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Economic Indicators: Country Comparisons

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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 (name redacted). 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 (name redacted).

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

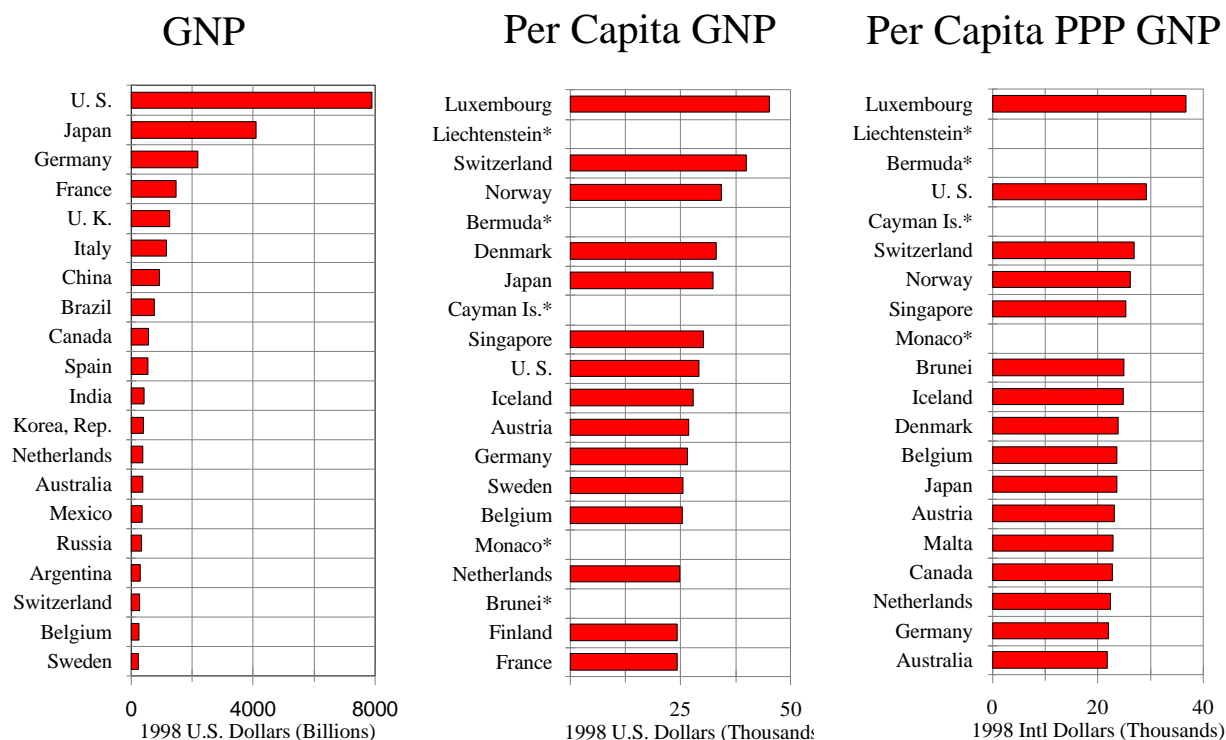


Table 7
Human Development Index Rankings

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----|--------------------|-------|-----|---------------------|-------|-----|
| 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#MACROECONOMICS 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 |

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