

Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures

2005 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROGRAM



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	EKS	Éltető, Köves, and Szulc
AfDB	African Development Bank	EKS*	EKS method extended to include a stratification of product price within basic headings into representative and nonrepresentative categories
BOCC	Basket of Construction Components		
c.i.f.	Cost, Insurance, and Freight		
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States		
CISSTAT	Statistical Office of the Commonwealth of Independent States	ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government	EU	European Union
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose	FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
CPD	Country-Product-Dummy	f.o.b.	Free On Board
CPI	Consumer Price Index	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
DCF	Data Collection Form	GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
DECDG	Development Economics Data Group	GK	Geary-Khamis
DPM	Data Processing Module	GNI	Gross National Income
DVM	Data Validation Module	ICP	International Comparison Program
ECC	Equipment, Construction, and Compensation	ISTAT	Italian National Statistical Office
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
ECP	European Comparison Program	LCU	Local Currency Unit
EEC	European Economic Community	Ln	Natural Logarithm
EFTA	European Free Trade Association	MER	Market exchange rate
		n.e.c.	Not Elsewhere Classified
		NBS	National Bureau of Statistics of China
		NGO	Nongovernmental Organization

NPISH	Nonprofit Institution Serving Households	SPD	Structured Product Description
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	TAG	Technical Advisory Group
OEEC	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation	U.K.	United Kingdom
PCM	Price Collection Module	UN	United Nations
PLI	Price Level Index	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity	UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
Rosstat	Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation	UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
SGER	Secondary (School) Gross Enrollment Rate	U.S.	United States
SNA	System of National Accounts	VAT	Value Added Tax
		WDI	World Development Indicators
		WDM	Weights Diagnostic Module

PREFACE

This publication presents the results of the 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP), which was led and coordinated by the World Bank during 2003–08. The size and complexity of this important statistical project made it imperative to distribute the tasks by geographic regions. Data collection was overseen by regional coordinating agencies, which compiled the results and produced regional estimates of purchasing power parities (PPPs). Throughout the process, the regional coordinators worked closely with the ICP global office at the World Bank. The strong partnership with the Eurostat-OECD and its parallel program made it possible to combine the results from the two efforts for this publication.

The final step of the ICP has been the linking of regional results into a global data set so that economic activity and price levels can be compared between economies in different regions. These global results were produced using a new technique known as the “ring comparison.” This publication comprises the results for 146 economies obtained through this linking process. The number of participating economies far exceeds that of previous rounds.

On behalf of the World Bank and the ICP Executive Board, we would like to thank all those who have contributed to making the 2005 ICP such a resounding success. It has been a great team effort. We cannot give credit, in this limited space, to all of the individuals responsible for

its successful completion. Many are listed in the acknowledgments that follow. Here we would like to highlight the efforts of some special groups.

We are very pleased to say that the program has greatly benefited from the overwhelming support it received from national statistical offices and other participating agencies. The success of such a huge and complex undertaking depends critically on the active cooperation of the agencies involved in collecting the data in each economy. Some of the processes we used were new and untested, and the spirit in which everyone tackled the problems that inevitably arose in the course of this groundbreaking work has been truly gratifying.

We would especially like to thank the staff of the regional coordinating agencies—namely, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Statistics Canada, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Statistical Office of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS-STAT), the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (Moscow)—which have invested so much effort into setting up regional product lists, training statistical office staff in the concepts underlying PPPs, and addressing the practical issues associated with collecting and editing the data

and compiling the PPPs and related statistics for each of the regions. We also want to thank Eurostat and OECD for providing their experience, expertise, and overall support for the regional and ring comparisons.

When the United Nations Statistical Commission gave the go-ahead to this ICP round at its 2002 meeting, it emphasized that the project had to have a strong governance structure. The Executive Board was set up to provide this governance. The Board and its members have had a major impact on the program, and we would like to thank them all for their contributions.

The project would not have been such a success without the invaluable inputs from members of the Technical Advisory Group. We appreciate the wholehearted and enthusiastic manner in which they conducted their various discussions—both at meetings in Washington and via emails.

Our special thanks go to the major donors, whose contributions were so important in bringing the program to fruition. Contributors to the Global Trust Fund include the U.K. Department for International Development, the International Monetary Fund, the Australian Agency for International Development, and the United Nations Development Programme. The World Bank made significant contributions to both the global and regional programs, as did numerous regional agencies.

We would like to congratulate the global office team at the World Bank. They have faced many challenges and obstacles over the past four years or so, but their perseverance and unwavering commitment to the project have ultimately helped them overcome all the odds. They have succeeded not only in producing a very important set of statistical indicators but also in refining important concepts underlying international comparisons, developing new tools to make data collection and compilation easier and more transparent, and setting up a firm basis on which future ICPs can be launched.

We hope that users will find the report useful. These data represent the most comprehensive survey of prices ever undertaken. As with any statistical exercise, there are limitations to the data, and these are highlighted in the report. We welcome any comments and suggestions for their improvement.

Finally, to everyone involved in this enormous task, thanks very much for a job well done!

Dennis Trewin
Chairman
ICP Executive Board

Shaida Badiee
Director
Development Data Group
World Bank

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The ICP shares a common technical language and conceptual framework with national statistical programs for measuring consumer prices indexes (CPI) and their national accounts. The very essence of the ICP is based on comparability of results between economies, strict adherence to time schedules, and a common understanding of data-sharing and confidentiality requirements. There is no other statistical program requiring so much cooperation between national, regional, and international organizations.

The successful completion of ICP 2005 is a tribute to the organizations and people who worked in partnership to carry out the work program. The strength of the program came from the division of the work program into five ICP regions that worked in parallel with the Eurostat-OECD PPP program so that all data could be combined into a set of global results. The technical and managerial leadership furnished by all in partnership sets the example for future international programs. Although the donors to the global trust fund have been noted, special thanks also go to the Canadian International Development Agency for its financial support of the South America program, and to the Arab Development Fund in its support of Western Asia. The recent contribution from the Islamic Development Bank will form a strong basis for the program to move into the next round. Each of the regional coordinating organizations also provided financial support, either in-kind, with funds, or both.

The 2005 ICP methodology was reengineered to overcome previous problems. The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) led by Alan Heston made significant contributions. The other TAG members were Angus Deaton, Erwin Diewert, Paul Konijn, Paul McCarthy, Prasada Rao, David Roberts, Sergey Sergeev, Silke Stapel, and Kim Zieschang.

The global office of the ICP was located in the World Bank's Development Data Group (DECDG), led by Shaida Badiee, Director, and Misha Belkindas, Manager. The ICP team responsible for the overall global coordination and technical support comprised Olga Akcadag, Yonas Biru, Yuri Dikhanov, Nada Hamadeh, and Virginia Romand. Recognition for their efforts is also given to former ICP team members Giuliana Cane, Farah Hussain, Jinsook Lee, and Siew Hua Lee. Other members of DECDG providing valuable support to the ICP included Azita Amjadi, Lisa Burke, Sebastian Dessus, Olivier Dupriez, Ramgopal Erabbelly, Richard Fix, Omar Hadi, Barbro Hexeberg, Hulda Hunter, Soong Sup Lee, Vilas Mandekar, Changqing Sun, and Eric Swanson.

The complexity of the program required input from this large group of technical experts who served as consultants to the program: Sultan Ahmed, Derek Blades, Steven Burdette, Peter Hill, Anil Sawhney, and Kenneth Walsh.

The overall leadership and policy making came from the ICP Executive Board, which included high-level leadership from international, regional, and national statistics

organizations. The Board members and associated representatives included Dennis Trewin, Chair; Ifzal Ali and Bishnu Pant, Asian Development Bank; Shaida Badiie, World Bank; Paul Cheung, United Nations; Rob Edwards, IMF; David Fenwick, Office of National Statistics, United Kingdom; Enrico Giovannini, OECD; Peter Harper, Australian Bureau of Statistics; Ben Kiregyera, UN Economic Commission for Africa; Charles Lufumpa and Michel Mouyelo-Katoula, African Development Bank; Luis Machinea, Economic Commission for Latin America; Lars Norlund and Peter Everaers, Eurostat; Jacob Ryten, Statistics Canada; Pronab Sen, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, India; Vladimir Sokolin and Andrey Kosarev, Federal State

Statistics Service of the Russian Federation and Mikhail Korolov, Commonwealth of Independent States, Russia; Mervat Tallawy, UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; and Fuzhan Xie and Langhui Huang, National Bureau of Statistics, China.

To all, it was a great privilege and pleasure to have the opportunity to work with such dedicated people and organizations.

Frederic A. Vogel
Global Manager
International Comparison Program

PART I

Purchasing Power Parities and 2005 ICP Results

INTRODUCTION: THE INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROGRAM AND PURCHASING POWER PARITIES

The International Comparison Program

The International Comparison Program (commonly known as the “ICP”) is a worldwide statistical initiative to collect comparative price data and estimate purchasing power parities (PPPs) of the world’s economies. Using PPPs instead of market exchange rates to convert currencies makes it possible to compare the output of economies and the welfare of their inhabitants in real terms (that is, controlling for differences in price levels).

The *System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93)* provides a common international framework for the measurement of economic activity. Gross domestic product (GDP) is the measure most often used to quantify economies’ economic activity, and GDP and consumption per capita are basic indicators of economic productivity and well-being. But the conversion of output or expenditures, measured in the local currency of one economy, to a common unit of account for comparison or aggregation with that of other economies is not a trivial problem. The standard method has been to use market exchange rates. However, market exchange rates are determined by the demand for, and supply of, currencies used in international transactions. They do not necessarily reflect differences in price levels and may therefore under- or overstate the real value of an economy’s

output and the standard of living of its residents. In fact, the prices of many goods and services within economies are determined in partial or complete isolation from the rest of the world. Therefore, *SNA93* recommends that the real value of economic activity be determined using purchasing power parities. The need for a more meaningful tool for comparing the real domestic product between economies led to the creation of the International Comparison Program (ICP) in 1968 and the publication of PPP estimates in 1970. The increasing use of PPPs by researchers, businesses, and international institutions has made the ICP a truly global program now covering more than 140 economies.

This report brings together the results of two separate PPP programs. The first is the global ICP program conducted by the ICP global office within the World Bank, which provided overall coordination for the collection of data and calculation of PPPs in more than 100 (mostly developing) economies. The program was organized into five geographic areas: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, South America, and Western Asia. Regional agencies took the lead in coordinating the work in the five regions.

In parallel, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) conducted their 2005 PPP program, which comprised 46 economies.

Eurostat covered 37 economies: the 25 European Union (EU) member states; the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) economies (Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland); and Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and Turkey. The OECD part of the program included 9 other economies: Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, and the United States.

The main reasons for conducting the ICP on a regional basis are that the products to be priced are more homogeneous within regions, the expenditure patterns are likely to be more similar, and language differences are reduced. Moreover, dividing the ICP organization among a number of regional offices in relatively close proximity to the economies they are coordinating provides operational benefits.

The ICP global office has combined the results from each of the five regions with those from the Eurostat-OECD PPP program into an overall global comparison, so that results for all participating economies can be compared directly. The ring comparison (described on page 159, was developed specifically to link the regional PPPs without changing the relative results within a region (see page 163, “Fixity”). In other words, the starting point was the final results computed by each region. The ring comparison provided regional scalars by which economies’ data at each level of aggregation were converted to a global level (that is, the relative comparisons between economies within a region remained the same in the global comparison). For that reason, the global PPP results were not reviewed by national statistical authorities before publication.

(Appendix A provides a more detailed overview of the history of the ICP and its relationship to the Eurostat-OECD program. Appendix B describes the governance and the management of the ICP and how that related to the Eurostat-OECD program. Appendix C shows the Eurostat-OECD classification of expenditures on the GDP used by both programs as a starting point to select products to be priced and also as the basis for the first level at which PPPs are estimated.)

Purchasing Power Parity

A purchasing power parity between two countries, A and B, is the ratio of the number of units of country A’s currency needed to purchase in country A the same quantity of a specific good or service as one unit of country B’s cur-

rency will purchase in country B. PPPs can be expressed in the currency of either of the countries. In practice, they are usually computed among large numbers of countries and expressed in terms of a single currency, with the U.S. dollar (US\$) most commonly used as the base or “numeraire” currency.

Take the familiar “Big Mac Index” as an example. If a Big Mac hamburger costs 4.00 U.S. dollars in the United States and 4.80 euros in France, then the PPP for a Big Mac from the French viewpoint is 0.83 U.S. dollars to the euro. From the American viewpoint, it is 1.20 euros to the U.S. dollar. This means that for every euro spent on Big Macs in France, it would be necessary to spend 0.83 U.S. dollars in the United States to obtain the same quantity and quality of Big Macs. Conversely, for every U.S. dollar spent on Big Macs in the United States, it would be necessary to spend 1.20 euros in France to obtain the same quantity and quality of Big Macs.

The Big Mac is a single, standard product. The aim of the ICP is to produce PPPs that take into account the relative prices among many countries for a broad range of goods and services, including not only consumer products but also capital and government expenditures, which together make up GDP.

Price Level Indexes

Comparing PPPs at the level of GDP with market exchange rates provides a measure of the average cost of goods and services in one economy when purchased using currencies converted at prevailing exchange rates. The ratio of a PPP to a corresponding market exchange rate is called a price level index (PLI). A PLI of 100 indicates that price levels are the same as those in the base country or the world average. The PLI with the United States = 100 is simply the PPP divided by the exchange rate to the United States. The PLI with the world = 100 is the PLI to the United States multiplied by the ratio of the world total PPP expenditures to world total exchange rate expenditures for each level of aggregation. The detailed data tables show the PLI for the world = 100 to remove the effect of the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar.

Returning to the Big Mac example, if the market exchange rate is 1.00 U.S. dollar to 0.67 euros, then the PLI for a Big Mac with the United States as the base is 179 ($1.20/0.67 \times 100$). This indicates that given the relative

purchasing power of the U.S. dollar and the euro, a Big Mac costs 79 percent more in France than in the United States. Travelers exchanging their dollars to euros would notice this immediately.

PPPs between any pair of countries change slowly, whereas market exchange rates can change quickly. Sudden changes in PLIs result mainly from changes in market exchange rates. When market exchange rates change rapidly, a PLI for a country could change too in a short time, indicating that a country that was relatively cheap has now become relatively expensive compared with the base country.

The Use of PPPs and Market Exchange Rates for International Comparisons

PPPs are the preferred means of converting the value of the GDP and its components to a common currency. They enable cross-country comparisons of the sizes of economies, average consumption levels, poverty rates, productivity, and the use of resources. However, PPPs should not be used for all international comparisons; for example, market exchange rates should be used to measure international trade, capital flows, or the values of foreign debt.

PPPs adjust for differences in price levels between economies, which may not be reflected in market exchange rates, at least in the short run. Market exchange rates are the prices at which currencies trade in international markets. Because developing economies tend to have relatively lower wages leading to lower prices for nontraded goods and services, a unit of local currency has greater purchasing power within a developing economy than it does in the global market. Consequently, the GDP of a developing economy and the consumption of its residents will typically be underestimated if market exchange rates are used to compare their value with those of high-income economies. Although differences in price levels are generally less pronounced among economies at similar levels of development, large and rapid movements of exchange rates can alter the apparent size of economies or the perceived welfare of their residents. For example, the Euro exchange rate has changed from US\$ 0.853 in October 2000 to US\$ 1.562 in March 2008, but that does not mean that the welfare of Euro area countries has changed accordingly in relation to the United States in that time.

There is no need to convert from national currencies to a common currency (whether by market exchange rates or

PPPs) when calculating growth rates for a single economy. However, in computing regional (or world) growth rates, the sizes of the economies matter: national GDPs and aggregates are first converted to a common currency and then summed to regional (or world) totals, from which growth rates are computed. The appropriate conversion factor is provided by PPPs. Developing economies have often had (at least in the past decade) higher rates of economic growth than developed economies. As a result, the global growth rates computed with PPP-based activity levels tend to be higher than those computed using market exchange rates. The reason is that the developing economies have a higher weight in the PPP-based regional totals (both levels and growth rates) than those based on market exchange rates.

The initial rounds of the ICP in the 1970s focused mainly on what are referred to as “volumes” or “real expenditures” of GDP, its major components, and their per capita estimates. PPPs were seen mainly as providing a stepping-stone from national accounts expressed in national currencies to volumes expressed in a common currency. In recent times, economic analysts have shown increasing interest in PPPs in their own right as a measure of relative price levels between economies.

A major use of the PPP results is the estimation of the widely used “dollar-a-day” international poverty threshold. PPP results also enter the estimation of the United Nations Human Development Index and Gender Empowerment Measure, allow the World Health Organization to use health expenditures per capita to assess health inequality across economies, and provide the basis for international organizations to design effective aid programs. The European Commission relies on PPP-based indicators to allocate the Structural and Cohesion Funds across member economies.

Purchasing power measures are also useful for policy makers at the national level. For example, with the internationally comparable data, policy makers can draw on the experience of other economies by comparing the data for the components of the GDP and their relationship to economic growth. Similar analyses can inform policy makers of their economy’s comparative advantage by examining which goods or services are relatively cheap or expensive compared with those of other economies.

Purchasing power parities allow comparisons between economies of expenditure shares or price levels for components such as food, health care, and investments. For example, capital goods tend to be relatively more expensive

than consumer goods in developing economies, while services tend to be cheaper. Comparisons between economies at this level provide another view of what is contributing to differences in growth rates between economies.

The PPP-based measures of the GDP are needed to compare volume measures with other economic variables. Examples include the following:

- Carbon emissions per unit of GDP
- Energy use per unit of GDP
- GDP per employee
- GDP per hour worked

The first two are useful for environmental comparisons, while the latter two provide important comparisons of productivity.

Reliability of PPPs and GDP Volume Measures

Purchasing power parities are statistical estimates. Like all statistics, they are point estimates that fall within some margin of error of the unknown, true values. The error margins surrounding the PPPs depend on the reliability of the expenditure weights and the price data and how well the goods and services that were priced represent the consumption pattern and price levels of each participating economy. As with national accounts data generally, it is not possible to calculate precise error margins for PPPs or the real expenditure data derived from them.

The 2005 ICP included economies ranging from city-states to large and diverse countries such as China, India, and Indonesia, which collectively account for more than 40 percent of the world's population and include many people living in remote, rural locations. These and similar economies had to produce national average prices for goods and services that were comparable with those of other economies in their region. The accuracy of the PPPs for these economies depends upon the extent to which the selected goods and services were representative of their entire economy and on their ability to provide nationally representative average prices. The need to measure prices for internationally comparable goods and services means that they are more likely to reflect consumption patterns of urban areas. It is also true that many household goods and services are available only in towns, so the urban and rural

prices become the same. If the urban-to-rural price differentials are similar across economies, any bias will tend to cancel out in the estimation of PPPs; if not, results for some economies may be biased, up or down, depending on the extent of over- or underrepresentation of urban and rural areas. Additional detail about estimating PPPs for large economies follows in box 1.

To minimize this potential bias, each ICP region prepared its own list of goods and services to be priced so that they would better reflect the characteristics of the economies in its region. The need to deal with the wide diversity of sizes, urbanization, and performance of economies in each region was considered at every step leading to the estimation of PPPs.

Therefore, caution should be used when comparing economies by the size of their GDP or in per capita expenditures. Mindful that there may be errors in the calculation of GDP and population sizes, as well as in the estimation of PPPs, small differences should not be considered significant. It is generally accepted that differences in GDP of less than 5 percent lie within the margin of error of the PPP estimation. Rather than ranking economies, it is preferable to group economies by broad size categories. Caution should also be exercised about making comparisons of price levels or per capita expenditures at low levels of aggregation, where small errors may lead to large discrepancies. Some areas such as housing and health are more difficult to measure, and services in general are more difficult to price than are goods; therefore, comparisons of these components have wider measures of error than those for food products.

PPPs should not be used as indicators of the under- or overvaluation of currencies, nor should they be interpreted as equilibrium exchange rates. The PPPs cover all of GDP valued at purchaser's prices, which include both traded and nontraded goods. Exchange rates, unlike PPPs, reflect the demand for currencies as a medium of exchange, speculative investments, or official reserves. Exchange rates should be used to price international transactions and to make comparisons between economies of international debt, the flow of international capital, and the export and import of goods and services.

The PPPs in this report are not comparable with previous PPPs published by the World Bank in the *World Development Indicators (WDI)* or other publications.

The 2005 PPPs are derived from a global program of price surveys carried out using similar methods in 146 economies. The previous benchmark estimates were based on surveys carried out between 1993 and 1996 in a limited number of developing economies and on more recent surveys in OECD and CIS economies conducted in 2002 and 2000, respectively. Many economies were included for the first time in 2005, including China. Previous estimates of China's PPPs came from a research study using data for 1986. India participated for the first time since 1985. Because of the old vintage of Indian data, a regression was used instead for the PPP estimate in the *WDI* (for the methodology, see "Estimation of PPPs for nonbenchmark economies"). Since the last round of price collections, PPPs have been extrapolated forward using ratios of price indexes (either GDP deflators or consumer price indexes). In addition, the new 2005 PPPs are based on a different methodology designed to overcome problems encountered in previous rounds of the ICP. Therefore, users should be cautious about making comparisons with previous estimates of PPP-based GDP and components. What can be said is that the new ICP results substantially revise our view of the world economy. (Additional detail about the comparability with previous estimates is contained in appendix G.)

The overall ICP was designed and conducted to provide comparable results between economies across different regions. However, because of the difficulties of measuring housing and government compensation, different methods were used to compute housing PPPs in Asia-Pacific and Africa and government PPPs in Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Western Asia from those used in the other regions.

(Appendixes F and G provide a detailed overview of the methodological differences that may affect comparability of the new results with those from the past, as well as comparisons between regions.)

PPPs provide a measure of the overall price level of an economy, but they may not reflect the expenditure patterns of the poor. Nor do they capture differences in price levels within an economy. Additional data and analysis will be necessary before international poverty rates can be estimated; direct application of these PPPs to the estimation of poverty levels and rates may yield misleading results.

Box 1

ESTIMATING PPPs FOR LARGE ECONOMIES

Obtaining national prices for a list of comparable products poses special problems for large, diverse economies and especially those with large, rural populations. The sample sizes and number of data collection centers required to collect the data needed to estimate national average prices exceed the capacity even of advanced economies. Eurostat economies, for example, collect prices only in urban areas and use other sources to adjust these to the national level. In the case of China, it was agreed that China would collect prices for 11 municipalities, including their surrounding rural areas, and that the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) would extrapolate these to national average prices. The method adopted by the World Bank and ADB matched urban and rural areas of the 11 municipalities to the 31 provinces of China. However, the rural areas included in the surveys may not have been representative of those in the rest of China. See appendix E, which provides a more detailed explanation.

The overrepresentation of urban areas was not unique to China. Brazil, for example, collected prices in only 6 cities. Other economies in the South America region conducted price collection in urban areas only. Because PPPs are based on a multilateral comparison within each region, biases in data collection should largely cancel out if all economies within a region are similarly treated. In the Asia-Pacific region, the extent of urban bias in China's PPP measurements will depend on how different were its data collection procedures—and the resulting computation of national average prices—compared with those of other economies in its region. India, for example, collected both urban and rural prices for food, clothing, footwear, and education. Prices for all other components of the GDP were collected in 31 urban centers. However, because most goods other than food are produced and purchased in the cities, the urban prices of those goods can be considered representative of the national prices. Further sensitivity analysis of the results will be needed to quantify the extent of this bias, if any.

2005 ICP: RESULTS AND MAJOR FINDINGS

Overview

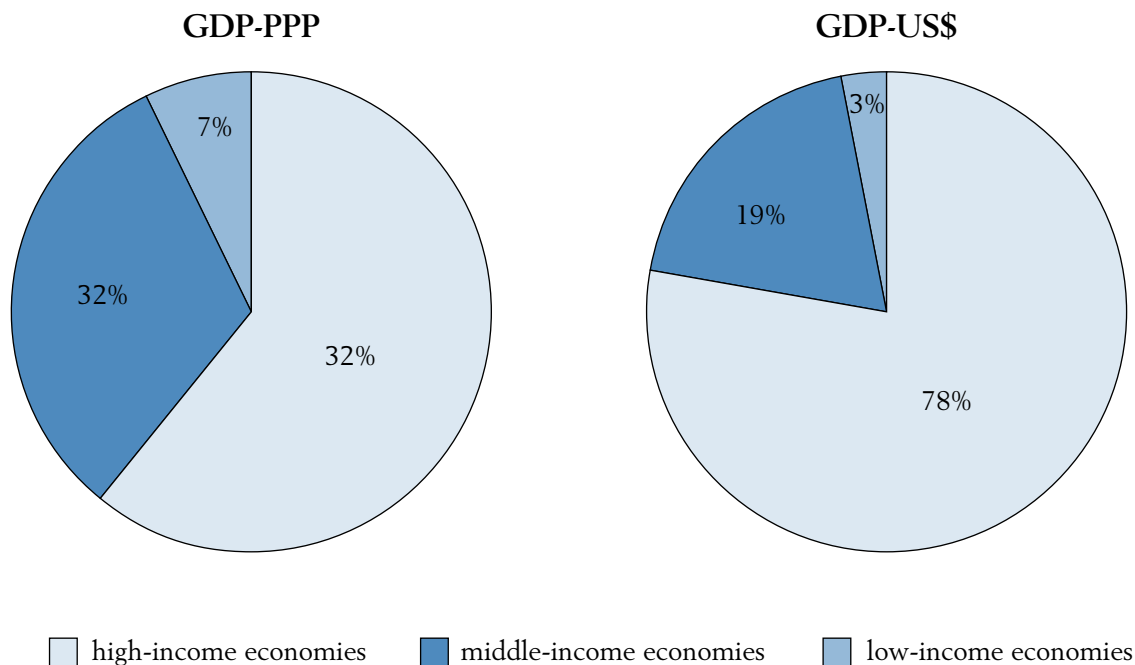
The 2005 International Comparison Program has produced estimates of the relative price levels of GDP and its principal aggregates for 146 economies. These purchasing power parities express the values of local currencies in relation to a common currency. In this report, the common currency is the U.S. dollar in 2005. When applied to the value of GDP or any component of GDP, the resulting values reflect the real value of consumption in each economy, corrected for differences in price levels and unaffected by transitory movements of exchange rates. This report provides PPPs and related measures for GDP, actual individual consumption by households, collective consumption of governments, and gross fixed capital formation. Additional tables provide the same data for several important components of the GDP (such as food, clothing, and housing, to name a few). The 146 economies account for more than 95 percent of the world's population and 98 percent of the world's nominal GDP. Table 8 lists the economies not included in the 2005 benchmark surveys along with estimates of their PPP-based GDP per capita (computed as described in the section "Estimation of PPPs for nonbenchmark economies").

This was the most extensive and thorough effort ever to measure PPPs across economies. Teams in each region identified characteristic goods and services to be priced. Surveys conducted by each economy during 2005 and 2006 pro-

vided prices for more than 1,000 goods and services. New and innovative data validation tools were implemented to improve data quality. Initial calculations of PPPs were conducted at the regional level. In addition, a representative group of economies, selected from each region, priced a common set of goods and services. PPPs were calculated separately for this "ring" and used to calibrate the regional PPPs to the global level. It is these global PPPs that are now reported here. Like the regional results, they have been benchmarked to 2005, regardless of the year in which data collection took place.

The new benchmark results replace the PPPs and related measures derived from previous surveys conducted during 1993–96 (for most developing economies) and 2000 and 2002 (for the CIS and the Eurostat-OECD). Data for the economies in the 1993–96 benchmark had been extrapolated forward and backward, using domestic price indexes. Because such extrapolations happen at an aggregate level, they cannot capture changes in relative prices at the detailed level of the original surveys. Furthermore, the 2005 ICP covered a much broader set of goods and services and, in most economies, collected more prices for them. (Appendix G provides more detail about the changes in scope, coverage, and methodology that affected the comparison of the previously estimated PPPs with those coming from the 2005 benchmark surveys. The appendix also includes a table showing the comparison by economy.)

FIGURE 1 WORLD SHARES: GDP-PPP vs GDP-US\$



Source: 2005 ICP.

Compared with previous estimates, the size of developing economies has decreased by 7 percentage points. The global GDP shares of the largest developing economies are also smaller. China, which was previously estimated to have 14 percent of global GDP, now has 10. And the estimate of India's share has been revised from 6 to 4 percent. But it must be emphasized that these are changes in estimates, the previous ones having been based on very old and very limited data. The real outputs of their economies have not changed, only the way we measure them has. This illustrates why it is important to have new benchmark surveys because the extrapolation procedures do not capture the structural changes taking place within economies over time.

The Size of Economies

Figure 1 shows the distribution of World GDP to low-, middle-, and high-income economies when using PPPs and average exchange rates. Note that the world share of the GDP for middle-income economies increases from

19 to 32 percent of the world economy when using PPPs instead of exchange rates to calibrate the data to a common currency. The 2005 ICP results show that developing economies (low- and middle-income economies¹) make up a significant share of the world economy:² around 39 percent. However, disparities remain striking. Low-income economies, which include 35 percent of the world's population, produce 7 percent of global GDP. Middle-income economies, with 48 percent of world's population, produce 32 percent of global GDP. The GDP of high-income

1. The categorization of countries (as adopted by the World Bank) is based on the following cutoffs: low-income countries have per capita gross national incomes (measured using exchange rates) below \$905; middle-income countries have per capita gross national incomes (measured using exchange rates) above \$905 and below \$11,115; high-income countries have per capita gross national incomes above \$11,115.

2. In what follows, "the world" should be understood as the sum of countries participating in the ICP. Countries not participating are not considered in the discussion.

economies accounts for 61 percent of the world economy, received by only 17 percent of the world's population.

Table 1 shows the share of the world GDP by the largest countries. Note that when measured using PPPs, 2005 world GDP is 55 trillion dollars, or 24 percent larger than GDP converted to U.S. dollars using market exchange rates. The reason is that exchange rates tend to understate the purchasing power of the currencies of less developed economies. This effect is particularly noticeable for low- and lower-middle-income economies. For example, India's share of global GDP in 2005 is slightly greater than 4.3 percent when measured using PPP-based GDP, but only 1.8 percent when measured using market exchange rates.

Using the new PPP estimates of GDP, the United States remains the largest economy in the world, with a world share of 22.5 percent, followed by China with 9.7 and Japan with 7.0. Of the 12 largest economies, which together account for two-thirds of global GDP, 5 are low- or middle-income economies: Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and Russia, which collectively account for almost 22 percent of global GDP.

In each region,³ some major players emerge. Africa's economy is dominated by the Arab Republic of Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, and Sudan, which collectively account for two-thirds of the region's GDP.⁴ Brazil accounts for one-half of the South America economy. Russia dominates the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) with three-fourths of the total GDP. In the Asia-Pacific region, China and India take the largest share, with almost two-thirds of regional GDP. In Western Asia, Egypt⁵ and Saudi Arabia account for more than three-fifths of the regional GDP.

Measures of Living Standards

Table 2 shows that the economies with the highest GDP per capita are Luxembourg, Qatar, Norway, Brunei Darussalam, and Kuwait, all very small and accounting for less than 1 percent of the world economy in total. The economies with the lowest GDP per capita, all in Africa, are the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, and Ethiopia.

Because of margins of error inherent to any similar statistical exercise, particularly in poor economies with low statistical capacity, little significance should be attached to small differences in estimated values. Nevertheless, the

TABLE 1
WORLD SHARES OF GDP

Share of global GDP	Gross domestic product as share of global GDP	
	PPP-based (percentage)	Market exchange rates (percentage)
United States	22.5	27.9
China	9.7	5.1
Japan	7.0	10.3
Germany	4.6	6.3
India	4.3	1.8
United Kingdom	3.5	5.1
France	3.4	4.8
Russian Federation	3.1	1.7
Italy	3.0	4.0
Brazil	2.9	2.0
Spain	2.2	2.5
Mexico	2.1	1.7

Source: 2005 ICP.

overall distribution of economies' PPP-based GDP per capita provides a reliable picture of the distribution of average income between economies. PPP estimates show substantial income inequalities among economies, although the degree of inequality is less than if GDP per capita were measured using market exchange rates. In 2005, the PPP-based GDP

3. Membership in a "region" is defined by its participation in one of the five regional rounds of the ICP program or in the Eurostat-OECD program. While most countries are classified according to their geographical location, this is not the case for countries belonging to the Eurostat-OECD grouping. Eurostat covered 37 economies: the 25 European Union (EU) member states, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) economies (Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland), and Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and Turkey. The OECD part of the program included nine other economies: Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, and the United States.

4. Algeria did not participate in the ICP. It is probably the largest nonparticipating economy.

5. Egypt participated in both the Africa and Western Asia comparisons.

TABLE 2

ECONOMIES WITH THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST GDP PER CAPITA

Highest	GDP per capita (percent of world average)	Lowest	GDP per capita (percent of world average)
Luxembourg	780	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.9
Qatar	765	Liberia	4.3
Norway	530	Guinea-Bissau	6.3
Brunei Darussalam	529	Niger	6.5
Kuwait	501	Ethiopia	6.6

Source: ICP 2005.

per capita of 17 economies was less than \$1,000 (or less than 11 percent of the world average). In the richest 39 economies, GDP per capita exceeded \$20,000, which was more than double the world average of \$8,900.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the global GDP by economy. The economies are arranged in the order of GDP per capita along the horizontal axis and presented as rectangles. The rectangle's length along the horizontal scale corresponds to each economy's share of the world population. Correspondingly, the GDP per capita as a percentage of the world average is shown on the vertical axis. The economy's GDP size would be then represented by the rectangle area for each economy, which is the product of population and GDP per capita and thus would be directly comparable among economies. As the economies are shown in increasing order of real GDP per capita, the United States with the sixth largest GDP per capita is placed at the right, with the remaining countries reflected by the dark line because of their small population. The intersection of the 100 percent line with the rectangles shows that about three-fourths of the world population is in economies with per capita GDP below the world average.

Even though China's and India's per capita consumptions are both less than half of the world average, their economies rank number two and five, respectively, which shows the effect of their large populations accounting for about 40 percent of the world total.

Figure 3 shows per capita measures by region for GDP, actual individual consumption, collective consump-

tion expenditure by government, and gross fixed capital formation.

Per capita measures of PPP-based GDP are useful for comparing average living standards in different economies. The Eurostat-OECD region has the highest GDP per capita, by a wide margin. The CIS is next, ahead of South America and Western Asia.

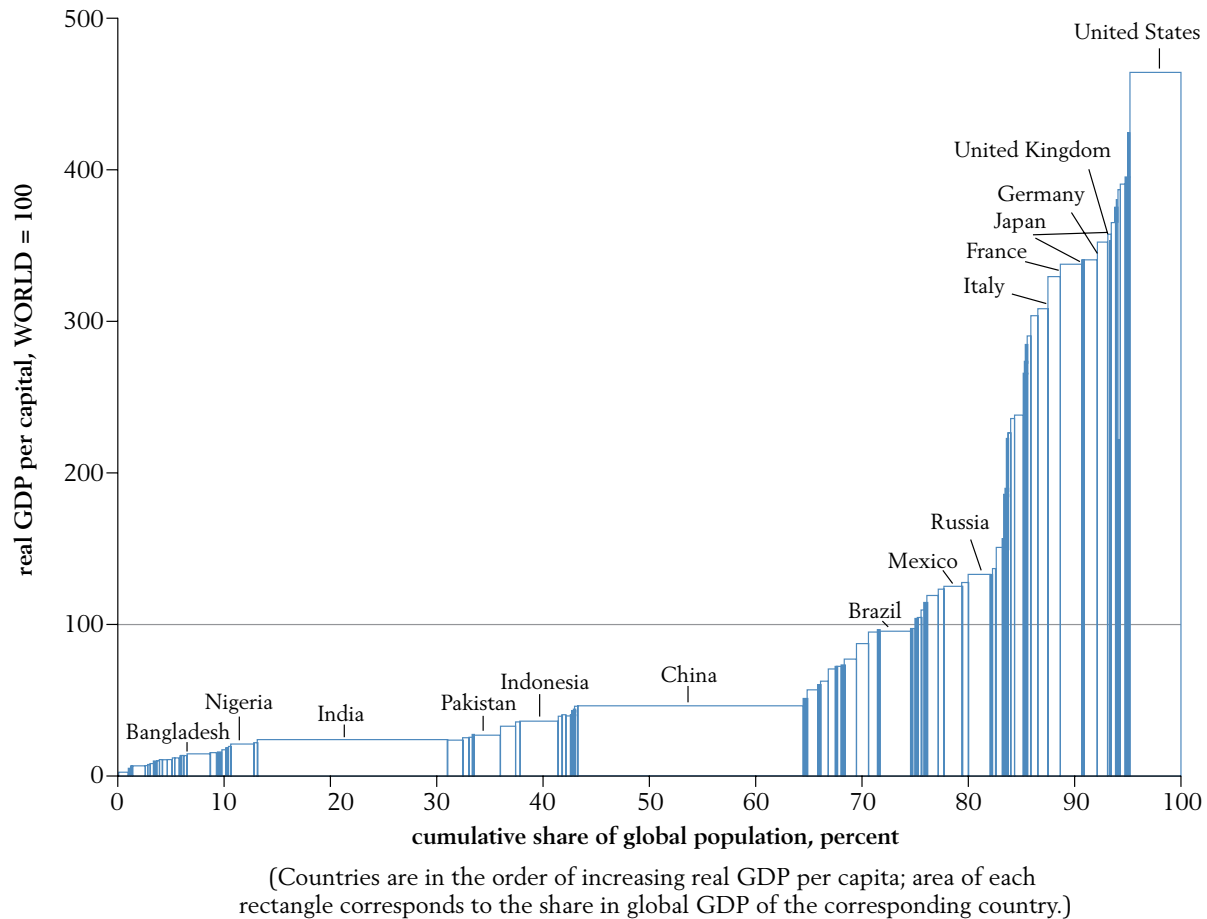
Actual Individual Consumption

Actual individual consumption (figure 3) is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, expenditures by nonprofit institutions serving households (such as nongovernmental organizations [NGOs] and charities), and government expenditure on individual consumption goods and services (such as education or health). On average, individual consumption constitutes 69 percent of GDP. Therefore, the regional distribution of individual consumption per capita is very similar to that of GDP per capita. However, some differences can be seen in the Asia-Pacific and Western Asia regions, where consumption shares are lower and investment rates are higher.

Collective Government Consumption

Collective government consumption (figure 3) consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environ-

FIGURE 2 DISTRIBUTION OF GLOBAL GDP BY ECONOMY



Source: 2005 ICP.

Note: The economies with the highest GDP per capita, Luxembourg, Qatar, Norway, Brunei Darussalam, and Kuwait, are not shown in this figure because together they account for less than 1 percent of the world economy in total; and the United States is the sixth largest.

ment. Per capita expenditures for collective government exceeded the other categories in Asia, South America, and Western Asia and were the only component for the latter two regions that were greater than the world average.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

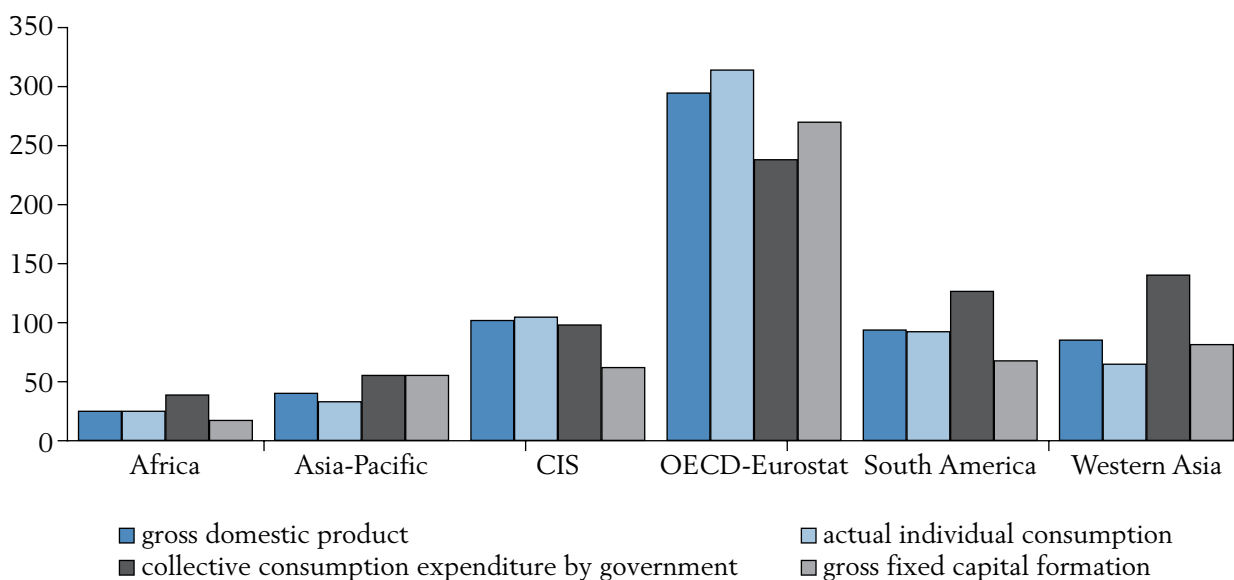
Gross fixed capital formation (figure 3) measures investment expenditures, which mostly comprise purchases of equipment and construction services. Compared with the

regional dispersion of GDP per capita, investment expenditures per capita appear to be less unequally distributed across regions. In particular, differences between the Asia-Pacific, CIS, South America, and Western Asia regions narrow. On the other hand, Africa lags far behind, reflecting low investment efforts from national and foreign investors, plus high investment prices.

In figure 4, a more detailed picture of per capita expenditure is provided by the chart showing the variation of per capita expenditures for the major categories of the GDP.

FIGURE 3 PER CAPITA GDP, ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION, GENERAL GOVERNMENT, AND GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY REGIONS

(per capita, PPP-based, world = 100)



Source: 2005 ICP.

The variation across countries is measured by the coefficient of variation; each bar shows the variation from the world average and includes two-thirds of the countries.

The per capita expenditures for food and nonalcoholic beverages show the least variation across economies compared with the other categories. The chart also shows that the basic categories such as food, health, education, and housing show the least variability across countries, with the spread increasing for categories reflecting those beyond the basic necessities. The range in per capita expenditures for miscellaneous goods and categories continuing down the chart are more than double that shown for food.

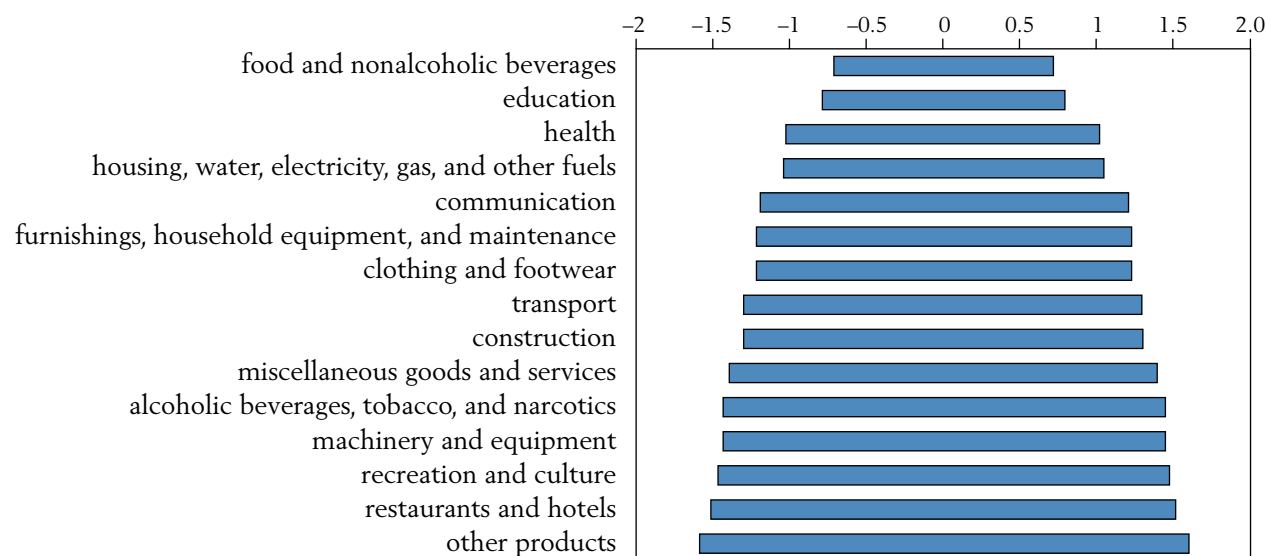
Price Level Indexes

A price level index (PLI) is the ratio of a PPP to a corresponding exchange rate. PLIs are used to compare price levels between economies. They indicate the price of GDP (or its components) in an economy if it were “purchased” after acquiring local currency at the prevailing exchange

rate. PLIs are generally low in the poorer economies. This reflects the common experience of travelers who find many (but not all) of the goods and services in the poorest economies relatively cheap compared with similar products in their home economy. Figure 5 provides a multidimensional comparison of the per capita GDP scaled to the size of the economy with its price level index. But one can also see from figure 5 that for similar per capita GDP levels, PLIs can differ widely across economies. The PLI in Iceland is about 60 percent larger than in the United States. Average prices in Fiji are almost three times higher than in Bolivia. One can also see that after a certain level of per capita expenditures is reached, there is a rapid rise in prices rather than continued increase in expenditures. The PLIs also show the relative difference between real expenditures and those based on exchange rates. For example, the real GDP is double that of the exchange rate GDP for countries with a PLI of .50. Similarly, the real GDP for countries with a PLI greater than 100 is reduced by the size of the PLI.

FIGURE 4 CROSS-COUNTRY DIFFERENCES IN INDEXES OF REAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, BY PRODUCT GROUPS

(coefficient of variation)



Source: 2005 ICP.

Price level indexes can be computed for each component of GDP, showing relative prices of actual individual consumption, collective government consumption, and gross fixed capital formation. Figure 6 provides a view of the price levels of the four major aggregates of the GDP. The first thing to note is the disparity in price levels between the Eurostat-OECD and the rest of the world; its prices are above the world average for all categories, while other regions are all below average. In all regions except Eurostat-OECD and Western Asia, gross fixed capital formation is the most expensive component of GDP. In Eurostat-OECD, government consumption is the most expensive component, particularly for the economies with the highest GDP per capita, such as Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, and Switzerland. In contrast, the PLI for collective government consumption is lowest in the Africa, Asia-Pacific, and South America regions.

Figure 7 provides a more detailed view of price levels for additional categories of the GDP. It shows the differences in the PLI across countries using the coefficient of variation, which is the range in values of two-thirds of the

countries. Machinery and equipment prices vary the least across countries, evidenced by the fact that those purchases in most countries are imported and thus have prices based on the exchange rate. The variation in price levels for health and education are the greatest, with education almost three times that of food.

Figure 8 shows the percent difference between real and nominal expenditure for the same categories included in figure 7. The first thing to note is that education and health, which show the greatest variation in price levels across countries, were also the two categories showing the greatest difference between nominal and real expenditures, followed by construction. All represent nontradable categories more influenced by lower costs of labor and materials. The reason that there is little difference between the nominal and real expenditures for items such as food and clothing, for example, is because the high price levels in the Eurostat-OECD offset the effect of the lower prices in the other regions when viewing the results at the global level. The same reason applies to the machinery, transport, and restaurant categories.

FIGURE 5 PLI vs. GDP PER CAPITA

(United States = 100)

Economies are presented by spheres, the size of which is proportional to GDP in PPP terms.
Country spheres are color-coded by ICP region.

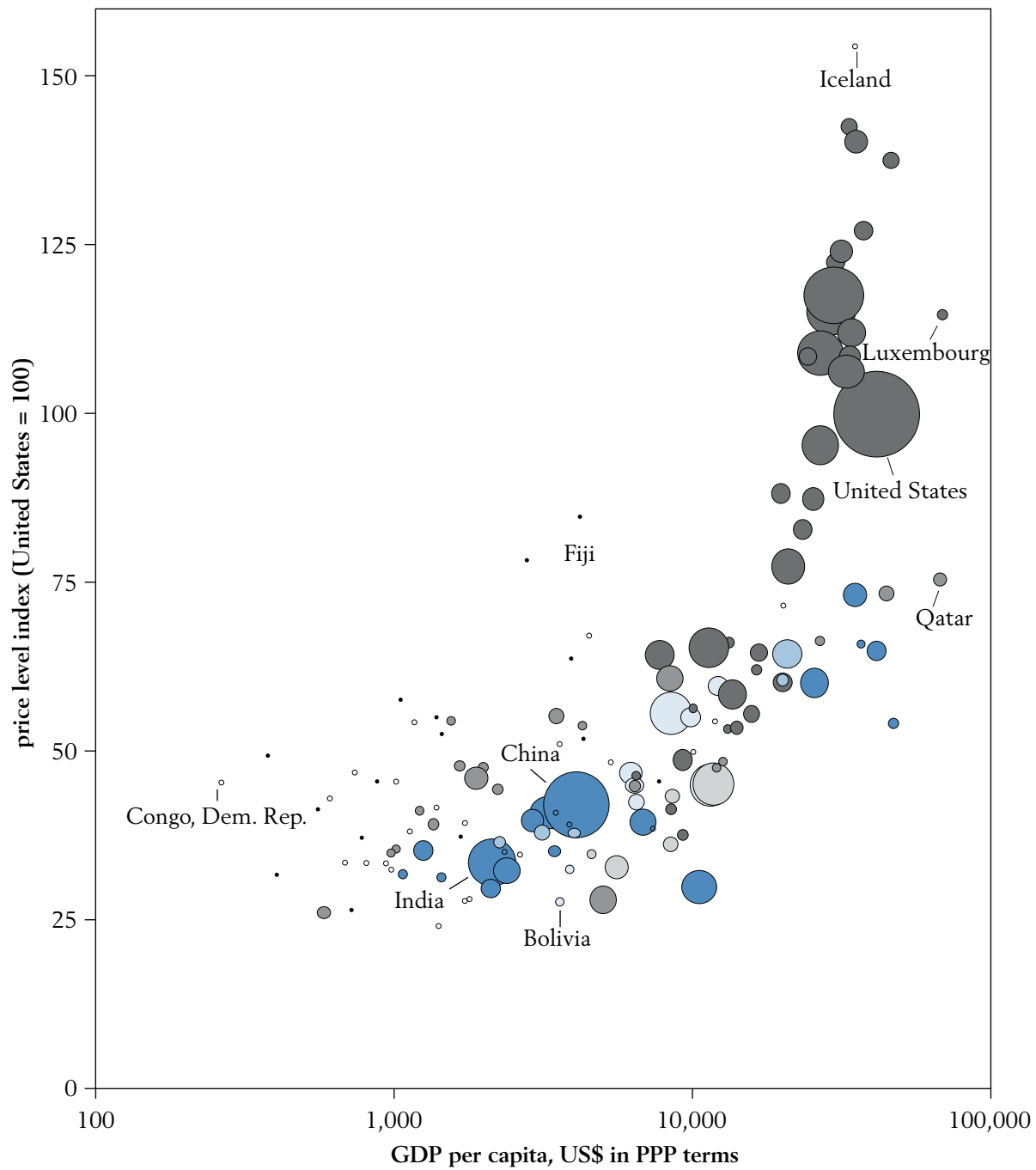
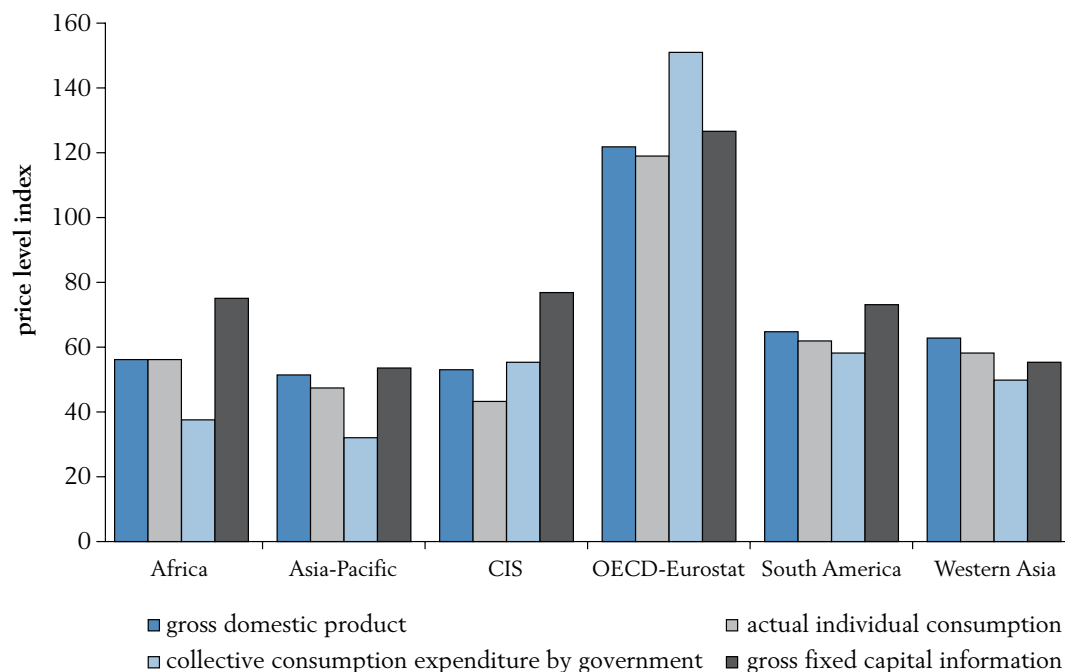


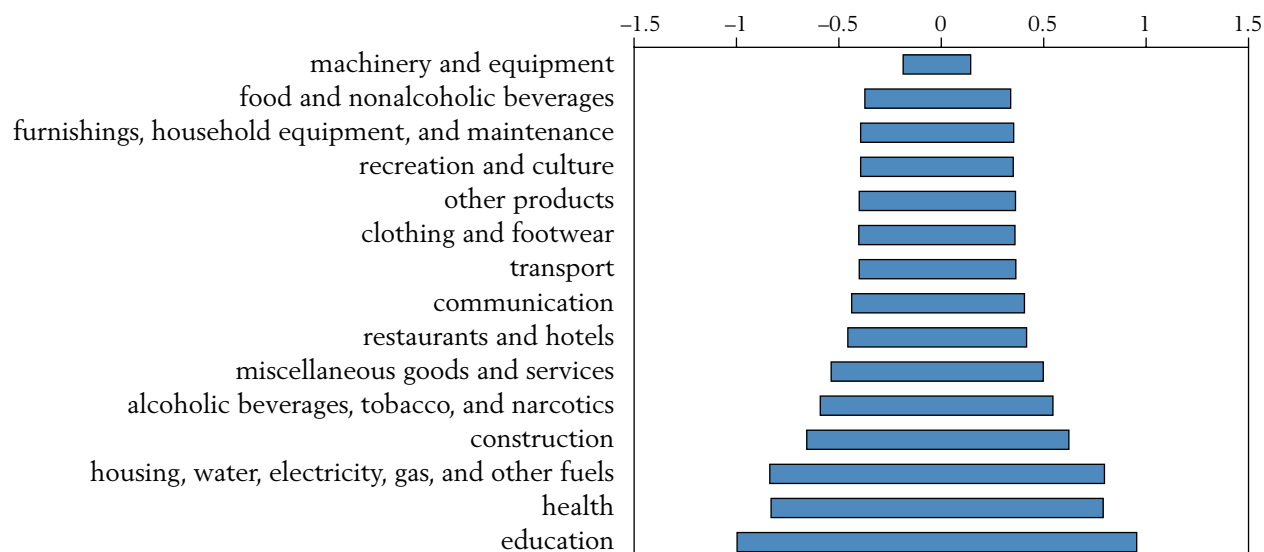
FIGURE 6 PLI, GDP COMPONENTS BY REGIONS



Source: 2005 ICP.

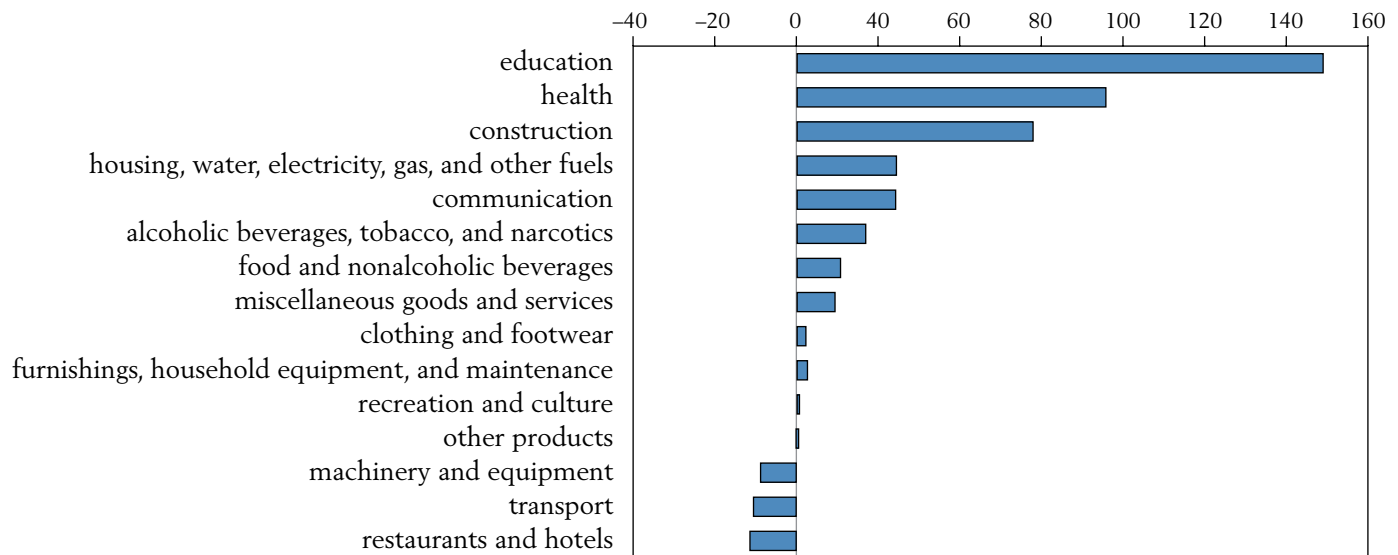
FIGURE 7 CROSS-COUNTRY DIFFERENCES IN PRICES LEVEL INDEXES, BY PRODUCT GROUPS

(coefficient of variation)



Source: WDI.

FIGURE 8 PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GLOBAL REAL AND NOMINAL PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES



Source: 2005 ICP.

About the Data

The purchasing power parities and the derived indicators in this report are the product of a joint effort by national statistical offices, regional coordinators, and the global office. PPPs cannot be computed in isolation by a single economy. However, each economy is responsible for submitting official estimates of 2005 gross domestic product and its components, population counts, and average exchange rates. The regional coordinators worked with the national statistical offices to review the national accounts data to ensure that they conformed to the standards of the *System of National Accounts, 1993*. Similar reviews were conducted for population and exchange rate data.

The tables of global results reflect the data for GDP, population, and exchange rates shown in the regional publications. In some cases, these data differ from those published elsewhere by the World Bank or by other international organizations. One reason is that the international

organizations may not have the most current information or they may publish numbers based upon their own expert analysis.

Reference Periods

The reference period for household consumption including housing and government was 2005. Data for equipment and construction were collected mostly in the second half of 2006, with some Africa countries continuing into first quarter 2007. The data were taken “as is” because of the lack of quarterly deflators to calibrate them to 2005.

Effect of Methodology on Comparability

Three regions, Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Western Asia, applied a productivity adjustment to compute the government PPPs in their regions (described in appendix D). The productivity adjustment takes into account that more devel-

oped economies have more capital per worker, and thus higher output per worker, than do the poorer economies. The Eurostat-OECD, CIS, and South America regions did not adjust their government PPPs for productivity because there is less difference in capital-labor ratios among their economies. Productivity adjustments were not used in the ring comparison to link the regions. Housing PPPs were imputed in Asia-Pacific and Africa using the reference volume approach. South America and the CIS region used quantity and quality indicators to estimate housing PPPs; the Eurostat-OECD and Western Asia regions used a combination of rental data, as well as quantity and quality indicators. The regions were linked using quantity and quality indicators to mitigate the effect of the different methods used across the regions (see appendix F for more details).

Imputation of National Accounts Components

Some economies in Africa did not submit price data for one or more basic headings within government compensation, equipment, and construction, but they were able to provide data from their national accounts for all components of the GDP. To provide real GDPs for all economies, results for the missing categories were imputed using results from economies within each region providing full results. These economies were Angola, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cape Verde, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Lesotho, Maldives, Morocco, Mauritania, Namibia, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. The imputation methods are described in appendix F.

Country Notes

China submitted prices for 11 administrative areas and the urban and rural components. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank extrapolated these 11 city prices to the national level. (Details on the calculation of the national annual averages for China can be found in appendix E.)

Egypt participated in both the Africa and Western Asia ICP programs by providing prices for the products included in each comparison. Therefore, it was possible to compute PPPs for Egypt separately for Africa and Western Asia. Both regions included Egypt results in their regional reports. Egypt appears in the global report in both regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by

taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.

CIS region. Russia participated in the price collection for both the CIS and OECD comparisons. As with Egypt, PPPs for Russia were computed separately for the OECD and CIS comparisons. However, the CIS region did not participate in the ring. Therefore, following past practices, the CIS region was linked to Eurostat-OECD, using Russia as a link. For comparison purposes, Russia is shown in both regions in the report. (See appendix F.)

Zimbabwe's official exchange rate indicates a severe misalignment with the rate at which transactions actually occur because of a very high inflation. Only PPP-based numbers are shown for that country.

Description of the Tables

The summary table provides GDP per capita in PPP and U.S. dollar terms; GDP total (in billions) in PPP and exchange rate terms; the GDP price level index; GDP per capita indexes for both the United States equal to 100 and the world equal to 100; PPPs for the U.S. dollar; exchange rates to the U.S. dollar; and total population in millions.

Tables 1 through 11 are based on index calculations, using the Ëltetö, Köves, and Szulc (EKS) method. Although the EKS is considered the most appropriate method to compare the different aggregates of the GDP across economies, the expenditures by aggregate are not additive to higher levels of aggregation.

Table 1 presents PPPs for the expenditure on GDP and its major components (actual individual consumption, collective government consumption, and gross fixed capital formation) in national currency per U.S. dollar.

Table 2 shows the price level index expressed relative to the world average. A price level that exceeds 100 indicates that the level of prices in that economy are higher than the world average.

Table 3 shows the expenditures in national currencies converted to U.S. dollars at exchange rates (referred to as "nominal expenditures"), which reflect price and volume differences between economies. Values for stocks and net exports are included.

Table 4 presents real expenditures in U.S. dollars (referred to as "international dollars"), which are expenditures in national currencies converted using PPPs. Expendi-

tures so converted reflect only volume differences between economies.

Table 5 shows nominal expenditures per capita in U.S. dollars, computed using table 3 values divided by each economy's population.

Table 6 provides real (PPP-converted) expenditures per capita, obtained by dividing table 4 data by population.

Table 7 gives the index of nominal expenditures per capita (world = 100). This is the country per capita value as a measure of the world average.

Table 8 gives the index of real expenditures (PPP-converted) per capita (world = 100). This is the country per capita value as a ratio of the world average.

Table 9 gives the nominal expenditures of each economy or region as a share of the world total.

Table 10 gives the real (PPP-converted) expenditures of each economy or region as a share of the world total.

Table 11 provides the distribution of each economy's expenditures in nominal terms across the components of the GDP.

All tables present the results by region for the 146 economies that participated in the 2005 ICP comparison. Regional and global totals and averages are included, where relevant. Regional classifications are based on ICP regions, which differ from those used by other international programs.

TABLES OF RESULTS

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: SUMMARY TABLE

Economy	Gross domestic product per capita		Gross domestic product, billions		Price level index	GDP per capita indices (U.S. = 100)		GDP per capita indices (world = 100)		Shares (world = 100)			PPP	Reference Data	
	PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$	U.S. = 100	PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$	@PPP	@US\$	population	US\$=1	exchange rate ^a (US\$=1)	population ^b million
AFRICA															
Angola	3,533	1,945	55.0	30.3	55	8.5	4.7	39.4	26.9	0.10	0.07	0.25	44.49	80.79	15.56
Benin	1,390	579	10.5	4.4	42	3.3	1.4	15.5	8.0	0.02	0.01	0.12	219.58	527.47	7.53
Botswana	12,057	5,712	20.5	9.7	47	28.9	13.7	134.4	79.0	0.04	0.02	0.03	2.42	5.11	1.70
Burkina Faso	1,140	433	14.6	5.5	38	2.7	1.0	12.7	6.0	0.03	0.01	0.21	200.23	527.47	12.80
Burundi ^c	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	342.96	1,081.58	7.55
Cameroon	1,995	950	35.0	16.6	48	4.8	2.3	22.2	13.1	0.06	0.04	0.29	251.02	527.47	17.53
Cape Verde	2,831	2,215	1.4	1.1	78	6.8	5.3	31.6	30.6	0.00	0.00	0.01	69.36	88.65	0.48
Central African Republic	675	338	2.7	1.4	50	1.6	0.8	7.5	4.7	0.00	0.00	0.07	263.74	527.47	4.00
Chad	1,749	690	14.9	5.9	39	4.2	1.7	19.5	9.5	0.03	0.01	0.14	208.00	527.47	8.52
Comoros	1,063	611	0.6	0.4	57	2.6	1.5	11.9	8.5	0.00	0.00	0.01	226.19	393.38	0.61
Congo, Dem. Rep.	264	120	15.7	7.1	45	0.6	0.3	2.9	1.7	0.03	0.02	0.97	214.27	473.91	59.52
Congo, Rep.	3,621	1,845	12.0	6.1	51	8.7	4.4	40.4	25.5	0.02	0.01	0.05	268.76	527.47	3.32
Côte d'Ivoire	1,575	858	30.1	16.4	55	3.8	2.1	17.6	11.9	0.05	0.04	0.31	287.49	527.47	19.10
Djibouti	1,964	936	1.5	0.7	48	4.7	2.2	21.9	12.9	0.00	0.00	0.01	84.69	177.72	0.75
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^d	5,049	1,412	353.4	98.8	28	12.1	3.4	56.3	19.5	0.64	0.22	1.14	1.62	5.78	70.00
Equatorial Guinea	11,999	6,538	12.2	6.6	54	28.8	15.7	133.7	90.4	0.02	0.01	0.02	287.42	527.47	1.01
Ethiopia	591	154	42.5	11.1	26	1.4	0.4	6.6	2.1	0.08	0.02	1.18	2.25	8.67	72.06
Gabon	12,742	6,190	17.8	8.7	49	30.6	14.9	142.0	85.6	0.03	0.02	0.02	256.23	527.47	1.40
Gambia, The	726	192	1.1	0.3	26	1.7	0.5	8.1	2.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.56	28.58	1.46
Ghana	1,225	502	26.1	10.7	41	2.9	1.2	13.7	6.9	0.05	0.02	0.35	3,720.59	9,073.80	21.34
Guinea	946	317	8.8	2.9	33	2.3	0.8	10.5	4.4	0.02	0.01	0.15	1,219.35	3,644.33	9.28
Guinea-Bissau	569	234	0.8	0.3	41	1.4	0.6	6.3	3.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	217.30	527.47	1.33
Kenya	1,359	531	47.9	18.7	39	3.3	1.3	15.1	7.3	0.09	0.04	0.58	29.52	75.55	35.27
Lesotho	1,415	777	2.6	1.4	55	3.4	1.9	15.8	10.7	0.00	0.00	0.03	3.49	6.36	1.87
Liberia	383	188	1.2	0.6	49	0.9	0.5	4.3	2.6	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.49	1.00	3.23
Madagascar	988	320	16.8	5.5	32	2.4	0.8	11.0	4.4	0.03	0.01	0.28	649.57	2,005.72	17.05
Malawi	691	230	8.6	2.9	33	1.7	0.6	7.7	3.2	0.02	0.01	0.20	39.46	118.42	12.40
Mali	1,027	468	12.1	5.5	46	2.5	1.1	11.5	6.5	0.02	0.01	0.19	240.09	527.47	11.73
Mauritania	1,691	631	4.8	1.8	37	4.1	1.5	18.8	8.7	0.01	0.00	0.05	98.84	264.80	2.84
Mauritius	10,155	5,053	12.6	6.3	50	24.4	12.1	113.2	69.9	0.02	0.01	0.02	14.68	29.50	1.24
Morocco	3,547	1,952	107.1	59.0	55	8.5	4.7	39.5	27.0	0.19	0.13	0.49	4.88	8.87	30.20
Mozambique	743	347	14.4	6.7	47	1.8	0.8	8.3	4.8	0.03	0.02	0.32	10,909.45	23,323.00	19.42
Namibia	4,547	3,049	9.3	6.2	67	10.9	7.3	50.7	42.2	0.02	0.01	0.03	4.26	6.36	2.04
Niger	613	264	7.7	3.3	43	1.5	0.6	6.8	3.6	0.01	0.01	0.21	226.66	527.47	12.63
Nigeria	1,892	868	247.3	113.5	46	4.5	2.1	21.1	12.0	0.45	0.26	2.13	60.23	131.27	130.70
Rwanda	813	271	7.2	2.4	33	2.0	0.7	9.1	3.8	0.01	0.01	0.14	186.18	557.81	8.80
São Tomé and Príncipe	1,460	769	0.2	0.1	53	3.5	1.8	16.3	10.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,558.09	10,558.00	0.15
Senegal	1,676	800	18.1	8.7	48	4.0	1.9	18.7	11.1	0.03	0.02	0.18	251.67	527.47	10.82
Sierra Leone	790	293	4.0	1.5	37	1.9	0.7	8.8	4.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	1,074.12	2,899.20	5.10
South Africa	8,477	5,162	397.5	242.0	61	20.3	12.4	94.5	71.4	0.72	0.55	0.77	3.87	6.36	46.89
Sudan	2,249	994	79.6	35.2	44	5.4	2.4	25.1	13.7	0.14	0.08	0.58	107.68	243.61	35.40

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24 GLOBAL PURCHASING POWER PARITIES AND REAL EXPENDITURES

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: SUMMARY TABLE, CONT.

Economy	Gross domestic product per capita		Gross domestic product, billions		Price level index U.S. = 100	GDP per capita indices (U.S. = 100)		GDP per capita indices (world = 100)		Shares (world = 100)			PPP US\$=1	Reference Data	
	PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$		PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$	@PPP	@US\$	population		exchange rate ^a (US\$=1)	population ^b million
AFRICA, CONT.															
Swaziland	4,384	2,270	4.9	2.6	52	10.5	5.4	48.9	31.4	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.29	6.36	1.13
Tanzania	1,018	360	35.9	12.7	35	2.4	0.9	11.3	5.0	0.07	0.03	0.58	395.63	1,119.36	35.30
Togo	888	405	4.6	2.1	46	2.1	1.0	9.9	5.6	0.01	0.00	0.09	240.38	527.47	5.21
Tunisia	6,461	2,896	64.8	29.0	45	15.5	6.9	72.0	40.0	0.12	0.07	0.16	0.58	1.30	10.03
Uganda	991	345	26.3	9.1	35	2.4	0.8	11.0	4.8	0.05	0.02	0.43	619.64	1,780.67	26.49
Zambia	1,175	636	13.4	7.3	54	2.8	1.5	13.1	8.8	0.02	0.02	0.19	2,414.81	4,463.50	11.44
Zimbabwe ^c	538	...	6.2	...	...	1.3	...	6.0	...	0.01	...	0.19	33,068.18	...	11.53
Total	2,223	1,016	1,835.6	839.2	46	5.3	2.4	24.8	14.1	3.34	1.89	13.47			825.74
ASIA/PACIFIC															
Bangladesh	1,268	446	173.8	61.2	35	3.0	1.1	14.1	6.2	0.32	0.14	2.24	22.64	64.33	136.99
Bhutan	3,694	1,318	2.3	0.8	36	8.9	3.2	41.2	18.2	0.00	0.00	0.01	15.74	44.10	0.63
Brunei Darussalam	47,465	25,754	17.6	9.5	54	113.9	61.8	529.1	356.2	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.90	1.66	0.37
Cambodia	1,453	454	20.1	6.3	31	3.5	1.1	16.2	6.3	0.04	0.01	0.23	1,278.55	4,092.50	13.83
China ^a	4,091	1,721	5,333.2	2,243.8	42	9.8	4.1	45.6	23.8	9.70	5.06	21.27	3.45	8.19	1,303.72
Hong Kong, China	35,680	26,094	243.1	177.8	73	85.6	62.6	397.7	360.9	0.44	0.40	0.11	5.69	7.78	6.81
Macao, China	37,256	24,507	17.6	11.6	66	89.4	58.8	415.3	338.9	0.03	0.03	0.01	5.27	8.01	0.47
Taiwan, China	26,069	15,674	590.5	355.1	60	62.6	37.6	290.6	216.8	1.07	0.80	0.37	19.34	32.17	22.65
Fiji	4,209	3,558	3.5	3.0	85	10.1	8.5	46.9	49.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.43	1.69	0.84
India	2,126	707	2,341.0	778.7	33	5.1	1.7	23.7	9.8	4.26	1.76	17.97	14.67	44.10	1,101.32
Indonesia	3,234	1,311	707.9	287.0	41	7.8	3.1	36.1	18.1	1.29	0.65	3.57	3,934.26	9,704.74	218.87
Iran, Islamic Rep.	10,692	3,190	734.6	219.2	30	25.7	7.7	119.2	44.1	1.34	0.49	1.12	2,674.76	8,963.96	68.70
Lao PDR	1,811	508	10.2	2.9	28	4.3	1.2	20.2	7.0	0.02	0.01	0.09	2,988.38	10,655.20	5.65
Malaysia	11,466	5,250	299.6	137.2	46	27.5	12.6	127.8	72.6	0.54	0.31	0.43	1.73	3.79	26.13
Maldives	4,017	2,552	1.2	0.7	64	9.6	6.1	44.8	35.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.13	12.80	0.29
Mongolia	2,643	915	6.7	2.3	35	6.3	2.2	29.5	12.7	0.01	0.01	0.04	417.22	1,205.22	2.55
Nepal	1,081	343	27.4	8.7	32	2.6	0.8	12.0	4.7	0.05	0.02	0.41	22.65	71.37	25.34
Pakistan	2,396	769	368.9	118.4	32	5.7	1.8	26.7	10.6	0.67	0.27	2.51	19.10	59.51	153.96
Philippines	2,932	1,158	250.0	98.7	39	7.0	2.8	32.7	16.0	0.45	0.22	1.39	21.75	55.09	85.26
Singapore	41,479	26,879	180.1	116.7	65	99.5	64.5	462.4	371.8	0.33	0.26	0.07	1.08	1.66	4.34
Sri Lanka	3,481	1,218	68.5	24.0	35	8.4	2.9	38.8	16.8	0.12	0.05	0.32	35.17	100.50	19.67
Thailand	6,869	2,721	444.9	176.2	40	16.5	6.5	76.6	37.6	0.81	0.40	1.06	15.93	40.22	64.76
Vietnam	2,142	637	178.1	52.9	30	5.1	1.5	23.9	8.8	0.32	0.12	1.36	4,712.69	15,858.90	83.12
Total	3,592	1,462	12,020.7	4,892.6	41	8.6	3.5	40.0	20.2	21.87	11.04	54.61			3,346.29
CIS															
Armenia	3,903	1,523	12.6	4.9	39	9.4	3.7	43.5	21.1	0.02	0.01	0.05	178.58	457.69	3.22
Azerbaijan	4,648	1,604	38.4	13.3	35	11.2	3.8	51.8	22.2	0.07	0.03	0.13	1,631.56	4,727.00	8.27
Belarus	8,541	3,090	83.5	30.2	36	20.5	7.4	95.2	42.7	0.15	0.07	0.16	779.33	2,153.82	9.78
Georgia	3,505	1,427	15.3	6.2	41	8.4	3.4	39.1	19.7	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.74	1.81	4.36

(continued)

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: SUMMARY TABLE, CONT.

Economy	Gross domestic product per capita		Gross domestic product, billions		Price level index U.S. = 100	GDP per capita indices (U.S. = 100)		GDP per capita indices (world = 100)		Shares (world = 100)			PPP US\$=1	Reference Data	
	PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$		PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$	@PPP	@US\$	population		exchange rate ^a (US\$=1)	population ^b million
CIS, CONT.															
Kazakhstan	8,699	3,771	131.8	57.1	43	20.9	9.0	97.0	52.2	0.24	0.13	0.25	57.61	132.88	15.15
Kyrgyz Republic	1,728	478	8.9	2.5	28	4.1	1.1	19.3	6.6	0.02	0.01	0.08	11.35	41.01	5.14
Moldova	2,362	831	8.5	3.0	35	5.7	2.0	26.3	11.5	0.02	0.01	0.06	4.43	12.60	3.59
Russian Federation*	11,861	5,341	1,697.5	764.4	45	28.5	12.8	132.2	73.9	3.09	1.73	2.34	12.74	28.28	143.11
Tajikistan	1,413	338	9.7	2.3	24	3.4	0.8	15.8	4.7	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.74	3.12	6.85
Ukraine	5,583	1,829	263.0	86.1	33	13.4	4.4	62.2	25.3	0.48	0.19	0.77	1.68	5.12	47.11
Total	9,202	3,934	2,269.2	970.0	43	22.1	9.4	102.6	54.4	4.13	2.19	4.02			246.58
OECD-EUROSTAT															
Albania	5,369	2,587	16.8	8.1	48	12.9	6.2	59.9	35.8	0.03	0.02	0.05	48.56	100.78	3.14
Australia	32,798	34,774	671.5	712.0	106	78.7	83.4	365.6	480.9	1.22	1.61	0.33	1.39	1.31	20.47
Austria	34,108	37,056	280.8	305.1	109	81.8	88.9	380.2	512.5	0.51	0.69	0.13	0.87	0.80	8.23
Belgium	32,077	35,852	336.0	375.5	112	77.0	86.0	357.6	495.8	0.61	0.85	0.17	0.90	0.80	10.47
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,506	3,007	25.0	11.6	46	15.6	7.2	72.5	41.6	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.73	1.57	3.84
Bulgaria	9,353	3,525	72.2	27.2	38	22.4	8.5	104.3	48.8	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.59	1.57	7.72
Canada	35,078	35,133	1,133.0	1,134.8	100	84.2	84.3	391.0	485.9	2.06	2.56	0.53	1.21	1.21	32.30
Croatia	13,232	8,749	58.8	38.9	66	31.8	21.0	147.5	121.0	0.11	0.09	0.07	3.94	5.95	4.44
Cyprus	24,473	22,359	18.6	16.9	91	58.7	53.7	272.8	309.2	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.42	0.46	0.76
Czech Republic	20,281	12,190	207.6	124.8	60	48.7	29.3	226.1	168.6	0.38	0.28	0.17	14.40	23.95	10.23
Denmark	33,626	47,793	182.2	259.0	142	80.7	114.7	374.8	661.0	0.33	0.58	0.09	8.52	5.99	5.42
Estonia	16,654	10,341	22.4	13.9	62	40.0	24.8	185.6	143.0	0.04	0.03	0.02	7.81	12.58	1.35
Finland	30,469	37,262	159.8	195.4	122	73.1	89.4	339.6	515.4	0.29	0.44	0.09	0.98	0.80	5.25
France	29,644	34,008	1,862.2	2,136.3	115	71.1	81.6	330.4	470.3	3.39	4.82	1.03	0.92	0.80	62.82
Germany	30,496	33,849	2,514.8	2,791.3	111	73.2	81.2	339.9	468.1	4.57	6.30	1.35	0.89	0.80	82.46
Greece	25,520	22,285	282.8	247.0	87	61.2	53.5	284.5	308.2	0.51	0.56	0.18	0.70	0.80	11.08
Hungary	17,014	10,962	171.6	110.6	64	40.8	26.3	189.7	151.6	0.31	0.25	0.16	128.51	199.47	10.09
Iceland	35,630	54,975	10.5	16.3	154	85.5	131.9	397.2	760.3	0.02	0.04	-	97.06	62.91	0.30
Ireland	38,058	48,405	157.9	200.8	127	91.3	116.2	424.2	669.5	0.29	0.45	0.07	1.02	0.80	4.15
Israel	23,845	19,749	156.7	129.8	83	57.2	47.4	265.8	273.1	0.28	0.29	0.11	3.72	4.49	6.57
Italy	27,750	30,195	1,626.3	1,769.6	109	66.6	72.5	309.3	417.6	2.96	3.99	0.96	0.88	0.80	58.61
Japan	30,290	35,604	3,870.3	4,549.2	118	72.7	85.4	337.6	492.4	7.04	10.27	2.09	129.55	110.22	127.77
Korea, Rep.	21,342	16,441	1,027.4	791.4	77	51.2	39.5	237.9	227.4	1.87	1.79	0.79	788.92	1,024.12	48.14
Latvia	13,218	7,035	30.4	16.2	53	31.7	16.9	147.3	97.3	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.30	0.56	2.30
Lithuania	14,085	7,530	48.1	25.7	53	33.8	18.1	157.0	104.1	0.09	0.06	0.06	1.48	2.78	3.41
Luxembourg	70,014	80,315	32.6	37.3	115	168.0	192.7	780.4	1,110.8	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.92	0.80	0.47
Macedonia, FYR	7,393	2,858	15.0	5.8	39	17.7	6.9	82.4	39.5	0.03	0.01	0.03	19.06	49.30	2.03
Malta	20,410	14,605	8.2	5.9	72	49.0	35.0	227.5	202.0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.35	0.40
Mexico	11,317	7,401	1,175.0	768.4	65	27.2	17.8	126.1	102.4	2.14	1.73	1.69	7.13	10.90	103.83
Montenegro	7,833	3,564	4.9	2.2	45	18.8	8.6	87.3	49.3	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.37	0.80	0.62
Netherlands	34,724	38,789	566.6	632.9	112	83.3	93.1	387.1	536.5	1.03	1.43	0.27	0.90	0.80	16.32

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2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: SUMMARY TABLE, CONT.

Economy	Gross domestic product per capita		Gross domestic product, billions		Price level index	GDP per capita indices (U.S. = 100)		GDP per capita indices (world = 100)		Shares (world = 100)			PPP	Reference Data	
	PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$	U.S. = 100	PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$	@PPP	@US\$	population	US\$=1	exchange rate ^a (US\$=1)	population ^b million
OECD-EUROSTAT, CONT.															
New Zealand	24,554	26,538	100.7	108.8	108	58.9	63.7	273.7	367.0	0.18	0.25	0.07	1.54	1.42	4.10
Norway	47,551	65,267	219.8	301.7	137	114.1	156.6	530.0	902.7	0.40	0.68	0.08	8.84	6.44	4.62
Poland	13,573	7,965	518.0	304.0	59	32.6	19.1	151.3	110.2	0.94	0.69	0.62	1.90	3.24	38.16
Portugal	20,006	17,599	211.0	185.7	88	48.0	42.2	223.0	243.4	0.38	0.42	0.17	0.71	0.80	10.55
Romania	9,374	4,575	202.7	98.9	49	22.5	11.0	104.5	63.3	0.37	0.22	0.35	1.42	2.91	21.62
Russian Federation [*]	11,861	5,341	1,697.5	764.4	45	28.5	12.8	132.2	73.9	3.09	1.73	2.34	12.74	28.28	143.11
Serbia	8,609	3,564	64.1	26.5	41	20.7	8.6	96.0	49.3	0.12	0.06	0.12	27.21	65.72	7.44
Slovak Republic	15,881	8,798	85.6	47.4	55	38.1	21.1	177.0	121.7	0.16	0.11	0.09	17.20	31.04	5.39
Slovenia	23,004	17,558	46.0	35.1	76	55.2	42.1	256.4	242.8	0.08	0.08	0.03	147.04	192.65	2.00
Spain	27,270	26,031	1,183.5	1,129.7	95	65.4	62.5	304.0	360.0	2.15	2.55	0.71	0.77	0.80	43.40
Sweden	31,995	39,621	288.9	357.8	124	76.8	95.1	356.6	548.0	0.53	0.81	0.15	9.24	7.46	9.03
Switzerland	35,520	49,675	266.3	372.4	140	85.2	119.2	395.9	687.0	0.48	0.84	0.12	1.74	1.25	7.50
Turkey	7,786	5,013	561.1	361.3	64	18.7	12.0	86.8	69.3	1.02	0.82	1.18	0.87	1.35	72.07
United Kingdom	31,580	37,266	1,901.7	2,244.1	118	75.8	89.4	352.0	515.4	3.46	5.06	0.98	0.65	0.55	60.22
United States	41,674	41,674	12,376.1	12,376.1	100	100.0	100.0	464.5	576.4	22.51	27.93	4.85	1.00	1.00	296.97
Total	26,404	26,191	36,469.0	36,173.8	99	63.4	62.8	294.3	362.2	66.34	81.64	22.54			1,381.18
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	11,063	4,836	419.0	183.2	44	26.5	11.6	123.3	66.9	0.76	0.41	0.62	1.27	2.90	37.88
Bolivia	3,618	1,001	34.1	9.4	28	8.7	2.4	40.3	13.9	0.06	0.02	0.15	2.23	8.07	9.43
Brazil	8,596	4,791	1,583.2	882.5	56	20.6	11.5	95.8	66.3	2.88	1.99	3.01	1.36	2.43	184.18
Chile	12,262	7,305	199.6	118.9	60	29.4	17.5	136.7	101.0	0.36	0.27	0.27	333.69	560.09	16.28
Colombia	6,306	2,940	263.7	122.9	47	15.1	7.1	70.3	40.7	0.48	0.28	0.68	1,081.95	2,320.75	41.82
Ecuador	6,533	2,761	86.3	36.5	42	15.7	6.6	72.8	38.2	0.16	0.08	0.22	0.42	1.00	13.22
Paraguay	3,900	1,267	23.0	7.5	32	9.4	3.0	43.5	17.5	0.04	0.02	0.10	2,006.83	6,177.96	5.90
Peru	6,466	2,916	176.0	79.4	45	15.5	7.0	72.1	40.3	0.32	0.18	0.44	1.49	3.30	27.22
Uruguay	9,266	5,026	30.6	16.6	54	22.2	12.1	103.3	69.5	0.06	0.04	0.05	13.28	24.48	3.31
Venezuela, R. B.	9,876	5,449	262.5	144.8	55	23.7	13.1	110.1	75.4	0.48	0.33	0.43	1,152.88	2,089.75	26.58
Total	8,415	4,379	3,078.1	1,601.7	52	20.2	10.5	93.8	60.6	5.60	3.61	5.97			365.80
WEST ASIA															
Bahrain	27,236	18,019	20.2	13.4	66	65.4	43.2	303.6	249.2	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.25	0.38	0.74
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^d	5,049	1,412	353.4	98.8	28	12.1	3.4	56.3	19.5	0.64	0.22	1.14	1.62	5.78	70.00
Iraq	3,200	1,214	89.5	33.9	38	7.7	2.9	35.7	16.8	0.16	0.08	0.46	558.70	1,473.00	27.96
Jordan	4,294	2,304	23.5	12.6	54	10.3	5.5	47.9	31.9	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.38	0.71	5.47
Kuwait	44,947	32,882	110.4	80.8	73	107.9	78.9	501.0	454.8	0.20	0.18	0.04	0.21	0.29	2.46
Lebanon	10,212	5,741	38.3	21.6	56	24.5	13.8	113.8	79.4	0.07	0.05	0.06	847.52	1,507.50	3.76
Oman	20,334	12,289	51.0	30.8	60	48.8	29.5	226.7	170.0	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.23	0.38	2.51
Qatar	68,696	51,809	55.8	42.1	75	164.8	124.3	765.7	716.5	0.10	0.10	0.01	2.75	3.64	0.81
Saudi Arabia	21,220	13,640	490.6	315.3	64	50.9	32.7	236.5	188.6	0.89	0.71	0.38	2.41	3.75	23.12

(continued)

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: SUMMARY TABLE, CONT.

Economy	Gross domestic product per capita		Gross domestic product, billions		Price level index	GDP per capita indices (U.S. = 100)		GDP per capita indices (world = 100)		Shares (world = 100)			PPP	Reference Data	
	PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$	U.S. = 100	PPP	US\$	PPP	US\$	@PPP	@US\$	population	US\$=1	exchange rate ^a (US\$=1)	population ^b million
WEST ASIA, CONT.															
Syrian Arab Republic	4,059	1,535	75.0	28.4	38	9.7	3.7	45.2	21.2	0.14	0.06	0.30	19.72	52.14	18.49
Yemen, Rep.	2,276	826	46.2	16.8	36	5.5	2.0	25.4	11.4	0.08	0.04	0.33	69.49	191.42	20.28
Total	7,711	3,955	1354.1	694.5	51	18.5	9.5	86.0	54.7	2.46	1.57	2.87			175.60
WORLD	8,971	7,230	54975.7	44308.7	81	21.5	17.3	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00			6,128.08

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Note:

- a. Exchange Rate: Refers to the exchange rate determined by national authorities or to the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average of local currency units relative to the U.S. dollar. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from IMF figures.
- b. Population: Estimates are provided by national authorities participating in ICP. The values shown are midyear estimates. Figures may differ from World Bank World Development Indicators figures.
- c. Burundi: Submitted prices, but did not provide official national accounts data.
- d. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.
- e. Zimbabwe: Data were suppressed because of extreme volatility in the official exchange rate.
- f. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.
- g. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.
- ... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: DETAILED TABLES

TABLE I

PURCHASING POWER PARITIES, LOCAL CURRENCY UNITS PER US\$

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA										
Angola	44.49	59.38	126.79	54.78	97.66	24.70	73.28	30.71	115.76	131.16
Benin	219.58	230.18	495.42	282.65	326.76	97.77	287.64	88.95	445.61	806.87
Botswana	2.42	3.00	5.43	3.33	4.13	1.71	4.56	1.84	5.34	3.94
Burkina Faso	200.23	202.40	388.15	262.57	213.64	101.13	270.06	88.26	574.30	622.34
Burundi	342.96	364.55	803.65	404.35	678.29	201.39	627.79	117.96	935.85	383.02
Cameroon	251.02	246.02	471.30	297.76	391.16	142.76	308.86	117.54	446.49	765.52
Cape Verde	69.36	65.98	97.06	69.40	110.48	70.42	86.60	23.88	96.36	85.45
Central African Republic	263.74	256.84	566.14	303.33	365.79	69.65	298.78	131.61	694.65	646.55
Chad	208.00	233.90	597.46	383.90	341.90	54.04	400.18	40.37	561.68	793.52
Comoros	226.19	244.92	470.80	541.99	351.65	178.76	347.74	88.43	523.67	443.19
Congo, Dem. Rep.	214.27	262.47	542.69	304.49	294.96	158.02	289.89	101.17	616.80	758.75
Congo, Rep.	268.76	293.88	632.74	359.52	531.17	167.41	369.90	123.41	638.22	807.43
Côte d'Ivoire	287.49	276.06	528.52	324.16	367.62	142.29	314.18	154.31	601.72	743.91
Djibouti	84.69	89.77	185.37	72.72	142.31	58.60	161.00	41.84	200.05	156.92
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^d	1.62	1.65	3.00	2.71	2.48	1.54	1.98	0.45	1.90	4.46
Equatorial Guinea	287.42	357.18	736.79	268.33	770.88	238.19	482.75	125.89	658.99	1,023.22
Ethiopia	2.25	2.30	4.13	4.01	4.62	1.74	2.83	0.79	4.15	4.12
Gabon	256.23	355.26	751.51	345.16	598.03	236.45	524.23	138.33	651.34	805.10
Gambia, The	7.56	8.66	23.21	12.24	10.84	2.59	11.01	3.02	22.77	15.31
Ghana	3,720.59	3,768.14	8,920.97	4,910.24	4,825.99	1,165.92	4,537.49	1,401.98	7,605.72	8,492.07
Guinea	1,219.35	1,222.69	2,947.16	709.92	1,476.04	548.79	946.86	692.59	2,873.77	2,695.83
Guinea-Bissau	217.30	235.58	461.33	259.27	434.13	122.23	330.06	91.98	542.23	1,160.83
Kenya	29.52	28.55	54.14	41.13	34.73	12.95	30.71	10.71	69.25	95.18
Lesotho	3.49	2.93	5.66	3.56	4.60	1.45	3.95	0.80	6.27	8.04
Liberia	0.49	0.43	0.89	0.49	0.60	0.44	0.48	0.15	1.21	1.16
Madagascar	649.57	632.29	1,367.97	1,222.00	866.31	402.12	828.31	302.38	1,611.72	1,335.85
Malawi	39.46	47.34	100.86	51.39	55.56	21.66	62.57	21.89	126.23	145.23
Mali	240.09	240.47	482.74	200.54	305.43	143.75	294.94	107.23	488.86	579.59
Mauritania	98.84	103.73	223.16	124.32	125.15	36.10	112.96	39.41	226.89	286.10
Mauritius	14.68	14.62	23.50	23.33	19.48	10.18	17.21	6.80	34.11	13.60
Morocco	4.88	4.97	7.82	10.43	8.05	2.86	4.92	3.48	8.65	8.10
Mozambique	10,909.45	9,711.16	18,411.54	14,271.49	16,441.34	3,699.66	13,316.09	4,958.82	26,270.65	28,013.21
Namibia	4.26	4.41	7.03	3.60	5.98	3.44	4.77	1.87	6.97	7.25
Niger	226.66	224.52	460.78	276.44	246.86	106.37	282.16	108.01	521.66	594.01
Nigeria	60.23	64.38	159.02	77.25	78.81	31.03	58.09	23.59	100.27	140.65
Rwanda	186.18	195.15	333.21	254.25	386.18	171.74	317.76	68.27	479.00	500.47
São Tomé and Príncipe	5,558.09	5,258.85	10,467.10	6,449.27	10,456.48	2,981.23	6,516.79	2,316.77	9,848.27	12,082.22
Senegal	251.67	251.97	522.49	277.47	355.88	139.95	279.49	116.50	507.51	368.18

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
112.06	18.57	119.30	52.10	70.50	15.59	28.91	60.87	...	...	...
391.48	61.11	423.88	220.39	275.19	56.95	96.53	285.42	684.33	151.51	347.66
5.45	1.01	5.17	2.56	3.38	1.18	1.36	2.69	3.65	1.99	3.01
382.04	51.67	357.95	184.69	242.42	48.27	91.44	307.05	...	...	...
807.87	51.07	549.39	348.34	447.04	58.51	120.32	528.38	1,192.89	266.32	627.62
502.94	64.41	435.44	242.27	294.50	60.44	127.15	414.74	697.73	245.09	460.80
96.91	24.75	104.44	50.85	78.17	19.86	29.19	65.73	...	...	...
444.88	59.48	398.43	249.97	307.47	65.79	133.37	467.60	998.65	259.72	527.60
460.37	7.08	495.62	255.63	327.57	5.95	33.88	373.56	436.69	280.75	423.96
349.42	54.38	501.90	280.79	294.41	34.60	62.12	218.69	...	...	241.98
424.86	58.58	441.74	193.35	316.23	35.42	66.88	224.16	...	...	...
546.74	47.44	460.40	241.69	375.57	38.84	124.69	665.15	901.40	427.93	757.48
541.18	112.24	426.59	272.07	325.81	107.83	179.80	665.41	649.27	659.28	772.73
131.61	22.24	221.68	56.26	107.81	20.16	37.95	104.20	...	...	...
2.75	0.38	4.24	1.67	2.02	0.28	0.63	2.32	5.79	1.15	2.34
702.24	55.67	554.48	317.17	436.29	30.68	73.28	553.32	731.62	485.87	666.03
5.48	...	3.35	2.33	2.75	0.65	1.27	3.82	9.54	2.02	4.58
670.18	77.95	644.91	272.76	443.75	57.29	101.05	334.10	...	...	...
15.32	...	15.51	8.39	10.34	2.03	3.08	16.52	27.63	9.79	17.88
6,411.04	1,159.44	7,657.45	2,530.94	4,475.82	1,323.01	1,976.95	5,347.08	8,756.63	3,097.71	5,835.65
1,518.05	229.26	1,678.18	1,065.48	1,479.57	215.83	419.71	1,960.34	...	...	...
470.24	39.04	410.84	234.44	284.28	37.96	82.58	280.97	...	...	...
57.37	12.08	35.30	24.37	32.68	12.31	18.05	50.89	88.58	28.80	56.45
7.00	0.89	5.23	3.34	3.43	0.91	1.73	5.97	...	4.02	6.21
0.70	0.07	0.81	0.36	0.51	0.12	0.41	0.77	1.21	...	0.86
1,117.97	69.47	986.97	645.17	756.38	152.40	334.45	1,183.61	2,641.94	551.68	1,330.44
74.24	10.28	77.74	42.74	56.92	6.78	16.80	36.06	100.15	16.94	43.43
428.15	65.24	360.28	248.66	289.68	49.92	98.04	391.57	628.79	236.94	421.43
212.95	21.55	237.76	110.00	125.67	19.66	45.10	148.39	...	...	...
26.43	5.04	20.18	16.79	17.73	2.91	7.38	20.96	32.44	13.28	23.12
7.20	3.48	9.13	5.41	5.51	3.14	3.61	5.81	7.06	...	6.66
18,782.27	3,537.28	19,942.40	10,785.87	11,625.69	2,310.64	6,576.87	20,680.39	25,985.66	14,746.50	22,510.78
6.86	1.79	9.45	4.14	5.06	1.38	2.43	4.92	...	...	...
425.62	69.98	393.01	199.89	267.33	69.50	104.26	349.03	745.23	183.11	393.27
98.76	11.59	112.58	46.55	78.58	8.72	20.42	83.76	130.61	59.64	95.20
420.05	38.98	317.50	211.54	236.75	36.55	73.19	300.58	...	...	...
10,291.80	1,178.47	9,245.95	5,176.52	6,363.13	888.19	1,845.67	8,925.65	15,010.50	...	9,829.75
372.34	90.56	467.30	252.02	298.24	74.67	135.32	332.14	594.00	199.20	377.40

(continued)

TABLE I
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA, CONT.										
Sierra Leone	1,074.12	1,151.71	2,758.54	1,296.84	1,402.56	363.35	1,471.02	395.97	2,510.04	4,004.64
South Africa	3.87	4.00	5.53	4.56	5.56	2.89	5.88	2.46	6.69	5.95
Sudan	107.68	103.07	209.25	266.40	112.82	74.82	105.39	54.13	186.88	235.77
Swaziland	3.29	3.18	5.64	4.64	6.84	3.11	4.43	0.69	6.19	6.75
Tanzania	395.63	402.01	793.51	535.23	576.22	263.62	515.70	79.45	891.43	1,272.97
Togo	240.38	234.43	506.06	238.50	390.13	77.34	293.11	165.74	507.19	806.63
Tunisia	0.58	0.60	1.01	0.90	1.50	0.37	0.68	0.32	1.24	0.84
Uganda	619.64	617.82	1,040.09	941.50	953.38	373.11	865.18	258.97	1,612.31	2,290.98
Zambia	2,414.81	2,337.68	3,930.78	2,901.58	3,119.27	1,396.03	3,128.87	1,059.46	5,654.36	9,598.57
Zimbabwe	33,068.18	36,857.43	70,339.25	41,471.23	60,795.33	32,335.63	50,874.72	22,334.39	77,409.10	48,104.17
ASIA-PACIFIC										
Bangladesh	22.64	22.06	34.28	23.51	30.54	23.22	28.37	6.51	51.10	30.68
Bhutan	15.74	15.93	25.39	22.17	21.90	14.32	25.83	4.38	31.71	25.16
Brunei Darussalam	0.90	0.96	1.50	1.29	1.35	1.18	1.32	0.39	1.10	1.29
Cambodia	1,278.55	1,322.78	2,304.16	1,540.24	1,853.50	1,702.59	1,776.21	281.10	2,482.37	2,529.08
China ^a	3.45	3.46	5.52	5.75	6.86	3.37	5.27	0.69	5.98	3.14
Hong Kong, China	5.69	6.39	8.82	10.17	6.11	9.10	7.61	2.93	9.40	6.84
Macao, China	5.27	5.74	8.32	6.05	6.18	6.74	8.26	2.26	7.87	6.99
Taiwan, China	19.34	19.71	34.95	22.84	21.51	24.69	31.17	5.78	28.38	16.27
Fiji	1.43	1.35	1.78	1.74	1.20	2.48	1.54	0.41	2.07	0.94
India	14.67	13.58	21.13	31.53	16.72	12.33	22.73	3.00	32.46	17.46
Indonesia	3,934.26	3,649.45	5,817.59	6,703.64	3,858.04	4,145.23	4,483.71	1,780.02	6,032.29	6,928.09
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2,674.76	2,386.28	5,664.83	2,500.11	3,286.75	2,415.30	4,142.98	630.38	3,109.53	555.58
Lao PDR	2,988.38	3,063.93	5,999.52	5,042.79	4,590.05	1,904.44	4,819.39	637.52	8,256.75	6,261.26
Malaysia	1.73	1.83	2.76	3.98	2.23	2.45	2.37	0.65	2.40	2.19
Maldives	8.13	7.98	11.30	8.11	9.25	20.20	9.45	1.77	13.23	6.81
Mongolia	417.22	423.37	697.10	586.29	624.79	551.96	670.86	85.71	771.86	589.10
Nepal	22.65	22.80	34.09	43.15	28.13	25.59	31.42	5.64	63.76	33.46
Pakistan	19.10	17.79	33.45	31.07	23.26	12.14	25.80	5.10	34.47	18.76
Philippines	21.75	21.11	33.60	16.18	28.10	22.52	25.77	9.11	34.57	34.61
Singapore	1.08	1.29	1.78	4.36	1.60	1.64	1.73	0.56	2.01	0.92
Sri Lanka	35.17	34.16	59.95	81.69	35.25	20.96	53.60	9.20	66.49	54.51
Thailand	15.93	15.38	25.14	25.72	21.10	11.24	24.34	5.51	24.97	21.77
Vietnam	4,712.69	4,846.15	8,352.05	6,571.89	6,855.55	5,373.19	8,106.50	1,108.37	14,185.91	6,466.89
CIS										
Armenia	178.58	150.82	277.66	191.78	370.45	48.41	324.63	58.78	301.32	262.67
Azerbaijan	1,631.56	1,329.33	2,431.17	1,714.70	3,527.72	422.87	2,846.72	467.71	2,367.24	2,512.60
Belarus	779.33	635.48	1,024.39	761.82	1,398.20	256.78	1,219.57	262.10	1,598.65	453.79

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
1,957.09	315.76	2,237.02	1,161.02	1,396.21	218.51	418.63	1,482.52	2,780.90	734.18	1,599.97
5.67	1.98	7.09	4.31	4.57	1.52	2.25	4.62	6.09	4.08	5.47
137.49	40.19	136.43	78.92	123.51	33.40	58.81	186.72	265.65	133.99	207.57
6.16	1.33	5.59	2.79	3.73	1.19	1.84	4.97	...	...	...
709.61	...	579.61	471.43	482.45	92.63	185.61	612.62	1,104.99	348.62	683.21
413.27	42.50	400.57	217.11	282.26	48.10	104.03	392.07	...	273.29	422.61
1.18	0.31	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.23	0.36	0.73	1.01	0.48	0.82
1,161.50	...	1,093.03	614.33	744.62	131.27	266.93	1,106.30	2,139.62	644.60	1,265.11
3,776.18	...	3,810.23	2,118.12	2,830.33	485.91	985.57	3,653.43	6,360.78	2,016.13	3,967.38
63,934.28	3,507.65	70,048.69	44,125.56	47,952.42	2,336.37	5,952.58	20,414.03	...	...	21,930.51
31.44	4.74	43.65	26.10	25.49	7.16	14.12	25.25	67.18	12.55	30.27
22.66	4.11	31.72	17.21	18.46	4.55	6.67	17.99	56.10	8.12	21.58
1.15	0.32	1.50	0.96	1.08	0.34	0.42	1.05	1.87	0.66	1.26
1,561.12	159.82	2,491.93	1,623.70	1,615.30	214.42	343.48	1,473.22	3,945.60	680.04	1,764.63
3.47	1.02	6.78	4.13	4.09	0.83	1.53	3.70	8.79	1.93	4.43
5.25	3.26	8.98	5.62	7.24	2.51	3.45	5.10	7.59	4.15	6.11
5.90	2.31	8.80	5.61	6.43	2.19	3.83	6.14	8.48	4.29	7.34
18.14	7.60	25.50	18.87	22.64	6.44	10.06	19.94	33.42	14.28	23.83
1.51	0.37	2.58	1.22	1.55	0.45	0.67	1.40	2.31	1.01	1.67
18.41	2.90	26.93	16.07	15.60	4.46	9.35	17.74	36.84	10.21	21.22
4,109.74	718.04	5,068.96	3,533.53	4,192.83	1,218.81	2,513.16	4,783.40	11,032.96	2,551.52	5,726.18
3,536.01	964.42	5,670.28	2,369.93	2,714.82	878.19	1,214.84	3,715.29	8,388.03	1,969.24	4,445.34
4,064.47	404.52	5,959.69	4,054.17	3,741.62	503.42	927.20	3,774.99	10,161.73	1,769.51	4,501.46
1.90	0.54	2.93	1.86	2.11	0.55	0.75	1.68	3.73	0.91	2.01
8.21	1.17	13.05	7.00	9.74	1.78	2.88	8.85	12.77	6.89	10.50
592.41	62.70	1,036.73	551.74	522.49	76.00	137.79	463.36	1,325.10	187.42	553.63
27.41	4.83	44.94	26.36	26.47	6.95	13.54	25.15	62.25	12.87	29.95
23.06	3.33	39.59	20.98	20.71	5.00	10.14	25.99	62.95	13.15	31.08
26.78	5.22	30.83	21.84	24.18	7.48	12.90	24.22	57.39	12.44	28.97
1.16	0.51	1.68	1.16	1.47	0.48	0.58	0.95	1.77	0.62	1.14
49.32	6.94	66.89	41.57	40.04	8.95	14.75	44.17	101.68	23.40	52.87
19.64	4.36	23.46	17.45	17.47	5.54	10.63	16.89	38.81	8.71	20.21
5,975.55	579.51	8,163.06	6,058.51	5,919.89	847.45	1,675.85	5,178.42	15,683.72	2,274.55	6,192.16
207.27	23.09	306.77	145.99	196.19	37.34	112.62	294.99	532.91	192.65	340.29
1,885.71	214.86	2,619.67	1,521.80	1,736.75	329.65	1,155.96	2,872.59	5,142.81	1,806.17	3,315.90
988.84	178.73	958.91	814.13	759.62	247.63	682.46	1,298.45	2,194.20	873.10	1,497.10

(continued)

TABLE I
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
CIS, CONT.										
Georgia	0.74	0.61	1.04	0.81	1.44	0.27	1.18	0.25	1.24	1.16
Kazakhstan	57.61	51.05	71.24	40.69	114.84	38.69	87.22	15.70	84.82	104.40
Kyrgyz Republic	11.35	9.63	18.69	12.07	29.67	2.33	24.31	2.74	21.56	22.12
Moldova	4.43	3.70	6.35	3.30	10.37	1.59	8.05	1.31	8.78	6.43
Russian Federation ^f	12.74	10.96	16.58	10.80	26.86	5.52	19.43	4.68	21.19	18.83
Tajikistan	0.74	0.63	1.39	0.94	2.16	0.15	1.74	0.14	1.67	1.47
Ukraine	1.68	1.40	2.20	1.46	3.40	0.46	2.90	0.62	3.16	2.66
OECD-EUROSTAT										
Albania	48.56	48.41	82.09	54.67	104.10	39.71	75.47	14.15	105.54	88.62
Australia	1.39	1.37	1.61	1.97	1.38	1.29	1.66	1.04	1.79	1.63
Austria	0.87	0.86	1.01	0.76	0.98	0.73	0.90	0.59	1.37	0.79
Belgium	0.90	0.89	0.99	0.80	1.03	0.89	0.94	0.62	1.27	0.90
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.73	0.74	1.20	0.74	1.75	0.41	1.06	0.42	1.77	0.82
Bulgaria	0.59	0.60	0.96	0.69	1.20	0.42	0.97	0.27	1.37	1.46
Canada	1.21	1.21	1.49	1.81	1.50	1.00	1.46	1.02	1.54	1.22
Croatia	3.94	3.90	5.83	5.05	7.24	2.26	5.57	2.24	7.88	4.64
Cyprus	0.42	0.42	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.30	0.51	0.31	0.69	0.21
Czech Republic	14.40	13.31	18.03	15.61	27.77	9.73	20.53	6.98	26.72	25.37
Denmark	8.52	8.75	9.61	7.43	8.59	8.43	8.29	6.32	14.35	5.01
Estonia	7.81	7.37	10.42	8.01	14.57	6.47	10.02	3.89	13.75	10.42
Finland	0.98	1.02	1.11	1.12	1.16	0.98	1.01	0.72	1.53	0.65
France	0.92	0.89	0.96	0.91	0.87	0.91	0.96	0.61	1.25	0.89
Germany	0.89	0.88	0.96	0.80	0.98	0.87	0.88	0.57	1.29	0.86
Greece	0.70	0.70	0.89	0.70	0.95	0.62	0.86	0.45	1.00	0.88
Hungary	128.51	119.54	161.99	135.26	220.41	79.28	156.25	67.11	263.11	185.07
Iceland	97.06	98.05	123.96	138.51	126.37	87.98	104.89	72.19	132.71	74.46
Ireland	1.02	1.04	1.15	1.50	0.95	1.06	1.01	0.73	1.41	0.94
Israel	3.72	3.74	4.41	4.12	4.19	3.25	4.21	2.48	6.63	3.22
Italy	0.88	0.88	1.06	0.85	0.98	0.78	0.96	0.71	1.23	0.83
Japan	129.55	129.16	238.42	97.04	167.23	128.19	167.25	64.80	162.32	127.15
Korea, Rep.	788.92	808.78	1,515.01	853.14	1,133.39	783.71	777.29	358.08	1,102.97	581.70
Latvia	0.30	0.29	0.41	0.29	0.64	0.22	0.41	0.14	0.56	0.57
Lithuania	1.48	1.38	1.93	1.60	3.18	0.92	2.02	0.74	2.86	1.72
Luxembourg	0.92	0.93	1.04	0.71	1.06	0.94	0.96	0.69	1.16	0.67
Macedonia, FYR	19.06	19.77	31.30	18.29	39.59	11.36	32.66	8.07	47.46	37.51
Malta	0.25	0.25	0.32	0.35	0.42	0.14	0.39	0.14	0.49	0.33
Mexico	7.13	6.84	8.16	5.97	8.12	8.74	7.36	4.75	9.09	11.19
Montenegro	0.37	0.41	0.66	0.34	1.00	0.31	0.62	0.17	0.91	0.38
Netherlands	0.90	0.86	0.81	0.82	0.94	0.94	0.86	0.56	1.47	0.81

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
0.87	0.09	1.10	0.70	0.78	0.17	0.63	1.12	1.90	0.75	1.29
63.54	9.37	77.62	51.77	64.96	14.81	36.07	85.88	135.56	59.92	98.97
14.97	1.31	17.72	10.35	13.00	1.95	6.83	22.79	42.90	14.35	26.31
5.33	0.55	7.03	4.21	4.83	0.91	3.10	7.84	13.48	5.20	9.04
15.19	2.78	19.78	13.50	13.39	4.07	10.19	19.21	27.90	14.27	22.14
0.77	0.05	1.69	0.65	0.93	0.08	0.34	1.82	3.04	1.24	2.10
2.12	0.30	2.89	1.87	1.71	0.50	1.29	2.81	5.11	1.78	3.24
63.56	10.84	75.85	43.36	60.41	11.54	25.19	75.77	108.46	56.86	91.98
1.51	0.83	1.73	1.37	1.46	0.96	1.31	1.47	1.61	1.39	1.41
0.96	0.64	1.14	0.92	0.89	0.65	0.85	0.97	0.93	1.00	0.90
0.95	0.61	1.23	0.89	0.93	0.66	1.04	0.90	0.95	0.87	0.90
0.95	0.24	1.23	0.72	0.87	0.32	0.55	1.08	1.76	0.72	1.58
0.79	0.14	0.74	0.60	0.74	0.19	0.35	0.94	1.60	0.57	1.43
1.27	0.82	1.68	1.20	1.26	0.94	1.19	1.23	1.28	1.18	1.32
5.02	1.70	6.96	3.94	4.46	1.97	2.89	4.78	6.46	3.76	6.21
0.51	0.27	0.69	0.43	0.45	0.30	0.40	0.42	0.57	0.34	0.53
15.17	6.35	16.82	13.08	15.20	6.91	11.15	19.34	26.77	14.58	25.93
9.41	5.92	13.08	9.24	9.09	6.51	8.56	8.42	7.59	9.16	8.67
8.94	2.51	11.23	7.08	8.83	3.16	5.08	10.98	13.73	9.10	14.55
1.14	0.65	1.45	1.09	1.08	0.72	0.92	0.95	0.98	0.92	0.92
0.99	0.57	1.28	0.92	0.94	0.63	1.03	0.99	0.98	0.97	1.05
0.99	0.76	1.09	0.89	0.91	0.68	0.91	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.90
0.86	0.38	1.04	0.70	0.77	0.42	0.57	0.77	1.01	0.63	0.77
146.02	53.34	177.24	118.10	137.52	61.72	101.15	177.34	221.66	148.62	204.83
119.89	59.37	169.47	105.42	104.06	68.79	86.25	79.60	83.74	76.51	73.02
1.06	0.69	1.48	1.07	1.09	0.75	0.97	1.14	1.01	1.16	1.06
4.56	2.00	6.45	3.80	4.07	2.33	3.27	3.75	5.43	2.83	3.95
0.98	0.61	1.17	0.85	0.91	0.69	0.95	0.83	0.94	0.73	1.05
121.45	91.20	178.69	133.38	142.94	75.07	119.67	136.36	164.32	119.01	124.64
932.11	480.86	1,309.97	762.56	879.37	502.70	675.05	770.43	1,152.33	576.26	954.16
0.35	0.09	0.47	0.26	0.35	0.11	0.18	0.45	0.59	0.36	0.57
1.69	0.45	2.23	1.41	1.66	0.56	0.95	2.35	2.86	1.98	3.03
1.05	0.98	1.15	0.95	0.90	0.88	1.13	0.91	0.91	0.88	1.04
29.62	6.68	30.06	18.81	23.58	7.42	11.80	26.55	50.81	16.14	45.49
0.31	0.14	0.34	0.25	0.27	0.14	0.19	0.28	0.41	0.22	0.31
8.37	2.70	9.24	6.50	7.65	3.52	4.70	9.62	12.85	7.71	10.63
0.52	0.12	0.71	0.35	0.50	0.14	0.21	0.55	0.91	0.37	0.72
0.93	0.58	1.17	0.88	0.91	0.61	0.94	1.04	0.94	1.12	0.90

(continued)

TABLE I
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
OECD-EUROSTAT, CONT.										
New Zealand	1.54	1.49	1.87	2.06	1.80	1.48	1.82	1.02	1.94	1.58
Norway	8.84	9.41	11.70	14.69	11.11	6.86	9.12	6.78	15.97	7.16
Poland	1.90	1.83	2.37	2.02	4.08	1.28	2.55	0.88	3.89	3.16
Portugal	0.71	0.72	0.81	0.66	0.87	0.58	0.81	0.50	1.19	0.83
Romania	1.42	1.43	2.25	1.55	2.67	1.19	1.90	0.60	2.93	2.42
Russian Federation ^f	12.74	10.96	16.58	10.80	26.86	5.52	19.43	4.68	21.19	18.83
Serbia	27.21	28.17	48.03	26.26	63.92	18.89	51.51	12.86	67.06	20.10
Slovak Republic	17.20	16.02	22.67	18.13	29.31	11.51	24.21	8.18	35.09	31.31
Slovenia	147.04	148.00	190.73	137.39	231.98	117.11	178.50	95.85	240.97	140.55
Spain	0.77	0.74	0.83	0.59	0.90	0.75	0.91	0.48	1.14	0.82
Sweden	9.24	9.16	10.15	9.85	10.32	8.14	9.73	6.46	14.22	5.76
Switzerland	1.74	1.79	2.08	1.25	1.72	2.04	1.67	1.29	2.18	1.58
Turkey	0.87	0.87	1.29	1.16	1.29	0.55	1.04	0.55	1.99	1.39
United Kingdom	0.65	0.63	0.71	0.98	0.67	0.53	0.68	0.43	1.01	0.51
United States	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	1.27	1.21	1.70	0.95	1.80	1.03	1.80	0.59	1.89	1.04
Bolivia	2.23	2.11	3.61	2.65	4.21	1.58	3.08	0.91	3.51	3.48
Brazil	1.36	1.37	1.69	0.84	2.24	1.48	1.84	0.71	2.50	1.58
Chile	333.69	345.67	453.99	282.48	505.73	280.11	501.26	205.31	552.38	559.31
Colombia	1,081.95	1,064.66	1,738.54	1,040.87	1,672.65	731.78	1,400.78	509.13	1,968.04	1,294.41
Ecuador	0.42	0.43	0.66	0.41	0.66	0.41	0.54	0.18	0.65	0.52
Paraguay	2,006.83	1,844.71	2,621.79	1,800.86	3,650.72	1,159.43	2,675.43	930.24	3,893.21	1,914.16
Peru	1.49	1.46	2.28	1.64	1.99	1.02	2.04	0.84	2.22	1.92
Uruguay	13.28	13.47	16.93	11.92	19.47	13.54	17.47	7.21	23.14	14.32
Venezuela, R. B.	1,152.88	1,106.54	1,833.68	781.27	2,270.35	706.12	1,779.56	605.16	1,471.64	1,160.72
WEST ASIA										
Bahrain	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.21	0.28	0.61	0.24	0.16	0.24	0.33
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^d	1.62	1.65	3.00	2.71	2.48	1.54	1.98	0.45	1.90	4.46
Iraq	558.70	540.47	820.45	722.91	654.01	828.20	460.50	174.33	591.87	966.62
Jordan	0.38	0.42	0.51	0.40	0.44	0.75	0.49	0.17	0.39	0.42
Kuwait	0.21	0.26	0.23	0.16	0.37	0.45	0.22	0.15	0.19	0.28
Lebanon	847.52	961.55	1,149.93	971.76	1,982.62	896.54	1,175.80	439.62	923.37	1,598.66
Oman	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.22	0.27	0.49	0.23	0.14	0.23	0.34
Qatar	2.75	3.27	2.77	1.97	3.15	10.40	2.35	1.49	1.96	3.30
Saudi Arabia	2.41	2.70	3.02	1.97	2.60	3.79	2.19	1.33	2.49	5.08
Syrian Arab Republic	19.72	20.17	28.17	21.79	29.90	28.47	24.63	7.14	26.92	29.75
Yemen, Rep.	69.49	74.60	114.72	60.78	87.22	87.21	101.03	20.85	95.15	190.91

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
1.65	0.92	1.63	1.47	1.60	0.99	1.26	1.83	1.83	1.80	2.11
10.81	6.17	14.16	10.62	9.80	6.95	8.99	9.03	8.88	9.19	8.91
2.37	0.76	3.06	1.86	2.15	0.82	1.37	2.41	3.59	1.73	3.08
0.86	0.58	0.89	0.73	0.74	0.55	0.63	0.71	1.02	0.53	0.88
1.65	0.47	1.95	1.33	1.72	0.54	0.82	2.05	3.24	1.37	2.75
15.19	2.78	19.78	13.50	13.39	4.07	10.19	19.21	27.90	14.27	22.14
35.05	9.15	49.56	26.17	34.31	10.71	16.54	35.63	57.28	23.08	53.34
19.23	5.37	22.29	15.91	18.83	6.86	11.64	25.65	36.28	18.62	32.43
184.48	94.57	184.19	155.69	158.60	100.04	127.06	153.19	211.36	116.51	222.04
0.89	0.45	1.06	0.72	0.80	0.49	0.69	0.88	0.93	0.81	0.97
10.37	6.11	13.11	9.88	9.56	6.60	8.25	10.66	8.80	13.13	9.70
1.80	1.37	2.21	1.84	1.87	1.49	1.76	1.74	1.51	2.05	1.50
1.11	0.32	1.44	0.83	1.00	0.41	0.50	1.12	1.65	0.82	1.23
0.68	0.48	0.93	0.66	0.66	0.48	0.59	0.71	0.64	0.77	0.71
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.02	0.70	2.46	1.27	1.35	0.58	0.92	1.66	3.26	1.10	2.07
4.01	0.62	3.79	2.63	2.57	0.46	1.09	3.48	9.56	1.74	4.33
2.07	0.76	1.66	1.36	1.57	0.50	0.91	1.54	2.93	1.05	1.91
431.24	213.37	524.90	353.68	387.36	158.64	257.60	355.26	628.55	251.23	442.20
1,695.64	548.98	1,266.84	1,189.82	1,191.74	469.99	716.09	1,323.09	3,100.90	767.42	1,646.13
0.76	0.23	0.71	0.45	0.50	0.14	0.25	0.46	1.04	0.28	0.57
3,512.69	662.88	3,216.15	2,199.25	2,127.80	586.92	1,410.75	3,151.33	7,436.67	1,791.19	3,922.22
2.13	0.80	2.37	1.42	1.65	0.59	1.21	1.69	3.90	1.00	2.10
18.35	7.34	22.93	13.98	15.31	5.27	8.98	14.51	27.11	10.09	18.06
1,804.29	604.16	1,736.16	1,134.42	1,251.12	449.58	648.84	1,788.95	3,150.30	1,294.08	2,225.94
0.30	0.15	0.48	0.22	0.32	0.13	0.19	0.18	0.33	0.12	0.17
2.75	0.38	4.24	1.67	2.02	0.28	0.63	2.32	5.79	1.15	2.34
886.61	169.99	1,379.74	487.49	639.87	159.94	297.57	631.01	1,131.80	469.18	583.07
0.52	0.16	1.06	0.42	0.49	0.12	0.18	0.33	0.59	0.22	0.41
0.31	0.19	0.47	0.25	0.28	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.28	0.10	0.11
1,271.05	401.16	3,490.19	934.83	1,107.12	347.50	448.25	632.39	1,267.25	441.80	462.92
0.27	0.15	0.46	0.20	0.29	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.32	0.13	0.21
2.99	2.02	4.48	2.15	3.64	1.44	1.89	2.17	3.34	1.37	8.86
3.88	1.80	5.58	2.27	2.90	1.38	1.79	1.82	3.14	1.29	2.21
22.71	4.50	41.70	16.64	24.65	3.99	9.29	20.38	48.33	11.23	22.16
117.98	14.88	189.53	81.09	91.06	15.46	29.57	61.23	161.98	31.52	118.28

(continued)

TABLE I

CONTINUED

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Food and nonalcoholic beverages include food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco include alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or nonalcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. It also includes all purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Clothing and footwear includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. It also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Transport includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Communication includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes expenditures on audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Education includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education. It also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

Restaurants and hotels includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home. It also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Individual consumption expenditure by households includes the actual and final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services. It also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Individual consumption expenditure by government includes the actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Collective consumption expenditure by government consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of nonproduced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Machinery and equipment includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Construction covers the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Other products include products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Note:

- a. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Brunei, Bangladesh, Maldives, Iran, and Pakistan do not have expenditures on alcoholic beverages or narcotics.
- b. Refer to appendix F regarding comparability between regions.
- c. GFCF was estimated where one or more of its components were suppressed. For more details, refer to appendix F.
- d. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.
- e. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.
- f. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.
- ... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 2

PRICE LEVEL INDEX, WORLD = 100

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA										
Angola	68	90	175	81	125	39	94	71	126	207
Benin	52	53	105	64	64	24	56	31	74	195
Botswana	59	72	118	78	84	43	92	67	92	98
Burkina Faso	47	47	82	59	42	25	53	31	96	150
Burundi	39	41	83	45	65	24	60	20	76	45
Cameroon	59	57	100	67	77	35	60	42	75	185
Cape Verde	97	91	122	94	129	102	101	50	96	123
Central African Republic	62	59	120	69	72	17	58	47	116	156
Chad	49	54	126	87	67	13	78	14	94	192
Comoros	71	76	134	165	92	58	91	42	117	144
Congo, Dem. Rep.	56	68	128	77	64	43	63	40	115	204
Congo, Rep.	63	68	134	81	104	41	72	44	107	195
Côte d'Ivoire	68	64	112	73	72	35	61	55	101	180
Djibouti	59	62	116	49	83	42	93	44	99	113
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^d	35	35	58	56	44	34	35	15	29	98
Equatorial Guinea	68	83	156	61	151	58	94	44	110	247
Ethiopia	32	32	53	55	55	26	34	17	42	61
Gabon	60	82	159	78	117	57	103	49	109	195
Gambia, The	33	37	91	51	39	12	40	20	70	68
Ghana	51	51	110	65	55	16	52	29	74	119
Guinea	42	41	90	23	42	19	27	35	70	94
Guinea-Bissau	51	55	98	59	85	30	65	33	91	281
Kenya	48	46	80	65	48	22	42	26	81	161
Lesotho	68	56	99	67	75	29	64	24	87	161
Liberia	61	52	99	58	62	57	49	28	106	148
Madagascar	40	38	76	73	45	26	43	28	71	85
Malawi	41	49	95	52	49	23	55	34	94	156
Mali	56	56	102	45	60	35	58	38	82	140
Mauritania	46	48	94	56	49	17	44	28	76	138
Mauritius	62	61	89	95	68	44	60	43	102	59
Morocco	68	68	98	141	94	41	57	73	86	116
Mozambique	58	51	88	73	73	20	59	40	99	153
Namibia	83	85	123	68	97	69	77	55	97	145
Niger	53	52	97	63	48	26	55	38	87	144
Nigeria	57	60	135	70	62	30	46	33	67	137
Rwanda	41	43	67	54	72	39	59	23	76	114
São Tomé and Príncipe	65	61	111	73	102	36	64	41	82	146

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
140	57	128	71	100	41	59	91	...	...	...
75	29	70	46	60	23	30	65	116	48	67
108	49	88	56	76	49	44	63	64	65	59
73	24	59	39	53	19	28	70	...	...	...
75	12	44	36	47	11	18	59	99	41	59
96	30	72	51	64	24	40	94	119	77	88
110	69	103	64	101	47	54	89	...	...	...
85	28	66	53	67	26	41	107	170	82	101
88	3	82	54	71	2	11	85	74	89	81
90	34	111	...	86	18	26	67	...	...	62
90	31	81	45	76	16	23	57	...	...	...
105	22	76	51	81	15	39	152	153	135	145
103	53	70	57	71	43	56	152	110	208	148
75	31	109	35	69	24	35	70	...	...	...
48	16	64	32	40	10	18	48	90	33	41
134	26	91	67	95	12	23	126	124	153	128
64	...	34	30	36	16	24	53	99	39	53
128	37	106	57	96	23	31	76	...	...	...
54	...	47	33	41	15	18	69	87	57	63
71	32	73	31	56	31	36	71	86	57	65
42	16	40	32	46	12	19	65	...	...	...
90	18	68	49	62	15	26	64	...	...	...
77	40	41	36	49	34	39	81	105	63	75
111	35	72	58	62	30	45	113	...	105	...
71	18	71	39	58	26	67	92	109	...	87
56	9	43	36	43	16	27	71	118	46	67
63	22	57	40	55	12	23	37	76	24	37
82	31	59	52	63	20	30	89	107	75	...
81	20	78	46	54	16	28	67	...	...	...
90	42	60	63	69	21	41	85	99	75	...
82	97	90	68	71	75	67	79	71	...	76
81	38	74	51	57	21	46	107	100	105	...
109	70	129	72	91	46	63	93	...	...	...
81	33	65	42	58	28	32	80	127	58	75
76	22	75	39	68	14	26	77	89	76	73
76	17	50	42	49	14	22	65	...	...	...
98	28	76	54	69	18	29	102	127	...	94

(continued)

TABLE 2
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA, CONT.										
Senegal	59	58	111	63	70	34	55	41	85	89
Sierra Leone	46	49	106	53	50	16	52	25	76	176
South Africa	76	77	97	86	90	58	95	72	93	119
Sudan	55	52	96	131	48	39	45	41	68	123
Swaziland	64	61	99	87	111	63	72	20	86	135
Tanzania	44	44	79	57	53	30	48	13	70	145
Togo	57	54	107	54	76	19	57	59	85	195
Tunisia	56	57	87	83	120	36	54	47	85	83
Uganda	43	42	65	63	55	27	50	27	80	164
Zambia	67	64	98	78	72	40	72	44	112	274
Zimbabwe ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	57	57	93	77	68	38	59	41	78	117
ASIA/PACIFIC										
Bangladesh	44	42	59	44	49	46	46	19	70	61
Bhutan	44	44	64	60	51	42	60	19	63	73
Brunei Darussalam	67	70	100	92	84	91	82	44	58	99
Cambodia	39	39	63	45	47	53	45	13	53	79
China ^d	52	52	75	84	87	53	66	16	64	49
Hong Kong, China	91	100	127	156	81	150	101	70	107	112
Macao, China	82	88	116	90	80	108	106	53	87	111
Taiwan, China	75	75	121	85	69	98	100	34	78	64
Fiji	105	97	117	123	73	188	94	45	108	71
India	41	38	53	85	39	36	53	13	65	50
Indonesia	50	46	67	83	41	55	48	34	55	91
Iran, Islamic Rep.	37	33	71	33	38	35	48	13	31	8
Lao PDR	35	35	63	57	45	23	47	11	68	75
Malaysia	57	59	81	125	61	83	65	32	56	74
Maldives	79	76	99	76	75	202	76	26	91	68
Mongolia	43	43	65	58	54	59	57	13	56	62
Nepal	39	39	53	72	41	46	45	15	79	60
Pakistan	40	37	63	62	40	26	45	16	51	40
Philippines	49	47	68	35	53	52	48	31	55	80
Singapore	80	95	119	313	99	126	107	62	106	70
Sri Lanka	43	42	67	97	36	27	55	17	58	69
Thailand	49	47	70	76	54	36	62	26	55	69
Vietnam	37	37	59	50	45	43	53	13	79	52
Total	51	48	67	78	58	50	64	18	62	45

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
71	43	77	53	65	30	42	76	101	63	72
68	27	67	44	55	16	24	61	86	42	56
90	77	97	75	82	50	58	87	86	107	...
57	41	49	36	58	29	40	92	98	92	86
98	52	77	49	67	39	47	94	...	...	...
64	...	...	47	49	17	27	66	88	52	62
79	20	66	46	61	19	32	89	...	86	81
92	59	49	61	61	38	45	68	69	62	64
66	...	53	38	48	15	25	75	108	60	...
85	...	...	53	72	23	36	98	128	75	...
...
78	37	68	53	63	29	38	76	88	68	68
49	18	59	45	45	23	36	47	94	33	48
52	23	63	43	48	22	25	49	114	31	49
70	47	78	64	74	42	41	76	101	66	76
38	10	53	44	45	11	14	43	86	28	44
43	31	72	56	57	21	31	54	96	39	55
68	104	100	80	106	68	73	79	87	89	79
74	72	96	78	92	58	78	92	95	89	93
57	59	69	65	80	42	51	74	93	74	75
90	54	133	80	105	55	65	99	122	99	100
42	16	53	40	40	21	35	48	75	39	49
43	18	45	40	49	26	42	59	102	44	60
40	27	55	29	35	21	22	50	84	37	50
38	9	49	42	40	10	14	43	85	28	43
51	35	67	54	64	30	32	53	88	40	54
65	23	89	61	87	29	37	83	89	90	83
50	13	75	51	50	13	19	46	98	26	46
39	17	55	41	42	20	31	42	78	30	42
39	14	58	39	40	18	28	52	95	37	53
49	23	49	44	50	29	38	53	93	38	53
70	76	88	77	101	60	57	69	95	63	69
49	17	58	46	46	19	24	53	91	39	53
49	27	51	48	50	29	43	50	86	36	51
38	9	45	42	43	11	17	39	89	24	39
48	27	63	51	52	23	33	54	89	40	55

(continued)

TABLE 2

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
CIS										
Armenia	48	40	68	50	84	14	73	24	58	73
Azerbaijan	43	34	57	43	77	11	62	18	44	68
Belarus	45	36	53	42	67	15	58	23	65	27
Georgia	51	41	64	54	82	19	67	26	60	82
Kazakhstan	54	47	60	37	89	37	68	22	56	100
Kyrgyz Republic	34	29	51	35	75	7	61	12	46	69
Moldova	44	36	56	31	85	16	66	19	61	65
Russian Federation ^a	56	47	65	46	98	25	71	31	66	85
Tajikistan	30	25	50	36	72	6	58	9	47	60
Ukraine	41	33	48	34	69	12	58	22	54	66
Total	53	44	61	44	94	22	69	28	64	78
OECD-EUROSTAT										
Albania	60	59	91	65	107	51	77	26	92	112
Australia	132	128	137	180	109	127	131	148	121	159
Austria	135	130	140	113	125	116	116	137	150	126
Belgium	139	135	138	118	132	143	121	144	139	143
Bosnia and Herzegovina	57	58	85	56	115	34	70	50	99	66
Bulgaria	47	46	68	52	79	35	63	32	77	118
Canada	124	122	137	179	128	106	124	157	112	128
Croatia	82	80	109	101	126	49	97	70	117	99
Cyprus	113	112	132	129	124	82	112	124	131	59
Czech Republic	75	68	84	78	120	52	88	54	98	135
Denmark	176	178	179	148	148	180	143	197	211	107
Estonia	77	72	92	76	120	66	82	58	96	106
Finland	152	155	154	167	149	157	130	167	168	103
France	142	135	133	135	112	144	123	141	137	142
Germany	138	133	133	119	127	138	112	133	141	137
Greece	108	107	123	104	122	99	111	105	110	140
Hungary	80	73	91	81	114	51	81	63	116	118
Iceland	191	190	220	263	208	179	172	214	186	151
Ireland	158	157	159	223	123	169	130	169	155	150
Israel	103	102	110	110	96	93	97	103	130	91
Italy	135	133	147	126	127	125	124	164	135	132
Japan	146	143	241	105	157	149	157	110	130	147
Korea, Rep.	96	96	165	100	114	98	78	65	95	72
Latvia	66	63	82	62	119	50	75	47	89	131
Lithuania	66	61	78	69	118	43	75	50	91	79
Luxembourg	142	141	145	106	136	151	123	159	128	107
Macedonia, FYR	48	49	71	44	83	30	68	31	85	97

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
46	13	58	35	49	17	40	77	104	70	75
40	11	48	36	42	15	40	73	97	64	71
46	21	39	42	40	24	52	72	91	68	70
48	13	53	43	49	20	57	74	94	69	72
48	17	51	43	56	23	45	78	91	75	75
37	8	38	28	36	10	27	67	94	58	65
43	11	49	37	44	15	40	75	96	69	72
54	24	61	53	54	30	59	82	88	84	79
25	4	47	23	34	5	18	70	87	66	68
42	15	49	40	38	21	41	66	89	58	64
52	20	57	50	51	27	56	78	89	78	77
64	27	65	48	69	24	41	90	96	94	92
116	158	115	116	128	154	164	135	110	177	109
120	196	123	127	127	170	174	145	104	207	113
119	189	133	123	132	173	212	134	106	181	113
61	38	68	51	63	43	57	82	100	76	101
51	23	41	42	54	25	36	72	91	60	92
105	167	121	110	119	163	161	122	95	162	110
85	71	102	73	86	70	80	97	97	105	105
111	143	129	104	111	136	141	109	111	123	115
64	66	61	61	73	61	76	97	100	101	109
158	245	190	171	173	228	234	169	114	255	146
72	49	78	62	80	53	66	105	98	121	117
142	200	157	150	153	187	187	142	109	191	116
125	176	139	126	133	164	211	148	109	201	131
124	235	118	123	129	178	186	143	108	198	113
107	116	113	96	110	110	117	115	113	131	96
74	66	77	66	79	65	83	107	100	124	104
192	234	234	186	189	230	225	152	119	203	117
134	212	160	147	155	195	199	171	112	240	133
102	110	125	94	104	109	120	100	108	105	89
123	188	126	117	129	180	194	124	105	152	132
111	205	141	134	148	143	178	149	134	180	114
92	116	111	83	98	103	108	90	101	94	94
62	40	73	51	71	42	52	97	95	106	102
62	40	70	56	68	42	56	102	92	119	110
132	302	125	130	127	231	231	137	102	181	131
61	34	53	42	55	32	39	65	92	55	93

(continued)

TABLE 2
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
OECD-EUROSTAT, CONT.										
Malta	89	87	104	120	125	52	116	76	124	122
Mexico	81	77	84	65	77	103	70	81	74	131
Montenegro	56	62	92	50	128	50	79	38	100	60
Netherlands	139	131	112	122	121	149	110	131	162	128
New Zealand	134	128	147	174	131	133	132	134	120	142
Norway	170	178	203	273	178	137	146	196	219	142
Poland	73	69	82	75	130	51	81	51	106	124
Portugal	109	109	112	98	111	93	104	115	131	132
Romania	61	60	86	63	95	52	67	38	89	106
Russian Federation ^a	56	47	65	46	98	25	71	31	66	85
Serbia	51	52	82	48	101	37	81	36	90	39
Slovak Republic	69	63	82	70	98	48	81	49	100	129
Slovenia	95	94	110	85	125	78	96	93	110	93
Spain	118	113	115	88	116	120	117	110	125	130
Sweden	154	150	152	158	143	140	135	161	168	98
Switzerland	174	176	186	120	143	210	138	194	155	162
Turkey	80	79	107	103	99	52	80	76	130	131
United Kingdom	146	141	144	213	126	123	127	146	163	117
United States	124	122	112	120	103	128	103	186	88	127
Total	123	120	124	111	115	118	111	142	109	125
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	54	51	65	39	64	45	64	38	57	46
Bolivia	34	32	50	39	54	25	39	21	38	55
Brazil	69	69	77	41	95	78	78	55	91	83
Chile	74	75	90	60	93	64	92	68	87	127
Colombia	58	56	84	54	75	40	62	41	75	71
Ecuador	52	53	74	49	68	53	56	33	57	66
Paraguay	40	36	47	35	61	24	45	28	56	40
Peru	56	54	77	59	62	40	64	47	59	74
Uruguay	67	67	77	58	82	71	74	55	83	75
Venezuela, R. B.	68	65	98	45	112	43	88	54	62	71
Total	65	63	77	44	84	62	74	50	78	74
WEST ASIA										
Bahrain	82	92	85	67	77	210	65	79	56	110
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^d	35	35	58	56	44	34	35	15	29	98
Iraq	47	45	62	59	46	72	32	22	35	84
Jordan	67	72	81	68	65	136	71	45	49	75
Kuwait	91	108	86	66	129	199	78	93	58	123

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
91	98	85	79	91	86	91	98	106	106	90
77	61	74	66	80	68	71	106	106	118	99
65	36	77	48	71	36	42	82	101	76	90
117	178	127	122	130	160	191	155	105	231	113
117	160	100	115	129	146	146	155	116	211	150
169	237	191	183	174	227	229	169	123	238	140
74	58	82	64	76	53	69	90	99	89	96
107	178	96	101	106	145	128	105	113	110	110
57	40	58	51	67	39	46	85	100	78	95
54	24	61	53	54	30	59	82	88	84	79
54	34	66	44	60	34	41	65	78	59	82
62	43	62	57	69	46	61	99	105	100	106
97	122	83	90	94	109	108	96	98	101	116
111	139	115	99	114	127	141	131	104	168	122
140	203	153	147	146	186	181	172	106	293	131
146	273	155	164	171	252	232	167	109	275	121
83	58	93	68	85	63	61	100	109	101	92
125	217	147	133	137	183	177	156	105	232	131
101	248	87	111	114	210	164	120	90	167	101
108	167	108	113	117	146	152	127	103	163	110
70	59	74	48	53	42	52	69	100	63	72
50	19	41	36	36	12	22	52	106	36	54
86	78	59	62	74	43	62	76	108	72	79
78	94	82	70	79	60	75	76	101	75	80
74	59	48	57	59	43	51	69	120	55	72
76	56	62	50	57	29	42	55	93	46	58
57	27	45	39	39	20	37	61	108	48	64
65	60	63	48	57	38	60	62	106	51	64
76	74	81	63	72	45	60	71	99	69	75
87	72	72	60	68	45	51	103	135	103	108
79	70	62	59	67	42	59	74	109	67	78
82	99	111	65	97	70	81	57	79	53	47
48	16	64	32	40	10	18	48	90	33	41
61	29	82	37	50	23	33	51	69	53	40
74	54	130	66	79	36	42	55	74	52	58
107	158	141	93	109	105	97	60	86	56	39

(continued)

TABLE 2

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
Lebanon	70	78	85	77	136	76	80	54	54	135
Oman	75	83	80	69	72	163	62	68	53	112
Qatar	94	110	85	65	89	366	67	76	48	115
Saudi Arabia	80	88	90	63	72	130	60	66	59	173
Syrian Arab Republic	47	47	60	50	59	70	49	26	46	73
Yemen, Rep.	45	48	67	38	47	58	54	20	44	127
Total	64	59	69	58	63	78	55	35	48	119
WORLD	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Food and nonalcoholic beverages include food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco include alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or nonalcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. It also includes all purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Clothing and footwear includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. It also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Transport includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Communication includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes expenditures on audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Education includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education. It also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

Restaurants and hotels includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home. It also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Individual consumption expenditure by households includes the actual and final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services. It also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
85	66	201	69	84	48	49	50	75	49	31
72	99	104	59	85	71	64	56	76	55	55
83	137	107	65	114	83	85	71	82	62	246
104	119	129	67	88	77	78	58	75	57	60
44	21	70	35	54	16	29	47	83	36	43
62	19	86	47	54	17	25	38	76	27	62
77	52	103	49	63	41	50	56	79	49	62
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Individual consumption expenditure by government includes the actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Collective consumption expenditure by government consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Machinery and equipment includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Construction covers the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Other products include products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Note:

a. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Brunei, Bangladesh, Maldives, Iran, and Pakistan do not have expenditures on alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

b. Refer to appendix F regarding comparability between regions.

c. GFCF was estimated where one or more of its components were suppressed. For more details, refer to appendix F.

d. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.

e. Zimbabwe: Data were suppressed because of extreme volatility in the official exchange rate.

f. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.

g. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.

... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 3

NOMINAL EXPENDITURES, US\$ MILLIONS

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
AFRICA											
Angola	30,271	8,188	3,333	361	403	728	464	459	420	67	174
Benin	4,358	3,511	1,573	86	332	373	114	105	265	63	78
Botswana	9,711	3,124	686	275	193	282	231	203	407	91	76
Burkina Faso	5,538	4,162	1,747	383	137	389	354	119	325	45	76
Burundi ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	16,648	12,444	5,321	310	1,223	1,078	1,280	287	863	157	199
Cape Verde	1,059	924	266	16	31	249	45	33	56	28	28
Central African Republic	1,350	1,240	756	119	103	67	68	23	47	11	23
Chad	5,873	3,514	1,941	52	57	81	253	48	685	30	166
Comoros	372	343	237	5	19	51	1	5	3	4	2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	7,118	4,912	3,056	99	246	587	138	196	167	41	44
Congo, Rep.	6,129	1,896	719	74	47	250	65	114	151	94	41
Côte d'Ivoire	16,389	11,832	5,045	375	413	1,132	982	491	1,298	341	411
Djibouti	702	461	157	60	12	76	32	20	37	2	2
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	98,831	76,034	32,318	2,122	5,985	9,992	2,820	3,797	3,071	2,025	1,961
Equatorial Guinea	6,636	2,002	791	48	108	286	79	148	167	78	33
Ethiopia	11,066	9,129	4,977	74	561	1,596	648	196	196	27	53
Gabon	8,666	3,147	1,092	60	156	443	94	201	191	122	76
Gambia, The	280	270	99	2	23	11	10	21	7	5	16
Ghana	10,719	8,531	4,193	181	780	567	549	487	503	25	253
Guinea	2,937	2,061	893	41	139	152	112	245	159	5	24
Guinea-Bissau	311	257	134	4	21	35	19	7	17	1	10
Kenya	18,730	16,083	5,636	527	501	1,245	759	1,310	1,977	469	993
Lesotho	1,450	1,538	545	54	193	113	101	112	88	27	25
Liberia	608	366	94	15	45	66	19	19	9	13	6
Madagascar	5,453	4,125	2,405	130	171	599	194	186	132	19	30
Malawi	2,855	2,550	592	38	60	348	59	339	360	45	204
Mali	5,486	4,086	1,908	67	196	457	261	180	405	36	125
Mauritania	1,795	1,335	839	13	75	69	49	54	75	15	18
Mauritius	6,284	4,695	1,147	330	231	974	307	255	534	121	257
Morocco	58,956	38,110	13,136	1,204	2,127	5,495	1,813	2,264	3,731	2,138	1,339
Mozambique	6,746	4,905	2,924	157	287	333	130	230	196	8	104
Namibia	6,231	3,883	1,078	110	214	505	211	350	402	30	111
Niger	3,328	2,559	1,190	58	183	217	123	118	204	20	134
Nigeria	113,461	81,244	46,033	830	4,750	9,217	5,711	2,470	3,830	270	1,062
Rwanda	2,387	1,912	818	253	65	272	98	66	98	11	23
São Tomé and Príncipe	114	110	59	5	4	10	4	6	11	1	2

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
451	245	1,084	0	7,597	591	4,101	10,309	3,360	6,949	0	0	7,674
165	285	170	-98	3,356	154	360	844	277	552	15	-52	-304
518	6	157	0	2,710	415	1,701	1,917	891	984	42	1,564	1,404
184	235	169	0	3,996	166	999	1,106	372	616	118	30	-758
...
506	752	291	174	12,034	410	1,150	2,933	1,417	1,485	31	290	-169
108	25	38	0	878	46	70	352	132	214	6	-7	-280
46	25	42	-90	1,212	28	90	132	36	75	21	0	-112
64	18	130	-12	3,451	63	375	1,190	299	627	264	286	508
14	0	0	2	342	1	38	33	15	16	2	7	-49
147	68	123	0	4,886	27	638	1,435	58	1,030	347	87	45
155	148	59	-20	1,747	150	468	1,148	186	951	11	24	2,592
465	170	534	175	11,372	460	1,770	1,469	521	877	71	341	976
37	19	13	-4	422	39	131	113	33	75	5	1	-4
5,828	2,396	5,277	-1,558	72,285	3,750	7,055	16,652	7,711	8,492	449	642	-1,552
78	71	115	-2	1,981	21	121	2,150	1,103	701	346	-35	2,399
320	202	394	-114	8,898	232	1,329	2,320	728	1,542	51	25	-1,737
323	86	158	143	2,867	280	570	1,985	849	798	338	26	2,938
63	1	11	0	237	33	71	58	29	23	5	16	-134
695	3	296	0	8,286	245	582	3,370	2,372	864	134	0	-1,763
137	41	81	32	2,003	58	98	811	359	409	43	59	-92
6	1	1	0	254	3	66	48	21	25	2	15	-77
1,999	767	757	-856	14,594	1,489	1,508	3,482	1,845	1,620	17	-335	-2,008
204	3	71	3	1,408	130	118	509	64	445	0	2	-718
53	2	25	0	351	15	85	157	139	18	0	85	-85
248	56	48	-92	3,913	212	775	1,307	681	586	39	120	-873
185	49	262	9	2,543	7	233	487	209	277	0	56	-472
253	75	123	0	3,926	160	625	847	624	223	0	361	-433
53	13	46	16	1,274	61	281	1,075	420	624	31	122	-1,018
378	136	223	-197	4,361	335	550	1,347	551	796	0	69	-377
4,410	2,405	2,196	-4,147	33,747	4,363	6,625	16,814	6,970	8,710	1,134	1,024	-3,617
366	22	110	40	4,660	245	625	1,899	619	1,280	0	120	-804
595	178	372	-272	3,326	557	953	1,530	690	764	75	84	-219
89	132	96	-5	2,484	75	429	699	286	394	19	70	-429
3,495	573	2,995	8	79,271	1,973	4,548	13,556	11,713	1,832	11	9	14,105
130	33	51	-6	1,819	93	294	542	216	326	0	21	-381
5	1	2	1	107	3	11	26	12	12	2	2	-35

(continued)

TABLE 3

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
AFRICA, CONT.											
Senegal	8,651	6,968	3,492	218	374	711	443	374	277	385	163
Sierra Leone	1,493	1,480	628	41	107	97	38	212	40	38	46
South Africa	242,014	173,635	31,158	8,894	8,878	19,770	11,812	19,247	26,706	3,701	7,190
Sudan	35,183	28,085	15,507	419	1,308	3,988	1,624	562	2,279	29	824
Swaziland	2,557	1,786	748	16	110	242	127	130	122	24	58
Tanzania	12,703	10,358	7,129	325	710	744	453	109	411	12	104
Togo	2,109	2,126	1,044	90	112	141	58	81	344	44	42
Tunisia	29,039	20,350	5,431	789	1,890	2,842	1,573	1,301	1,972	210	513
Uganda	9,136	7,514	2,629	460	228	1,321	467	410	470	145	183
Zambia	7,271	5,375	601	8	283	1,490	355	636	702	19	601
Zimbabwe ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	839,156	592,131	220,130	20,095	35,324	71,164	35,692	38,385	54,819	11,140	18,122
ASIA/PACIFIC											
Bangladesh	61,160	47,500	23,711	1,124	2,746	8,249	1,743	1,736	1,941	221	367
Bhutan	837	443	153	12	28	73	25	57	8	2	15
Brunei Darussalam	9,531	2,727	501	14	120	331	119	144	412	149	209
Cambodia	6,278	5,398	2,548	204	98	677	96	413	390	13	131
China ^a	2,243,846	964,403	232,620	19,819	60,747	141,346	37,808	59,907	38,850	40,228	44,875
Hong Kong, China	177,783	109,770	9,775	788	10,834	19,526	5,552	9,327	6,968	3,235	12,589
Macao, China	11,603	3,569	473	32	175	497	79	289	311	201	547
Taiwan, China	355,061	234,526	34,755	5,210	8,524	35,462	13,290	19,629	23,774	7,431	19,491
Fiji	2,998	2,488	653	74	58	642	236	137	189	10	123
India	778,662	493,594	166,264	10,518	25,709	59,879	13,627	36,134	75,634	7,478	9,424
Indonesia	286,969	192,948	80,275	3,607	6,852	38,976	5,090	5,818	12,577	3,532	3,309
Iran, Islamic Rep.	219,183	122,204	28,581	816	7,620	29,969	6,819	10,295	11,298	2,994	4,387
Lao PDR	2,871	1,807	856	101	32	224	52	56	190	8	54
Malaysia	137,164	70,260	12,138	1,040	1,550	12,270	3,271	3,410	8,904	3,674	2,898
Maldives	750	403	93	8	14	120	14	38	14	13	14
Mongolia	2,331	1,452	521	33	157	244	53	76	92	27	48
Nepal	8,692	7,362	3,587	238	456	1,019	169	649	290	22	75
Pakistan	118,405	94,333	46,001	877	7,070	12,900	2,267	6,827	4,882	1,830	2,539
Philippines	98,718	71,872	31,554	1,406	1,549	10,020	1,336	2,450	3,949	2,858	785
Singapore	116,704	52,416	4,309	1,202	1,855	7,430	3,141	4,425	8,692	1,230	6,395
Sri Lanka	23,958	18,281	6,659	745	1,676	1,375	1,145	614	3,065	175	680
Thailand	176,222	111,220	17,646	4,907	7,738	7,970	6,745	9,252	16,232	1,466	6,569
Vietnam	52,917	33,260	10,423	760	1,179	5,040	1,601	2,704	3,187	287	1,595
Total	4,892,644	2,642,234	714,092	53,533	146,791	394,240	104,276	174,387	221,849	77,085	117,120

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
365	69	266	-170	6,579	390	756	1,940	462	1,408	71	236	-1,250
146	16	70	0	1,408	73	205	177	109	65	3	4	-374
17,973	4,037	17,600	-3,332	154,475	19,160	26,304	41,400	24,302	17,097	0	2,907	-2,231
469	28	854	193	27,929	155	2,080	7,264	3,862	3,398	3	1,433	-3,679
148	11	50	0	1,682	104	246	599	163	401	34	32	-106
161	0	200	0	10,245	114	802	2,786	1,198	1,525	62	28	-1,271
85	50	58	-22	2,063	63	210	347	106	226	16	10	-583
1,328	2,800	1,271	-1,569	18,638	1,712	2,472	6,473	1,864	4,421	187	-92	-164
842	225	133	0	7,059	455	784	2,073	565	1,508	0	29	-1,264
409	0	272	0	4,888	486	698	1,978	1,173	805	0	83	-862
...
45,073	16,529	37,437	-11,779	552,252	39,879	74,694	160,438	80,053	76,370	4,015	9,952	1,941
2,683	1,058	1,920	...	46,439	1,061	2,394	15,300	3,829	11,274	197	0	-4,032
26	0	43	...	341	102	84	446	113	324	8	2	-137
435	138	154	...	2,251	476	1,368	1,138	341	717	80	1	4,297
324	257	248	...	5,099	300	237	734	357	369	8	34	-125
94,423	50,468	143,312	...	852,177	112,226	200,398	930,998	257,964	618,911	54,124	25,183	122,864
8,347	10,093	12,736	...	103,452	6,318	9,294	37,188	19,241	16,182	1,765	-612	22,143
298	437	229	...	3,139	430	619	3,092	721	2,319	52	81	4,242
25,385	17,833	23,743	...	218,247	16,279	30,269	74,701	38,826	29,491	6,384	1,033	14,533
183	71	112	...	2,271	216	238	765	369	287	109	33	-526
28,188	9,189	51,550	...	458,009	35,585	54,117	221,919	101,615	115,008	5,295	32,470	-23,438
10,732	11,900	10,279	...	184,254	8,694	14,190	66,890	11,524	53,444	1,922	782	12,160
9,340	1,893	8,193	...	110,375	11,829	13,940	47,135	28,657	17,050	1,429	24,354	11,548
124	54	59	...	1,707	99	334	955	313	448	194	53	-278
6,338	5,354	9,412	...	61,605	8,654	8,319	28,303	17,467	10,075	761	-493	30,776
57	4	15	...	336	67	100	401	138	157	106	0	-154
151	8	42	...	1,283	169	117	701	346	205	150	152	-90
336	177	345	...	7,098	264	504	1,707	225	1,106	375	570	-1,451
4,273	648	4,218	...	90,176	4,156	7,052	22,390	9,579	11,105	1,706	1,863	-7,233
6,503	2,257	7,204	...	68,494	3,377	6,093	14,222	6,388	6,643	1,192	10,644	-4,112
4,186	3,944	5,608	...	48,365	4,051	8,347	25,728	14,046	11,102	580	-3,778	33,990
534	308	1,306	...	16,659	1,622	1,441	5,684	2,285	3,260	140	731	-2,180
9,917	16,530	6,247	...	99,531	11,688	12,440	50,475	34,522	15,685	267	4,390	-2,303
3,066	2,242	1,176	...	30,708	2,552	3,222	17,208	5,596	10,170	1,443	1,416	-2,189
215,847	134,864	288,150	...	2,412,018	230,217	375,118	1,568,077	554,459	935,333	78,285	98,910	208,305

(continued)

TABLE 3

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
CIS											
Azerbaijan	13,270	6,298	3,899	120	354	386	347	320	368	97	151
Armenia	4,900	3,903	2,526	131	117	279	69	198	126	43	55
Belarus	30,210	19,418	6,609	876	1,118	2,172	639	1,728	1,193	690	826
Georgia	6,224	4,645	1,441	251	120	557	133	517	583	193	237
Kazakhstan	57,124	31,572	5,972	931	2,811	8,251	891	3,092	2,708	652	1,538
Kyrgyz Republic	2,460	2,295	945	193	183	163	69	97	212	61	56
Moldova	2,988	3,057	731	234	136	463	211	147	300	141	187
Russian Federation ^f	764,383	439,088	108,981	26,146	39,958	41,152	17,287	33,043	46,597	18,210	26,702
Tajikistan	2,312	2,064	1,060	13	100	196	57	71	168	38	40
Ukraine	86,142	59,861	19,321	3,060	2,606	5,328	1,958	5,239	6,572	2,223	3,195
Total	970,013	572,201	151,485	31,955	47,503	58,946	21,662	44,451	58,827	22,348	32,988
OECD-EUROSTAT											
Albania	8,110	6,483	1,669	324	306	1,296	368	379	801	272	372
Australia	711,964	468,998	40,431	16,695	15,218	86,682	26,596	55,954	48,011	11,563	48,278
Austria	305,082	205,566	18,731	5,129	11,181	35,764	12,983	21,104	23,040	4,623	21,972
Belgium	375,512	250,323	25,357	6,778	10,253	43,666	10,504	32,044	27,979	4,292	19,336
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,558	11,671	3,463	690	628	1,618	782	1,013	929	298	507
Bulgaria	27,212	21,342	4,382	740	645	4,065	795	1,757	3,609	1,227	1,172
Canada	1,134,779	759,123	58,056	23,999	28,471	145,063	37,826	88,955	87,316	14,331	68,828
Croatia	38,874	26,420	6,192	1,243	1,485	4,738	2,381	3,015	2,909	927	2,472
Cyprus	16,948	12,397	1,986	784	807	1,857	710	868	1,845	255	1,120
Czech Republic	124,753	74,757	10,182	5,021	3,072	14,070	3,316	8,220	7,290	2,195	8,255
Denmark	258,992	169,923	13,752	4,745	5,962	32,899	7,153	18,751	16,952	2,635	15,703
Estonia	13,940	8,904	1,456	645	580	1,525	442	721	1,009	244	832
Finland	195,440	129,497	12,086	4,874	4,691	24,488	5,293	15,203	12,483	2,745	12,735
France	2,136,334	1,546,433	164,794	36,914	57,852	307,125	71,354	187,481	176,802	33,412	137,464
Germany	2,791,289	1,956,390	175,391	55,313	82,535	379,335	107,953	242,673	215,757	43,151	159,051
Greece	246,982	179,910	26,553	8,131	17,794	27,210	10,942	15,925	15,069	4,216	10,868
Hungary	110,570	74,752	10,174	5,035	2,178	11,211	4,037	8,261	9,583	2,744	6,026
Iceland	16,272	12,403	1,057	360	408	1,821	584	1,496	1,598	226	1,294
Ireland	200,832	112,523	5,150	4,560	4,550	18,572	6,038	11,303	10,930	3,027	7,667
Israel	129,753	88,239	11,433	1,813	2,473	17,158	5,096	8,610	8,520	2,801	6,925
Italy	1,769,642	1,255,178	156,721	27,837	83,997	217,608	80,879	150,614	141,121	29,539	80,041
Japan	4,549,190	3,060,231	372,643	76,351	85,488	620,675	143,567	349,502	272,963	81,655	235,993
Korea, Rep.	791,427	463,657	62,422	9,729	17,099	69,128	16,413	37,827	44,170	22,399	30,421
Latvia	16,181	11,488	2,168	687	689	2,055	355	864	1,096	409	938
Lithuania	25,708	19,324	4,491	1,116	1,381	2,382	949	1,774	2,519	444	1,250
Luxembourg	37,347	18,124	1,096	1,221	448	2,471	858	1,694	2,180	155	1,211
Macedonia, FYR	5,814	4,992	1,524	153	271	882	191	335	442	323	114

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
430	131	128	-432	5,535	695	686	5,472	3,105	1,427	940	-516	1,330
188	25	123	23	3,693	203	314	1,458	185	1,261	12	-127	-647
1,975	397	843	352	15,301	3,713	2,566	7,962	3,583	4,321	57	49	215
190	283	70	70	4,260	351	571	1,799	769	973	58	351	-1,142
2,958	876	1,403	-511	27,738	3,092	3,334	15,974	4,797	8,924	2,253	1,207	5,036
139	63	134	-20	2,035	215	215	394	128	246	19	10	-454
229	50	193	35	2,754	265	226	735	127	571	37	186	-1,216
24,203	12,063	32,483	12,263	375,788	58,482	68,737	133,840	49,377	73,870	10,593	19,059	103,659
133	4	46	138	1,846	188	150	257	129	98	30	269	-428
5,764	1,624	3,387	-416	49,295	9,643	6,071	18,921	8,813	9,237	870	568	721
36,209	15,516	38,809	11,503	488,245	76,846	82,870	186,812	71,013	100,928	14,871	21,057	107,073
231	362	395	-293	6,126	346	503	3,257	1,392	1,707	158	-315	-1,818
44,445	32,043	47,151	-4,069	398,865	61,993	67,160	186,564	73,084	100,689	12,792	2,429	-13,187
16,746	20,937	22,113	-8,756	165,593	34,234	21,121	62,085	24,381	34,704	3,000	1,349	14,961
22,048	9,800	34,283	3,985	194,013	52,661	32,811	76,289	33,990	35,786	6,513	2,146	13,942
640	797	780	-475	10,500	1,064	1,258	3,109	1,356	1,653	100	8	-4,489
1,291	1,797	982	-1,122	18,979	2,241	2,662	6,580	3,511	2,873	196	1,033	-4,405
59,706	42,959	99,719	3,894	612,583	131,358	85,393	238,801	71,716	152,987	14,098	8,399	43,063
2,212	2,410	2,131	-5,697	22,125	4,050	3,661	11,287	4,122	6,683	481	757	-3,251
1,055	1,606	1,586	-2,083	10,865	1,367	1,695	3,206	855	2,279	72	85	-434
5,822	4,150	6,211	-3,046	60,250	13,680	13,803	31,152	13,264	16,183	1,705	1,044	3,996
15,481	6,158	30,001	-269	123,880	44,084	22,908	52,918	19,585	24,596	8,736	1,002	12,243
700	549	774	-572	7,381	1,326	1,092	4,340	1,605	2,630	105	491	-889
10,466	6,315	18,403	-285	96,643	28,495	14,796	37,037	10,157	23,013	3,867	3,194	10,916
110,762	74,218	199,336	-11,080	1,187,557	330,625	177,092	423,653	123,955	261,377	38,320	8,617	-19,462
112,050	84,064	261,609	37,506	1,604,376	306,935	217,237	486,007	201,593	252,940	31,474	-9,277	140,932
11,325	32,614	11,254	-11,990	164,999	14,139	26,259	58,521	22,994	31,907	3,621	142	-17,850
5,905	3,023	8,210	-1,634	58,977	13,967	10,889	25,150	10,110	13,656	1,384	977	-1,199
1,153	701	1,125	580	9,376	2,697	1,320	4,584	1,507	2,842	235	-11	-2,023
11,309	13,755	14,996	667	87,720	20,893	10,996	52,387	10,553	40,084	1,750	236	24,689
10,448	3,608	9,849	-496	69,686	16,750	18,178	21,842	9,662	10,617	1,563	1,136	357
82,759	103,591	118,628	-18,156	1,037,455	211,019	150,403	363,891	150,228	172,021	41,642	1,475	-1,305
186,828	196,560	416,250	21,755	2,542,171	460,032	362,740	1,052,220	390,238	536,985	124,998	10,888	63,111
48,169	30,562	68,714	6,605	407,594	47,016	65,117	231,652	72,196	142,948	16,509	12,329	18,671
924	529	564	210	9,964	1,367	1,456	4,954	2,480	2,331	143	610	-2,328
1,357	526	1,404	-269	16,679	2,594	1,811	5,871	2,249	3,379	243	584	-1,883
1,588	858	2,157	2,185	13,783	3,710	2,504	7,466	1,929	4,633	903	645	8,608
273	167	257	60	4,496	474	621	991	369	581	41	213	-1,003

(continued)

TABLE 3

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
OECD-EUROSTAT, CONT.											
Malta	5,886	4,508	711	134	266	478	387	404	606	206	500
Mexico	768,437	577,844	127,991	13,651	14,976	89,654	39,815	40,925	92,558	10,428	17,460
Montenegro	2,220	1,768	558	63	89	399	63	122	114	75	48
Netherlands	632,926	395,877	32,332	8,651	15,843	69,633	19,050	42,129	35,118	13,761	34,876
New Zealand	108,832	76,773	9,115	3,281	2,933	14,436	4,256	8,013	9,038	1,907	9,161
Norway	301,665	166,250	15,823	5,035	6,622	24,293	7,267	21,914	17,411	3,861	17,804
Poland	303,950	222,179	39,743	12,498	8,981	45,055	8,531	19,377	16,562	6,351	15,756
Portugal	185,655	144,048	19,550	4,366	8,884	17,027	8,294	18,124	17,256	3,590	10,858
Romania	98,927	77,610	19,440	3,407	2,397	15,410	3,344	6,399	11,510	1,369	3,388
Russian Federation ^f	764,383	439,088	108,981	26,146	39,958	41,152	17,287	33,043	46,597	18,210	26,702
Serbia	26,521	21,406	5,519	994	827	4,625	962	1,760	1,780	722	963
Slovak Republic	47,396	30,793	4,827	1,381	1,131	6,873	1,438	2,826	2,311	960	2,655
Slovenia	35,133	23,008	2,886	989	1,141	3,773	1,189	2,615	3,139	702	2,181
Spain	1,129,710	772,006	95,044	19,509	37,732	110,754	35,944	84,220	79,816	17,795	70,037
Sweden	357,779	241,710	20,012	5,886	8,821	46,469	8,644	28,405	22,149	5,333	23,454
Switzerland	372,411	249,068	23,204	7,640	8,806	51,259	9,872	33,189	17,364	5,927	21,275
Turkey	361,257	266,287	61,404	10,219	15,319	63,952	16,729	10,130	31,113	10,658	6,279
United Kingdom	2,244,107	1,745,587	122,826	51,054	80,042	267,198	79,373	172,705	205,389	30,502	186,663
United States	12,376,100	9,501,500	592,566	186,099	398,046	1,521,098	417,902	1,735,345	1,009,179	147,067	818,394
Total	36,173,799	25,906,358	2,495,892	661,889	1,093,276	4,468,903	1,238,710	3,527,988	2,755,934	549,535	2,149,301
SOUTH AMERICA											
Argentina	183,174	120,480	27,099	4,384	5,143	17,322	5,850	12,865	11,012	4,433	7,732
Bolivia	9,441	7,127	1,978	110	220	860	379	539	1,275	154	97
Brazil	882,475	594,469	92,127	13,400	24,401	96,741	33,735	71,354	70,590	23,962	25,682
Chile	118,908	74,724	12,117	1,979	5,301	11,487	5,469	7,901	10,155	2,177	3,015
Colombia	122,940	84,497	20,551	3,362	3,721	11,976	4,387	9,011	9,075	2,376	2,977
Ecuador	36,489	25,923	6,720	540	1,614	2,962	1,770	1,836	3,662	1,158	1,557
Paraguay	7,473	5,900	1,905	147	465	689	305	309	671	142	365
Peru	79,379	55,081	16,103	1,054	3,285	4,683	2,838	3,870	4,620	1,358	2,543
Uruguay	16,614	12,872	2,449	456	626	2,513	778	1,466	1,505	391	572
Venezuela, R. B.	144,823	75,489	19,680	2,206	3,006	8,355	3,907	6,666	6,855	3,482	3,151
Total	1,601,716	1,056,562	200,731	27,638	47,781	157,589	59,418	115,817	119,422	39,634	47,690
WEST ASIA											
Bahrain	13,380	7,017	1,249	35	450	1,198	615	732	657	148	223
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	98,832	76,035	32,318	2,122	5,986	9,992	2,820	3,797	3,071	2,025	1,961
Iraq	33,938	19,123	6,147	151	995	3,010	1,466	2,906	1,770	222	192
Jordan	12,611	12,260	3,524	373	659	2,088	482	944	1,090	447	206
Kuwait	80,798	30,757	4,543	63	2,483	5,651	4,122	1,723	3,791	785	1,258

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
345	578	499	-607	3,774	631	551	1,145	390	657	97	-2	-316
51,253	37,577	45,935	-4,379	520,151	53,244	35,472	148,323	63,622	82,851	1,850	19,131	-12,333
78	22	103	33	1,585	182	493	406	165	211	31	-51	-396
29,439	15,515	78,459	1,071	305,174	85,317	66,049	119,996	35,887	70,332	13,777	648	50,357
5,807	4,968	6,528	-2,672	63,375	11,998	7,753	25,851	9,702	14,247	1,903	713	-2,258
12,544	6,781	23,237	3,657	122,063	38,866	21,678	55,760	18,540	27,929	9,290	8,459	49,519
17,711	5,392	27,161	-938	188,670	30,707	24,249	55,387	23,037	27,846	4,503	3,173	-1,037
12,713	12,740	15,309	-4,663	116,466	23,809	15,976	40,132	12,530	21,212	6,390	1,544	-16,046
4,693	3,427	3,119	-293	67,436	8,917	9,085	22,840	11,058	10,934	848	-377	-10,232
24,203	12,063	32,483	12,263	375,788	58,482	68,737	133,840	49,377	73,870	10,593	19,059	103,659
1,149	511	1,712	-117	18,358	2,794	1,966	4,595	2,168	2,124	302	4,287	-5,732
1,785	1,794	2,846	-32	26,733	3,596	5,174	12,714	6,257	5,568	888	1,120	-2,406
2,037	1,296	2,248	-1,189	18,619	4,045	2,763	8,969	3,513	4,971	485	615	-222
52,302	126,012	78,513	-35,673	642,693	119,298	84,322	331,562	80,770	193,782	57,010	1,634	-59,814
24,675	8,531	39,572	-242	166,241	69,527	27,457	61,661	26,577	26,880	8,203	-346	27,298
19,793	17,544	34,395	-1,199	216,931	24,523	18,742	78,870	36,087	36,790	5,993	1,491	24,241
15,452	10,814	14,217	0	246,806	19,480	28,334	71,592	38,478	33,114	0	19,076	-24,032
103,287	161,735	262,902	21,912	1,383,715	304,432	184,591	385,292	130,825	197,523	56,944	8,978	-80,342
808,000	535,679	1,332,047	80	8,707,800	793,700	1,174,900	2,377,500	717,400	1,341,500	318,600	36,800	-714,600
1,952,960	1,637,639	3,380,167	-5,835	22,135,014	3,462,664	3,093,784	7,392,249	2,525,463	4,054,426	812,360	176,137	-394,729
7,232	8,415	8,991	...	112,354	8,127	13,691	39,302	15,558	22,474	1,270	-1,068	10,769
797	526	194	...	6,293	834	692	1,181	531	593	57	118	323
49,883	21,875	70,719	...	532,649	61,821	115,131	143,576	69,406	62,387	11,783	-2,409	31,708
6,727	2,226	6,170	...	69,225	5,498	7,455	24,519	9,460	14,820	240	2,071	10,139
7,208	4,896	4,958	...	75,374	9,124	13,895	24,639	9,404	14,077	1,158	915	-1,006
2,305	770	1,029	...	24,075	1,848	2,286	7,998	2,983	4,850	165	852	-570
319	247	335	...	5,614	286	475	1,445	710	715	20	19	-366
5,308	4,414	5,003	...	52,458	2,622	5,356	14,963	3,918	9,687	1,357	-254	4,233
710	572	834	...	12,169	703	1,131	2,177	1,033	1,074	70	6	428
7,884	6,155	4,141	...	68,253	7,236	8,128	29,285	12,727	15,153	1,405	3,454	28,467
88,374	50,096	102,373	...	958,464	98,098	168,242	289,083	125,730	145,829	17,525	3,704	84,124
764	144	375	427	6,262	755	871	2,376	736	1,632	7	121	2,996
5,828	2,396	5,277	-1,558	72,285	3,750	7,056	16,652	7,711	8,492	449	642	-1,552
1,754	137	385	-12	15,769	3,355	9,294	3,230	1,965	914	351	1,959	332
1,425	348	622	52	11,089	1,171	1,209	3,856	1,524	1,909	423	443	-5,156
3,936	733	1,670	0	26,583	4,174	7,916	11,820	2,183	9,637	0	1,456	28,849

(continued)

TABLE 3

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
WEST ASIA, CONT.											
Lebanon	21,558	19,542	5,634	420	1,220	2,032	1,272	1,626	1,466	276	592
Oman	30,834	12,539	2,724	60	778	2,126	630	665	1,503	470	268
Qatar	42,113	9,225	1,258	23	569	1,586	594	814	1,412	426	302
Saudi Arabia	315,337	116,196	20,630	406	7,134	16,511	9,777	10,088	10,840	2,599	3,891
Syrian Arab Republic	28,379	21,061	8,786	54	1,831	5,036	668	1,717	694	65	287
Yemen, Rep.	16,762	11,549	4,749	235	1,010	1,907	467	437	597	79	146
Total	694,542	335,305	91,562	3,943	23,114	51,139	22,913	25,447	26,891	7,544	9,326
WORLD	44,308,655	30,589,668	3,732,593	770,785	1,347,848	5,150,837	1,462,563	3,889,634	3,188,073	687,049	2,345,884

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Food and nonalcoholic beverages include food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco include alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or nonalcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic, such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. It also includes all purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Clothing and footwear includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. It also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Transport includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Communication includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes expenditures on audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Education includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education. It also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

Restaurants and hotels includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home. It also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Net purchases from abroad include purchases by resident households outside the economic territory of the country less purchases by non-resident households in the economic territory of the country.

Individual consumption expenditure by households includes the actual and final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services. It also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
3,479	1,049	1,223	-748	18,455	1,087	2,046	4,734	1,050	3,157	528	-37	-4,727
1,441	279	1,376	218	10,829	1,709	4,279	5,559	2,866	1,851	842	25	8,432
1,659	143	440	0	7,546	1,679	3,134	14,165	6,718	5,747	1,699	811	14,778
21,371	4,441	4,056	4,452	90,125	26,071	37,300	52,169	22,594	24,965	4,610	4,164	105,509
1,433	386	105	0	19,742	1,320	1,826	6,716	3,434	3,283	0	-1,788	564
744	279	916	-17	10,766	783	1,257	3,188	1,188	1,880	120	-82	849
43,833	10,334	16,445	2,814	289,451	45,854	76,186	124,464	51,968	63,467	9,029	7,713	150,873
2,352,264	1,850,520	3,825,619	-14,001	26,387,370	3,891,326	3,795,101	9,570,631	3,351,597	5,293,992	925,042	297,773	55,481

Individual consumption expenditure by government includes the actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Collective consumption expenditure by government consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Machinery and equipment includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Construction covers the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Other products include products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Changes in inventories and valuables (including work in progress) consist of changes in (a) stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them before their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units, or used in other ways and (b) stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing; they are measured by the value of the entries into inventories, less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. PPPs are not estimated directly; instead, they are imputed using PPPs for consumer goods equipment.

Balance of exports and imports is the difference in value between the total exports and total imports of an economy during a specific period of time.

Note:

a. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Brunei, Bangladesh, Maldives, Iran, and Pakistan do not have expenditures on alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

b. Burundi: Submitted prices, but did not provide official national accounts data.

c. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.

d. Zimbabwe: Data were suppressed because of extreme volatility in the official exchange rate.

e. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.

f. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.

g. The difference between the actual individual consumption and the sum of individual consumption expenditure by households and individual consumption expenditure by government is NPISH for OECD-Eurostat and CIS regions.

... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 4

REAL EXPENDITURES, INTERNATIONAL \$ MILLIONS

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA										
Angola	54,973	11,140	2,124	532	333	2,382	512	1,207	293	41
Benin	10,468	8,045	1,674	161	535	2,012	209	622	313	41
Botswana	20,498	5,316	646	422	239	842	259	564	389	118
Burkina Faso	14,590	10,846	2,374	768	337	2,029	691	710	298	38
Burundi ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	34,982	26,680	5,955	550	1,650	3,985	2,186	1,290	1,020	108
Cape Verde	1,354	1,241	243	20	25	314	46	121	52	29
Central African Republic	2,700	2,546	704	208	148	504	119	92	36	9
Chad	14,894	7,924	1,714	72	88	794	333	629	643	20
Comoros	646	551	198	4	21	112	1	24	2	3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	15,742	8,870	2,668	155	395	1,760	225	917	129	25
Congo, Rep.	12,028	3,403	600	109	47	787	93	487	125	62
Côte d'Ivoire	30,069	22,607	5,035	610	592	4,195	1,648	1,679	1,138	242
Djibouti	1,473	913	150	148	15	230	36	84	33	2
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^e	353,409	266,812	62,340	4,527	13,960	37,482	8,238	48,429	9,344	2,626
Equatorial Guinea	12,179	2,956	566	93	74	634	87	621	134	40
Ethiopia	42,549	34,339	10,432	160	1,053	7,962	1,983	2,161	408	56
Gabon	17,839	4,673	766	92	138	988	94	768	155	80
Gambia, The	1,058	890	122	6	61	124	27	195	8	9
Ghana	26,141	20,544	4,265	334	1,467	4,411	1,099	3,150	600	27
Guinea	8,778	6,142	1,105	210	344	1,009	433	1,289	202	6
Guinea-Bissau	754	576	154	9	26	150	30	40	16	1
Kenya	47,932	42,560	7,865	968	1,090	7,264	1,868	9,236	2,157	372
Lesotho	2,642	3,340	612	96	266	496	162	883	89	22
Liberia	1,234	852	106	30	75	149	40	128	7	11
Madagascar	16,838	13,085	3,526	213	396	2,990	469	1,232	164	29
Malawi	8,567	6,379	696	87	127	1,903	111	1,835	338	37
Mali	12,053	8,962	2,085	176	339	1,676	466	887	437	33
Mauritania	4,808	3,409	995	27	158	508	114	366	88	14
Mauritius	12,628	9,475	1,439	417	350	2,822	525	1,106	462	262
Morocco	107,140	67,942	14,887	1,023	2,343	17,048	3,264	5,761	3,822	2,340
Mozambique	14,423	11,781	3,703	256	408	2,101	227	1,082	174	6
Namibia	9,290	5,593	976	194	227	933	281	1,190	366	26
Niger	7,744	6,012	1,362	111	390	1,077	230	576	206	18
Nigeria	247,284	165,661	38,001	1,411	7,911	38,989	12,906	13,748	5,014	252
Rwanda	7,152	5,465	1,369	555	95	883	171	542	114	12
São Tomé and Príncipe	217	221	59	8	4	35	6	27	11	1

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
125	1,961	166	1,681	8,705	3,063	11,461	13,683	...	...	...
106	1,424	354	407	6,433	1,429	1,967	1,559	214	1,921	22
71	2,622	6	313	4,091	1,794	6,410	3,638	1,249	2,526	72
105	1,877	346	483	8,694	1,814	5,762	1,900	...	...	...
...
208	4,141	911	634	21,554	3,578	4,769	3,730	1,071	3,196	36
26	388	22	66	995	206	213	475	...	...	...
28	404	34	88	2,079	224	356	149	19	152	21
190	4,761	19	269	5,557	5,552	5,840	1,680	361	1,178	328
2	103	0	0	458	9	244	59	...	...	3
49	1,190	73	301	7,321	359	4,524	3,033	...	...	...
39	1,725	169	128	2,453	2,034	1,982	911	109	1,172	7
401	2,187	211	1,035	18,410	2,251	5,192	1,165	424	702	48
2	294	15	40	695	348	613	193	...	...	...
4,127	89,626	3,266	18,209	206,548	77,277	64,582	41,551	7,700	42,490	1,106
25	742	68	191	2,395	361	873	2,049	795	761	274
84	...	521	1,463	28,028	3,082	9,093	5,267	661	6,608	97
60	2,183	71	306	3,408	2,576	2,974	3,134	...	...	...
30	...	2	37	654	462	661	100	30	68	9
358	5,437	3	1,062	16,798	1,683	2,669	5,718	2,458	2,530	208
56	2,171	89	276	4,933	974	851	1,507	...	...	...
11	78	2	3	471	46	424	91	...	...	...
1,307	12,505	1,642	2,347	33,736	9,140	6,314	5,170	1,574	4,249	23
22	1,461	4	135	2,612	905	434	542	...	704	0
9	745	3	69	687	122	207	204	114	...	0
53	7,147	113	150	10,376	2,792	4,645	2,214	517	2,131	59
325	2,136	74	725	5,290	125	1,646	1,598	247	1,936	1
155	2,043	109	260	7,149	1,687	3,365	1,141	523	496	0
23	657	15	110	2,684	827	1,647	1,918	...	...	...
287	2,210	199	392	7,256	3,388	2,198	1,895	501	1,768	0
1,649	11,221	2,337	3,596	54,286	12,311	16,289	25,649	8,752	...	1,510
129	2,411	26	237	9,350	2,472	2,218	2,142	556	2,025	0
103	2,112	120	571	4,176	2,569	2,491	1,978	...	...	...
166	672	177	254	4,901	568	2,172	1,056	202	1,136	25
1,411	39,574	668	8,445	132,424	29,695	29,238	21,245	11,772	4,032	15
31	1,864	58	135	4,285	1,421	2,240	1,005	...	...	...
2	46	2	4	178	30	64	30	9	...	2

(continued)

TABLE 4

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA, CONT.										
Senegal	18,132	14,587	3,526	414	555	2,680	836	1,693	288	551
Sierra Leone	4,029	3,727	660	92	221	777	75	1,556	46	27
South Africa	397,464	275,997	35,832	12,394	10,162	43,498	12,764	49,810	25,392	3,953
Sudan	79,594	66,381	18,053	383	2,823	12,986	3,754	2,529	2,971	30
Swaziland	4,938	3,571	843	22	102	495	182	1,195	126	22
Tanzania	35,941	28,842	10,057	679	1,380	3,157	983	1,537	516	10
Togo	4,628	4,783	1,088	199	152	961	104	258	358	29
Tunisia	64,794	43,835	6,995	1,140	1,630	10,068	3,001	5,204	2,056	322
Uganda	26,254	21,657	4,501	871	427	6,302	962	2,823	520	113
Zambia	13,441	10,262	682	13	405	4,763	506	2,678	554	9
Zimbabwe	6,202	5,002	1,177	145	437	959	224	124	103	17
Total	1,835,589	1,278,549	265,365	31,184	54,093	238,693	62,649	173,395	61,781	12,137
ASIA-PACIFIC										
Bangladesh	173,764	138,488	44,490	3,077	5,785	22,853	3,953	17,160	2,444	464
Bhutan	2,345	1,226	266	23	57	226	42	577	12	3
Brunei Darussalam	17,567	4,737	557	19	148	465	151	618	623	193
Cambodia	20,095	16,702	4,525	543	217	1,628	220	6,007	643	22
China ^f	5,333,230	2,284,210	345,406	28,233	72,534	344,150	58,796	716,470	53,246	105,045
Hong Kong, China	243,096	133,687	8,623	602	13,781	16,690	5,671	24,747	5,765	3,680
Macao, China	17,639	4,979	455	42	227	591	77	1,024	316	230
Taiwan, China	590,531	382,672	31,985	7,338	12,744	46,193	13,714	109,181	26,943	14,692
Fiji	3,546	3,120	621	72	82	438	259	572	155	17
India	2,340,997	1,602,732	346,939	14,711	67,819	214,217	26,435	531,411	102,761	18,886
Indonesia	707,873	513,093	133,912	5,222	17,237	91,250	11,016	31,722	20,235	4,948
Iran, Islamic Rep.	734,551	459,054	45,226	2,924	20,783	111,225	14,754	146,398	32,568	48,304
Lao PDR	10,238	6,284	1,519	213	73	1,251	114	934	246	14
Malaysia	299,582	145,426	16,642	990	2,628	18,948	5,227	19,986	14,044	6,353
Maldives	1,180	647	105	13	20	76	19	275	13	24
Mongolia	6,735	4,133	901	69	303	533	95	1,075	143	56
Nepal	27,386	23,042	7,509	394	1,158	2,841	384	8,205	324	46
Pakistan	368,899	315,529	81,854	1,680	18,093	63,247	5,230	79,655	8,429	5,805
Philippines	249,962	187,578	51,723	4,787	3,038	24,506	2,855	14,817	6,294	4,548
Singapore	180,093	67,578	4,033	459	1,928	7,556	3,026	13,214	7,203	2,228
Sri Lanka	68,461	53,788	11,163	917	4,779	6,593	2,147	6,699	4,632	323
Thailand	444,867	290,849	28,236	7,674	14,750	28,513	11,146	67,562	26,142	2,709
Vietnam	178,075	108,841	19,792	1,833	2,727	14,876	3,132	38,691	3,562	704
Total	12,020,713	6,748,396	1,186,483	81,833	260,913	1,018,865	168,464	1,837,000	316,742	219,293

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
231	2,128	78	556	11,635	2,753	2,948	3,082	410	3,727	99
68	1,342	21	176	2,923	967	1,420	346	114	255	5
8,064	57,599	3,619	25,948	214,869	80,066	74,405	56,940	25,391	26,646	0
1,460	2,844	49	2,635	55,087	1,133	8,616	9,476	3,542	6,178	4
60	707	13	113	2,869	559	851	766	...	...	...
164	...	0	476	23,770	1,373	4,834	5,090	1,214	4,897	102
54	1,050	66	141	3,856	687	1,063	467	...	435	20
565	5,550	4,957	2,312	34,727	9,526	8,964	11,523	2,403	11,846	297
280	...	367	385	16,882	6,171	5,227	3,337	470	4,165	0
710	...	0	572	7,709	4,468	3,161	2,417	823	1,782	0
70	2,087	10	59	3,732	2,314	2,223	592	...	...	0
23,531	302,435	21,108	77,889	1,009,799	287,857	321,250	253,849	81,298	186,854	5,970
751	36,435	1,559	4,733	117,177	9,533	10,904	38,970	3,666	57,768	419
29	284	0	109	813	991	553	1,093	89	1,761	17
302	2,275	154	267	3,470	2,363	5,456	1,804	304	1,817	106
342	8,295	422	625	12,918	5,723	2,825	2,038	370	2,218	19
106,029	759,096	60,992	284,271	1,708,651	1,106,198	1,073,612	2,062,721	240,494	2,623,761	100,226
18,653	19,917	8,739	17,632	111,190	19,549	20,968	56,730	19,706	30,325	2,248
742	1,032	398	327	3,911	1,569	1,294	4,031	681	4,327	56
34,572	107,443	22,497	40,471	310,146	81,342	96,768	120,530	37,370	66,434	8,616
138	841	46	155	2,481	821	605	924	270	481	111
22,572	428,307	15,047	141,451	1,294,629	351,727	255,283	551,791	121,646	496,908	11,003
7,813	145,050	22,783	28,231	426,476	69,222	54,796	135,708	10,137	203,274	3,257
11,122	86,809	2,992	30,987	364,442	120,745	102,863	113,725	30,625	77,609	2,881
141	3,254	96	154	4,863	2,106	3,838	2,696	328	2,699	460
5,776	44,339	6,927	19,182	110,349	59,802	42,111	63,686	17,729	41,933	1,430
22	619	4	27	442	484	442	580	138	292	129
97	2,904	9	91	2,960	2,673	1,026	1,822	314	1,319	326
195	4,955	281	935	19,140	2,710	2,656	4,843	259	6,135	893
6,553	76,428	974	11,964	259,117	49,489	41,408	51,281	9,056	50,252	3,266
1,615	68,601	4,032	18,168	156,045	24,882	26,023	32,340	6,131	29,407	2,266
9,159	13,715	3,900	8,047	54,864	14,102	24,025	44,945	13,208	29,589	846
1,385	7,728	463	3,158	41,814	18,205	9,819	12,932	2,258	13,999	266
13,453	91,420	28,344	14,395	229,204	84,829	47,050	120,180	35,773	72,430	532
4,234	83,894	4,356	3,078	82,263	47,758	30,493	52,700	5,658	70,907	3,695
245,696	1,993,640	185,016	628,459	5,317,365	2,076,823	1,854,818	3,478,070	556,209	3,885,645	143,069

(continued)

TABLE 4

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
CIS										
Armenia	12,559	11,843	4,164	313	145	2,633	97	1,538	192	74
Azerbaijan	38,445	22,396	7,580	331	474	4,310	577	3,230	735	182
Belarus	83,492	65,815	13,896	2,477	1,722	18,221	1,128	14,200	1,607	3,273
Georgia	15,287	13,702	2,522	561	151	3,725	205	3,740	856	301
Kazakhstan	131,765	82,187	11,139	3,039	3,253	28,337	1,357	26,171	4,243	830
Kyrgyz Republic	8,887	9,777	2,074	655	253	2,869	117	1,452	403	114
Moldova	8,492	10,420	1,451	896	165	3,667	330	1,410	430	275
Russian Federation ^c	1,697,541	1,133,238	185,862	68,478	42,070	210,724	25,170	199,590	62,185	27,348
Tajikistan	9,682	10,218	2,375	42	144	4,182	102	1,547	313	82
Ukraine	263,007	219,379	44,912	10,739	3,923	59,039	3,457	43,446	10,650	4,277
Total	2,269,157	1,578,975	275,975	87,530	52,301	337,707	32,541	296,324	81,614	36,756
OECD-EUROSTAT										
Albania	16,833	13,497	2,048	598	296	3,290	492	2,696	765	309
Australia	671,511	447,067	32,908	11,096	14,445	87,761	20,946	70,351	35,036	9,300
Austria	280,813	193,015	14,930	5,403	9,219	39,586	11,544	28,806	13,501	4,677
Belgium	335,970	226,830	20,518	6,844	8,016	39,261	8,954	41,461	17,702	3,820
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25,010	24,744	4,552	1,472	565	6,185	1,161	3,771	824	574
Bulgaria	72,199	56,388	7,158	1,685	846	15,057	1,292	10,107	4,133	1,325
Canada	1,133,018	760,161	47,344	16,025	23,047	176,240	31,465	105,614	68,842	14,292
Croatia	58,788	40,328	6,321	1,466	1,221	12,480	2,543	8,019	2,198	1,190
Cyprus	18,550	13,534	1,677	729	674	2,915	652	1,307	1,241	551
Czech Republic	207,552	134,527	13,526	7,702	2,649	34,619	3,868	28,207	6,534	2,073
Denmark	182,220	116,391	8,575	3,827	4,161	23,383	5,171	17,780	7,078	3,153
Estonia	22,449	15,199	1,758	1,013	501	2,965	555	2,330	923	294
Finland	159,809	102,303	8,770	3,491	3,245	20,017	4,206	16,966	6,546	3,409
France	1,862,193	1,401,701	137,780	32,661	53,469	272,763	59,876	247,111	113,420	30,051
Germany	2,514,783	1,793,027	146,773	55,441	67,387	352,078	99,172	340,059	134,736	40,229
Greece	282,839	205,919	24,071	9,358	15,089	35,101	10,217	28,397	12,075	3,837
Hungary	171,624	124,729	12,528	7,425	1,971	28,205	5,153	24,553	7,265	2,958
Iceland	10,546	7,958	536	163	203	1,302	350	1,304	757	191
Ireland	157,901	87,330	3,605	2,444	3,837	14,133	4,796	12,467	6,229	2,579
Israel	156,659	105,777	11,636	1,974	2,651	23,678	5,430	15,567	5,766	3,907
Italy	1,626,326	1,152,651	119,062	26,442	68,650	223,648	67,439	170,780	92,350	28,532
Japan	3,870,282	2,611,415	172,268	86,722	56,345	533,640	94,613	594,499	185,343	70,779
Korea, Rep.	1,027,374	587,106	42,196	11,678	15,450	90,334	21,624	108,187	41,012	39,435
Latvia	30,402	22,419	2,938	1,329	601	5,229	488	3,446	1,088	398
Lithuania	48,087	38,929	6,445	1,942	1,206	7,172	1,307	6,637	2,443	718
Luxembourg	32,557	15,663	844	1,374	340	2,103	719	1,984	1,505	185
Macedonia, FYR	15,037	12,451	2,401	411	338	3,827	288	2,048	459	425

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
122	3,733	37	387	8,616	2,487	1,277	2,262	159	2,995	16
379	9,454	236	396	15,066	9,965	2,803	9,004	2,854	3,734	1,340
1,799	23,806	891	2,231	43,383	32,294	8,099	13,207	3,517	10,660	83
496	3,666	466	179	9,843	3,664	1,635	2,906	733	2,345	81
3,217	41,930	1,501	3,600	56,735	27,733	12,281	24,716	4,702	19,790	3,025
154	4,324	145	530	6,422	4,539	1,293	709	123	704	30
442	5,215	89	577	7,187	3,669	919	1,181	119	1,383	52
49,731	246,639	17,252	68,055	793,746	406,037	190,763	197,049	50,051	146,408	13,533
162	7,602	8	224	6,208	7,420	1,370	440	132	246	45
7,738	98,013	2,881	9,300	147,808	98,381	24,140	34,499	8,847	26,557	1,376
64,240	444,382	23,506	85,480	1,095,014	596,188	244,581	285,973	71,236	214,821	19,581
590	2,149	482	918	10,220	3,019	2,014	4,332	1,293	3,026	173
41,830	69,783	24,231	45,014	356,730	84,864	67,259	165,919	59,364	94,638	11,884
18,428	21,146	14,769	19,228	149,542	42,230	19,959	51,489	21,027	27,876	2,681
16,378	28,911	6,405	30,982	168,468	64,014	25,434	68,238	28,692	32,915	5,840
837	4,210	1,023	1,704	19,024	5,220	3,614	4,531	1,209	3,607	99
2,325	14,104	3,817	2,581	40,508	18,674	12,100	10,977	3,442	7,934	216
65,926	88,629	30,991	100,842	589,133	169,021	87,094	234,733	67,730	157,426	12,970
2,931	7,731	2,061	3,216	29,510	12,250	7,533	14,045	3,796	10,574	461
1,017	1,834	1,082	1,692	11,147	2,115	1,971	3,522	691	3,083	64
13,032	21,949	5,911	11,376	94,949	47,424	29,650	38,578	11,868	26,579	1,575
9,995	15,681	2,822	19,452	81,681	40,605	16,033	37,670	15,452	16,083	6,039
1,171	3,507	615	1,374	10,514	5,273	2,704	4,973	1,471	3,636	91
9,023	12,971	3,493	13,622	72,190	32,014	12,982	31,312	8,315	20,030	3,372
111,290	156,237	46,501	175,044	1,018,011	424,165	137,599	344,165	101,518	216,964	29,452
129,141	118,400	61,836	236,514	1,424,874	362,139	191,705	409,277	166,738	212,933	28,237
10,200	24,099	25,116	12,974	171,905	27,134	36,784	61,323	18,232	40,713	3,799
8,231	22,084	3,402	13,867	85,545	45,136	21,474	28,288	9,098	18,329	1,347
679	1,222	260	671	5,668	2,466	963	3,623	1,132	2,337	202
5,791	13,212	7,482	11,310	64,716	22,493	9,078	36,866	8,407	27,782	1,327
6,819	23,438	2,512	11,632	76,824	32,268	24,938	26,139	7,989	16,838	1,778
65,749	109,282	71,438	112,048	918,839	246,922	126,907	352,602	128,300	188,984	31,835
214,172	225,776	121,243	343,967	1,960,265	675,425	334,088	850,467	261,755	497,295	110,536
33,424	102,589	23,893	92,283	474,689	95,784	98,789	307,933	64,163	254,042	17,719
1,517	5,668	629	1,214	16,069	6,916	4,618	6,127	2,350	3,658	142
2,047	8,459	655	2,773	27,890	12,923	5,297	6,930	2,185	4,730	223
925	1,303	599	1,833	12,359	3,371	1,780	6,572	1,702	4,256	698
190	2,016	274	673	9,402	3,149	2,595	1,841	358	1,774	45

(continued)

TABLE 4

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
OECD-EUROSTAT, CONT.										
Malta	8,225	6,320	761	134	221	1,179	345	991	431	215
Mexico	1,175,040	920,005	170,881	24,921	20,100	111,849	58,918	93,815	110,980	10,155
Montenegro	4,880	3,489	676	149	72	1,029	82	593	101	158
Netherlands	566,596	368,619	32,222	8,509	13,545	59,853	17,879	60,057	19,161	13,705
New Zealand	100,698	73,377	6,904	2,259	2,318	13,882	3,326	11,155	6,632	1,709
Norway	219,781	113,748	8,713	2,208	3,840	22,811	5,135	20,814	7,022	3,472
Poland	517,957	392,003	54,324	20,015	7,121	114,004	10,813	70,920	13,767	6,507
Portugal	211,043	161,285	19,529	5,314	8,242	23,516	8,208	29,307	11,621	3,458
Romania	202,695	158,158	25,210	6,421	2,614	37,781	5,136	31,105	11,456	1,645
Russian Federation ^a	1,697,541	1,133,238	185,862	68,478	42,070	210,724	25,170	199,590	62,185	27,348
Serbia	64,059	49,945	7,551	2,487	851	16,091	1,227	8,995	1,744	2,360
Slovak Republic	85,551	59,669	6,610	2,364	1,198	18,531	1,844	10,720	2,044	952
Slovenia	46,032	29,948	2,915	1,386	948	6,207	1,283	5,257	2,509	963
Spain	1,183,478	834,640	91,890	26,594	33,591	118,802	31,806	142,365	56,125	17,419
Sweden	288,917	197,020	14,720	4,461	6,379	42,607	6,628	32,806	11,630	6,908
Switzerland	266,292	172,802	13,917	7,621	6,382	31,280	7,361	31,932	9,902	4,677
Turkey	561,075	411,822	64,026	11,833	16,012	158,241	21,670	24,930	21,100	10,376
United Kingdom	1,901,710	1,515,016	95,496	28,621	65,718	278,841	64,632	220,739	111,427	33,158
United States	12,376,100	9,501,500	592,566	186,099	398,046	1,521,098	417,902	1,735,345	1,009,179	147,067
Total	36,469,005	26,413,665	2,247,940	710,586	985,689	4,845,297	1,153,686	4,625,891	2,238,789	561,443
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	419,049	289,181	46,192	13,355	8,306	49,057	9,421	63,579	16,886	12,404
Bolivia	34,112	27,290	4,419	334	421	4,389	991	4,769	2,929	356
Brazil	1,583,162	1,053,457	132,996	39,050	26,544	158,957	44,611	244,019	68,711	37,021
Chile	199,583	121,075	14,949	3,923	5,871	22,969	6,110	21,555	10,297	2,180
Colombia	263,703	184,188	27,433	7,497	5,163	37,981	7,268	41,072	10,702	4,260
Ecuador	86,339	59,782	10,202	1,314	2,464	7,161	3,270	10,258	5,629	2,223
Paraguay	23,006	19,759	4,490	505	786	3,672	704	2,055	1,064	458
Peru	176,002	124,478	23,294	2,119	5,440	15,149	4,590	15,238	6,861	2,333
Uruguay	30,629	23,386	3,540	937	787	4,543	1,091	4,978	1,592	668
Venezuela, R. B.	262,510	142,564	22,429	5,900	2,767	24,728	4,588	23,018	9,735	6,269
Total	3,078,096	2,045,160	289,943	74,935	58,548	328,606	82,643	430,542	134,407	68,172
WESTERN ASIA										
Bahrain	20,224	9,294	1,644	61	601	733	973	1,722	1,041	172
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	353,409	266,812	62,340	4,527	13,960	37,482	8,238	48,429	9,344	2,626
Iraq	89,477	52,120	11,036	308	2,242	5,354	4,691	24,553	4,406	338
Jordan	23,498	20,799	4,859	656	1,050	1,966	704	3,918	1,979	761
Kuwait	110,445	34,693	5,872	115	1,986	3,646	5,459	3,462	5,796	811

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
556	873	594	700	4,752	1,545	997	1,397	331	1,031	108
22,740	206,870	44,298	77,005	741,149	164,684	82,261	168,102	53,968	117,036	1,896
74	538	24	238	2,554	1,059	1,911	596	145	461	35
30,016	41,043	10,671	71,361	268,901	111,919	56,597	93,202	30,705	50,610	12,330
7,903	9,013	4,336	6,302	56,305	17,232	8,737	20,016	7,514	11,268	1,282
10,605	13,094	3,084	14,098	80,248	36,019	15,527	39,760	13,450	19,579	6,716
21,528	75,757	5,698	47,148	283,243	121,209	57,396	74,214	20,751	52,030	4,731
10,192	17,731	11,511	16,777	125,745	34,633	20,467	45,750	9,899	32,071	5,864
5,974	29,202	5,128	6,806	114,234	47,820	32,087	32,425	9,938	23,214	898
49,731	246,639	17,252	68,055	793,746	406,037	190,763	197,049	50,051	146,408	13,533
1,807	8,253	677	4,300	35,166	17,137	7,815	8,474	2,488	6,048	372
4,286	10,323	2,497	5,553	44,072	16,272	13,799	15,385	5,354	9,280	850
2,278	4,150	1,356	2,781	22,616	7,789	4,189	11,279	3,202	8,219	421
63,488	93,557	95,495	87,770	643,412	197,066	98,277	304,655	69,629	191,726	47,308
16,885	30,133	4,859	29,902	129,777	78,673	24,835	43,173	22,553	15,281	6,314
14,739	17,942	9,877	23,309	144,818	20,443	13,233	56,590	29,715	22,308	4,991
7,656	65,785	10,145	23,148	332,369	64,700	76,176	85,916	31,535	54,528	0
151,013	117,755	95,500	219,514	1,155,560	350,330	171,091	297,327	111,869	141,765	43,839
818,394	808,000	535,679	1,332,047	8,707,800	793,700	1,174,900	2,377,500	717,400	1,341,500	318,600
2,013,525	2,903,049	1,322,221	3,305,618	21,587,138	4,975,284	3,336,017	6,985,281	2,188,775	4,142,402	742,894
11,113	30,185	9,920	20,609	241,221	40,952	43,388	68,761	13,874	59,586	1,786
194	10,362	1,119	594	19,746	14,496	5,117	2,740	449	2,746	107
30,187	158,998	32,089	126,383	825,082	303,551	306,451	227,643	57,607	144,515	15,020
3,915	17,658	2,375	9,771	100,094	19,413	16,209	38,656	8,429	33,039	304
4,074	30,472	8,969	9,670	146,780	45,052	45,032	43,217	7,038	42,571	1,632
2,053	10,198	1,081	2,274	48,069	13,348	9,012	17,356	2,875	17,607	287
642	2,978	475	940	16,299	3,012	2,081	2,832	590	2,466	31
3,935	21,801	6,144	11,630	104,571	14,603	14,633	29,175	3,308	31,841	2,128
763	2,367	611	1,460	19,456	3,263	3,086	3,671	933	2,607	94
3,649	27,272	7,409	7,627	114,002	33,634	26,179	34,209	8,443	24,469	1,319
60,526	312,290	70,192	190,959	1,635,321	491,324	471,188	468,261	103,544	361,446	22,709
275	1,908	113	643	7,371	2,254	1,769	5,020	831	5,140	15
4,127	89,626	3,266	18,209	206,548	77,277	64,582	41,551	7,700	42,490	1,106
318	15,197	146	1,163	36,301	30,895	46,006	7,540	2,557	2,868	888
279	6,506	233	1,041	15,949	6,792	4,737	8,396	1,841	6,110	733
1,182	6,178	451	1,990	27,835	8,335	13,417	23,549	2,285	28,730	0

(continued)

TABLE 4

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
WESTERN ASIA, CONT.										
Lebanon	38,346	30,638	7,386	651	928	3,417	1,631	5,576	2,394	260
Oman	51,017	18,557	3,798	105	1,125	1,671	1,055	1,813	2,505	535
Qatar	55,839	10,265	1,650	43	657	555	921	1,993	2,619	471
Saudi Arabia	490,580	161,269	25,620	772	10,284	16,322	16,748	28,411	16,322	1,920
Syrian Arab Republic	75,045	54,430	16,260	130	3,193	9,222	1,414	12,543	1,344	114
Yemen, Rep.	46,172	29,635	7,925	741	2,217	4,186	884	4,012	1,200	79
Total	1,354,053	688,511	148,389	8,109	38,242	84,556	42,719	136,431	48,951	8,087
WORLD	54,975,662	37,353,206	4,165,894	921,171	1,393,755	6,605,519	1,509,294	7,251,564	2,810,753	875,914

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Food and nonalcoholic beverages include food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco include alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or nonalcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. It also includes all purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Clothing and footwear includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. It also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Transport includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Communication includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes expenditures on audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Education includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education. It also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

Restaurants and hotels includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home. It also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
702	13,074	453	1,973	25,129	4,716	6,880	11,286	1,249	10,772	1,718
376	3,625	234	2,589	14,576	5,052	10,993	12,034	3,395	5,609	1,558
367	2,990	116	745	7,545	4,253	6,032	23,811	7,318	15,322	698
3,756	44,484	2,985	6,711	116,440	70,846	78,044	107,660	26,954	72,636	7,815
658	16,594	482	328	41,755	17,248	10,247	17,179	3,704	15,236	0
237	9,569	282	2,161	22,631	9,702	8,138	9,966	1,404	11,417	194
12,278	209,751	8,763	37,552	522,080	237,372	250,847	267,991	59,239	216,331	14,726
2,365,937	5,829,282	1,610,288	4,239,693	30,166,423	8,181,533	6,223,357	11,500,826	3,002,551	8,818,601	934,308

Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Individual consumption expenditure by households includes the actual and final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services. It also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Individual consumption expenditure by government includes the actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Collective consumption expenditure by government consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of nonproduced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Machinery and equipment includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Construction covers the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Other products include products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Note:

a. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Brunei, Bangladesh, Maldives, Iran, and Pakistan do not have expenditures on alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

b. Refer to appendix F regarding comparability between regions.

c. GFCF was estimated where one or more of its components were suppressed. For more details, refer to appendix F.

d. Burundi: Submitted prices, but did not provide official national account data.

e. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.

f. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.

g. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.

... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 5

NOMINAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, US\$

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
AFRICA											
Angola	1,945	526	214	23	26	47	30	29	27	4	11
Benin	579	466	209	11	44	50	15	14	35	8	10
Botswana	5,712	1,838	403	162	114	166	136	119	239	54	44
Burkina Faso	433	325	136	30	11	30	28	9	25	4	6
Burundi ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	950	710	304	18	70	62	73	16	49	9	11
Cape Verde	2,215	1,932	557	33	65	521	94	68	118	58	59
Central African Republic	338	310	189	30	26	17	17	6	12	3	6
Chad	690	413	228	6	7	10	30	6	80	4	20
Comoros	611	565	390	9	31	83	2	9	5	6	2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	120	83	51	2	4	10	2	3	3	1	1
Congo, Rep.	1,845	571	217	22	14	75	20	34	46	28	12
Côte d'Ivoire	858	620	264	20	22	59	51	26	68	18	22
Djibouti	936	615	209	81	16	101	43	26	49	3	2
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	1,412	1,086	462	30	86	143	40	54	44	29	28
Equatorial Guinea	6,538	1,972	780	47	106	282	78	146	165	77	32
Ethiopia	154	127	69	1	8	22	9	3	3	0	1
Gabon	6,190	2,248	780	43	112	316	67	144	137	87	54
Gambia, The	192	185	68	2	16	8	7	14	5	3	11
Ghana	502	400	196	8	37	27	26	23	24	1	12
Guinea	317	222	96	4	15	16	12	26	17	1	3
Guinea-Bissau	234	194	101	3	16	26	14	5	13	1	8
Kenya	531	456	160	15	14	35	22	37	56	13	28
Lesotho	777	824	292	29	103	60	54	60	47	15	13
Liberia	188	113	29	5	14	20	6	6	3	4	2
Madagascar	320	242	141	8	10	35	11	11	8	1	2
Malawi	230	206	48	3	5	28	5	27	29	4	16
Mali	468	348	163	6	17	39	22	15	35	3	11
Mauritania	631	470	295	4	26	24	17	19	26	5	6
Mauritius	5,053	3,776	922	265	186	783	246	205	429	97	207
Morocco	1,952	1,262	435	40	70	182	60	75	124	71	44
Mozambique	347	253	151	8	15	17	7	12	10	0	5
Namibia	3,049	1,900	528	54	104	247	103	171	197	14	54
Niger	264	203	94	5	14	17	10	9	16	2	11
Nigeria	868	622	352	6	36	71	44	19	29	2	8
Rwanda	271	217	93	29	7	31	11	8	11	1	3
São Tomé and Príncipe	769	738	394	33	28	66	24	40	71	9	11

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
29	16	70	0	488	38	264	662	216	447	0	0	493
22	38	23	-13	446	20	48	112	37	73	2	-7	-40
304	3	92	0	1,594	244	1,001	1,128	524	579	25	920	826
14	18	13	0	312	13	78	86	29	48	9	2	-59
...
29	43	17	10	686	23	66	167	81	85	2	17	-10
227	53	79	0	1,835	97	147	736	276	447	14	-14	-585
11	6	10	-22	303	7	23	33	9	19	5	0	-28
8	2	15	-1	405	7	44	140	35	74	31	34	60
23	0	0	3	563	1	63	54	24	27	3	11	-81
2	1	2	0	82	0	11	24	1	17	6	1	1
47	45	18	-6	526	45	141	346	56	286	3	7	780
24	9	28	9	595	24	93	77	27	46	4	18	51
49	25	17	-6	562	53	174	151	44	100	7	1	-5
83	34	75	-22	1,033	54	101	238	110	121	6	9	-22
77	70	113	-2	1,951	21	120	2,118	1,087	690	341	-35	2,363
4	3	5	-2	123	3	18	32	10	21	1	0	-24
230	62	113	102	2,048	200	407	1,418	607	570	242	18	2,099
43	1	7	0	162	23	49	39	20	16	4	11	-92
33	0	14	0	388	12	27	158	111	40	6	0	-83
15	4	9	3	216	6	11	87	39	44	5	6	-10
4	1	1	0	191	3	50	37	16	19	1	12	-58
57	22	21	-24	414	42	43	99	52	46	0	-9	-57
109	2	38	1	754	70	63	273	34	238	0	1	-384
16	1	8	0	109	5	26	49	43	6	0	26	-26
15	3	3	-5	230	12	45	77	40	34	2	7	-51
15	4	21	1	205	1	19	39	17	22	0	5	-38
22	6	10	0	335	14	53	72	53	19	0	31	-37
19	5	16	6	448	22	99	378	148	220	11	43	-358
304	110	180	-158	3,507	269	442	1,083	443	640	0	55	-303
146	80	73	-137	1,117	144	219	557	231	288	38	34	-120
19	1	6	2	240	13	32	98	32	66	0	6	-41
291	87	182	-133	1,628	273	466	749	338	374	37	41	-107
7	10	8	0	197	6	34	55	23	31	1	6	-34
27	4	23	0	607	15	35	104	90	14	0	0	108
15	4	6	-1	207	11	33	62	25	37	0	2	-43
34	9	15	5	721	17	75	173	83	77	12	16	-233

(continued)

TABLE 5
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
AFRICA, CONT.											
Senegal	800	644	323	20	35	66	41	35	26	36	15
Sierra Leone	293	290	123	8	21	19	7	42	8	7	9
South Africa	5,162	3,703	665	190	189	422	252	410	570	79	153
Sudan	994	793	438	12	37	113	46	16	64	1	23
Swaziland	2,270	1,586	665	14	98	215	112	116	109	21	51
Tanzania	360	293	202	9	20	21	13	3	12	0	3
Togo	405	408	200	17	22	27	11	16	66	8	8
Tunisia	2,896	2,029	542	79	188	283	157	130	197	21	51
Uganda	345	284	99	17	9	50	18	15	18	5	7
Zambia	636	470	53	1	25	130	31	56	61	2	53
Zimbabwe ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,016	717	267	24	43	86	43	46	66	13	22
ASIA-PACIFIC											
Bangladesh	446	347	173	8	20	60	13	13	14	2	3
Bhutan	1,318	697	241	18	45	116	39	90	13	3	24
Brunei Darussalam	25,754	7,369	1,353	39	325	894	322	390	1,112	404	565
Cambodia	454	390	184	15	7	49	7	30	28	1	9
China e	1,721	740	178	15	47	108	29	46	30	31	34
Hong Kong, China	26,094	16,111	1,435	116	1,590	2,866	815	1,369	1,023	475	1,848
Macao, China	24,507	7,538	999	67	370	1,050	167	611	657	424	1,155
Taiwan, China	15,674	10,353	1,534	230	376	1,565	587	867	1,050	328	860
Fiji	3,558	2,953	775	88	69	762	280	163	225	11	146
India	707	448	151	10	23	54	12	33	69	7	9
Indonesia	1,311	882	367	16	31	178	23	27	57	16	15
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,190	1,779	416	12	111	436	99	150	164	44	64
Lao PDR	508	320	151	18	6	40	9	10	34	1	10
Malaysia	5,250	2,689	465	40	59	470	125	130	341	141	111
Maldives	2,552	1,373	315	28	49	408	48	130	47	43	48
Mongolia	915	570	204	13	62	96	21	30	36	11	19
Nepal	343	291	142	9	18	40	7	26	11	1	3
Pakistan	769	613	299	6	46	84	15	44	32	12	16
Philippines	1,158	843	370	16	18	118	16	29	46	34	9
Singapore	26,879	12,072	992	277	427	1,711	723	1,019	2,002	283	1,473
Sri Lanka	1,218	929	339	38	85	70	58	31	156	9	35
Thailand	2,721	1,717	272	76	119	123	104	143	251	23	101
Vietnam	637	400	125	9	14	61	19	33	38	3	19
Total	1,462	790	213	16	44	118	31	52	66	23	35

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	inventories and valuables	Changes Balance of exports and imports
34	6	25	-16	608	36	70	179	43	130	7	22	-116
29	3	14	0	276	14	40	35	21	13	1	1	-73
383	86	375	-71	3,295	409	561	883	518	365	0	62	-48
13	1	24	5	789	4	59	205	109	96	0	40	-104
131	10	44	0	1,493	93	218	532	145	356	30	29	-94
5	0	6	0	290	3	23	79	34	43	2	1	-36
16	10	11	-4	396	12	40	67	20	43	3	2	-112
132	279	127	-156	1,858	171	247	645	186	441	19	-9	-16
32	9	5	0	266	17	30	78	21	57	0	1	-48
36	0	24	0	427	43	61	173	103	70	0	7	-75
...
55	20	45	-14	669	48	90	194	97	92	5	12	2
20	8	14	...	339	8	17	112	28	82	1	0	-29
42	0	67	...	536	161	132	702	178	511	13	4	-217
1,175	374	415	...	6,082	1,287	3,697	3,074	922	1,937	215	3	11,610
23	19	18	...	369	22	17	53	26	27	1	2	-9
72	39	110	...	654	86	154	714	198	475	42	19	94
1,225	1,481	1,869	...	15,184	927	1,364	5,458	2,824	2,375	259	-90	3,250
630	924	484	...	6,630	907	1,308	6,530	1,522	4,899	109	171	8,960
1,121	787	1,048	...	9,635	719	1,336	3,298	1,714	1,302	282	46	642
217	84	133	...	2,696	257	283	908	438	341	130	39	-624
26	8	47	...	416	32	49	202	92	104	5	29	-21
49	54	47	...	842	40	65	306	53	244	9	4	56
136	28	119	...	1,607	172	203	686	417	248	21	355	168
22	9	10	...	302	18	59	169	55	79	34	9	-49
243	205	360	...	2,358	331	318	1,083	669	386	29	-19	1,178
193	15	51	...	1,144	229	339	1,365	469	535	361	0	-525
59	3	16	...	504	66	46	275	136	81	59	60	-35
13	7	14	...	280	10	20	67	9	44	15	22	-57
28	4	27	...	586	27	46	145	62	72	11	12	-47
76	26	84	...	803	40	71	167	75	78	14	125	-48
964	908	1,292	...	11,139	933	1,923	5,926	3,235	2,557	134	-870	7,829
27	16	66	...	847	82	73	289	116	166	7	37	-111
153	255	96	...	1,537	180	192	779	533	242	4	68	-36
37	27	14	...	369	31	39	207	67	122	17	17	-26
65	40	86	...	721	69	112	469	166	280	23	30	62

(continued)

TABLE 5

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
CIS											
Armenia	1,523	1,213	785	41	36	87	21	61	39	13	17
Azerbaijan	1,604	761	471	15	43	47	42	39	44	12	18
Belarus	3,090	1,986	676	90	114	222	65	177	122	71	84
Georgia	1,427	1,065	330	58	27	128	31	119	134	44	54
Kazakhstan	3,771	2,084	394	61	186	545	59	204	179	43	102
Kyrgyz Republic	478	446	184	37	36	32	14	19	41	12	11
Moldova	831	850	203	65	38	129	59	41	83	39	52
Russian Federation f	5,341	3,068	761	183	279	288	121	231	326	127	187
Tajikistan	338	301	155	2	15	29	8	10	24	6	6
Ukraine	1,829	1,271	410	65	55	113	42	111	140	47	68
Total	3,934	2,321	614	130	193	239	88	180	239	91	134
OECD-EUROSTAT											
Albania	2,587	2,068	532	103	98	414	117	121	256	87	119
Australia	34,774	22,907	1,975	815	743	4,234	1,299	2,733	2,345	565	2,358
Austria	37,056	24,969	2,275	623	1,358	4,344	1,577	2,563	2,799	561	2,669
Belgium	35,852	23,899	2,421	647	979	4,169	1,003	3,059	2,671	410	1,846
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,007	3,036	901	180	163	421	203	264	242	77	132
Bulgaria	3,525	2,765	568	96	84	527	103	228	468	159	152
Canada	35,133	23,503	1,797	743	881	4,491	1,171	2,754	2,703	444	2,131
Croatia	8,749	5,946	1,394	280	334	1,066	536	679	655	209	556
Cyprus	22,359	16,355	2,620	1,035	1,064	2,450	937	1,145	2,434	337	1,478
Czech Republic	12,190	7,305	995	491	300	1,375	324	803	712	215	807
Denmark	47,793	31,357	2,538	876	1,100	6,071	1,320	3,460	3,128	486	2,898
Estonia	10,341	6,606	1,080	478	431	1,132	328	535	749	181	617
Finland	37,262	24,690	2,304	929	894	4,669	1,009	2,899	2,380	523	2,428
France	34,008	24,618	2,623	588	921	4,889	1,136	2,985	2,815	532	2,188
Germany	33,849	23,724	2,127	671	1,001	4,600	1,309	2,943	2,616	523	1,929
Greece	22,285	16,233	2,396	734	1,606	2,455	987	1,437	1,360	380	981
Hungary	10,962	7,411	1,009	499	216	1,111	400	819	950	272	597
Iceland	54,975	41,901	3,571	1,215	1,377	6,153	1,972	5,054	5,398	764	4,372
Ireland	48,405	27,121	1,241	1,099	1,097	4,476	1,455	2,724	2,634	730	1,848
Israel	19,749	13,431	1,740	276	376	2,612	776	1,311	1,297	426	1,054
Italy	30,195	21,417	2,674	475	1,433	3,713	1,380	2,570	2,408	504	1,366
Japan	35,604	23,951	2,916	598	669	4,858	1,124	2,735	2,136	639	1,847
Korea, Rep.	16,441	9,632	1,297	202	355	1,436	341	786	918	465	632
Latvia	7,035	4,995	942	299	300	893	154	376	477	178	408
Lithuania	7,530	5,660	1,315	327	405	698	278	520	738	130	366
Luxembourg	80,315	38,977	2,358	2,626	962	5,314	1,846	3,644	4,687	334	2,605
Macedonia, FYR	2,858	2,454	749	75	133	434	94	165	217	159	56

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
59	8	38	7	1,148	63	98	453	58	392	4	-40	-201
52	16	15	-52	669	84	83	661	375	172	114	-62	161
202	41	86	36	1,565	380	263	814	367	442	6	5	22
44	65	16	16	977	80	131	413	176	223	13	81	-262
195	58	93	-34	1,831	204	220	1,055	317	589	149	80	332
27	12	26	-4	396	42	42	77	25	48	4	2	-88
64	14	54	10	766	74	63	204	35	159	10	52	-338
169	84	227	86	2,626	409	480	935	345	516	74	133	724
19	1	7	20	269	27	22	38	19	14	4	39	-62
122	34	72	-9	1,046	205	129	402	187	196	18	12	15
147	63	157	47	1,980	312	336	758	288	409	60	85	434
74	116	126	-93	1,954	110	161	1,039	444	545	50	-101	-580
2,171	1,565	2,303	-199	19,482	3,028	3,280	9,112	3,570	4,918	625	119	-644
2,034	2,543	2,686	-1,064	20,113	4,158	2,565	7,541	2,961	4,215	364	164	1,817
2,105	936	3,273	380	18,523	5,028	3,133	7,284	3,245	3,417	622	205	1,331
167	207	203	-124	2,732	277	327	809	353	430	26	2	-1,168
167	233	127	-145	2,459	290	345	852	455	372	25	134	-571
1,849	1,330	3,087	121	18,966	4,067	2,644	7,393	2,220	4,737	436	260	1,333
498	543	480	-1,282	4,980	912	824	2,540	928	1,504	108	170	-732
1,392	2,119	2,092	-2,748	14,333	1,804	2,236	4,229	1,127	3,006	96	112	-573
569	406	607	-298	5,887	1,337	1,349	3,044	1,296	1,581	167	102	391
2,857	1,136	5,536	-50	22,860	8,135	4,227	9,765	3,614	4,539	1,612	185	2,259
519	407	574	-425	5,475	984	810	3,220	1,191	1,951	78	365	-660
1,995	1,204	3,509	-54	18,426	5,433	2,821	7,061	1,937	4,388	737	609	2,081
1,763	1,181	3,173	-176	18,905	5,263	2,819	6,744	1,973	4,161	610	137	-310
1,359	1,019	3,172	455	19,455	3,722	2,634	5,894	2,445	3,067	382	-112	1,709
1,022	2,943	1,015	-1,082	14,888	1,276	2,369	5,280	2,075	2,879	327	13	-1,611
585	300	814	-162	5,847	1,385	1,080	2,493	1,002	1,354	137	97	-119
3,896	2,369	3,800	1,959	31,676	9,112	4,461	15,486	5,091	9,601	794	-38	-6,834
2,726	3,315	3,614	161	21,143	5,036	2,650	12,626	2,544	9,661	422	57	5,951
1,590	549	1,499	-75	10,607	2,549	2,767	3,325	1,471	1,616	238	173	54
1,412	1,768	2,024	-310	17,702	3,601	2,566	6,209	2,563	2,935	711	25	-22
1,462	1,538	3,258	170	19,896	3,600	2,839	8,235	3,054	4,203	978	85	494
1,001	635	1,427	137	8,467	977	1,353	4,812	1,500	2,970	343	256	388
402	230	245	91	4,332	594	633	2,154	1,078	1,014	62	265	-1,012
397	154	411	-79	4,885	760	531	1,720	659	990	71	171	-551
3,416	1,845	4,639	4,700	29,641	7,977	5,384	16,056	4,149	9,964	1,942	1,388	18,511
134	82	126	29	2,211	233	305	487	181	286	20	105	-493

(continued)

TABLE 5
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
OECD-EUROSTAT, CONT.											
Malta	14,605	11,185	1,765	333	661	1,187	960	1,001	1,504	510	1,242
Mexico	7,401	5,565	1,233	131	144	863	383	394	891	100	168
Montenegro	3,564	2,837	895	101	143	641	101	196	183	120	77
Netherlands	38,789	24,262	1,982	530	971	4,268	1,167	2,582	2,152	843	2,137
New Zealand	26,538	18,720	2,223	800	715	3,520	1,038	1,954	2,204	465	2,234
Norway	65,267	35,969	3,423	1,089	1,433	5,256	1,572	4,741	3,767	835	3,852
Poland	7,965	5,822	1,041	327	235	1,181	224	508	434	166	413
Portugal	17,599	13,655	1,853	414	842	1,614	786	1,718	1,636	340	1,029
Romania	4,575	3,589	899	158	111	713	155	296	532	63	157
Russian Federation f	5,341	3,068	761	183	279	288	121	231	326	127	187
Serbia	3,564	2,877	742	134	111	622	129	237	239	97	129
Slovak Republic	8,798	5,716	896	256	210	1,276	267	525	429	178	493
Slovenia	17,558	11,498	1,442	494	570	1,886	594	1,307	1,569	351	1,090
Spain	26,031	17,789	2,190	450	869	2,552	828	1,941	1,839	410	1,614
Sweden	39,621	26,767	2,216	652	977	5,146	957	3,146	2,453	591	2,597
Switzerland	49,675	33,222	3,095	1,019	1,175	6,837	1,317	4,427	2,316	791	2,838
Turkey	5,013	3,695	852	142	213	887	232	141	432	148	87
United Kingdom	37,266	28,988	2,040	848	1,329	4,437	1,318	2,868	3,411	507	3,100
United States	41,674	31,995	1,995	627	1,340	5,122	1,407	5,843	3,398	495	2,756
Total	26,191	18,757	1,807	479	792	3,236	897	2,554	1,995	398	1,556
South America											
Argentina	4,836	3,181	715	116	136	457	154	340	291	117	204
Bolivia	1,001	756	210	12	23	91	40	57	135	16	10
Brazil	4,791	3,228	500	73	132	525	183	387	383	130	139
Chile	7,305	4,591	744	122	326	706	336	485	624	134	185
Colombia	2,940	2,021	491	80	89	286	105	215	217	57	71
Ecuador	2,761	1,962	509	41	122	224	134	139	277	88	118
Paraguay	1,267	1,000	323	25	79	117	52	52	114	24	62
Peru	2,916	2,024	592	39	121	172	104	142	170	50	93
Uruguay	5,026	3,894	741	138	189	760	235	444	455	118	173
Venezuela, R. B.	5,449	2,840	740	83	113	314	147	251	258	131	119
Total	4,379	2,888	549	76	131	431	162	317	326	108	130
WEST ASIA											
Bahrain	18,019	9,450	1,682	47	606	1,614	828	986	885	200	300
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	1,412	1,086	462	30	86	143	40	54	44	29	28
Iraq	1,214	684	220	5	36	108	52	104	63	8	7
Jordan	2,304	2,240	644	68	120	381	88	172	199	82	38
Kuwait	32,882	12,517	1,849	26	1,010	2,300	1,678	701	1,543	319	512

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
856	1,433	1,238	-1,506	9,366	1,567	1,368	2,840	969	1,631	240	-4	-784
494	362	442	-42	5,010	513	342	1,429	613	798	18	184	-119
126	35	166	54	2,545	293	792	651	264	338	49	-82	-635
1,804	951	4,808	66	18,703	5,229	4,048	7,354	2,199	4,310	844	40	3,086
1,416	1,211	1,592	-651	15,454	2,926	1,890	6,304	2,366	3,474	464	174	-551
2,714	1,467	5,027	791	26,409	8,409	4,690	12,064	4,011	6,043	2,010	1,830	10,714
464	141	712	-25	4,944	805	635	1,451	604	730	118	83	-27
1,205	1,208	1,451	-442	11,040	2,257	1,514	3,804	1,188	2,011	606	146	-1,521
217	158	144	-14	3,119	412	420	1,056	511	506	39	-17	-473
169	84	227	86	2,626	409	480	935	345	516	74	133	724
154	69	230	-16	2,467	375	264	617	291	285	41	576	-770
331	333	528	-6	4,963	668	961	2,360	1,162	1,034	165	208	-447
1,018	648	1,123	-594	9,305	2,021	1,381	4,482	1,755	2,484	243	307	-111
1,205	2,904	1,809	-822	14,809	2,749	1,943	7,640	1,861	4,465	1,314	38	-1,378
2,733	945	4,382	-27	18,410	7,700	3,041	6,828	2,943	2,977	908	-38	3,023
2,640	2,340	4,588	-160	28,936	3,271	2,500	10,520	4,814	4,907	799	199	3,233
214	150	197	0	3,425	270	393	993	534	460	0	265	-333
1,715	2,686	4,366	364	22,978	5,055	3,065	6,398	2,173	3,280	946	149	-1,334
2,721	1,804	4,485	0	29,322	2,673	3,956	8,006	2,416	4,517	1,073	124	-2,406
1,414	1,186	2,447	-4	16,026	2,507	2,240	5,352	1,828	2,935	588	128	-286
191	222	237	...	2,966	215	361	1,038	411	593	34	-28	284
85	56	21	...	668	88	73	125	56	63	6	13	34
271	119	384	...	2,892	336	625	780	377	339	64	-13	172
413	137	379	...	4,253	338	458	1,506	581	910	15	127	623
172	117	119	...	1,803	218	332	589	225	337	28	22	-24
174	58	78	...	1,822	140	173	605	226	367	12	64	-43
54	42	57	...	952	49	81	245	120	121	3	3	-62
195	162	184	...	1,927	96	197	550	144	356	50	-9	156
215	173	252	...	3,681	213	342	658	312	325	21	2	130
297	232	156	...	2,568	272	306	1,102	479	570	53	130	1,071
242	137	280	...	2,620	268	460	790	344	399	48	10	230
1,029	194	505	575	8,433	1,017	1,173	3,199	992	2,198	9	162	4,035
83	34	75	-22	1,033	54	101	238	110	121	6	9	-22
63	5	14	0	564	120	332	116	70	33	13	70	12
260	64	114	9	2,026	214	221	705	278	349	77	81	-942
1,602	298	680	0	10,818	1,699	3,221	4,810	888	3,922	0	593	11,740

(continued)

TABLE 5

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
WEST ASIA, CONT.											
Lebanon	5,741	5,204	1,500	112	325	541	339	433	391	74	158
Oman	12,289	4,997	1,086	24	310	847	251	265	599	187	107
Qatar	51,809	11,349	1,547	29	700	1,951	731	1,001	1,738	524	371
Saudi Arabia	13,640	5,026	892	18	309	714	423	436	469	112	168
Syrian Arab Republic	1,535	1,139	475	3	99	272	36	93	38	4	16
Yemen, Rep.	826	569	234	12	50	94	23	22	29	4	7
Total	3,955	1,909	521	22	132	291	130	145	153	43	53
WORLD	7,230	4,992	609	126	220	841	239	635	520	112	383

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Food and nonalcoholic beverages include food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco include alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or nonalcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic, such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. It also includes all purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Clothing and footwear includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. It also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Transport includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Communication includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes expenditures on audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Education includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education. It also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

Restaurants and hotels includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home. It also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Net purchases from abroad include purchases by resident households outside the economic territory of the country less purchases by non-resident households in the economic territory of the country.

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes in inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
927	279	326	-199	4,915	290	545	1,261	280	841	141	-10	-1,259
574	111	548	87	4,316	681	1,706	2,216	1,142	738	336	10	3,361
2,041	176	541	0	9,284	2,065	3,855	17,426	8,265	7,071	2,090	998	18,180
924	192	175	193	3,898	1,128	1,613	2,257	977	1,080	199	180	4,564
77	21	6	0	1,068	71	99	363	186	178	0	-97	31
37	14	45	-1	531	39	62	157	59	93	6	-4	42
250	59	94	16	1,648	261	434	709	296	361	51	44	859
384	302	624	-2	4,306	635	619	1,562	547	864	151	49	9

Individual consumption expenditure by households includes the actual and final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services. It also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Individual consumption expenditure by government includes the actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Collective consumption expenditure by government consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Machinery and equipment includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Construction covers the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Other products include products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Changes in inventories and valuables (including work in progress) consist of changes in (a) stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them before their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units, or used in other ways and (b) stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing; they are measured by the value of the entries into inventories, less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. PPPs are not estimated directly; instead, they are imputed using PPPs for consumer goods equipment.

Balance of exports and imports is the difference in value between the total exports and total imports of an economy during a specific period of time.

Note:

a. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Brunei, Bangladesh, Maldives, Iran, and Pakistan do not have expenditures on alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

b. Burundi: Submitted prices, but did not provide official national accounts data.

c. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.

d. Zimbabwe: Data were suppressed because of extreme volatility in the official exchange rate.

e. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.

f. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.

... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 6

REAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, INTERNATIONAL \$

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA										
Angola	3,533	716	136	34	21	153	33	78	19	3
Benin	1,390	1,068	222	21	71	267	28	83	42	5
Botswana	12,057	3,127	380	248	141	496	152	332	229	70
Burkina Faso	1,140	847	185	60	26	158	54	55	23	3
Burundi ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	1,995	1,522	340	31	94	227	125	74	58	6
Cape Verde	2,831	2,596	509	42	53	656	96	253	109	60
Central African Republic	675	636	176	52	37	126	30	23	9	2
Chad	1,749	931	201	8	10	93	39	74	76	2
Comoros	1,063	907	326	6	35	184	2	39	4	6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	264	149	45	3	7	30	4	15	2	0
Congo, Rep.	3,621	1,025	180	33	14	237	28	147	38	19
Côte d'Ivoire	1,575	1,184	264	32	31	220	86	88	60	13
Djibouti	1,964	1,217	200	197	19	307	48	112	44	3
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^e	5,049	3,812	891	65	199	535	118	692	133	38
Equatorial Guinea	11,999	2,912	558	92	73	624	85	612	132	40
Ethiopia	591	477	145	2	15	110	28	30	6	1
Gabon	12,742	3,338	547	66	99	706	67	549	111	57
Gambia, The	726	610	84	4	42	85	18	134	6	6
Ghana	1,225	963	200	16	69	207	51	148	28	1
Guinea	946	662	119	23	37	109	47	139	22	1
Guinea-Bissau	569	434	116	7	20	113	22	31	12	0
Kenya	1,359	1,207	223	27	31	206	53	262	61	11
Lesotho	1,415	1,789	328	51	143	265	87	473	48	12
Liberia	383	264	33	9	23	46	12	40	2	3
Madagascar	988	768	207	13	23	175	28	72	10	2
Malawi	691	514	56	7	10	153	9	148	27	3
Mali	1,027	764	178	15	29	143	40	76	37	3
Mauritania	1,691	1,199	350	9	56	179	40	129	31	5
Mauritius	10,155	7,620	1,157	336	281	2,270	422	889	371	211
Morocco	3,547	2,250	493	34	78	564	108	191	127	77
Mozambique	743	607	191	13	21	108	12	56	9	0
Namibia	4,547	2,737	477	95	111	457	138	582	179	13
Niger	613	476	108	9	31	85	18	46	16	1
Nigeria	1,892	1,267	291	11	61	298	99	105	38	2
Rwanda	813	621	156	63	11	100	19	62	13	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	1,460	1,481	397	53	29	234	39	181	76	8

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
8	126	11	108	559	197	736	879	...	...	...
14	189	47	54	854	190	261	207	28	255	3
42	1,543	3	184	2,407	1,055	3,771	2,140	735	1,486	42
8	147	27	38	679	142	450	148	...	...	...
...
12	236	52	36	1,229	204	272	213	61	182	2
54	812	45	137	2,081	431	446	993	...	...	...
7	101	8	22	520	56	89	37	5	38	5
22	559	2	32	653	652	686	197	42	138	39
3	169	0	0	753	15	401	97	...	...	4
1	20	1	5	123	6	76	51	...	...	...
12	519	51	38	738	612	597	274	33	353	2
21	115	11	54	964	118	272	61	22	37	3
3	392	20	53	927	464	817	258	...	...	...
59	1,280	47	260	2,951	1,104	923	594	110	607	16
24	731	67	188	2,359	356	860	2,019	784	749	270
1	...	7	20	389	43	126	73	9	92	1
43	1,559	51	218	2,435	1,840	2,124	2,239	...	...	...
21	...	2	25	449	317	453	68	20	46	6
17	255	0	50	787	79	125	268	115	119	10
6	234	10	30	532	105	92	162	...	...	...
9	59	1	2	355	35	320	69	...	...	...
37	355	47	67	957	259	179	147	45	120	1
12	782	2	72	1,399	485	232	290	...	377	0
3	231	1	22	213	38	64	63	35	...	0
3	419	7	9	609	164	272	130	30	125	3
26	172	6	58	427	10	133	129	20	156	0
13	174	9	22	609	144	287	97	45	42	0
8	231	5	39	944	291	579	675	...	...	...
231	1,777	160	315	5,835	2,725	1,768	1,524	403	1,422	0
55	372	77	119	1,797	408	539	849	290	...	50
7	124	1	12	481	127	114	110	29	104	0
50	1,034	59	279	2,044	1,257	1,219	968	...	...	...
13	53	14	20	388	45	172	84	16	90	2
11	303	5	65	1,013	227	224	163	90	31	0
3	212	7	15	487	161	255	114	...	...	...
11	308	10	30	1,196	202	429	204	58	...	13

(Continued)

TABLE 6
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA, CONT.										
Senegal	1,676	1,348	326	38	51	248	77	156	27	51
Sierra Leone	790	731	129	18	43	152	15	305	9	5
South Africa	8,477	5,886	764	264	217	928	272	1,062	542	84
Sudan	2,249	1,875	510	11	80	367	106	71	84	1
Swaziland	4,384	3,170	749	19	91	440	161	1,061	112	20
Tanzania	1,018	817	285	19	39	89	28	44	15	0
Togo	888	918	209	38	29	184	20	49	69	6
Tunisia	6,461	4,371	697	114	163	1,004	299	519	205	32
Uganda	991	817	170	33	16	238	36	107	20	4
Zambia	1,175	897	60	1	35	416	44	234	48	1
Zimbabwe	538	434	102	13	38	83	19	11	9	1
Total	2,223	1,548	321	38	66	289	76	210	75	15
ASIA-PACIFIC										
Bangladesh	1,268	1,011	325	22	42	167	29	125	18	3
Bhutan	3,694	1,931	418	36	90	356	66	908	18	5
Brunei Darussalam	47,465	12,800	1,504	50	401	1,257	407	1,670	1,682	521
Cambodia	1,453	1,208	327	39	16	118	16	434	46	2
China ^f	4,091	1,752	265	22	56	264	45	550	41	81
Hong Kong, China	35,680	19,622	1,266	88	2,023	2,450	832	3,632	846	540
Macao, China	37,256	10,517	962	88	480	1,248	162	2,163	668	486
Taiwan, China	26,069	16,893	1,412	324	563	2,039	605	4,820	1,189	649
Fiji	4,209	3,703	737	85	98	520	308	679	184	20
India	2,126	1,455	315	13	62	195	24	483	93	17
Indonesia	3,234	2,344	612	24	79	417	50	145	92	23
Iran, Islamic Rep.	10,692	6,682	658	43	303	1,619	215	2,131	474	703
Lao PDR	1,811	1,112	269	38	13	221	20	165	43	2
Malaysia	11,466	5,566	637	38	101	725	200	765	538	243
Maldives	4,017	2,202	357	44	67	258	65	937	45	80
Mongolia	2,643	1,622	354	27	119	209	37	422	56	22
Nepal	1,081	909	296	16	46	112	15	324	13	2
Pakistan	2,396	2,049	532	11	118	411	34	517	55	38
Philippines	2,932	2,200	607	56	36	287	33	174	74	53
Singapore	41,479	15,564	929	106	444	1,740	697	3,043	1,659	513
Sri Lanka	3,481	2,735	568	47	243	335	109	341	236	16
Thailand	6,869	4,491	436	118	228	440	172	1,043	404	42
Vietnam	2,142	1,309	238	22	33	179	38	465	43	8
Total	3,592	2,017	355	24	78	304	50	549	95	66

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
21	197	7	51	1,076	255	272	285	38	345	9
13	263	4	34	573	190	278	68	22	50	1
172	1,228	77	553	4,583	1,708	1,587	1,214	542	568	0
41	80	1	74	1,556	32	243	268	100	175	0
53	628	12	100	2,548	496	755	680	...	...	...
5	...	0	13	673	39	137	144	34	139	3
10	201	13	27	740	132	204	90	...	84	4
56	553	494	231	3,463	950	894	1,149	240	1,181	30
11	...	14	15	637	233	197	126	18	157	0
62	...	0	50	674	390	276	211	72	156	0
6	181	1	5	324	201	193	51	...	...	0
28	366	26	94	1,223	349	389	307	98	226	7
5	266	11	35	855	70	80	284	27	422	3
46	447	1	172	1,281	1,561	871	1,721	140	2,773	27
817	6,147	415	721	9,377	6,385	14,742	4,873	821	4,910	285
25	600	30	45	934	414	204	147	27	160	1
81	582	47	218	1,311	848	823	1,582	184	2,013	77
2,738	2,923	1,283	2,588	16,320	2,869	3,078	8,326	2,892	4,451	330
1,567	2,179	841	690	8,260	3,315	2,733	8,513	1,438	9,138	119
1,526	4,743	993	1,787	13,691	3,591	4,272	5,321	1,650	2,933	380
164	998	55	183	2,945	975	719	1,097	321	571	131
20	389	14	128	1,176	319	232	501	110	451	10
36	663	104	129	1,949	316	250	620	46	929	15
162	1,264	44	451	5,305	1,758	1,497	1,655	446	1,130	42
25	576	17	27	860	373	679	477	58	478	81
221	1,697	265	734	4,223	2,289	1,612	2,438	679	1,605	55
75	2,106	15	92	1,504	1,646	1,505	1,975	470	994	440
38	1,140	4	36	1,162	1,049	403	715	123	518	128
8	196	11	37	755	107	105	191	10	242	35
43	496	6	78	1,683	321	269	333	59	326	21
19	805	47	213	1,830	292	305	379	72	345	27
2,109	3,159	898	1,853	12,636	3,248	5,534	10,352	3,042	6,815	195
70	393	24	161	2,126	926	499	658	115	712	14
208	1,412	438	222	3,539	1,310	726	1,856	552	1,118	8
51	1,009	52	37	990	575	367	634	68	853	44
73	596	55	188	1,589	621	554	1,039	166	1,161	43

(Continued)

TABLE 6

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
CIS										
Armenia	3,903	3,681	1,294	97	45	818	30	478	60	23
Azerbaijan	4,648	2,707	916	40	57	521	70	390	89	22
Belarus	8,541	6,733	1,422	253	176	1,864	115	1,453	164	335
Georgia	3,505	3,142	578	129	35	854	47	858	196	69
Kazakhstan	8,699	5,426	735	201	215	1,871	90	1,728	280	55
Kyrgyz Republic	1,728	1,901	403	127	49	558	23	282	78	22
Moldova	2,362	2,899	404	249	46	1,020	92	392	120	77
Russian Federation ^c	11,861	7,918	1,299	478	294	1,472	176	1,395	435	191
Tajikistan	1,413	1,492	347	6	21	611	15	226	46	12
Ukraine	5,583	4,657	953	228	83	1,253	73	922	226	91
Total	9,202	6,403	1,119	355	212	1,370	132	1,202	331	149
OECD-EUROSTAT										
Albania	5,369	4,305	653	191	94	1,050	157	860	244	99
Australia	32,798	21,836	1,607	542	706	4,286	1,023	3,436	1,711	454
Austria	34,108	23,444	1,813	656	1,120	4,808	1,402	3,499	1,640	568
Belgium	32,077	21,656	1,959	653	765	3,748	855	3,958	1,690	365
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,506	6,437	1,184	383	147	1,609	302	981	214	149
Bulgaria	9,353	7,305	927	218	110	1,951	167	1,309	535	172
Canada	35,078	23,535	1,466	496	714	5,456	974	3,270	2,131	442
Croatia	13,232	9,077	1,423	330	275	2,809	572	1,805	495	268
Cyprus	24,473	17,854	2,212	962	889	3,846	860	1,724	1,637	727
Czech Republic	20,281	13,145	1,322	753	259	3,383	378	2,756	638	203
Denmark	33,626	21,478	1,582	706	768	4,315	954	3,281	1,306	582
Estonia	16,654	11,275	1,304	751	372	2,199	412	1,728	685	218
Finland	30,469	19,505	1,672	666	619	3,816	802	3,235	1,248	650
France	29,644	22,314	2,193	520	851	4,342	953	3,934	1,806	478
Germany	30,496	21,743	1,780	672	817	4,269	1,203	4,124	1,634	488
Greece	25,520	18,580	2,172	844	1,361	3,167	922	2,562	1,089	346
Hungary	17,014	12,365	1,242	736	195	2,796	511	2,434	720	293
Iceland	35,630	26,884	1,812	552	686	4,399	1,183	4,405	2,559	646
Ireland	38,058	21,048	869	589	925	3,406	1,156	3,005	1,501	621
Israel	23,845	16,100	1,771	300	403	3,604	826	2,369	878	595
Italy	27,750	19,667	2,032	451	1,171	3,816	1,151	2,914	1,576	487
Japan	30,290	20,438	1,348	679	441	4,176	740	4,653	1,451	554
Korea, Rep.	21,342	12,196	877	243	321	1,877	449	2,247	852	819
Latvia	13,218	9,747	1,277	578	261	2,274	212	1,498	473	173
Lithuania	14,085	11,403	1,888	569	353	2,101	383	1,944	716	210
Luxembourg	70,014	33,684	1,816	2,954	731	4,522	1,546	4,267	3,236	398
Macedonia, FYR	7,393	6,122	1,180	202	166	1,882	141	1,007	226	209

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
38	1,160	11	120	2,678	773	397	703	49	931	5
46	1,143	29	48	1,821	1,205	339	1,088	345	451	162
184	2,435	91	228	4,438	3,304	829	1,351	360	1,090	8
114	841	107	41	2,257	840	375	666	168	538	19
212	2,768	99	238	3,746	1,831	811	1,632	310	1,307	200
30	841	28	103	1,249	882	251	138	24	137	6
123	1,451	25	161	1,999	1,021	256	329	33	385	14
347	1,723	121	476	5,546	2,837	1,333	1,377	350	1,023	95
24	1,110	1	33	906	1,083	200	64	19	36	7
164	2,081	61	197	3,138	2,089	512	732	188	564	29
261	1,802	95	347	4,441	2,418	992	1,160	289	871	79
188	686	154	293	3,260	963	642	1,382	412	965	55
2,043	3,408	1,183	2,199	17,424	4,145	3,285	8,104	2,899	4,622	580
2,238	2,568	1,794	2,336	18,164	5,129	2,424	6,254	2,554	3,386	326
1,564	2,760	611	2,958	16,084	6,112	2,428	6,515	2,739	3,143	558
218	1,095	266	443	4,949	1,358	940	1,179	314	938	26
301	1,827	494	334	5,248	2,419	1,568	1,422	446	1,028	28
2,041	2,744	959	3,122	18,240	5,233	2,696	7,267	2,097	4,874	402
660	1,740	464	724	6,642	2,757	1,696	3,161	854	2,380	104
1,341	2,420	1,428	2,232	14,705	2,790	2,600	4,646	911	4,068	84
1,273	2,145	578	1,112	9,278	4,634	2,897	3,770	1,160	2,597	154
1,845	2,894	521	3,590	15,073	7,493	2,959	6,952	2,852	2,968	1,114
869	2,602	456	1,019	7,800	3,911	2,006	3,689	1,091	2,697	67
1,720	2,473	666	2,597	13,764	6,104	2,475	5,970	1,585	3,819	643
1,772	2,487	740	2,787	16,206	6,752	2,190	5,479	1,616	3,454	469
1,566	1,436	750	2,868	17,279	4,391	2,325	4,963	2,022	2,582	342
920	2,174	2,266	1,171	15,511	2,448	3,319	5,533	1,645	3,673	343
816	2,189	337	1,375	8,481	4,475	2,129	2,804	902	1,817	134
2,294	4,129	879	2,268	19,149	8,333	3,254	12,238	3,824	7,894	684
1,396	3,184	1,803	2,726	15,598	5,421	2,188	8,886	2,026	6,696	320
1,038	3,567	382	1,770	11,693	4,911	3,796	3,979	1,216	2,563	271
1,122	1,865	1,219	1,912	15,678	4,213	2,165	6,016	2,189	3,225	543
1,676	1,767	949	2,692	15,342	5,286	2,615	6,656	2,049	3,892	865
694	2,131	496	1,917	9,861	1,990	2,052	6,397	1,333	5,277	368
660	2,464	273	528	6,987	3,007	2,008	2,664	1,022	1,590	62
600	2,478	192	812	8,169	3,785	1,551	2,030	640	1,385	65
1,989	2,803	1,288	3,942	26,578	7,249	3,829	14,133	3,659	9,153	1,502
93	991	135	331	4,622	1,548	1,276	905	176	872	22

(Continued)

TABLE 6

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
OECD-EUROSTAT, CONT.										
Malta	20,410	15,681	1,889	331	548	2,925	856	2,460	1,069	534
Mexico	11,317	8,861	1,646	240	194	1,077	567	904	1,069	98
Montenegro	7,833	5,601	1,085	239	116	1,652	131	952	162	254
Netherlands	34,724	22,591	1,975	521	830	3,668	1,096	3,681	1,174	840
New Zealand	24,554	17,892	1,684	551	565	3,385	811	2,720	1,617	417
Norway	47,551	24,610	1,885	478	831	4,935	1,111	4,503	1,519	751
Poland	13,573	10,272	1,424	524	187	2,987	283	1,858	361	171
Portugal	20,006	15,289	1,851	504	781	2,229	778	2,778	1,102	328
Romania	9,374	7,314	1,166	297	121	1,747	238	1,438	530	76
Russian Federation ^a	11,861	7,918	1,299	478	294	1,472	176	1,395	435	191
Serbia	8,609	6,712	1,015	334	114	2,162	165	1,209	234	317
Slovak Republic	15,881	11,077	1,227	439	222	3,440	342	1,990	380	177
Slovenia	23,004	14,967	1,457	693	474	3,102	641	2,627	1,254	481
Spain	27,270	19,232	2,117	613	774	2,738	733	3,280	1,293	401
Sweden	31,995	21,818	1,630	494	706	4,718	734	3,633	1,288	765
Switzerland	35,520	23,050	1,856	1,017	851	4,172	982	4,259	1,321	624
Turkey	7,786	5,715	888	164	222	2,196	301	346	293	144
United Kingdom	31,580	25,159	1,586	475	1,091	4,631	1,073	3,666	1,850	551
United States	41,674	31,995	1,995	627	1,340	5,122	1,407	5,843	3,398	495
Total	26,404	19,124	1,628	514	714	3,508	835	3,349	1,621	406
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	11,063	7,634	1,219	353	219	1,295	249	1,678	446	327
Bolivia	3,618	2,895	469	35	45	466	105	506	311	38
Brazil	8,596	5,720	722	212	144	863	242	1,325	373	201
Chile	12,262	7,438	918	241	361	1,411	375	1,324	633	134
Colombia	6,306	4,405	656	179	123	908	174	982	256	102
Ecuador	6,533	4,524	772	99	186	542	247	776	426	168
Paraguay	3,900	3,350	761	86	133	622	119	348	180	78
Peru	6,466	4,573	856	78	200	557	169	560	252	86
Uruguay	9,266	7,074	1,071	283	238	1,374	330	1,506	482	202
Venezuela, R. B.	9,876	5,364	844	222	104	930	173	866	366	236
Total	8,415	5,591	793	205	160	898	226	1,177	367	186
WEST ASIA										
Bahrain	27,236	12,516	2,213	83	809	988	1,310	2,319	1,402	231
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	5,049	3,812	891	65	199	535	118	692	133	38
Iraq	3,200	1,864	395	11	80	191	168	878	158	12
Jordan	4,294	3,800	888	120	192	359	129	716	362	139
Kuwait	44,947	14,119	2,390	47	808	1,484	2,222	1,409	2,359	330

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
1,380	2,167	1,474	1,738	11,793	3,834	2,474	3,466	822	2,559	268
219	1,992	427	742	7,138	1,586	792	1,619	520	1,127	18
119	864	39	382	4,100	1,700	3,068	956	233	739	55
1,840	2,515	654	4,373	16,480	6,859	3,469	5,712	1,882	3,102	756
1,927	2,198	1,057	1,537	13,729	4,202	2,131	4,881	1,832	2,748	313
2,294	2,833	667	3,050	17,362	7,793	3,359	8,602	2,910	4,236	1,453
564	1,985	149	1,236	7,422	3,176	1,504	1,945	544	1,363	124
966	1,681	1,091	1,590	11,920	3,283	1,940	4,337	938	3,040	556
276	1,350	237	315	5,283	2,211	1,484	1,499	460	1,074	42
347	1,723	121	476	5,546	2,837	1,333	1,377	350	1,023	95
243	1,109	91	578	4,726	2,303	1,050	1,139	334	813	50
796	1,916	464	1,031	8,181	3,021	2,561	2,856	994	1,723	158
1,138	2,074	678	1,390	11,302	3,892	2,093	5,637	1,600	4,107	210
1,463	2,156	2,200	2,022	14,826	4,541	2,265	7,020	1,604	4,418	1,090
1,870	3,337	538	3,311	14,372	8,712	2,750	4,781	2,498	1,692	699
1,966	2,393	1,317	3,109	19,317	2,727	1,765	7,548	3,964	2,976	666
106	913	141	321	4,612	898	1,057	1,192	438	757	0
2,508	1,955	1,586	3,645	19,190	5,818	2,841	4,938	1,858	2,354	728
2,756	2,721	1,804	4,485	29,322	2,673	3,956	8,006	2,416	4,517	1,073
1,458	2,102	957	2,393	15,630	3,602	2,415	5,057	1,585	2,999	538
293	797	262	544	6,368	1,081	1,145	1,815	366	1,573	47
21	1,099	119	63	2,095	1,538	543	291	48	291	11
164	863	174	686	4,480	1,648	1,664	1,236	313	785	82
241	1,085	146	600	6,149	1,193	996	2,375	518	2,030	19
97	729	214	231	3,510	1,077	1,077	1,034	168	1,018	39
155	772	82	172	3,637	1,010	682	1,313	218	1,332	22
109	505	81	159	2,763	511	353	480	100	418	5
145	801	226	427	3,842	537	538	1,072	122	1,170	78
231	716	185	442	5,886	987	933	1,111	282	789	29
137	1,026	279	287	4,289	1,265	985	1,287	318	921	50
165	854	192	522	4,471	1,343	1,288	1,280	283	988	62
371	2,569	152	866	9,927	3,036	2,383	6,760	1,120	6,922	20
59	1,280	47	260	2,951	1,104	923	594	110	607	16
11	543	5	42	1,298	1,105	1,645	270	91	103	32
51	1,189	43	190	2,914	1,241	866	1,534	336	1,116	134
481	2,514	184	810	11,328	3,392	5,460	9,584	930	11,692	0

(Continued)

TABLE 6

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
WEST ASIA, CONT.										
Lebanon	10,212	8,159	1,967	173	247	910	434	1,485	638	69
Oman	20,334	7,396	1,514	42	448	666	421	723	998	213
Qatar	68,696	12,629	2,030	53	809	683	1,133	2,452	3,223	579
Saudi Arabia	21,220	6,976	1,108	33	445	706	724	1,229	706	83
Syrian Arab Republic	4,059	2,944	880	7	173	499	76	678	73	6
Yemen, Rep.	2,276	1,461	391	37	109	206	44	198	59	4
Total	7,711	3,921	845	46	218	482	243	777	279	46
WORLD	8,971	6,095	680	150	227	1,078	246	1,183	459	143

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Food and nonalcoholic beverages include food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco include alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or nonalcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. It also includes all purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Clothing and footwear includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. It also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Transport includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Communication includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes expenditures on audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Education includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education. It also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

Restaurants and hotels includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home. It also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
187	3,482	121	525	6,692	1,256	1,832	3,006	333	2,869	458
150	1,445	93	1,032	5,809	2,014	4,381	4,796	1,353	2,235	621
452	3,679	143	917	9,282	5,233	7,421	29,293	9,003	18,850	859
162	1,924	129	290	5,037	3,064	3,376	4,657	1,166	3,142	338
36	898	26	18	2,259	933	554	929	200	824	0
12	472	14	107	1,116	478	401	491	69	563	10
70	1,194	50	214	2,973	1,352	1,428	1,526	337	1,232	84
386	951	263	692	4,923	1,335	1,016	1,877	490	1,439	152

Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Individual consumption expenditure by households includes the actual and final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services. It also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Individual consumption expenditure by government includes the actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Collective consumption expenditure by government consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Machinery and equipment includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Construction covers the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Other products include products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Note:

a. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Brunei, Bangladesh, Maldives, Iran, and Pakistan do not have expenditures on alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

b. Refer to appendix F regarding comparability between regions.

c. GFCF was estimated where one or more of its components were suppressed. For more details, refer to appendix F.

d. Burundi: Submitted prices, but did not provide official national accounts data.

e. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.

f. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.

g. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.

... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 7

INDEX OF NOMINAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, WORLD = 100

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA										
Angola	26.9	10.5	35.2	18.4	11.8	5.6	12.5	4.6	5.2	3.8
Benin	8.0	9.3	34.3	9.1	20.0	5.9	6.3	2.2	6.8	7.5
Botswana	79.0	36.8	66.2	128.7	51.7	19.8	57.0	18.8	46.0	47.9
Burkina Faso	6.0	6.5	22.4	23.8	4.8	3.6	11.6	1.5	4.9	3.1
Burundi b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	13.1	14.2	49.8	14.1	31.7	7.3	30.6	2.6	9.5	8.0
Cape Verde	30.6	38.7	91.5	26.0	29.8	62.0	39.4	10.7	22.7	51.8
Central African Republic	4.7	6.2	31.0	23.7	11.7	2.0	7.1	0.9	2.3	2.5
Chad	9.5	8.3	37.4	4.9	3.0	1.1	12.4	0.9	15.5	3.1
Comoros	8.5	11.3	64.0	7.0	14.1	9.9	0.8	1.4	1.0	5.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.7	1.7	8.4	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Congo, Rep.	25.5	11.4	35.5	17.7	6.4	8.9	8.2	5.4	8.8	25.3
Côte d'Ivoire	11.9	12.4	43.4	15.6	9.8	7.1	21.5	4.1	13.1	15.9
Djibouti	12.9	12.3	34.3	64.0	7.1	12.0	18.0	4.1	9.4	2.5
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	19.5	21.8	75.8	24.1	38.9	17.0	16.9	8.5	8.4	25.8
Equatorial Guinea	90.4	39.5	128.0	37.2	48.4	33.5	32.8	23.0	31.7	68.8
Ethiopia	2.1	2.5	11.3	0.8	3.5	2.6	3.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
Gabon	85.6	45.0	128.0	34.3	50.8	37.7	28.1	22.7	26.3	77.9
Gambia, The	2.7	3.7	11.1	1.3	7.2	0.9	2.9	2.2	0.9	3.1
Ghana	6.9	8.0	32.3	6.7	16.6	3.2	10.8	3.6	4.5	1.1
Guinea	4.4	4.4	15.8	3.5	6.8	1.9	5.1	4.2	3.3	0.5
Guinea-Bissau	3.2	3.9	16.6	2.7	7.3	3.1	5.9	0.8	2.4	0.9
Kenya	7.3	9.1	26.2	11.9	6.5	4.2	9.0	5.9	10.8	11.9
Lesotho	10.7	16.5	47.9	22.9	46.9	7.2	22.6	9.4	9.1	13.1
Liberia	2.6	2.3	4.8	3.6	6.3	2.4	2.5	0.9	0.5	3.6
Madagascar	4.4	4.8	23.2	6.1	4.6	4.2	4.8	1.7	1.5	1.0
Malawi	3.2	4.1	7.8	2.4	2.2	3.3	2.0	4.3	5.6	3.3
Mali	6.5	7.0	26.7	4.5	7.6	4.6	9.3	2.4	6.6	2.8
Mauritania	8.7	9.4	48.4	3.5	12.0	2.9	7.2	3.0	5.1	4.7
Mauritius	69.9	75.6	151.4	211.0	84.5	93.2	103.3	32.3	82.5	86.7
Morocco	27.0	25.3	71.4	31.7	32.0	21.6	25.1	11.8	23.7	63.1
Mozambique	4.8	5.1	24.7	6.4	6.7	2.0	2.8	1.9	1.9	0.3
Namibia	42.2	38.1	86.6	42.8	47.5	29.4	43.3	27.0	37.8	12.9
Niger	3.6	4.1	15.5	3.7	6.6	2.0	4.1	1.5	3.1	1.4
Nigeria	12.0	12.5	57.8	5.0	16.5	8.4	18.3	3.0	5.6	1.8
Rwanda	3.8	4.4	15.3	22.8	3.4	3.7	4.6	1.2	2.1	1.1
São Tomé and Príncipe	10.6	14.8	64.6	25.9	12.9	7.8	10.2	6.2	13.6	8.2

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
2.9	7.5	5.2	11.2	11.3	6.0	42.5	42.4	39.5	51.7	0.0
2.7	5.7	12.5	3.6	10.4	3.2	7.7	7.2	6.7	8.5	1.3
11.6	79.3	1.1	14.8	37.0	38.4	161.6	72.2	95.9	67.0	16.4
1.5	3.7	6.1	2.1	7.2	2.0	12.6	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.1
...
3.0	7.5	14.2	2.7	15.9	3.7	10.6	10.7	14.8	9.8	1.2
15.4	59.0	17.6	12.6	42.6	15.2	23.7	47.1	50.4	51.7	9.0
1.5	3.0	2.1	1.7	7.0	1.1	3.6	2.1	1.6	2.2	3.5
5.1	2.0	0.7	2.4	9.4	1.2	7.1	8.9	6.4	8.5	20.5
0.6	6.1	0.1	0.0	13.1	0.2	10.2	3.4	4.4	3.1	1.8
0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	1.7	1.5	0.2	2.0	3.9
3.2	12.2	14.7	2.8	12.2	7.1	22.8	22.1	10.3	33.1	2.1
5.6	6.3	3.0	4.5	13.8	3.8	15.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	2.5
0.6	12.8	8.3	2.7	13.1	8.3	28.2	9.7	8.0	11.6	4.8
7.3	21.7	11.3	12.1	24.0	8.4	16.3	15.2	20.1	14.0	4.2
8.5	20.1	23.3	18.1	45.3	3.3	19.3	135.6	198.7	79.9	226.0
0.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	2.9	0.5	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.5	0.5
14.2	60.0	20.5	18.1	47.6	31.5	65.7	90.8	110.9	66.0	160.0
2.9	11.3	0.3	1.2	3.8	3.6	7.9	2.5	3.6	1.8	2.5
3.1	8.5	0.0	2.2	9.0	1.8	4.4	10.1	20.3	4.7	4.2
0.7	3.8	1.5	1.4	5.0	1.0	1.7	5.6	7.1	5.1	3.0
2.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	4.4	0.4	8.1	2.3	3.0	2.2	0.9
7.4	14.8	7.2	3.4	9.6	6.6	6.9	6.3	9.6	5.3	0.3
3.4	28.5	0.5	6.1	17.5	11.0	10.2	17.5	6.3	27.6	0.0
0.5	4.3	0.2	1.2	2.5	0.7	4.3	3.1	7.9	0.6	0.0
0.5	3.8	1.1	0.5	5.3	2.0	7.3	4.9	7.3	4.0	1.5
4.3	3.9	1.3	3.4	4.8	0.1	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.6	0.0
2.8	5.6	2.1	1.7	7.8	2.1	8.6	4.6	9.7	2.2	0.0
1.7	4.9	1.6	2.6	10.4	3.4	15.9	24.2	27.0	25.4	7.1
54.1	79.1	36.3	28.8	81.4	42.4	71.4	69.4	81.0	74.1	0.0
11.6	38.0	26.4	11.6	25.9	22.8	35.4	35.6	42.2	33.4	24.9
1.4	4.9	0.4	0.9	5.6	2.0	5.2	6.3	5.8	7.6	0.0
14.2	75.9	28.9	29.1	37.8	42.9	75.3	47.9	61.8	43.3	24.3
2.8	1.8	3.5	1.2	4.6	0.9	5.5	3.5	4.1	3.6	1.0
2.1	7.0	1.5	3.7	14.1	2.4	5.6	6.6	16.4	1.6	0.1
0.7	3.9	1.2	0.9	4.8	1.7	5.4	3.9	4.5	4.3	0.0
2.8	8.9	3.0	2.3	16.7	2.7	12.1	11.1	15.2	9.0	8.1

(continued)

TABLE 7

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA, CONT.										
Senegal	11.1	12.9	53.0	16.0	15.7	7.8	17.2	5.4	4.9	31.7
Sierra Leone	4.0	5.8	20.2	6.4	9.5	2.3	3.1	6.6	1.5	6.6
South Africa	71.4	74.2	109.1	150.8	86.1	50.2	105.6	64.7	109.5	70.4
Sudan	13.7	15.9	71.9	9.4	16.8	13.4	19.2	2.5	12.4	0.7
Swaziland	31.4	31.8	109.1	11.2	44.5	25.6	47.1	18.2	20.9	18.7
Tanzania	5.0	5.9	33.2	7.3	9.1	2.5	5.4	0.5	2.2	0.3
Togo	5.6	8.2	32.9	13.7	9.8	3.2	4.7	2.4	12.7	7.5
Tunisia	40.0	40.7	88.9	62.5	85.7	33.7	65.7	20.4	37.8	18.7
Uganda	4.8	5.7	16.3	13.8	3.9	5.9	7.4	2.4	3.4	4.9
Zambia	8.8	9.4	8.6	0.6	11.2	15.5	13.0	8.8	11.8	1.5
Zimbabwe ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14.1	14.4	43.8	19.3	19.4	10.3	18.1	7.3	12.8	12.0
ASIA-PACIFIC										
Bangladesh	6.2	6.9	28.4	6.5	9.1	7.2	5.3	2.0	2.7	1.4
Bhutan	18.2	14.0	39.5	14.4	20.3	13.8	16.3	14.2	2.5	2.5
Brunei Darussalam	356.2	147.6	222.1	30.8	147.8	106.4	135.1	61.4	213.8	359.9
Cambodia	6.3	7.8	30.3	11.7	3.2	5.8	2.9	4.7	5.4	0.9
China ^a	23.8	14.8	29.3	12.1	21.2	12.9	12.2	7.2	5.7	27.5
Hong Kong, China	360.9	322.8	235.5	91.9	723.0	341.0	341.4	215.7	196.6	423.5
Macao, China	338.9	151.0	164.0	53.1	168.3	124.9	70.2	96.2	126.2	378.2
Taiwan, China	216.8	207.4	251.9	182.8	171.1	186.3	245.8	136.5	201.7	292.6
Fiji	49.2	59.2	127.3	69.7	31.5	90.6	117.4	25.6	43.2	10.1
India	9.8	9.0	24.8	7.6	10.6	6.5	5.2	5.2	13.2	6.1
Indonesia	18.1	17.7	60.2	13.1	14.2	21.2	9.7	4.2	11.0	14.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	44.1	35.6	68.3	9.4	50.4	51.9	41.6	23.6	31.6	38.9
Lao PDR	7.0	6.4	24.9	14.2	2.5	4.7	3.8	1.6	6.5	1.3
Malaysia	72.6	53.9	76.3	31.6	27.0	55.9	52.5	20.6	65.5	125.4
Maldives	35.3	27.5	51.7	22.1	22.1	48.5	20.1	20.4	9.0	38.2
Mongolia	12.7	11.4	33.6	10.4	28.0	11.4	8.7	4.7	6.9	9.6
Nepal	4.7	5.8	23.2	7.5	8.2	4.8	2.8	4.0	2.2	0.8
Pakistan	10.6	12.3	49.1	4.5	20.9	10.0	6.2	7.0	6.1	10.6
Philippines	16.0	16.9	60.8	13.1	8.3	14.0	6.6	4.5	8.9	29.9
Singapore	371.8	241.8	162.9	220.1	194.3	203.6	303.1	160.6	384.8	252.7
Sri Lanka	16.8	18.6	55.6	30.1	38.8	8.3	24.4	4.9	30.0	7.9
Thailand	37.6	34.4	44.7	60.2	54.3	14.6	43.6	22.5	48.2	20.2
Vietnam	8.8	8.0	20.6	7.3	6.4	7.2	8.1	5.1	7.4	3.1
Total	20.2	15.8	35.0	12.7	19.9	14.0	13.1	8.2	12.7	20.5

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
3.9	8.8	2.1	3.9	14.1	5.7	11.3	11.5	7.8	15.1	4.4
2.4	7.5	1.1	2.2	6.4	2.3	6.5	2.2	3.9	1.5	0.4
40.1	99.9	28.5	60.1	76.5	64.4	90.6	56.5	94.8	42.2	0.0
6.1	3.5	0.3	3.9	18.3	0.7	9.5	13.1	20.0	11.1	0.1
13.4	34.2	3.4	7.1	34.7	14.6	35.2	34.0	26.5	41.3	20.0
0.8	1.2	0.0	0.9	6.7	0.5	3.7	5.1	6.2	5.0	1.2
2.1	4.2	3.2	1.8	9.2	1.9	6.5	4.3	3.7	5.0	2.0
13.4	34.5	92.5	20.3	43.2	26.9	39.8	41.3	34.0	51.0	12.4
1.8	8.3	2.8	0.8	6.2	2.7	4.8	5.0	3.9	6.6	0.0
13.7	9.3	0.0	3.8	9.9	6.7	9.8	11.1	18.8	8.1	0.0
...
5.7	14.2	6.6	7.3	15.5	7.6	14.6	12.4	17.7	10.7	3.2
0.7	5.1	2.6	2.2	7.9	1.2	2.8	7.2	5.1	9.5	1.0
6.2	10.8	0.2	10.8	12.5	25.4	21.3	44.9	32.6	59.1	8.7
147.7	306.1	123.9	66.5	141.2	202.7	597.0	196.9	168.6	224.2	142.6
2.5	6.1	6.1	2.9	8.6	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.7	3.1	0.4
9.0	18.9	12.8	17.6	15.2	13.6	24.8	45.7	36.2	55.0	27.5
482.7	319.2	490.6	299.4	352.6	146.0	220.3	349.5	516.3	274.9	171.6
301.8	164.0	306.0	77.5	154.0	142.9	211.2	418.1	278.3	567.1	72.5
224.8	291.9	260.7	167.9	223.7	113.2	215.8	211.2	313.4	150.7	186.7
38.2	56.6	27.8	21.2	62.6	40.4	45.7	58.1	80.0	39.4	85.8
2.2	6.7	2.8	7.5	9.7	5.1	7.9	12.9	16.9	12.1	3.2
3.9	12.8	18.0	7.5	19.6	6.3	10.5	19.6	9.6	28.3	5.8
16.7	35.4	9.1	19.1	37.3	27.1	32.8	43.9	76.3	28.7	13.8
2.5	5.7	3.1	1.7	7.0	2.8	9.5	10.8	10.1	9.2	22.8
29.0	63.2	67.9	57.7	54.8	52.2	51.4	69.4	122.2	44.6	19.3
12.6	50.2	5.0	8.1	26.6	36.0	54.7	87.4	85.7	62.0	239.2
4.9	15.4	1.0	2.6	11.7	10.4	7.4	17.6	24.8	9.3	39.0
0.8	3.4	2.3	2.2	6.5	1.6	3.2	4.3	1.6	5.1	9.8
4.3	7.2	1.4	4.4	13.6	4.3	7.4	9.3	11.4	8.3	7.3
2.4	19.9	8.8	13.5	18.7	6.2	11.5	10.7	13.7	9.0	9.3
384.7	251.2	300.8	206.9	258.7	146.9	310.4	379.4	591.5	296.0	88.5
9.0	7.1	5.2	10.6	19.7	13.0	11.8	18.5	21.2	19.2	4.7
26.5	39.9	84.5	15.5	35.7	28.4	31.0	49.9	97.5	28.0	2.7
5.0	9.6	8.9	2.3	8.6	4.8	6.3	13.3	12.3	14.2	11.5
9.1	16.8	13.3	13.8	16.7	10.8	18.1	30.0	30.3	32.4	15.5

(continued)

TABLE 7

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
CIS										
Armenia	21.1	24.3	128.9	32.4	16.6	10.3	8.9	9.7	7.5	11.8
Azerbaijan	22.2	15.3	77.4	11.6	19.5	5.5	17.6	6.1	8.6	10.5
Belarus	42.7	39.8	111.0	71.3	52.0	26.4	27.4	27.9	23.5	62.9
Georgia	19.7	21.3	54.2	45.8	12.5	15.2	12.8	18.7	25.7	39.4
Kazakhstan	52.2	41.8	64.7	48.8	84.4	64.8	24.6	32.2	34.4	38.4
Kyrgyz Republic	6.6	8.9	30.2	29.8	16.2	3.8	5.7	3.0	7.9	10.7
Moldova	11.5	17.0	33.4	51.8	17.2	15.3	24.6	6.4	16.0	34.9
Russian Federation ^f	73.9	61.5	125.0	145.2	126.9	34.2	50.6	36.4	62.6	113.5
Tajikistan	4.7	6.0	25.4	1.5	6.6	3.4	3.5	1.6	4.7	5.0
Ukraine	25.3	25.5	67.3	51.6	25.2	13.5	17.4	17.5	26.8	42.1
Total	54.4	46.5	100.9	103.0	87.6	28.4	36.8	28.4	45.9	80.8
OECD-EUROSTAT										
Albania	35.8	41.4	87.4	82.2	44.3	49.2	49.2	19.0	49.1	77.3
Australia	480.9	458.9	324.2	648.3	338.0	503.7	544.3	430.6	450.8	503.8
Austria	512.5	500.2	373.5	495.3	617.5	516.8	660.7	403.8	537.9	500.8
Belgium	495.8	478.8	397.5	514.5	445.0	496.0	420.2	482.0	513.5	365.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41.6	60.8	147.9	142.7	74.3	50.1	85.3	41.5	46.5	69.1
Bulgaria	48.8	55.4	93.2	76.2	38.0	62.7	43.1	35.9	89.9	141.8
Canada	485.9	470.8	295.1	590.7	400.8	534.3	490.7	433.9	519.6	395.7
Croatia	121.0	119.1	228.8	222.5	151.9	126.9	224.5	106.9	125.8	186.2
Cyprus	309.2	327.6	430.1	822.8	483.8	291.5	392.7	180.4	467.9	300.3
Czech Republic	168.6	146.3	163.3	390.1	136.5	163.6	135.8	126.5	136.9	191.3
Denmark	661.0	628.2	416.6	696.2	500.2	722.3	553.0	545.2	601.3	433.7
Estonia	143.0	132.3	177.3	380.4	195.8	134.6	137.5	84.2	143.9	161.4
Finland	515.4	494.6	378.3	738.8	406.6	555.5	422.8	456.7	457.5	466.8
France	470.3	493.2	430.7	467.2	418.7	581.7	475.9	470.2	541.0	474.4
Germany	468.1	475.3	349.2	533.3	455.0	547.3	548.5	463.6	502.9	466.7
Greece	308.2	325.2	393.3	583.3	730.0	292.1	413.7	226.4	261.3	339.3
Hungary	151.6	148.5	165.6	396.8	98.2	132.2	167.7	129.0	182.6	242.7
Iceland	760.3	839.4	586.2	966.2	626.1	732.0	826.2	796.3	1,037.6	681.6
Ireland	669.5	543.3	203.8	873.8	498.6	532.6	609.7	429.2	506.4	650.7
Israel	273.1	269.1	285.7	219.4	171.1	310.7	325.0	206.5	249.3	380.2
Italy	417.6	429.0	439.0	377.6	651.6	441.7	578.2	404.9	462.8	449.6
Japan	492.4	479.8	478.8	475.1	304.2	577.9	470.8	430.9	410.6	570.0
Korea, Rep.	227.4	193.0	212.9	160.7	161.5	170.8	142.9	123.8	176.4	415.0
Latvia	97.3	100.1	154.7	237.6	136.3	106.3	64.6	59.2	91.6	158.5
Lithuania	104.1	113.4	216.0	259.9	183.9	83.0	116.5	81.9	141.8	116.0
Luxembourg	1,110.8	780.8	387.1	2,087.7	437.6	632.2	773.3	574.1	901.0	298.1
Macedonia, FYR	39.5	49.2	123.0	59.6	60.6	51.6	39.3	26.0	41.7	141.8

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
4.5	15.2	2.5	6.1	26.7	9.9	15.8	29.0	10.5	45.3	2.5
4.8	13.5	5.2	2.5	15.5	13.2	13.4	42.4	68.6	20.0	75.3
22.1	52.6	13.4	13.8	36.4	59.8	42.4	52.2	67.0	51.2	3.9
14.2	11.4	21.5	2.6	22.7	12.7	21.1	26.4	32.2	25.8	8.8
26.5	50.9	19.2	14.8	42.5	32.1	35.5	67.5	57.9	68.2	98.5
2.9	7.0	4.0	4.2	9.2	6.6	6.8	4.9	4.6	5.5	2.5
13.6	16.6	4.6	8.6	17.8	11.6	10.2	13.1	6.5	18.4	6.9
48.7	44.1	27.9	36.4	61.0	64.4	77.6	59.9	63.1	59.7	49.0
1.5	5.0	0.2	1.1	6.3	4.3	3.5	2.4	3.4	1.7	2.9
17.7	31.9	11.4	11.5	24.3	32.2	20.8	25.7	34.2	22.7	12.2
34.9	38.3	20.8	25.2	46.0	49.1	54.3	48.5	52.7	47.4	40.0
31.0	19.2	38.3	20.2	45.4	17.4	25.9	66.5	81.2	63.0	33.4
616.0	565.5	518.3	368.9	452.4	476.8	529.7	583.5	652.7	569.3	413.9
697.1	529.9	842.1	430.2	467.1	654.8	414.3	482.8	541.5	487.9	241.4
482.2	548.4	309.8	524.3	430.2	791.8	505.8	466.4	593.4	395.5	411.9
34.5	43.4	68.7	32.5	63.4	43.6	52.9	51.8	64.5	49.8	17.2
39.7	43.6	77.1	20.4	57.1	45.7	55.7	54.6	83.2	43.1	16.8
556.7	481.6	440.4	494.5	440.5	640.5	426.9	473.4	406.0	548.3	289.2
145.3	129.7	179.7	76.8	115.6	143.6	133.0	162.7	169.6	174.1	71.8
386.1	362.7	701.7	335.1	332.9	284.1	361.1	270.8	206.1	348.0	63.3
210.7	148.2	134.3	97.2	136.7	210.5	217.8	194.9	237.0	183.0	110.4
757.0	744.2	376.3	886.8	530.9	1,281.1	682.6	625.3	660.8	525.4	1,068.0
161.2	135.3	134.8	91.9	127.2	154.9	130.9	206.2	217.7	225.9	51.7
634.3	519.8	398.7	562.0	427.9	855.6	455.5	452.1	354.1	507.9	488.4
571.6	459.4	391.3	508.3	439.0	828.9	455.2	431.8	360.8	481.6	404.1
503.8	354.0	337.6	508.2	451.8	586.2	425.4	377.4	447.0	355.1	252.8
256.2	266.2	974.5	162.7	345.7	200.9	382.6	338.1	379.3	333.2	216.4
156.1	152.5	99.2	130.4	135.8	218.1	174.3	159.6	183.3	156.7	90.9
1,142.2	1,015.1	784.4	608.7	735.6	1,434.9	720.3	991.6	930.8	1,111.4	526.0
482.7	710.1	1,097.8	579.0	491.0	793.0	427.9	808.5	465.1	1,118.3	279.4
275.3	414.3	181.9	240.1	246.3	401.5	446.8	212.9	268.9	187.1	157.6
356.8	367.9	585.3	324.2	411.1	567.0	414.4	397.6	468.7	339.8	470.7
482.5	380.9	509.4	521.8	462.1	567.0	458.4	527.3	558.4	486.5	648.1
165.1	260.7	210.2	228.7	196.6	153.8	218.4	308.1	274.2	343.7	227.2
106.6	104.7	76.1	39.3	100.6	93.6	102.2	137.9	197.1	117.3	41.3
95.6	103.5	51.0	65.9	113.5	119.6	85.7	110.1	120.4	114.6	47.2
680.5	889.9	611.1	743.2	688.4	1,256.3	869.4	1,028.0	758.6	1,153.4	1,286.5
14.7	35.0	27.2	20.2	51.3	36.7	49.3	31.2	33.2	33.1	13.4

(continued)

TABLE 7

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
OECD-EUROSTAT, CONT.										
Malta	202.0	224.1	289.8	264.8	300.6	141.2	402.2	157.8	289.2	455.3
Mexico	102.4	111.5	202.4	104.5	65.6	102.7	160.7	62.1	171.3	89.6
Montenegro	49.3	56.8	146.9	80.0	65.2	76.2	42.2	30.9	35.2	107.3
Netherlands	536.5	486.0	325.3	421.5	441.4	507.7	489.2	406.8	413.7	752.2
New Zealand	367.0	375.0	364.9	636.1	325.2	418.8	434.8	307.9	423.6	414.9
Norway	902.7	720.6	562.0	866.1	651.4	625.3	658.8	747.0	724.1	745.2
Poland	110.2	116.6	171.0	260.4	107.0	140.5	93.7	80.0	83.4	148.5
Portugal	243.4	273.6	304.3	329.0	382.9	192.0	329.4	270.7	314.4	303.6
Romania	63.3	71.9	147.6	125.3	50.4	84.8	64.8	46.6	102.3	56.5
Russian Federation ^d	73.9	61.5	125.0	145.2	126.9	34.2	50.6	36.4	62.6	113.5
Serbia	49.3	57.6	121.8	106.2	50.6	73.9	54.2	37.3	46.0	86.5
Slovak Republic	121.7	114.5	147.1	203.8	95.5	151.8	111.9	82.6	82.5	159.0
Slovenia	242.8	230.3	236.8	392.8	259.3	224.3	248.9	205.9	301.5	313.1
Spain	360.0	356.4	359.6	357.4	395.3	303.6	347.0	305.7	353.5	365.7
Sweden	548.0	536.2	363.8	518.2	444.1	612.2	401.1	495.6	471.5	526.8
Switzerland	687.0	665.5	508.2	810.2	534.0	813.4	551.7	697.5	445.2	705.2
Turkey	69.3	74.0	139.9	112.7	96.6	105.6	97.3	22.1	83.0	131.9
United Kingdom	515.4	580.7	334.9	674.0	604.3	527.9	552.3	451.9	655.6	451.8
United States	576.4	641.0	327.6	498.2	609.4	609.4	589.6	920.6	653.2	441.7
Total	362.2	375.8	296.7	381.0	359.9	384.9	375.8	402.4	383.5	354.9
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	66.9	63.7	117.5	92.0	61.7	54.4	64.7	53.5	55.9	104.4
Bolivia	13.9	15.1	34.4	9.3	10.6	10.9	16.8	9.0	26.0	14.5
Brazil	66.3	64.7	82.1	57.8	60.2	62.5	76.7	61.0	73.7	116.0
Chile	101.0	92.0	122.2	96.6	148.1	84.0	140.8	76.5	119.9	119.3
Colombia	40.7	40.5	80.7	63.9	40.5	34.1	44.0	33.9	41.7	50.7
Ecuador	38.2	39.3	83.5	32.5	55.5	26.7	56.1	21.9	53.3	78.2
Paraguay	17.5	20.0	53.0	19.9	35.8	13.9	21.6	8.3	21.9	21.5
Peru	40.3	40.5	97.1	30.8	54.9	20.5	43.7	22.4	32.6	44.5
Uruguay	69.5	78.0	121.6	109.7	86.1	90.4	98.7	69.9	87.5	105.5
Venezuela, R. B.	75.4	56.9	121.6	66.0	51.4	37.4	61.6	39.5	49.6	116.9
Total	60.6	57.9	90.1	60.1	59.4	51.3	68.1	49.9	62.8	96.6
WESTERN ASIA										
Bahrain	249.2	189.3	276.2	37.0	275.6	192.0	346.8	155.3	170.0	178.2
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^e	19.5	21.8	75.8	24.1	38.9	17.0	16.9	8.5	8.4	25.8
Iraq	16.8	13.7	36.1	4.3	16.2	12.8	22.0	16.4	12.2	7.1
Jordan	31.9	44.9	105.7	54.2	54.7	45.4	36.9	27.2	38.3	72.9
Kuwait	454.8	250.8	303.5	20.4	459.3	273.6	702.9	110.4	296.6	284.9

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
324.4	222.9	474.7	198.4	217.5	246.7	220.9	181.9	177.1	188.8	159.2
43.9	128.6	119.8	70.9	116.3	80.8	55.2	91.5	112.0	92.4	11.8
20.1	32.8	11.5	26.5	59.1	46.1	127.9	41.7	48.3	39.1	32.7
558.3	470.0	314.9	770.2	434.3	823.4	653.6	470.9	402.1	498.9	559.4
583.5	368.9	401.2	255.0	358.9	460.7	305.3	403.6	432.6	402.1	307.4
1,006.2	707.1	485.8	805.3	613.3	1,324.2	757.3	772.5	733.4	699.5	1,331.6
107.9	120.9	46.8	114.0	114.8	126.7	102.6	92.9	110.4	84.5	78.2
268.9	314.0	399.9	232.5	256.4	355.4	244.5	243.6	217.2	232.8	401.3
40.9	56.5	52.5	23.1	72.4	64.9	67.8	67.6	93.5	58.5	26.0
48.7	44.1	27.9	36.4	61.0	64.4	77.6	59.9	63.1	59.7	49.0
33.8	40.2	22.7	36.9	57.3	59.1	42.7	39.5	53.3	33.0	26.9
128.8	86.3	110.3	84.6	115.2	105.1	155.1	151.1	212.4	119.6	109.2
284.8	265.3	214.5	179.9	216.1	318.3	222.9	287.0	321.0	287.5	160.7
421.6	314.0	961.6	289.8	343.9	432.9	313.7	489.2	340.3	516.9	870.2
678.5	711.9	312.9	702.0	427.5	1,212.5	491.0	437.2	538.1	344.6	601.8
741.3	687.8	775.0	734.9	672.0	515.1	403.7	673.6	880.1	568.0	529.6
22.8	55.9	49.7	31.6	79.5	42.6	63.5	63.6	97.6	53.2	0.0
809.7	446.8	889.4	699.3	533.6	796.1	495.0	409.7	397.2	379.7	626.4
719.9	708.8	597.3	718.5	681.0	420.9	638.8	512.6	441.7	522.9	710.7
406.5	368.4	392.6	392.0	372.2	394.8	361.7	342.7	334.3	339.8	389.6
53.3	49.7	73.6	38.0	68.9	33.8	58.4	66.4	75.1	68.7	22.2
2.7	22.0	18.5	3.3	15.5	13.9	11.8	8.0	10.3	7.3	4.0
36.4	70.6	39.3	61.5	67.2	52.9	100.9	49.9	68.9	39.2	42.4
48.4	107.7	45.3	60.7	98.8	53.2	74.0	96.5	106.3	105.4	9.8
18.6	44.9	38.8	19.0	41.9	34.4	53.7	37.7	41.1	39.0	18.3
30.8	45.4	19.3	12.5	42.3	22.0	27.9	38.8	41.3	42.5	8.3
16.2	14.1	13.9	9.1	22.1	7.6	13.0	15.7	22.0	14.0	2.2
24.4	50.8	53.7	29.4	44.8	15.2	31.8	35.2	26.3	41.2	33.0
45.2	55.9	57.3	40.4	85.5	33.5	55.3	42.2	57.1	37.6	14.0
31.0	77.3	76.7	25.0	59.6	42.9	49.4	70.5	87.5	66.0	35.0
34.1	62.9	45.4	44.8	60.8	42.2	74.3	50.6	62.8	46.1	31.7
78.4	268.0	64.3	80.9	195.8	160.2	189.3	204.9	181.3	254.5	6.2
7.3	21.7	11.3	12.1	24.0	8.4	16.3	15.2	20.1	14.0	4.2
1.8	16.3	1.6	2.2	13.1	18.9	53.7	7.4	12.8	3.8	8.3
9.8	67.8	21.1	18.2	47.1	33.7	35.7	45.1	50.9	40.4	51.2
133.8	417.3	98.7	108.9	251.2	267.5	520.2	308.0	162.4	454.0	0.0

(continued)

TABLE 7

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
WESTERN ASIA, CONT.										
Lebanon	79.4	104.3	246.3	88.9	147.7	64.4	142.0	68.2	75.1	65.6
Oman	170.0	100.1	178.2	19.1	141.0	100.8	105.2	41.7	115.2	167.2
Qatar	716.5	227.4	254.0	22.7	318.0	232.1	306.3	157.7	334.0	467.7
Saudi Arabia	188.6	100.7	146.5	14.0	140.3	85.0	177.2	68.7	90.1	100.3
Syrian Arab Republic	21.2	22.8	78.0	2.3	45.0	32.4	15.1	14.6	7.2	3.2
Yemen, Rep.	11.4	11.4	38.4	9.2	22.6	11.2	9.6	3.4	5.7	3.5
Total	54.7	38.3	85.6	17.9	59.8	34.6	54.7	22.8	29.4	38.3
WORLD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Food and nonalcoholic beverages include food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco include alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or nonalcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. It also includes all purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Clothing and footwear includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. It also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Transport includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Communication includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes expenditures on audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Education includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education. It also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

Restaurants and hotels includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home. It also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
41.2	241.4	92.5	52.2	114.1	45.6	88.0	80.7	51.1	97.3	93.1
27.9	149.6	36.8	87.8	100.2	107.3	275.4	141.9	208.9	85.4	222.4
97.0	531.6	58.3	86.7	215.6	325.3	622.6	1,115.8	1,511.3	818.5	1,384.6
44.0	240.8	63.6	28.1	90.5	177.6	260.5	144.5	178.7	125.0	132.1
4.1	20.2	6.9	0.9	24.8	11.2	15.9	23.3	34.0	20.6	0.0
1.9	9.6	4.6	7.2	12.3	6.1	10.0	10.1	10.7	10.7	3.9
13.9	65.0	19.5	15.0	38.3	41.1	70.1	45.4	54.1	41.8	34.1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Individual consumption expenditure by households includes the actual and final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services. It also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Individual consumption expenditure by government includes the actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Collective consumption expenditure by government consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of nonproduced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Machinery and equipment includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Construction covers the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Other products include products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Note:

a. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Brunei, Bangladesh, Maldives, Iran, and Pakistan do not have expenditures on alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

b. Burundi: Submitted prices, but did not provide official national accounts data.

c. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.

d. Zimbabwe: Data were suppressed because of extreme volatility in the official exchange rate.

e. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.

f. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.

... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 8

INDEX OF REAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, WORLD = 100

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA										
Angola	39.4	11.7	20.1	22.8	9.4	14.2	13.4	6.6	4.1	1.8
Benin	15.5	17.5	32.7	14.2	31.3	24.8	11.3	7.0	9.1	3.8
Botswana	134.4	51.3	55.9	165.1	61.8	46.0	61.9	28.0	49.9	48.7
Burkina Faso	12.7	13.9	27.3	39.9	11.6	14.7	21.9	4.7	5.1	2.1
Burundi ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	22.2	25.0	50.0	20.9	41.4	21.1	50.6	6.2	12.7	4.3
Cape Verde	31.6	42.6	74.9	27.8	23.1	60.8	39.1	21.4	23.7	42.1
Central African Republic	7.5	10.4	25.9	34.5	16.3	11.7	12.1	2.0	2.0	1.6
Chad	19.5	15.3	29.6	5.6	4.5	8.7	15.9	6.2	16.5	1.6
Comoros	11.9	14.9	47.9	4.3	15.3	17.0	0.8	3.3	0.8	4.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.9	2.4	6.6	1.7	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.3
Congo, Rep.	40.4	16.8	26.6	21.8	6.2	22.0	11.3	12.4	8.2	13.0
Côte d'Ivoire	17.6	19.4	38.8	21.2	13.6	20.4	35.0	7.4	13.0	8.9
Djibouti	21.9	20.0	29.4	131.0	8.6	28.5	19.3	9.5	9.5	2.2
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^e	56.3	62.5	131.0	43.0	87.7	49.7	47.8	58.5	29.1	26.2
Equatorial Guinea	133.7	47.8	82.1	61.2	32.0	57.9	34.7	51.7	28.8	27.8
Ethiopia	6.6	7.8	21.3	1.5	6.4	10.3	11.2	2.5	1.2	0.5
Gabon	142.0	54.8	80.5	43.8	43.3	65.5	27.4	46.4	24.1	40.0
Gambia, The	8.1	10.0	12.3	2.6	18.3	7.9	7.4	11.3	1.3	4.5
Ghana	13.7	15.8	29.4	10.4	30.2	19.2	20.9	12.5	6.1	0.9
Guinea	10.5	10.9	17.5	15.0	16.3	10.1	18.9	11.7	4.7	0.5
Guinea-Bissau	6.3	7.1	17.0	4.5	8.6	10.5	9.1	2.6	2.7	0.3
Kenya	15.1	19.8	32.8	18.3	13.6	19.1	21.5	22.1	13.3	7.4
Lesotho	15.8	29.3	48.2	34.2	62.7	24.6	35.3	40.0	10.4	8.1
Liberia	4.3	4.3	4.8	6.2	10.2	4.3	5.0	3.3	0.5	2.4
Madagascar	11.0	12.6	30.4	8.3	10.2	16.3	11.2	6.1	2.1	1.2
Malawi	7.7	8.4	8.3	4.7	4.5	14.2	3.6	12.5	5.9	2.1
Mali	11.5	12.5	26.1	10.0	12.7	13.3	16.1	6.4	8.1	2.0
Mauritania	18.8	19.7	51.5	6.3	24.5	16.6	16.3	10.9	6.7	3.4
Mauritius	113.2	125.0	170.3	223.3	123.7	210.6	171.5	75.1	80.9	147.5
Morocco	39.5	36.9	72.5	22.5	34.1	52.4	43.9	16.1	27.6	54.2
Mozambique	8.3	10.0	28.1	8.8	9.2	10.0	4.8	4.7	2.0	0.2
Namibia	50.7	44.9	70.2	63.2	48.9	42.4	55.9	49.2	39.1	8.9
Niger	6.8	7.8	15.9	5.9	13.6	7.9	7.4	3.9	3.6	1.0
Nigeria	21.1	20.8	42.8	7.2	26.6	27.7	40.1	8.9	8.4	1.3
Rwanda	9.1	10.2	22.9	41.9	4.7	9.3	7.9	5.2	2.8	0.9
São Tomé and Príncipe	16.3	24.3	58.4	35.4	12.6	21.7	16.0	15.3	16.5	5.6

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
2.1	13.2	4.1	15.6	11.4	14.7	72.5	46.8	...	...	...
3.6	19.9	17.9	7.8	17.4	14.2	25.7	11.0	5.8	17.7	1.9
10.8	162.2	1.3	26.6	48.9	79.0	371.3	114.0	150.0	103.3	27.6
2.1	15.4	10.3	5.5	13.8	10.6	44.3	7.9	...	...	...
...
3.1	24.8	19.8	5.2	25.0	15.3	26.8	11.3	12.5	12.7	1.3
14.0	85.3	17.1	19.9	42.3	32.3	43.9	52.9	...	...	...
1.8	10.6	3.2	3.2	10.6	4.2	8.8	2.0	1.0	2.6	3.5
5.8	58.8	0.9	4.6	13.3	48.8	67.5	10.5	8.7	9.6	25.3
0.7	17.8	0.1	0.0	15.3	1.1	39.5	5.2	...	...	2.9
0.2	2.1	0.5	0.7	2.5	0.5	7.5	2.7	...	...	...
3.1	54.6	19.4	5.6	15.0	45.9	58.7	14.6	6.7	24.5	1.5
5.4	12.0	4.2	7.8	19.6	8.8	26.8	3.3	4.5	2.6	1.7
0.8	41.3	7.6	7.6	18.8	34.7	80.4	13.7	...	...	...
15.3	134.6	17.8	37.6	59.9	82.7	90.8	31.6	22.4	42.2	10.4
6.3	76.9	25.5	27.2	47.9	26.6	84.7	107.6	159.9	52.1	177.2
0.3	...	2.8	2.9	7.9	3.2	12.4	3.9	1.9	6.4	0.9
11.1	163.9	19.2	31.5	49.5	137.8	209.2	119.3	...	...	...
5.4	...	0.6	3.7	9.1	23.7	44.6	3.6	4.2	3.2	3.9
4.3	26.8	0.1	7.2	16.0	5.9	12.3	14.3	23.5	8.2	6.4
1.6	24.6	3.7	4.3	10.8	7.9	9.0	8.7	...	...	...
2.2	6.2	0.5	0.3	7.2	2.6	31.5	3.7	...	...	...
9.6	37.3	17.7	9.6	19.4	19.4	17.6	7.8	9.1	8.4	0.4
3.1	82.3	0.7	10.5	28.4	36.3	22.9	15.5	...	26.2	0.0
0.7	24.3	0.4	3.1	4.3	2.8	6.3	3.4	7.2	...	0.0
0.8	44.1	2.5	1.3	12.4	12.3	26.8	6.9	6.2	8.7	2.3
6.8	18.1	2.3	8.5	8.7	0.8	13.1	6.9	4.1	10.9	0.1
3.4	18.3	3.5	3.2	12.4	10.8	28.2	5.2	9.1	2.9	0.0
2.1	24.3	2.0	5.6	19.2	21.8	57.0	35.9	...	...	...
59.8	186.8	61.0	45.6	118.5	204.1	174.1	81.2	82.2	98.8	0.0
14.1	39.1	29.4	17.2	36.5	30.5	53.1	45.3	59.1	...	32.8
1.7	13.1	0.5	1.8	9.8	9.5	11.2	5.9	5.8	7.2	0.0
13.1	108.7	22.3	40.4	41.5	94.2	120.1	51.6	...	...	...
3.4	5.6	5.3	2.9	7.9	3.4	16.9	4.5	3.3	6.2	1.3
2.8	31.8	1.9	9.3	20.6	17.0	22.0	8.7	18.4	2.1	0.1
0.9	22.3	2.5	2.2	9.9	12.1	25.1	6.1	...	...	...
2.8	32.3	4.0	4.3	24.3	15.1	42.2	10.9	11.9	...	8.6

(continued)

TABLE 8

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA, CONT.										
Senegal	18.7	22.1	47.9	25.5	22.5	23.0	31.4	13.2	5.8	35.6
Sierra Leone	8.8	12.0	19.0	12.0	19.0	14.1	5.9	25.8	2.0	3.8
South Africa	94.5	96.6	112.4	175.8	95.3	86.1	110.5	89.8	118.1	59.0
Sudan	25.1	30.8	75.0	7.2	35.1	34.0	43.1	6.0	18.3	0.6
Swaziland	48.9	52.0	110.2	12.8	40.0	40.8	65.5	89.7	24.3	13.8
Tanzania	11.3	13.4	41.9	12.8	17.2	8.3	11.3	3.7	3.2	0.2
Togo	9.9	15.1	30.7	25.4	12.8	17.1	8.1	4.2	15.0	3.8
Tunisia	72.0	71.7	102.6	75.6	71.5	93.1	121.5	43.8	44.7	22.5
Uganda	11.0	13.4	25.0	21.9	7.1	22.1	14.7	9.0	4.3	3.0
Zambia	13.1	14.7	8.8	0.7	15.6	38.6	18.0	19.8	10.6	0.5
Zimbabwe	6.0	7.1	15.0	8.4	16.7	7.7	7.9	0.9	1.9	1.0
Total	24.8	25.4	47.3	25.1	28.8	26.8	30.8	17.7	16.3	10.3
ASIA-PACIFIC										
Bangladesh	14.1	16.6	47.8	14.9	18.6	15.5	11.7	10.6	3.9	2.4
Bhutan	41.2	31.7	61.5	24.0	39.6	33.1	26.9	76.8	4.0	3.4
Brunei Darussalam	529.1	210.0	221.2	33.4	176.2	116.6	165.4	141.1	366.8	364.7
Cambodia	16.2	19.8	48.1	26.1	6.9	10.9	6.5	36.7	10.1	1.1
China ^f	45.6	28.7	39.0	14.4	24.5	24.5	18.3	46.4	8.9	56.4
Hong Kong, China	397.7	321.9	186.2	58.8	889.4	227.3	338.0	306.9	184.5	377.9
Macao, China	415.3	172.5	141.5	58.8	211.1	115.8	65.9	182.8	145.6	339.9
Taiwan, China	290.6	277.1	207.7	215.5	247.4	189.2	245.8	407.3	259.3	453.8
Fiji	46.9	60.8	108.4	56.6	43.0	48.2	124.9	57.4	40.0	14.3
India	23.7	23.9	46.3	8.9	27.1	18.0	9.7	40.8	20.3	12.0
Indonesia	36.1	38.5	90.0	15.9	34.6	38.7	20.4	12.2	20.2	15.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	119.2	109.6	96.8	28.3	133.0	150.2	87.2	180.1	103.4	491.9
Lao PDR	20.2	18.2	39.5	25.1	5.7	20.5	8.2	14.0	9.5	1.7
Malaysia	127.8	91.3	93.7	25.2	44.2	67.3	81.2	64.6	117.2	170.1
Maldives	44.8	36.1	52.5	29.2	29.6	24.0	26.3	79.2	9.9	56.3
Mongolia	29.5	26.6	52.0	17.9	52.2	19.4	15.2	35.6	12.2	15.4
Nepal	12.0	14.9	43.6	10.3	20.1	10.4	6.2	27.4	2.8	1.3
Pakistan	26.7	33.6	78.2	7.3	51.7	38.1	13.8	43.7	11.9	26.4
Philippines	32.7	36.1	89.2	37.4	15.7	26.7	13.6	14.7	16.1	37.3
Singapore	462.4	255.3	136.7	70.4	195.3	161.4	283.0	257.2	361.7	359.0
Sri Lanka	38.8	44.9	83.5	31.0	106.8	31.1	44.3	28.8	51.3	11.5
Thailand	76.6	73.7	64.1	78.8	100.1	40.8	69.9	88.2	88.0	29.3
Vietnam	23.9	21.5	35.0	14.7	14.4	16.6	15.3	39.3	9.3	5.9
Total	40.0	33.1	52.2	16.3	34.3	28.2	20.4	46.4	20.6	45.8

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
5.5	20.7	2.7	7.4	21.8	19.1	26.8	15.2	7.7	23.9	6.0
3.5	27.7	1.6	5.0	11.6	14.2	27.4	3.6	4.6	3.5	0.6
44.5	129.1	29.4	80.0	93.1	127.9	156.3	64.7	110.5	39.5	0.0
10.7	8.4	0.5	10.8	31.6	2.4	24.0	14.3	20.4	12.1	0.1
13.7	66.0	4.4	14.5	51.8	37.2	74.4	36.3	...	...	...
1.2	...	0.0	1.9	13.7	2.9	13.5	7.7	7.0	9.6	1.9
2.7	21.2	4.8	3.9	15.0	9.9	20.1	4.8	...	5.8	2.5
14.6	58.2	188.1	33.3	70.3	71.1	88.0	61.2	48.9	82.1	19.5
2.7	...	5.3	2.1	12.9	17.4	19.4	6.7	3.6	10.9	0.0
16.1	...	0.0	7.2	13.7	29.2	27.2	11.3	14.7	10.8	0.0
1.6	19.0	0.3	0.7	6.6	15.0	19.0	2.7	...	...	0.0
7.4	38.5	9.7	13.6	24.8	26.1	38.3	16.4	20.1	15.7	4.7
1.4	28.0	4.3	5.0	17.4	5.2	7.8	15.2	5.5	29.3	2.0
11.9	47.0	0.3	24.9	26.0	116.9	85.8	91.7	28.6	192.7	17.5
211.6	646.2	158.0	104.1	190.5	478.3	1,451.6	259.7	167.6	341.2	187.1
6.4	63.1	11.6	6.5	19.0	31.0	20.1	7.9	5.5	11.1	0.9
21.1	61.2	17.8	31.5	26.6	63.6	81.1	84.3	37.6	139.9	50.4
709.1	307.3	488.1	374.1	331.5	214.9	303.0	443.7	590.3	309.3	216.4
406.0	229.1	320.2	99.8	167.8	248.3	269.1	453.6	293.5	635.0	78.3
395.3	498.6	377.9	258.2	278.1	269.0	420.6	283.5	336.7	203.8	249.5
42.4	104.9	20.9	26.5	59.8	73.0	70.8	58.5	65.5	39.7	86.1
5.3	40.9	5.2	18.6	23.9	23.9	22.8	26.7	22.5	31.4	6.6
9.2	69.7	39.6	18.6	39.6	23.7	24.7	33.0	9.5	64.5	9.8
41.9	132.8	16.6	65.2	107.8	131.6	147.4	88.2	91.0	78.5	27.5
6.5	60.5	6.5	3.9	17.5	27.9	66.9	25.4	11.8	33.2	53.4
57.3	178.4	100.9	106.1	85.8	171.4	158.7	129.9	138.5	111.5	35.9
19.5	221.4	5.6	13.4	30.6	123.3	148.2	105.2	95.9	69.1	288.7
9.9	119.8	1.4	5.2	23.6	78.6	39.6	38.1	25.2	36.0	84.0
2.0	20.6	4.2	5.3	15.3	8.0	10.3	10.2	2.1	16.8	23.1
11.0	52.2	2.4	11.2	34.2	24.1	26.5	17.7	12.0	22.7	13.9
4.9	84.6	18.0	30.8	37.2	21.9	30.1	20.2	14.7	24.0	17.4
546.4	332.1	341.8	267.9	256.7	243.3	544.9	551.6	620.9	473.6	127.8
18.2	41.3	9.0	23.2	43.2	69.3	49.2	35.0	23.4	49.5	8.9
53.8	148.4	166.6	32.1	71.9	98.1	71.5	98.9	112.7	77.7	5.4
13.2	106.1	19.9	5.4	20.1	43.0	36.1	33.8	13.9	59.3	29.2
19.0	62.6	21.0	27.1	32.3	46.5	54.6	55.4	33.9	80.7	28.0

(continued)

TABLE 8

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
CIS										
Armenia	43.5	60.4	190.4	64.7	19.8	75.9	12.2	40.4	13.0	16.2
Azerbaijan	51.8	44.4	134.8	26.6	25.2	48.3	28.3	33.0	19.4	15.4
Belarus	95.2	110.5	209.1	168.6	77.5	172.9	46.9	122.8	35.8	234.2
Georgia	39.1	51.5	85.1	85.6	15.2	79.2	19.0	72.5	42.8	48.2
Kazakhstan	97.0	89.0	108.2	133.5	94.4	173.6	36.4	146.0	61.1	38.3
Kyrgyz Republic	19.3	31.2	59.3	84.7	21.7	51.7	9.3	23.9	17.1	15.5
Moldova	26.3	47.6	59.4	165.8	20.2	94.6	37.3	33.1	26.1	53.6
Russian Federation ^c	132.2	129.9	191.0	318.3	129.3	136.6	71.4	117.9	94.7	133.7
Tajikistan	15.8	24.5	51.0	4.1	9.2	56.6	6.1	19.1	10.0	8.3
Ukraine	62.2	76.4	140.3	151.7	36.6	116.3	29.8	77.9	49.3	63.5
Total	102.6	105.1	164.6	236.1	93.3	127.1	53.6	101.6	72.2	104.3
OECD-EUROSTAT										
Albania	59.9	70.6	96.1	126.8	41.5	97.4	63.7	72.7	53.2	69.0
Australia	365.6	358.2	236.4	360.5	310.2	397.7	415.4	290.4	373.1	317.8
Austria	380.2	384.6	266.8	436.5	492.4	446.1	569.3	295.7	357.5	397.5
Belgium	357.6	355.3	288.2	434.7	336.5	347.7	347.1	334.5	368.5	255.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	72.5	105.6	174.2	254.7	64.7	149.3	122.7	82.9	46.7	104.5
Bulgaria	104.3	119.8	136.4	145.2	48.2	181.0	68.0	110.7	116.7	120.1
Canada	391.0	386.1	215.6	330.1	313.7	506.2	395.5	276.3	464.7	309.6
Croatia	147.5	148.9	209.3	219.6	120.8	260.6	232.4	152.5	107.9	187.3
Cyprus	272.8	292.9	325.4	639.9	391.1	356.8	349.4	145.7	357.0	509.0
Czech Republic	226.1	215.7	194.4	500.6	113.8	313.8	153.5	232.9	139.2	141.7
Denmark	374.8	352.4	232.8	469.9	337.6	400.3	387.4	277.3	284.8	407.1
Estonia	185.6	185.0	191.8	499.8	163.5	204.0	167.3	146.1	149.4	152.8
Finland	339.6	320.0	246.0	442.8	272.0	354.1	325.6	273.4	272.1	454.8
France	330.4	366.1	322.6	345.9	374.2	402.8	387.0	332.4	393.6	334.7
Germany	339.9	356.7	261.8	447.2	359.3	396.1	488.3	348.5	356.2	341.3
Greece	284.5	304.8	319.5	561.7	598.6	293.8	374.3	216.5	237.5	242.2
Hungary	189.7	202.9	182.7	489.7	85.9	259.4	207.4	205.7	157.0	205.2
Iceland	397.2	441.1	266.6	367.2	301.4	408.1	480.2	372.2	557.9	451.7
Ireland	424.2	345.3	127.8	391.8	406.6	316.0	469.3	253.9	327.3	434.8
Israel	265.8	264.1	260.5	199.9	177.4	334.4	335.5	200.2	191.3	416.0
Italy	309.3	322.7	298.8	300.1	515.0	354.0	467.2	246.3	343.5	340.6
Japan	337.6	335.3	198.3	451.5	193.9	387.5	300.6	393.2	316.3	387.5
Korea, Rep.	237.9	200.1	128.9	161.4	141.1	174.1	182.4	189.9	185.7	573.1
Latvia	147.3	159.9	187.9	384.4	114.9	210.9	86.1	126.6	103.2	121.1
Lithuania	157.0	187.1	277.7	378.4	155.3	194.9	155.4	164.3	156.0	147.1
Luxembourg	780.4	552.6	267.1	1,965.3	321.4	419.6	627.6	360.6	705.6	278.8
Macedonia, FYR	82.4	100.4	173.6	134.5	73.0	174.6	57.4	85.1	49.2	146.1

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
9.8	122.0	4.4	17.4	54.4	57.9	39.1	37.5	10.1	64.7	3.3
11.9	120.1	10.9	6.9	37.0	90.2	33.4	58.0	70.4	31.4	106.3
47.7	256.0	34.7	33.0	90.2	247.4	81.6	72.0	73.4	75.8	5.5
29.4	88.4	40.7	5.9	45.8	62.9	36.9	35.5	34.3	37.4	12.2
55.0	291.0	37.7	34.4	76.1	137.1	79.8	86.9	63.4	90.8	131.0
7.8	88.4	10.7	14.9	25.4	66.1	24.7	7.3	4.9	9.5	3.8
31.9	152.5	9.4	23.2	40.6	76.4	25.2	17.5	6.7	26.7	9.5
90.0	181.2	45.9	68.7	112.7	212.5	131.3	73.4	71.4	71.1	62.0
6.1	116.7	0.4	4.7	18.4	81.1	19.7	3.4	3.9	2.5	4.3
42.5	218.7	23.3	28.5	63.7	156.4	50.5	39.0	38.3	39.2	19.2
67.5	189.5	36.3	50.1	90.2	181.1	97.7	61.8	59.0	60.5	52.1
48.8	72.1	58.5	42.3	66.2	72.1	63.3	73.6	84.2	67.1	36.3
529.2	358.3	450.4	317.8	353.9	310.5	323.5	431.8	591.8	321.2	380.7
579.7	270.0	682.7	337.6	369.0	384.2	238.7	333.2	521.3	235.3	213.6
405.0	290.2	232.7	427.5	326.7	457.8	239.1	347.1	559.1	218.4	365.7
56.4	115.1	101.3	64.1	100.5	101.7	92.6	62.8	64.2	65.2	17.0
78.0	192.1	188.2	48.3	106.6	181.2	154.4	75.8	91.0	71.4	18.4
528.7	288.5	365.1	451.3	370.5	392.0	265.5	387.2	428.0	338.7	263.4
170.9	182.9	176.5	104.6	134.9	206.5	167.0	168.4	174.4	165.4	68.1
347.4	254.4	543.3	322.7	298.7	209.0	256.0	247.6	186.0	282.7	55.2
329.8	225.5	219.8	160.7	188.5	347.1	285.3	200.9	236.7	180.5	100.9
477.8	304.2	198.2	518.8	306.2	561.2	291.3	370.4	582.0	206.2	730.9
225.0	273.5	173.6	147.3	158.5	293.0	197.5	196.6	222.7	187.4	44.3
445.6	260.0	253.4	375.4	279.6	457.2	243.7	318.1	323.6	265.4	421.7
458.9	261.5	281.7	402.8	329.2	505.8	215.7	291.9	329.8	240.0	307.5
405.6	150.9	285.4	414.6	351.0	328.9	228.9	264.5	412.7	179.4	224.6
238.4	228.6	862.4	169.2	315.1	183.4	326.8	294.8	335.8	255.3	224.8
211.4	230.2	128.3	198.7	172.3	335.2	209.6	149.4	184.1	126.3	87.6
594.3	434.0	334.6	327.8	389.0	624.1	320.4	652.1	780.5	548.6	448.7
361.5	334.8	686.3	394.0	316.9	406.1	215.4	473.5	413.6	465.3	209.7
268.8	375.0	145.5	255.9	237.5	367.9	373.8	212.0	248.2	178.1	177.5
290.6	196.0	463.9	276.3	318.5	315.6	213.2	320.6	446.8	224.1	356.3
434.2	185.8	361.1	389.1	311.7	395.9	257.5	354.7	418.1	270.5	567.4
179.8	224.0	188.9	277.1	200.3	149.0	202.1	340.9	272.0	366.7	241.4
170.8	259.1	104.0	76.3	141.9	225.2	197.7	141.9	208.5	110.5	40.4
155.3	260.5	73.0	117.4	166.0	283.5	152.8	108.2	130.6	96.3	42.9
515.2	294.6	490.2	569.7	539.9	543.0	377.0	753.1	746.8	636.1	984.8
24.2	104.2	51.4	47.8	93.9	116.0	125.6	48.2	35.9	60.6	14.4

(continued)

TABLE 8

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
OECD-EUROSTAT, CONT.										
Malta	227.5	257.3	277.9	220.5	240.9	271.4	347.5	207.9	233.1	373.3
Mexico	126.1	145.4	242.1	159.7	85.1	99.9	230.4	76.4	233.0	68.4
Montenegro	87.3	91.9	159.6	158.8	50.9	153.2	53.4	80.4	35.3	177.5
Netherlands	387.1	370.6	290.5	346.9	365.0	340.3	444.9	311.0	256.0	587.6
New Zealand	273.7	293.5	247.7	366.4	248.6	314.0	329.2	229.9	352.6	291.6
Norway	530.0	403.7	277.3	317.8	365.3	457.9	451.1	380.6	331.2	525.5
Poland	151.3	168.5	209.4	348.9	82.0	277.2	115.0	157.1	78.7	119.3
Portugal	223.0	250.8	272.3	335.1	343.5	206.8	315.9	234.8	240.2	229.4
Romania	104.5	120.0	171.5	197.5	53.1	162.1	96.4	121.6	115.5	53.2
Russian Federation ^a	132.2	129.9	191.0	318.3	129.3	136.6	71.4	117.9	94.7	133.7
Serbia	96.0	110.1	149.3	222.3	50.3	200.6	67.0	102.2	51.1	221.9
Slovak Republic	177.0	181.7	180.5	291.9	97.8	319.1	139.0	168.2	82.7	123.6
Slovenia	256.4	245.5	214.3	460.8	208.2	287.8	260.3	222.0	273.4	336.6
Spain	304.0	315.5	311.5	407.7	340.3	254.0	297.6	277.2	282.0	280.8
Sweden	356.6	357.9	239.8	328.6	310.6	437.7	298.0	307.0	280.8	535.2
Switzerland	395.9	378.1	273.1	676.3	374.3	387.1	398.7	359.9	288.0	436.5
Turkey	86.8	93.8	130.7	109.2	97.7	203.7	122.1	29.2	63.8	100.7
United Kingdom	352.0	412.8	233.3	316.2	479.8	429.6	435.8	309.8	403.4	385.2
United States	464.5	524.9	293.5	416.9	589.3	475.2	571.4	493.8	740.9	346.5
Total	294.3	313.7	239.4	342.3	313.8	325.5	339.1	283.0	353.4	284.4
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	123.3	125.2	179.4	234.6	96.4	120.1	101.0	141.8	97.2	229.1
Bolivia	40.3	47.5	69.0	23.6	19.6	43.2	42.7	42.7	67.8	26.4
Brazil	95.8	93.8	106.2	141.0	63.4	80.1	98.3	112.0	81.3	140.6
Chile	136.7	122.0	135.1	160.3	158.6	130.9	152.4	111.9	137.9	93.7
Colombia	70.3	72.3	96.5	119.3	54.3	84.3	70.6	83.0	55.8	71.3
Ecuador	72.8	74.2	113.6	66.1	82.0	50.3	100.5	65.6	92.9	117.7
Paraguay	43.5	55.0	112.0	57.0	58.6	57.7	48.4	29.4	39.3	54.3
Peru	72.1	75.0	125.9	51.8	87.9	51.6	68.5	47.3	55.0	60.0
Uruguay	103.3	116.1	157.5	188.5	104.6	127.5	134.0	127.3	105.0	141.4
Venezuela, R. B.	110.1	88.0	124.1	147.7	45.8	86.3	70.1	73.2	79.8	165.0
Total	93.8	91.7	116.6	136.3	70.4	83.3	91.7	99.5	80.1	130.4
WEST ASIA										
Bahrain	303.6	205.3	325.6	55.0	355.9	91.6	531.8	196.0	305.6	161.7
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	56.3	62.5	131.0	43.0	87.7	49.7	47.8	58.5	29.1	26.2
Iraq	35.7	30.6	58.1	7.3	35.2	17.8	68.1	74.2	34.4	8.5

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
357.5	227.8	561.1	251.2	239.6	287.2	243.6	184.7	167.7	177.9	176.0
56.7	209.4	162.4	107.2	145.0	118.8	78.0	86.3	106.1	78.3	12.0
30.7	90.8	15.0	55.2	83.3	127.3	302.1	51.0	47.6	51.4	36.3
476.5	264.4	248.9	632.1	334.8	513.8	341.6	304.4	384.1	215.5	495.6
499.2	231.0	402.4	222.1	278.9	314.7	209.8	260.1	374.0	190.9	205.1
594.3	297.8	253.9	440.9	352.7	583.7	330.8	458.4	593.9	294.4	953.1
146.1	208.7	56.8	178.6	150.8	237.9	148.1	103.6	111.0	94.7	81.3
250.2	176.7	415.3	229.9	242.1	245.9	191.0	231.1	191.5	211.3	364.6
71.6	142.0	90.2	45.5	107.3	165.6	146.1	79.9	93.8	74.6	27.2
90.0	181.2	45.9	68.7	112.7	212.5	131.3	73.4	71.4	71.1	62.0
62.9	116.6	34.6	83.5	96.0	172.5	103.4	60.7	68.2	56.5	32.8
206.1	201.4	176.4	149.0	166.2	226.2	252.2	152.2	202.8	119.7	103.5
294.9	218.0	257.8	200.9	229.6	291.5	206.1	300.3	326.6	285.4	138.0
378.9	226.6	837.4	292.3	301.2	340.1	223.0	374.1	327.5	307.0	715.0
484.3	350.8	204.8	478.6	292.0	652.6	270.8	254.8	509.8	117.6	458.6
509.2	251.6	501.4	449.4	392.4	204.2	173.8	402.2	809.0	206.8	436.6
27.5	96.0	53.6	46.4	93.7	67.2	104.1	63.5	89.3	52.6	0.0
649.5	205.6	603.5	526.9	389.8	435.8	279.8	263.1	379.2	163.6	477.5
713.8	286.0	686.5	648.3	595.7	200.2	389.6	426.6	493.0	313.9	703.7
377.6	221.0	364.3	345.9	317.5	269.8	237.8	269.5	323.4	208.4	352.8
76.0	83.8	99.7	78.6	129.4	81.0	112.8	96.7	74.8	109.3	30.9
5.3	115.6	45.2	9.1	42.5	115.2	53.4	15.5	9.7	20.2	7.4
42.5	90.8	66.3	99.2	91.0	123.4	163.8	65.9	63.8	54.5	53.5
62.3	114.0	55.5	86.8	124.9	89.3	98.1	126.5	105.7	141.1	12.2
25.2	76.6	81.6	33.4	71.3	80.7	106.0	55.1	34.4	70.7	25.6
40.2	81.1	31.1	24.9	73.9	75.7	67.2	70.0	44.4	92.6	14.2
28.2	53.1	30.7	23.0	56.1	38.2	34.7	25.6	20.4	29.1	3.5
37.4	84.2	85.9	61.8	78.0	40.2	52.9	57.1	24.8	81.3	51.3
59.8	75.3	70.4	63.8	119.6	73.9	91.9	59.2	57.6	54.8	18.7
35.6	107.9	106.1	41.5	87.1	94.8	97.0	68.6	64.8	64.0	32.6
42.9	89.7	73.0	75.5	90.8	100.6	126.8	68.2	57.8	68.7	40.7
96.1	270.1	57.8	125.1	201.7	227.4	234.6	360.2	228.5	481.0	13.3
15.3	134.6	17.8	37.6	59.9	82.7	90.8	31.6	22.4	42.2	10.4
2.9	57.1	2.0	6.0	26.4	82.8	162.0	14.4	18.7	7.1	20.8

(continued)

TABLE 8

CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
WEST ASIA, CONT.										
Jordan	47.9	62.3	130.6	79.8	84.4	33.3	52.3	60.5	78.8	97.3
Kuwait	501.0	231.6	351.5	31.0	355.4	137.7	902.1	119.0	514.3	230.9
Lebanon	113.8	133.9	289.3	115.4	108.6	84.4	176.4	125.5	139.0	48.5
Oman	226.7	121.3	222.7	27.7	197.1	61.8	170.8	61.1	217.6	149.2
Qatar	765.7	207.2	298.6	35.0	355.5	63.4	460.2	207.2	702.6	405.1
Saudi Arabia	236.5	114.4	163.0	22.2	195.6	65.5	294.1	103.9	153.9	58.1
Syrian Arab Republic	45.2	48.3	129.4	4.7	75.9	46.3	31.1	57.3	15.8	4.3
Yemen, Rep.	25.4	24.0	57.5	24.3	48.1	19.1	17.7	16.7	12.9	2.7
Total	86.0	64.3	124.3	30.7	95.8	44.7	98.8	65.7	60.8	32.2
WORLD	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Food and nonalcoholic beverages include food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco include alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or nonalcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. It also includes all purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Clothing and footwear includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. It also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Transport includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Communication includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes expenditures on audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Education includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education. It also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

Restaurants and hotels includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home. It also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
13.2	125.0	16.2	27.5	59.2	93.0	85.2	81.7	68.7	77.6	87.8
124.6	264.3	69.9	117.0	230.1	254.1	537.7	510.7	189.8	812.5	0.0
48.4	366.0	45.9	75.9	135.9	94.1	180.4	160.1	67.9	199.3	300.2
38.8	151.9	35.4	149.1	118.0	150.8	431.4	255.6	276.2	155.3	407.2
117.1	386.7	54.4	132.6	188.6	391.9	730.7	1,560.9	1,837.4	1,309.9	563.3
42.1	202.3	49.1	42.0	102.3	229.5	332.4	248.1	238.0	218.3	221.7
9.2	94.4	9.9	2.6	45.9	69.9	54.6	49.5	40.9	57.3	0.0
3.0	49.6	5.3	15.4	22.7	35.8	39.5	26.2	14.1	39.1	6.3
18.1	125.6	19.0	30.9	60.4	101.2	140.7	81.3	68.9	85.6	55.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Individual consumption expenditure by households includes the actual and final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services. It also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Individual consumption expenditure by government includes the actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Collective consumption expenditure by government consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of nonproduced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Machinery and equipment includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Construction covers the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Other products include products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Note:

a. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Brunei, Bangladesh, Maldives, Iran, and Pakistan do not have expenditures on alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

b. Refer to appendix F regarding comparability between regions.

c. GFCF was estimated where one or more of its components were suppressed. For more details, refer to appendix F.

d. Burundi: Submitted prices, but did not provide official national accounts data.

e. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.

f. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.

g. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.

... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 9

NOMINAL EXPENDITURES - COUNTRY SHARES, WORLD = 100

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA										
Angola	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Benin	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Botswana	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Burkina Faso	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
Burundi ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.02
Cape Verde	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Republic	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chad	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
Comoros	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Congo, Rep.	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Côte d'Ivoire	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.05
Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	0.22	0.25	0.87	0.28	0.44	0.19	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.29
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Ethiopia	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00
Gabon	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Gambia, The	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ghana	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00
Guinea	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Guinea-Bissau	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kenya	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.07
Lesotho	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liberia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madagascar	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malawi	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mali	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
Mauritania	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mauritius	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Morocco	0.13	0.12	0.35	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.31
Mozambique	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Namibia	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Niger	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Nigeria	0.26	0.27	1.23	0.11	0.35	0.18	0.39	0.06	0.12	0.04
Rwanda	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Senegal	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.06
Sierra Leone	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
...
0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04
0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.08	0.25	0.13	0.14	0.27	0.10	0.19	0.17	0.23	0.16	0.05
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04
0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.01
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.04	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
0.06	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.11	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.16	0.12
0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
0.05	0.15	0.03	0.08	0.30	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.35	0.03	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(continued)

TABLE 9
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA, CONT.										
South Africa	0.55	0.57	0.83	1.15	0.66	0.38	0.81	0.49	0.84	0.54
Sudan	0.08	0.09	0.42	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.07	0.00
Swaziland	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.03	0.03	0.19	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00
Togo	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Tunisia	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.03	0.06	0.03
Uganda	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02
Zambia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Zimbabwe ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1.89	1.94	5.90	2.61	2.62	1.38	2.44	0.99	1.72	1.62
ASIA-PACIFIC										
Bangladesh	0.14	0.16	0.64	0.15	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.03
Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brunei Darussalam	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Cambodia	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
China ^a	5.06	3.15	6.23	2.57	4.51	2.74	2.59	1.54	1.22	5.86
Hong Kong, China	0.40	0.36	0.26	0.10	0.80	0.38	0.38	0.24	0.22	0.47
Macao, China	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Taiwan, China	0.80	0.77	0.93	0.68	0.63	0.69	0.91	0.50	0.75	1.08
Fiji	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
India	1.76	1.61	4.45	1.36	1.91	1.16	0.93	0.93	2.37	1.09
Indonesia	0.65	0.63	2.15	0.47	0.51	0.76	0.35	0.15	0.39	0.51
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.49	0.40	0.77	0.11	0.57	0.58	0.47	0.26	0.35	0.44
Lao PDR	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Malaysia	0.31	0.23	0.33	0.13	0.12	0.24	0.22	0.09	0.28	0.53
Maldives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mongolia	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nepal	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Pakistan	0.27	0.31	1.23	0.11	0.52	0.25	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.27
Philippines	0.22	0.23	0.85	0.18	0.11	0.19	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.42
Singapore	0.26	0.17	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.21	0.11	0.27	0.18
Sri Lanka	0.05	0.06	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.03
Thailand	0.40	0.36	0.47	0.64	0.57	0.15	0.46	0.24	0.51	0.21
Vietnam	0.12	0.11	0.28	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.04
Total	11.04	8.64	19.13	6.95	10.89	7.65	7.13	4.48	6.96	11.22
CIS										
Armenia	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Azerbaijan	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
0.31	0.76	0.22	0.46	0.59	0.49	0.69	0.43	0.73	0.32	0.00
0.04	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.02	0.06	0.15	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.02
0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00
0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00
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0.77	1.92	0.89	0.98	2.09	1.02	1.97	1.68	2.39	1.44	0.43
0.02	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.18	0.03	0.06	0.16	0.11	0.21	0.02
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
1.91	4.01	2.73	3.75	3.23	2.88	5.28	9.73	7.70	11.69	5.85
0.54	0.35	0.55	0.33	0.39	0.16	0.24	0.39	0.57	0.31	0.19
0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01
0.83	1.08	0.96	0.62	0.83	0.42	0.80	0.78	1.16	0.56	0.69
0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
0.40	1.20	0.50	1.35	1.74	0.91	1.43	2.32	3.03	2.17	0.57
0.14	0.46	0.64	0.27	0.70	0.22	0.37	0.70	0.34	1.01	0.21
0.19	0.40	0.10	0.21	0.42	0.30	0.37	0.49	0.86	0.32	0.15
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
0.12	0.27	0.29	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.30	0.52	0.19	0.08
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
0.11	0.18	0.04	0.11	0.34	0.11	0.19	0.23	0.29	0.21	0.18
0.03	0.28	0.12	0.19	0.26	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.13	0.13
0.27	0.18	0.21	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.22	0.27	0.42	0.21	0.06
0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.02
0.28	0.42	0.89	0.16	0.38	0.30	0.33	0.53	1.03	0.30	0.03
0.07	0.13	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.07	0.08	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.16
4.99	9.18	7.29	7.53	9.14	5.92	9.88	16.38	16.54	17.67	8.46
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.10

(continued)

TABLE 9
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
CIS, CONT.										
Belarus	0.07	0.06	0.18	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.10
Georgia	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
Kazakhstan	0.13	0.10	0.16	0.12	0.21	0.16	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09
Kyrgyz Republic	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Moldova	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Russian Federation ^f	1.73	1.44	2.92	3.39	2.96	0.80	1.18	0.85	1.46	2.65
Tajikistan	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Ukraine	0.19	0.20	0.52	0.40	0.19	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.21	0.32
Total	2.19	1.87	4.06	4.15	3.52	1.14	1.48	1.14	1.85	3.25
OECD-EUROSTAT										
Albania	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04
Australia	1.61	1.53	1.08	2.17	1.13	1.68	1.82	1.44	1.51	1.68
Austria	0.69	0.67	0.50	0.67	0.83	0.69	0.89	0.54	0.72	0.67
Belgium	0.85	0.82	0.68	0.88	0.76	0.85	0.72	0.82	0.88	0.62
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04
Bulgaria	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.18
Canada	2.56	2.48	1.56	3.11	2.11	2.82	2.59	2.29	2.74	2.09
Croatia	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.08	0.09	0.13
Cyprus	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.04
Czech Republic	0.28	0.24	0.27	0.65	0.23	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.32
Denmark	0.58	0.56	0.37	0.62	0.44	0.64	0.49	0.48	0.53	0.38
Estonia	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Finland	0.44	0.42	0.32	0.63	0.35	0.48	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.40
France	4.82	5.06	4.41	4.79	4.29	5.96	4.88	4.82	5.55	4.86
Germany	6.30	6.40	4.70	7.18	6.12	7.36	7.38	6.24	6.77	6.28
Greece	0.56	0.59	0.71	1.05	1.32	0.53	0.75	0.41	0.47	0.61
Hungary	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.65	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.21	0.30	0.40
Iceland	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03
Ireland	0.45	0.37	0.14	0.59	0.34	0.36	0.41	0.29	0.34	0.44
Israel	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.24	0.18	0.33	0.35	0.22	0.27	0.41
Italy	3.99	4.10	4.20	3.61	6.23	4.22	5.53	3.87	4.43	4.30
Japan	10.27	10.00	9.98	9.91	6.34	12.05	9.82	8.99	8.56	11.88
Korea, Rep.	1.79	1.52	1.67	1.26	1.27	1.34	1.12	0.97	1.39	3.26
Latvia	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06
Lithuania	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.06
Luxembourg	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.02
Macedonia, FYR	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
Malta	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03
Mexico	1.73	1.89	3.43	1.77	1.11	1.74	2.72	1.05	2.90	1.52

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
0.04	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.01
0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
0.07	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.24
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
1.14	1.03	0.65	0.85	1.42	1.50	1.81	1.40	1.47	1.40	1.15
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.14	0.25	0.09	0.09	0.19	0.25	0.16	0.20	0.26	0.17	0.09
1.41	1.54	0.84	1.01	1.85	1.97	2.18	1.95	2.12	1.91	1.61
0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02
2.06	1.89	1.73	1.23	1.51	1.59	1.77	1.95	2.18	1.90	1.38
0.94	0.71	1.13	0.58	0.63	0.88	0.56	0.65	0.73	0.66	0.32
0.82	0.94	0.53	0.90	0.74	1.35	0.86	0.80	1.01	0.68	0.70
0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01
0.05	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.02
2.93	2.54	2.32	2.61	2.32	3.38	2.25	2.50	2.14	2.89	1.52
0.11	0.09	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.05
0.05	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01
0.35	0.25	0.22	0.16	0.23	0.35	0.36	0.33	0.40	0.31	0.18
0.67	0.66	0.33	0.78	0.47	1.13	0.60	0.55	0.58	0.46	0.94
0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01
0.54	0.44	0.34	0.48	0.37	0.73	0.39	0.39	0.30	0.43	0.42
5.86	4.71	4.01	5.21	4.50	8.50	4.67	4.43	3.70	4.94	4.14
6.78	4.76	4.54	6.84	6.08	7.89	5.72	5.08	6.01	4.78	3.40
0.46	0.48	1.76	0.29	0.63	0.36	0.69	0.61	0.69	0.60	0.39
0.26	0.25	0.16	0.21	0.22	0.36	0.29	0.26	0.30	0.26	0.15
0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03
0.33	0.48	0.74	0.39	0.33	0.54	0.29	0.55	0.31	0.76	0.19
0.30	0.44	0.19	0.26	0.26	0.43	0.48	0.23	0.29	0.20	0.17
3.41	3.52	5.60	3.10	3.93	5.42	3.96	3.80	4.48	3.25	4.50
10.06	7.94	10.62	10.88	9.63	11.82	9.56	10.99	11.64	10.14	13.51
1.30	2.05	1.65	1.80	1.54	1.21	1.72	2.42	2.15	2.70	1.78
0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.02
0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.03
0.05	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.10
0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
0.74	2.18	2.03	1.20	1.97	1.37	0.93	1.55	1.90	1.56	0.20

(continued)

TABLE 9
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
OECD-EUROSTAT, CONT.										
Montenegro	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Netherlands	1.43	1.29	0.87	1.12	1.18	1.35	1.30	1.08	1.10	2.00
New Zealand	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.43	0.22	0.28	0.29	0.21	0.28	0.28
Norway	0.68	0.54	0.42	0.65	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.56	0.55	0.56
Poland	0.69	0.73	1.06	1.62	0.67	0.87	0.58	0.50	0.52	0.92
Portugal	0.42	0.47	0.52	0.57	0.66	0.33	0.57	0.47	0.54	0.52
Romania	0.22	0.25	0.52	0.44	0.18	0.30	0.23	0.16	0.36	0.20
Russian Federation ^f	1.73	1.44	2.92	3.39	2.96	0.80	1.18	0.85	1.46	2.65
Serbia	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.11
Slovak Republic	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.18	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.14
Slovenia	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.10
Spain	2.55	2.52	2.55	2.53	2.80	2.15	2.46	2.17	2.50	2.59
Sweden	0.81	0.79	0.54	0.76	0.65	0.90	0.59	0.73	0.69	0.78
Switzerland	0.84	0.81	0.62	0.99	0.65	1.00	0.67	0.85	0.54	0.86
Turkey	0.82	0.87	1.65	1.33	1.14	1.24	1.14	0.26	0.98	1.55
United Kingdom	5.06	5.71	3.29	6.62	5.94	5.19	5.43	4.44	6.44	4.44
United States	27.93	31.06	15.88	24.14	29.53	29.53	28.57	44.61	31.65	21.41
Total	81.64	84.69	66.87	85.87	81.11	86.76	84.69	90.70	86.45	79.98
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	0.41	0.39	0.73	0.57	0.38	0.34	0.40	0.33	0.35	0.65
Bolivia	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02
Brazil	1.99	1.94	2.47	1.74	1.81	1.88	2.31	1.83	2.21	3.49
Chile	0.27	0.24	0.32	0.26	0.39	0.22	0.37	0.20	0.32	0.32
Colombia	0.28	0.28	0.55	0.44	0.28	0.23	0.30	0.23	0.28	0.35
Ecuador	0.08	0.08	0.18	0.07	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.05	0.11	0.17
Paraguay	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Peru	0.18	0.18	0.43	0.14	0.24	0.09	0.19	0.10	0.14	0.20
Uruguay	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06
Venezuela, R. B.	0.33	0.25	0.53	0.29	0.22	0.16	0.27	0.17	0.22	0.51
Total	3.61	3.45	5.38	3.59	3.54	3.06	4.06	2.98	3.75	5.77
WEST ASIA										
Bahrain	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	0.22	0.25	0.87	0.28	0.44	0.19	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.29
Iraq	0.08	0.06	0.16	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.03
Jordan	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.07
Kuwait	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.01	0.18	0.11	0.28	0.04	0.12	0.11
Lebanon	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.04
Oman	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.07

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.49	1.25	0.84	2.05	1.16	2.19	1.74	1.25	1.07	1.33	1.49
0.39	0.25	0.27	0.17	0.24	0.31	0.20	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.21
0.76	0.53	0.37	0.61	0.46	1.00	0.57	0.58	0.55	0.53	1.00
0.67	0.75	0.29	0.71	0.72	0.79	0.64	0.58	0.69	0.53	0.49
0.46	0.54	0.69	0.40	0.44	0.61	0.42	0.42	0.37	0.40	0.69
0.14	0.20	0.19	0.08	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.33	0.21	0.09
1.14	1.03	0.65	0.85	1.42	1.50	1.81	1.40	1.47	1.40	1.15
0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03
0.11	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.11	0.10
0.09	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.05
2.99	2.22	6.81	2.05	2.44	3.07	2.22	3.46	2.41	3.66	6.16
1.00	1.05	0.46	1.03	0.63	1.79	0.72	0.64	0.79	0.51	0.89
0.91	0.84	0.95	0.90	0.82	0.63	0.49	0.82	1.08	0.69	0.65
0.27	0.66	0.58	0.37	0.94	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.15	0.63	0.00
7.96	4.39	8.74	6.87	5.24	7.82	4.86	4.03	3.90	3.73	6.16
34.89	34.35	28.95	34.82	33.00	20.40	30.96	24.84	21.40	25.34	34.44
91.62	83.02	88.50	88.36	83.88	88.98	81.52	77.24	75.35	76.59	87.82
0.33	0.31	0.45	0.24	0.43	0.21	0.36	0.41	0.46	0.42	0.14
0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
1.09	2.12	1.18	1.85	2.02	1.59	3.03	1.50	2.07	1.18	1.27
0.13	0.29	0.12	0.16	0.26	0.14	0.20	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.03
0.13	0.31	0.26	0.13	0.29	0.23	0.37	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.13
0.07	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.02
0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
0.11	0.23	0.24	0.13	0.20	0.07	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.18	0.15
0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
0.13	0.34	0.33	0.11	0.26	0.19	0.21	0.31	0.38	0.29	0.15
2.03	3.76	2.71	2.68	3.63	2.52	4.43	3.02	3.75	2.75	1.89
0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00
0.08	0.25	0.13	0.14	0.27	0.10	0.19	0.17	0.23	0.16	0.05
0.01	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.04
0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05
0.05	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.11	0.21	0.12	0.07	0.18	0.00
0.03	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.06
0.01	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.09

(continued)

TABLE 9
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
WEST ASIA, CONT.										
Qatar	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.06
Saudi Arabia	0.71	0.38	0.55	0.05	0.53	0.32	0.67	0.26	0.34	0.38
Syrian Arab Republic	0.06	0.07	0.24	0.01	0.14	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
Yemen, Rep.	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
Total	1.57	1.10	2.45	0.51	1.71	0.99	1.57	0.65	0.84	1.10
WORLD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Food and nonalcoholic beverages include food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco include alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or nonalcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. It also includes all purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Clothing and footwear includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. It also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Transport includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Communication includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes expenditures on audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Education includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education. It also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

Restaurants and hotels includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home. It also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
0.01	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.20	0.11	0.18
0.17	0.91	0.24	0.11	0.34	0.67	0.98	0.55	0.67	0.47	0.50
0.01	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.00
0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.01
0.40	1.86	0.56	0.43	1.10	1.18	2.01	1.30	1.55	1.20	0.98
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Individual consumption expenditure by households includes the actual and final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services. It also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Individual consumption expenditure by government includes the actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Collective consumption expenditure by government consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Machinery and equipment includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Construction covers the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Other products include products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Note:

a. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Brunei, Bangladesh, Maldives, Iran, and Pakistan do not have expenditures on alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

b. Burundi: Submitted prices, but did not provide official national accounts data.

c. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.

d. Zimbabwe: Data were suppressed because of extreme volatility in the official exchange rate.

e. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.

f. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.

... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.18	0.12	...	...	...
0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01
0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.02	...	...	...
...
0.01	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	0.00
0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.03	...	...	...
0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	...	...	...
0.17	1.54	0.20	0.43	0.68	0.94	1.04	0.36	0.26	0.48	0.12
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03
0.00	...	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.01
0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.03	...	...	...
0.00	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.02	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.02
0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	...	...	...
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	...	...	...
0.06	0.21	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.00
0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	...	0.01	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	0.00
0.00	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
0.01	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	...	...	...
0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
0.07	0.19	0.15	0.08	0.18	0.15	0.26	0.22	0.29	...	0.16
0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	...	...	...
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
0.06	0.68	0.04	0.20	0.44	0.36	0.47	0.18	0.39	0.05	0.00
0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	...	...	...
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	0.00

(continued)

TABLE 10
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
AFRICA, CONT.										
Senegal	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.06
Sierra Leone	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
South Africa	0.72	0.74	0.86	1.35	0.73	0.66	0.85	0.69	0.90	0.45
Sudan	0.14	0.18	0.43	0.04	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.03	0.11	0.00
Swaziland	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.07	0.08	0.24	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.00
Togo	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Tunisia	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.07	0.07	0.04
Uganda	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.03	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01
Zambia	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
Zimbabwe	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	3.34	3.42	6.37	3.39	3.88	3.61	4.15	2.39	2.20	1.39
ASIA-PACIFIC										
Bangladesh	0.32	0.37	1.07	0.33	0.42	0.35	0.26	0.24	0.09	0.05
Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Brunei Darussalam	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Cambodia	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.00
China ^f	9.70	6.12	8.29	3.06	5.20	5.21	3.90	9.88	1.89	11.99
Hong Kong, China	0.44	0.36	0.21	0.07	0.99	0.25	0.38	0.34	0.21	0.42
Macao, China	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Taiwan, China	1.07	1.02	0.77	0.80	0.91	0.70	0.91	1.51	0.96	1.68
Fiji	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
India	4.26	4.29	8.33	1.60	4.87	3.24	1.75	7.33	3.66	2.16
Indonesia	1.29	1.37	3.21	0.57	1.24	1.38	0.73	0.44	0.72	0.56
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.34	1.23	1.09	0.32	1.49	1.68	0.98	2.02	1.16	5.51
Lao PDR	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Malaysia	0.54	0.39	0.40	0.11	0.19	0.29	0.35	0.28	0.50	0.73
Maldives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mongolia	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nepal	0.05	0.06	0.18	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.01
Pakistan	0.67	0.84	1.96	0.18	1.30	0.96	0.35	1.10	0.30	0.66
Philippines	0.45	0.50	1.24	0.52	0.22	0.37	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.52
Singapore	0.33	0.18	0.10	0.05	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.18	0.26	0.25
Sri Lanka	0.12	0.14	0.27	0.10	0.34	0.10	0.14	0.09	0.16	0.04
Thailand	0.81	0.78	0.68	0.83	1.06	0.43	0.74	0.93	0.93	0.31
Vietnam	0.32	0.29	0.48	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.53	0.13	0.08
Total	21.87	18.07	28.48	8.88	18.72	15.42	11.16	25.33	11.27	25.04

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01
0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.34	0.99	0.22	0.61	0.71	0.98	1.20	0.50	0.85	0.30	0.00
0.06	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.01	0.14	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.00
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	...	...	...
0.01	...	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.01
0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	...	0.00	0.00
0.02	0.10	0.31	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.03
0.01	...	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.00
0.03	...	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	...	...	0.00
0.99	5.19	1.31	1.84	3.35	3.52	5.16	2.21	2.71	2.12	0.64
0.03	0.63	0.10	0.11	0.39	0.12	0.18	0.34	0.12	0.66	0.04
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
0.01	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00
4.48	13.02	3.79	6.70	5.66	13.52	17.25	17.94	8.01	29.75	10.73
0.79	0.34	0.54	0.42	0.37	0.24	0.34	0.49	0.66	0.34	0.24
0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.01
1.46	1.84	1.40	0.95	1.03	0.99	1.55	1.05	1.24	0.75	0.92
0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
0.95	7.35	0.93	3.34	4.29	4.30	4.10	4.80	4.05	5.63	1.18
0.33	2.49	1.41	0.67	1.41	0.85	0.88	1.18	0.34	2.31	0.35
0.47	1.49	0.19	0.73	1.21	1.48	1.65	0.99	1.02	0.88	0.31
0.01	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05
0.24	0.76	0.43	0.45	0.37	0.73	0.68	0.55	0.59	0.48	0.15
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
0.01	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.10
0.28	1.31	0.06	0.28	0.86	0.60	0.67	0.45	0.30	0.57	0.35
0.07	1.18	0.25	0.43	0.52	0.30	0.42	0.28	0.20	0.33	0.24
0.39	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.39	0.39	0.44	0.34	0.09
0.06	0.13	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.22	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.16	0.03
0.57	1.57	1.76	0.34	0.76	1.04	0.76	1.04	1.19	0.82	0.06
0.18	1.44	0.27	0.07	0.27	0.58	0.49	0.46	0.19	0.80	0.40
10.38	34.20	11.49	14.82	17.63	25.38	29.80	30.24	18.52	44.06	15.31

(continued)

TABLE 10
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
CIS										
Armenia	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Azerbaijan	0.07	0.06	0.18	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02
Belarus	0.15	0.18	0.33	0.27	0.12	0.28	0.07	0.20	0.06	0.37
Georgia	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03
Kazakhstan	0.24	0.22	0.27	0.33	0.23	0.43	0.09	0.36	0.15	0.09
Kyrgyz Republic	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Moldova	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Russian Federation ^c	3.09	3.03	4.46	7.43	3.02	3.19	1.67	2.75	2.21	3.12
Tajikistan	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Ukraine	0.48	0.59	1.08	1.17	0.28	0.89	0.23	0.60	0.38	0.49
Total	4.13	4.23	6.62	9.50	3.75	5.11	2.16	4.09	2.90	4.20
OECD-EUROSTAT										
Albania	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
Australia	1.22	1.20	0.79	1.20	1.04	1.33	1.39	0.97	1.25	1.06
Austria	0.51	0.52	0.36	0.59	0.66	0.60	0.76	0.40	0.48	0.53
Belgium	0.61	0.61	0.49	0.74	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.44
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.16	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.07
Bulgaria	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.06	0.23	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.15
Canada	2.06	2.04	1.14	1.74	1.65	2.67	2.08	1.46	2.45	1.63
Croatia	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.09	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.08	0.14
Cyprus	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.06
Czech Republic	0.38	0.36	0.32	0.84	0.19	0.52	0.26	0.39	0.23	0.24
Denmark	0.33	0.31	0.21	0.42	0.30	0.35	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.36
Estonia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Finland	0.29	0.27	0.21	0.38	0.23	0.30	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.39
France	3.39	3.75	3.31	3.55	3.84	4.13	3.97	3.41	4.04	3.43
Germany	4.57	4.80	3.52	6.02	4.83	5.33	6.57	4.69	4.79	4.59
Greece	0.51	0.55	0.58	1.02	1.08	0.53	0.68	0.39	0.43	0.44
Hungary	0.31	0.33	0.30	0.81	0.14	0.43	0.34	0.34	0.26	0.34
Iceland	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Ireland	0.29	0.23	0.09	0.27	0.28	0.21	0.32	0.17	0.22	0.29
Israel	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.21	0.19	0.36	0.36	0.21	0.21	0.45
Italy	2.96	3.09	2.86	2.87	4.93	3.39	4.47	2.36	3.29	3.26
Japan	7.04	6.99	4.14	9.41	4.04	8.08	6.27	8.20	6.59	8.08
Korea, Rep.	1.87	1.57	1.01	1.27	1.11	1.37	1.43	1.49	1.46	4.50
Latvia	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05
Lithuania	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08
Luxembourg	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02
Macedonia, FYR	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
0.01	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00
0.02	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.14
0.08	0.41	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.39	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.01
0.02	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01
0.14	0.72	0.09	0.08	0.19	0.34	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.22	0.32
0.01	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
0.02	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
2.10	4.23	1.07	1.61	2.63	4.96	3.07	1.71	1.67	1.66	1.45
0.01	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.33	1.68	0.18	0.22	0.49	1.20	0.39	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.15
2.72	7.62	1.46	2.02	3.63	7.29	3.93	2.49	2.37	2.44	2.10
0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02
1.77	1.20	1.50	1.06	1.18	1.04	1.08	1.44	1.98	1.07	1.27
0.78	0.36	0.92	0.45	0.50	0.52	0.32	0.45	0.70	0.32	0.29
0.69	0.50	0.40	0.73	0.56	0.78	0.41	0.59	0.96	0.37	0.63
0.04	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01
0.10	0.24	0.24	0.06	0.13	0.23	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.02
2.79	1.52	1.92	2.38	1.95	2.07	1.40	2.04	2.26	1.79	1.39
0.12	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.05
0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01
0.55	0.38	0.37	0.27	0.31	0.58	0.48	0.34	0.40	0.30	0.17
0.42	0.27	0.18	0.46	0.27	0.50	0.26	0.33	0.51	0.18	0.65
0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.01
0.38	0.22	0.22	0.32	0.24	0.39	0.21	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.36
4.70	2.68	2.89	4.13	3.37	5.18	2.21	2.99	3.38	2.46	3.15
5.46	2.03	3.84	5.58	4.72	4.43	3.08	3.56	5.55	2.41	3.02
0.43	0.41	1.56	0.31	0.57	0.33	0.59	0.53	0.61	0.46	0.41
0.35	0.38	0.21	0.33	0.28	0.55	0.35	0.25	0.30	0.21	0.14
0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02
0.24	0.23	0.46	0.27	0.21	0.27	0.15	0.32	0.28	0.32	0.14
0.29	0.40	0.16	0.27	0.25	0.39	0.40	0.23	0.27	0.19	0.19
2.78	1.87	4.44	2.64	3.05	3.02	2.04	3.07	4.27	2.14	3.41
9.05	3.87	7.53	8.11	6.50	8.26	5.37	7.39	8.72	5.64	11.83
1.41	1.76	1.48	2.18	1.57	1.17	1.59	2.68	2.14	2.88	1.90
0.06	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.02
0.09	0.15	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.02
0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07
0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00

(continued)

TABLE 10
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
CIS										
Malta	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Mexico	2.14	2.46	4.10	2.71	1.44	1.69	3.90	1.29	3.95	1.16
Montenegro	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
Netherlands	1.03	0.99	0.77	0.92	0.97	0.91	1.18	0.83	0.68	1.56
New Zealand	0.18	0.20	0.17	0.25	0.17	0.21	0.22	0.15	0.24	0.20
Norway	0.40	0.30	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.35	0.34	0.29	0.25	0.40
Poland	0.94	1.05	1.30	2.17	0.51	1.73	0.72	0.98	0.49	0.74
Portugal	0.38	0.43	0.47	0.58	0.59	0.36	0.54	0.40	0.41	0.39
Romania	0.37	0.42	0.61	0.70	0.19	0.57	0.34	0.43	0.41	0.19
Russian Federation ^a	3.09	3.03	4.46	7.43	3.02	3.19	1.67	2.75	2.21	3.12
Serbia	0.12	0.13	0.18	0.27	0.06	0.24	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.27
Slovak Republic	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.26	0.09	0.28	0.12	0.15	0.07	0.11
Slovenia	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.11
Spain	2.15	2.23	2.21	2.89	2.41	1.80	2.11	1.96	2.00	1.99
Sweden	0.53	0.53	0.35	0.48	0.46	0.65	0.44	0.45	0.41	0.79
Switzerland	0.48	0.46	0.33	0.83	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.44	0.35	0.53
Turkey	1.02	1.10	1.54	1.28	1.15	2.40	1.44	0.34	0.75	1.18
United Kingdom	3.46	4.06	2.29	3.11	4.72	4.22	4.28	3.04	3.96	3.79
United States	22.51	25.44	14.22	20.20	28.56	23.03	27.69	23.93	35.90	16.79
Total	66.34	70.71	53.96	77.14	70.72	73.35	76.44	63.79	79.65	64.10
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	0.76	0.77	1.11	1.45	0.60	0.74	0.62	0.88	0.60	1.42
Bolivia	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.04
Brazil	2.88	2.82	3.19	4.24	1.90	2.41	2.96	3.37	2.44	4.23
Chile	0.36	0.32	0.36	0.43	0.42	0.35	0.40	0.30	0.37	0.25
Colombia	0.48	0.49	0.66	0.81	0.37	0.57	0.48	0.57	0.38	0.49
Ecuador	0.16	0.16	0.24	0.14	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.14	0.20	0.25
Paraguay	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05
Peru	0.32	0.33	0.56	0.23	0.39	0.23	0.30	0.21	0.24	0.27
Uruguay	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08
Venezuela, R. B.	0.48	0.38	0.54	0.64	0.20	0.37	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.72
Total	5.60	5.48	6.96	8.13	4.20	4.97	5.48	5.94	4.78	7.78
WEST ASIA										
Bahrain	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.02
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	0.64	0.71	1.50	0.49	1.00	0.57	0.55	0.67	0.33	0.30
Iraq	0.16	0.14	0.26	0.03	0.16	0.08	0.31	0.34	0.16	0.04
Jordan	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.09
Kuwait	0.20	0.09	0.14	0.01	0.14	0.06	0.36	0.05	0.21	0.09

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^c	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
0.96	3.55	2.75	1.82	2.46	2.01	1.32	1.46	1.80	1.33	0.20
0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
1.27	0.70	0.66	1.68	0.89	1.37	0.91	0.81	1.02	0.57	1.32
0.33	0.15	0.27	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.14	0.17	0.25	0.13	0.14
0.45	0.22	0.19	0.33	0.27	0.44	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.22	0.72
0.91	1.30	0.35	1.11	0.94	1.48	0.92	0.65	0.69	0.59	0.51
0.43	0.30	0.71	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.33	0.40	0.33	0.36	0.63
0.25	0.50	0.32	0.16	0.38	0.58	0.52	0.28	0.33	0.26	0.10
2.10	4.23	1.07	1.61	2.63	4.96	3.07	1.71	1.67	1.66	1.45
0.08	0.14	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.21	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.04
0.18	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.22	0.13	0.18	0.11	0.09
0.10	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.05
2.68	1.60	5.93	2.07	2.13	2.41	1.58	2.65	2.32	2.17	5.06
0.71	0.52	0.30	0.71	0.43	0.96	0.40	0.38	0.75	0.17	0.68
0.62	0.31	0.61	0.55	0.48	0.25	0.21	0.49	0.99	0.25	0.53
0.32	1.13	0.63	0.55	1.10	0.79	1.22	0.75	1.05	0.62	0.00
6.38	2.02	5.93	5.18	3.83	4.28	2.75	2.59	3.73	1.61	4.69
34.59	13.86	33.27	31.42	28.87	9.70	18.88	20.67	23.89	15.21	34.10
85.10	49.80	82.11	77.97	71.56	60.81	53.60	60.74	72.90	46.97	79.51
0.47	0.52	0.62	0.49	0.80	0.50	0.70	0.60	0.46	0.68	0.19
0.01	0.18	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.18	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
1.28	2.73	1.99	2.98	2.74	3.71	4.92	1.98	1.92	1.64	1.61
0.17	0.30	0.15	0.23	0.33	0.24	0.26	0.34	0.28	0.37	0.03
0.17	0.52	0.56	0.23	0.49	0.55	0.72	0.38	0.23	0.48	0.17
0.09	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.20	0.03
0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00
0.17	0.37	0.38	0.27	0.35	0.18	0.24	0.25	0.11	0.36	0.23
0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01
0.15	0.47	0.46	0.18	0.38	0.41	0.42	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.14
2.56	5.36	4.36	4.50	5.42	6.01	7.57	4.07	3.45	4.10	2.43
0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.00
0.17	1.54	0.20	0.43	0.68	0.94	1.04	0.36	0.26	0.48	0.12
0.01	0.26	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.38	0.74	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.10
0.01	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08
0.05	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.22	0.20	0.08	0.33	0.00

(continued)

TABLE 10
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication
WEST ASIA, CONT.										
Lebanon	0.07	0.08	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.03
Oman	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.06
Qatar	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.05
Saudi Arabia	0.89	0.43	0.61	0.08	0.74	0.25	1.11	0.39	0.58	0.22
Syrian Arab Republic	0.14	0.15	0.39	0.01	0.23	0.14	0.09	0.17	0.05	0.01
Yemen, Rep.	0.08	0.08	0.19	0.08	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.01
Total	2.46	1.84	3.56	0.88	2.74	1.28	2.83	1.88	1.74	0.92
WORLD	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Food and nonalcoholic beverages include food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco include alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or nonalcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. It also includes all purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Clothing and footwear includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. It also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Transport includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Communication includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes expenditures on audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Education includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education. It also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

Restaurants and hotels includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home. It also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation ^e	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products
0.03	0.22	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.18
0.02	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.18	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.17
0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.24	0.17	0.07
0.16	0.76	0.19	0.16	0.39	0.87	1.25	0.94	0.90	0.82	0.84
0.03	0.28	0.03	0.01	0.14	0.21	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.17	0.00
0.01	0.16	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.13	0.02
0.52	3.60	0.54	0.89	1.73	2.90	4.03	2.33	1.97	2.45	1.58
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Individual consumption expenditure by households includes the actual and final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services. It also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Individual consumption expenditure by government includes the actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Collective consumption expenditure by government consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of nonproduced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Machinery and equipment includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Construction covers the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Other products include products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Note:

a. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Brunei, Bangladesh, Maldives, Iran, and Pakistan do not have expenditures on alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

b. Refer to appendix F regarding comparability between regions.

c. GFCF was estimated where one or more of its components were suppressed. For more details, refer to appendix F.

d. Burundi: Submitted prices, but did not provide official national accounts data.

e. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.

f. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.

g. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.

... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

2005 ICP GLOBAL RESULTS: DETAILED TABLES

TABLE II

NOMINAL EXPENDITURES—ITEM SHARES, PERCENT

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
AFRICA											
Angola	100.0	27.0	11.0	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.6
Benin	100.0	80.6	36.1	2.0	7.6	8.6	2.6	2.4	6.1	1.4	1.8
Botswana	100.0	32.2	7.1	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.1	4.2	0.9	0.8
Burkina Faso	100.0	75.1	31.5	6.9	2.5	7.0	6.4	2.1	5.9	0.8	1.4
Burundi ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	100.0	74.7	32.0	1.9	7.3	6.5	7.7	1.7	5.2	0.9	1.2
Cape Verde	100.0	87.2	25.1	1.5	3.0	23.5	4.2	3.1	5.3	2.6	2.7
Central African Republic	100.0	91.8	56.0	8.8	7.6	4.9	5.0	1.7	3.5	0.8	1.7
Chad	100.0	59.8	33.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	4.3	0.8	11.7	0.5	2.8
Comoros	100.0	92.4	63.8	1.4	5.1	13.7	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	100.0	69.0	42.9	1.4	3.5	8.2	1.9	2.8	2.4	0.6	0.6
Congo, Rep.	100.0	30.9	11.7	1.2	0.8	4.1	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.5	0.7
Côte d'Ivoire	100.0	72.2	30.8	2.3	2.5	6.9	6.0	3.0	7.9	2.1	2.5
Djibouti	100.0	65.7	22.3	8.6	1.7	10.8	4.6	2.8	5.2	0.3	0.2
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	100.0	76.9	32.7	2.1	6.1	10.1	2.9	3.8	3.1	2.0	2.0
Equatorial Guinea	100.0	30.2	11.9	0.7	1.6	4.3	1.2	2.2	2.5	1.2	0.5
Ethiopia	100.0	82.5	45.0	0.7	5.1	14.4	5.9	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.5
Gabon	100.0	36.3	12.6	0.7	1.8	5.1	1.1	2.3	2.2	1.4	0.9
Gambia, The	100.0	96.3	35.4	0.9	8.2	4.0	3.6	7.4	2.4	1.8	5.8
Ghana	100.0	79.6	39.1	1.7	7.3	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.7	0.2	2.4
Guinea	100.0	70.2	30.4	1.4	4.7	5.2	3.8	8.3	5.4	0.2	0.8
Guinea-Bissau	100.0	82.8	43.2	1.4	6.9	11.2	6.0	2.3	5.4	0.4	3.2
Kenya	100.0	85.9	30.1	2.8	2.7	6.6	4.1	7.0	10.6	2.5	5.3
Lesotho	100.0	106.1	37.6	3.7	13.3	7.8	7.0	7.7	6.1	1.9	1.7
Liberia	100.0	60.2	15.5	2.4	7.4	10.8	3.1	3.2	1.4	2.1	1.0
Madagascar	100.0	75.6	44.1	2.4	3.1	11.0	3.6	3.4	2.4	0.3	0.5
Malawi	100.0	89.3	20.8	1.3	2.1	12.2	2.1	11.9	12.6	1.6	7.1
Mali	100.0	74.5	34.8	1.2	3.6	8.3	4.7	3.3	7.4	0.7	2.3
Mauritania	100.0	74.4	46.7	0.7	4.2	3.9	2.7	3.0	4.2	0.8	1.0
Mauritius	100.0	74.7	18.2	5.3	3.7	15.5	4.9	4.1	8.5	1.9	4.1
Morocco	100.0	64.6	22.3	2.0	3.6	9.3	3.1	3.8	6.3	3.6	2.3
Mozambique	100.0	72.7	43.3	2.3	4.3	4.9	1.9	3.4	2.9	0.1	1.5
Namibia	100.0	62.3	17.3	1.8	3.4	8.1	3.4	5.6	6.4	0.5	1.8
Niger	100.0	76.9	35.8	1.8	5.5	6.5	3.7	3.5	6.1	0.6	4.0
Nigeria	100.0	71.6	40.6	0.7	4.2	8.1	5.0	2.2	3.4	0.2	0.9
Rwanda	100.0	80.1	34.3	10.6	2.7	11.4	4.1	2.8	4.1	0.4	1.0
São Tomé and Príncipe	100.0	96.0	51.2	4.2	3.7	8.6	3.2	5.2	9.2	1.2	1.4

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
1.5	0.8	3.6	0.0	25.1	2.0	13.5	34.1	11.1	23.0	0.0	0.0	25.4
3.8	6.5	3.9	-2.2	77.0	3.5	8.3	19.4	6.4	12.7	0.3	-1.2	-7.0
5.3	0.1	1.6	0.0	27.9	4.3	17.5	19.7	9.2	10.1	0.4	16.1	14.5
3.3	4.2	3.1	0.0	72.1	3.0	18.0	20.0	6.7	11.1	2.1	0.5	-13.7
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3.0	4.5	1.7	1.0	72.3	2.5	6.9	17.6	8.5	8.9	0.2	1.7	-1.0
10.2	2.4	3.6	0.0	82.9	4.4	6.6	33.2	12.4	20.2	0.6	-0.6	-26.4
3.4	1.9	3.1	-6.7	89.8	2.1	6.7	9.8	2.6	5.6	1.6	0.0	-8.3
1.1	0.3	2.2	-0.2	58.8	1.1	6.4	20.3	5.1	10.7	4.5	4.9	8.7
3.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	92.1	0.2	10.4	8.8	3.9	4.4	0.4	1.8	-13.3
2.1	1.0	1.7	0.0	68.6	0.4	9.0	20.2	0.8	14.5	4.9	1.2	0.6
2.5	2.4	1.0	-0.3	28.5	2.4	7.6	18.7	3.0	15.5	0.2	0.4	42.3
2.8	1.0	3.3	1.1	69.4	2.8	10.8	9.0	3.2	5.4	0.4	2.1	6.0
5.2	2.7	1.8	-0.6	60.1	5.6	18.6	16.1	4.7	10.7	0.8	0.1	-0.6
5.9	2.4	5.3	-1.6	73.1	3.8	7.1	16.8	7.8	8.6	0.5	0.6	-1.6
1.2	1.1	1.7	0.0	29.8	0.3	1.8	32.4	16.6	10.6	5.2	-0.5	36.1
2.9	1.8	3.6	-1.0	80.4	2.1	12.0	21.0	6.6	13.9	0.5	0.2	-15.7
3.7	1.0	1.8	1.7	33.1	3.2	6.6	22.9	9.8	9.2	3.9	0.3	33.9
22.6	0.4	3.9	0.0	84.6	11.7	25.4	20.6	10.3	8.3	1.9	5.7	-48.0
6.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	77.3	2.3	5.4	31.4	22.1	8.1	1.2	0.0	-16.5
4.7	1.4	2.7	1.1	68.2	2.0	3.3	27.6	12.2	13.9	1.5	2.0	-3.1
1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	81.7	1.1	21.4	15.6	6.9	8.1	0.6	4.9	-24.6
10.7	4.1	4.0	-4.6	77.9	8.0	8.1	18.6	9.9	8.6	0.1	-1.8	-10.7
14.1	0.2	4.9	0.2	97.1	9.0	8.1	35.1	4.4	30.7	0.0	0.2	-49.5
8.7	0.4	4.1	0.1	57.7	2.5	14.0	25.8	22.8	2.9	0.0	14.0	-14.0
4.5	1.0	0.9	-1.7	71.8	3.9	14.2	24.0	12.5	10.7	0.7	2.2	-16.0
6.5	1.7	9.2	0.3	89.1	0.3	8.2	17.0	7.3	9.7	0.0	2.0	-16.5
4.6	1.4	2.2	0.0	71.6	2.9	11.4	15.4	11.4	4.1	0.0	6.6	-7.9
3.0	0.7	2.5	0.9	71.0	3.4	15.6	59.9	23.4	34.8	1.7	6.8	-56.7
6.0	2.2	3.6	-3.1	69.4	5.3	8.8	21.4	8.8	12.7	0.0	1.1	-6.0
7.5	4.1	3.7	-7.0	57.2	7.4	11.2	28.5	11.8	14.8	1.9	1.7	-6.1
5.4	0.3	1.6	0.6	69.1	3.6	9.3	28.1	9.2	19.0	0.0	1.8	-11.9
9.6	2.9	6.0	-4.4	53.4	8.9	15.3	24.5	11.1	12.3	1.2	1.4	-3.5
2.7	4.0	2.9	-0.2	74.6	2.2	12.9	21.0	8.6	11.8	0.6	2.1	-12.9
3.1	0.5	2.6	0.0	69.9	1.7	4.0	11.9	10.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	12.4
5.5	1.4	2.1	-0.3	76.2	3.9	12.3	22.7	9.0	13.6	0.0	0.9	-16.0
4.5	1.2	1.9	0.6	93.8	2.2	9.7	22.5	10.8	10.1	1.6	2.0	-30.3

(continued)

TABLE II
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
AFRICA, CONT.											
Senegal	100.0	80.5	40.4	2.5	4.3	8.2	5.1	4.3	3.2	4.4	1.9
Sierra Leone	100.0	99.2	42.1	2.8	7.2	6.5	2.5	14.2	2.7	2.5	3.1
South Africa	100.0	71.7	12.9	3.7	3.7	8.2	4.9	8.0	11.0	1.5	3.0
Sudan	100.0	79.8	44.1	1.2	3.7	11.3	4.6	1.6	6.5	0.1	2.3
Swaziland	100.0	69.9	29.3	0.6	4.3	9.5	4.9	5.1	4.8	0.9	2.3
Tanzania	100.0	81.5	56.1	2.6	5.6	5.9	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.1	0.8
Togo	100.0	100.8	49.5	4.3	5.3	6.7	2.7	3.8	16.3	2.1	2.0
Tunisia	100.0	70.1	18.7	2.7	6.5	9.8	5.4	4.5	6.8	0.7	1.8
Uganda	100.0	82.2	28.8	5.0	2.5	14.5	5.1	4.5	5.1	1.6	2.0
Zambia	100.0	73.9	8.3	0.1	3.9	20.5	4.9	8.7	9.6	0.3	8.3
Zimbabwe	100.0	89.9	40.4	2.9	13.0	15.1	5.6	1.3	3.9	0.4	2.2
Total	100.0	70.6	26.2	2.4	4.2	8.5	4.3	4.6	6.5	1.3	2.2
ASIA-PACIFIC											
Bangladesh	100.0	77.7	38.8	1.8	4.5	13.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	0.4	0.6
Bhutan	100.0	52.9	18.3	1.4	3.4	8.8	2.9	6.8	1.0	0.2	1.8
Brunei Darussalam	100.0	28.6	5.3	0.2	1.3	3.5	1.3	1.5	4.3	1.6	2.2
Cambodia	100.0	86.0	40.6	3.3	1.6	10.8	1.5	6.6	6.2	0.2	2.1
China d	100.0	43.0	10.4	0.9	2.7	6.3	1.7	2.7	1.7	1.8	2.0
Hong Kong, China	100.0	61.7	5.5	0.4	6.1	11.0	3.1	5.2	3.9	1.8	7.1
Macao, China	100.0	30.8	4.1	0.3	1.5	4.3	0.7	2.5	2.7	1.7	4.7
Taiwan, China	100.0	66.1	9.8	1.5	2.4	10.0	3.7	5.5	6.7	2.1	5.5
Fiji	100.0	83.0	21.8	2.5	1.9	21.4	7.9	4.6	6.3	0.3	4.1
India	100.0	63.4	21.4	1.4	3.3	7.7	1.8	4.6	9.7	1.0	1.2
Indonesia	100.0	67.2	28.0	1.3	2.4	13.6	1.8	2.0	4.4	1.2	1.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	100.0	55.8	13.0	0.4	3.5	13.7	3.1	4.7	5.2	1.4	2.0
Lao PDR	100.0	62.9	29.8	3.5	1.1	7.8	1.8	1.9	6.6	0.3	1.9
Malaysia	100.0	51.2	8.8	0.8	1.1	8.9	2.4	2.5	6.5	2.7	2.1
Maldives	100.0	53.8	12.3	1.1	1.9	16.0	1.9	5.1	1.8	1.7	1.9
Mongolia	100.0	62.3	22.3	1.4	6.7	10.5	2.3	3.3	3.9	1.2	2.0
Nepal	100.0	84.7	41.3	2.7	5.3	11.7	1.9	7.5	3.3	0.2	0.9
Pakistan	100.0	79.7	38.9	0.7	6.0	10.9	1.9	5.8	4.1	1.5	2.1
Philippines	100.0	72.8	32.0	1.4	1.6	10.2	1.4	2.5	4.0	2.9	0.8
Singapore	100.0	44.9	3.7	1.0	1.6	6.4	2.7	3.8	7.4	1.1	5.5
Sri Lanka	100.0	76.3	27.8	3.1	7.0	5.7	4.8	2.6	12.8	0.7	2.8
Thailand	100.0	63.1	10.0	2.8	4.4	4.5	3.8	5.3	9.2	0.8	3.7
Vietnam	100.0	62.9	19.7	1.4	2.2	9.5	3.0	5.1	6.0	0.5	3.0
Total	100.0	54.0	14.6	1.1	3.0	8.1	2.1	3.6	4.5	1.6	2.4

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
4.2	0.8	3.1	-2.0	76.0	4.5	8.7	22.4	5.3	16.3	0.8	2.7	-14.4
9.8	1.1	4.7	0.0	94.3	4.9	13.7	11.8	7.3	4.3	0.2	0.3	-25.0
7.4	1.7	7.3	-1.4	63.8	7.9	10.9	17.1	10.0	7.1	0.0	1.2	-0.9
1.3	0.1	2.4	0.5	79.4	0.4	5.9	20.6	11.0	9.7	0.0	4.1	-10.5
5.8	0.4	1.9	0.0	65.8	4.1	9.6	23.4	6.4	15.7	1.3	1.3	-4.2
1.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	80.6	0.9	6.3	21.9	9.4	12.0	0.5	0.2	-10.0
4.0	2.4	2.8	-1.1	97.8	3.0	9.9	16.5	5.0	10.7	0.8	0.5	-27.7
4.6	9.6	4.4	-5.4	64.2	5.9	8.5	22.3	6.4	15.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.6
9.2	2.5	1.5	0.0	77.3	5.0	8.6	22.7	6.2	16.5	0.0	0.3	-13.8
5.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	67.2	6.7	9.6	27.2	16.1	11.1	0.0	1.1	-11.9
3.6	0.3	1.3	0.0	87.3	2.6	6.5	5.9	3.8	2.1	0.0	1.5	-3.7
5.4	2.0	4.5	-1.4	65.8	4.8	8.9	19.1	9.5	9.1	0.5	1.2	0.2
4.4	1.7	3.1	0.0	75.9	1.7	3.9	25.0	6.3	18.4	0.3	0.0	-6.6
3.2	0.0	5.1	0.0	40.7	12.2	10.0	53.2	13.5	38.7	1.0	0.3	-16.4
4.6	1.5	1.6	0.0	23.6	5.0	14.4	11.9	3.6	7.5	0.8	0.0	45.1
5.2	4.1	3.9	0.0	81.2	4.8	3.8	11.7	5.7	5.9	0.1	0.5	-2.0
4.2	2.2	6.4	0.0	38.0	5.0	8.9	41.5	11.5	27.6	2.4	1.1	5.5
4.7	5.7	7.2	0.0	58.2	3.6	5.2	20.9	10.8	9.1	1.0	-0.3	12.5
2.6	3.8	2.0	0.0	27.1	3.7	5.3	26.6	6.2	20.0	0.4	0.7	36.6
7.1	5.0	6.7	0.0	61.5	4.6	8.5	21.0	10.9	8.3	1.8	0.3	4.1
6.1	2.4	3.7	0.0	75.8	7.2	7.9	25.5	12.3	9.6	3.6	1.1	-17.5
3.6	1.2	6.6	0.0	58.8	4.6	7.0	28.5	13.1	14.8	0.7	4.2	-3.0
3.7	4.1	3.6	0.0	64.2	3.0	4.9	23.3	4.0	18.6	0.7	0.3	4.2
4.3	0.9	3.7	0.0	50.4	5.4	6.4	21.5	13.1	7.8	0.7	11.1	5.3
4.3	1.9	2.0	0.0	59.5	3.5	11.6	33.3	10.9	15.6	6.8	1.9	-9.7
4.6	3.9	6.9	0.0	44.9	6.3	6.1	20.6	12.7	7.3	0.6	-0.4	22.4
7.6	0.6	2.0	0.0	44.8	9.0	13.3	53.5	18.4	21.0	14.1	0.0	-20.6
6.5	0.3	1.8	0.0	55.0	7.2	5.0	30.1	14.8	8.8	6.4	6.5	-3.9
3.9	2.0	4.0	0.0	81.7	3.0	5.8	19.6	2.6	12.7	4.3	6.6	-16.7
3.6	0.5	3.6	0.0	76.2	3.5	6.0	18.9	8.1	9.4	1.4	1.6	-6.1
6.6	2.3	7.3	0.0	69.4	3.4	6.2	14.4	6.5	6.7	1.2	10.8	-4.2
3.6	3.4	4.8	0.0	41.4	3.5	7.2	22.0	12.0	9.5	0.5	-3.2	29.1
2.2	1.3	5.5	0.0	69.5	6.8	6.0	23.7	9.5	13.6	0.6	3.1	-9.1
5.6	9.4	3.5	0.0	56.5	6.6	7.1	28.6	19.6	8.9	0.2	2.5	-1.3
5.8	4.2	2.2	0.0	58.0	4.8	6.1	32.5	10.6	19.2	2.7	2.7	-4.1
4.4	2.8	5.9	0.0	49.3	4.7	7.7	32.0	11.3	19.1	1.6	2.0	4.3

(continued)

TABLE II
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
CIS											
Armenia	100.0	79.6	51.5	2.7	2.4	5.7	1.4	4.0	2.6	0.9	1.1
Azerbaijan	100.0	47.5	29.4	0.9	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.8	0.7	1.1
Belarus	100.0	64.3	21.9	2.9	3.7	7.2	2.1	5.7	3.9	2.3	2.7
Georgia	100.0	74.6	23.1	4.0	1.9	8.9	2.1	8.3	9.4	3.1	3.8
Kazakhstan	100.0	55.3	10.5	1.6	4.9	14.4	1.6	5.4	4.7	1.1	2.7
Kyrgyz Republic	100.0	93.3	38.4	7.8	7.5	6.6	2.8	3.9	8.6	2.5	2.3
Moldova	100.0	102.3	24.5	7.8	4.5	15.5	7.1	4.9	10.0	4.7	6.3
Russian Federation ^c	100.0	57.4	14.3	3.4	5.2	5.4	2.3	4.3	6.1	2.4	3.5
Tajikistan	100.0	89.3	45.8	0.6	4.3	8.5	2.5	3.1	7.3	1.7	1.7
Ukraine	100.0	69.5	22.4	3.6	3.0	6.2	2.3	6.1	7.6	2.6	3.7
Total	100.0	59.0	15.6	3.3	4.9	6.1	2.2	4.6	6.1	2.3	3.4
OECD-EUROSTAT											
Albania	100.0	79.9	20.6	4.0	3.8	16.0	4.5	4.7	9.9	3.4	4.6
Australia	100.0	65.9	5.7	2.3	2.1	12.2	3.7	7.9	6.7	1.6	6.8
Austria	100.0	67.4	6.1	1.7	3.7	11.7	4.3	6.9	7.6	1.5	7.2
Belgium	100.0	66.7	6.8	1.8	2.7	11.6	2.8	8.5	7.5	1.1	5.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.0	101.0	30.0	6.0	5.4	14.0	6.8	8.8	8.0	2.6	4.4
Bulgaria	100.0	78.4	16.1	2.7	2.4	14.9	2.9	6.5	13.3	4.5	4.3
Canada	100.0	66.9	5.1	2.1	2.5	12.8	3.3	7.8	7.7	1.3	6.1
Croatia	100.0	68.0	15.9	3.2	3.8	12.2	6.1	7.8	7.5	2.4	6.4
Cyprus	100.0	73.1	11.7	4.6	4.8	11.0	4.2	5.1	10.9	1.5	6.6
Czech Republic	100.0	59.9	8.2	4.0	2.5	11.3	2.7	6.6	5.8	1.8	6.6
Denmark	100.0	65.6	5.3	1.8	2.3	12.7	2.8	7.2	6.5	1.0	6.1
Estonia	100.0	63.9	10.4	4.6	4.2	10.9	3.2	5.2	7.2	1.7	6.0
Finland	100.0	66.3	6.2	2.5	2.4	12.5	2.7	7.8	6.4	1.4	6.5
France	100.0	72.4	7.7	1.7	2.7	14.4	3.3	8.8	8.3	1.6	6.4
Germany	100.0	70.1	6.3	2.0	3.0	13.6	3.9	8.7	7.7	1.5	5.7
Greece	100.0	72.8	10.8	3.3	7.2	11.0	4.4	6.4	6.1	1.7	4.4
Hungary	100.0	67.6	9.2	4.6	2.0	10.1	3.7	7.5	8.7	2.5	5.4
Iceland	100.0	76.2	6.5	2.2	2.5	11.2	3.6	9.2	9.8	1.4	8.0
Ireland	100.0	56.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	9.2	3.0	5.6	5.4	1.5	3.8
Israel	100.0	68.0	8.8	1.4	1.9	13.2	3.9	6.6	6.6	2.2	5.3
Italy	100.0	70.9	8.9	1.6	4.7	12.3	4.6	8.5	8.0	1.7	4.5
Japan	100.0	67.3	8.2	1.7	1.9	13.6	3.2	7.7	6.0	1.8	5.2
Korea, Rep.	100.0	58.6	7.9	1.2	2.2	8.7	2.1	4.8	5.6	2.8	3.8
Latvia	100.0	71.0	13.4	4.2	4.3	12.7	2.2	5.3	6.8	2.5	5.8
Lithuania	100.0	75.2	17.5	4.3	5.4	9.3	3.7	6.9	9.8	1.7	4.9
Luxembourg	100.0	48.5	2.9	3.3	1.2	6.6	2.3	4.5	5.8	0.4	3.2
Macedonia, FYR	100.0	85.9	26.2	2.6	4.7	15.2	3.3	5.8	7.6	5.6	2.0

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
3.8	0.5	2.5	0.5	75.4	4.1	6.4	29.8	3.8	25.7	0.2	-2.6	-13.2
3.2	1.0	1.0	-3.3	41.7	5.2	5.2	41.2	23.4	10.8	7.1	-3.9	10.0
6.5	1.3	2.8	1.2	50.6	12.3	8.5	26.4	11.9	14.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
3.1	4.5	1.1	1.1	68.5	5.6	9.2	28.9	12.4	15.6	0.9	5.6	-18.4
5.2	1.5	2.5	-0.9	48.6	5.4	5.8	28.0	8.4	15.6	3.9	2.1	8.8
5.6	2.5	5.4	-0.8	82.7	8.8	8.8	16.0	5.2	10.0	0.8	0.4	-18.5
7.7	1.7	6.5	1.2	92.1	8.9	7.6	24.6	4.2	19.1	1.3	6.2	-40.7
3.2	1.6	4.2	1.6	49.2	7.7	9.0	17.5	6.5	9.7	1.4	2.5	13.6
5.7	0.2	2.0	6.0	79.8	8.1	6.5	11.1	5.6	4.2	1.3	11.6	-18.5
6.7	1.9	3.9	-0.5	57.2	11.2	7.0	22.0	10.2	10.7	1.0	0.7	0.8
3.7	1.6	4.0	1.2	50.3	7.9	8.5	19.3	7.3	10.4	1.5	2.2	11.0
2.9	4.5	4.9	-3.6	75.5	4.3	6.2	40.2	17.2	21.0	2.0	-3.9	-22.4
6.2	4.5	6.6	-0.6	56.0	8.7	9.4	26.2	10.3	14.1	1.8	0.3	-1.9
5.5	6.9	7.2	-2.9	54.3	11.2	6.9	20.4	8.0	11.4	1.0	0.4	4.9
5.9	2.6	9.1	1.1	51.7	14.0	8.7	20.3	9.1	9.5	1.7	0.6	3.7
5.5	6.9	6.8	-4.1	90.8	9.2	10.9	26.9	11.7	14.3	0.9	0.1	-38.8
4.7	6.6	3.6	-4.1	69.7	8.2	9.8	24.2	12.9	10.6	0.7	3.8	-16.2
5.3	3.8	8.8	0.3	54.0	11.6	7.5	21.0	6.3	13.5	1.2	0.7	3.8
5.7	6.2	5.5	-14.7	56.9	10.4	9.4	29.0	10.6	17.2	1.2	1.9	-8.4
6.2	9.5	9.4	-12.3	64.1	8.1	10.0	18.9	5.0	13.4	0.4	0.5	-2.6
4.7	3.3	5.0	-2.4	48.3	11.0	11.1	25.0	10.6	13.0	1.4	0.8	3.2
6.0	2.4	11.6	-0.1	47.8	17.0	8.8	20.4	7.6	9.5	3.4	0.4	4.7
5.0	3.9	5.6	-4.1	52.9	9.5	7.8	31.1	11.5	18.9	0.8	3.5	-6.4
5.4	3.2	9.4	-0.1	49.4	14.6	7.6	19.0	5.2	11.8	2.0	1.6	5.6
5.2	3.5	9.3	-0.5	55.6	15.5	8.3	19.8	5.8	12.2	1.8	0.4	-0.9
4.0	3.0	9.4	1.3	57.5	11.0	7.8	17.4	7.2	9.1	1.1	-0.3	5.0
4.6	13.2	4.6	-4.9	66.8	5.7	10.6	23.7	9.3	12.9	1.5	0.1	-7.2
5.3	2.7	7.4	-1.5	53.3	12.6	9.8	22.7	9.1	12.4	1.3	0.9	-1.1
7.1	4.3	6.9	3.6	57.6	16.6	8.1	28.2	9.3	17.5	1.4	-0.1	-12.4
5.6	6.8	7.5	0.3	43.7	10.4	5.5	26.1	5.3	20.0	0.9	0.1	12.3
8.1	2.8	7.6	-0.4	53.7	12.9	14.0	16.8	7.4	8.2	1.2	0.9	0.3
4.7	5.9	6.7	-1.0	58.6	11.9	8.5	20.6	8.5	9.7	2.4	0.1	-0.1
4.1	4.3	9.1	0.5	55.9	10.1	8.0	23.1	8.6	11.8	2.7	0.2	1.4
6.1	3.9	8.7	0.8	51.5	5.9	8.2	29.3	9.1	18.1	2.1	1.6	2.4
5.7	3.3	3.5	1.3	61.6	8.4	9.0	30.6	15.3	14.4	0.9	3.8	-14.4
5.3	2.0	5.5	-1.0	64.9	10.1	7.0	22.8	8.7	13.1	0.9	2.3	-7.3
4.3	2.3	5.8	5.9	36.9	9.9	6.7	20.0	5.2	12.4	2.4	1.7	23.0
4.7	2.9	4.4	1.0	77.3	8.2	10.7	17.0	6.4	10.0	0.7	3.7	-17.3

(continued)

TABLE II
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
OECD-EUROSTAT, CONT.											
Malta	100.0	76.6	12.1	2.3	4.5	8.1	6.6	6.9	10.3	3.5	8.5
Mexico	100.0	75.2	16.7	1.8	1.9	11.7	5.2	5.3	12.0	1.4	2.3
Montenegro	100.0	79.6	25.1	2.8	4.0	18.0	2.8	5.5	5.1	3.4	2.2
Netherlands	100.0	62.5	5.1	1.4	2.5	11.0	3.0	6.7	5.5	2.2	5.5
New Zealand	100.0	70.5	8.4	3.0	2.7	13.3	3.9	7.4	8.3	1.8	8.4
Norway	100.0	55.1	5.2	1.7	2.2	8.1	2.4	7.3	5.8	1.3	5.9
Poland	100.0	73.1	13.1	4.1	3.0	14.8	2.8	6.4	5.4	2.1	5.2
Portugal	100.0	77.6	10.5	2.4	4.8	9.2	4.5	9.8	9.3	1.9	5.8
Romania	100.0	78.5	19.7	3.4	2.4	15.6	3.4	6.5	11.6	1.4	3.4
Russian Federation ^c	100.0	57.4	14.3	3.4	5.2	5.4	2.3	4.3	6.1	2.4	3.5
Serbia	100.0	80.7	20.8	3.7	3.1	17.4	3.6	6.6	6.7	2.7	3.6
Slovak Republic	100.0	65.0	10.2	2.9	2.4	14.5	3.0	6.0	4.9	2.0	5.6
Slovenia	100.0	65.5	8.2	2.8	3.2	10.7	3.4	7.4	8.9	2.0	6.2
Spain	100.0	68.3	8.4	1.7	3.3	9.8	3.2	7.5	7.1	1.6	6.2
Sweden	100.0	67.6	5.6	1.6	2.5	13.0	2.4	7.9	6.2	1.5	6.6
Switzerland	100.0	66.9	6.2	2.1	2.4	13.8	2.7	8.9	4.7	1.6	5.7
Turkey	100.0	73.7	17.0	2.8	4.2	17.7	4.6	2.8	8.6	3.0	1.7
United Kingdom	100.0	77.8	5.5	2.3	3.6	11.9	3.5	7.7	9.2	1.4	8.3
United States	100.0	76.8	4.8	1.5	3.2	12.3	3.4	14.0	8.2	1.2	6.6
Total	100.0	71.6	6.9	1.8	3.0	12.4	3.4	9.8	7.6	1.5	5.9
SOUTH AMERICA											
Argentina	100.0	65.8	14.8	2.4	2.8	9.5	3.2	7.0	6.0	2.4	4.2
Bolivia	100.0	75.5	20.9	1.2	2.3	9.1	4.0	5.7	13.5	1.6	1.0
Brazil	100.0	67.4	10.4	1.5	2.8	11.0	3.8	8.1	8.0	2.7	2.9
Chile	100.0	62.8	10.2	1.7	4.5	9.7	4.6	6.6	8.5	1.8	2.5
Colombia	100.0	68.7	16.7	2.7	3.0	9.7	3.6	7.3	7.4	1.9	2.4
Ecuador	100.0	71.0	18.4	1.5	4.4	8.1	4.9	5.0	10.0	3.2	4.3
Paraguay	100.0	78.9	25.5	2.0	6.2	9.2	4.1	4.1	9.0	1.9	4.9
Peru	100.0	69.4	20.3	1.3	4.1	5.9	3.6	4.9	5.8	1.7	3.2
Uruguay	100.0	77.5	14.7	2.7	3.8	15.1	4.7	8.8	9.1	2.4	3.4
Venezuela, R. B.	100.0	52.1	13.6	1.5	2.1	5.8	2.7	4.6	4.7	2.4	2.2
Total	100.0	66.0	12.5	1.7	3.0	9.8	3.7	7.2	7.5	2.5	3.0
WEST ASIA											
Bahrain	100.0	52.4	9.3	0.3	3.4	9.0	4.6	5.5	4.9	1.1	1.7
Egypt, Arab Rep. ^c	100.0	76.9	32.7	2.1	6.1	10.1	2.9	3.8	3.1	2.0	2.0
Iraq	100.0	56.3	18.1	0.4	2.9	8.9	4.3	8.6	5.2	0.7	0.6
Jordan	100.0	97.2	27.9	3.0	5.2	16.6	3.8	7.5	8.6	3.5	1.6
Kuwait	100.0	38.1	5.6	0.1	3.1	7.0	5.1	2.1	4.7	1.0	1.6

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
5.9	9.8	8.5	-10.3	64.1	10.7	9.4	19.4	6.6	11.2	1.6	0.0	-5.4
6.7	4.9	6.0	-0.6	67.7	6.9	4.6	19.3	8.3	10.8	0.2	2.5	-1.6
3.5	1.0	4.6	1.5	71.4	8.2	22.2	18.3	7.4	9.5	1.4	-2.3	-17.8
4.7	2.5	12.4	0.2	48.2	13.5	10.4	19.0	5.7	11.1	2.2	0.1	8.0
5.3	4.6	6.0	-2.5	58.2	11.0	7.1	23.8	8.9	13.1	1.7	0.7	-2.1
4.2	2.2	7.7	1.2	40.5	12.9	7.2	18.5	6.1	9.3	3.1	2.8	16.4
5.8	1.8	8.9	-0.3	62.1	10.1	8.0	18.2	7.6	9.2	1.5	1.0	-0.3
6.8	6.9	8.2	-2.5	62.7	12.8	8.6	21.6	6.7	11.4	3.4	0.8	-8.6
4.7	3.5	3.2	-0.3	68.2	9.0	9.2	23.1	11.2	11.1	0.9	-0.4	-10.3
3.2	1.6	4.2	1.6	49.2	7.7	9.0	17.5	6.5	9.7	1.4	2.5	13.6
4.3	1.9	6.5	-0.4	69.2	10.5	7.4	17.3	8.2	8.0	1.1	16.2	-21.6
3.8	3.8	6.0	-0.1	56.4	7.6	10.9	26.8	13.2	11.7	1.9	2.4	-5.1
5.8	3.7	6.4	-3.4	53.0	11.5	7.9	25.5	10.0	14.1	1.4	1.8	-0.6
4.6	11.2	6.9	-3.2	56.9	10.6	7.5	29.3	7.1	17.2	5.0	0.1	-5.3
6.9	2.4	11.1	-0.1	46.5	19.4	7.7	17.2	7.4	7.5	2.3	-0.1	7.6
5.3	4.7	9.2	-0.3	58.3	6.6	5.0	21.2	9.7	9.9	1.6	0.4	6.5
4.3	3.0	3.9	0.0	68.3	5.4	7.8	19.8	10.7	9.2	0.0	5.3	-6.7
4.6	7.2	11.7	1.0	61.7	13.6	8.2	17.2	5.8	8.8	2.5	0.4	-3.6
6.5	4.3	10.8	0.0	70.4	6.4	9.5	19.2	5.8	10.8	2.6	0.3	-5.8
5.4	4.5	9.3	0.0	61.2	9.6	8.6	20.4	7.0	11.2	2.2	0.5	-1.1
3.9	4.6	4.9	0.0	61.3	4.4	7.5	21.5	8.5	12.3	0.7	-0.6	5.9
8.4	5.6	2.1	0.0	66.7	8.8	7.3	12.5	5.6	6.3	0.6	1.3	3.4
5.7	2.5	8.0	0.0	60.4	7.0	13.0	16.3	7.9	7.1	1.3	-0.3	3.6
5.7	1.9	5.2	0.0	58.2	4.6	6.3	20.6	8.0	12.5	0.2	1.7	8.5
5.9	4.0	4.0	0.0	61.3	7.4	11.3	20.0	7.6	11.5	0.9	0.7	-0.8
6.3	2.1	2.8	0.0	66.0	5.1	6.3	21.9	8.2	13.3	0.5	2.3	-1.6
4.3	3.3	4.5	0.0	75.1	3.8	6.4	19.3	9.5	9.6	0.3	0.3	-4.9
6.7	5.6	6.3	0.0	66.1	3.3	6.7	18.8	4.9	12.2	1.7	-0.3	5.3
4.3	3.4	5.0	0.0	73.2	4.2	6.8	13.1	6.2	6.5	0.4	0.0	2.6
5.4	4.3	2.9	0.0	47.1	5.0	5.6	20.2	8.8	10.5	1.0	2.4	19.7
5.5	3.1	6.4	0.0	59.8	6.1	10.5	18.0	7.8	9.1	1.1	0.2	5.3
5.7	1.1	2.8	3.2	46.8	5.6	6.5	17.8	5.5	12.2	0.1	0.9	22.4
5.9	2.4	5.3	-1.6	73.1	3.8	7.1	16.8	7.8	8.6	0.5	0.6	-1.6
5.2	0.4	1.1	0.0	46.5	9.9	27.4	9.5	5.8	2.7	1.0	5.8	1.0
11.3	2.8	4.9	0.4	87.9	9.3	9.6	30.6	12.1	15.1	3.4	3.5	-40.9
4.9	0.9	2.1	0.0	32.9	5.2	9.8	14.6	2.7	11.9	0.0	1.8	35.7

(continued)

TABLE 11
CONTINUED

Economy	Gross domestic product	Actual individual consumption	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics ^a	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels ^b	Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture
WEST ASIA, CONT.											
Lebanon	100.0	90.6	26.1	1.9	5.7	9.4	5.9	7.5	6.8	1.3	2.7
Oman	100.0	40.7	8.8	0.2	2.5	6.9	2.0	2.2	4.9	1.5	0.9
Qatar	100.0	21.9	3.0	0.1	1.4	3.8	1.4	1.9	3.4	1.0	0.7
Saudi Arabia	100.0	36.8	6.5	0.1	2.3	5.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	0.8	1.2
Syrian Arab Republic	100.0	74.2	31.0	0.2	6.5	17.7	2.4	6.1	2.4	0.2	1.0
Yemen, Rep.	100.0	68.9	28.3	1.4	6.0	11.4	2.8	2.6	3.6	0.5	0.9
Total	100.0	48.3	13.2	0.6	3.3	7.4	3.3	3.7	3.9	1.1	1.3
WORLD	100.0	69.0	8.4	1.7	3.0	11.6	3.3	8.8	7.2	1.6	5.3

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

GDP (gross domestic product), expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. Figures are provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from international organizations' figures.

Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Food and nonalcoholic beverages include food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco include alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or nonalcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic, such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. It also includes all purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Clothing and footwear includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. It also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Transport includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Communication includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes expenditures on audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Education includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education. It also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

Restaurants and hotels includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home. It also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Net purchases from abroad include purchases by resident households outside the economic territory of the country less purchases by non-resident households in the economic territory of the country.

Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Net purchases from abroad	Individual consumption expenditure by households	Individual consumption expenditure by government	Collective consumption expenditure by government	Gross fixed capital formation	Machinery and equipment	Construction	Other products	Changes inventories and valuables	Balance of exports and imports
16.1	4.9	5.7	-3.5	85.6	5.0	9.5	22.0	4.9	14.6	2.4	-0.2	-21.9
4.7	0.9	4.5	0.7	35.1	5.5	13.9	18.0	9.3	6.0	2.7	0.1	27.3
3.9	0.3	1.0	0.0	17.9	4.0	7.4	33.6	16.0	13.6	4.0	1.9	35.1
6.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	28.6	8.3	11.8	16.5	7.2	7.9	1.5	1.3	33.5
5.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	69.6	4.6	6.4	23.7	12.1	11.6	0.0	-6.3	2.0
4.4	1.7	5.5	-0.1	64.2	4.7	7.5	19.0	7.1	11.2	0.7	-0.5	5.1
6.3	1.5	2.4	0.4	41.7	6.6	11.0	17.9	7.5	9.1	1.3	1.1	21.7
5.3	4.2	8.6	0.0	59.6	8.8	8.6	21.6	7.6	11.9	2.1	0.7	0.1

Individual consumption expenditure by households includes the actual and final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services. It also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Individual consumption expenditure by government includes the actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Collective consumption expenditure by government consists of expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, justice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Machinery and equipment includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Construction covers the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Other products include products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Changes in inventories and valuables (including work in progress) consist of changes in (a) stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them before their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units, or used in other ways and (b) stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing; they are measured by the value of the entries into inventories, less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. PPPs are not estimated directly; instead, they are imputed using PPPs for consumer goods equipment.

Balance of exports and imports is the difference in value between the total exports and total imports of an economy during a specific period of time.

Note:

a. Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, Djibouti, Brunei, Bangladesh, Maldives, Iran, and Pakistan do not have expenditures on alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

b. Burundi: Submitted prices, but did not provide official national accounts data.

c. Egypt, Arab Rep.: Participated in both the Africa and Western Asia regions. The results for Egypt from each region were averaged by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs, allowing Egypt to be shown in each region with the same ranking in the world comparison.

d. China: Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and ADB using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, China.

e. Russian Federation: Participated in both the CIS and OECD-Eurostat comparisons. The PPPs for Russia are based on the OECD comparison. They were the basis for linking the CIS comparison to the Eurostat-OECD program.

... Data suppressed because of incompleteness.

PART II

Technical Notes of the 2005 ICP

DATA REQUIREMENTS

There are two basic data requirements for participation in the ICP: Each economy must provide estimates of its GDP compiled in line with the framework described in SNA93, expressed in national currencies, and national annual average prices for a set of well-defined goods and services. This part of the report provides an overview of the data collection and analysis methods used in the ICP. (The treatment of special cases is described in greater detail in appendixes F and G.)

National Accounts Data

For use by the ICP, GDP must be compiled using the expenditure approach, with its components allocated to 155 basic headings. Basic headings are the lowest level of disaggregation for which PPPs are computed. Product specifications are determined for each basic heading. GDP expenditures for each basic heading are used to weight the basic-heading PPPs to higher levels of aggregation and to GDP. (See appendix C for the list of basic headings.)

Expenditure-based estimates of GDP must be consistent between economies. Several classifications are defined in SNA93, which enable the national accounts to be categorized in different ways. For ICP purposes, the most important classifications are those relating to expenditures.

In particular, the classification of individual consumption according to purpose (COICOP) provides the framework for dividing individual consumption expenditure by households into its 110 basic headings. Likewise, the classification of the functions of government (COFOG) provides the framework for government expenditures (individual and collective). The remaining significant component of GDP, gross fixed capital formation, is classified by the type of asset on which the expenditures were incurred, such as construction or equipment goods.

Data for some of the required basic-heading levels were not available in all economies; therefore, estimates had to be made by the local national accounts experts. In some cases, particularly in statistically less developed economies, the national accounts were compiled using only the production approach, which meant that the expenditure estimates required for ICP purposes were not available. In such cases, the basic-heading estimates were calculated using alternate data sources (for example, retail sales, household expenditure surveys, or commodity flow data). Occasionally, the weights underlying price indexes, such as the consumer price index (CPI), were used to impute the detailed basic-heading expenditures.

In some economies where expenditure-based GDP was not available, the percentage distribution of an economically

comparable economy from the same region was applied to production-based GDP aggregates to impute the basic-heading details. When necessary, the regional coordinator assisted economies to produce the basic-heading estimates by providing advice or by sending a statistician to work directly with the local national accountants. The regional coordinators and the global office reviewed the basic-heading breakdowns for consistency across economies.

Own-account production can be significant in developing economies, as can the activities of the informal economy. Economies that included own-account production in their national accounts were asked to make adjustments to their average prices at the basic-heading level to reflect its implicit price.

A number of new items introduced in SNA93 (such as mineral exploration, software, and valuables) were not included in some economies' national accounts because they were still being compiled according to the *System of National Accounts, 1968 (SNA68)*. To comply with ICP requirements, those countries updated their national accounts. Therefore, the GDP numbers for some countries will differ from those previously published by the World Bank. (See appendix G for more details.) Given the difficulties in collecting prices for most of these new items, "reference PPPs" (see page 144) were used instead of specifically calculated PPPs (except for computer software, for which prices were specially collected).

Price Data: Household Consumption Expenditure

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are derived from inter-country comparisons of the national annual average prices for a representative selection of goods and services. Price comparisons are based on the principle of "matching like with like." Therefore, after determining which products to price, it was necessary to carefully define their price-determining characteristics so that comparable items were priced across all economies within each region.

Because of the crucial importance of this part of the work, a new approach was adopted for the 2005 ICP. The first step was to define "product clusters," groups of products with shared broad characteristics (for example, "fresh whole milk"), for which more-specific products needed

to be specified. COICOP was used as the starting point because most economies use it (or a compatible variant of it) in compiling their national accounts or their CPI. The product clusters were mapped to the Eurostat-OECD PPP classification to identify products making up each ICP basic heading. Product characteristics were identified using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics checklist from its consumer price index as a starting point to develop a series of structured product descriptions (SPDs), which define the key characteristics of each product to be priced (for example, type, variety, seasonal availability, quantity, packaging, and pricing basis). An SPD identifies those characteristics that are price-determining. For example, the package type or weight of a product will often be price-determining, but the color will not usually affect the price.

Once an SPD was set up for the product cluster, individual products were identified by selecting the specific characteristics of each product included in the pricing list. Each selected product was given a detailed product specification. Each ICP region went through an independent exercise to define the specifications of products to be priced.

The number of products specified under a basic heading varied from one basic heading to another (and even for the same basic heading in different regions) because of the number and diversity of price-determining characteristics. For example, given the centralization of postal services in most economies, it was possible to cover very thoroughly the "postal services" basic heading with only a handful of products. On the other hand, the "bread" basic heading required a wide range of products to be specified because of the diversity of bread types available in different economies.

Developing the final product specifications was a lengthy, iterative process. Chapter 5 of the *ICP 2003–2006 Handbook* describes in detail the preparation of the SPDs and the steps taken to derive product specifications within a region.

A basic concept guiding the price collection is that the prices should be consistent with those underlying each economy's national accounts expenditure estimates. The prices collected should include all nondeductible taxes, as well as tips or gratuities (where significant). And the prices recorded must be annual national average prices consistent with the values recorded in the national accounts. Meet-

ing the latter requirement proved to be difficult in many economies. The special price collections for the ICP were generally run once in each quarter. In some cases, it was necessary for economies to collect prices monthly to prevent biases from price volatility during the quarter. An alternative, adopted by some economies for products whose prices were highly seasonal, was to use price movements from the same product (or product group) in the CPI to adjust the ICP prices that were collected less frequently than those in the CPI. This option was not available in all economies because it requires having a sufficiently detailed and reliable monthly CPI available.

Calculating national average prices consistent with the national accounts proved to be a difficult process, particularly in very large economies. Generally, prices in rural areas are lower than those in urban centers, but collecting prices in rural areas is more difficult and costly than collecting them in towns and cities. Where it was not feasible to collect prices in both urban and rural areas, it was sometimes possible to use price information collected for other purposes. For example, rural and urban adjustment factors were sometimes applied to the prices collected in urban areas to impute rural price levels. The urban and rural prices were then combined (using weights derived from household expenditure surveys or other sources) to obtain a national average price. For many basic headings, the rural sector had little impact on average prices, because the products or services were only available in urban areas.

Representativity and Comparability

The selection of the products to be priced affected the outcome of the comparisons. The products to be priced by each economy needed to meet two criteria: they should be representative of its economy and comparable between economies. Conflicts arise because products that are most representative of a particular type of expenditure in one economy are not necessarily identical to those in another economy.

In practice, there are significant differences in products purchased within the same basic heading in different economies. And, of course, the proportions of total expenditure for each basic heading differ between economies. Therefore, trade-offs were required to ensure that the products

priced were representative of the expenditures to which they related, as well as being comparable from one economy to another.

The representative products of an economy are those that figure prominently in the expenditures within a basic heading. They may therefore be products that are frequently purchased by resident households and are likely to be widely available throughout the economy. They may also be relatively high-value products that may not be bought so frequently, but whose total value is a significant proportion of the total expenditure within a basic heading.

With regard to comparability, products are said to be comparable if their physical and economic characteristics are identical or they are so similar that consumers are hardly concerned about differences between them. In other words, a typical consumer is not prepared to pay more for one than the other. The main way in which comparability was ensured was to prepare detailed specifications for each product to be priced for the ICP in each region. However, another trade-off was involved in this process. On one hand, a product selected for pricing in different economies can be more accurately compared between economies if the specifications are tightly defined. On the other hand, the more tightly defined the product, the less likelihood there is of locating it in many economies.

Product lists were constructed to provide the greatest possible opportunity for economies to identify representative products to price. No economy was expected to price all the products within any particular basic heading. But all economies were expected to price at least some nonrepresentative products so they could be matched with prices collected in other economies.

Price Data: Government Final Consumption Expenditure

Compensation of employees in health, education, and general government is a major input to overall government PPPs. The compensation recorded for PPP purposes included basic salary and allowances before income taxes, in-kind payments (such as employer-subsidized housing), and actual and imputed social security contributions paid by the employer.

TABLE 3

COMMONLY USED REFERENCE PPPs

Code	Description	Reference PPP
100000	Gross domestic product	
110000	Final consumption expenditure by households	
110400	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	
110440	Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	
110442	Miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	
110442.1	Miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	PPPs for actual and imputed rents
110600	Health	
110630	Hospital services	
110631	Hospital services	
110631.1	Hospital services	PPPs for production of health services by government (without net taxes on production and receipts from sales)
110900	Recreation and culture	
110960	Package holidays	
110961	Package holidays	
110961.1	Package holidays	PPPs for transport services and restaurants and hotels
130000	Individual consumption expenditure by government	
130220	Production of health services	
130222	Intermediate consumption	
130222.1	Intermediate consumption	PPPs for household final consumption expenditure on the domestic market (excluding health and education basic headings and reference PPPs basic headings)
130223	Gross operating surplus	
130223.1	Gross operating surplus	PPPs for gross fixed capital formation
130224	Net taxes on production	
130224.1	Net taxes on production	PPPs for production of health services by government (without net taxes on production and receipts from sales)
130225	Receipts from sales	
130225.1	Receipts from sales	PPPs for production of health services by government (without net taxes on production and receipts from sales)
160000	Changes in inventories and acquisitions, less disposals of valuables	
160100	Changes in inventories	
160110	Changes in inventories	
160111	Changes in inventories	
160111.1	Changes in inventories	PPPs for consumer goods and equipment goods

Source: ICP Global Office.

Price Data: Gross Fixed Capital Formation

For gross fixed capital formation, the prices recorded include all installation charges and the costs of delivering equipment or materials to the site where they were to be used. For more information on the pricing of construction and machinery and equipment, see the discussion below on comparison resistant areas.

Changes in inventories

PPPs are not directly estimated for changes in inventories. Instead, PPPs are imputed using PPPs for consumer goods and equipment (as described below for reference PPPs).

Balance of exports and imports

Export PPPs could be calculated by comparing the prices of goods and services for export in the participating countries. The same thing could be used for imports. In most cases, the

PPPs so obtained would be very close to the exchange rate and would diverge mainly because of differences in freight costs. For ICP 2005 (as in all previous rounds), exchange rates were used as reference PPPs.

Reference PPPs

Reference PPPs are PPPs that are used for basic headings for which no prices were collected. They are based on PPPs from other basic headings. For example, the reference PPP used for changes in inventories was a weighted average of the PPPs for consumer goods and the PPPs for equipment (investment) goods.

Table 3 shows some examples of the most commonly used reference PPPs. It was necessary to use them in cases where one or more economies in a region had been unable to price any products under a particular basic heading. Regional coordinators decided on the most appropriate reference PPPs to use. The reference PPPs used by each region are documented in their regional reports.

COMPARISON-RESISTANT AREAS

Some components of expenditure on GDP have a long history of being difficult to estimate. In the ICP, these components are often referred to as “comparison-resistant” goods and services. They are found mainly in housing, collective government consumption, health, education, and investment in equipment and construction. Different approaches were used to obtain prices and PPPs for these activities. The global office consulted closely with experts in relevant organizations (such as the World Health Organization) or employed experts on investment in equipment and construction to assist in setting up special pricing lists for the products involved. The requirements regarding the prices recorded were similar to those for the household final consumption products (that is, they had to be national annual average prices consistent with the expenditures recorded in an economy’s national accounts).

Housing Rent

Housing rent is an important component of household expenditures and a significant contributor to GDP. Actual rents are recorded in the national accounts along with an imputed component based on the rental value of owner-occupied housing. In effect, the national accounts consider owner-occupiers as renters of their own homes. The reason for this is to avoid a situation in which the value of GDP

could be affected by a switch in the proportion of tenants and owner-occupiers in an economy, even if there had been no change in the size or composition of the housing stock. In the past, calculating PPPs for rents has proved to be problematic. The main problem has been that the rental market in some economies is so small that it is difficult to obtain realistic average prices. In addition, the prices reported for calculating PPPs have not always been consistent with those underlying the values of rents in the national accounts. As a result, the real value of housing services computed using PPPs derived from reported rental prices have been different from those derived from unit values estimated from national accounts sources.

The global office developed a questionnaire to obtain detailed data underlying the estimates of dwelling stocks used in the national accounts for both rented dwellings and owner-occupied dwellings (that is, imputed rent). The details of particular interest for ICP purposes were the number of dwellings, number of rooms, and total square footage of each type (detached houses, apartments, and so forth), classified by size, region, locality (urban or rural), and the facilities available (electricity, running water, private toilet, and so forth). The aim was to produce comparisons of the real value of dwelling services between the economies.

In the 2005 round of ICP, regions used one or a combination of three approaches to compute PPPs for housing

rent. The first approach is the quantity method, in which physical measures of the numbers and characteristics of dwellings are used to produce comparable real expenditures on housing. The second approach is the direct rent approach, in which rental data for comparable housing types (apartment, house, and so forth) are used to compute the PPP for the dwelling basic heading. In the absence of detailed rental data and detailed information on the numbers and characteristics of dwellings, Asia-Pacific and Africa used the PPP for individual consumption expenditures by households (excluding rentals for housing) as a reference PPP for housing. This is a neutral approach in the sense that housing has no effect on the overall PPP for individual consumption. South America and CIS used the quantity method. Western Asia and Eurostat-OECD used a combination of the first two methods.

Government

For ICP purposes, government final consumption expenditure was divided into two components: expenditure by general government on collective consumption goods and services and expenditure by general government on individual consumption services. The collective consumption component covers services that are provided to the community as a whole, such as defense, police, and firefighting. The individual component relates to those services provided to specific individuals, such as health and education.

In the ICP, a national accounting aggregate known as “actual individual consumption expenditure” was used for comparison of household consumption. It comprises household final consumption expenditure plus the individual component of government final consumption expenditure and the final consumption expenditure by nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs). The reason for using actual individual consumption expenditure is that it is not affected by the extent to which services such as health and education are financed by government or purchased directly by households.

The national accounting convention for measuring non-market outputs is the input-cost approach, which means that they are recorded as the sum of the wage costs of the employees involved plus the intermediate consumption of goods and services (materials used, rents, and so forth) and consumption of fixed capital. Collective consumption by

government and nonmarket services in health and education produced by government include basic headings for compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, and some other smaller items (as shown in appendix E). PPPs for compensation of employees were compiled by comparing salaries between economies for a number of carefully selected and well-defined jobs that are typical of government expenditures around the world, for both the regional and ring comparisons.

Measuring the compensation of government employees is a difficult area for ICP because labor productivity in government varies widely between economies. For the Eurostat-OECD, CIS, and South America regions, productivity differences were ignored because they were judged to be so small that ignoring them would not affect regional comparisons. However, the participating economies in the Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Western Asia regions are at very different levels of economic development, reflected in government compensation levels. For example, in Asia-Pacific, average compensation (based on exchange rates) in the government health sector of Hong Kong was about 120 times higher than in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR). If no productivity adjustments were made, economies such as Vietnam, Cambodia, or Lao PDR, where government salaries are very low, would be seen as having very high real consumption of government services—and hence very high real GDP—compared with economies such as Hong Kong and Singapore, where government salaries are relatively much higher.

The solution adopted by these regions was to adjust government compensation, and hence government consumption expenditure, for differences in productivity. (Details on the productivity adjustment can be found in appendix D.)

Health

For ICP purposes, basic headings for expenditures on medical products and health services were included under household consumption and individual consumption by government. Government expenditures included additional basic headings for the production of health services. This classification reflects the different ways that health products and services can be purchased:

- Households purchase them directly and pay for them in full.

- Households purchase private insurance, and the insurance company reimburses the purchaser for all or part of the cost of the products.
- They are purchased and paid for in full by government for distribution to households.
- They are purchased and paid for partly by households and partly by government.

The prices used in the ICP should reflect the full price, no matter who is paying for the goods or services. In other words, purchasers' prices are required. In the ICP, the full price was required for products purchased using either of the first two means listed above. For products paid for in full by government (the third way listed above), the full cost of each product to the government was the "price" required. Products and services that are partly paid for by government and partly by households are the most difficult to measure. The price required for ICP purposes was the total of any amounts paid by the consumer plus any contribution to the overall cost made by the government.

The PPP for consumption expenditure on health services included a combination of prices paid by consumers and government contributions measured by the sum of inputs (that is, compensation of employees, plus intermediate consumption, net taxes, and gross operating surplus; less receipts from sales). A reference PPP was used for hospital services because of the difficulties involved in specifying and pricing comparable products across economies, particularly given the huge range of ways in which hospital services are provided and charged in different economies. The reference PPP was the production of health services by government (excluding net taxes on production and receipts from sales).

Construction

Construction investment is a difficult area because of the variety of projects and techniques in different parts of the world, even within the same region. Historically, two methods have been used to price such projects. The first is to price the inputs (wages for the labor; materials used in construction, such as bricks, timber, and steel; and the cost of hiring equipment). The second is based on standard models for different types of construction projects (for example, housing, bridges, roads, and factory buildings) and pricing them by construction experts. The main advantage of the

latter approach is that overheads and productivity differences between economies are taken into account. However, it is much more costly to implement than pricing inputs.

A completely new method was introduced in the 2005 ICP. In practice, it falls in between the input- and model-based approaches. It has been termed the "basket of construction components" (BOCC) approach, and it involves pricing identifiable, complete, installed components (including the materials and labor), plus the cost of hiring any capital equipment used. The product list focused on components (such as a column footing) that were significant in the total cost and then identified the major elements of each. The types of inputs and the mix between labor and equipment differ between economies. The BOCC approach took into account such variations in the mix of inputs. The global office selected 22 components, which represented the principal types of construction activities around the world. Twelve basic construction inputs (such as labor, equipment rental costs, and selected materials) were also priced. These global specifications were priced by all ICP regions. Construction contains three basic headings: residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering projects. Components such as the column footing were first mapped to systems, such as the substructure or superstructure, that make up the construction of a building or project. PPPs were first computed within each system using the cost data for each component within it, the same as if they were product prices. These were then weighted separately to the three construction basic headings. (See the *ICP Handbook*, chapter 9, for more details.)

Machinery and Equipment

Pricing the goods underlying investment expenditures on machinery and equipment was a problematic area in both the regional and the ring comparisons. The approach adopted was similar to the one for consumption goods and services, for which SPDs were used as the starting point. However, for consumption products, each region developed its own specifications. For machinery and equipment, the global office staff prepared the SPDs on a worldwide basis and developed the product specifications. The global office identified at least two manufacturers and two model numbers for most products. National coordinators were asked to provide prices for the first of these two specifications for each product, provided that the model specified was

available and in common use in the economy; otherwise, the second one was to be priced. If more than one model could be priced on this basis, then national coordinators were asked to do so. In those cases for which exact product

matches could not be found, each economy had to price a model that broadly met the specifications and was commonly used in the economy.

DATA VALIDATION

Data validation was a critical part of the 2005 ICP. Several stages were involved, some requiring an iterative process to clean up the data progressively. The process was time-consuming and required close coordination and goodwill on the part of the regional and national coordinators in each region. A key aim of the very methodical data validation process undertaken in all regions was to ensure that the prices and national accounts data were as comparable as possible between economies so that consistent results would be produced. (Appendix I provides an overview of the software used for the many stages of data collection and validation.)

Data Validation: Prices

The first stage of data validation was a price comparison within each economy, shortly after the first quarter price collections were completed. The aim was for each national coordinator to ensure that the products being priced were consistent from one part of the economy to another so that economies in which problems were identified would be able to correct their procedures or better specify the products being priced for the remaining three quarters of price collection. The starting point was to compare the average prices collected for a single product in different locations within an economy. The process involved examining the

spread of prices on the assumption that variations in prices for the same product within an economy should not be large. Any extreme observations were examined closely to determine whether they had been correctly recorded, whether appropriate units of measurement were used, or whether there was some inconsistency in the product being priced in different locations. In some cases, quite significant differences in price levels between urban and rural areas occurred legitimately. If this appeared to be the case, price levels were compared between cities and between rural areas. The process revealed different interpretations of the product specifications, particularly for the more generically described products, and it also identified a number of cases of inappropriate quantities being priced. This process enabled appropriate corrections to be made to the initial data.

National coordinators supplied prices progressively to the regional coordinators after each quarter's collection, which provided the opportunity for a second check, but with the advantage of being able to compare prices between, as well as within, economies. The primary purpose of this review was to ensure that economies priced comparable items. The national coordinators worked closely with the regional coordinators in carrying out this work, which involved checking the average prices of corresponding products in all economies in the region. At this

stage, a Quaranta validation table could be produced for each basic heading, allowing the regional coordinator to compare characteristics of the prices between economies (for example, their relative levels, variation, and dispersion) after converting them to a common currency, using both exchange rates and PPPs.

Another editing facility used for the first time in the 2005 ICP was the Dikhanov table, which extended the type of analysis provided by the Quaranta table. The main difference between the two is that the Quaranta table concentrates on key features of the data at the basic-heading level while the Dikhanov table presents a broader overview across basic headings.

The feedback from the preliminary editing phase provided a means, early in the price collection cycle, of identifying products that were being incorrectly identified or priced. The data validation was an iterative process: as data problems were identified and corrected, the relationships presented in the tables changed, and therefore several cycles were normally required to complete the data cleaning.

The process was managed by the regional coordinators, who sent queries to the national coordinators. Once the problems identified in the price data were resolved, a second set of Quaranta and Dikhanov tables was produced, and the detailed checking process was repeated. At about this time, most regions held a data validation workshop. The purpose of these workshops was to have price experts from each economy in the region review, as a group, the price data in a “semifinal” state. The aim was to finalize product prices by resolving data queries during the meeting. Inevitably, it was not possible to resolve every problem, and so a major outcome of a data validation workshop was a list of potential problems for which the price statisticians had to find an explanation for apparent anomalies or provide corrected prices.

Once the price data were considered final, national coordinators were asked to formally approve their own economy’s prices. Final Quaranta and Dikhanov tables were circulated as part of this process.

Data Validation: National Accounts

A crucial aspect of data validation was to make international comparisons of the contributions of each basic heading to GDP. Any significant differences that could not be

readily explained by the regional coordinator’s team were referred back to the national coordinators concerned for resolution. The patterns of expenditure between different groupings of economies were also compared. For example, the share of GDP spent on basic needs, such as food, should be relatively high in low-income economies, while the share of expenditure on luxury items, such as motor vehicles, should be higher in the high-income economies. Such checks are fairly subjective, but they identified problems that had to be corrected before each region’s comparisons were finalized.

Data Issues and Accuracy

The ICP is a very large statistical program, which uses not only existing data sources (for example, national accounts data) but also data derived from special surveys, particularly to obtain prices not otherwise available. The results are published on an economy basis, so each economy has a stake in the accuracy of its results. Consequently, there is shared responsibility for editing the ICP inputs and outputs, although the global office is ultimately responsible for the quality of the final overall results.

Several steps were taken to improve data accuracy starting with the careful selection and defining of products to be priced via the structured product definitions. The next step was data validation at the regional level, where workshops were convened after each data collection and where economies reviewed the prices submitted to determine whether all priced the same product the same way.

When comparing GDP volumes between economies, it is also necessary to take into account the accuracy of the underlying national accounts estimates. The estimates of GDP in national currencies can have large errors associated with them. For example, substantial revisions have been made to the level of GDP in many economies over the past decade as more and better statistical surveys have become available, particularly in the area of services, and as the nonobserved economy has been covered more comprehensively. Any such shortcomings in the national accounts data affect the international comparisons for those economies, no matter whether PPPs or exchange rates are used.

As is the case with national accounts data in general, the data for some aggregates are more accurate than those for others. Sometimes the quality of the underlying data source

determines the level of accuracy, and sometimes statistical measurement issues (for example, in the methods of estimating the values of nonmarket services) predominate. The same is true of the ICP data, particularly at the basic-heading level. In many cases, the values underlying the basic headings have been obtained by allocating broader national

accounts aggregates, using data that may not be completely compatible with the accounts. In such cases, the data are useful as weights to obtain broader aggregates, but they will not necessarily provide an accurate comparison between economies at that level.

METHODOLOGY: CALCULATING PPPs

Overview

Calculating PPP-based expenditure volumes requires high-quality price data and detailed expenditure weights derived from national accounts data for each of the countries for which PPPs are being calculated. After the data collection phase was completed, national average prices for each product were used to derive PPPs for basic headings and higher aggregates. These PPPs were matched to national accounts aggregates, expressed in national currency, to convert them to a common currency at a uniform price level.

Before looking at the methods for calculating PPPs, it is necessary to consider some important requirements of PPPs. One is that the comparison between any pair of economies should not change, no matter which economy is chosen as the numeraire (that is, the base country or economy of reference). This requirement is referred to as “base-country invariance.” A second requirement is that the PPPs in a multilateral comparison should be transitive. Transitivity is the property whereby the direct PPP between any two economies (or regions) yields the same result as an indirect comparison via a third economy (or region). In other words, a direct comparison between economy A and economy B gives the same results as an indirect comparison

between economy A and C followed by a comparison of C to B. Transitivity is important because it means that comparisons made between any pair of countries are mutually consistent.

In describing the computational methods used in the 2005 ICP, it is necessary to define the various stages of aggregation required within each region. Three aggregation processes were involved to compute regional PPPs:

- Averaging the individual price observations to form an annual national average price for each product in each country
- Averaging between-country individual product price ratios to obtain PPPs at the basic-heading level between countries within a region
- Averaging basic-heading PPPs to obtain aggregate PPPs for GDP and its major components between countries within a region

For some of the stages, different techniques were used across the regions. (The following sections provide a review of the general methodology. Appendix F provides an overview of how the methods used differed by regions. The *ICP Handbook*, chapters 11–15, provides the most detailed explanations of the methodologies used to calculate PPPs.)

Annual National Average Prices

In principle, the annual national average price for 2005 for an individual product should be its average unit value for 2005 (that is, the value of the product sold during 2005 divided by the quantity sold in 2005). In practice, such detailed data are rarely (if ever) available; therefore, the ICP used an approach similar to that used by national statistical offices in producing price indexes to deflate the national accounts to obtain volume estimates.

Prices were collected throughout 2005 for the products specified in each region of the ICP. Typically, the prices were obtained from a range of different outlets in a sample of cities and towns throughout each economy at least once every quarter. Africa collected prices on a monthly basis, while Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and Western Asia collected prices on a quarterly basis. National average prices were calculated using as weights the quantities sold in different quarters of the year and in different regions of the economy. When data on quantities sold were not available, alternatively, regions used expenditures or population as weights. In cases where weights were not available altogether, the annual national average price was calculated as a simple arithmetic mean of the prices observed during the year, provided that there were no significant seasonal variations in the prices.

Once the national annual average prices were computed, aggregation methods, such as CPD and EKS, were applied to derive the PPPs at the basic-heading level. (An outline of these methods follows. Full details, including examples, are presented in chapter 11 of the *ICP 2003–2006 Handbook*.)

Calculating PPPs at the Basic-Heading Level

The following sections provide an overview of the methods used to compute PPPs at the basic-heading level. The ICP regions used the CPD method; the Eurostat-OECD-CIS regions used the EKS* (see below for explanation of difference between EKS and EKS* methods) methodology.

The CPD Method

The country-product-dummy (CPD) method is a multilateral approach in which the PPPs are estimated simultaneously for all products and for all countries within a region, with simultaneous estimation of prices for all products. A very important property of the PPPs generated by this model is that they are transitive.

In the 2005 ICP, the starting point of the CPD approach was a matrix of prices (in national currencies) for products priced within each country in the region concerned. There were gaps in the matrix because it was not possible (and neither necessary nor generally desirable) for all countries to price every product in the list. The CPD method is a regression technique. The underlying model is multiplicative (but additive in logarithms). It assumes that prices vary by product within countries at the same rate across all countries, and that prices vary between countries at the same rate across all products. In practice, one country has to be chosen as a base, and all other product/country combinations are measured in terms of their variation from this base. An error term (also multiplicative in this case) is required to handle differences in the observed country/product prices from those generated by the model.

The multiplicative CPD model can be illustrated by a general example. Let us assume that there are m countries and that their product list contains n products. Then, for each product in each country, the observed price is p_{ij} for $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ and for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Note that the prices p_{ij} are expressed in each country's national currencies. The multiplicative CPD model is expressed in equation (1) as

$$p_{ij} = \alpha_i \beta_j v_{ij}, \quad (1)$$

where v_{ij} is the error term.

The CPD model is converted from a multiplicative one to an additive one by expressing the terms in the model as logarithms in equation (2):

$$\log(p_{ij}) = \log(\alpha_i \beta_j v_{ij}) = \log(\alpha_i) + \log(\beta_j) + \log(v_{ij}) \quad (2)$$

The observed price data are in national currencies. Dummy variables with values of 1 or 0 are used to represent each country (i) and product (j). The regression coefficients are estimated by ordinary least squares. The interdependent country factors (α_i) are the PPPs relative to the base country, and the product factors (β_j) are average prices in the base country. If we assume that the base country is country 1, then $\alpha_i = 1$. Any other country can be made the base country simply by dividing every country's PPP by the new base country's PPP.

Another useful output from the CPD model is a set of estimated prices in PPP terms, $\alpha_i\beta_j$, for each product in each country. Differences between observed prices and the modeled prices provide an indication of possible problems with the prices provided by a country. Large differences indicate that prices for the same product vary significantly between countries or that the product is misspecified or not representative of the economy. The distribution of these differences provides the underlying basis for the Dikhanov table as an editing tool. The distributions can be graphed to provide a simple means of identifying potential problem prices, for a product across countries or for a set of products within a country.

The EKS and EKS* Methods

The EKS formula (named after its developers Éltető, Köves, and Szulc) was first used to produce transitive PPPs from a set of nontransitive bilateral parities that were obtained as simple geometric averages from individual price ratios for a pair of countries. The EKS method differs from the CPD method in several important respects. First, it is based on a binary approach rather than a multilateral one. The binary PPPs of all pairs of countries do not automatically produce transitive estimates, and hence an extra step is required to convert the binary comparisons into multilateral, transitive ones. The EKS method treats participating countries as a set of independent units, each with an equal weight. The binary PPPs are made transitive by a procedure that minimizes the differences between them and the multilateral PPPs it produces. For each pair of countries, the EKS method provides PPPs that are similar to the PPPs that would be obtained if each pair of countries had been compared separately.

The EKS formula is used to produce transitive PPPs from a set of bilateral PPPs. If there are n countries in a region, transitive PPPs are obtained as the n th root of the product of the direct bilateral PPP with weight 2 and $(n-2)$ indirect PPPs, each with weight 1.

For example, if there are three countries, A, B, and C, the transitive PPP for countries A and B is shown in equation (3):

$$\left[\left(\frac{P^A}{P^B} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\frac{P^B}{P^A}} \right) \times \left(\left(\frac{P^C}{P^B} \right) \times \left(\frac{P^A}{P^C} \right) \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (3)$$

For the EKS formula to work, it is necessary for PPPs to be available for all countries for each basic heading. Occasionally, some PPPs for some countries were missing because of data collection problems or data consistency issues. In such cases, PPPs had to be imputed either by using the PPP of a similar basic heading or from a broader (but related) aggregate.

The EKS method can be seen as a procedure that minimizes the differences between multilateral binary PPPs and bilateral binary PPPs. In its most general form, it can be presented in equation (4) as

$$PPP_{j,k} = \left(\prod_l PPP_{j,l} / PPP_{k,l} \right)^{1/m} \quad (4)$$

where $PPP_{j,k}$ is the multilateral index for country j and country k and m is the number of all countries.

The EKS* method is an extension of the original EKS method; the asterisk (*) refers to the way in which the Eurostat-OECD and the CIS denote representative products in their PPP price collections. Each product deemed by a country to be representative of its expenditures is assigned an asterisk in a representativity field. Any products that do not have an asterisk in that field are treated as nonrepresentative.

The starting point for EKS* is a comparison between each pair of countries in a region. The issue of representative/nonrepresentative products comes into play at this stage. Three bilateral PPPs at the basic-heading level are calculated for each pair of countries. A bilateral PPP is

calculated by first taking all the representative products within one country and matching them with the products priced by a second country, no matter whether the products in the second country were classified as representative. The ratio of prices in the first country to those in the second is calculated for each of the matched products, and a geometric mean is taken of all the price ratios.

The process is repeated by matching all representative products in the second country with as many products as possible from the first country, no matter whether they are classified as representative in the first country. The price ratios are calculated for all matched products, but this time the ratios are those between the second country and the first country. Once again, the geometric mean is calculated for the price ratios of all the matched products. The final bilateral PPP for the basic heading is obtained as the geometric mean of the two geometric means obtained from these first two steps. At this point, the PPPs for each basic heading have been calculated as unweighted (more correctly, equally weighted) averages of the prices. No weights are available below the basic-heading level because, by definition, the basic heading is the most detailed level for which national accounts expenditures are required for the ICP (although the distinction between representative and nonrepresentative products can be seen as a form of weighting).

Products classified as nonrepresentative by both countries are excluded from the bilateral price ratio calculations, even if both countries price them; however, prices for these products are not discarded. They can be used in other bilateral comparisons if some other countries classified them as representative and in the EKS procedure to make the PPPs transitive, and so they can have some influence on the final PPP calculations.

PPPs for GDP and its Major Aggregates within a Region

The EKS method

Using the EKS method, the aggregation of basic-heading PPPs is undertaken at each level of expenditure up to the level of GDP by using the following steps.

For each pair of countries, the basic-heading PPPs are weighted, summed, and averaged by using the basic-heading expenditure weights of the first country, and then

computing another weighted average using the second country's weights. Because the basic-heading expenditures are in each country's national currency, they are converted to shares for the weighting process. This step provides two weighted PPPs at each level of aggregation, each reflecting the weight distribution of each of the pair of countries being compared. The geometric mean of these two PPPs gives a single PPP between the two countries.

The outcome of this process is a matrix of PPPs for each pair of countries, for each aggregate for which PPPs were required, up to the level of GDP. Each matrix consisted of nontransitive PPPs, which were then made transitive by applying the EKS method. This was done to obtain transitive PPPs that remain as close as possible to the nontransitive PPPs calculated in the initial step.

The result is that the real final expenditures are not additive to higher aggregate levels or to GDP. However, the EKS method avoids the Gerschenkron effect (described in the next section), which occurs when additive indexing methods are used. EKS PPPs and real final expenditures based on them are better suited for comparisons across countries. Results from the GK method (described below) are better suited for the analysis of price and volume structures across countries (for example, real food expenditures as a percentage of the GDP).

The transitive EKS PPPs were used as deflators to convert aggregates expressed in national currency into volumes expressed in a common currency. It is important to note that because the volumes are not additive, it is not possible to obtain volumes for any aggregates for which PPPs have not been calculated directly through the above process.

The Geary-Khamis (GK) and the Iklé Methods

The GK method was used to derive aggregate PPPs in previous rounds of the ICP before 1993. Conceptually, the GK method calculates volumes in a numeraire currency by valuing the quantities in each country using a common vector of average prices. The price vector has to be as typical as possible of the region as a whole, and so a quantity-weighted average of the prices for the entire region would be the ideal price vector. To obtain this price vector, prices in national currency have to be converted to a numeraire currency using the PPPs. Therefore, average common prices and PPPs are interdependent variables in the GK linear

system. Major advantages of using a single price vector are that the process is a straightforward multilateral one and no second stage of processing is required because the volumes are transitive; they are also additive, which is a useful attribute for some analyses.

The disadvantage of the GK method is that the average prices in the price vector are weighted using quantity weights from all countries in the region. The result is that the prices of larger countries and countries that have a relatively high level of expenditure will have a greater weight than those of the smaller countries. In other words, the prices observed in the smaller and lower-income countries tend to deviate more from the average prices of the region (that is, those in the price vector) than those of larger and of higher-income countries, which have a greater influence on the average prices calculated. One consequence of this weighting pattern is that the volumes estimated for lower-income countries tend to be higher than would have been the case if a weighting pattern were used that more closely matched the actual price structure in the lower-income countries. This bias is referred to as the “Gerschenkron effect.”

To reduce the extent of the bias caused by the Gerschenkron effect, the approach used in the Africa region was a variation of the GK approach known as the “Iklé method.” The Iklé weights are based on country expenditure shares, rather than on country quantity weights. As a result, the weights are more evenly distributed among countries and are not so heavily dependent on the higher-income and larger countries as in the GK method. The Iklé method minimizes the Gerschenkron effect, although it does not eliminate it completely. More important, it provides additivity.

Eurostat-OECD has used the EKS method since 1990. In the 2005 ICP, Africa used the Iklé method, while all the other regions used an EKS approach. Africa preferred an additive method, which was considered important in their analysis.

Combining Regional Results with a Global Comparison: The Ring Comparison

The 2005 ICP was organized on a regional basis, partly for operational reasons and partly because economies within a geographic region are more likely to be similar to each

other than to economies in other parts of the world. The latter point means that more robust results are likely within a region than would be the case if all economies in the world were combined in a single, worldwide comparison. For example, within a regional comparison, the product lists can be focused on a smaller range of products, enabling economies to price a large proportion of them. At the same time, the characteristics of the products can be more tightly specified, so quality differences are likely to be less significant.

To produce global estimates, regional results must be matched with each other. Two alternative methods were considered for linking regions in the ICP. One was to nominate “core” or “bridge” countries, which would have to participate in two regional comparisons, providing a link between that pair of regions. The other was to select a group of countries, a few from each region, that would participate in a separate and parallel worldwide comparison organized specifically to provide a link between regions.

With one exception, the second alternative was adopted for the 2005 ICP. This has become known as the “ring comparison” because of the way in which it worked to determine the PPPs between different global regions. The ring comparison was a much-reduced global ICP comparison in which transitive PPP relationships, at the basic-heading level and above, were established between regions rather than between individual economies in each region. In total, 18 ring countries conducted special price collections using a global product list to enable these relativities to be calculated.

The ICP’s Technical Advisory Group (TAG) recommended the ring comparison approach because it felt that it would provide the most robust links between regions. The ICP global office was responsible for leading the ring comparison work. It was developed in such a way that products could be matched between ring countries in any pair of regions, thereby maximizing the usefulness of the data collected.

Whichever linking technique was used (that is, bridge countries or the ring comparison), it would have been possible to use either a single country or several countries from each region to link the regions together. It was not necessary to include the same number of countries in each region, although obviously at least one country must be involved from each region. The bridge country approach would have been simpler to implement, and it is less

TABLE 4

COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE RING COMPARISON

Africa	Asia-Pacific	Latin America	Western Asia	Eurostat-OECD
Cameroon	Hong Kong, China	Brazil	Jordan	Estonia
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Malaysia	Chile	Oman	Japan
Kenya	Philippines			Slovenia
Senegal	Sri Lanka			United Kingdom
South Africa				
Zambia				

Source: ICP 2003–2006 Handbook.

data-intensive and less resource-demanding than the ring comparison. However, experience in previous rounds of the ICP showed that the results from using a single country within each region to link the regions were too dependent on the economic structure of the bridge country. This was a particular concern with so many new techniques being used for the first time in the 2005 ICP. Any problems that arose with a bridge country's results would be reflected in the relationship between all countries in that region and hence those in all other regions. The ring comparison was developed as a means of providing more robust links possible between regions.

The single exception was the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), whose regional results were linked to the Eurostat-OECD region using Russia as a bridge country. Russia priced both the CIS and the Eurostat-OECD product lists to provide the link. The ring comparison was used to combine the results for the other five regions. The CIS countries' results were then linked to those for the other regions using the relationship between Russia and the Eurostat-OECD region. In effect, the CIS results were linked into the rest of the world in a two-stage process. The first was using Russia as a bridge country. The second was a link to the other four regions using the relationships established by the Eurostat-OECD countries that participated in the ring comparison. The main reason for using Russia as a bridge country was that this process was consistent with

what had been used in recent rounds conducted by Eurostat-OECD, and the conceptual expertise and the practical experience required to enable this method to work were available in the region.

The following criteria were used to select ring countries:

- Having developed markets and an open economy
- Having a wide range of goods and services that were likely to be found in ring countries in other regions
- Able to participate in the full GDP comparison
- Having acceptable price data and expenditure weights
- Able to derive annual, national average prices
- Willingness to act as a ring country

Developing the product list for ring countries was complicated because it involved several different phases. The most time-consuming part was preparing the product list for consumer products. The starting point was to examine the combined product lists across the regions and check off the products that each ring country had priced in the regional comparisons. Any products not priced by a ring country were discarded, while the remaining products were retained as potential products to be included in the ring list. The next stage was to check the structured product descriptions (SPDs) for each of these products. The usefulness of the worldwide SPD approach was evident in this

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF PRODUCTS PRICED BY REGION AND FOR THE RING COMPARISON

Category	Africa	Asia-Pacific	CIS	OECD-Eurostat	Latin America	W. Asia	Ring
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	356	223	198	422	147	353	281
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	41	19	20	72	8	21	30
Clothing and footwear	128	78	104	319	136	162	132
Housing and utilities	21	17	22	64	18	12	35
Furnishings and household equipment	95	85	91	460	77	83	124
Health	144	112	75	244	51	69	162
Transportation	55	65	47	365	33	29	96
Communication	19	19	16	81	8	12	28
Recreation and culture	49	70	79	336	54	59	96
Education	7	7	7	5	10	11	7
Restaurants and hotels	51	25	45	117	14	20	60
Miscellaneous goods and services	34	56	36	136	22	31	44
Total consumption	1,000	776	740	2,621	578	862	1,095
General government	50	50			50	50	50
Construction	34	34			34	34	34
Equipment	108	108			108	108	108

Source: ICP Global Office.

phase. Even though the final product specifications differed from one region to another, the regional SPDs were used to identify those products that were most likely to be comparable between regions. In consultation with the ring countries, the global office prepared the final product list for the household consumption products.

As was the case with the regional comparisons, products that were not covered by this process were housing, government consumption, health, and capital goods. Global specifications were prepared for these items and priced by all countries, except those in the CIS, OECD, and Eurostat regions. That meant that the same data were used for both the regional and ring comparisons for Africa, Asia-Pacific, South America, and Western Asia. Ring countries in the Eurostat-OECD region priced the ICP global specifications for the ring comparison.

The number of products specified for the ring comparison and the number actually priced in each region are shown in table 5. (A more detailed description of the ring methodology can be found in chapters 13–15 of the *ICP 2003–2006 Handbook*.)

The following steps were used to compute the global PPPs:

- Basic-heading ring prices for each ring country within a region were converted to a regional price using the regional PPPs. This resulted in five sets of regional prices in each basic heading.
- The CPD method was used to compute five between-region PPPs for each basic heading.
- The between-region PPPs served as scale factors that converted each country's regional PPPs to global, basic-heading PPPs referenced to the U.S. dollar.

Because a single scalar applied to all economies within a region at each level of aggregation, all basic-heading relative comparisons of economies in each region remain the same as they were in the regional calculations.

The next step was to average the global basic-heading PPPs to GDP and major aggregates. The volumes for each basic heading were summed up across all economies within a region to obtain regional total volumes in the numeraire currency. The between-region basic-heading PPPs were aggregated to higher levels using regional relative volumes as weights by the EKS method.

The outcomes were PPPs (and volumes calculated from them) at the basic-heading and aggregate levels that preserved fixity within each region (see below) and could be compared between any pair of economies in the world. (See appendix H, which provides a worked example.)

How Regional Results Compare with the Global Levels

The following two tables provide an example showing how the regional PPPs and all other related measures are calibrated to the global level. Table 6 shows the regional price level indexes (PLIs) (United States = 100) for the published aggregates of the GDP. They are a weighted average of the economy price levels. The regional PLI for each aggregate is the ratio of regional total nominal expenditures (US\$) to the regional PPP or real expenditures.

The global PLI at each level of aggregation for each economy within a region is the regional PLI multiplied times each economy's PLI (region = 100), as shown in their respective regional reports. The table shows that the regional PLIs vary considerably across the major aggregates.

Table 7 shows how the regional price level indexes for Asia-Pacific are calibrated to the global level. Note that the PLI for Asia-Pacific's GDP is 41. Table 7 shows the PLIs

TABLE 6

REGIONAL PRICE LEVEL INDEXES FOR EACH LEVEL OF AGGREGATION

PRICE LEVEL INDEX
U.S. = 100

	Africa	Asia-Pacific	CIS	Eurostat-OECD	South America	Western Asia
GDP	46	41	43	99	52	51
Actual individual consumption	46	39	36	98	52	49
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	83	60	55	111	69	62
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, & narcotics	64	65	37	93	37	49
Clothing and footwear	65	56	91	111	82	60
Housing, water, electricity, gas, & other fuels	30	39	17	92	48	60
Furnishings, household equipment, & maintenance	57	62	67	107	72	54
Health	22	9	15	76	27	19
Transport	89	70	72	123	89	55
Communication	92	35	61	98	58	93
Recreation & culture	77	48	51	107	79	76
Education	15	11	8	67	28	21
Restaurants & hotels	78	73	66	124	71	118
Miscellaneous goods & services	48	46	45	102	54	44

Source: ICP Global Office.

from the Asia-Pacific regional report along with the PLIs at the global level for all economies.

The global PLI for every economy in Asia-Pacific is its regional PLI multiplied by 0.41, which is the overall PLI for the Asia-Pacific region in the global comparison. Similar tables could be generated for every aggregate of the PPP, with PLIs for economies in the regional comparison differing from those in the global report by the scalar shown in table 6. This process ensured that the relative relationship between economies within the region were the same for both the global and regional levels.

Fixity

The relative ranking of economies by GDP, GDP per capita, or any other aggregate depends on the composition of the group of economies being compared, because the inclusion of different economies in the comparison affects the underlying weighting patterns. “Fixity” is the term given to the convention whereby the price and volume comparisons between a group of economies that were established in a comparison covering just that group of economies remain unchanged, or fixed, when the economies of the group are included in comparisons with a wider group of economies.

Fixity is an issue in the 2005 ICP because of the process of regionalization that was adopted for operational purposes. Regionalizing the ICP meant that different product lists were used in each region and that the data-editing processes were carried out independently in each region. Each of the regional coordinating agencies became responsible for producing the results for their respective regions, and each agreed to publish their own results. The rate of progress in different regions varied because of the different types of problems encountered along the way. Applying fixity to the PPPs and expenditure volume estimates for each region has enabled each coordinating agency to publish the results for its region as they became available, knowing that the relative positions of economies in the region would not change as they were combined with the results for other regions around the world. In addition, the fixity of the PPP results is an obligatory requirement for the EU, where PPP-based indicators are used to set and administer policies, which should depend exclusively on the data of EU economies.

TABLE 7

GDP PLI FOR ASIA-PACIFIC

GDP PLI	Global PLIs (United States = 100)	Regional PLIs (Asia-Pacific = 100)
Bangladesh	35	86
Bhutan	36	88
Brunei Darussalam	54	133
Cambodia	31	77
China	42	103
Hong Kong, China	73	180
Macao, China	66	162
Taiwan, China	60	148
Fiji	85	208
India	33	82
Indonesia	41	100
Iran, Islamic Rep.	30	73
Lao PDR	28	69
Malaysia	46	112
Maldives	64	156
Mongolia	35	85
Nepal	32	78
Pakistan	32	79
Philippines	39	97
Singapore	65	159
Sri Lanka	35	86
Thailand	40	97
Vietnam	30	73
Asia-Pacific	41	100

Source: ICP Global Office.

Data Access and Confidentiality

At the request of the ICP Executive Board, the World Bank has developed a policy governing access to detailed ICP data (that is, at the level of basic headings and below). The policy respects the access rules of all participating economies, while at the same time facilitating public access as far as possible. Aggregate results published in paper publications

(such as this one) will also be available electronically; more detailed results will be available only electronically. Access to certain data, such as basic-heading data and below, will be restricted to bona fide researchers. (The full details of the access policy will be provided on the World Bank Web site: www.worldbank.org/data/icp.)

Estimation of PPPs for Nonbenchmark Economies

This section provides estimates of PPP-based GDP per capita for economies not included in the 2005 benchmark surveys. ICP 2005 included 146 economies; at least another 65 economies or territories did not participate for a variety of reasons, including lack of resources or no national interest. Although these nonbenchmark economies account for only a small share of the global economy and population, it is important to include as many of them as possible in a comprehensive database.

Each year, the World Bank includes estimates of PPPs for nonbenchmark economies in its *World Development Indicators* publication and database, relying on an estimating equation using information from the benchmark economies. The following estimating equation (5) was used to impute values for missing economies from the previous round (1993–96) of the ICP:

$$\ln(\text{GDP/cap}) = 0.3402 + 0.5851 \cdot \ln(\text{GNI/cap}) + 0.2941 \cdot \ln(\text{SGER}), \quad (5)$$

where GDP/cap is the ICP benchmark estimate of GDP per capita (PPP),

GNI/cap is gross national income (GNI) per capita in US\$ estimated by the World Bank Atlas method,

and SGER is the secondary (school) gross enrollment rate.

All three variables are indexed to the corresponding values for the United States (United States = 100). This model was first estimated using the benchmark results from earlier rounds and reestimated when the 1993–96 results became available.

Using the preliminary results from ICP 2005, the model or equation (5) was reestimated to be model or equation (6):

$$\ln(\text{GDP/cap}) = .3553 + 0.6994 \cdot \ln(\text{GNI/cap}) + 0.2292 \cdot \ln(\text{SGER}) \quad (6)$$

The fit of the model might be improved by including additional independent variables correlated with factor productivity and wage differentials because of imperfect labor mobility between economies and between trading sectors and nontrading sectors. However, full exploration of various model specifications is beyond the scope of this preliminary exercise, which is intended to replicate the existing method so that other methods can be compared with it.

The above model is used to impute for nonbenchmark economies (the results are shown in table 8). For a small number of economies whose Atlas GNI per capita of 2005 are not available, the model or equation (6) is adjusted to replace GNI/cap with GDP per capita in US\$ and is reestimated with all available data in model or equation (7):

$$\ln(\text{GDP/cap PPP}) = 0.1987 + 0.7147 \cdot \ln(\text{GDP/cap US\$}) + 0.2422 \cdot \ln(\text{SGER}) \quad (7)$$

The input data and the reference GDP per capita in US\$ are mainly taken from the *World Development Indicators* database (April 2008).

TABLE 8

ESTIMATES OF 2005 PPP GDP PER CAPITA FOR NONBENCHMARK ECONOMIES

Economy	Estimated GDP per capita (PPP)	Reference GDP per capita (US\$)	Economy	Estimated GDP per capita (PPP)	Reference GDP per capita (US\$)
Afghanistan	874	291	Myanmar ^{a,b}	831	220
Algeria	6,011	3,098	Nicaragua	2,611	889
Antigua and Barbuda	14,579	10,481	Palau	13,012	7,197
Bahamas, The ^{a,b}	23,021	18,421	Panama	8,399	4,791
Barbados ^a	15,837	10,427	Papua New Guinea	1,747	815
Belize	7,290	3,820	Samoa	4,872	2,197
Costa Rica	8,661	4,616	San Marino	41,590	50,008
Dominica	8,576	4,170	Seychelles	14,202	8,717
Dominican Republic	5,173	3,115	Solomon Islands	1,712	635
El Salvador	5,403	2,560	St. Kitts and Nevis	13,677	8,932
Eritrea	685	214	St. Lucia	9,279	5,355
Grenada	9,128	4,772	St. Vincent	6,752	3,242
Guatemala	4,897	2,496	Suriname	7,234	3,928
Guyana	3,232	1,073	Timor-Leste	2,203	359
Haiti	1,175	464	Tonga	5,135	2,162
Honduras	3,266	1,214	Trinidad and Tobago	15,352	11,399
Jamaica	7,132	3,660	Turkmenistan ^a	4,247	1,676
Kiribati	3,377	670	United Arab Emirates ^a	33,487	31,601
Libya	10,804	7,040	Uzbekistan	1,975	558
Marshall Islands	6,206	2,282	Vanuatu	3,477	1,709
Micronesia, Federated States	5,508	2,153	West Bank and Gaza	3,542	1,107

Source: GDP per capita (US\$) and GNI per capita (Atlas method) are from the *World Development Indicators* database (April 2008)

a. GDP per capita (PPP) is estimated with model or equation (7). All others are estimated with model or equation (6).

b. GDP per capita (US\$) is from *World Economic Outlook* (April 2008). All others are from the *World Development Indicators* database (April 2008).

APPENDIX A

HISTORY OF THE ICP

Economic statisticians have long recognized that using exchange rates to compare the levels of economic activity between economies can lead to quite misleading results. Several projects were initiated in the 1950s and 1960s to examine the alternatives to exchange rates for making such comparisons. In the early 1950s, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) produced purchasing power parities (PPPs) for France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In the early 1960s, PPP comparisons were carried out in Latin America. Around the mid-1960s, the Conference of European Statisticians set up a project to make PPP-based comparisons between some market economies and some centrally planned economies. Comparisons were also made in the second half of the 1960s between several Eastern European economies by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON). Economic statisticians from Hungary and Poland were heavily involved in this work. A key initiative was to extend the concept of consumption expenditure for the ICP to include individual consumption expenditure by government along with private final consumption expenditure to form an aggregate of total individual consumption called “consumption expenditure of the population (CEP).” The aim of measuring CEP was to minimize the effect on the volume comparisons of differences in institutional arrangements, particu-

larly regarding the extent to which the government and private sectors provided health and education services in different economies. In this respect, the ICP was more than two decades ahead of the *System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93)*, which set out the concept of “actual final consumption expenditure” (defined almost identically to CEP) as an official national accounts measure.

In 1965, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) discussed in some detail the problems inherent in exchange rate comparisons and agreed that the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO) should develop a more suitable methodology for making international comparisons of activity levels. In 1968, the UNSC considered a report that outlined a project (to be run from 1968 to 1971) aimed at developing PPP-based comparisons for a small group of economies. It agreed that a project should go ahead to develop, test, and document techniques that would lead to more robust international comparisons. The UNSO had only limited resources available; therefore, the UNSC requested that other international organizations and UN member economies assist in this project. At this stage, the proposal endorsed by the UNSC was to cover GDP measured from both the expenditure and production (or output) sides of the national accounts. The work in Phase I concentrated on the expenditure side of the accounts because it was less difficult to implement in practice, given

that a single set of expenditures was involved, rather than both outputs and inputs, which gave rise to the added complexity of double deflation.

Later in 1968, the UN International Comparison Project (ICP) was developed as a joint undertaking between the UNSO and the University of Pennsylvania, which established a special unit funded by a grant from the Ford Foundation. The World Bank became involved, providing financial assistance directly and also through a grant from the Scandinavian economies, which was channeled through the World Bank. The United States Agency for International Development and the United States Social Science Research Council assisted with monetary contributions. The United Kingdom offered in-kind statistical support for participating economies. The director of the UNSO was responsible for supervising the project. An advisory board, which had been set up to provide technical advice, considered detailed proposals for the project at a meeting held in October 1969.

Phase I of the ICP was run in two stages. The first was a pilot project based on data collected for 1967 for six economies (Hungary, India, Japan, Kenya, the United Kingdom, and the United States). The second stage was benchmarked to 1970. Another four economies (Colombia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy), which had not been able to report the necessary data for 1967, were included in this stage. The output consisted of a number of different sets of estimates, including multilateral comparisons between all 10 economies for GDP and a range of its components for 1970. The results of Phase I were released in *A System of International Comparisons of Gross Product and Purchasing Power* (Kravis and others 1975). Details presented in this publication include the overall results of the multilateral comparison for 1970, a variety of bilateral comparisons for both 1967 and 1970, and the outcomes from various experiments on important issues (such as rents, motor vehicle prices, and the consistency of some different quantity comparisons).

Phase II involved a further six economies, initially for a broader comparison for 1970, but with the main aim being to update the PPPs and associated statistics to 1973. The six extra economies included in Phase II of the ICP were Belgium, Iran, Korea, Malaysia, the Netherlands, and the Philippines. Detailed results for the 16 economies were

published in 1978 in *International Comparisons of Real Product and Purchasing Power* (Kravis, Heston, and Summers 1978).

For Phase III, ICP product lists were modified in consultation with a number of economies, including India and the COMECON group, to make the ICP product specifications more generally applicable (for example, by removing characteristics such as brand names that were specific to the United States). The greater diversity of economies in Phase III meant that the range of products to be priced had to be expanded further so that all participating economies could price a sufficient number of products that were representative of their expenditures. At this time, the project leaders considered the pros and cons of continuing with a single global comparison or moving to regional comparisons that would be linked to produce worldwide results. The trade-off involved was that regionalizing the project should lead to improved comparisons between economies within a region, but at the expense of the comparisons between economies in different regions because of the difficulties inherent in linking results between regions. In the event, Phase III went ahead as a single global comparison, although some regional results were presented, having been calculated for the relevant economies from the globally based results. Details were released in 1982 in *World Product and Income: International Comparisons of Real Gross Product* (Kravis, Heston, and Summers 1982).

There was a large increase—from 30 to 60—in the number of economies participating in Phase IV of the ICP, benchmarked to 1980. Some major changes also occurred in this round. The University of Pennsylvania ended its involvement in the benchmark comparisons and handed over responsibility to the UNSO. Another significant change was the regionalization of the ICP for the first time. The large number of economies involved from all around the world was partly behind the regionalization. Another important factor was the decision by the OECD to set up a PPP program for its member economies in conjunction with the PPP program being run by Eurostat for economies in what is now the European Union. Apart from the Eurostat-OECD “region,” the other regions involved in Phase IV were Africa, Asia and the Pacific (Asia-Pacific), and Latin America. Regions were linked using a “core country” (sometimes called a “bridge country”) approach, in

which selected economies priced some product specifications from another region to provide a relationship, or link, between their region and the other region.

Phase V of the ICP saw only a small increase in the number of economies participating (from 60 to 64), with a number of new economies replacing some that had been in Phase IV, but had dropped out of Phase V. Once again, a regional approach was adopted. The regions included were Africa, Asia-Pacific, the Caribbean, and Eurostat-OECD. In addition, three Eastern European economies were added to Western Europe, using Austria as a link country. The core country approach was used again to link regions, but some of the links were problematic because of difficulties encountered by several core countries in collecting a sufficiently broad range of prices for products from the “other” region.

Phase VI of the ICP, benchmarked to 1993, was an ambitious project aimed at producing PPP-based comparisons for 118 economies around the world. However, it was beset by difficulties from the outset. Lack of funding was the major problem, although the lack of overall project coordination also led to some major deficiencies in the final outcome. Although the 1993 ICP round produced some reasonable results, it proved virtually impossible to link the regions with each other or with the results from the Eurostat-OECD PPP program, which was also benchmarked to 1993. A major review of the ICP was commissioned as a result of the failure of this round. This led to the introduction of major changes in the 2005 ICP regarding funding, governance, and linking of regional results.

Relationship of the ICP with the Eurostat-OECD PPP program

Eurostat started a PPP program for a handful of European Economic Community (EEC) economies in the late 1960s, and (as noted above) three of these economies (France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy) also provided data for Phase I of the ICP. In the early 1980s, the OECD joined with Eurostat in running an expanded PPP program. The aim was to cover all the OECD economies (at that time, all the economies in what is now the European Union were also OECD member economies). In effect, the expansion was aimed at incorporating Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States into the PPP program, an outcome that was achieved for the 1985 round. At that time, the Eurostat-OECD PPP program was being run every five years. However, after the 1990 round, a decision was made to shorten the gap between rounds to three years. Twenty-four economies participated directly in the 1993 Eurostat-OECD round. A number of Eastern European economies, Russia, and the CIS member economies also participated in a special round whose results were linked into the Eurostat-OECD results, using Austria as a link country.

The Eurostat-OECD PPP program continued to include a number of non-OECD and non-EU member economies for each of the 1996, 1999, and 2002 rounds. The numbers of economies participating in each of those rounds were 32, 43, and 42, respectively.

APPENDIX B

GOVERNANCE OF THE ICP 2005

A review of the 1993 ICP concluded that one of its major shortcomings was the lack of formal governance. In particular, there was insufficient coordination between regions, which meant that the processes were not standardized and the results inconsistent. At the outset of the 2005 ICP, the World Bank implemented a governance structure to ensure that consistent results would be produced in each region by coordinating the work globally, establishing a single set of standards, providing centralized technical and practical guidance, and ruling on issues that had the potential to be interpreted in different ways in the regions. Several tiers of governance were necessary, ranging from worldwide coordinating groups to regional bodies. However, the basic level of governance comprised the national coordinators in each economy to ensure that the relevant agencies in their economy approached the ICP with a consistent aim as to what was required and how to achieve it.

The **Executive Board** was established to provide strategic leadership and make decisions about priorities, standards, the overall work program, and the budget. It also had a key role in providing oversight of the activities of the ICP global office. The Board members are eminent economists/statisticians and experienced statistical managers. Many are heads of national statistical offices or of the statistics departments in international organizations, while others are managers of economic statistics divisions, having skills and experience in national accounts or price statistics.

The **Global Office** was established in 2002 within the World Bank in Washington, DC, to carry out the day-to-day work required to implement the ICP worldwide. The **Global Manager** was responsible for its operations, supported by a team of professional statisticians and administrative staff. The global office reported regularly to the Executive Board, with annual work programs and budgets requiring the approval of the Board. Important activities carried out by the global office and its external consultants were the development of ICP standards, the preparation of the framework to determine the goods and services to be priced, preparing the *ICP 2003–2006 Handbook* and the *ICP Operational Manual*, producing the software for countries to edit and input prices data (the “ToolPack” system), analyzing data collected for the ICP, and aggregating the prices and national accounts data within and between regions. Since its inception, the global office has been subject to the World Bank’s administrative and fiduciary rules and regulations. On day-to-day activities, the global office reported to the director of the World Bank’s Development Data Group. It also regularly prepared reports for the Executive Board and the UNSC.

The **Technical Advisory Group (TAG)** was responsible for providing advice on technical issues related to the ICP. The TAG’s responsibilities were to resolve conceptual and methodological matters. The TAG members, appointed by the Executive Board, were all internationally known experts

in the fields of prices or national accounts. To overcome shortcomings of previous rounds, several major methodological improvements were implemented, with the TAG providing technical advice.

Regional offices coordinated ICP work in each of the five geographic regions (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, Latin America, and Western Asia) through the African Development Bank (AfDB); the Asian Development Bank (ADB); the Statistical Office of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CISSTAT), in partnership with the State Statistical Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (Moscow); Statistics Canada, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). In addition, the economies included in the regular PPP program run by OECD and Eurostat were treated as though they were in an autonomous region for the purposes of incorporating their estimates into the worldwide estimates.

In most economies, different agencies were involved in providing the national accounts and prices data for the ICP. In such cases, one agency was nominated as the **national coordinating office**, and within that agency a **national ICP coordinator** was appointed. The main roles of the national

coordinator were to ensure that the economy's ICP data (national accounts, prices, and wages) were correctly estimated, that statistical and field staff (involved in collecting prices) were trained in the concepts underlying the ICP and the practical implications for collecting prices, that data were edited and entered into the ICP database, and that editing queries from the regional coordinator were handled promptly. The national coordinators also attended the data validation workshops that were held in each of the regions to check the consistency of the data supplied within each region.

There was close liaison between the World Bank, Eurostat, and OECD during both the planning and operational phases of the 2005 ICP. The aim was to incorporate the Eurostat-OECD results directly into the ICP by treating the Eurostat-OECD program as a sixth "region" in the world for ICP purposes. The techniques used by Eurostat and OECD differ in some respects from those used in the other regions because the Eurostat-OECD program has developed particular methods over the years that could not always be replicated in other regions. However, the close relationships between the coordinating organizations have meant that the results could be satisfactorily integrated with each other despite the different procedures used.

APPENDIX C

THE ICP CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE ON GDP

Code ^a	Description	Code ^a	Description
100000	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	110115	<i>Oils and fats</i>
110000	FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLDS	110115.1	Butter and margarine
110100	FOOD AND NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	110115.3	Other edible oils and fats
110110	Food	110116	<i>Fruit</i>
110111	<i>Bread and cereals</i>	110116.1	Fresh or chilled fruit
110111.1	Rice	110116.2	Frozen, preserved, or processed fruit and fruit-based products
110111.2	Other cereals, flour, and other cereal products	110117	<i>Vegetables</i>
110111.3	Bread	110117.1	Fresh or chilled vegetables other than potatoes
110111.4	Other bakery products	110117.2	Fresh or chilled potatoes
110111.5	Pasta products	110117.3	Frozen, preserved, or processed vegetables and vegetable-based products
110112	<i>Meat</i>	110118	<i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate, and confectionery</i>
110112.1	Beef and veal	110118.1	Sugar
110112.2	Pork	110118.2	Jams, marmalades, and honey
110112.3	Lamb, mutton, and goat	110118.3	Confectionery, chocolate, and ice cream
110112.4	Poultry	110119	<i>Food products n.e.c.</i>
110112.5	Other meats and meat preparations	110119.1	Food products n.e.c.
110113	<i>Fish</i>	110120	<i>Nonalcoholic beverages</i>
110113.1	Fresh, chilled, or frozen fish and seafood	110121	<i>Coffee, tea, and cocoa</i>
110113.2	Preserved or processed fish and seafood	110121.1	Coffee, tea, and cocoa
110114	<i>Milk, cheese, and eggs</i>	110122	Mineral waters, soft drinks, and fruit and vegetable juices
110114.1	Fresh milk	110122.1	Mineral waters, soft drinks, and fruit and vegetable juices
110114.2	Preserved milk and other milk products		
110114.3	Cheese		
110114.4	Eggs and egg-based products		

Code ^a	Description	Code ^a	Description
110200	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO, AND NARCOTICS	110442	<i>Miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling</i>
110210	<i>Alcoholic beverages</i>	110442.1	Miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling
110211	<i>Spirits</i>	110450	<i>Electricity, gas, and other fuels</i>
110211.1	Spirits	110451	<i>Electricity</i>
110212	<i>Wine</i>	110451.1	Electricity
110212.1	Wine	110452	<i>Gas</i>
110213	<i>Beer</i>	110452.1	Gas
110213.1	Beer	110453	<i>Other fuels</i>
110220	<i>Tobacco</i>	110453.1	Other fuels
110221	<i>Tobacco</i>	110500	FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT, AND ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE
110221.1	Tobacco	110510	<i>Furniture and furnishings, carpets, and other floor coverings</i>
110230	<i>Narcotics</i>	110511	<i>Furniture and furnishings</i>
110231	<i>Narcotics</i>	110511.1	Furniture and furnishings
110231.1	Narcotics	110512	<i>Carpets and other floor coverings</i>
110300	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	110512.1	Carpets and other floor coverings
110310	<i>Clothing</i>	110513	<i>Repair of furniture, furnishings, and floor coverings</i>
110311	<i>Clothing materials, other articles of clothing, and clothing accessories</i>	110513.1	Repair of furniture, furnishings, and floor coverings
110311.1	Clothing materials, other articles of clothing, and clothing accessories	110520	<i>Household textiles</i>
110312	<i>Garments</i>	110521	<i>Household textiles</i>
110312.1	Garments	110521.1	Household textiles
110314	<i>Cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing</i>	110530	<i>Household appliances</i>
110314.1	Cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing	110531	<i>Major household appliances, whether electric or not</i>
110320	<i>Footwear</i>	110531.1	Major household appliances, whether electric or not
110321	<i>Shoes and other footwear</i>	110532	<i>Small electric household appliances</i>
110321.1	Shoes and other footwear	110532.1	Small electric household appliances
110322	<i>Repair and hire of footwear</i>	110533	<i>Repair of household appliances</i>
110322.1	Repair and hire of footwear	110533.1	Repair of household appliances
110400	HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS, AND OTHER FUELS	110540	<i>Glassware, tableware, and household utensils</i>
110410	<i>Actual and imputed rentals for housing</i>	110541	<i>Glassware, tableware, and household utensils</i>
110411	<i>Actual and imputed rentals for housing</i>	110541.1	Glassware, tableware, and household utensils
110411.1	Actual and imputed rentals for housing	110550	<i>Tools and equipment for house and garden</i>
110430	<i>Maintenance and repair of the dwelling</i>	110551	<i>Major tools and equipment</i>
110431	<i>Maintenance and repair of the dwelling</i>	110551.1	Major tools and equipment
110431.1	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	110552	<i>Small tools and miscellaneous accessories</i>
110440	<i>Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling</i>	110552.1	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories
110441	<i>Water supply</i>	110560	<i>Goods and services for routine household maintenance</i>
110441.1	Water supply		

Code ^a	Description	Code ^a	Description
110561	<i>Nondurable household goods</i>	110724	<i>Other services in respect of personal transport equipment</i>
110561.1	Nondurable household goods	110724.1	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment
110562	<i>Domestic services and household services</i>	110730	<i>Transport services</i>
110562.1	Domestic services	110731	<i>Passenger transport by railway</i>
110562.2	Household services	110731.1	Passenger transport by railway
110600	<i>HEALTH</i>	110732	<i>Passenger transport by road</i>
110610	<i>Medical products, appliances, and equipment</i>	110732.1	Passenger transport by road
110611	<i>Pharmaceutical products</i>	110733	<i>Passenger transport by air</i>
110611.1	Pharmaceutical products	110733.1	Passenger transport by air
110612	<i>Other medical products</i>	110734	<i>Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway</i>
110612.1	Other medical products	110734.1	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway
110613	<i>Therapeutic appliances and equipment</i>	110735	<i>Combined passenger transport</i>
110613.1	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	110735.1	Combined passenger transport
110620	<i>Outpatient services</i>	110736	<i>Other purchased transport services</i>
110621	<i>Medical services</i>	110736.1	Other purchased transport services
110621.1	Medical services	110800	COMMUNICATION
110622	<i>Dental services</i>	110810	<i>Postal services</i>
110622.1	Services of dentists	110811	<i>Postal services</i>
110623	<i>Paramedical services</i>	110811.1	Postal services
110623.1	Paramedical services	110820	<i>Telephone and telefax equipment</i>
110630	<i>Hospital services</i>	110821	<i>Telephone and telefax equipment</i>
110631	<i>Hospital services</i>	110821.1	Telephone and telefax equipment
110631.1	Hospital services	110830	<i>Telephone and telefax services</i>
110700	<i>TRANSPORT</i>	110831	<i>Telephone and telefax services</i>
110710	<i>Purchase of vehicles</i>	110831.1	Telephone and telefax services
110711	<i>Motor cars</i>	110900	<i>RECREATION AND CULTURE</i>
110711.1	Motor cars	110910	<i>Audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment</i>
110712	<i>Motorcycles</i>	110911	<i>Audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment</i>
110712.1	Motorcycles	110911.1	Audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment
110713	<i>Bicycles</i>	110914	<i>Recording media</i>
110713.1	Bicycles	110914.1	Recording media
110714	<i>Animal-drawn vehicles</i>	110915	<i>Repair of audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment</i>
110714.1	Animal-drawn vehicles	110915.1	Repair of audiovisual, photographic, and information-processing equipment
110720	<i>Operation of personal transport equipment</i>	110920	<i>Other major durables for recreation and culture</i>
110722	<i>Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment</i>	110921	<i>Major durables for outdoor and indoor recreation</i>
110722.1	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	110921.1	Major durables for outdoor and indoor recreation
110723	<i>Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment</i>		
110723.1	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment		

Code ^a	Description	Code ^a	Description
110923	<i>Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture</i>	111212	<i>Appliances, articles, and products for personal care</i>
110923.1	Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	111212.1	Appliances, articles, and products for personal care
110930	<i>Other recreational items and equipment, gardens, and pets</i>	111220	<i>Prostitution</i>
110931	<i>Other recreational items and equipment</i>	111221	<i>Prostitution</i>
110931.1	Other recreational items and equipment	111221.1	Prostitution
110933	<i>Gardens and pets</i>	111230	<i>Personal effects n.e.c.</i>
110933.1	Gardens and pets	111231	<i>Jewelry, clocks, and watches</i>
110935	<i>Veterinary and other services for pets</i>	111231.1	Jewelry, clocks, and watches
110935.1	Veterinary and other services for pets	111232	<i>Other personal effects</i>
110940	<i>Recreational and cultural services</i>	111232.1	Other personal effects
110941	<i>Recreational and sporting services</i>	111240	<i>Social protection</i>
110941.1	Recreational and sporting services	111241	<i>Social protection</i>
110942	<i>Cultural services</i>	111241.1	Social protection
110942.1	Cultural services	111250	<i>Insurance</i>
110943	<i>Games of chance</i>	111251	<i>Insurance</i>
110943.1	Games of chance	111251.1	Insurance
110950	<i>Newspapers, books, and stationery</i>	111260	<i>Financial services n.e.c.</i>
110951	<i>Newspapers, books, and stationery</i>	111261	<i>Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)</i>
110951.1	Newspapers, books, and stationery	111261.1	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)
110960	<i>Package holidays</i>	111262	<i>Other financial services n.e.c.</i>
110961	<i>Package holidays</i>	111262.1	Other financial services n.e.c.
110961.1	Package holidays	111270	<i>Other services n.e.c.</i>
		111271	<i>Other services n.e.c.</i>
		111271.1	Other services n.e.c.
111000	EDUCATION	111300	BALANCE OF EXPENDITURES OF RESIDENTS ABROAD AND EXPENDITURES OF NONRESIDENTS ON THE ECONOMIC TERRITORY
111010	Education		
111011	Education		
111011.1	Education		
111100	RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	111310	Balance of expenditures of residents abroad and expenditures of nonresidents on the economic territory
111110	Catering services		
111111	Catering services		
111111.1	Catering services	111311	BALANCE OF EXPENDITURES OF RESIDENTS ABROAD AND EXPENDITURES OF NONRESIDENTS ON THE ECONOMIC TERRITORY
111120	Accommodation services		
111121	Accommodation services	111311.1	Final consumption expenditure of resident households in the rest of the world
111121.1	Accommodation services	111311.2	Final consumption expenditure of nonresident households on the economic territory
111200	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	120000	INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY NPISHS
111210	<i>Personal care</i>		
111211	<i>Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments</i>		
111211.1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments		

Code ^a	Description	Code ^a	Description
120100	INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY NPISHS	130400	EDUCATION
<i>120110</i>	<i>Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs</i>	<i>130410</i>	<i>Education benefits and reimbursements</i>
<i>120111</i>	<i>Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs</i>	<i>130411</i>	<i>Education benefits and reimbursements</i>
120111.1	Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs	130411.1	Education benefits and reimbursements
		<i>130420</i>	<i>Production of education services</i>
		<i>130421</i>	<i>Compensation of employees</i>
130000	INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	130421.1	Compensation of employees (primary, secondary, and postsecondary education)
		<i>130422</i>	<i>Intermediate consumption</i>
130100	HOUSING	130422.1	Intermediate consumption
<i>130110</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>130423</i>	<i>Gross operating surplus</i>
<i>130111</i>	<i>Housing</i>	130423.1	Gross operating surplus
130111.1	Housing	<i>130424</i>	<i>Net taxes on production</i>
		130424.1	Net taxes on production
130200	HEALTH	<i>130425</i>	<i>Receipts from sales</i>
<i>130210</i>	<i>Health benefits and reimbursements</i>	130425.1	Receipt from sales
<i>130211</i>	<i>Medical products, appliances, and equipment</i>		
130211.1	Pharmaceutical products	130500	SOCIAL PROTECTION
130211.2	Other medical products	<i>130510</i>	<i>Social protection</i>
130211.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	<i>130511</i>	<i>Social protection</i>
<i>130212</i>	<i>Health services</i>	130511.1	Social protection
130212.1	Outpatient medical services		
130212.2	Outpatient dental services	140000	COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT
130212.3	Outpatient paramedical services		
130212.4	Hospital services	140100	COLLECTIVE SERVICES
130220	PRODUCTION OF HEALTH SERVICES	<i>140110</i>	<i>Collective services</i>
<i>130221</i>	<i>Compensation of employees</i>	<i>140111</i>	<i>Compensation of employees</i>
130221.1	Compensation of employees (physicians, nurses, and other medical and nonmedical staff)	140111.1	Compensation of employees (defense and nondefense collective services)
<i>130222</i>	<i>Intermediate consumption</i>	<i>140112</i>	<i>Intermediate consumption</i>
130222.1	Intermediate consumption	140112.1	Intermediate consumption
<i>130223</i>	<i>Gross operating surplus</i>	<i>140113</i>	<i>Gross operating surplus</i>
130223.1	Gross operating surplus	140113.1	Gross operating surplus
<i>130224</i>	<i>Net taxes on production</i>	<i>140114</i>	<i>Net taxes on production</i>
130224.1	Net taxes on production	140114.1	Net taxes on production
<i>130225</i>	<i>Receipts from sales</i>	<i>140115</i>	<i>Receipts from sales</i>
130225.1	Receipts from sales	140115.1	Receipts from sales
130300	RECREATION AND CULTURE	150000	EXPENDITURE ON GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION
<i>130310</i>	<i>Recreation and culture</i>		
<i>130311</i>	<i>Recreation and culture</i>		
130311.1	Recreation and culture		

Code ^a	Description	Code ^a	Description
150100	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	150230	<i>Civil engineering works</i>
150110	<i>Metal products and equipment</i>	150231	<i>Civil engineering works</i>
150111	<i>Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment [CPA 28.11 to 28.75]</i>	150231.1	Civil engineering works
150111.1	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	150300	OTHER PRODUCTS
150112	<i>General purpose machinery [CPA 29.11 to 29.24]</i>	150310	<i>Other products</i>
150112.1	General purpose machinery	150311	<i>Other products</i>
150113	<i>Special purpose machinery [CPA 29.31 to 29.72]</i>	150311.1	Other products
150113.1	Special purpose machinery	160000	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES AND ACQUISITIONS, LESS DISPOSALS OF VALUABLES
150114	<i>Electrical and optical equipment [CPA 30.01 to 33.50]</i>	160100	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES
150114.1	Electrical and optical equipment	160110	<i>Changes in inventories</i>
150115	<i>Other manufactured goods n.e.c. [CPA 36.11 to 36.63]</i>	160111	<i>Changes in inventories</i>
150115.1	Other manufactured goods n.e.c.	160111.1	Opening value of inventories
150120	<i>Transport equipment</i>	160111.2	Closing value of inventories
150121	<i>Road transport equipment [CPA 34.10 to 34.30 and 35.41 to 35.50]</i>	160200	ACQUISITIONS, LESS DISPOSALS OF VALUABLES
150121.1	Motor vehicles, trailers, and semitrailers	160210	<i>Acquisitions, less disposals of valuables</i>
150121.2	Other road transport	160211	<i>Acquisitions, less disposals of valuables</i>
150122	<i>Other transport equipment [CPA 35.11 to 35.30]</i>	160211.1	Acquisitions of valuables
150122.1	Other transport equipment	160211.2	Disposals of valuables
150200	CONSTRUCTION	170000	BALANCE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
150210	<i>Residential buildings</i>	170100	BALANCE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
150211	<i>Residential buildings</i>	170110	<i>Balance of exports and imports</i>
150211.1	Residential buildings	170111	BALANCE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
150220	<i>Nonresidential buildings</i>	170111.1	Exports of goods and services
150221	<i>Nonresidential buildings</i>	170111.2	Imports of goods and services
150221.1	Nonresidential buildings		

Source: ICP 2005.

Note: n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

a. Basic headings are shown as seven-digit numbers.

APPENDIX D

PRODUCTIVITY ADJUSTMENT IN THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR

The compensation of government employees, which was used in the ICP to price government services, shows large variation between economies at different levels of development. Some of this variation is the result of differences in productivity. For example, in Asia-Pacific, average compensation (based on exchange rates) in the government health sector of Hong Kong (China) was about 120 times higher than in Lao PDR. If no productivity adjustments were made, economies such as Vietnam, Cambodia, or Lao PDR would be seen as having per capita levels of real consumption of government services comparable to, or even much higher than, that of Hong Kong (China), and even the level of real GDP would be affected for those economies.

To adjust government compensation for productivity, government production is assumed to follow a Cobb-Douglas functional form with constant returns to scale, as in equation (D1):

$$Y_G = C_0 L_G^\alpha K_G^{1-\alpha}, \quad (\text{D1})$$

where output (Y_G) is a function of labor (L_G) and the capital stock (K_G) with labor and capital shares of α and $(1-\alpha)$, respectively, and

the scale parameter (c) depends on the units of measurement.

Productivity, measured as output per worker, depends on the amount of capital available per worker, as in equation (D2):

$$\frac{Y_G}{L_G} = C_0 \left(\frac{K_G}{L_G} \right)^{1-\alpha}, \quad (\text{D2})$$

Because the government-specific capital-labor ratio (K_G/L_G) cannot be directly measured, the capital intensity of government in each economy was assumed to be proportional to the capital-labor ratio for the whole economy, K/L . Rewriting equation (D2) to take into account this assumption yields equation (D3):

$$\frac{Y_G}{L_G} = C_1 \left(\frac{K}{L} \right)^{1-\alpha}, \quad (\text{D3})$$

The capital stock was estimated using the perpetual inventory method with geometric decline, as in equation (D4):

$$K_{2005} = \sum_{t=1981}^{2005} \frac{I_t}{(1 + .05)^{2005-t}}, \quad (\text{D4})$$

where I_t is investment in year t

and .05 is the assumed depreciation rate.

Sufficient data to estimate capital stocks was available in only a limited number of countries. In these countries, the capital-output ratio (K/Y) was found to vary from 2.5 to 3.5, with the value increasing in high-income economies. Therefore, values of 2.5, 3.0, and 3.5 were used for low-, middle-, and high-income economies, respectively. Similarly, empirical studies have found values of α to be in the range of 0.5 to 0.7 for low- to high-income economies, respectively.

With the estimate of the capital stock and data on labor force, labor productivity can be estimated iteratively from the identity, as in equation (D5):⁶

$$\frac{Y_G}{L_G} = c \left(\frac{K_G}{L_G} \right)^{1-\alpha} = c \left(\frac{Y_G}{L_G} \cdot \frac{K_G}{L_G} \right)^{1-\alpha} \quad (\text{D5})$$

Because productivity in government depends upon the real level of economy wide output (Y), which in turn depends upon the productivity adjustment applied to government services, equation (D5) was to be solved iteratively.⁷

The effects of productivity adjustment vary within each region and across the regions. For example, the adjustment factor for Mongolia was found to be 0.24, meaning that, compared with Hong Kong (China), per capita consumption of government services in Mongolia was adjusted to about a quarter of what it would have been in the absence of any adjustment; the reduction was even larger for Vietnam and Lao PDR.

6. The Cobb-Douglas production function for the whole economy depends on both the quality and quantity of labor and capital. Whereas we can assume that the quality of capital is reflected in its price, and thus is included in our value estimates, differences in the quality of labor are harder to measure because they reflect cross-country differences in professional composition, education, skills, and so forth. For our purposes, we assume that we collect salaries for equivalent qualifications for the government sector, and that therefore L_G refers to standard quality of labor employed in the government sector across countries.

7. First iteration is computed with no adjustment. Then the results for Y/L are inserted back into equation (D5). It takes several iterations to converge to the solution, given 0.01 percent target tolerances.

APPENDIX E

ESTIMATING AVERAGE PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION ITEMS OF CHINA

In China, ICP price surveys, conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS), for household consumption items covered the 11 municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai, Ningbo, Qingdao, Guangzhou, Xiamen, Dalian, Harbin, Wuhan, Chongqing, and Xi'an. Data were collected from outlets in both the cities proper and surrounding areas. However, the computation of purchasing power parity (PPP) data requires both average prices and GDP weights at the national level. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) convened an expert group⁸ on June 19–20, 2006, to develop a procedure for extrapolating the data from the 11 municipalities to the national level. The expert group agreed on the following steps:

- Average prices for each of the 11 cities proper and, separately, the surrounding areas were computed at the product level by NBS and submitted to ADB. However, the national annual average prices are not official estimates of the NBS, but were computed by the ADB and the World Bank.
- Per capita household expenditures by nine expenditure categories⁹ were derived from China urban and rural household income and expenditure surveys, and population data for urban and rural areas for all 31 provinces of China were taken from the *China Statistical Yearbook* (2007).
- A principal-components analysis of urban and rural per capita household expenditure structures of the 31 provinces in China was used to group them into four analytical clusters: Capitals, Coastal, Northeast, and Inner China. Each of the 11 municipalities is included in only one of the four analytical clusters.
- Weights for the eight expenditure categories from each of the urban and rural areas of the 31 provinces were allocated to the corresponding average price data collected from the 11 municipalities within the four analytical clusters.
- Using these weights, the average prices were estimated for each household consumption item. PPPs for the basic headings in household consumption were calculated using these average prices.
- For government consumption expenditure, NBS also provided data on compensation of government employees for the 11 cities. However, because the *China Statistical Yearbook* had national-level figures for government compensation, these figures were used in estimating PPPs for both individual and collective consumption.
- For gross fixed capital formation, prices for construction goods were collected for three cities only, and those for machinery and equipment were collected in 11 cities in which the type of equipment could be found that matched the specifications. This is consistent with methodology used in other economies and regions; thus, no extrapolation was required.

- The national accounts data for China as a whole (rather than for the 11 municipalities) were used as the starting point for allocating the expenditures on GDP to the 155 basic headings required for the ICP. These national data were disaggregated using detailed data sources such as national household income and expenditure surveys and government expenditure data. This exercise was carried out at NBS by a team of international experts on the recommendation of the expert group constituted by the regional office.
- (For more information on the calculation of average prices for China, see appendix 1 of the Asian Development Bank's final report on the ICP program in Asia-Pacific [<http://adb.org/Documents/Reports/ICP-Purchasing-Power-Expenditures/appendixes.pdf>]).

8. The members of the expert group came from the Asian Development Bank, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the National Bureau of Statistics of China, and the World Bank.

9. The nine categories are: food; clothing; household appliances and services; health care and medical services; transport and communication; education; cultural and recreation services; residence; and other goods and services

APPENDIX F

COMPARISON OF METHODOLOGY USED BETWEEN ICP AND EUROSTAT-OECD REGIONS TO COMPUTE PPPs AND CALIBRATE THEM TO THE GLOBAL LEVEL

Overview

The ICP is a complex statistical program that has been under way since 1968. Over this time span, a variety of methodologies have been developed to solve problems encountered in previous rounds and also to deal with the increasing scope of the comparison. The economies participating in the ICP were divided into five regions for the 2005 ICP. These plus the Eurostat-OECD PPP program included 146 economies in the global comparison. Each region and the Eurostat-OECD differ in the size and structure of their economies, as well as statistical capacity. Decisions were made during the developmental stages to ensure that the comparisons of economies within each region were as consistent as possible. As a result, methodologies differed between regions, which became a factor when the regional results were calibrated to the global level. The purpose of this appendix is to provide an overview of what was done in each region, how the regional results were combined at the global level, and the resulting impact on the final PPPs.

Table F1 provides a summary of the methodology used to estimate basic-heading PPPs for major aggregates of GDP by region. It also shows how the aggregate regional PPPs were linked for the global comparison. A brief review

of issues for each aggregate will be provided. First, more details will be provided about how the Eurostat-OECD entered into the global comparison and then how the CIS region was linked.

Results for five regions (Africa, Asia-Pacific, South America, Western Asia, and Eurostat-OECD) were calibrated to the global level using prices from the ring comparison to compute between-region basic-heading PPPs, which were used as the linking factors at each level of aggregation. The United States was the numeraire country in the Eurostat-OECD, which was also the numeraire region when computing the linking factors.

Bringing the Eurostat-OECD and CIS into the Global Comparison

The Eurostat-OECD managed a separate comparison from the ICP. However, Eurostat-OECD participated in the ring comparison so that its results could be combined with the rest of the world. The CIS did not participate in the ring comparison; therefore, its regional results could not be calibrated to the globe using that methodology. Russia traditionally participates in the triennial OECD comparison. Russia priced the OECD list and was included in the

TABLE F I

COMPARISON OF METHODS USED TO COMPUTE REGIONAL PPPs AND THE PROCESS TO COMPUTE GLOBAL LINKING FACTORS

Aggregate	Africa	Asia-Pacific	Western Asia	South America	Eurostat-OECD <i>(including Russia)</i>	Combining regions <i>(excluding the CIS)</i>	CIS <i>(linked via Russia)</i>
Household consumption	CPD	CPD	CPD	CPRD	EKS*	CPD 18 ring countries	EKS*
	No representative indications	No representative indications	No representative indications	With representative indications	With representative indications	No representative indications	With representative indications
Housing	Imputed to per capita volume of consumption, excluding rents	Imputed to per capita volume of consumption, excluding rents	Quantity indicators plus rental prices	Quantity indicators	Rental prices plus quantity indicators	Quantity indicators for 106 economies	Quantity indicators
Compensation	Global list	Global list	Global list	Global list	Regional list	Wages for 75 ICP economies plus 5 from Eurostat	Regional list
	CPD productivity adjustment,	CPD productivity adjustment	CPD productivity adjustment	CPD	EKS Ring countries priced global list	No productivity adjustment	EKS
Equipment	Global list CPD, PPPs imputed for 17 economies	Global list CPD	Global list CPD	Global list CPD	Regional list EKS	Global list CPD	Regional list
					Ring countries priced global list	For ring countries	EKS
Construction	Basket of construction components CPD, PPPs with regional W2 weights imputed for 15 economies	Basket of construction components CPD, with regional W2 weights	Basket of construction components CPD, with regional W2	Basket of construction components CPD, with regional W2	Bill of quantity Ring countries priced basket of construction components	Basket of construction components CPD Ring countries No W2 weights ^a	CIS basket of construction components
NPISH	Expenditures allocated to other BHs	Expenditures allocated to other BHs	Expenditures allocated to other BHs	Expenditures allocated to other BHs	Reference PPPs for NPISHs	Expenditures allocated to other BHs	Reference PPPs for NPISHs
Aggregation to GDP	Iklé	EKS	EKS	EKS	EKS	EKS	EKS

Source: ICP Global Office.

a. In the Basket of Construction Component method, W2 weights are used to combine components into systems that represent the various stages in which construction projects are carried out.

Eurostat-OECD results, with fixity maintained from that point to the global report. Russia also participated in the CIS comparison. Therefore, the CIS was linked to the OECD using Russia as the link.

The linking for the Eurostat-OECD and CIS regions was done in the following stages: Eurostat computed basic-heading PPPs and expenditure weights for 37 economies: the 25 EU member states in 2005, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) economies (Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland), Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and Turkey. The OECD combined these basic-heading PPPs and expenditure weights with those for nine other economies: its seven non-European member economies plus Russia and Israel. It then calculated the 2005 Eurostat-OECD comparison in stages to ensure that the final results at all levels of aggregation respect fixity for three blocs of economies: the 37 Eurostat economies, the 7 non-European OECD economies, plus Russia and Israel. This is basically the procedure that was followed in the previous 2002 Eurostat-OECD comparison.

The CIS economies were linked to the Eurostat-OECD comparison through Russia (that is, using Russia as a traditional bridge country because it participated in both the CIS and the Eurostat-OECD comparisons). This in effect links the CIS economies to other regions through the four ring countries chosen to link Eurostat-OECD economies with the rest of the world.

Household Consumption

Each region independently prepared lists of products consumed by households to be priced for the respective regional comparisons. A list of products was selected from a composite of these regional lists to be priced by a group of 18 countries comprising two or more countries representing each region. The prices from the ring list were used to compute between-region PPPs, which were used to link the regions.

The CPD method of aggregating price ratios to basic-heading PPPs was used in all regions except the Eurostat-OECD and CIS regions. The CPD method was also used to compute the between-region PPPs at the basic-heading level for the ring comparison.

The CPD method was chosen because it is more robust when the price matrix has missing data, and it provides estimates of standard errors. The residuals from the CPD regressions were used as a diagnostic tool in the Dikhanov tables.

The Eurostat-OECD and CIS regions used the EKS* method to compute basic-heading PPPs. The primary difference between countries using the CPD versus the EKS* method is that each country in the Eurostat-OECD and CIS regions assigned a code to each product to indicate whether the product was representative of its economy. It is assumed that representative products have lower prices than other products that, even though comparable, are not representative of the country's expenditure patterns. The representativity indicator was used as a form of stratification that, in effect, imposed implicit weights reflecting the number of representative products each country priced.

Economies in the Asia-Pacific, Africa, Western Asia, and South America regions that either had not participated in an international comparison for an extended period or had never participated had difficulty applying the representativity concept; therefore, it was not used in their intraregional comparisons. None of the regions nor the Eurostat-OECD applied the representativity concept to housing, government, equipment, or construction. Nor was it used for the ring comparison.

Housing

Asia-Pacific and Africa found it difficult to carry out comparisons for rental and owner-occupied housing using rental surveys or direct comparisons of quality-adjusted quantities. (These are the methods recommended in the *ICP Operational Manual* and used by Eurostat-OECD and CIS.) Most of the comparisons in Eurostat were based on rental surveys. Quantity comparisons were carried out in the CIS and linked through a group of EU economies that did both. South America used the quantity approach, and Western Asia used a combination of rental survey data and the quantity approach.

Because the quantity approach did not produce consistent results across economies in their region, Asia-Pacific and Africa used the per capita volume of consumption (excluding rents) as an approximation of the volume of

rental services per capita. This makes rental services neutral because it does not disturb the per capita volumes for private household consumption and also assumes that the volumes of rental services rise in line with overall expenditures. The reference volume approach is rooted in the observations of the behavior of housing services for large groups of economies. Table F2 shows the real expenditures per capita by region, for both private consumption and housing, which were obtained using a uniform-quantity approach, with quality corrections based on 106 economies.

The other regions used either rental surveys or quantity comparisons (or a combination) to compare rental services; therefore, one problem was how to link housing across regions. The method adopted was to use quality-adjusted quantities across the regions, based on data from 106 economies (see Heston, *Multilateral Housing Comparisons*). This linking was independent of how the regional PPPs were derived. For example, other consumption basic headings were linked by deflating the ring prices by the within-region PPPs, then computing the between-region PPPs. The between-region housing PPPs were computed directly using the quantity-quality data from the 106 economies. The regional total real expenditures as determined by the quantity approach were distributed to countries within region to observe fixity. This is a somewhat different method from that used in earlier comparisons, which will hopefully be improved in the future. However, it does mean that users need to understand that this affects the comparability of rental services when comparing economies in Asia-Pacific and Africa with economies in other regions. Real expenditures for rental services could be underestimated in economies where both per capita rental services and household consumption are below the respective regional averages—and overestimated where both are above the average.

Compensation: General Government

The services of civil servants and health and education employees are typically not priced; rather, the input cost approach was used. Reference PPPs were used for intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital. PPPs for compensation were derived from a detailed comparison

TABLE F2

REAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

ICP regions	Real expenditures per capita (world = 100%)	
	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels (percent)	Individual household consumption (percent)
Asia-Pacific	28.2	32.3
South America	83.3	90.8
Eurostat-OECD	325.5	317.5
Africa	26.8	24.8
Western Asia	44.7	60.4

Source: ICP global office.

of salaries for specific occupations. It was recognized that this procedure assumed equal productivity across economies for a given occupation, which was unlikely, given very different amounts of capital per worker. Further, very low-wage economies have less incentive to organize work to save labor, including those in administrative, health, and education services. In the 2005 benchmark, the range of economies was much greater than in previous rounds, and some consequences of the equal-productivity assumption loomed much larger. In Asia-Pacific, for example, salaries for the same occupation differ by a factor of 100 between Vietnam and Hong Kong (China). Similar differences existed between Yemen and Kuwait in the Western Asia comparison and between the richer and poorer countries in Africa. Without some adjustment for productivity, the resulting per capita volumes in Yemen or Vietnam would be greatly distorted compared with those of its richer neighbors. In contrast, salary differences in South America did not exceed a factor of three.

Asia-Pacific, Western Asia, and Africa adjusted the average salaries of each economy for productivity based on estimates of the capital-to-labor ratio in each economy. This poses a problem of comparability across regions and for

computing linking factors to estimate global PPPs, because Eurostat-OECD, CIS, and South America did not make similar adjustments. An important consideration is that Asia-Pacific, Africa, Western Asia, and South America used the same list of occupations for which average wages were obtained. The Eurostat-OECD ring economies also provided wages for these occupations. Therefore, it was not necessary to limit the estimation of between-region PPPs (linking factors) to data from only the ring countries.

CPD regressions based on compensation data for 75 economies representing all regions, including the Eurostat-OECD, were used to compute regional linking factors (see Heston, *Proposal for Linking Compensation*). Occupations were classified by skill level in the computations. The CPD included all economies from South America and Western Asia and a subset of economies from the other regions. A further adjustment was made to compensate for differences between economies included and not included in each region. This provided regional linking factors with no productivity adjustment. As with housing, the linking factors were computed independently of the regional PPPs.

Should the Between-Region PPPs for Linking Factors Also be Adjusted for Productivity?

In retrospect (or in the next round), the optimal solution would be to estimate within-region PPPs the same way across all regions so the question would not arise. Given the differing methods used in different regions, it seemed the better course not to make a further productivity adjustment to the between-region data. First, consider comparisons between economies across regions that did a productivity adjustment. The underlying capital-labor ratios are rough approximations, so making a productivity adjustment would not greatly improve or change the comparison between economies in different regions.

As for the regions that did not make productivity adjustments, the direction of the effect, at least for the OECD, would have been clearly to lower the relative volumes of government consumption of the other regions, simply because average capital per worker is higher in the OECD economies. However, this would not improve the comparisons between economies at a similar economic level in, for

example, Asia-Pacific and the OECD, because the latter would not have undergone a productivity adjustment.

Therefore, linking factors were not adjusted for productivity.

The comparison of within-region results with and without productivity adjustments showed that the effect varied by economy. The overall effect of the productivity adjustment was to decrease the size of the economies that used it relative to the Eurostat-OECD.

Also of importance, however, is what the use of productivity adjustments means for comparing the 2005 results for previous benchmarks. Everything else remaining the same, the methods adopted for these sectors have the effect of producing in some regions a larger spread in real GDP per capita between rich and poor in 2005 than in previous benchmarks. The best way to fully understand the impact of the productivity adjustment on the comparison between regions (as well for previous benchmarks) is to produce results with and without productivity, using the same methods for all regions. To the extent that reliable data can be made available, additional studies will be conducted.

Equipment and Construction

Asia-Pacific, Africa, Western Asia, and South America priced a global set of equipment items and the basket of construction components; there were no separate ring lists. The four ring countries from the Eurostat-OECD region priced both their regional list and the global specifications. Several Africa economies and one Asia-Pacific economy were not able to price all of the basic headings for equipment and construction. To provide real GDP volumes for all economies, PPPs were imputed for basic headings that lacked data. All economies provided nominal expenditures from their national accounts for all basic headings, which were used as weights in combining basic headings to higher-level aggregates.

Imputation for Construction, Equipment, and Government Salaries in Africa

Construction. Thirty-five economies submitted complete data for construction, government salaries, and equipment. Four countries with data for construction lacked data

for either equipment or compensation. After eliminating another four with poor quality data, 27 countries with complete data remained. PLI data for these countries were used to estimate the following model by ordinary least squares regression, as in equation (F1):

$$\text{PLI}(Y) = a_1 \text{PLI}(X1) + a_2 \text{PLI}(X2), \quad (\text{F1})$$

where Y is construction, and

$X1$ and $X2$ are equipment and compensation.

No constant term was included, on the premise that the price of construction should go to zero as the prices of the input variables go to zero. Using the estimated regression coefficients (a_1 and a_2), the missing values of the construction PLIs were imputed using actual data on equipment and compensation, where available, or the imputed values, where necessary.

Equipment. Out of 48 participating economies in the Africa region, 32 submitted equipment prices; for the remaining 16, the exchange rate to the base country (South Africa) was used as a reference PPP on the grounds that most construction machinery and equipment are obtained through international purchases. No further adjustments were made to account for taxes, tariffs, and other charges because countries were not able to produce consistent data. In addition, some countries provide rebates for the taxes, which makes the relative prices close to exchange rates.

Salaries. Forty-one countries provided data on government compensation. For the seven missing countries, the PLI for government compensation was imputed from the nominal individual consumption ratio. (The nominal individual consumption ratio is the value of a country's individual consumption per capita [in U.S. dollars] divided by the same for the base country.) This procedure was adopted on the premise that the level of compensation determines, in large part, the level of individual consumption; hence,

the level of nominal compensation should reflect that of consumption. The imputed PLIs were used in the imputation of the construction PLI for the five countries that lacked both construction and compensation data. The missing seven PPPs for government compensation were derived as the product of the individual consumption ratio and the exchange rate to the base country.

No data, except nominal expenditures from the national accounts, are shown for the equipment and construction aggregates for economies where results were imputed. The gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) aggregate is footnoted where the individual components were imputed.

Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households

Individual consumption expenditures by nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) were combined into one basic heading in the ICP 2005 classification. However, participating economies were not able to consistently provide expenditures for this basic heading; therefore, NPISH expenditures in some regions could not be separated from the expenditures in other consumption categories, making it difficult to ensure that basic headings were being consistently defined.

Aggregation to GDP

Estimation of PPPs for higher-level aggregates of GDP in five regions and the ring were based on the EKS method. Africa alone used the Iklé method, which provides results with additivity. Even though the Iklé method's results can contain some Gerschenkron effect, the Africa Iklé results in general were quite close to the EKS. The region desired the additivity restriction because it is easier to explain to users how to construct aggregates and subaggregates of GDP volumes.

Comparison of new 2005 PPPs with previous estimates

Appendix G (revised)

Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures

Because of differences in methodology, scope, and data quality, the 2005 benchmark data are not fully comparable to the data and results from previous surveys. The purchasing power parities (PPPs) based on the 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP) differ from PPPs based on earlier surveys. The purpose of this note is to provide a brief explanation of those differences.

The International Comparison Program was established in 1968 to conduct multilateral price comparisons and compute PPPs and began as a joint venture of the United Nations and University of Pennsylvania, supported by the Ford Foundation and the World Bank. Ten countries participated in the first round of price collection. The last comprehensive ICP data collection took place between 1993 and 1996 and those surveys formed the basis for previously published PPPs. Because China, India, and other countries did not participate in that round, PPPs were estimated for them (as described below). The results from the 1993–96 ICP benchmark included only 70 countries (in addition to data collected by the OECD) and were based on data collected over a span of three years with very limited resources and management structures to monitor the quality of the data. There were insufficient data to link the regions, and so ad hoc methods were used to link them to the countries of OECD region.

Because of these and other factors (discussed below) the 2005 benchmark data are not fully comparable with those extrapolated from the 1993–96 results.

After the conclusion of the 1993–96 round, the United Nations Statistical Commission initiated an evaluation of the ICP. The evaluation, known as the Ryten Report, pointed out many deficiencies and areas where serious changes were required. The fundamental problems were with the lists of products to be priced and the quality of the average price data.

Changes in the 2005 ICP

Building on the recommendations of the Ryten Report, the 2005 program set a primary goal of improving data quality and inter country comparability. The 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP) included more countries, employed new methodologies, and benefited from more rigorous actions to improve data quality.

The result was a new set of benchmark data of significantly improved quality, but not fully comparable with those from the previous round. There were several steps taken to improve data quality:

- *New methodology to define specifications of products to be priced.* The Structured Product Description (SPD) method provided a coding structure to consistently describe price determining characteristics. (see *Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures: 2005 International Comparison Program*, page 142.)
- *New lists of consumer products to be priced determined by region and countries.* Regional coordinators organized workshops within each region to allow countries to determine jointly the list of products to be priced and the descriptions of those products. Each country made sure products important to their economies were included, but with the understanding they would have to price products important to other countries. The end result was a new list of products that had little resemblance to the lists used for the 1993–96 round. The countries for that round had little input into the list they were given to price. Because the list for the 2005 round was jointly developed by the countries, the ICP list also differed considerably from what countries typically include in their price surveys for their consumer prices indexes. (see *Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures: 2005 International Comparison Program* (GPPPRE), page 143.)
- *Multiple price collections were undertaken with extensive data review.* To deal with seasonality problems and also to improve data quality, quarterly data collections were undertaken during the 2005 surveys in most countries. The regional coordinators brought the national coordinators together after each data collection to jointly review the prices collected by each country. After the first joint review some of the price specifications were revised in order to make the regional results more comparable. (see GPPPRE, page 151.)
- *New analytical tools introduced.* The data validation conducted after each survey and after the surveys were combined employed the new “Dikhanov” tables, which provided

This paper is a revision to Appendix G, *Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures*, to include estimates for 2005 from the *World Development Indicators* database (September 2007). The text has been edited to provide further elaboration of some of the key technical points.

diagnostics identifying PPP adjusted prices that were not consistent within and between countries and across basic headings. (For a detailed discussion of the Dikhanov tables, see GPPPRE, page 198.)

- *New method used in two regions for housing.* Housing PPPs are one of the most difficult to estimate. The previous method brought forward for 2005 included a combination of rental data and indicators of the number and size of housing units (the so-called quantity approach). These data were considered to be of too poor quality to be used in Africa and Asia, which used the per capita volume of consumption (excluding rents) as an approximation of the volume of rental services per capita. This made rental services neutral because it does not disturb the per capita volumes for private household consumption and also assumes that the volumes of rental services rise in line with overall expenditures. The result is that real expenditures for rental services may be underestimated in economies where both per capita rental services and household consumption are below the regional average—and overestimated where both are above average. Note that this method only affected the distribution of housing services within Asia and Africa, as those regions as a whole were linked to the rest of the world using the quantity approach. (see GPPPRE, pages 147 and 185.)
- *Productivity adjustments used for government services in Africa, Asia, and Western Asia.* PPPs for compensation were derived from a detailed comparison of salaries for specific occupations. It was recognized that this procedure assumed equal productivity across economies for a given occupation, which was unlikely, given very different amounts of capital per worker. Further, very low-wage economies have less incentive to organize work to save labor, including those in administrative, health, and education services. In the 2005 benchmark, the range of economies was much greater than in previous rounds, and therefore the potential distortion caused by the equal-productivity assumption was much larger. Everything else remaining the same, the methods adopted for these sectors have the effect of producing in some regions a larger spread in real GDP per capita between rich and poor in 2005 than in previous benchmarks. The overall effect of the productivity adjustment was to decrease the size of the economies that used it relative to the Eurostat-OECD region and to other regions that did not employ the productivity adjustment. (see GPPPRE, Appendix D, pages 179 and 186.)
- *Ring comparison to link regions implemented.* The procedure for linking regional PPPs to construct a global set of PPPs was very different from the single-country links used in the prior rounds. In the 1993 round, Japan was used to link Asia to the OECD region. An ad hoc comparison with US prices was used to link the other regions. For ICP 2005 a global list of consumer items was derived from the regional list and

priced by 18 countries to provide a more robust link. All countries priced a global set of specifications for machinery and construction. (see GPPPRE, pages 159 and 195.)

- *Greater country participation and different regional structures.* The previous round included 70 countries in addition to those included in the OECD comparison. For example, in 1993 Japan and Korea were included in the Asia region, but both countries are now in the OECD comparison. The two largest countries - China and India - were not part of the 1993 comparison. Furthermore, 11 new economies were included the Asia region in 2005. Thus, Asia in the 2005 round is in essence a different region when compared to Asia from the 1993 exercise. The multilateral estimation processes are dependent on the countries included and will produce different results with a different mix of countries.
- *Different aggregation method used.* Even though the EKS method was used in most of the regions in 2005 as well as in 1993, Africa opted for the Ikle index for the 2005 round due to the additivity requirement (the EKS index is not additive). That would contribute to some minor differences. (see GPPPRE, pages 204 and 206.)

Comparison with Previous Benchmark

The previous PPP estimates for 2005 for economies in the OECD and CIS, which participate in the periodic Eurostat comparison, were based on the most recent benchmark exercise in 2002 (OECD) and for 1999 (CIS). Their PPPs were extrapolated to 2005 using GDP deflators. The PPPs for the remaining economies came from two sources. In 1993, about 70 economies from Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and Western Asia participated in the ICP price collection. Their PPPs have been extrapolated from that benchmark to 2005, also using GDP deflators. PPPs for the remaining economies, except China, were imputed by regression (see GPPPRE, Estimates for non-benchmark countries, page 164.) PPPs for China were based on a research study using 1986 data, which provided a bilateral comparison with the United States. India which last participated in the ICP in 1985 was also estimated by regression, so the regression was used to estimate the 2005 number.

Once estimates are obtained for the benchmark year, PPPs for both benchmark and non-benchmark economies are extrapolated backward and forward to create a time series. These are applied to annual data on GDP and GDP per capita in current prices and local currencies to produce PPP-adjusted estimates. For PPPs, this is done using the local rate of inflation (measured by the GDP deflator) relative to the United States. Taken together, this set of extrapolated estimates is referred to as the historical “WDI 2005 estimates,” because they appeared in the *World Development Indicators 2007* and in the *WDI* database published in September 2007.

PPP estimates of one benchmark year, when extrapolated by rates of inflation in an economy relative to the base country, will

not necessarily be consistent with the estimates obtained for a new benchmark year. For instance, the 1993 PPP-based per capita GDP of Jordan expressed in Omani rials, if extrapolated to 2005 by the relative rate of inflation in Jordan and Oman, are not equal to the 2005 benchmark PPP-based per capita GDP of Jordan, also expressed in Omani rials. This is the result of several factors:

- The extrapolation is done at the macro or GDP level, instead of at the individual product or basic heading level. This assumes that each economy has a similar economic structure to that of the numeraire country and that the economies of both are evolving in a similar way.
- The products priced in the 2005 round differed not only from the previous round but also from those used in calculating national rates of inflation.
- The estimates of the countries' national accounts for 2005 using the methodology of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93) was the basis for the 2005 expenditures and weights. The 1968 System of National Accounts was the basis for the previous round.

Even if the general methodologies, the aggregation procedures, and the group of economies in the two surveys were the same, the extrapolated values would not equal new benchmark values. The reason for this is that ICP surveys work with current-year estimates so that successive benchmark estimates reflect changes from one year to another, not only in quantities but also in prices. Extrapolating one benchmark year value to another benchmark year by relative rates of inflation will yield changes in the aggregate quantity only and will fail to capture any changes in the composition of the quantity, which may result from changes in relative prices and interplay of supply and demand of complementary and substitute products. This is a well-known effect in international comparisons and it could lead to significant differences over a short period of time even in a region such as OECD, where it is not uncommon to have 3-5 percent discrepancies between their benchmarks separated by only three-year periods.

For economies with large external trade volumes, extrapolations are even more problematic because of changes in the terms of trade effect which is not included in calculation of growth rates. Thus, the countries with a positive effect would be underestimated in extrapolation, and vice versa, a negative effect would lead to an overestimation.

Comparison Tables

Table G1 provides a summary of data from the new 2005 benchmark and comparisons with extrapolated estimates from the earlier benchmark data. The footnote indicates an economy not in the 1993 comparison, whose estimates were imputed using the regression model. The table shows total GDP and GDP per capita in PPP and U.S. dollars for the ICP 2005 and historical *WDI 2005* sources. Note that the differences for exporting economies are mostly positive. The final two columns show the GDP in U.S. dollars as used in the ICP compared with the *WDI* database. The global ICP report used values for GDP and its components submitted by the economies to their regional coordinators, which, in some cases, differ from those in the *WDI*. The economies went to considerable effort to improve their national accounts, but not all have been included in the *WDI* because of the lack of consistent time series or other discrepancies with values in the *WDI* database.

The changes in methodology, scope, and content of the 2005 ICP compared with previous results need to be considered when making comparisons across time. For example, it may be misleading to use Gini coefficients or other dispersion measures from previous benchmarks and compare them with 2005 to measure trends in income inequality across countries.

While the many changes in methodology and procedures to improve data quality resulted in a lack of comparability with previous estimates, it is recognized there is a need for comparisons across time. The 2005 ICP set the foundation for continuous quality improvement for future rounds which will not only improve the results, but also provide comparability with the 2005 data. The goal is to shorten the time span between rounds with the next one scheduled to be for 2011 to minimize the changes in the basket of items priced and methodology used.

Table G1 (revised)

Comparison of ICP 2005 global results with previous estimates*

	GDP per capita, PPP			GDP per capita, US\$			GDP, PPP (bn)			GDP, US\$ (bn)		
	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.
Angola ^a	3,533	2,335	51	1,945	2,058	-5	55.0	37.2	48	30.3	32.8	-8
Benin	1,390	1,130	23	579	508	14	10.5	9.5	10	4.4	4.3	2
Botswana	12,057	12,154	-1	5,712	5,918	-3	20.5	21.5	-4	9.7	10.4	-7
Burkina Faso ^a	1,140	1,249	-9	433	431	0	14.6	16.5	-12	5.5	5.7	-3
Burundi ^a		699			105			5.3			0.8	
Cameroon	1,995	2,300	-13	950	1,034	-8	35.0	37.5	-7	16.6	16.9	-1
Cape Verde ^a	2,831	5,831	-51	2,215	1,972	12	1.4	3.0	-54	1.1	1.0	6
Central African Republic ^a	675	1,224	-45	338	339	0	2.7	4.9	-45	1.4	1.4	-1
Chad ^a	1,749	1,524	15	690	604	14	14.9	14.9	0	5.9	5.9	0
Comoros ^a	1,063	1,993	-47	611	645	-5	0.6	1.2	-46	0.4	0.4	-4
Congo, Dem. Rep. ^a	264	716	-63	120	123	-3	15.7	41.2	-62	7.1	7.1	0
Congo, Rep.	3,621	1,257	188	1,845	1,493	24	12.0	5.0	139	6.1	6.0	3
Côte d'Ivoire	1,575	1,616	-3	858	884	-3	30.1	29.3	2	16.4	16.1	2
Djibouti ^a	1,964	2,160	-9	936	894	5	1.5	1.7	-14	0.7	0.7	-1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5,049	4,321	17	1,412	1,259	12	353.4	319.9	10	98.8	93.2	6
Equatorial Guinea ^a	11,999	17,294	-31	6,538	14,936	-56	12.2	8.7	40	6.6	7.5	-12
Ethiopia ^a	591	1,084	-46	154	159	-4	42.5	77.3	-45	11.1	11.4	-3
Gabon	12,742	6,585	94	6,190	6,262	-1	17.8	9.1	96	8.7	8.7	0
Gambia, The ^a	726	1,921	-62	192	304	-37	1.1	2.9	-64	0.3	0.5	-39
Ghana ^a	1,225	2,480	-51	502	485	4	26.1	54.8	-52	10.7	10.7	0
Guinea	946	2,350	-60	317	370	-14	8.8	21.2	-59	2.9	3.3	-12
Guinea-Bissau ^a	569	827	-31	234	190	23	0.8	1.3	-42	0.3	0.3	3
Kenya	1,359	1,240	10	531	560	-5	47.9	42.5	13	18.7	19.2	-2
Lesotho ^a	1,415	3,384	-58	777	812	-4	2.6	6.1	-57	1.4	1.5	0
Liberia	383	..		188	161	17	1.2			0.6	0.5	15
Madagascar	988	924	7	320	271	18	16.8	17.2	-2	5.5	5.0	8
Malawi	691	669	3	230	161	43	8.6	8.6	-1	2.9	2.1	38
Mali	1,027	1,034	-1	468	392	19	12.1	14.0	-14	5.5	5.3	3
Mauritania ^a	1,691	2,234	-24	631	605	4	4.8	6.9	-30	1.8	1.9	-3
Mauritius	10,155	12,720	-20	5,053	4,964	2	12.6	15.8	-20	6.3	6.2	2
Morocco	3,547	4,608	-23	1,952	1,713	14	107.1	138.9	-23	59.0	51.6	14
Mozambique ^a	743	1,226	-39	347	345	1	14.4	24.3	-41	6.7	6.8	-1
Namibia ^a	4,547	7,634	-40	3,049	3,045	0	9.3	15.5	-40	6.2	6.2	1
Niger ^a	613	786	-22	264	243	8	7.7	11.0	-29	3.3	3.4	-2
Nigeria	1,892	1,095	73	868	686	26	247.3	154.8	60	113.5	97.0	17
Rwanda	813	1,206	-33	271	237	14	7.2	10.9	-34	2.4	2.1	11
São Tomé and Príncipe	1,460	..		769	719	7	0.2	..		0.1	0.1	2
Senegal	1,676	1,780	-6	800	707	13	18.1	20.8	-13	8.7	8.2	5
Sierra Leone	790	806	-2	293	220	33	4.0	4.5	-10	1.5	1.2	23
South Africa ^a	8,477	11,187	-24	5,162	5,162	0	397.5	524.5	-24	242.0	242.0	0
Sudan	2,249	2,083	8	994	770	29	79.6	75.5	5	35.2	27.9	26
Swaziland	4,384	4,868	-10	2,270	2,310	-2	4.9	5.5	-10	2.6	2.6	-2
Tanzania	1,018	707	44	360	327	10	35.9	27.2	32	12.7	12.6	1
Togo	888	1,483	-40	405	343	18	4.6	9.1	-49	2.1	2.1	0
Tunisia	6,461	8,375	-23	2,896	2,859	1	64.8	84.0	-23	29.0	28.7	1

Table G1 (revised)

Continued

	GDP per capita, PPP			GDP per capita, US\$			GDP, PPP (bn)			GDP, US\$ (bn)		
	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.
Uganda ^a	991	1,454	-32	345	295	17	26.3	41.9	-37	9.1	8.5	7
Zambia	1,175	1,023	15	636	623	2	13.4	11.9	13	7.3	7.3	0
Zimbabwe	538	2,065	-74	796	263	203	6.2	26.9	-77	9.2	3.4	168
Africa	2,344	2,123	10	965	836	15	1,179.4	1,121.0	5	485.5	441.4	10
Bangladesh	1,268	2,054	-38	446	406	10	173.8	291.3	-40	61.2	57.6	6
Bhutan ^a	3,694	5,236	-29	1,318	1,314	0	2.3	3.3	-30	0.8	0.8	0
Brunei Darussalam	47,465	..	..	25,754	17,121	50	17.6	..	..	9.5	6.4	49
Cambodia ^a	1,453	2,727	-47	454	440	3	20.1	38.4	-48	6.3	6.2	1
China	4,091	6,760	-39	1,721	1,720	0	5333.2	8818.6	-40	2,243.8	2,243.8	0
Hong Kong, China	35,680	34,923	2	26,094	25,604	2	243.1	242.5	0	177.8	177.8	0
Macao, China	37,256	36,579	2	24,507	25,087	-2	17.6	16.8	5	11.6	11.5	1
Taiwan, China ^a	26,069	..	..	15,674	15,615	0	590.5	..	..	355.1	354.9	0
Fiji	4,209	6,052	-30	3,558	3,219	11	3.5	5.1	-31	3.0	2.7	10
India ^a	2,126	3,452	-38	707	739	-4	2341.0	3,779.0	-38	778.7	808.9	-4
Indonesia	3,234	3,847	-16	1,311	1,301	1	707.9	848.5	-17	287.0	287.0	0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	10,692	7,971	34	3,190	2,781	15	734.6	544.0	35	219.2	189.8	15
Lao PDR	1,811	2,139	-15	508	509	0	10.2	12.1	-15	2.9	2.9	0
Malaysia	11,466	10,887	5	5,250	5,159	2	299.6	275.9	9	137.2	130.8	5
Maldives ^a	4,017	..	..	2,552	2,296	11	1.2	..	..	0.7	0.8	-1
Mongolia	2,643	2,135	24	915	821	11	6.7	5.5	24	2.3	2.1	11
Nepal	1,081	1,551	-30	343	276	24	27.4	42.1	-35	8.7	7.5	16
Pakistan	2,396	2,383	1	769	710	8	368.9	371.2	-1	118.4	110.6	7
Philippines	2,932	5,140	-43	1,158	1,184	-2	250.0	426.9	-41	98.7	98.4	0
Singapore	41,479	29,842	39	26,879	26,879	0	180.1	129.6	39	116.7	116.7	0
Sri Lanka	3,481	4,632	-25	1,218	1,199	2	68.5	90.9	-25	24.0	23.5	2
Thailand	6,869	8,701	-21	2,721	2,743	-1	444.9	558.9	-20	176.2	176.2	0
Vietnam	2,142	3,076	-30	637	637	0	178.1	255.6	-30	52.9	52.9	0
Asia/Pacific	4,099	5,842	-30	1,695	1,667	2	9050.3	12,938.9	-30	3742.4	3,692.7	1
Armenia	3,903	4,952	-21	1,523	1,625	-6	12.6	14.9	-16	4.9	4.9	0
Azerbaijan	4,648	5,027	-8	1,604	1,579	2	38.4	42.2	-9	13.3	13.2	0
Belarus	8,541	7,922	8	3,090	3,024	2	83.5	77.4	8	30.2	29.6	2
Georgia	3,505	3,366	4	1,427	1,433	0	15.3	15.1	2	6.2	6.4	-3
Kazakhstan	8,699	7,860	11	3,771	3,771	0	131.8	119.1	11	57.1	57.1	0
Kyrgyz Republic	1,728	1,936	-11	478	478	0	8.9	10.0	-11	2.5	2.5	0
Moldova	2,362	2,298	3	831	771	8	8.5	8.9	-5	3.0	3.0	0
Russian Federation	11,861	10,846	9	5,341	5,341	0	1,697.5	1,552.3	9	764.4	764.4	0
Tajikistan	1,413	1,338	6	338	353	-4	9.7	8.8	10	2.3	2.3	0
Ukraine	5,583	6,858	-19	1,829	1,830	0	263.0	322.8	-19	86.1	86.1	0
CIS	9,202	8,807	4	3,934	3,932	0	2,269.2	2,171.4	5	970.0	969.5	0

Table G1 (revised)

Comparison of ICP 2005 global results with previous estimates*

	GDP per capita, PPP			GDP per capita, US\$			GDP, PPP (bn)			GDP, US\$ (bn)		
	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.
Albania	5,369	5,318	1	2,587	2,677	-3	16.8	16.6	1	8.1	8.4	-3
Australia	32,798	33,993	-4	34,774	36,033	-3	671.5	691.0	-3	712.0	732.5	-3
Austria	34,108	33,537	2	37,056	37,174	0	280.8	276.1	2	305.1	306.1	0
Belgium	32,077	32,702	-2	35,852	35,388	1	336.0	342.7	-2	375.5	370.8	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,506	..		3,007	2,540	18	25.0	..		11.6	9.9	16
Bulgaria	9,353	9,226	1	3,525	3,513	0	72.2	71.4	1	27.2	27.2	0
Canada	35,078	33,370	5	35,133	34,485	2	1,133.0	1077.8	5	1,134.8	1,113.8	2
Croatia	13,232	13,055	1	8,749	8,752	0	58.8	58.0	1	38.9	38.9	0
Cyprus	24,473	..		22,359	0	..	18.6	..		16.9	0.0	..
Czech Republic	20,281	20,845	-3	12,190	12,114	1	207.6	213.3	-3	124.8	124.0	1
Denmark	33,626	34,304	-2	47,793	47,769	0	182.2	185.8	-2	259.0	258.7	0
Estonia	16,654	15,968	4	10,341	10,217	1	22.4	21.5	4	13.9	13.8	1
Finland	30,469	32,466	-6	37,262	36,819	1	159.8	170.3	-6	195.4	193.2	1
France	29,644	31,908	-7	34,008	34,935	-3	1,862.2	1,942.3	-4	2,136.3	2,126.6	0
Germany	30,496	29,980	2	33,849	33,890	0	2,514.8	2,472.4	2	2,791.3	2,794.9	0
Greece	25,520	23,377	9	22,285	20,281	10	282.8	259.6	9	247.0	225.2	10
Hungary	17,014	18,256	-7	10,962	10,941	0	171.6	184.1	-7	110.6	110.4	0
Iceland	35,630	37,096	-4	54,975	53,291	3	10.5	11.0	-4	16.3	15.8	3
Ireland	38,058	38,892	-2	48,405	48,523	0	157.9	161.8	-2	200.8	201.8	0
Israel	23,845	25,875	-8	19,749	17,829	11	156.7	179.1	-13	129.8	123.4	5
Italy	27,750	29,209	-5	30,195	30,073	0	1,626.3	1,711.8	-5	1,769.6	1,762.5	0
Japan	30,290	30,736	-1	35,604	35,485	0	3,870.3	3,927.3	-1	4,549.2	4,534.0	0
Korea, Rep.	21,342	22,080	-3	16,441	16,388	0	1,027.4	1,066.3	-4	791.4	791.4	0
Latvia	13,218	13,700	-4	7,035	6,973	1	30.4	31.5	-4	16.2	16.0	1
Lithuania	14,085	14,584	-3	7,530	7,517	0	48.1	49.8	-3	25.7	25.7	0
Luxembourg	70,014	64,088	9	80,315	79,849	1	32.6	29.3	11	37.3	36.5	2
Macedonia, FYR	7,393	7,189	3	2,858	2,835	1	15.0	14.6	3	5.8	5.8	1
Malta	20,410	19,197	6	14,605	13,812	6	8.2	7.7	6	5.9	5.6	6
Mexico	11,317	10,811	5	7,401	7,447	-1	1,175.0	1,114.5	5	768.4	767.7	0
Montenegro	7,833	..		3,564	3,455	3	4.9	..		2.2	2.1	6
Netherlands	34,724	34,305	1	38,789	38,247	1	566.6	559.9	1	632.9	624.2	1
New Zealand	24,554	25,706	-4	26,538	26,664	0	100.7	105.4	-4	108.8	109.3	0
Norway	47,551	41,327	15	65,267	63,918	2	219.8	191.1	15	301.7	295.5	2
Poland	13,573	14,167	-4	7,965	7,942	0	518.0	540.7	-4	304.0	303.1	0
Portugal	20,006	21,125	-5	17,599	17,375	1	211.0	222.9	-5	185.7	183.3	1
Romania	9,374	9,064	3	4,575	4,569	0	202.7	196.1	3	98.9	98.8	0
Russian Federation	11,861	10,846	9	5,341	5,341	0	1,697.5	1,552.3	9	764.4	764.4	0
Serbia	8,609	..		3,564	3,247	10	64.1	..		26.5	24.2	10
Slovak Republic	15,881	15,991	-1	8,798	8,804	0	85.6	86.1	-1	47.4	47.4	0
Slovenia	23,004	22,282	3	17,558	17,173	2	46.0	44.6	3	35.1	34.4	2
Spain	27,270	26,792	2	26,031	25,914	0	1,183.5	1,162.7	2	1,129.7	1,124.6	0
Sweden	31,995	32,801	-2	39,621	39,637	0	288.9	296.0	-2	357.8	357.7	0
Switzerland	35,520	35,893	-1	49,675	49,352	1	266.3	266.9	0	372.4	367.0	1
Turkey	7,786	8,408	-7	5,013	5,032	0	561.1	606.0	-7	361.3	362.6	0
United Kingdom	31,580	33,135	-5	37,266	36,509	2	1,901.7	1,995.6	-5	2,244.1	2,198.8	2
United States	41,674	41,890	-1	41,674	41,890	-1	12,376.1	12,416.5	0	12,376.1	12,416.5	0
OECD-Eurostat	26,566	26,750	-1	26,391	26,375	0	36,356.5	36,530.5	0	36,116.6	36,018.2	0

Table G1 (revised)

Continued

	GDP per capita, PPP			GDP per capita, US\$			GDP, PPP (bn)			GDP, US\$ (bn)		
	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.	ICP '05	WDI '05	% Diff.
Argentina	11,063	14,286	-23	4,836	4,728	2	419.0	553.5	-24	183.2	183.2	0
Bolivia	3,618	2,820	28	1,001	1,028	-3	34.1	25.9	32	9.4	9.4	0
Brazil	8,596	8,587	0	4,791	4,733	1	1583.2	1600.6	-1	882.5	882.3	0
Chile	12,262	11,940	3	7,305	7,297	0	199.6	194.6	3	118.9	118.9	0
Colombia ^a	6,306	7,346	-14	2,940	2,735	7	263.7	330.2	-20	122.9	122.9	0
Ecuador	6,533	4,342	50	2,761	2,758	0	86.3	57.4	50	36.5	36.5	0
Paraguay ^a	3,900	4,819	-19	1,267	1,242	2	23.0	28.4	-19	7.5	7.3	2
Peru	6,466	6,042	7	2,916	2,838	3	176.0	169.0	4	79.4	79.4	0
Uruguay	9,266	10,419	-11	5,026	5,026	0	30.6	34.4	-11	16.6	16.6	0
Venezuela, RB	9,876	6,717	47	5,449	5,449	0	262.5	178.5	47	144.8	144.8	0
South America	8,776	8,747	0	4,625	4,573	1	2791.4	2813.9	-1	1471.3	1471.2	0
Bahrain	27,236	21,491	27	18,019	17,773	1	20.2	15.6	30	13.4	12.9	4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5,049	4,321	17	1,412	1,259	12	353.4	319.9	10	98.8	93.2	6
Iraq	3,200	..	..	1,214	0	..	89.5	..	..	33.9	..	..
Jordan	4,294	5,593	-23	2,304	2,349	-2	23.5	30.3	-22	12.6	12.7	-1
Kuwait ^a	44,947	26,321	71	32,882	31,861	3	110.4	66.7	65	80.8	80.8	0
Lebanon	10,212	5,542	84	5,741	5,366	7	38.3	22.2	73	21.6	21.5	0
Oman ^a	20,334	..	..	12,289	0	..	51.0	..	..	30.8	0.0	..
Qatar	68,696	..	..	51,809	52,240	-1	55.8	..	..	42.1	42.5	-1
Saudi Arabia ^a	21,220	16,601	28	13,640	13,399	2	490.6	383.8	28	315.3	309.8	2
Syrian Arab Republic	4,059	3,832	6	1,535	1,493	3	75.0	73.0	3	28.4	28.4	0
Yemen, Rep.	2,276	962	137	826	798	4	46.2	20.2	129	16.8	16.7	0
West Asia	4,688	3,874	21	1,613	1,494	8	556.7	481.2	16	191.5	185.5	3

^a Previous estimates are taken from the World Development Indicators (WDI) database of September 2007 for the year 2005.

^a Country estimates for WDI 2005 were based on regression estimates for 1993-96 extrapolated forward to 2005. Regional totals and averages do not take into account regression numbers or countries that don't have WDI estimate

SOURCE: 2005 ICP Final Results, WDI database (Sept. 2007)

APPENDIX H

ESTIMATION OF BETWEEN-REGION LINKING FACTORS

Linking Regions: A Step-by-Step Numerical Example

A very important feature of the 2005 ICP was that PPPs were first computed separately for each region and the Eurostat-OECD using methodology most suited to its economic situation and capabilities. The need to calibrate the regional PPPs to a common world currency led to the development of the ring methodology that was used to link the regions. The following paragraphs provide an example showing the steps taken using ring prices to calibrate the regional PPPs to a common currency. The example shows how the ring prices for each region are converted to a common regional currency using regional PPPs from which regional PPPs are computed.

Steps 1 and 2. This table shows ring prices for a basic heading with 10 products for the ring countries in regions I, II, and III. The ring prices for each country are in its national currency. The bottom line of the table shows the within-region basic-heading PPP for each country relative to the base country. (Note that countries A and E are the numeraire countries in regions I and II, respectively.)

Step 3. The ring prices for each country are divided by its regional PPP. This converts the ring prices in national currencies to the currency of the numeraire country for the region. Note that the prices for the numeraire countries remain the same.

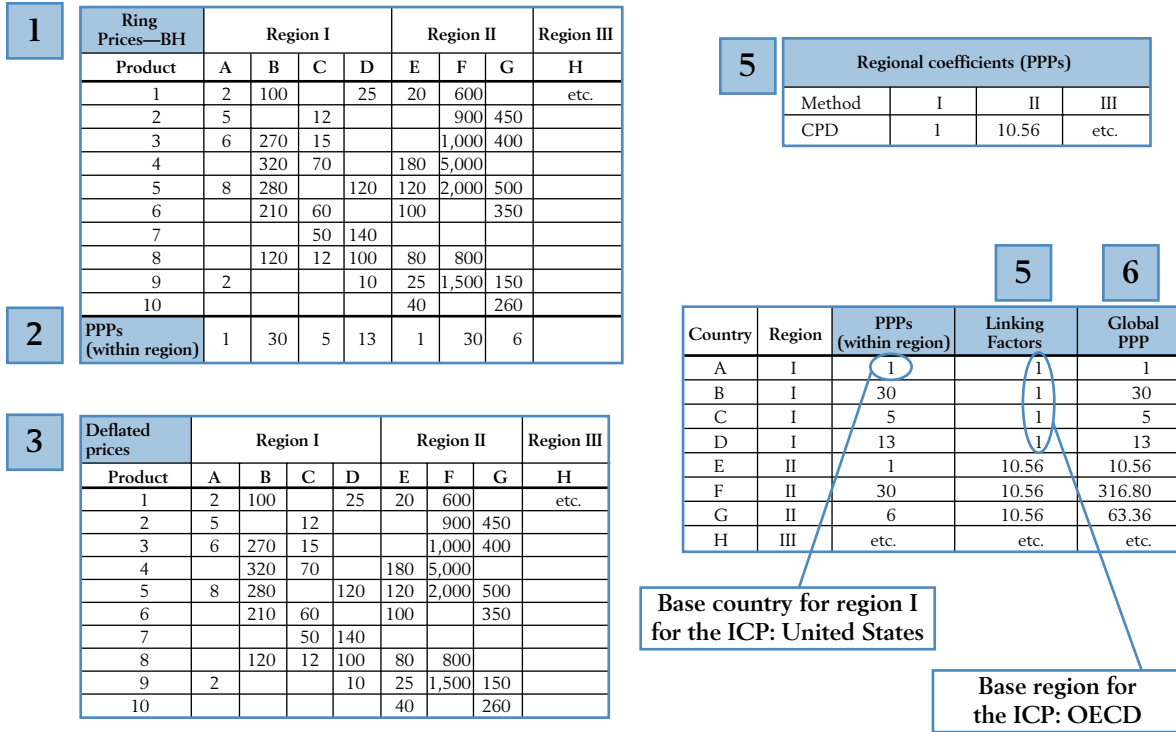
Step 4. This table shows the results of the CPD regression on the three sets of prices shown in step 3. Region I was the numeraire for the CPD regression. For this basic heading, the PPP of region II to region I is 10.56.

Step 5. This shows the linking factors by country by region. Note that the linking factor for region I is 1.0. The linking factor for this basic heading in region II is 10.56. This is used for all countries in the region, not just the ring countries.

Step 6. The global PPP for each country is its within-region PPP times the regional PPP or linking factor.

An important feature is that the calibration of the regional PPPs to the global level is essentially a scalar adjustment. This preserves the relative relationships of the countries within region; thus it meets the fixity requirement.

FIGURE H1 LINKING FACTORS: NUMERICAL EXAMPLE



Source: 2005 ICP.

APPENDIX I

ICP SOFTWARE

An important innovation introduced in the 2005 ICP by the World Bank is a suite of well-integrated and specialized software tools to support the collection, storage, validation, and processing of price data to produce PPPs at various levels of aggregation. Underlying these tools is a database in which individual and average prices of products can be stored in a secure manner. The database also stores the GDP expenditure weights (at the basic-heading level), spatial weights, exchange rates, and population data.

This set of software tools is called the ICP “ToolPack,” which provides an end-to-end solution for the ICP process and introduces methodological rigor and best practices, as well as transparency in the computations. The ToolPack covers activities such as product list preparation for pricing, using structured product description; survey preparation; user and product outlet specification; price data collection and data entry; data validation at the country level; and data processing and data exchange between the regional coordinators and national coordinators. At the regional level, the ToolPack has a number of data validation tools for cross-country analysis across regions or subregions. Finally, the ToolPack has several innovative features for reporting on the price data aggregation to produce PPPs using a variety of statistical methods.

In the 2005 ICP round, several software components were developed. The following highlights some of the features and the ToolPack components that support them:

- **Product list preparation, using a structured product description (SPD) method.** This component helps in creating detailed product specifications for all categories of products used in the ICP. This supports a dialogue between global, regional, and national ICP coordinators and assists coordinators in comparing different products.
- **Price survey and data collection for household consumption items.** The price collection module (PCM) is designed for countries to collect price data on consumption items based on a product list and a survey framework created using another module of the ToolPack, the data processing module (DPM). The PCM has basic data validation features to correct data-entry errors and also has some data-auditing functions.
- **Data collection for government and gross fixed capital formation items.** Besides the household consumption item prices, which are collected using the PCM, the other major GDP categories of expenditure—construction, equipment, and compensation—

are not readily amenable for data collection using the PCM. Therefore, the data collection forms (DCF) module is now available, which is well integrated with the DPM for price data aggregation and index computation.

- **Data processing.** The ToolPack's DPM component is the main data-processing engine that can be used both by the national and regional coordinators. Depending on the user, the software presents the tools for validation needed at the national or the regional levels. For example, a national coordinator can use it for the initial checking of the individual price observations for each product in his or her country. Once he or she is satisfied with the individual price data, the national coordinator can then use the system to calculate the average prices for each product for which prices were collected in the country concerned. The countries have a choice in providing either individual prices or only the average product prices. The ToolPack accepts submissions from the countries in either form for further processing.
- **Country diagnostic reports.** These reports are produced in the DPM from country submissions and are reviewed by the region and communicated back to the national coordinator if there are issues with individual prices. The reports pinpoint the observation under question and the probable causes of the data errors, thereby making the dialog between regions and countries much more efficient.
- **Quaranta tables.** After the preliminary data cleaning is completed, the ToolPack provides a more broadly based set of editing processes. One of the main diagnostic tools used at this stage is the Quaranta table, named after Vincenzo Quaranta from the Italian national statistical office (ISTAT), who developed it as an editing tool for the Eurostat-OECD PPP program. The Quaranta table shows details of the product, the reference period, the mean, the highest and lowest observations, PPP, PLI, exchange rate, weight, and coefficient of variation (the standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean) for each product within a basic heading, for each country.
- **Dikhanov tables.** Another important innovation introduced to assist in the editing phase of the 2005 ICP is the Dikhanov table, named after Yuri Dikhanov of the World Bank, who developed the methodology. It shows the relationships between product prices across the whole range of products up to the level of GDP for each country in a region, using the CPD model as the basis for aggregating and analyzing the prices data. For example, a particular feature of the Dikhanov table is a measure of the distribution of the prices actually provided by a country compared with the estimated (or predicted) prices generated by the CPD model. A positive residual means that the observed average price is greater than that estimated by the model, while a negative residual means that the estimated price is greater than the observed one. The residuals show by how much the data diverge from the mean estimates of the model. Large residuals indicate significant departures from the expected prices and can identify either unexpected variations in the product prices between countries or large variations in the prices for products within a country (or both). Any significant variation in one or the other of these variables can indicate an underlying problem with the price data or signal that a country may not be pricing the same item that the other countries did. The ToolPack implementation of the Dikhanov tables provides many options for comparing data anomalies at different levels of aggregation, from major GDP categories downward to the basic-heading level. Further, the ToolPack allows drilling down below the basic-heading level to the average product prices to be able to trace the cause for the deviations.
- **Equipment, construction, and compensation (ECC) data validation.** The data validation module (DVM) is yet another innovation of the ICP 2005 round for validating the average prices of construction components and the "construction systems" (that is, the equipment and compensation prices). This module compares the components of a price observation to better understand the differences in prices for the

same components across countries and to determine the causes of data anomalies. This module is also well integrated with the DVM so that after the data validation is done, the data can be processed further with the other expenditure categories.

- **Expenditure weights diagnostic module (WDM).** GDP expenditure weights are essential to the final

index computations. The WDM gives the regions a tool to compare the GDP expenditures across all countries at the basic-heading or higher levels and to identify problem areas by computing statistical deviations across countries. The deviations work on the shares of expenditures at each level as a percentage of the total GDP.

GLOSSARY

Actual individual consumption. Actual individual consumption is measured by the total value of household final consumption expenditure, nonprofit institutions (such as NGOs and charities) serving households' final consumption expenditure, and government expenditure on individual consumption of goods and services (such as education or health).

Additivity. The values of the national accounts aggregates of countries participating in a comparison are equal to the sum of the values of their components when both aggregates and components are valued at current national prices. Additivity requires this identity to be preserved when the values of the aggregates and their components are valued at international prices. An aggregation method is additive if, for each country being compared, it provides real values for basic headings that sum to the real values of the aggregates of which they are components. An additive aggregation method provides volumes that satisfy the average test for volumes, but are subject to the Gerschenkron effect (see below).

Aggregate. The sum of a set of transactions relating to a specified flow of goods and services in a given period, such as the total purchases made by resident households on consumer goods and services, the total expenditure by govern-

ment on collective services, or the total value of gross fixed capital formation. The term "aggregate" is also used to mean the value of the specified set of transactions.

Aggregation. The procedure of computing PPPs above the basic-heading level. The process of weighting, summing, and averaging basic-heading PPPs to obtain PPPs for each level of aggregation up to and including GDP.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco. Alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home; includes low or non-alcoholic beverages that are generally alcoholic, such as nonalcoholic beer; excludes alcoholic beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth. All purchases of tobacco by households, including purchases of tobacco in cafés, bars, restaurants, service stations, and so forth.

Balance of exports and imports. The free on board (f.o.b.) value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. When no distinction between goods and services is required, it may be defined as the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.) value of imports of goods and services.

Basic heading. The lowest level of aggregation of items in the GDP breakdown for which parities are calculated. In theory, a basic heading is defined as a group of similar well-defined goods or services. In practice, it is defined by the lowest level of final expenditure for which explicit expenditure weights can be estimated. Thus, an actual basic heading can cover a broader range of products than is theoretically desirable. Basic headings are the building blocks of a comparison. It is at the level of the basic heading that expenditures are defined, products selected, prices collected, prices edited, and PPPs first calculated and averaged.

Basket. A term often used for the common list of well-defined goods and services from which countries participating in a comparison make a selection of products to price for the purpose of compiling PPPs. Also referred to as “product list” or “item list.”

Bias. A systematic error in a PPP or volume index. Bias can arise for a number of reasons, including failure to respect either representativity, comparability, or consistency; the price collection and measurement procedures followed; or the calculation and aggregation formula employed.

Bilateral comparison. See “binary comparison.”

Binary comparison. A price or volume comparison between two countries that draws upon data only for those two countries. Also referred to as a “bilateral comparison.”

Binary PPP. A PPP between two countries calculated using only the prices and weights for those two countries.

Bridge country. A country that provides the link or bridge between two separate comparisons involving different groups of countries. The bridge country participates in both comparisons and, by doing so, enables the countries in one comparison to be compared with the countries in the other comparison and vice versa.

Changes in inventories and valuables. Changes in inventories and valuables (including work in progress) consist of changes in (a) stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them before their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units, or used in other ways

and (b) stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing; they are measured by the value of the entries into inventories, less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. PPPs are not estimated directly; instead, they are imputed using PPPs for consumer goods equipment.

Characteristics. The physical and economic attributes of a product that serve to identify it and enable it to be located under some heading of a product classification; the technical parameters and price-determining properties of a product listed in a product specification.

Clothing and footwear. Includes expenditures on clothing materials; garments for men, women, and children; other articles of clothing and clothing accessories; cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing; all footwear for men, women, and children; and repair and hire of footwear.

COFOG (classification of the functions of government). Classifies transactions by general government—including outlays on final consumption expenditure, intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation, and capital and current transfers—by function or purpose. A major use of COFOG is to identify which final consumption expenditures of general government benefit households individually and which benefit households collectively.

COICOP (classification of individual consumption according to purpose). Classifies the individual consumption expenditures of three institutional sectors—households, NPISHs, and general government—by the ends that they wish to achieve through these expenditures. Individual consumption expenditures are those that are made for the benefit of individual households. All final consumption expenditures by households and NPISHs are defined as individual, but only the final consumption expenditures by general government on individual services are treated as individual.

Collective consumption expenditure by government. Expenditures incurred by general and local governments for collective consumption services such as defense, jus-

tice, general administration, and the protection of the environment.

Communication. Includes expenditures on postal services and on telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Comparability requires participating countries to price products that are identical or, if not identical, equivalent. Pricing comparable products ensures that differences in prices between countries for a product reflect actual price differences and are not influenced by differences in quality. Two or more products are said to be comparable if either

- Their physical and economic characteristics are identical or
- They are sufficiently similar that consumers are generally indifferent between them.

Compensation of employees. All payments in cash and in kind made by employers to employees in return for work done by them during the accounting period. These payments comprise gross wages and salaries in cash and in kind, employers' actual social contributions, and imputed social contributions.

Component. A subset of goods and/or services that make up some defined aggregate.

Consistency. The requirement that the prices collected by countries are consistent with the prices underlying their estimates of final expenditure on GDP. In most cases, this means that they should be national annual purchasers' prices. At the basis of a comparison is the identity—expenditure = price multiplied by volume—and volumes are obtained by dividing expenditures by prices. Using prices that do not correspond to those used to derive the expenditures will result in the volumes being either underestimated or overestimated.

Construction. Includes the construction of new structures and the renovation of existing structures. Structures include residential buildings, nonresidential buildings, and civil engineering works.

Consumer durables. Durable goods acquired by households for final consumption (that is, those that are not used by households as stores of value or by unincorporated enter-

prises owned by households for purposes of production); they may be used for purposes of consumption repeatedly or continuously over a period of a year or more.

Consumption of fixed capital. The reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period, resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence, or normal accidental damage.

CPD method (country-product-dummy method). The multilateral method used by the ICP to obtain transitive PPPs at the basic-heading level through regression analysis. It treats the calculation of PPPs as a matter of statistical inference, an estimation problem rather than an index number problem. The underlying hypothesis is that, apart from random disturbance, the PPPs for individual products within a basic heading are all constant between any given pair of countries. In other words, it is assumed that the pattern of relative prices of the different products within a given basic heading is the same in all countries. It is also assumed that each country has its own overall price level for the basic heading and that it is that which fixes the levels of absolute prices of the products in the basic heading for the country. By treating the prices observed in the countries for the basic heading as random samples, the PPPs between each pair of countries and the common pattern of relative prices can be estimated using classical least-square methods. The method allows sampling errors to be estimated for the PPPs.

Deflation. The division of the current value of some aggregate by a price index—described as a “deflator”—to value its quantities at the prices of the price reference period.

ECP (European Comparison Program). The ICP regional program for Europe carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. It is organized by Eurostat, the OECD, the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the State Committee of the Russian Federation on Statistics.

Education. Includes expenditures by households on preprimary, primary, secondary, postsecondary, and tertiary education; also includes expenditures by government on education benefits and reimbursements and on production of education services.

EKS method (Éltető-Köves-Szulc method). The method used to aggregate basic-heading PPPs to obtain PPPs for each level of aggregation up to and including GDP. Strictly speaking, the EKS method is a procedure whereby any set of intransitive binary index numbers are made transitive. The procedure is independent of the method used to calculate the basic-heading intransitive binary indexes. The method used to obtain the intransitive binary PPPs for a basic heading or aggregate involves calculating first a matrix of Laspeyres-type PPPs, then a matrix of Paasche-type PPPs, and finally, by taking the geometric mean of the two, a matrix of Fisher-type PPPs. The Fisher-type PPPs are made transitive and multilateral by applying the EKS procedure, which involves replacing the Fisher-type PPP between each pair of countries by the geometric mean of itself squared and all the corresponding indirect Fisher-type PPPs between the pair obtained using the other countries as bridges. The resulting EKS PPPs provide real final expenditures that are not additive nor subject to the Gerschenkron effect. EKS results are considered to be better suited to comparisons across countries of the price and volume levels of individual aggregates.

Error. The difference between the observed value of a PPP or volume index and its “true” value. Errors may be random or systematic. Random errors are generally referred to as “errors.” Systematic errors are called “biases.”

Expenditure categories. The level of aggregation between main aggregates and expenditure groups.

Expenditure weights. The shares of expenditure components in current-price GDP.

Exports of goods and services. The value (f.o.b.) of exports of goods and services.

Final consumption consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.

Final expenditure consists of final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation.

Fisher-type PPP. The PPP for a basic heading or an aggregate between two countries that is defined as the geometric mean of the Laspeyres-type PPP and the Paasche-type PPP for the basic heading or the aggregate. See also “Laspeyres-type PPP” and “Paasche-type PPP,” because their formulation depends on whether they are being used to calculate basic-heading PPPs or to aggregate basic-heading PPPs.

Fixity. The convention whereby the price and volume relativities between a group of countries that were established in a comparison covering just that group of countries remain unchanged, or fixed, when the countries of the group are included in comparisons with a wider group of countries. For example, the price and volume relativities of the ICP regions and Eurostat-OECD remain unchanged in the global comparison.

Food and nonalcoholic beverages. Food products and non-alcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home. Excluded are food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer’s home; and products sold specifically as pet foods.

Furnishings, household equipment, and household maintenance. Includes expenditures on furniture and furnishings; carpets and other floor coverings; household textiles; household appliances; glassware, tableware, and household utensils; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance.

GDP. Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, is total final expenditures at purchasers’ prices, including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.

General government. The institutional sector that consists of central, regional, state, and local government units, together with social security funds imposed and controlled by those units. It includes nonprofit institutions engaged

in nonmarket production that are controlled and mainly financed by government units or social security funds. Also referred to as “government.”

Gerschenkron effect. Applicable only to aggregation methods that use either a reference price structure (that is, each country’s quantities are valued by a uniform set of prices) or a reference volume structure (that is, each country’s prices are used to value a uniform set of quantities) to compare countries. For methods employing a reference price structure, a country’s share of total GDP (that is, the total for the group of countries being compared) will rise as the reference price structure becomes less characteristic of its own price structure. For methods employing a reference volume structure, a country’s share of total GDP will fall as the reference volume structure becomes less characteristic of its own volume structure. The Gerschenkron effect arises because of the negative correlation between prices and volumes.

GK method (Geary-Khamis method). An average-price method to compute PPPs and real final expenditures above the basic heading. It entails valuing a matrix of quantities, using a vector of international prices. The vector is obtained by averaging national prices across participating countries after they have been converted to a common currency with PPPs and weighted by quantities. The PPPs are obtained by averaging within participating countries the ratios of national and international prices weighted by expenditure. The international prices and the PPPs are defined by a system of interrelated linear equations that require solving simultaneously. The GK method produces PPPs that are transitive and real final expenditures that are additive. It has a number of disadvantages. One is that a change in the composition of the group can change significantly the international prices, as well as the relationships between countries. Another is that the real final expenditures are subject to the Gerschenkron effect, which can be large. GK results are considered to be better suited to the analysis of price and volume structures across countries.

Goods. Physical objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established, and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to

another by engaging in transactions on the market. They are in demand because they may be used to satisfy the needs or wants of households or the community or used to produce other goods or services.

Government final consumption expenditure. Expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.

Gross fixed capital formation. Measured by the total value of a producer’s acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of nonproduced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Health. Includes expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services; also includes expenditures by government on health benefits and reimbursements and on production of health services.

Household. A small group of persons who share the same living accommodation; who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth; and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly food and housing. A household can consist of only one person.

Household final consumption expenditure. Expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels. Includes expenditures on actual and imputed rentals for housing; maintenance and repair of the dwellings; water supply and services related to the dwellings; and electricity, gas, and other fuels.

ICP (International Comparison Program). Started as a research project in the 1960s with the ultimate goal of

establishing a regular program of worldwide PPP comparisons of GDP. Comparisons were organized for 1970, 1973, 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1993. They covered 10, 16, 34, 60, 64, and 83 countries, respectively. Responsibility for these comparisons was shared by the United Nations Statistics Division and the University of Pennsylvania. The World Bank is the current global coordinator of the ICP.

Ikle method. An average-price method to compute PPPs and real final expenditures above the basic heading. It entails valuing a matrix of quantities, using a vector of international prices. The vector is obtained by averaging national prices across participating countries after they have been converted to a common currency with PPPs. The Ikle weighting scheme is based on real expenditure structures. The PPPs are obtained by averaging within participating countries the ratios of national and international prices weighted by expenditure. The international prices and the PPPs are defined by a system of interrelated linear equations that require solving simultaneously. The Ikle method produces PPPs that are transitive and real final expenditures that are additive. Compared to the GK, the Ikle minimizes the Gerschenkron effect. Ikle results are considered to be better suited to the analysis of price and volume structures across countries.

Imports of goods and services. The value (c.i.f.) on imports of goods and services.

Indirect comparison. A price or volume comparison between two countries made through a third country. For example, in the case of countries A, B, and C, the PPP between A and C is obtained by dividing the PPP between A and B by the PPP between C and B as follows: $PPP_{A/C} = PPP_{A/B} / PPP_{C/B}$.

Individual consumption expenditure by government. The actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by general government on individual goods and services.

Individual consumption expenditure by households. The actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by households on individual goods and services; also includes expenditure on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant.

By definition, all final consumption expenditures of households are for the benefit of individual households and are individual. Also referred to as “final consumption expenditure of households” and “household final consumption expenditure.”

Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs. The actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) on individual goods and services. In practice, most final consumption expenditures of NPISHs are individual in nature, and so, for simplicity, all final consumption expenditures of NPISHs are treated by convention as individual. Also referred to as “final consumption expenditure of NPISHs” and “social transfers in kind.”

Intermediate consumption. The value of the goods and services, other than fixed assets, that are used or consumed as inputs by a process of production.

International dollars. The purchasing power parities at the global level for each economy are computed with the United States = 1.00, making it the numeraire currency. These PPP conversion factors transform GDP and aggregates in national currency into a common world currency referred to as “real expenditures in the international dollar.” To remove the effect of the U.S. exchange rate, indexes of real expenditure per capita at the world = 100 reflect the ratio of national real expenditures per capita to the world average real expenditures per capita.

Item. A good or service precisely defined for use in price observation. A good or service defined by an item specification and included on an item list. Countries select the items they price from among the items included on the item list. Also referred to as “product.”

Machinery and equipment. Includes fabricated metal products, general purpose machinery, special purpose machinery, electrical and optical equipment, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods.

Miscellaneous goods and services. Includes expenditures on personal care, personal effects, social protection, insurance, and financial and other services.

Multilateral comparison. A price or volume comparison of more than two countries simultaneously that produces consistent relations among all pairs of countries (that is, one that satisfies the transitivity requirement).

Net exports are the difference in value between the total exports and total imports of an economy during a specific period of time.

Net purchases from abroad. Purchases by resident households outside the economic territory of the country, less purchases by nonresident households in the economic territory of the country.

NPISHs (nonprofit institutions serving households). Nonprofit institutions that are not predominantly financed and controlled by government, whose main resources are voluntary contributions by households, and that provide goods or services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant.

Numeraire currency. The term used for the currency unit selected to be the common currency in which PPPs and final expenditures on GDP (nominal and volumes) are expressed. The numeraire is usually an actual currency (such as the U.S. dollar), but it can be an artificial currency unit developed for the purposes of PPP comparisons.

Other products. Products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture, as well as software products.

Per capita volumes. Standardized measures of volume, which indicate the relative levels of the product groups or aggregates being compared, after adjusting for differences in the size of populations between countries. At the level of GDP, they are often used to compare the economic well-being of populations. They may be presented either in relation to a particular currency or as an index number.

PLI (price level index) for a basic heading is the ratio of the basic-heading PPP to the exchange rate. It is expressed as an index on a base of 100. A PLI that is greater than 100 means that, when the national average prices are converted at exchange rates, the resulting prices within the basic

heading tend to be higher, on average, than prices in the base country (or countries) of the region (and vice versa). At the level of GDP, they provide a measure of the differences in the general price levels of countries. PLIs are also referred to as “comparative price levels (CPLs).”

Product specification. A description or list of the characteristics that can be used to identify a product selected for pricing. Its purpose is to ensure that countries price comparable items. A product specification can be either brand- and model-specific (that is, a specification in which a particular brand and model or a cluster of comparable brands [and possibly models] is stipulated) or generic (that is, a specification where only the relevant price-determining and technical characteristics are given and no brand or cluster of brands is designated).

Productivity adjustment. An adjustment made to the prices paid by nonmarket producers for labor, capital, and intermediate inputs so that they correspond to a common level of multifactor productivity; in practice, an adjustment made to the prices (compensation of employees) paid by nonmarket producers for labor so that they represent the same level of labor productivity.

Products. Goods and services that are the result of production. They are exchanged and used for various purposes: as inputs in the production of other goods and services, as final consumption, or for investment. Also referred to as “goods and services,” “commodities,” or “items.”

Purchaser’s price. Amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax, to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser; the purchaser’s price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.

PPP (purchasing power parity) between two countries, A and B, is a price ratio that measures the number of units of country A’s currency that are needed in country A to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service as one unit of country B’s currency will purchase in country B.

Real final expenditures. National final expenditures on GDP that have been converted to a common currency and valued at a uniform price level with PPPs. Expenditures so converted reflect only volume differences between countries. Also referred to as “real values.”

Recreation and culture. Includes expenditures on audio-visual, photographic, and information-processing equipment; other major durables for recreation and culture; other recreational items and equipment; gardens and pets; recreational and cultural services; newspapers, books, and stationery; and package holidays.

Reference PPPs are PPPs that are used for basic headings for which no prices are collected; they are based on prices collected for other basic headings.

Representative product is one that accounts for a significant share of the expenditures within a basic heading in the country in question.

Representativity. A concept that relates to individual products within the same basic heading and to the product list for a basic heading.

Representativity of a product within a basic heading is defined in terms of a specific country. A product is either representative or unrepresentative of the price level in country A for a given basic heading, irrespective of the relative importance of the basic heading with respect to other basic headings. It is representative if, in country A, the price level of the product is close to the average for all products within the basic heading. Usually, though not necessarily, the purchases of the product will account for a significant proportion of the total purchases of all products covered by the basic heading. If not, the product will be sold in at least sufficient quantities for its price level to be typical for the basic heading.

Restaurants and hotels. Includes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from the home by hotels, restaurants, cafés, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, and so forth; cooked dishes prepared by restaurants for consumption off their premises; cooked dishes prepared by catering contractors, whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer’s

home. Also includes expenditures on accommodation services provided by hotels and similar establishments.

Seasonal products. Products for which both prices and the quantities sold vary significantly throughout the year. Typically, the patterns of variation are repeated from one year to the next. Seasonal products vary from country to country.

Services. Outputs produced to order that cannot be traded separately from their production. Ownership rights cannot be established over services and, by the time their production is completed, they must have been provided to the consumers. An exception to this rule is a group of industries, generally classified as service industries, some of whose outputs have characteristics of goods. These industries are those concerned with the provision, storage, communication, and dissemination of information, advice, and entertainment in the broadest sense of those terms. The products of these industries, where ownership rights can be established, may be classified either as goods or services, depending on the medium by which these outputs are supplied.

SNA93 (*System of National Accounts, 1993*). A coherent, consistent, and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets, and tables based on a set of internationally agreed-upon concepts, definitions, classifications, and accounting rules.

Stocks—changes in inventories (including work in progress) consist of changes in

- Stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them before their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units, or used in other ways and
- Stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing; they are measured by the value of the entries into inventories, less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. PPPs are not estimated directly; instead, they are imputed using PPPs for consumer goods equipment.

Taxes on production. Taxes on the goods and services produced as outputs by resident enterprises that become pay-

able as a result of the production of these goods or services (that is, taxes payable per unit of good or service produced, such as excise duties and nondeductible VAT), plus taxes that resident enterprises may pay as a consequence of engaging in production (taxes such as payroll taxes and taxes on motor vehicles). The former are called “taxes on products,” and the latter are called “other taxes on production.”

Transitivity. The property whereby the direct PPP between any two countries (or regions) yields the same result as an indirect comparison via a third country (or region). It is sometimes referred to as “circularity.”

Transport. Includes expenditures on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, and transport services.

Valuables. Produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate (or at least not decline in real value), that do not deteriorate over time in normal conditions, and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of values.

VAT (value added tax). A tax on products collected in stages by enterprises. It is a wide-ranging tax usually designed to cover most or all goods and services. Producers are obliged to pay to government only the difference between the VAT on their sales and the VAT on their purchases for intermediate consumption or capital formation. VAT is not usually levied on exports.

Volume measures are obtained by using PPPs to convert final expenditures on product groups, major aggregates, and GDP of different countries into a common currency, valuing them at a uniform price level. They are the spatial equivalent of a time series of GDP for a single country expressed at constant prices. They provide a measure of the relative magnitudes of the product groups or aggregates being compared. At the level of GDP, they are used to compare the economic size of countries. They may be presented either in relation to a particular currency or as an index number.

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