Selected Indicators

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

			Policy Uncertainty		Corruption			Courts		Crime		
	Survey year	Sample size	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							Investment Profile	Intensity of local competition	Transparency of gov't policymaking	Regional disparities of bus. environ.
	Starting a business		Enforcing a contract		Registering property		Resolving insolvency				
	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							Investment Profile	Intensity of local competition	Transparency of gov't policymaking	Regional disparities of bus. environ.
	Starting a business		Enforcing a contract		Registering property		Resolving insolvency				
	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.

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.

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.

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.*

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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			Iceland
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	LMC	Dominica	UMC	**Sub-Saharan Africa**		Ireland
Mongolia	LIC	Dominican Republic	LMC	Angola	LIC	Italy
Myanmar	LIC	Ecuador	LMC	Benin	LIC	Japan
Northern Mariana Islands	UMC	El Salvador	LMC	Botswana	UMC	Korea, Rep.
Palau	UMC	Grenada	UMC	Burkina Faso	LIC	Luxembourg
Papua New Guinea	LIC	Guatemala	LMC	Burundi	LIC	Netherlands
Philippines	LMC	Guyana	LMC	Cameroon	LIC	New Zealand
Samoa	LMC	Haiti	LIC	Cape Verde	LMC	Norway
Solomon Islands	LIC	Honduras	LMC	Central African Republic	LIC	Portugal
Thailand	LMC	Jamaica	LMC	Chad	LIC	Spain
Timor-Leste	LIC	Mexico	UMC	Comoros	LIC	Sweden
Tonga	LMC	Nicaragua	LIC	Congo, Dem. Rep.	LIC	Switzerland
Vanuatu	LMC	Panama	UMC	Congo, Rep.	LIC	United Kingdom
Vietnam	LIC	Paraguay	LMC	Côte d'Ivoire	LIC	United States
		Peru	LMC	Equatorial Guinea	LIC	
Europe and Central Asia		St. Kitts and Nevis	UMC	Eritrea	LIC	
Albania	LMC	St. Lucia	UMC	Ethiopia	LIC	**Other high income**
Armenia	LMC	St. Vincent and the		Gabon	UMC	Andorra
Azerbaijan	LMC	Grenadines	UMC	Gambia, The	LIC	Aruba
Belarus	LMC	Suriname	LMC	Ghana	LIC	Bahamas, The
Bosnia and Herzegovina	LMC	Trinidad and Tobago	UMC	Guinea	LIC	Bahrain
Bulgaria	LMC	Uruguay	UMC	Guinea-Bissau	LIC	Bermuda
Croatia	UMC	Venezuela, RB	UMC	Kenya	LIC	Brunei
Czech Republic	UMC			Lesotho	LIC	Cayman Islands
Estonia	UMC			Liberia	LIC	Channel Islands
Georgia	LMC	**Middle East and North Africa**		Madagascar	LIC	Cyprus
Hungary	UMC	Algeria	LMC	Malawi	LIC	Faeroe Islands
Kazakhstan	LMC	Djibouti	LMC	Mali	LIC	French Polynesia
Kyrgyz Republic	LIC	Egypt, Arab Rep.	LMC	Mauritania	LIC	Greenland
Latvia	UMC	Iran, Islamic Rep.	LMC	Mauritius	UMC	Guam
Lithuania	UMC	Iraq	LMC	Mayotte	UMC	Hong Kong, China
Macedonia, FYR	LMC	Jordan	LMC	Mozambique	LIC	Isle of Man
Moldova	LIC	Lebanon	UMC	Namibia	LMC	Israel
Poland	UMC	Libya	UMC	Niger	LIC	Kuwait
Romania	LMC	Morocco	LMC	Nigeria	LIC	Liechtenstein
Russian Federation	LMC	Oman	UMC	Rwanda	LIC	Macao, China
Serbia and Montenegro	LMC	Saudi Arabia	UMC	São Tomé and Principe	LIC	Malta
Slovak Republic	UMC	Syrian Arab Republic	LMC	Senegal	LIC	Monaco
Tajikistan	LIC	Tunisia	LMC	Seychelles	UMC	Netherlands Antilles
Turkey	LMC	West Bank and Gaza	LMC	Sierra Leone	LIC	New Caledonia
Turkmenistan	LMC	Yemen, Rep.	LIC	Somalia	LIC	Puerto Rico
Ukraine	LMC			South Africa	LMC	Qatar
Uzbekistan	LIC			Sudan	LIC	San Marino
				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 | Life expectancy at birth Years | Under-5 mortality rate Per 1,000 | Adult Literacy rate % of people 15 and above | Carbon dioxide emissions Millions of tons |
| | 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	2002–2003	2002	2002	2002	2000
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* [e]	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* [e]	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	*91* [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	*91* [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	20.4	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	*81* [e]	..
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	Life expectancy at birth Years	Under-5 mortality rate Per 1,000	Adult Literacy rate % of people 15 and above	Carbon dioxide emissions Millions of tons
	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	2002–2003	2002	2002	2002	2000
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 — Population below the poverty line (%) Survey year	Rural	Urban	National	International 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 Lowest 20%	Highest 20%
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 c,d	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 b	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	National poverty lines Survey year	Rural	Urban	National	International 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	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 c,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 e,f	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 e,f	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

| | Gross domestic product | | Agricultural productivity Agr. Value added per agricultural worker 1995 dollars | | Value added as % of GDP | | | | | | | |
	Millions of dollars 2003	Avg. annual % growth 1990–2003	1988–90	2000–2002	Agricultural 2003	Industry 2003	Services 2003	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
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							GDP
					Agricultural	Industry	Services	Household final cons. expenditure % of GDP	General gov't. final cons. expenditure % of GDP	Gross capital formation % of GDP	External balance of goods and services % of GDP	GDP implicit deflator Avg. annual % growth
	Millions of dollars 2003	Avg. annual % growth 1990–2003	1988–90	2000–2002	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	1990–2003
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	11	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	21	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	51	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 | | Domestic credit provided by banking sector % of GDP 2002 |
	exports Millions of dollars 2003	imports Millions of dollars 2003							Total Millions of dollars 2002	Present value % of GNI 2002	
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 [d]	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 | | 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 | | Domestic credit provided by banking sector % of GDP 2002 |
| | exports | imports | | | | | | | Total | Present value | |
	Millions of dollars 2003	Millions of dollars 2003							Millions of dollars 2002	% of GNI 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	..	35.1
Namibia	1,155	1,590	52	1	130	..	9	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	..	..	19.1
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	..	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	7,151 i	12,941 i	12	523,464 i		46.9	
Middle income	1,813,068	1,675,174	60	18	146,679 i	134,145 i	9	1,815,384 i,j		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 i,j		53.0	
Low & middle income	1,989,214	1,873,207	60	17	153,831	147,086	10	2,338,848 i		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 mainaland Tanzania only. i. The aggregates reflect country groupings from *Global Development Finance* 2004. j. Includes data for Gibraltar not included in oher 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	..	.. [i]	..	..	..	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 [i]	9,624 [h]	21,920 [h]	..	79	..	91 [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	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 & Principe	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 Internaional Comparison Programme bencmark 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 precise 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 (CO_2) 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 CO_2. 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 nondebt 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, reinvestment 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,

$$X_t = X_o(1 + r)^t.$$

In this equation, X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \log X_o$ 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:

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

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

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

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, $p_t^{S\$}$ is the SDR deflator in U.S. dollar terms for year t, $Y_t^\$$ 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.