Session II. Data Access, Publication of Results, and Uses

Uses of PPPs and ICP Data
Publications [2015-2017]

**PUBLICATION TYPE**

- Academic and Media Articles: 301
- Reports and Research Papers: 138
- Blogs: 15

**GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS**

- National: 50%
- Global: 39%
- Regional: 11%
Uses [2015-2017]
PPPs in Growth & Size of the Economy

Despite EU's large economy, few see it as world's top economic power

% who say ___ is the world's leading economic power 2016 GDP (current int'l. dollars, based on purchasing power parity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>2016 GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>$21.4 trillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Percentages are global medians based on 38 countries.Volunteered categories “Other” and “None/There is no leading economic power” not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER
PPPs in Poverty

Figure 4: Comparative Poverty Rates in Sub-Saharan Africa (Most Recent Years Available)

Source: PovCalNet
Figure 1
Selected income elasticities by income decile

Note: Each income decile is composed of 16 countries (except the 4 lowest deciles, which are each composed of 17 countries). The income range (PPP-adjusted in $ thousands) for each decile is as follows: (1st) $0.6-$1.5, (2nd) $1.5-$2.7, (3rd) $2.7-$5.3, (4th) $5.5-$8.0, (5th) $8.3-$10.8, (6th) $11.1-$15.2, (7th) $15.3-$20.3, (8th) $20.6-$29.4, (9th) $30.4-$40.9, and (10th) $41.3-$127.2. Error bars (the I-shaped bars) are 90 percent confidence intervals. Estimates are averaged across gender and are derived at age 40.

FIGURE 3.4  Upward Mobility Is Limited across All Sectors of the Economy


Source: World Bank staff calculations with data from SEDLAC.
Note: Lower bound estimates using synthetic panels constructed as in Dang et al. (2011). Chronic refers to households who were poor in all three periods (income below US$ 4 a day per person PPP). Upward refers to households poor in 2004 but not-poor in both 2007 and 2012. Downward refers to households non-poor in 2004 but poor in the following two periods. Vulnerable are those that have moved into and out of poverty. Non-vulnerable those who have been non-poor throughout. Education, sector and gender variables refer to the characteristics of the head of household in 2004.
PPPs in Education
**PPPs in Social welfare**

**Figure 1.2 Economic growth requires security**

- Countries with fewer episodes of violence are more prosperous

**Figure 36. Although access to electricity has improved, Cambodia still ranks second lowest in the region**

Population with access to electricity

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Sources: WDR 2017 team, based on data from Archigos database (Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza 2009) for number of coups and Penn World Table, version 8.1 (Feenstra, Inklaar, and Timmer 2015), for level of GDP per capita.

**Note:** The size of the circles on each time series is relative to the number of coups per country for each income group in a given year. GDP = gross domestic product; OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; PPP = purchasing power parity.
PPPs in Labor & Productivity

Figure 3.31: Labor costs in Honduras are higher than in many other apparel-exporting countries. (Minimum salary in the garment industry and ratio of minimum salary to GDP per capita, 2014)

Source: ILO and World Bank staff estimates.

Figure 6: Estimates of average labor productivity across regions, 2015

Annual output/worker (US$ PPP, in thousands)


Labor productivity measures annual output per person employed in 2015 in US dollars at purchasing power parity. High labor productivity in the Middle East reflects the economic importance of the extractive sector. Extractive industries tend to have high output per person, but limited employment opportunities.
Figure 1.25. Bulgaria and Regional Comparators: Diversification of Services Exports, 2005–13

Figure 1. Openness to trade, 2014


Note: The panels plot the relationship between trade openness and GDP per capita for all countries in the world. Relevant comparators are labeled. The curve shows the expected trade openness for a given per capita income.
PPPs in Energy

**Figure O.14. Russia’s Energy Intensity**

- **EAP**: 3.0, 10.8 bn
- **ECA**: 6.4, 7.0
- **Russia**: 2.9, 1.7
- **MENA**: 4.5, 2.1
- **S.Asia**: 5.1, 2.0
- **LAC**: 7.5, 1.7
- **SSA**: 3.2, 0.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>GDP per unit of energy use (constant US$ PPP 2005)</th>
<th>CO2 emissions (million kt)</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OECD</strong></td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>non OECD HIC</strong></td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UMIC</strong></td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seychelles</strong></td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maldives</strong></td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bahamas</strong></td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Botswana</strong></td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sri Lanka</strong></td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Singapore</strong></td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mauritius</strong></td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hong Kong</strong></td>
<td>20.9</td>
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</table>

**Figure 122: GDP per unit of energy use, PPPS per kg of oil equivalent**

*Source: WDI*
PPPs in Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

**Figure 2.3: ICT Price Subbasket by Level of Development**

- **2009**
  - Developed countries: Fixed telephone 21, Mobile cellular 18, Fixed broadband 28
  - Developing countries: Fixed telephone 16, Mobile cellular 15, Fixed broadband 190

**Figure 82: ICT tariffs, 2013**

- Mauritius
  - Prepaid mobile cellular tariff (PPP$/min.): 0.18
  - Fixed mobile broadband Internet access tariff (US$): 12
  - Fixed mobile broadband Internet tariff (PPP$/min.): 35.85
- Upper Middle Income Countries
  - Prepaid mobile cellular tariff (PPP$/min.): 0.32
  - Fixed mobile broadband Internet access tariff (US$): 11.63
  - Fixed mobile broadband Internet tariff (PPP$/min.): 21.32

*Source: ITU 2010.*

*Note: PPP$ – GNI per capita in current international dollars, obtained using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors.*

*Source: World Development Indicators, Global Technology Report 2014*
References [icp.worldbank.org]

- Togo - Systematic Country Diagnostic
- The Influence of Income and Prices on Global Dietary Patterns by Country, Age, and Gender
- Honduras - Unlocking economic potential for greater opportunities: systematic country diagnostic
- The Africa Competitiveness Report 2017 - Addressing Africa’s Demographic Dividend
- World Development Report 2017
- Cambodia – Sustaining strong growth for the benefit of all: a systematic country diagnostic
- Sri Lanka Education Sector Assessment: Achievements, Challenges, and Policy Options
- El Salvador - Systematic country diagnostic: building on strengths for a new generation
- Brazil - Systematic country diagnostic: retaking the path to inclusion, growth and sustainability
- Montenegro - Achieving Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Amidst High Volatility Project: systematic country diagnostic
- ICT in Agriculture (Updated Edition): Connecting Smallholders to Knowledge, Networks, and Institutions
- Mauritius - Systematic Country Diagnostic
- Bulgaria's potential for sustainable growth and shared prosperity: systematic country diagnostic
- Moldova - Paths to sustained prosperity: a systematic country diagnostic
- Pathways to inclusive growth
THANK YOU