldova				
		Eritrea	Chad	Lao PDR	Nepal	Tajikistan				
		Ethiopia	Congo, Rep.	Mongolia	Pakistan	Turkmenistan				
		Kenya	Côte d'Ivoire	Myanmar						
		Lesotho	Gambia, The	Solomon Islands						
		Madagascar	Ghana	Vietnam						
		Malawi	Guinea							
		Mozambique	Guinea-Bissau							
		Rwanda	Liberia							
		Somalia	Mali							
		Sudan	Mauritania							
		Tanzania	Niger							
		Uganda	Nigeria							
		Zambia	São Tomé and Príncipe							
	Zimbabwe	Senegal								
		Sierra Leone								
		Togo								
Middle-income	Lower	Djibouti	Cape Verde	Fiji	Maldives	Albania		Iran, Islamic Rep.	Algeria	Belize
		Namibia	Equatorial Guinea	Kiribati	Sri Lanka	Belarus		Iraq	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Bolivia
		South Africa		Marshall Islands		Bosnia and Herzegovina		Jordan	Morocco	Colombia
		Swaziland		Micronesia, Fed. Sts.		Bulgaria		Syrian Arab Republic	Tunisia	Costa Rica
				Papua New Guinea		Georgia		West Bank and Gaza		Cuba
				Philippines		Kazakhstan				Dominica
				Samoa		Latvia				Dominican Republic
				Thailand		Lithuania				Ecuador
	Upper		Tonga		Macedonia, FYR <sup>a</sup>		Romania			El Salvador
			Vanuatu		Thailand		Russian Federation			Guatemala
					Tonga		Ukraine			Guyana
					Vanuatu		Uzbekistan			Jamaica
							Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. <sup>b</sup>			Paraguay
										Peru
										St. Vincent and the Grenadines
										Suriname
	Botswana	Gabon	American Samoa		Croatia	Isle of Man	Bahrain	Libya	Antigua and Barbuda	
	Mauritius		Korea, Rep		Czech Republic	Turkey	Lebanon		Argentina	
	Mayotte		Malaysia		Estonia		Oman		Barbados	
	Seychelles		Palau		Hungary		Saudi Arabia		Brazil	
					Poland				Chile	
					Slovak Republic				Grenada	
									Guadeloupe	
									Mexico	
									Panama	
									Puerto Rico	
									St. Kitts and Nevis	
									St. Lucia	
									Trinidad and Tobago	
									Uruguay	
									Venezuela	
Subtotal:	157	26	23	23	8	26	2	10	5	34

**Classification of Economies by Income and Region, 1999** (continued)

Income group	Subgroup	Sub-Saharan Africa		Asia		Europe and Central Asia		Middle East and North Africa		Americas
		East and Southern Africa	West Africa	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Rest of Europe	Middle East	North Africa	
High-income	OECD			Australia Japan New Zealand			Austria Belgium Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Iceland Ireland Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom			Canada United States
	Non-OECD	Réunion		Brunei French Polynesia Guam Hong Kong, China <sup>c</sup> Macao New Caledonia N. Mariana Islands Singapore Taiwan, China		Slovenia	Andorra Channel Islands Cyprus Faeroe Islands Greenland Liechtenstein Monaco	Israel Kuwait Qatar United Arab Emirates	Malta	Aruba Bahamas, The Bermuda Cayman Islands French Guiana Martinique Netherlands Antilles Virgin Islands (U.S.)
<i>Total:</i>	211	27	23	35	8	27	27	14	6	44

a. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

b. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro).

c. On July 1, 1997, China resumed its sovereignty over Hong Kong.

Source: World Bank data.

For operational and analytical purposes, the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national product (GNP) per capita. Every economy is classified as low-income, middle-income (subdivided into lower-middle and upper-middle), or high-income. Other analytical groups, based on geographic regions and levels of external debt, are also used.

Low-income and middle-income economies are sometimes referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group are experiencing similar

development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status.

This table classifies all World Bank member economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 1998 GNP per capita, calculated using the World Bank *Atlas* method. The groups are: low-income, \$760 or less; lower-middle-income, \$761–\$3,030; upper-middle-income, \$3,031–\$9,360; and high-income, \$9,361 or more.