

An hourglass-shaped graphic with a globe inside. The top bulb is dark blue, and the bottom bulb is light blue. The globe is centered in the narrow neck of the hourglass. The text is overlaid on the graphic.

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS: COUNTRY COMPARISONS

Shawn Waddoups, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

Updated September 5, 2000

Abstract. This report presents selected indicators of economic output, clarifying how they are measured and interpreted, and providing comparative data among various countries. It also presents one broader indicator of human development to highlight the fact that economic output, although useful, is limited as a measure of economic and social well being.

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Economic Indicators: Country Comparisons

September 5, 2000

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Economic Indicators: Country Comparisons

Summary

Policymaking in this time of globalization often requires information about the economic output of various countries, how those countries' economies compare with one another, and where the United States stands relative to the rest of the world. This report provides a summary of output measures, explaining their strengths and weaknesses, and various cross-country comparisons. It does not delve into any of several other measures of economic performance that also may be of use depending on the focus of a particular line of inquiry.

Although perhaps seemingly straight forward, comparing the economic output of national economies can be complicated for several reasons. First, there are different indicators to choose from when contrasting national economies. These include gross national product (GNP), per capita GNP, purchasing power parity (PPP) per capita GNP, and (for contrasting purposes) the human development index (HDI). Each measure has relative strengths and weaknesses and no one measure provides a complete picture for comparative purposes.

Second, while all country data originate from national governments, comparing them raises numerous problems. The World Bank is a primary source for cross-country economic (and social) data and is the source of data comparison used in this report--with the exception of one table constructed from United Nations data. As a single comprehensive source, the World Bank has many advantages: standardization, reliability, and completeness. Perhaps most importantly, using a single consistent source when comparing national economies reduces the possibility of distortion from varying data collection and report methods that can occur when multiple sources are being used.

According to these measures, the United States ranks first in total gross national product (GNP), tenth in per capita GNP, fourth in per capita GNP adjusted for purchasing power, and third using a broader indicator of economic and social well being.

After discussing the merits of various output measures, this report provides a detailed comparison of economic output among the world's economies, including tables summarizing GNP, per capita GNP, PPP GNP, and HDI, along with comparisons of selected countries by each category. This report concludes with a list of sources and appendix of acronyms and abbreviations.

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Economic Indicators: Country Comparisons

Congressional interest in international affairs frequently turns to cross-country comparisons of economic performance. In particular, policymaking in this time of globalization often requires information on the economic income and output of various countries, how those countries' economies compare with one another, and where the United States stands relative to the rest of the world. This report responds to this interest by presenting selected indicators of economic output, clarifying how they are measured and interpreted, and providing comparative data among various countries. It also presents one broader indicator of human development to highlight the fact that economic output, although useful, is limited as a measure of economic and social well being.¹ According to these measures, the United States ranks first in total gross national product (GNP), tenth in per capita GNP, fourth in per capita GNP adjusted for purchasing power, and third using a broader indicator of economic and social well being.

Statistical Data Sources

International economic data is available from many reliable sources including: the World Bank (WB); the International Monetary Fund (IMF); United Nations (U.N.); the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); and others. This report relies heavily on data from the World Bank because it is a frequently-cited source.² In addition, even though it may appear at times that a domestic source provides more current or accurate data (U.S. economic statistics, for example), the World Bank is a highly accurate cross-national source known for its standardized, reliable, and comprehensive information.

A single consistent data series allows for meaningful cross-country comparisons and the World Bank offers several advantages in this regard because its data:³

- must be reported using a common methodology and standardized procedures;

¹ The report does not delve into other broad macroeconomic and social indicators. For a discussion of some, see CRS Report RL30449: *Debt and Development in Poor Countries: Rethinking Policy Responses*, by J. F. Hornbeck. March 1, 2000. pp. 1-4. For inquiries related to this report, contact Jeff Hornbeck.

² World Bank data may be found in: *World Development Indicators*, *World Development Report*, and *World Development Indicators CD-ROM*. Selected portions of the CD-ROM are available on-line at [<http://www.worldbank.org/data>]

³ World Bank. *World Development Report 1999/2000*, 2000, p. 227.

- reflect World Bank primary data collection efforts, working with member country statistical sources;
- incorporate information from other international organizations and research institutes such as the U.N., IMF and OECD, when necessary;
- reflect collective professional judgement regarding data reliability and consistency, particularly with some (often smaller developing) countries for which this would otherwise prove difficult;
- allow for meaningful ranking of countries by various measures. (A note of caution, however. These are rankings of order only – the rankings alone do not necessarily provide a complete indication of the relative strength or weakness of national economies.)

Despite the World Bank's concerted effort to provide consistent and accurate data, collecting large quantities of information from many sources remains inherently problematic. The World Bank points to the many local factors limiting data usefulness, noting that "although international standards of coverage, definition, and classification apply to most statistics reported by countries and international agencies, there are inevitable differences in coverage, currentness, and the capabilities and resources devoted to basic data collection and compilation."⁴ When contrasting economic indicators derived from various countries it is important to realize that "Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full compatibility cannot be assured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators."⁵

Care must also be taken in comparing figures collected by the World Bank with those provided by other agencies. Mixing data from various reporting agencies may reflect different collection methods and basic sources, and although the data may be equally accurate, it may not be suitable for direct comparison. Data reported by separate agencies may vary because of differences in definitions, methodology, and presentation.

Another source that this report uses is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This organization publishes the human development index (HDI), which is used as a broad measure of development contrasted herein with narrower indicators of economic output. As discussed later, the rankings generated by the human development index can vary greatly from those of the other indicators in this report.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., p. 273

Measures of National Economic Output

There are several indicators that can be used to compare economic output across countries. Two commonly used measures are gross national product (GNP) and per capita gross national product. The World Bank has also developed a method called purchasing power parity (PPP) per capita gross national product. Another helpful measure in conducting cross-national comparisons is the UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI). Since the HDI uses PPP GNP per capita as one of its variables, it is related to these other measures of output, but the comparison is expanded by adding two social factors (life expectancy and education) to provide a broader, although crude, measure of comparative development.

The several measures are not interchangeable. When comparing the output of different countries, analysts must ensure that they are using identical figures from a common source. Similarly, national rankings vary from measure to measure. For example, the United States far outpaces all other countries in total GNP, but ranks tenth in per capita GNP, fourth in PPP per capita GNP, and third in the HDI. Two other examples, Russia and Gabon, illustrate even more dramatically how ranking can vary depending on the measure used. The following chart shows the ranking for each country in four different measures:

Chart 1. Economic Performance: A Comparison of Russia and Gabon

RUSSIA		GABON	
Measure	Rank	Measure	Rank
GNP	16 th	GNP	107 th
Per Capita GNP	97 th	Per Capita GNP	72 nd
PPP GNP	83 rd	PPP GNP	89 th
HDI	62 nd	HDI	123 rd

Source: World Bank and United Nations (HDI).

The variation evident in these rankings is the product of several factors:

- In the case of Russia, the country remains one of the world's largest economies with a GNP ranking 16th, but that GNP is spread across a large population, leading to a relatively low per capita GNP. However, that is somewhat compensated for by the cost of living, as shown by the higher ranking for PPP GNP. Furthermore, the HDI rank indicates that Russian quality of life is somewhat higher than what you would expect based on the per capita GNP ranking alone, but considerably lower than the total GNP would seem to indicate;
- In the case of Gabon, the difference between the GNP and per capita GNP ranks indicates that the country is producing more per person than other countries with a similar GNP. However, the lower PPP

GNP per capita indicates that the cost of living in Gabon is high in comparison to the per capita GNP. Perhaps most tellingly, the HDI rank for Gabon is much lower than the per capita GNP would lead one to believe it should be.

(See table 6, page 15, for a comparison of the top twenty countries ranked by overall GNP, per capita GNP and per capita PPP GNP.)

These cases emphasize the importance of looking to various economic indicators when comparing countries. Depending on which measure is used, a country may rank higher or lower on a relative scale.

Gross National Product (GNP)

GNP is the broadest measure of economic output by one nation. It is “the value of final goods and services produced by domestically owned factors of production within a given time period.”⁶ It is reported as an annual rate. A particular country’s GNP is the sum of the output generated by domestically-owned enterprises plus profits earned abroad by foreign subsidiaries of domestic parent companies and returned to the home country. GNP also accounts for taxes (less subsidies) that are not counted as part of the production.⁷ It does not include the profits generated by foreign-owned corporations or individuals and taken out of the country. The World Bank uses the output approach to measure a country’s GNP (rather than the demand approach or total purchases plus inventory accumulation).⁸ In broad terms, this method measures the value added at each stage of a good’s production.

For comparative purposes, the World Bank converts all GNP figures into U.S. dollars. The Bank uses its Atlas Method of conversion to minimize the impact of currency fluctuations.⁹ Instead of using the exchange rate of the dollar against a particular country’s currency on a given day, the Atlas Method takes an average exchange rate over the previous three years to calculate the current value in dollars for the country’s GNP. Fluctuations in the dollar’s value can sometimes give the impression of growth or recession in foreign economies when, in fact, the changes are caused by variations in the dollar’s worth relative to the local currency.

(See table 1, page 10, for an alphabetical listing of countries and their GNP. See table 3, page 12, for country rankings by GNP.)

⁶ Dornbusch, Rudiger, and Stanley Fischer. 1994. *Macroeconomics* Sixth Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill. p. 31.

⁷ World Bank. 2000. *World Development Report 1999/2000*. New York: Oxford University Press. p. 274.

⁸ World Bank. 2000. *World Development Report 1999/2000*. New York: Oxford University Press. p. 274.

⁹ For a discussion of the *Atlas Method* of currency conversion, see the *World Development Report 1999/2000*, p. 287-288.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is similar in nature to GNP, but measures all production within the borders of one country. Formally defined, it is “the value of all final goods and services produced in the country within a given time period,”¹⁰ usually one year. Production by all firms, governments and individuals, regardless of their national origin, is counted in the GDP.¹¹ This means that the production of British companies and Japanese citizens operating in the United States are measured as part of the U.S. GDP. Similarly, the production of American firms operating in Brazil is not counted as part of the U.S. GDP, but as part of the Brazilian GDP. The United States began using GDP to measure domestic economic performance in December 1991.¹²

GNP and GDP both reflect the output of national economies in terms of market prices, so inflation can distort the picture over the long run. Therefore, when evaluating the growth in either GNP or GDP, it is important to use figures that are adjusted for inflation, known as real GNP or real GDP. For international comparisons, the adjustment for inflation is calculated using deflators published by the International Monetary Fund.

Real GNP/GDP and Other Adjustments

Both GNP and GDP measure the value of products that are bought and sold in the marketplace. Measuring only market transactions leads to undercounting because of the following:

- GNP and GDP measure only the formal economy. In most developed countries, this is a limited concern. In many developing countries, however, the informal economy or the exchange of goods and services between individuals “off the books” plays an important role in and composes a significant share of the “actual” economy. There have been attempts to measure the contribution of the informal economy to national production, but a significant portion of some national economies goes unmeasured by GNP or GDP.
- Neither GNP nor GDP measures the value of services or goods that individuals provide for themselves. If that same good or service is provided in the marketplace, these measures do capture its value. Thus, GNP and GDP fail to capture the output generated by self-provision.
- GNP and GDP also fail to measure the value of leisure time to consumers or the value of a clean environment. Although these may

¹⁰ Dornbusch, Rudiger, and Stanley Fischer. 1994. *Macroeconomics* Sixth Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill. p. 29.

¹¹ Ibid, p. 29-30.

¹² Executive Office of the President. Council of Economic Advisors. *1992 Economic Report of the President*. Washington, D.C.: GPO. p. 246.

enhance the quality of life, GNP and GDP do not reflect this value to individuals.

- Countries that receive high levels of foreign aid have infusions into their economy that are not measured by GNP or GDP. Thus, the consumption level can be much higher than either of these measures of production would suggest.

The major difference between GNP and GDP is what is included in calculating the figures (in technical terms, net foreign factor income). As noted above, the U.S. government now uses GDP to track the performance of the domestic economy. The switch from GNP to GDP was made because “GDP corresponds more closely to other indicators of domestic short-term economic performance.”¹³ However, the World Bank continues to use GNP to make cross-country economic comparisons.¹⁴ This is important to note. The comparison of one country’s GDP with another country’s GNP can present a distorted picture, especially if there is a large difference in the level of income taken out of or brought into the two countries.

For some countries, there is little difference between the level of GNP and GDP. This is true in most industrialized countries, such as the United States, because domestic firms return approximately the same amount of income from abroad as foreign firms derive from the local economy. For developing countries, however, there can be a substantial difference between the two measures for two reasons:

- Some countries have many citizens who work abroad. High levels of international earnings can cause GNP to be higher than GDP.
- Other countries have high levels of foreign investment in their economy with little or no corresponding investment abroad. This can lead to large profits being repatriated without the balancing effect of foreign earnings flowing back into the local economy. In this situation, GNP may be low in relation to GDP.¹⁵

Per Capita Measurement

Demographic factors can also complicate cross-country economic comparisons. Contrasting the overall GNP of the United States (\$7.9 trillion) with the next largest economy in the world, Japan (\$4.1 trillion), shows that the U.S. GNP is almost twice that of Japan’s. But this does not take into consideration that the population of the United States (270 million) is roughly twice that of Japan’s (126 million). GNP is useful when considering geopolitical and strategic policies. It is an indicator of the

¹³ Executive Office of the President. Council of Economic Advisors. *1992 Economic Report of the President*. Washington, D.C.: GPO. p. 248.

¹⁴ World Bank. 2000. *World Development Report 1999/2000*. New York: Oxford University Press. p. 274.

¹⁵ Executive Office of the President. Council of Economic Advisors. *1992 Economic Report of the President*. Washington, D.C.: GPO. p. 246.

total strength and mobilization potential of a nation. GNP is less useful when considering questions of individual standard of living or marketing potential. In these cases, a more accurate comparison between two countries is the amount of production per person. This is called per capita GNP.

Per capita GNP is derived by dividing the overall GNP by the population of the country. Using per capita figures allows meaningful comparisons between countries that vary greatly in population. Returning to the example of the United States and Japan, Japanese per capita GNP is actually higher than that of the United States--\$32,350 versus \$29,240. But neither country ranks first in per capita GNP--Japan ranks seventh and the United States tenth in the world. Luxembourg has the highest per capita GNP with \$45,100 (but obviously has little geopolitical power).¹⁶

Per capita GNP does have its shortcomings, however. It does not measure how well the production of a particular country is distributed across its population, how much an individual could purchase with the per capita GNP amount, or the level of development in the country. It also fails to reflect the differences in the quality of life enjoyed by the inhabitants of different countries. Although the per capita GNP of Japan is greater than that of the United States, housing costs, a major quality of life consideration, are also much higher. This, to some extent, negates the difference between the two countries. Other factors, such as the cost of food, clothing, and commuting, also escape the calculations of per capita GNP. These differences in costs can be accounted for by adjusting GNP for differences in purchasing power.

(See table 2, page 11, for an alphabetical listing of countries and their per capita GNP. See table 4, page 13, for country rankings by per capita GNP.)

Purchasing Power Parity Gross National Product (PPP GNP)

PPP GNP adjusts GNP to account for how much people can buy for their money in a given country. The PPP GNP can be divided by population to determine it on a per capita basis. Instead of simply measuring total output, the PPP GNP method attempts to gauge how much a person would have to pay in the local currency for a set basket of goods. That amount is then converted to the equivalent value in U.S. dollars, sometimes also called international dollars, so that analysts can make cross-country standard of living comparisons. This procedure compensates somewhat for the fact that exchange rates do not always accurately reflect differences in relative prices. PPP rates facilitate a comparison of real price levels among countries.¹⁷

PPP GNP per capita is a crude measure. Although it does allow standard of living comparisons, it does not accurately represent the actual amount of personal income in U.S. dollars available in the foreign country. It reflects how much it costs to buy a set of goods in a particular country or how much income the average

¹⁶ World Bank, *2000 World Development Indicators CD-ROM* (GNP per capita 1998, Atlas method and PPP). Available at [<http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/databytopic.html#MACRO ECONOMICS AND GROWTH>].

¹⁷ World Bank. 2000. *World Development Report 1999/2000*. New York: Oxford University Press. p. 274.

individual from that country would have were he to buy that set of goods in the United States. Also, it does not consider that norms related to such things as housing and transportation can vary greatly among countries. It does measure the comparative cost of living in various countries, but still does not completely portray the amount of goods that individuals can purchase with their local currency salaries.¹⁸

(See table 5, page 14, for country rankings by per capita PPP GNP.)

Human Development Index (HDI)

Additionally, this report includes a listing of world ranking based on the human development index. This measure, developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is a departure from the other measures discussed in this paper because it is not a simple indicator of economic output and income nor is it a World Bank statistic. It was originally developed as an alternative measure of development, serving to supplement indicators such as GNP. One of the HDI's developers, Mahbub ul Haq, describes it as a measure "of the same level of vulgarity as GNP--just one measure--but a measure that is not blind to social aspects of human life as GNP is."¹⁹

This approach emphasizes that economic factors are not the only factors that affect an individual's standard of living. The HDI takes into account two other factors that play a role in how well the average person lives in a particular country.²⁰

The HDI incorporates three variables to estimate a country's standard of living: life expectancy; educational attainment; and income. Life expectancy is measured as longevity from birth. Educational attainment is measured by joining the adult literacy rate with a combined score for gross primary, secondary, and tertiary school enrollment ratios. Income is taken as per capita PPP GNP.²¹ These values are then used to compute a score between 0 and 1 for each country.²² The closer to one on the scale, the higher the level of development.

One way to apply the HDI is in concert with the per capita PPP GNP. Because per capita PPP GNP is part of the HDI index, if a country has a higher HDI rank than per capita PPP GNP rank, for example, the UNDP concludes that the country is using its income (resources) efficiently to meet development goals. Ninety-seven of the 174 countries the UNDP evaluated ranked higher in the HDI than per capita PPP GNP. Conversely, sixty-nine of the countries had a lower HDI rank than per capita PPP

¹⁸ For more on PPP GNP and other development measures, CRS Report 97-759 F. *Comparing Countries' Levels of Development*, by Jonathan E. Sanford.

¹⁹ United Nations Development Programme. 1999. *Human Development Report 1999*. New York: Oxford University Press. p. 23.

²⁰ United Nations Development Programme. 2000. *Human Development Report 2000*. New York: Oxford University Press.

²¹ Ibid. p. 144-145.

²² For further discussion of the method used to calculate HDI scores, see the technical note in the UNDP's *Human Development Report 2000*.

GNP rank, indicating that there are some inefficiencies in converting economic output into a higher standard of living.²³

Because of the inclusion of other variables, countries with similar per capita PPP GNP levels can have very different HDI scores. On the other hand, countries with widely different per capita PPP GNP levels can have similar HDI scores. The UNDP acknowledges that the HDI is a very rough estimator of a country's standard of living. However, the HDI is a simple enough measure to allow meaningful comparison among countries without becoming bogged down in regional or cultural differences. The UNDP has created other indexes to measure national standards of living in light of gender, poverty and equality issues. However, the HDI is the most widely used of these indexes.

(See table 7, page 16, for a listing of countries ranked by HDI levels.)

Tables of National Economic Indicators

The following tables contain information compiled from World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme publications. Full source citations are included following the tables.

The tables are meant as a quick reference only. For a more comprehensive and extended treatment of the subject, please refer to the source publication.

²³ United Nations Development Programme. 2000. *Human Development Report 2000*. New York: Oxford University Press. p. 148.

Table 1
Gross National Product
(In billions of U.S. dollars as of 1998)

	GNP	Rank		GNP	Rank		GNP	Rank
Albania	2.7	135	Germany	2179.8	3	Norway	152.1	25
Algeria	46.4	51	Ghana	7.3	96	Pakistan	61.5	44
Angola	4.6	115	Greece	123.4	32	Panama	8.3	90
Antigua and Barbuda	0.6	182	Grenada	0.3	192	Papua New Guinea	4.1	120
Argentina	290.3	17	Guatemala	17.8	71	Paraguay	9.2	87
Armenia	1.7	155	Guinea	3.8	125	Peru	60.5	45
Australia	387	14	Guinea-Bissau	0.2	200	Philippines	78.9	41
Austria	216.7	21	Guyana	0.7	179	Poland	151.3	26
Azerbaijan	3.8	123	Haiti	3.2	131	Portugal	106.4	33
Bahrain	4.9	108	Honduras	4.6	116	Romania	30.6	59
Bangladesh	44.2	53	Hong Kong, China	158.2	24	Russian Federation	331.8	16
Barbados	2.1	145	Hungary	45.6	52	Rwanda	1.9	150
Belarus	22.3	62	Iceland	7.6	95	Samoa	0.2	201
Belgium	259	19	India	427.4	11	Saudi Arabia	143.4	27
Belize	0.6	180	Indonesia	130.6	30	Senegal	4.7	112
Benin	2.3	141	Iran, Islamic Rep.	102.2	34	Seychelles	0.5	184
Bhutan	0.4	190	Ireland	69.3	43	Sierra Leone	0.7	175
Bolivia	8	93	Israel	96.5	36	Singapore	95.5	37
Botswana	4.8	111	Italy	1157	6	Slovak Rep.	19.9	66
Brazil	767.6	8	Jamaica	4.5	117	Slovenia	19.4	67
Bulgaria	10.1	84	Japan	4089.1	2	Sao Tome & Principe	0.04	206
Burkina Faso	2.6	138	Jordan	5.3	106	Solomon Islands	0.3	191
Burundi	0.9	170	Kazakhstan	20.9	63	South Africa	136.9	28
Cambodia	2.9	132	Kenya	10.2	82	Spain	555.2	10
Cameroon	8.7	89	Kiribati	0.1	203	Sri Lanka	15.2	75
Canada	580.9	9	Korea, Rep.	398.8	12	St. Kitts and Nevis	0.3	195
Cape Verde	0.5	185	Kyrgyz Rep.	1.8	152	St. Lucia	0.6	183
Central African Rep.	1.1	166	Lao PDR	1.6	159	St. Vincent & Grenadines	0.3	194
Chad	1.7	157	Latvia	5.9	102	Sudan	8.2	91
Chile	73.9	42	Lebanon	15	76	Suriname	0.7	176
China	923.6	7	Lesotho	1.2	164	Swaziland	1.4	162
Colombia	100.7	35	Lithuania	9.4	86	Sweden	226.5	20
Comoros	0.2	199	Luxembourg	19.2	68	Switzerland	284.1	18
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.4	104	Macedonia, FYR	2.6	137	Syrian Arab Rep.	15.5	74
Congo, Rep.	1.9	149	Madagascar	3.7	126	Tajikistan	2.3	140
Costa Rica	9.8	85	Malta	3.8	124	Tanzania	7.2	98
Cote d'Ivoire	10.2	83	Marshall Islands	0.1	204	Thailand	131.9	29
Croatia	20.7	64	Malawi	2.2	142	Togo	1.5	160
Cyprus	9	88	Malaysia	81.3	39	Tonga	0.2	202
Czech Rep.	53	48	Maldives	0.3	193	Trinidad & Tobago	5.8	103
Denmark	175.2	23	Mali	2.6	136	Tunisia	19.2	69
Dominica	0.2	197	Mauritania	1	167	Turkey	200.5	22
Dominican Rep.	14.6	77	Mauritius	4.3	118	Uganda	6.6	99
Ecuador	18.5	70	Mexico	368.1	15	Ukraine	49.2	49
Egypt, Arab Rep.	79.2	40	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	0.2	198	United Arab Emirates	48.7	50
El Salvador	11.2	80	Moldova	1.7	158	United Kingdom	1264.3	5
Equatorial Guinea	0.5	187	Mongolia	1	168	United States	7903	1
Eritrea	0.8	174	Morocco	34.4	56	Uruguay	19.9	65
Estonia	4.9	110	Mozambique	3.5	127	Uzbekistan	22.9	61
Ethiopia	6.2	101	Namibia	3.2	129	Vanuatu	0.2	196
Fiji	1.7	154	Nepal	4.9	109	Venezuela	82.1	38
Finland	125.1	31	Netherlands	389.1	13	Vietnam	26.5	60
France	1465.4	4	New Zealand	55.4	46	West Bank & Gaza	4.3	119
Gabon	4.9	107	Nicaragua	1.8	153	Yemen, Rep.	4.6	114
Gambia, The	0.4	189	Niger	2	146	Zambia	3.2	128
Georgia	5.2	105	Nigeria	36.4	55	Zimbabwe	7.2	97

Table 2
Per Capita Gross National Product
(In 1998 U.S. dollars)

	PC GNP	Rank		PC GNP	Rank		PC GNP	Rank
Albania	810	139	Germany	26,570	13	Nigeria	300	181
Algeria	1550	113	Ghana	390	164	Norway	34,310	4
Angola	380	165	Greece	11,740	46	Pakistan	470	158
Antigua and Barbuda	8,450	52	Grenada	3,250	84	Panama	2,990	88
Argentina	8,030	55	Guatemala	1,640	111	Papua New Guinea	890	138
Armenia	460	160	Guinea	530	154	Paraguay	1,760	106
Australia	20,640	23	Guinea-Bissau	160	201	Peru	2,440	94
Austria	26,830	12	Guyana	780	141	Philippines	1,050	132
Azerbaijan	480	156	Haiti	410	162	Poland	3,910	74
Bahrain	7,640	58	Honduras	740	146	Portugal	10,670	48
Bangladesh	350	173	Hong Kong, China	23,660	21	Romania	1,360	119
Barbados	7,890	..	Hungary	4,510	71	Russian Federation	2,260	97
Belarus	2,180	99	Iceland	27,830	11	Rwanda	230	192
Belgium	25,380	15	India	440	161	Samoa	1,070	131
Belize	2,660	90	Indonesia	640	149	Saudi Arabia	6,910	60
Benin	380	165	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1,650	110	Senegal	520	155
Bhutan	470	158	Ireland	18,710	27	Seychelles	6,420	62
Bolivia	1,010	134	Israel	16,180	32	Sierra Leone	140	202
Botswana	3,070	87	Italy	20,090	25	Singapore	30,170	9
Brazil	4,630	68	Jamaica	1,740	108	Slovak Rep.	3,700	77
Bulgaria	1,220	125	Japan	32,350	7	Slovenia	9,780	50
Burkina Faso	240	191	Jordan	1,150	128	Sao Tome & Principe	270	186
Burundi	140	202	Kazakhstan	1,340	120	Solomon Islands	760	144
Cambodia	260	187	Kenya	350	173	South Africa	3,310	83
Cameroon	610	152	Kiribati	1,170	127	Spain	14,100	39
Canada	19,170	26	Korea, Rep.	8,600	51	Sri Lanka	810	139
Cape Verde	1,200	126	Kyrgyz Rep.	380	165	St. Kitts and Nevis	6,190	63
Central African Rep.	300	181	Lao PDR	320	179	St. Lucia	3,660	79
Chad	230	192	Latvia	2,420	95	St. Vincent & Grenadines	2,560	91
Chile	4,990	66	Lebanon	3,560	80	Sudan	290	183
China	750	145	Lesotho	570	153	Suriname	1,660	109
Colombia	2,470	93	Lithuania	2,540	92	Swaziland	1,400	118
Comoros	370	170	Luxembourg	45,100	1	Sweden	25,580	14
Congo, Dem. Rep.	110	205	Macedonia, FYR	1,290	121	Switzerland	39,980	3
Congo, Rep.	680	148	Madagascar	260	187	Syrian Arab Rep.	1,020	133
Costa Rica	2,770	89	Malawi	210	195	Tajikistan	370	170
Cote d'Ivoire	700	147	Malaysia	3,670	78	Tanzania	220	194
Croatia	4,620	69	Maldives	1,130	129	Thailand	2,160	100
Cyprus	11,920	44	Mali	250	189	Togo	330	177
Czech Rep.	5,150	65	Malta	10,100	49	Tonga	1,750	107
Denmark	33,040	6	Marshall Islands	1,540	114	Trinidad & Tobago	4,520	70
Dominica	3,150	86	Mauritania	410	162	Tunisia	2,060	101
Dominican Rep.	1,770	105	Mauritius	3,730	76	Turkey	3,160	85
Ecuador	1,520	116	Mexico	3,840	75	Uganda	310	180
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1,290	121	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	1,800	104	Ukraine	980	135
El Salvador	1,850	103	Moldova	380	165	United Arab Emirates	17,870	28
Equatorial Guinea	1,110	130	Monaco	..	16	United Kingdom	21,410	22
Eritrea	200	198	Mongolia	380	165	United States	29,240	10
Estonia	3,360	82	Morocco	1,240	124	Uruguay	6,070	64
Ethiopia	100	206	Mozambique	210	195	Uzbekistan	950	137
Fiji	2,210	98	Namibia	1,940	102	Vanuatu	1,260	123
Finland	24,280	19	Nepal	210	195	Venezuela	3,530	81
France	24,210	20	Netherlands	24,780	17	Vietnam	350	173
Gabon	4,170	72	New Zealand	14,600	36	West Bank & Gaza	1,560	112
Gambia, The	340	176	Nicaragua	370	170	Yemen, Rep.	280	185
Georgia	970	136	Niger	200	198	Zambia	330	177
						Zimbabwe	620	150

Table 3
Gross National Product Rankings
(In billions of U.S. Dollars as of 1998)

	GNP	Rank		GNP	Rank		GNP	Rank
United States	7903	1	Uzbekistan	22.9	61	Zambia	3.2	128
Japan	4089.1	2	Belarus	22.3	62	Namibia	3.2	129
Germany	2179.8	3	Kazakhstan	20.9	63	Haiti	3.2	131
France	1465.4	4	Croatia	20.7	64	Cambodia	2.9	132
United Kingdom	1264.3	5	Uruguay	19.9	65	Albania	2.7	135
Italy	1157	6	Slovak Rep.	19.9	66	Mali	2.6	136
China	923.6	7	Slovenia	19.4	67	Macedonia, FYR	2.6	137
Brazil	767.6	8	Luxembourg	19.2	68	Burkina Faso	2.6	138
Canada	580.9	9	Tunisia	19.2	69	Tajikistan	2.3	140
Spain	555.2	10	Ecuador	18.5	70	Benin	2.3	141
India	427.4	11	Guatemala	17.8	71	Malawi	2.2	142
Korea, Rep.	398.8	12	Syrian Arab Rep.	15.5	74	Barbados	2.1	145
Netherlands	389.1	13	Sri Lanka	15.2	75	Niger	2	146
Australia	387	14	Lebanon	15	76	Congo, Rep.	1.9	149
Mexico	368.1	15	Dominican Rep.	14.6	77	Rwanda	1.9	150
Russian Federation	331.8	16	El Salvador	11.2	80	Kyrgyz Rep.	1.8	152
Argentina	290.3	17	Kenya	10.2	82	Nicaragua	1.8	153
Switzerland	284.1	18	Cote d'Ivoire	10.2	83	Fiji	1.7	154
Belgium	259	19	Bulgaria	10.1	84	Armenia	1.7	155
Sweden	226.5	20	Costa Rica	9.8	85	Chad	1.7	157
Austria	216.7	21	Lithuania	9.4	86	Moldova	1.7	158
Turkey	200.5	22	Paraguay	9.2	87	Lao PDR	1.6	159
Denmark	175.2	23	Cyprus	9	88	Togo	1.5	160
Hong Kong, China	158.2	24	Cameroon	8.7	89	Swaziland	1.4	162
Norway	152.1	25	Panama	8.3	90	Lesotho	1.2	164
Poland	151.3	26	Sudan	8.2	91	Central African Rep.	1.1	166
Saudi Arabia	143.4	27	Bolivia	8	93	Mauritania	1	167
South Africa	136.9	28	Iceland	7.6	95	Mongolia	1	168
Thailand	131.9	29	Ghana	7.3	96	Burundi	0.9	170
Indonesia	130.6	30	Zimbabwe	7.2	97	Eritrea	0.8	174
Finland	125.1	31	Tanzania	7.2	98	Sierra Leone	0.7	175
Greece	123.4	32	Uganda	6.6	99	Suriname	0.7	176
Portugal	106.4	33	Ethiopia	6.2	101	Guyana	0.7	179
Iran, Islamic Rep.	102.2	34	Latvia	5.9	102	Belize	0.6	180
Colombia	100.7	35	Trinidad and Tobago	5.8	103	Antigua & Barbuda	0.6	182
Israel	96.5	36	Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.4	104	St. Lucia	0.6	183
Singapore	95.5	37	Georgia	5.2	105	Seychelles	0.5	184
Venezuela	82.1	38	Jordan	5.3	106	Cape Verde	0.5	185
Malaysia	81.3	39	Gabon	4.9	107	Equatorial Guinea	0.5	187
Egypt, Arab Rep.	79.2	40	Bahrain	4.9	108	Gambia, The	0.4	189
Philippines	78.9	41	Nepal	4.9	109	Bhutan	0.4	190
Chile	73.9	42	Estonia	4.9	110	Solomon Islands	0.3	191
Ireland	69.3	43	Botswana	4.8	111	Grenada	0.3	192
Pakistan	61.5	44	Senegal	4.7	112	Maldives	0.3	193
Peru	60.5	45	Yemen, Rep.	4.6	114	St. Vincent & Grenadines	0.3	194
New Zealand	55.4	46	Angola	4.6	115	St. Kitts and Nevis	0.3	195
Czech Rep.	53	48	Honduras	4.6	116	Vanuatu	0.2	196
Ukraine	49.2	49	Jamaica	4.5	117	Dominica	0.2	197
United Arab Emirates	48.7	50	Mauritius	4.3	118	Micronesia, Fed. States	0.2	198
Algeria	46.4	51	West Bank and Gaza	4.3	119	Comoros	0.2	199
Hungary	45.6	52	Papua New Guinea	4.1	120	Guinea-Bissau	0.2	200
Bangladesh	44.2	53	Azerbaijan	3.8	123	Samoa	0.2	201
Nigeria	36.4	55	Malta	3.8	124	Tonga	0.2	202
Morocco	34.4	56	Guinea	3.8	125	Kiribati	0.1	203
Romania	30.6	59	Madagascar	3.7	126	Marshall Islands	0.1	204
Vietnam	26.5	60	Mozambique	3.5	127	Sao Tome & Principe	0.04	206

Table 4
Per Capita GNP Rankings
 (All figures in 1998 U.S. dollars)

PC GNP Rank			PC GNP Rank			PC GNP Rank		
Luxembourg	45,100	1	Venezuela	3530	81	Guyana	780	141
Liechtenstein	..	2	Estonia	3360	82	Solomon Islands	760	144
Switzerland	39,980	3	South Africa	3310	83	China	750	145
Norway	34,310	4	Grenada	3250	84	Honduras	740	146
Bermuda	..	5	Turkey	3160	85	Cote d'Ivoire	700	147
Denmark	33,040	6	Dominica	3150	86	Congo, Rep.	680	148
Japan	32,350	7	Botswana	3070	87	Indonesia	640	149
Cayman Islands	..	8	Panama	2990	88	Zimbabwe	620	150
Singapore	30,170	9	Costa Rica	2770	89	Cameroon	610	152
United States	29,240	10	Belize	2660	90	Lesotho	570	153
Iceland	27,830	11	St. Vincent &	2560	91	Guinea	530	154
Austria	26,830	12	Lithuania	2540	92	Senegal	520	155
Germany	26,570	13	Colombia	2470	93	Azerbaijan	480	156
Sweden	25,580	14	Peru	2440	94	Pakistan	470	158
Belgium	25,380	15	Latvia	2420	95	Bhutan	470	158
Monaco	..	16	Russian Federation	2260	97	Armenia	460	160
Netherlands	24,780	17	Fiji	2210	98	India	440	161
Brunei	..	18	Belarus	2180	99	Mauritania	410	162
Finland	24,280	19	Thailand	2160	100	Haiti	410	162
France	24,210	20	Tunisia	2060	101	Ghana	390	164
Hong Kong, China	23,660	21	Namibia	1940	102	Mongolia	380	165
United Kingdom	21,410	22	El Salvador	1850	103	Moldova	380	165
Australia	20,640	23	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	1800	104	Benin	380	165
Italy	20090	25	Dominican Rep.	1770	105	Angola	380	165
Canada	19170	26	Paraguay	1760	106	Kyrgyz Rep.	380	165
Ireland	18710	27	Tonga	1750	107	Tajikistan	370	170
United Arab Emirates	17870	28	Jamaica	1740	108	Comoros	370	170
Israel	16180	32	Suriname	1660	109	Nicaragua	370	170
New Zealand	14600	36	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1650	110	Vietnam	350	173
Spain	14100	39	Guatemala	1640	111	Bangladesh	350	173
Cyprus	11920	44	West Bank & Gaza	1560	112	Kenya	350	173
Greece	11740	46	Algeria	1550	113	Gambia, The	340	176
Portugal	10670	48	Marshall Islands	1540	114	Togo	330	177
Malta	10100	49	Ecuador	1520	116	Zambia	330	177
Slovenia	9780	50	Swaziland	1400	118	Lao PDR	320	179
Korea, Rep.	8600	51	Romania	1360	119	Uganda	310	180
Antigua & Barbuda	8450	52	Kazakhstan	1340	120	Nigeria	300	181
Argentina	8030	55	Macedonia, FYR	1290	121	Central African Rep.	300	181
Bahrain	7640	58	Egypt, Arab Rep.	1290	121	Sudan	290	183
Saudi Arabia	6910	60	Vanuatu	1260	123	Yemen, Rep.	280	185
Seychelles	6420	62	Morocco	1240	124	Sao Tome & Principe	270	186
St. Kitts and Nevis	6190	63	Bulgaria	1220	125	Cambodia	260	187
Uruguay	6070	64	Cape Verde	1200	126	Madagascar	260	187
Czech Rep.	5150	65	Kiribati	1170	127	Mali	250	189
Chile	4990	66	Jordan	1150	128	Burkina Faso	240	191
Brazil	4630	68	Maldives	1130	129	Rwanda	230	192
Croatia	4620	69	Equatorial Guinea	1110	130	Chad	230	192
Trinidad and Tobago	4520	70	Samoa	1070	131	Tanzania	220	194
Hungary	4510	71	Philippines	1050	132	Malawi	210	195
Gabon	4170	72	Syrian Arab Rep.	1020	133	Nepal	210	195
Poland	3910	74	Bolivia	1010	134	Mozambique	210	195
Mexico	3840	75	Ukraine	980	135	Niger	200	198
Mauritius	3730	76	Georgia	970	136	Eritrea	200	198
Slovak Rep.	3700	77	Uzbekistan	950	137	Guinea-Bissau	160	201
Malaysia	3670	78	Papua New Guinea	890	138	Burundi	140	202
St. Lucia	3660	79	Sri Lanka	810	139	Sierra Leone	140	202
Lebanon	3560	80	Albania	810	139	Congo, Dem. Rep.	110	205
						Ethiopia	100	206

Table 5
Purchasing Power Parity Per Capita GNP Rankings
(In 1998 international dollars)

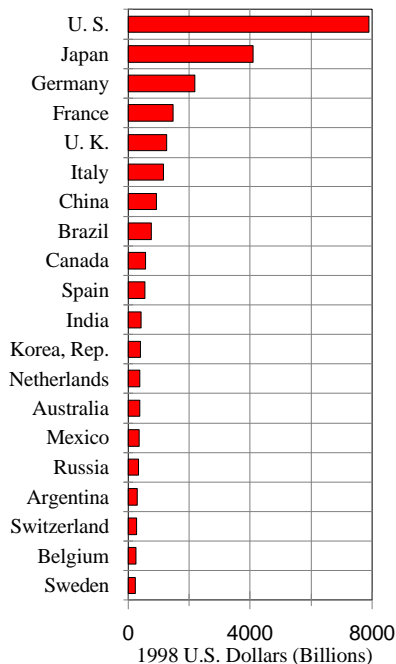
PPP GNP	Rank	PPP GNP	Rank	PPP GNP	Rank			
Luxembourg	36703	1	Turkey	6594	79	Kyrgyz Rep.	2247	143
Liechtenstein	..	2	Brazil	6460	80	Bolivia	2205	146
Bermuda	..	3	Belarus	6314	81	Papua New Guinea	2205	147
United States	29240	4	Lithuania	6283	82	Lesotho	2194	148
Cayman Islands	..	5	Russian Federation	6180	83	Azerbaijan	2168	149
Switzerland	26876	6	Colombia	5861	84	Armenia	2074	150
Norway	26196	7	Costa Rica	5812	85	India	2060	151
Singapore	25295	8	Botswana	5796	86	Uzbekistan	2044	152
Monaco	..	9	Latvia	5777	87	Moldova	1995	153
Brunei	24886	10	Venezuela	5706	88	Solomon Islands	1904	155
Iceland	24774	11	Gabon	5615	89	Nicaragua	1896	156
Denmark	23855	12	Romania	5572	90	Ghana	1735	157
Belgium	23622	13	Grenada	5557	91	Guinea	1722	158
Japan	23592	14	Thailand	5524	92	Vietnam	1689	159
Austria	23145	15	Namibia	5280	93	Lao PDR	1683	160
Malta	22901	16	Tunisia	5169	94	Pakistan	1652	161
Canada	22814	17	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5121	95	Mauritania	1500	163
Netherlands	22325	18	Panama	4925	96	Cote d'Ivoire	1484	164
Germany	22026	19	St. Lucia	4897	97	Mongolia	1463	165
Australia	21795	20	Dominica	4777	99	Bhutan	1438	166
France	21214	22	Bulgaria	4683	100	Gambia, The	1428	167
Hong Kong, China	20763	23	Algeria	4595	101	Bangladesh	1407	168
Finland	20641	24	St. Vincent &	4484	102	Comoros	1400	169
Italy	20365	25	Belize	4367	103	Cameroon	1395	170
United Kingdom	20314	26	Dominican Rep.	4337	104	Haiti	1379	171
Sweden	19848	27	Kazakhstan	4317	105	Togo	1352	172
United Arab Emirates	18871	31	Paraguay	4312	106	Senegal	1297	173
Ireland	17991	33	Macedonia, FYR	4224	107	Sao Tome & Principe	1289	174
Cyprus	17599	36	Swaziland	4195	108	Cambodia	1246	175
Israel	16861	38	Tonga	4187	109	Sudan	1240	176
New Zealand	16084	41	Peru	4180	110	Nepal	1181	177
Spain	15960	43	Lebanon	4144	111	Central African Rep.	1098	179
Portugal	14569	46	Fiji	4094	112	Uganda	1072	180
Slovenia	14400	48	El Salvador	4008	114	Tajikistan	1041	181
Greece	13994	49	Kiribati	3880	115	Angola	999	183
Bahamas, The	13990	50	Samoa	3854	116	Eritrea	984	184
Korea, Rep.	13286	51	Philippines	3725	118	Kenya	964	186
Czech Rep.	12197	52	Guatemala	3474	122	Burkina Faso	866	188
Argentina	11728	53	Maldives	3436	123	Benin	857	189
Bahrain	11556	55	Georgia	3429	124	Congo, Rep.	846	190
Saudi Arabia	10498	60	Jamaica	3344	126	Chad	843	191
Seychelles	10185	62	Cape Verde	3192	127	Madagascar	741	192
Hungary	9832	63	Morocco	3188	128	Mozambique	740	193
St. Kitts and Nevis	9790	64	Egypt, Arab Rep.	3146	129	Nigeria	740	194
Slovak Rep.	9624	65	Guyana	3139	130	Congo, Dem. Rep.	733	195
Antigua and Barbuda	8890	66	Ukraine	3130	131	Niger	729	196
Uruguay	8541	67	China	3051	132	Zambia	678	198
Chile	8507	68	Ecuador	3003	133	Mali	673	199
South Africa	8296	69	Sri Lanka	2945	134	Yemen, Rep.	658	200
Mauritius	8236	70	Vanuatu	2892	135	Guinea-Bissau	573	201
Malaysia	7699	72	Albania	2864	137	Ethiopia	566	202
Estonia	7563	73	Syrian Arab Rep.	2702	138	Burundi	561	203
Poland	7543	74	Jordan	2615	139	Malawi	551	204
Mexico	7450	75	Zimbabwe	2489	140	Tanzania	483	205
Trinidad and Tobago	7208	76	Indonesia	2407	141	Sierra Leone	445	206
Croatia	6698	78	Honduras	2338	142			

Table 6
Comparison of Various Measures

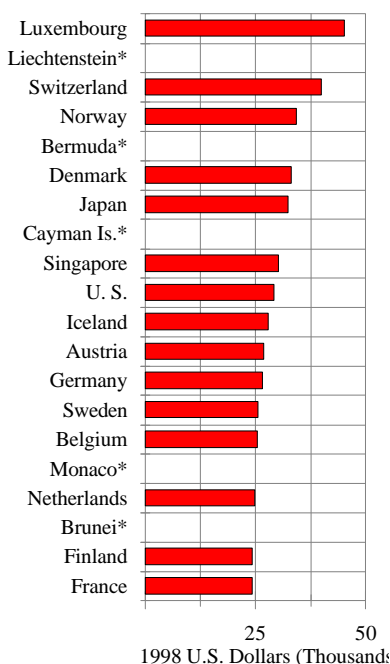
GNP			Per Capita GNP			Per Capita PPP GNP		
Rank		(\$US Billions - 1998)	Rank		(\$US Thousands - 1998)	Rank		(\$Int'l. Thousands - 1998)
1	United States	7903.0	1	Luxembourg	45,100	1	Luxembourg	36,703
2	Japan	4089.1	2	Liechtenstein	..	2	Liechtenstein*	..
3	Germany	2179.8	3	Switzerland	39,980	3	Bermuda*	..
4	France	1465.4	4	Norway	34,310	4	United States	29,240
5	United Kingdom	1264.3	5	Bermuda*	..	5	Cayman Islands*	..
6	Italy	1157.0	6	Denmark	33,040	6	Switzerland	26,876
7	China	923.6	7	Japan	32,350	7	Norway	26,196
8	Brazil	767.6	8	Cayman Islands*	..	8	Singapore	25,295
9	Canada	580.9	9	Singapore	30,170	9	Monaco*	..
10	Spain	555.2	10	United States	29,240	10	Brunei	24,886
11	India	427.4	11	Iceland	27,830	11	Iceland	24,774
12	Korea, Rep.	398.8	12	Austria	26,830	12	Denmark	23,855
13	Netherlands	389.1	13	Germany	26,570	13	Belgium	23,622
14	Australia	387.0	14	Sweden	25,580	14	Japan	23,592
15	Mexico	368.1	15	Belgium	25,380	15	Austria	23,145
16	Russia	331.8	16	Monaco*	..	16	Malta	22,901
17	Argentina	290.3	17	Netherlands	24,780	17	Canada	22,814
18	Switzerland	284.1	18	Brunei	..	18	Netherlands	22,325
19	Belgium	259.0	19	Finland	24,280	19	Germany	22,026
20	Sweden	226.5	20	France	24,210	20	Australia	21,795

* Indicates that the World Bank does not have reliable data for this country, but ranks it in an estimated position.

GNP



Per Capita GNP



Per Capita PPP GNP

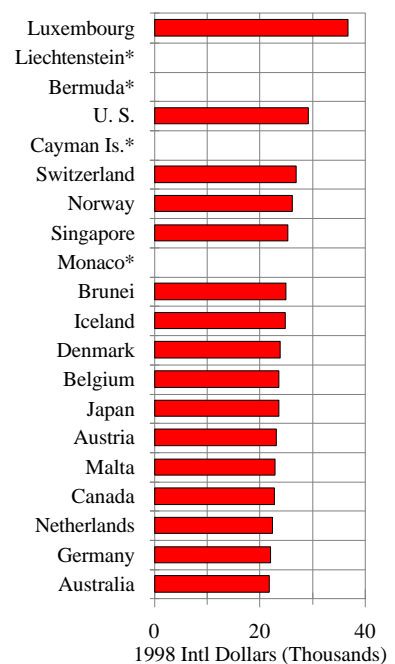


Table 7
Human Development Index Rankings

Canada	0.935	1	Panama	0.776	59	Mongolia	0.628	117
Norway	0.934	2	Bulgaria	0.772	60	Vanuatu	0.623	118
United States	0.929	3	Malaysia	0.772	61	Egypt	0.623	119
Australia	0.929	4	Russian Federation	0.771	62	Guatemala	0.619	120
Iceland	0.927	5	Latvia	0.771	63	Solomon Islands	0.614	121
Sweden	0.926	6	Romania	0.770	64	Botswana	0.593	122
Belgium	0.925	7	Venezuela	0.770	65	Gabon	0.592	123
Netherlands	0.925	8	Fiji	0.769	66	Morocco	0.589	124
Japan	0.924	9	Suriname	0.766	67	Myanmar	0.585	125
United Kingdom	0.918	10	Colombia	0.764	68	Iraq	0.583	126
Finland	0.917	11	Macedonia, FYR	0.763	69	Lesotho	0.569	127
France	0.917	12	Georgia	0.762	70	India	0.563	128
Switzerland	0.915	13	Mauritius	0.761	71	Ghana	0.556	129
Germany	0.911	14	Libya	0.760	72	Zimbabwe	0.555	130
Denmark	0.911	15	Kazakhstan	0.754	73	Equatorial Guinea	0.555	131
Austria	0.908	16	Brazil	0.747	74	Sao Tome & Principe	0.547	132
Luxembourg	0.908	17	Saudi Arabia	0.747	75	Papua New Guinea	0.542	133
Ireland	0.907	18	Thailand	0.745	76	Cameroon	0.528	134
Italy	0.903	19	Philippines	0.744	77	Pakistan	0.522	135
New Zealand	0.903	20	Ukraine	0.744	78	Cambodia	0.512	136
Spain	0.899	21	St. Vincent &	0.738	79	Comoros	0.510	137
Cyprus	0.886	22	Peru	0.737	80	Kenya	0.508	138
Israel	0.883	23	Paraguay	0.736	81	Congo	0.507	139
Singapore	0.881	24	Lebanon	0.735	82	Lao PDR	0.484	140
Greece	0.875	25	Jamaica	0.735	83	Madagascar	0.483	141
Hong Kong	0.872	26	Sri Lanka	0.733	84	Bhutan	0.483	142
Malta	0.865	27	Turkey	0.732	85	Sudan	0.477	143
Portugal	0.864	28	Oman	0.730	86	Nepal	0.474	144
Slovenia	0.861	29	Dominican Republic	0.729	87	Togo	0.471	145
Barbados	0.858	30	St. Lucia	0.728	88	Bangladesh	0.461	146
Korea, Rep.	0.854	31	Maldives	0.725	89	Mauritania	0.451	147
Brunei Darussalam	0.848	32	Azerbaijan	0.722	90	Yemen	0.448	148
Bahamas	0.844	33	Ecuador	0.722	91	Djibouti	0.447	149
Czech Rep.	0.843	34	Jordan	0.721	92	Haiti	0.440	150
Argentina	0.837	35	Armenia	0.721	93	Zambia	0.439	151
Kuwait	0.836	36	Albania	0.713	94	Nigeria	0.430	152
Antigua and Barbuda	0.833	37	Samoa (Western)	0.711	95	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.420	153
Chile	0.826	38	Guyana	0.709	96	Zambia	0.420	154
Uruguay	0.825	39	Iran	0.709	97	Cote d'Ivoire	0.416	155
Slovakia	0.825	40	Kyrgyz Rep.	0.706	98	Tanzania	0.415	156
Bahrain	0.820	41	China	0.706	99	Benin	0.411	157
Qatar	0.819	42	Turkmenistan	0.704	100	Uganda	0.409	158
Hungary	0.817	43	Tunisia	0.703	101	Eritrea	0.408	159
Poland	0.814	44	Moldova	0.700	102	Angola	0.405	160
United Arab Emirates	0.810	45	South Africa	0.697	103	Gambia	0.396	161
Estonia	0.801	46	El Salvador	0.696	104	Guinea	0.394	162
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.798	47	Cape Verde	0.688	105	Malawi	0.385	163
Costa Rica	0.797	48	Uzbekistan	0.686	106	Rwanda	0.382	164
Croatia	0.795	49	Algeria	0.683	107	Mali	0.380	165
Trinidad and Tobago	0.793	50	Viet Nam	0.671	108	Central African	0.371	166
Dominica	0.793	51	Indonesia	0.670	109	Chad	0.367	167
Lithuania	0.789	52	Tajikistan	0.663	110	Mozambique	0.341	168
Seychelles	0.786	53	Syrian Arab Rep.	0.660	111	Guinea-Bissau	0.331	169
Grenada	0.785	54	Swaziland	0.655	112	Burundi	0.321	170
Mexico	0.784	55	Honduras	0.653	113	Ethiopia	0.309	171
Cuba	0.783	56	Bolivia	0.643	114	Burkina Faso	0.303	172
Belarus	0.781	57	Namibia	0.632	115	Niger	0.293	173
Belize	0.777	58	Nicaragua	0.631	116	Sierra Leone	0.252	174

Sources for Statistical Tables

Source for Tables 1 and 3:

World Bank. 2000. *2000 World Development Indicators CD-ROM* (Total GNP 1998, Atlas method). Available at <[[http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/databytopic.html#MACROECONOMICS AND GROWTH](http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/databytopic.html#MACROECONOMICS%20AND%20GROWTH)].>

Source for Tables 2, 4, and 5:

World Bank. 2000. *2000 World Development Indicators CD-ROM* (GNP per capita 1998, Atlas method and PPP). Available at [[http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/databytopic.html#MACROECONOMIC S AND GROWTH](http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/databytopic.html#MACROECONOMIC%20S%20AND%20GROWTH)]

Source for Table 6:

Compiled from:

World Bank. 2000. *2000 World Development Indicators CD-ROM* (Total GNP 1998, Atlas method). Available at [[http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/databytopic.html#MACROECONOMICS AND GROWTH](http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/databytopic.html#MACROECONOMICS%20AND%20GROWTH)].>

World Bank. 2000. *2000 World Development Indicators CD-ROM* (GNP per capita 1998, Atlas method and PPP). Available at <[[http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/databytopic.html#MACROECONOMIC S AND GROWTH](http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/databytopic.html#MACROECONOMIC%20S%20AND%20GROWTH)].>

Note: Rankings in the above tables include 206 countries. These tables show only those countries with World Bank confirmed 1998 data or which the World Bank estimates to be in the top twenty in the category in question. The World Bank uses the Atlas Method (described in the World Bank's *World Development Report 1999/2000*, pp. 287-288) to convert GNP figures from local currencies to US dollars.

Source for Table 7:

United Nations Development Programme. 1999. *Human Development Report 1999*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Appendix A. Acronyms and Abbreviations

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
HDI	Human Development Index
PPP GNP	Purchasing Power Parity per capita Gross National Product
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme