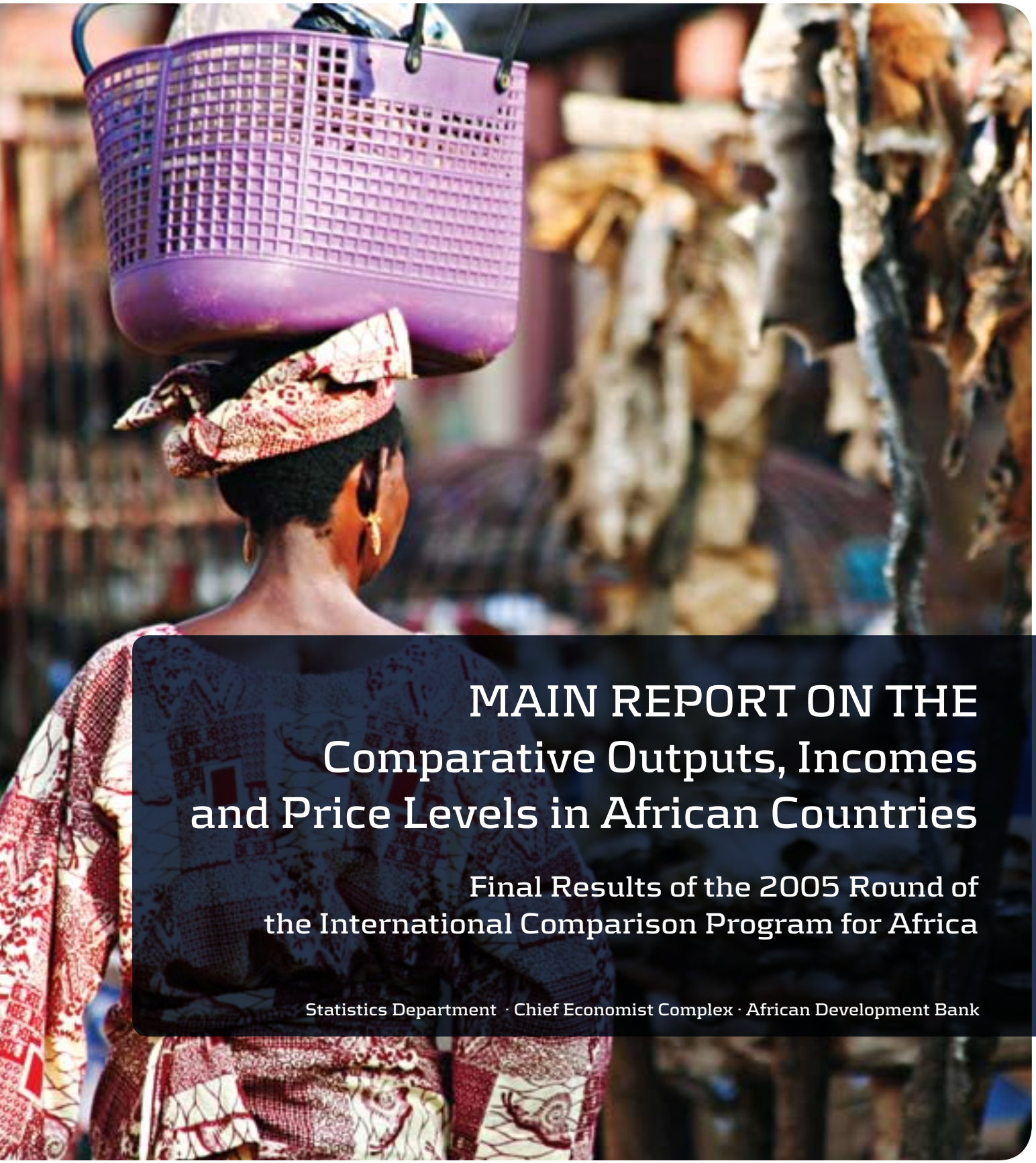
2009



MAIN REPORT ON THE Comparative Outputs, Incomes and Price Levels in African Countries

Final Results of the 2005 Round of the International Comparison Program for Africa

Statistics Department · Chief Economist Complex · African Development Bank

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Preface

This publication is a follow up to the highlights published in April 2008. It presents much more detailed final results for the estimates of purchasing power parities of countries that participated in the 2005 ICP-Africa program. The results include estimates of real GDP and its major components, namely, household consumption, government consumption and gross capital formation.

The 2005 International Comparison Program was the largest ICP round ever conducted, covering 146 countries grouped into six regions: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Eurostat and OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), Latin America, and Western Asia. A regional organization in each region coordinated the project to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation and implementation of the program. The ICP Global Office, located in the Development Data Group of the World Bank, provided overall coordination for the project. The African Development Bank (AfDB) coordinated the 2005 ICP-Africa.

The AfDB launched the ICP-Africa program in 2002 with the aim of generating comprehensive and comparable measures of real per capita expenditure on the gross domestic product (GDP). Because the AfDB encouraged greater participation of African countries, 48 countries took part in the 2005 ICP comparison. Together they comprised about one-third of the countries worldwide and about half of non-OECD countries that participated in the global comparison. Unlike programs in the other regions, the ICP-Africa program also served as a platform for improving the national statistical systems of the participating countries. ICP-Africa was a broad-based capacity-building effort involving African and international partnerships.

The 2005 ICP-Africa program is a key milestone because for the first time, an African institution coordinated the program from the beginning to the end. It was also the first time that almost all countries on the continent participated in the comparison. In the 2005 round, the diversity of the countries in terms of size, geography, culture and statistical capacities was overcome as the 48 countries worked diligently and consistently to generate price and national accounts data that are largely comparable. Additionally, the estimates in this round are far more robust than those in previous rounds, largely because of improvements in methodology, data collection, data review and data processing. Finally, 2005 ICP-Africa established the technical repertoire and institutional requirements on which future rounds can draw and build on.

When embarking on this program, the AfDB understood that a lack of adequate resources compromised previous ICP rounds. When the U.N. Statistical Commission endorsed the 2005 round, it stressed the need for both sound governance and adequate resources. In response, the AfDB mobilized more than US$ 36 million to support ICP and capacity-building activities in participating countries from 2002 to 2007. The Bank Group provided approximately 80 percent of these resources with other partners accounting for the rest.

I sincerely thank those who contributed to making the 2005 ICP-Africa round a success. We also appreciate the financial and technical support that the AfDB received from the World Bank and the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID) directly and through the U.K. Office of National Statistics (ONS-UK). I also extend my appreciation to the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), the Japanese authorities and the Indian Trust Fund for their financial contributions and the Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE) in France and the U.K. Office of National Statistics, which provided invaluable technical support to the program. Last but not least, I thank the dedicated staff of the AfDB Statistics Department and, most importantly,

the national coordinating agencies, the four subregional organizations—Observatoire Économique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne (AFRISTAT), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Southern African Development Community (SADC)—and other government agencies in each of the 48 participating countries for their in-kind and financial contributions, collaboration and commitment.

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The validation of country data was carried out by the 48 participating countries under the supervision of the AfDB. The multilateral review of input data and generation of results was led by Yuri Dikhanov of the World Bank, who also provided valuable input on aggregation methods and procedures used in the comparison. Comprehensive methodological support was provided by the ICP Global Office led by Frederic Vogel.

The program also benefited from support provided by the ICP-Africa Coordination teams in the four participating subregional organizations led by Martin Balepa (AFRISTAT), Themba Munalula (COMESA), Ackim Jere (SADC) and Joseph Ilboudo (ECOWAS).

Private sector partners and civil society members provided valuable input and comments during this project. Several institutions also contributed to the project at various stages: U.K. Office of National Statistics, Japanese Trust Fund, ACBF, INSEE, DFID, Indian Trust Fund and ICP Global Office Management and Directorate at the World Bank.

The project also benefited from valuable input from the staff of the national statistics offices of the participating countries (see Appendix A), which were in charge of data collection and validation in their respective countries.

The publication was prepared under the guidance of Charles Leyeka Lufumpa, Director of the AfDB Statistics Department, and the overall direction of AfDB Chief Economist Louis Kasekende.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
AFCE	Actual Final Consumption Expenditure
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFRIC	African Regional Integration Currency
AFRISTAT	Observatoire Économique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne
CEEAC	Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale
CGCE	Collective Government Consumption Expenditure
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of the Government
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPD	Country-Product-Dummy
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DFID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EKS	Elteto-Köves-Szulc
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEKS	Generalized Elteto-Köves-Szulc
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GK	Geary-Khamis
HDI	Human Development Index
ICP	International Comparison Program
IGCE	Individual Government Consumption Expenditure
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSEE	Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques
ITF	Indian Trust Fund
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONS	Office for National Statistics (United Kingdom)
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st-Century
PLI	Price Level Index
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
RMC	Regional Member Country
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SNA93	1993 System of National Accounts
SPD	Structured Product Description
UEMOA	Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US$	United States Dollar
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WHO	World Health Organization

Glossary

Term	Definition
Actual final consumption of households	Actual final consumption of households is the value of the consumption goods and services acquired by households, whether by purchase in general or by transfer from government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) and used by them for the satisfaction of their needs and wants. It is derived from households' final consumption expenditure by adding the value of social transfers in kind receivable.
Basic heading	In principle, a basic heading consists of a group of similar well-defined goods or services for which a sample of products can be selected that is both representative of their type and of the purchases made in participating countries. In practice, a basic heading is defined as the smallest aggregate for which expenditure data are available.
Collective consumption service	A collective consumption service is a service provided by a government simultaneously to all members of the community or all members of a particular section of the community, such as all households living in a particular region.
Comparability	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 (i) if their physical and economic characteristics are identical or (ii) if they are sufficiently similar that consumers are indifferent between them.
Comparative price levels	See price level indices.
Consumer durables	Consumer durables are durable goods acquired by households for final consumption (i.e., those that are not used by households as stores of value or by unincorporated enterprises owned by households for purposes of production). They may be used for purposes of consumption repeatedly or continuously during a period of a year or more.
Country-product-dummy (CPD) method	The CPD method is a generalized multilateral method that uses regression techniques to obtain transitive PPPs for each basic heading. The data for a given category consist of all prices available for the various specifications for the entire collection of countries in the region. The traditional CPD model assumes that the ratio of prices for each product within a basic heading is the same in every country.

Final consumption	Final consumption consists of all expenditures on individual and collective consumption of goods and services incurred by resident households, resident NPISHs and general government units.
Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)	HFCE consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.
Final consumption expenditure of nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.
Government final consumption expenditure	Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
Gross domestic product (GDP) at market price—expenditure based	GDP at market price—expenditure based equals household final consumption expenditures at purchasers' prices plus NPISH final consumption expenditures at purchasers' prices plus government final consumption expenditures at purchasers' prices plus gross fixed capital formation at purchasers' prices plus acquisition less disposals of valuables at purchasers' prices plus changes in inventories plus exports at purchasers' prices at the frontier (f.o.b.) minus imports (f.o.b.)
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	The GFCF of an institutional unit or sector is measured by the value of its acquisitions less disposals of new or existing fixed assets.
Numeraire currency	Numeraire currency is the currency unit selected to be the common currency in which PPPs and final expenditures on GDP (nominal and volumes) are expressed. The numeraire can be an actual currency, an artificial currency unit developed for the purposes of PPP comparisons. The African Regional Currency (AFRIC) is the numeraire currency for the 2005 ICP-Africa region comparisons.
Per capita volumes	Per capita volumes are standardized measures of volume. They 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 can be presented either in terms of a particular currency or as an index number.
Price level indices (PLIs)	The PLI 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'.
Purchasing power parity (PPP)	A PPP is a price relative that measures the number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service as one unit of country A's currency will purchase in country A.

Quaranta table	A Quaranta table is a quality-control tool that provides an analysis of the variability of surveyed prices between items and across countries. It is used to identify and correct outliers in price data provided by countries participating in the ICP.
Reference PPPs	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	A representative product is one that accounts for a significant share of the expenditures within a basic heading in the country in question.
Semper	Semper is a specialized integrated editing and validation software application developed for ICP-Africa to help national statistical offices conduct intracountry household consumption price data validation.
Structured product description (SPD)	SPD methodology describes products in terms of a common set of characteristics deemed relevant to the price of those products.
Transitivity	Transitivity is 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'.
Volume	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 by 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 terms of a particular currency or as an index number.

These definitions are based on those in the following publications: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2000 & 2006); Kravis, Heston, & Summers, 1982; and World Bank (2006).

Executive Summary

This publication reports the final results of the International Comparison Program for Africa (ICP-Africa). It provides details of purchasing power parity (PPP)-adjusted real gross domestic product (GDP) expenditures, PPP indices, and price level indices (PLIs) for the 48 African countries that participated in the 2005 ICP round.

These results cover final household consumption expenditure; government expenditure, both collective and individual; and investment, as well as net exports. Preliminary results published in March 2007 related only to consumption expenditure and did not include housing services. For some countries, only partial data were included in the 2007 publication. Highlights of the final results were published in April 2008.

Due to the multilateral nature of PPP and real expenditure estimates, the inclusion of additional price, expenditure and country data has somewhat altered the final results with respect to existing price level indices, expenditure patterns and the ranking of countries. Consequently, the results included in this publication show some variations from the earlier publication.

All real expenditure results are expressed in terms of a 'notional' African regional integration currency (AFRIC)[1] to avoid the semblance of favoring one particular African currency over another. The results of ICP comparisons are not affected by the choice of currency used in their computation.

One of the key findings of 2005 ICP-Africa relates to the observed difference in each country between its currency's official exchange rate and its PPP equivalent, reflecting in a way the extent of currency undervaluation or overvaluation. The nominal expenditures reflect both price levels and volumes of goods and services. The real expenditure levels, which are the more appropriate measures to use for international comparisons, are obtained by deflating the nominal values using PPPs. Thus, the PPP-adjusted GDP expenditures are expressed at the same set of international prices so that comparisons between countries reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services and are free of price and exchange rate distortions.

PPP-based GDP (real GDP) figures indicate that just four countries—South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria and Morocco—account for about 60 percent of the region's economy.[2] The five richest countries in terms of per capita real GDP are Gabon, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius and South Africa. Except for South Africa, they are all small economies, each accounting for less than 2 percent of the region's economy. The five poorest countries are Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Liberia and Democratic Republic of Congo.

The results show that of the 48 African countries surveyed, only ten had per capita individual household expenditure levels above AFRIC 1,000 and most, in fact, had per capita expenditure levels of less than AFRIC 500.

Three countries—Egypt, South Africa and Nigeria—account for more than 70 percent of the individual consumption expenditure

1 To avoid affecting the ICP comparisons by the choice of a single currency, a notional African regional currency (AFRIC) was used to express ICP-Africa results. The AFRIC was calculated so that the sum of real expenditures expressed in terms of the AFRIC unit is equal to the sum of nominal expenditures converted to U.S. dollars at each country's respective exchange rate. For further details, refer to Appendix B.

2 Five countries that did not participate in the 2005 ICP round are not included in the computation: Algeria, Eritrea, Libya, Seychelles and Somalia.

by government, and 37 countries have per capita individual real expenditure by government below AFRIC 50.

About 60 percent of the total collective consumption by government and 56 percent of the total investment of the 48 participating countries were accounted for by just four countries: Egypt, South Africa, Nigeria and Morocco. Only 15 countries had per capita collective consumption expenditure by government above AFRIC 100.

For most countries, the per capita investment in terms of grossed fixed capital formation is below AFRIC 200; it exceeds AFRIC 500 for only ten countries.

In terms of general price level, the cheapest country is Ethiopia, followed by Egypt, The Gambia, Burundi, Madagascar and Malawi. The most expensive country is Zimbabwe,[3] followed by Cape Verde, Namibia, South Africa, Comoros and Angola.

The two most expensive countries in terms of investment are Côte d'Ivoire and Congo, where prices are 90 percent higher than the African average. They are followed by Equatorial Guinea (60 percent above average) and Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (40 percent above average).

A comparison of average living standards in the 48 countries indicates that people are relatively better off in Mauritius, Botswana, South Africa, Egypt, Gabon, Namibia, Tunisia, Equatorial Guinea, Swaziland, Morocco and Cape Verde. People in Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Zimbabwe have the worst standard of living.

The effect of using PPPs rather than exchange rates is substantial for many countries. For example, using PPPs shows that per capita household expenditure in Ethiopia is nearly twice as high as when nominal exchange rates are used. For Gabon, on the other hand, using PPPs reduces per capita expenditure by about one-third, compared with nominal estimates.

The ICP results are critical for policy management and decision making at national and international levels. In addition to facilitating cross-country comparisons of GDP and related aggregates, the results are useful for comparing regional poverty incidences and analyzing poverty across countries and across regions within the same country. The PPP-adjusted poverty line of $1 per day is also used as a threshold for poverty measurement. ICP information can also facilitate the process of harmonizing economic policies across countries, thus fostering regional integration. ICP data can be used to analyze a country's comparative advantage and hence facilitate policy decisions related to investment and trade. Information generated on wage differentials and cost of production in general can be used for decisions on where to invest.

In view of the importance of ICP data for development policy management, the AfDB and African countries must sustain ICP activities beyond the current round. In particular, countries must make ICP activities an integral part of their regular statistical activities with a specified resource envelope. The international community should ensure that country efforts are adequately supported to maintain the credibility of the process and the results.

3 The strong results for Zimbabwe are due to uncontrolled and extreme exchange rate fluctuations. Since this causes heavy distortions to Zimbabwe's ICP results, only PPPs, but no nominal results and PLIs, are shown within this report.

PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Introduction and Overview

1.1 INTRODUCTION

How does one compare country economic data that are expressed in units of national currency? In which African countries is the cost of living highest? Which African countries have the highest living standards? How can levels of poverty be compared across countries? To answer such questions policy makers need comparable data across countries and over time. International agencies, national governments, and other organizations and individuals need this information as they work to improve the well-being of the poor and disadvantaged. Countries differ widely in prosperity, structure and statistical capacity, both within and across regions. Without multilateral action, comparable and reliable international economic data would not be available. The purpose of the International Comparison Program (ICP) is to provide such data.

To make reliable comparisons of economic and social data, countries must first use common methods of measurement, and concepts, classifications and scope must all be comparable. National currency values must be converted to a common basis or numeraire. The ICP addresses these issues and defines such things as what should be measured, which international standards should be used and what time period and scope they should cover. The program also calculates purchasing power parities (PPPs) that can be used to convert national currency data to a common numeraire.

This is the third of three publications by the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) to provide details of PPP-adjusted real GDP expenditures, PPP indices and price level indices (PLIs) for countries that participated in the 2005 ICP-Africa. The first publication, released in March 2007, covered household consumption expenditure except for housing services, animal drawn vehicles and maintenance of other major durables for recreation and culture. The second publication, released in April 2008, incorporated additional GDP components, including gross fixed capital formation and consumption expenditure by government and non-profit institutions.

All real expenditure results in this publication are expressed in terms of a notional African regional integration currency (AFRIC) (see Appendix B for the definition of AFRIC). This is done intentionally to avoid the semblance of favoring any particular African currency. The results of the 2005 ICP-Africa are not affected by the choice of currency used in their computation.

1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE ICP AND PARTICIPATION OF AFRICA

The ICP is a global statistical initiative set up on the recommendation of the U.N. Statistical Commission to enable international comparisons of economic aggregates such as GDP, price levels and purchasing power of currencies. The ICP was established in 1970 as a joint venture of the United Nations and the International Comparisons Unit of the University of Pennsylvania. Starting with a modest project to undertake comparisons in ten countries, further ICP rounds were conducted in 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1993. In the 1993 round, the ICP had expanded to a truly global program, with 118 participating countries covering all regions of the world. A new ICP strategic framework was discussed widely and subsequently endorsed unanimously in March 2001 by the U.N. Statistical Commission, various international organizations, donor agencies, regional agencies (including the AfDB), representatives of national statistical offices and prominent experts.

From the inception of the ICP, the participation of African countries has progressively increased. In the first two experimental phases (1970 and 1973), Kenya was the only country representing Africa. In subsequent phases, the number of African countries increased to 4 in 1975, 15 in 1980, and 23 in 1985 and decreased to 22 in 1993. The Statistical Office of the European Union financed and

supervised Africa's ICP activities in 1985 and 1993. In contrast, local institutions within other regions carried out ICP coordination for their respective regions. The 2005 Africa-ICP program is the first time that an African institution coordinated Africa's ICP activities.

The ICP Global Office guided the overall program for the 2005 round, with various international agencies managing the regional programs. The AfDB assumed the role of coordinating agency for the ICP in Africa. The African region is one of the most diverse in the world. The already complex task of conducting a large-scale project like ICP-Africa, covering 48 economies, was complicated further by the region's geographic dispersion and the large variations in size, structure and standard of living for each country. The huge variety in the types of goods and services produced and consumed throughout the region confronted the AfDB with challenges in the process of developing a common list of products to be priced across the region. These challenges were further compounded by the fact that many countries in the region had low levels of statistical development.

Taking into consideration all those difficulties, ICP-Africa was designed as a regional platform to build partnerships, going beyond mere cooperation and encouraging effective collaboration. Notable strides were made in forging partnerships with international and regional organizations involved in statistical development in Africa, including the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID), World Bank, U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, International Monetary Fund (IMF), U.N. Development Program, African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), Observatoire Économique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne (AFRISTAT), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which are members of the ICP-Africa Governing Board.

Spatial vs. Intertemporal Comparison

It is possible to compare prices and volumes between countries using the same general methodology as for intertemporal comparisons within a single country.

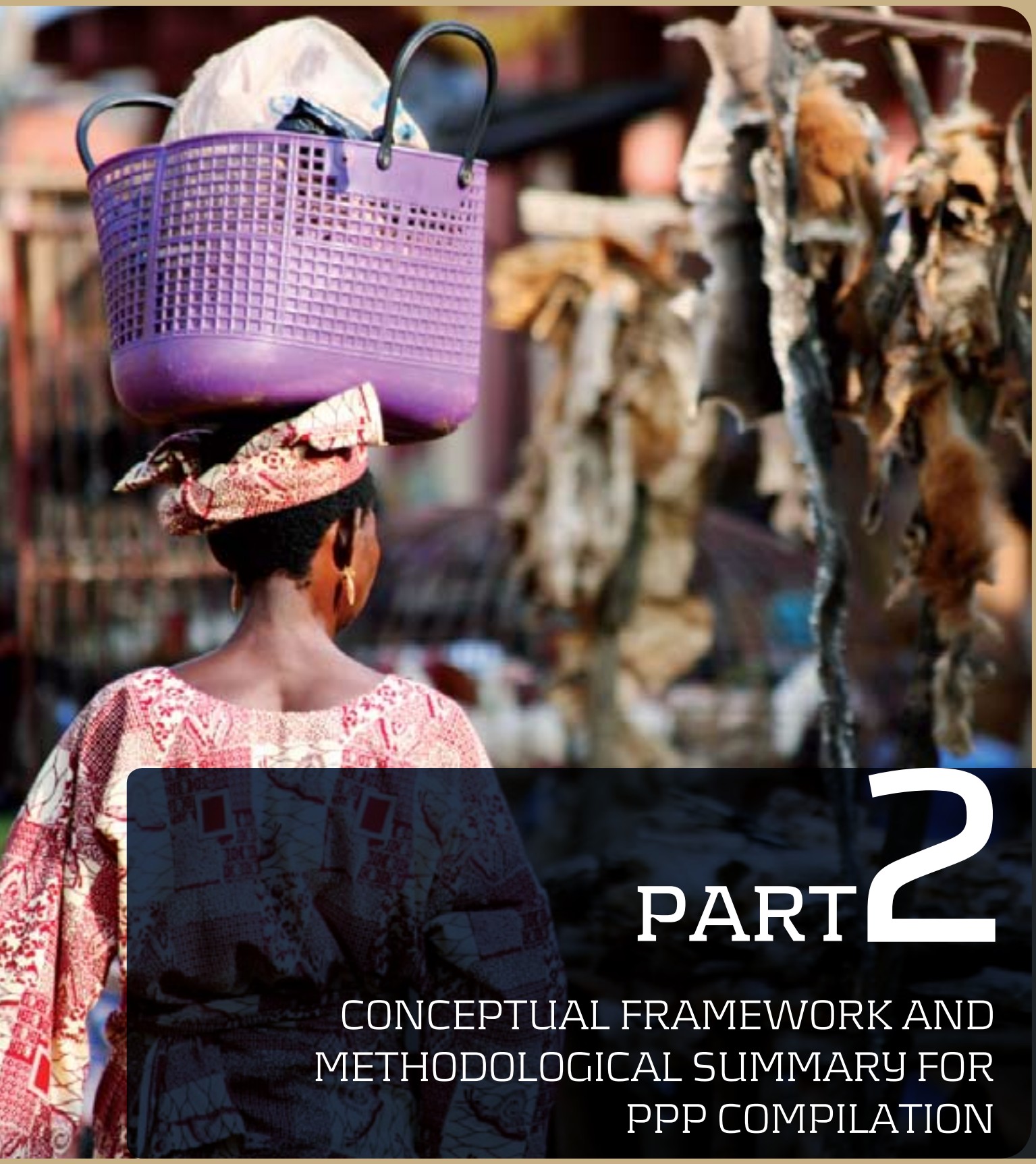
However, the theory of index numbers developed in a time series context cannot be applied mechanically to international comparisons simply by replacing the term "period" by the term "country". International comparisons differ in a number of respects:

(a) In time series, it is customary to compare two time periods of the same duration, such as a year. In international comparisons, however, it is not customary to compare areas or regions of equal size. On the contrary, comparisons may be made between economies that are of entirely different orders of magnitude, one perhaps being 10 or 100 times greater than the other. It is as though a volume comparison were to be made between a complete decade and a single year. It is difficult to interpret such data as if they were different points on the same underlying production function. It is also less obvious that two economies of very different sizes should be treated symmetrically;

(b) Countries are also modifiable units. They can be disaggregated into smaller units, such as regions, or aggregated into larger blocks such as free trade areas or economic communities. Price and volume measures are needed for blocks as well as individual countries. In these circumstances, the weight attached to the economic activities in a country ought to be invariant to whether the country is considered as a group of regions, a unit in itself or as part of a larger international block;

(c) In time series there is continuity between the prices and quantities in successive time periods as the prices and quantities move over time. There is no such continuity between prices and quantities in different countries. In consequence there is no obvious, objective way in which countries can be ordered for purposes of compiling chain indices. Chain indices cannot be expected to play the same role in international comparisons as in intertemporal price and volume measurement.

Source: U.N. Statistics Department, System of National Accounts Manual 1993. (New York, 1993)



PART 2

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR PPP COMPILATION

Conceptual Framework and Methodological Summary for PPP Compilation

2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A detailed description of the ICP methodology can be found in the *ICP 2003-2006 Handbook* (World Bank, 2006). Below is a summary of the basic concepts and definitions used in international comparison. Special emphasis has been placed on the concept of exchange rates and purchasing power parities (PPPs) and their use in economic analysis as well as their limitations.

2.1.1 EXCHANGE RATES

Although exchange rates provide the simplest method of converting different currencies to a common basis, the results are generally misleading. Exchange rates change abruptly and vary substantially over time. Most economic comparisons that use exchange rates show a poor relationship between the data and the actual situations that they are trying to compare. It has been suggested that smoothed exchange rates might provide better comparisons, but experience shows that smoothing does not solve the problem and such comparisons remain flawed.

2.1.2 PURCHASING POWER PARITIES

A PPP for a specific good or service between two countries, A and B, is a ratio that measures the number of units of country A's currency needed in country A to purchase the same quantity of the specific good or service as one unit of country B's currency will purchase in country B. PPPs can be expressed in the currency of either country.

Using PPPs allows for the comparison of real values in the country's economy as adjusted through a common set of international (or regional) average prices. PPPs can therefore be seen as the average price ratios in participating countries. This removes the distortion caused by different price levels that exist between countries for similar goods and services.

Let us assume that a consumer in country A wants to buy in foreign country B the same good that he uses in his own country—a cup of tea, which costs in 1,000 francs in country A and 2 dinars in

PPP as a Theory of Exchange Rate Determination

Purchasing power parity was originally developed as a theory of exchange rate determination. Today it is primarily used to compare living standards across countries.

From the perspective of exchange rate determination, PPP is a useful reminder that monetary policy has no long-term impact on real exchange rates. Thus, countries with different inflation rates should expect their bilateral exchange rate to adjust to offset these differentials in the long run. The exchange rate, however, can deviate persistently from its PPP value in response to real shocks.

To compare living standards across countries, PPP exchange rates are constructed by comparing the national prices for a large basket of goods and services. These rates are used to translate different countries into a common currency to measure the purchasing power of per capita income in different countries. A PPP exchange rate constructed in this manner is not, however, an accurate measure of the equilibrium value of the market-determined exchange rate.

country B. In this case the PPP is equal to 500. Although the cup of tea in this example is a single product, the aim of the ICP is to assess prices among many countries for a broad range of goods and services, including consumer products and capital and government expenditures, which together make up GDP.

Once PPPs are available for countries and their aggregates are expressed in these terms, it is possible to do comparisons of GDPs, GDPs per capita, relative price levels and, because of the weight-related data used in the calculations, expenditure patterns and structures within economies. These results may differ significantly with comparisons based purely on a common exchange rate, as these may not accurately reflect the actual differences between economies.

2.1.3 PRICE LEVEL INDICES

In practice, PPP indices are mainly used to derive international volume indices to deflate ratios of values in national currencies. They have the same dimensions as exchange rates and may be directly compared with the latter. Dividing a PPP index by the corresponding exchange rate yields a price level index (PLI). A PLI shows the average percentage by which the prices of goods and services in country B, when converted into country A's currency at the current exchange rate, exceed or fall below the prices of the same goods and services in country A. A PLI is usually measured in percentages. A PLI of 100 indicates that price levels are the same. Values higher and lower than 100 indicate more expensive and cheaper prices respectively. The PLI shows which economies are cheaper and which are more expensive when currencies are converted using market exchange rates. PLIs are generally low in poor countries.

Such information is useful for individuals or institutional units moving from one country to another or engaged in economic activities within both countries. PLIs reflect the common experience of travelers who find many (but not all) of the goods and services in some countries relatively cheap compared to similar products at home.

PPPs between any pair of countries change slowly with relative inflation, whereas market exchange rates can change quickly. As a result, sudden changes in PLIs are due mainly to changes in market exchange rates.

2.2 METHODOLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR PPP COMPILATION

The methodology used in the compilation of PPPs is explained in detail in the *ICP 2003-2006 Handbook* (World Bank, 2006). The actual implementation of 2005 ICP-Africa, however, showed its individual specifics as the region responded to its own challenges.

Generally, PPPs are calculated for all components of GDP. At the most aggregated level, GDP is divided into household consumption, government consumption, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories including acquisitions less disposal of valuables, and balance of exports and imports. For 2005 ICP-Africa, these aggregates were further divided into 26 categories, 61 groups, 126 classes and 155 basic headings. The *ICP 2003-06 Handbook* defines a basic heading as 'the smallest aggregate for which expenditure data are available'. Appendix C presents the complete structure of GDP in the form used in the 2005 ICP-Africa.

Appendix D explains the detailed computational procedures of how the PPPs were computed. A hierarchical approach was used in the computation of the PPPs. At the most detailed level, PPPs were computed for each basic heading. The country-product-dummy (CPD) method (a regression method with dummy variables) was used to estimate PPPs at the basic heading level. For some basic headings like disposals of valuables, collecting the required data to compute PPPs was not possible. In such cases, price data collected from another basic heading (or group of basic headings) were used (see Appendix E for the list of reference PPPs).

At higher levels, individual basic heading PPPs were then aggregated (using weights for each basic heading from the national accounts) to produce PPPs and price-adjusted real quantities for each expenditure category up to the GDP, using the relevant basic heading PPPs. The Iklé method described in Appendix D was used to obtain the PPPs at higher levels.

2.2.1. ICP DATA REQUIREMENTS

Two sets of data are required to compute PPPs. The first set is composed of estimates of GDP compiled following the expenditure approach and the *System of National Accounts 1993* (SNA93), with its components allocated to 155 basic headings. The usefulness of the comparisons depends upon the consistency of national accounts data among the economies being compared.

Several SNA93 classifications were used for ICP purposes. The most important are those relating to expenditure. In particular, the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) provides a good framework for dividing individual consumption expenditure by households into 110 basic headings.

Similarly, the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) provides the framework for government expenditures (individual and collective). The other large component of GDP, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), is classified by type of asset on which expenditures are incurred, such as construction and equipment.

In a several participating countries, national accounts were compiled using the production approach, meaning that the expenditure estimates required for ICP purposes were not available. In such cases, the basic headings were computed using alternate data sources (household surveys, supply and use tables, or commodity flow).

The second set of data is comprised of price data collected through surveys. ICP price data requirements for multilateral comparisons include the following:

- Products and services in the item list must (i) be comparable and representative of national expenditure pattern, (ii) represent all the components of the aggregate (consumption or the entire GDP) being compared and (iii) match on the features that affect prices (outlet type, quality of service and the like).

- National annual average prices are required in PPP computations. To that end, the survey should include the entire country (prices collected from a national sample of outlets) and during the entire year of reference.

For 2005 ICP-Africa, the first point was addressed in a participative and iterative process used to elaborate the product list using the structured product description (SPD) approach and is described in section 2.2.3 below. In all countries the household item survey had national coverage, and data were collected monthly for a year.

2.2.2 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

2.2.2.1 Compilation

During the 2005 ICP-Africa exercise, obtaining comparable data on GDP expenditure was a challenge. The global ICP required estimates of expenditure for more than 150 components of GDP; for Africa more than 200 components were distinguished. As indicated earlier, the reliability of intercountry comparisons requires that the scope of GDP be consistent across countries.

The compilation of national accounts was a major statistical undertaking for all countries. It brought together much of the detailed work of national statistics offices in an integrated and coherent way. A number of countries used SNA93, but many others continued to use outdated systems based on the 1968 SNA.

For 2005 ICP-Africa, the AfDB developed a methodology to obtain countries' estimates of GDP expenditure on a common basis that reflected SNA93 definitions. This methodology was developed through an iterative and participatory process involving the countries and subregional organizations under the coordination of the AfDB.

Countries were encouraged to (i) adjust their overall estimates of GDP expenditure to a common basis that reflected SNA93 definitions; (ii) prepare a breakdown of GDP into seven broad expenditure categories and, in particular, distinguish individual and collective consumption expenditure by government; and (iii) further divide these seven categories into approximately 200 detailed expenditure categories. This required using various data sources. The results of these exercises were then examined at a series of subregional and regional workshops with the objective of further improving comparability.

2.2.2.2 Validation

Data validation was developed in a hierarchical and participatory manner. All participating regional member countries (RMCs) and subregional organizations were involved under the supervision of the AfDB.

In the first stage, RMCs at different phases of implementing SNA93 used various methods to decompose their expenditure aggregates for the reference year 2005. Bridge tables were then established between the national accounts classifications used in national accounts compilation and the ICP-Africa classification requirements. RMCs that were advanced in implementing SNA93 used the 'bottom-up' approach to fulfill the ICP-Africa requirements, while less advanced RMCs used either the 'top-down' approach or a hybrid of the two approaches.

A series of subregional workshops were held in 2006 to come up with comparisons at the subregional level with regard to household final consumption expenditure. The most important aspect of validation was to make comparisons of the contributions of each basic heading to GDP. Any significant differences that could not be explained were referred to the RMCs for verification. Expenditure patterns among different groupings of RMCs within the subregional organizations were also compared. Checks like these helped to identify a number of problems that had to be corrected by the RMCs.

The last regional workshop was organized in July 2007 to address the comparability of country national accounts data. Countries were asked to review their national accounts expenditure estimates, address identified inconsistencies, and provide revised estimates to correct data errors or errors of interpretation. They were also requested to provide explanations for estimates that appeared to be atypical. Countries then resubmitted the results of these reviews to AfDB for re-examination.

2.2.3. PRICE SURVEY DATA

The quality of ICP comparisons depends on the prices of individual items. Price data had to be collected for identical goods from all participating countries, a process that involved intensive preparatory work at both the regional and country levels. The main survey was the main household consumption item survey including pharmaceuticals, housing, health and private education. Other surveys included construction, equipment prices and government consumption surveys.

2.2.3.1 Main household consumption item survey

The first task was to define an all-Africa list of products that were comparable across countries and representative of national expenditure patterns. To that end, country visits and various workshops were organized to bring countries together to prepare that list. The product list was defined with the input of all participating countries using the SPDs as required by the global ICP program. In total, as indicated in Table 1, 1,016 products grouped into 110 basic headings were defined for subsequent pricing. Given the diversity of the continent, some variation in the geographic representativity of individual products occurred, but, taken as a whole, the selection was deemed to adequately represent the consumption patterns of all participating countries.

The SPD approach consisted of developing a product list through an iterative and participatory process. An SPD defines a family of products and is composed of price determining characteristics (type of outlets, package type, labeling, unit of measure, and the like). Each characteristic has several mutually exclusive specifications, and a product is specified by a combination of those specifications. SPDs follow common structures across broad groups of products, thus ensuring a comprehensive and systematic approach to the definition of products. The SPD approach ensures comparability and facilitates a common understanding—across languages, cultures, institutions and individuals—of the products to be priced.

Following the preparation of the SPDs, AfDB statisticians made country visits to review the specifications with national statisticians, collect information on the nature of products and ensure that all price determining characteristics and related specifications had been considered. Upon completion of the country visits, the AfDB regional coordination team finalized the SPDs. The final SPDs were used to derive product specifications in the form of prefilled SPDs that were submitted to countries for review. For each product, countries were requested to make specification changes when necessary. The revised specifications were collated to derive the draft regional product list and specifications, which was sent to countries to examine and ensure that their representative products were included. Countries met to finalize the regional list, which was used for price collection.

The two criteria that were used in the selection of products and that have been pursued in the development of the regional product list with the SPD approach are *comparability* and *representativity* of the products. Both are important but may sometimes conflict.

A representative product is one that the consumer prefers. It may account for a significant proportion of the expenditures within a basic heading. Basic headings were so large, however, that no single product could account for a large proportion of the total expenditures. The composition of any given basic heading in terms of product varied from country to country. The selection sought

Table 1. Individual Consumption Expenditure by Households: Number of Basic Headings and Products, 2005

Category	Number of Basic Headings	Number of Products
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	29	356
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	5	41
Clothing and footwear	5	128
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	7	12
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	13	104
Health	7	158
Transport	13	55
Communication	3	19
Recreation and culture	13	49
Education	1	9
Restaurants and hotels	2	51
Miscellaneous goods and services and net purchases abroad	12	34
Total individual consumption expenditure by households	**110**	**1,016**

products that were the most representative among the participating countries.

Comparability is a relationship between two products or among products in different countries. Products are said to be comparable if (i) their physical and economic characteristics are identical or (ii) they are sufficiently similar that consumers are indifferent among them. In practice, the characteristics of products may differ, and slight differences may be tolerated, provided that they are not important to the consumers. One way to achieve comparability is to make the descriptions of the products as precise as possible so that the price collectors in different countries price virtually identical and sufficiently similar products.

Table 1a. ICP Price Collection Centers for Selected Countries by Locality, 2005

COUNTRY	Rural	Urban	Total
Angola	12	37	49
Benin	11	12	23
Botswana	40	34	74
Burkina Faso	13	13	26
Burundi	0	7	7
Cameroon	10	12	22
Cape Verde	3	9	12
Congo	14	6	20
Congo, Democratic Republic	10	10	20
Côte d'Ivoire	9	19	28
Egypt	22	44	66
Ethiopia	11	62	73
Equatorial Guinea	8	8	16
Ghana	11	20	31
Guinea	9	14	23
Guinea-Bissau	7	8	15
Kenya	10	25	35
Lesotho	70	43	113
Liberia	0	7	7
Malawi	36	10	46
Mali	8	9	17
Mauritania	5	13	18
Mauritius	8	4	12
Morocco	7	8	15
Mozambique	5	5	10
Namibia	0	10	10
Niger	7	8	15
Nigeria	23	26	49
São Tomé and Príncipe	7	8	15
Senegal	2	5	7
Sierra Leone	11	10	21
South Africa	0	50	50
Swaziland	14	21	35
Tanzania	36	61	97
Gambia, The	12	10	22
Togo	5	6	11
Tunisia	23	24	47
Uganda	8	5	13
Zambia	12	55	67
Zimbabwe	32	88	120

To prepare for price collections, a series of regional and subregional workshops and training programs were conducted to enhance staff skills and to ensure that countries were properly equipped. Funding was provided to purchase necessary equipment and hire temporary staff. National price statisticians were trained in new data validation techniques that ensured consistency of data across countries.

The ICP price collections were conducted in parallel with existing consumer price index (CPI) collection activities. The ICP coverage in terms of products and outlets was larger than the CPI coverage to reflect the specific requirements of the ICP program. Table 1a below provides an overview of the number of rural and urban data collection centers in different countries. As the table shows, data in Liberia and Namibia were collected in only seven and ten centers, respectively, and only in urban areas. Zimbabwe and Lesotho had the highest number of centers: 120 and 113, respectively. In total 1,357 centers contributed to the price data collection. Approximately 60 percent were in urban areas, and 40 percent were in rural areas.

Surveys to collect data on main household consumption items, education, health, housing and pharmaceutical products were designed to provide national coverage and included both urban and rural areas. Most countries used a stratification based on administrative areas. Outlets were selected through a two-stage purposive sampling approach. First, the administrative center of an administrative area and – when feasible – one or more adjacent rural areas were chosen as primary sampling units. Second, outlets were selected within each primary sampling unit on the basis of a pre-survey. For most countries, data collection was conducted from May-June 2005 until June 2006.

2.2.3.2 Main household consumption data validation

One of the major pillars of data quality is data editing and validation, which must be carried out at both national and regional levels. At the national level, individual price observations were edited and checked to identify extreme values and outliers. To that end, 2005 ICP-Africa used the Semper, an integrated application developed by the AfDB for editing ICP price data. The Semper checks the surveys' constants (product codes, name, quantity, unit of measurement and other product characteristics), converts the observed quantity to the reference quantity if necessary and identifies errors and outliers using graphical tables.

At the regional level, the following tools were used to ensure comparison of average prices for the same product in different countries:

- Quaranta tables were used to convert estimated national averages into a common unit of currency using exchange rate or PPP or both and to screen them for possible errors. Those errors were examined through regional consistency of the individual national averages.

- Dikhanov tables can be used at different levels of aggregation. CPD residuals and their standard errors at different levels (overall, product and country) were used to identify extreme values and errors. CPD computations can be done at the basic heading, class or GDP levels.

In its ICP Toolpack, the World Bank proposed Quaranta and Dikhanov tables. Quaranta tables were also computed at the regional level using ELFA, an application developed by the AfDB.

Intra- and intercountry data validations were conducted by national and regional ICP-Africa teams through country visits, retreats and subregional and regional workshops. In addition to those validations, consistency (over time) analyses were carried out because data were collected during a one-year period.

2.2.3.3 Other surveys

Estimates of government final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation, including construction and civil engineering, machinery and equipment, and housing, were carried out as well.

Government final consumption expenditure: For purposes of 2005 ICP-Africa, participating countries were required to provide the annual government compensation of employees in a cross-section of occupations in general public services, public health services and public education services. Participating countries were expected to collect data for a basket of 'representative' occupations selected by the global office: 13 positions in health, 5 in education and 26 in public administration.

Construction and civil engineering: This is a particularly difficult area because of the variety of projects and techniques in different parts of the world, even within the same region. Historically, two alternatives 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 construction experts' pricing of standard models for different types of construction projects, such as housing, bridges, roads and factories. The main advantage of the latter approach is that overhead and productivity differences between countries are taken into account; the disadvantage is that it is much more costly to implement.

A new method was introduced in the 2005 ICP round. In practice, it falls between the input and model-based approaches. Called the 'basket of construction components' approach, it involves pricing identifiable, complete, installed components, including materials and labor plus the cost of hiring any capital equipment used. The product list focused on components (such as window frames) that are significant in the total cost and then identified the major elements of each. Because the type of inputs and the mix between labor and equipment differed between countries, this approach accounted for such variations. The ICP Global Office selected 23 components that 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. While this approach allowed for productivity differences at the individual component level, an underlying assumption was that the profit margins for managing the overall project were identical (proportionally) between countries. All ICP regions priced these global specifications.

Machinery and equipment: Pricing the goods underlying investment expenditures on equipment goods (plant and machinery) was another problematic area in both the regional and the ring[4] comparisons. The pricing approach was similar to the SPD approach used for consumption goods and services, although each region developed its own specifications for consumption products. A major difference for equipment goods was that the ICP Global Office staff not only prepared the respective SPDs on a worldwide basis but also developed the product specifications and identified at least two manufacturers and two model numbers for most products. Countries 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 country. If not, the second model was to be priced. If more than one model could be priced on this basis, then countries were asked to do so. When exact product matches could not be found, each country was asked to price a model that broadly met the specifications and was commonly used in the country.

For national accounts estimates of consumer expenditures on rented and owner-occupied dwellings (imputed) benchmark and the 2005 updates were collected. The physical indicators on the number of characteristics of dwellings were used to produce directly comparable real expenditures on dwellings. In some instances reference PPPs were used for actual rentals in cases where no prices were collected. These reference PPPs were based on prices of other basic headings.

Regional workshops with the sole purpose of validating the other national accounts components (construction and civil engineering, machinery and equipment, compensation of employees and housing) were held mostly in 2007.

4 A ring comparison includes selected countries that in addition to the global comparison, collected data on a global list of products used to link the different ICP regions.

PART 3

ANALYSIS AND MAJOR FINDINGS

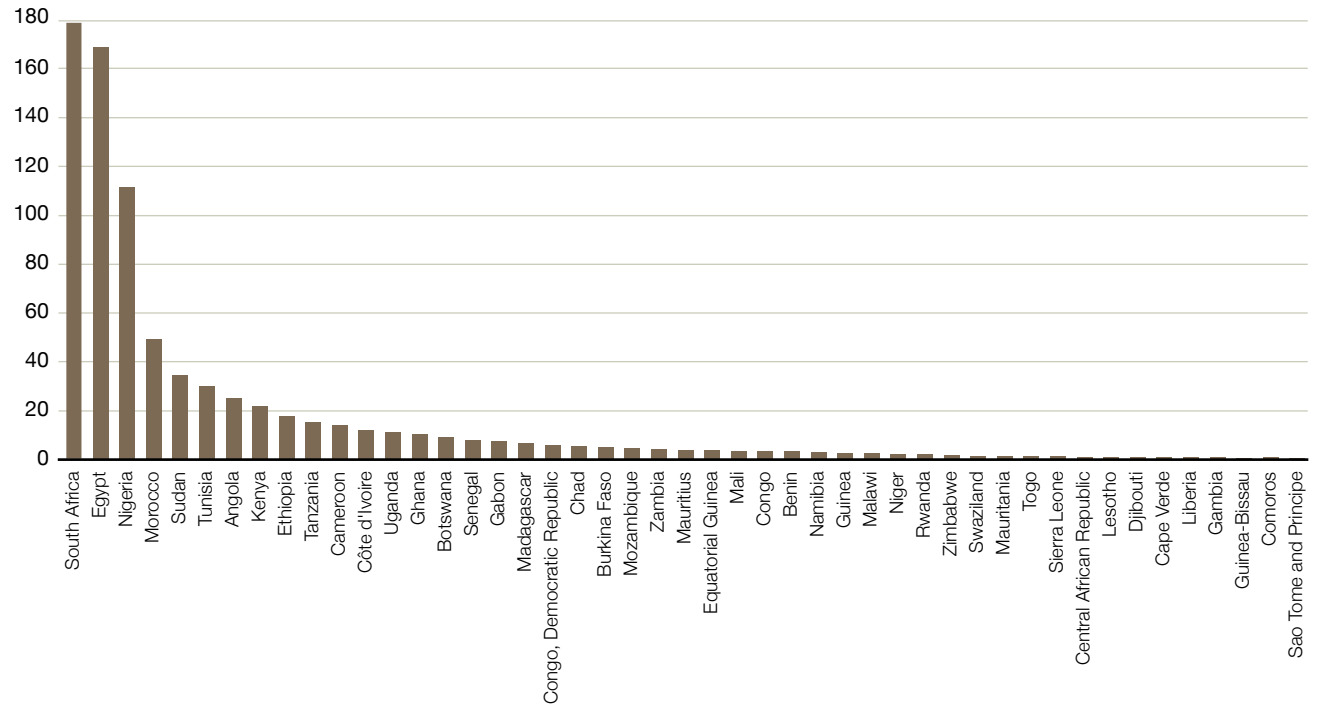
Analysis and Major Findings

3.1 OVERVIEW

Purchasing power parities are used to contrast estimates of the size of a country's economy, its aggregate welfare, the well-being of its residents and how its prices compare with those in other countries.

The results of 2005 ICP-Africa are presented below. The descriptive analysis covers gross domestic product (GDP) and some of its main components: actual final consumption expenditures (AFCEs), individual government consumption expenditures (IGCEs), collective government consumption expenditures (CGCEs) and investment. Africa regional values include only the 48 African countries that participated in 2005 ICP-Africa. The main results are presented in tables and figures. The main indicators used are price level indices (PLIs) and per capita GDP, its expenditure components and their expenditure shares in terms of the total Africa region.

Figure 1: Real GDP By Country in Billion AFRIC, 2005



Note: For more details, see Table T10 in part 6. Burundi is not shown because it did not supply official national account data.

PPPs, real expenditures and per capita real expenditures can be computed for all the 155 basic headings and at any desired level of aggregation. However, results at the disaggregated level are inclined to be less reliable. For purposes of disseminating the results to a wide variety of users, a balance has been sought between providing as much information as possible and ensuring a degree of reliability of the results. Therefore this analysis concentrates on the highlights of the results. Researchers and other institutions interested in conducting further analyses of the results are referred to part 4, which contains detailed tables.

3.2. LARGEST AND SMALLEST ECONOMIES

GDP is the most commonly used measure of the size of a country's economy. The ICP provides an opportunity to compare the size of heterogeneous economies on the basis of their purchasing power and to rank countries' contributions to a region's output. All real expenditure results are expressed in terms of a notional African regional currency (AFRIC).

South Africa is the largest economy in Africa, whether GDP figures are expressed in U.S. dollars using the exchange rate or in real terms using PPPs. South Africa and Egypt, the two largest economies, account for 41 percent of the Africa region in 2005.

The total size of the African economy is AFRIC 839.2 billion (US$ 1856.3 billion)[5]. As Figure 1 indicates, South Africa is the largest economy with a real GDP of AFRIC 179.7 billion (US$ 397.5 billion), closely followed by Egypt and Nigeria with a real GDP of AFRIC 169.0 billion ($US 373.7 billion) and AFRIC 111.81 billion (US $247.3 billion), respectively. After the top three countries, Figure 1 shows a significant gap in real GDP for the remaining countries. Morocco ranks fourth with less than one-half of Nigeria's real GDP. The four countries following Morocco are Sudan, Tunisia, Angola, and Kenya with a real GDP between AFRIC 21.7 billion and AFRIC 36.0 billion. The remaining 39 countries have a real GDP of less than AFRIC 20 billion, with 33 countries having a real GDP of less than AFRIC 10 billion, ranging from AFRIC 9.3 billion for Botswana to AFRIC 0.1 billion for São Tomé and Príncipe.

South Africa is the largest economy in Africa, whether GDP figures are expressed in U.S. dollars using the exchange rate or in real terms using PPPs. South Africa and Egypt, the two largest economies, account for 41 percent of the Africa region in 2005.

5 The figures do not include Algeria, Libya, Somalia, Eritrea and Seychelles, which did not participate in the 2005 ICP-Africa program.

South Africa and Egypt are also the largest economies in the Africa region when using PPP-based GDP, accounting for 21 percent and 20 percent respectively (see Figure 2a). They are followed by Nigeria (13 percent), Morocco (6 percent) and Sudan (4 percent). These five economies account for nearly two-thirds of the Africa region's GDP when it is measured in PPPs. Four countries (South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria and Sudan) are mineral resources-producing countries and are among the most populated countries in Africa.

When using a market-based exchange rate, the same five countries (South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria, Morocco and Sudan) account for approximately the same share of the Africa region's GDP as when PPPs are used. Significant changes in the share occur for Egypt and South Africa, however. As Figure 2a and 2b show, Egypt's weight in the Africa region's aggregate GDP is 20 percent when using PPPs but only 12 percent when using the market exchange rate. Measuring the economy of Egypt in U.S. dollars at market exchange rates underestimates its weight. Conversely, South Africa's share in the Africa region's GDP falls from 29 to 21 percent when its GDP is converted using PPPs rather than market exchange rates.

Figure 2a: Africa, Shares in Real GDP, 2005

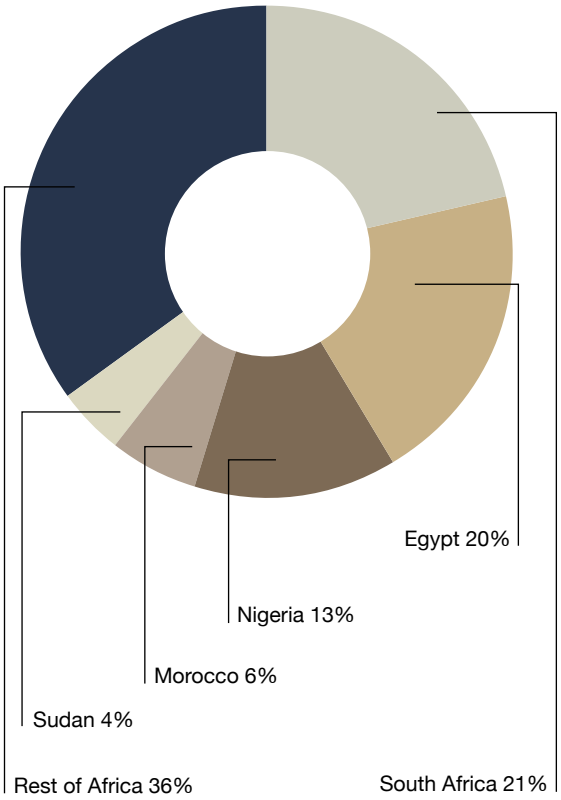
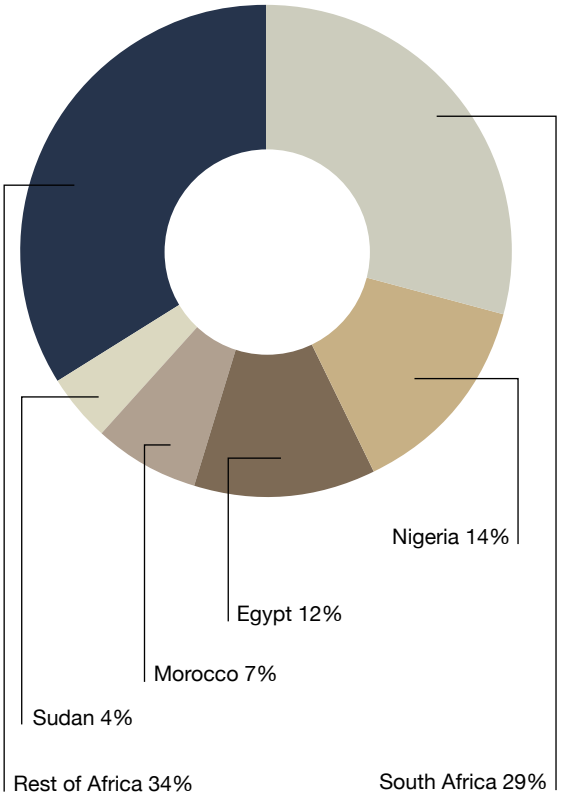


Figure 2b: Africa, Shares in Nominal GDP, 2005



Note: For more details, see Table T9 and Table T10 in part 6.

Ten economies with relative individual shares varying from 1 to 3.5 percent account for 20 percent of the region's output: Tunisia (3.5 percent); Angola (3 percent); Kenya (2.6 percent); and Ethiopia, Tanzania, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, Ghana and Botswana (about 1 percent each). The remaining 33 countries, each with less than 1 percent of the region's output, account collectively for 14 percent of the total output.

3.3. RICHEST AND POOREST COUNTRIES

Real GDP per capita is the usual yardstick to distinguish between rich and poor countries. Per capita GDP removes the distortion created by population size and allows a comparison of the standard of living across countries. Real GDP per capita measures the flow of goods and services that are available to countries to contribute to their economic well being. Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of real and nominal per capita income (in AFRIC and U.S. dollars) by country.

As Figure 3 shows, when real GDP per capita is used, the five richest economies are Gabon, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius and South Africa. Four of these five countries have a small population—between 1 and 1.7 million—and their share in real terms of the Africa regional output varies from 0.68 to 1.1 percent. The Africa region's average real GDP per capita is AFRIC 1,016 in PPP terms. Thirty-five, close to three quarters, of the countries have a real GDP per capita that is smaller than the regional average. One-quarter have a GDP per capita of less than AFRIC 360, half have a real GDP per capita of less than AFRIC 620, and 34 economies have a real GDP per capita of less than AFRIC 1,000. A striking feature of these data is a huge dispersion, with the richest economy having a per capita real GDP of more than 45 times that of the poorest. On average, oil-producing countries[6] have a real per capita GDP of AFRIC 1,917, which is higher than non-oil-producing countries by AFRIC 970. This difference can be attributed to a pure income effect arising from high windfall revenue. Much more variation exists among oil-producing countries than among non-oil-producing ones.[7]

In terms of GDP per capita, Gabon, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, South Africa, Tunisia, Egypt and Namibia are the wealthier African countries. The poorest countries are Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Zimbabwe, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia and Niger.

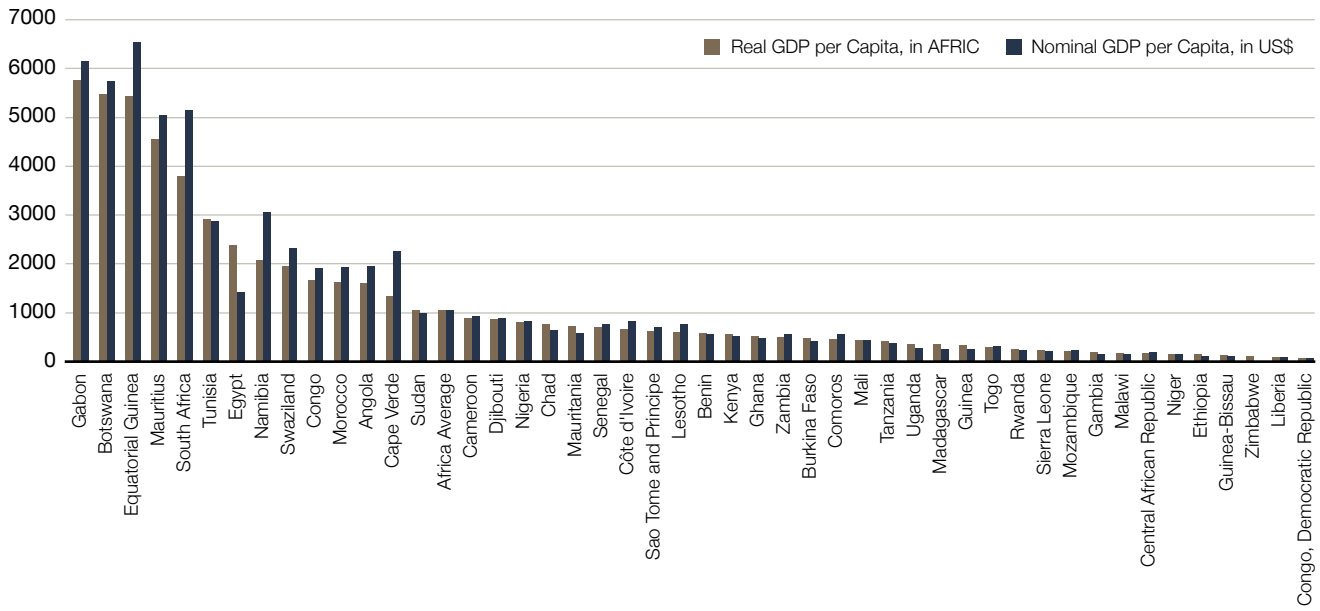
Comparing the countries on the basis of GDP per capita in nominal terms may cause a change in the rank of a country depending on whether the exchange rate understates or overstates the purchasing power of its currency. As shown in Figure 3, seven countries (Cameroon, Djibouti, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Congo Democratic Republic and São Tomé and Príncipe) have the same ranking irrespective of whether GDP per capita is expressed in U.S. dollars or in real terms using PPPs. Eleven countries (Angola, Burundi, Botswana, Gabon, Morocco, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Swaziland, Tunisia and South Africa) have an increase or decrease of one point from the comparison of GDP per capita in U.S. dollars to that of GDP per capita measured by PPPs. The rankings of the rest of the countries vary by two to more points from one comparison to the other.

Egypt posts the biggest rank gain and is ranked 13th when the per capita GDP is expressed in U.S. dollars but falls to the 7th place

6 Oil-producing countries in the region are Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Congo and Sudan. Note that Algeria and Libya, two major oil producers in Africa, are not among the countries surveyed for 2005 ICP-Africa.

7 Poor economic governance is a possible explanation for such a high variance among oil-producing countries.

Figure 3: Real GDP Per Capita in AFRIC and Nominal GDP Per Capita in US$, 2005



Note: For more details, see Table T3 and Table T4 in part 6. Burundi is not shown because it did not supply official national account data.

when the per capita GDP is expressed in real terms, reflecting its relatively low prices. Indeed, although Egypt is a middle-income country, it is the cheapest country in the sample, with the lowest PLI (as will be further elaborated in section 3.3). Egypt ties with Ethiopia, which is much poorer. The difference in Egypt's ranking provides an illustration of the extent to which PPP, rather than market exchange rates, is regarded as a better measure of the relative cost of living because PPP measures are based on the goods and services households can buy with their domestic currency. Egypt's low PLI arises in part because of interventions in the market for goods and services.

3.4. MOST AND LEAST EXPENSIVE ECONOMIES

A country's PLI is a ratio obtained by dividing its PPP by the exchange rate of its currency. It is generally expressed as a percentage. PLIs for a given product or aggregate indicate the number of units of AFRIC needed to buy the same volume of the product or aggregate in each country. These indices provide a comparison of the countries' overall price levels with respect to the Africa regional average. Thus, a PLI greater than 100 means that the country prices are higher than the regional average, and a PLI lower than 100 means that prices are relatively lower than the regional average. Figure 4 provides a ranking of all countries from the most expensive to the least expensive. In other words, if a person bought precisely the same basket of goods and services in each of the 48 participating countries in the African region, he or she would spend the most in Cape Verde and the least in Ethiopia.

Food and nonalcoholic beverages are most expensive in Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, Congo and Comoros.

Alcoholic, beverages and tobacco are most expensive in Comoros, Morocco, Sudan and Mauritius.

Angola is the most expensive country on three basic headings in individual household consumption: health, food and nonalcoholic beverages, and recreation and culture.

Ethiopia and Guinea are the cheapest for restaurants and hotels and recreation and culture respectively.

Mauritius is by far the most expensive country with respect to education.

While on average PLIs are higher in richer than in poorer countries, some notable exceptions occur. Cape Verde has the highest PLI followed by Namibia, South Africa and Comoros. On the contrary Ethiopia shows the lowest PLI among the participating countries.

Therefore, Ethiopia is the cheapest place in Africa in which to live or buy things. Other countries with relatively low price levels are Egypt, The Gambia and Burundi.

In Africa, the most expensive place to live and work in is Cape Verde followed by Namibia, South Africa and Comoros. Ethiopia, Egypt, and The Gambia, are the cheapest places.

Figures 5a and 5b show the three most and least expensive countries in seven categories: housing and utilities; health; education; food and nonalcoholic beverages; alcoholic beverages and tobacco; recreation and culture; and restaurants and hotels. Angola is the most expensive country in three categories: health, food and nonalcoholic beverages, and recreation and culture. The second and third most expensive countries for health are South Africa and Morocco, while Swaziland, Ethiopia and Tanzania are the cheapest countries. Angola, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea are the three most expensive countries for food and nonalcoholic beverages, while the cheapest countries are Uganda, Egypt and Ethiopia. In recreation and culture Angola ranks first, closely followed by Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, while Madagascar, The Gambia and Guinea are the least expensive countries.

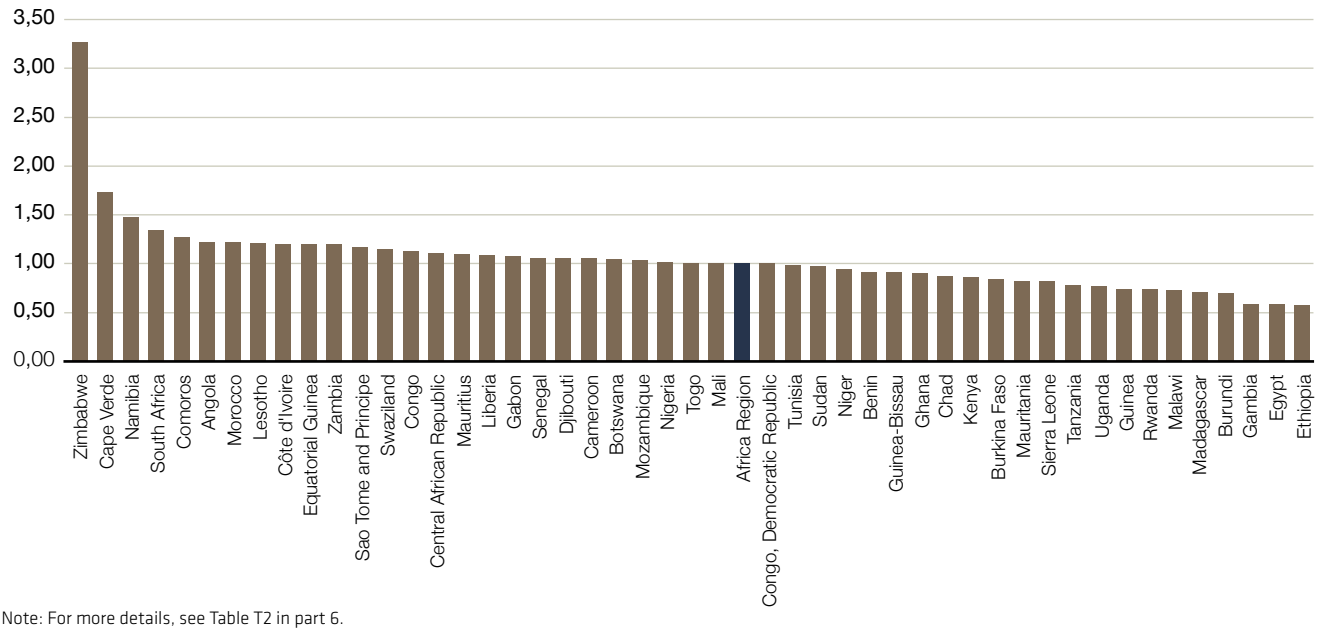
Mauritius, South Africa, Tunisia, Egypt, Swaziland, Gabon, Botswana and Equatorial Guinea have the highest standard of living.

Food and nonalcoholic beverages are most expensive in Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, Congo and Comoros.
Alcoholic, beverages and tobacco are most expensive in Comoros, Morocco, Sudan and Mauritius.
Angola is the most expensive country on three basic headings in individual household consumption: health, food and nonalcoholic beverages, and recreation and culture.
Ethiopia and Guinea are the cheapest for restaurants and hotels and recreation and culture respectively.
Mauritius is by far the most expensive country with respect to education.

Zimbabwe, Cape Verde, Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Namibia and Comoros are the most expensive in terms of individual household final consumption expenditure.

With regard to the remaining categories housing and utilities cost the most in Cape Verde, Namibia and Swaziland and the least in Sierra Leone, Chad and The Gambia. Education is most costly in Mauritius at about nine times the African average, followed after a wide gap by South Africa and Namibia. Education is available at the lowest cost in Guinea, Burundi and Madagascar. Comoros, Morocco and Sudan are the most expensive countries for the purchase of alcohol and tobacco, showing a price level of 2 to 2.5 times higher than the African average. The cheapest

Figure 4: Country PLI at GDP Level, 2005



Note: For more details, see Table T2 in part 6.

countries for alcohol and tobacco are Mali, Burundi and Guinea, where prices are about one-half of the African average. Restaurants and hotels in Namibia, Angola and Comoros cost the most, with a price level of about twice as much than the African average. Restaurants and hotels are cheapest in Kenya, Guinea and Ethiopia.

Mauritius, South Africa, Tunisia, Egypt, Swaziland, Gabon, Botswana and Equatorial Guinea have the highest standard of living. Zimbabwe, Cape Verde, Angola, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Namibia and Comoros are the most expensive in terms of individual household final consumption expenditure.

Figure 5a: Most and Least Expensive Countries by Sector (PLI by Sector), 2005, Africa = 100

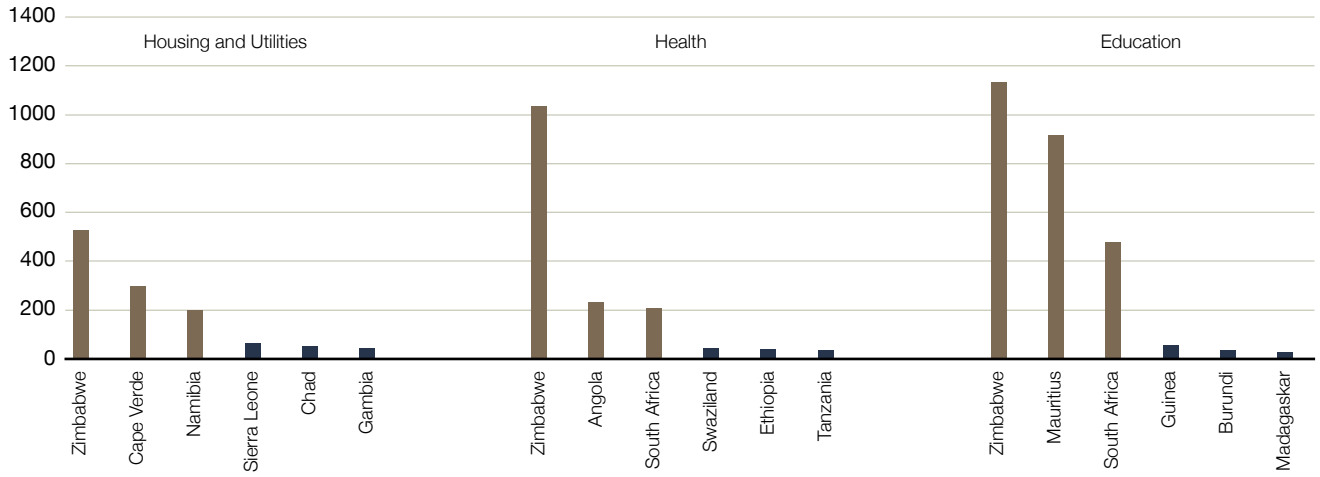
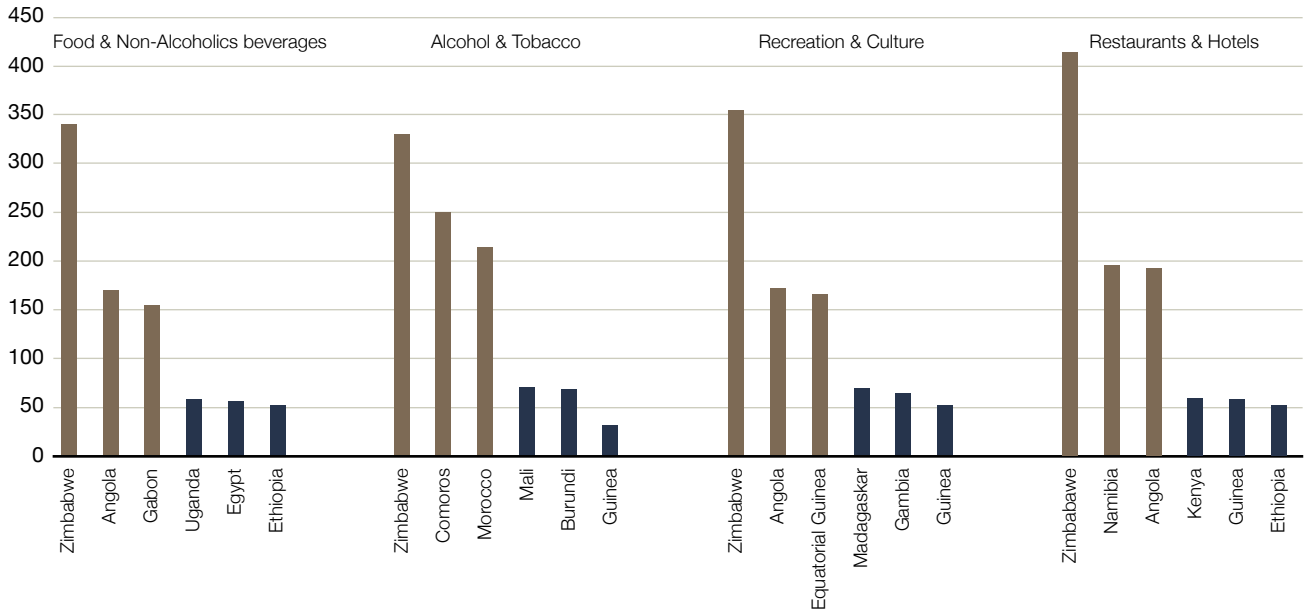


Figure 5b: Most and Least Expensive Countries by Sector (PLI by Sector), 2005, Africa = 100



Note: For more details, see Table T2 in part 6.

Figure 6a and 6b show the expenditure per capita (in AFRIC) on various goods and services in individual consumption expenditure. Mauritius spends more than any other country in Africa on four of the seven basic headings in individual household consumption: alcoholic beverages and tobacco (almost nine times above the Africa regional average); housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (almost eight times above the average); recreation and culture (eight times above the average); and food and nonalcoholic beverages (three times above the average). The lowest expenditures are Zambia on alcoholic beverages and tobacco (one-third of the average) and restaurants and hotels (0.6 percent of the average) and Zimbabwe on private education (AFRIC 1) and private health (AFRIC 0.7).

Figure 6a: Highest and Lowest Per Capita Expenditure by Sector, 2005

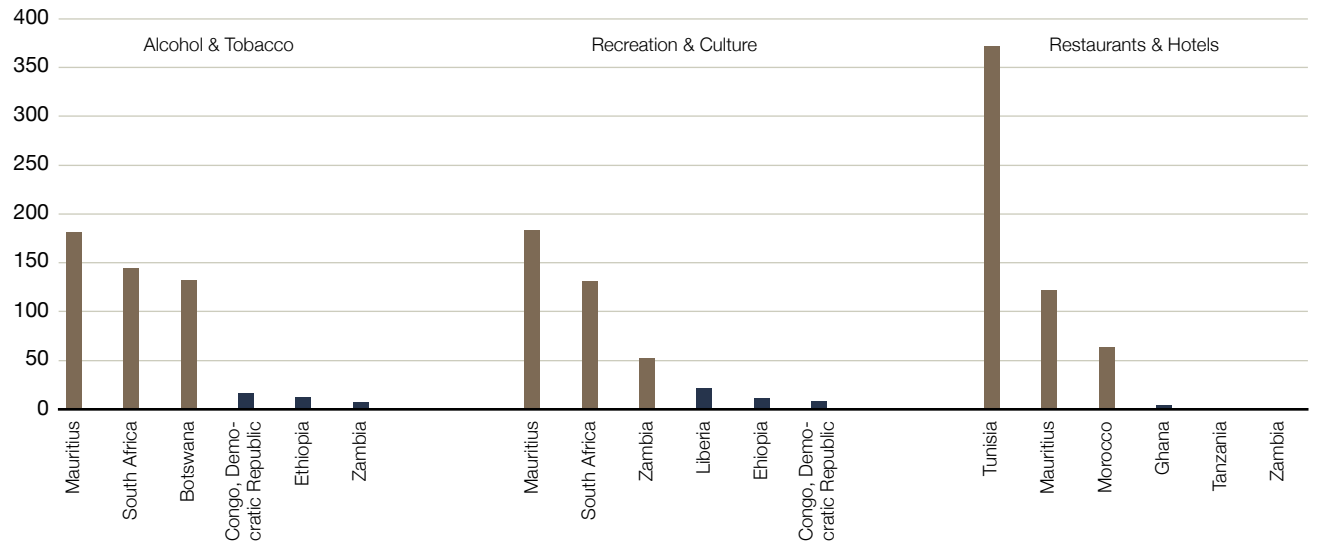
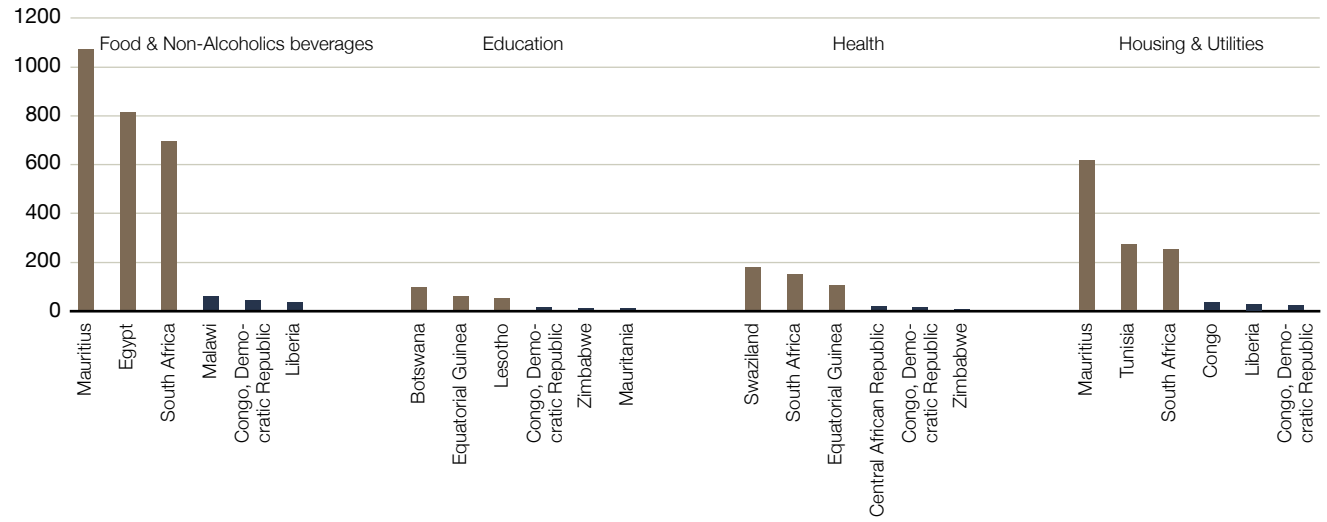


Figure 6b: Highest and Lowest Per Capita Expenditure by Sector, 2005



Note: For more details, see Table T4 in part 6.

3.5. HIGHEST AND LOWEST LIVING STANDARDS

While the full range of goods and services that comprise GDP measure countries' general economic development, a more appropriate measure of the economic well-being of the population is obtained by comparing per capita actual final consumption expenditure (AFCE). In fact, GDP per capita includes other components of GDP such as gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and collective government consumption expenditure (CGCE). Therefore, the standard of living of individuals is best measured by AFCE.[8] Figure 7 provides per capita AFCE based on PPP and market exchange rates.

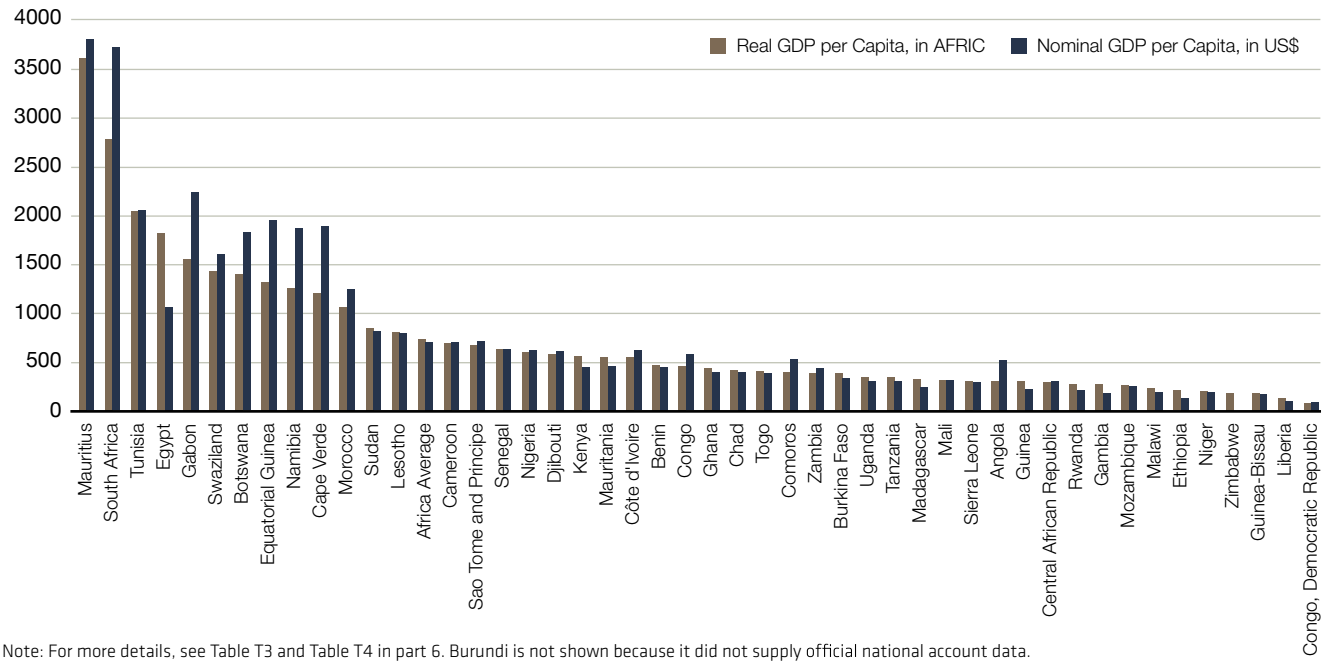
The same countries that top the list on the basis of per capita real GDP dominate the top rankings when the comparison is based on per capita real AFCE. As Figure 7 indicates, Mauritius ranks first with a real per capita AFCE of AFRIC 3530, showing quite a large difference of approximately AFRIC 800 and AFRIC 1500, respectively, over consecutive countries South Africa and Tunisia. Egypt and Gabon rank fourth and fifth with a real AFCE of AFRIC 1835 and AFRIC 1543, respectively. Eight additional countries rank above the Africa regional average of AFRIC 727, while the remaining 35 countries have a real per capita AFCE lower than the average. Approximately half of the countries in the sample range below the threshold of AFRIC 500. Democratic Republic of Congo is ranked lowest with a real per capita AFCE of AFRIC 69. The three other lowest-ranking countries are Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe and Liberia, which range between AFRIC 201 and AFRIC 122.

Comparing Figure 7 with Figure 3, which shows real GDP per capita, reveals that although the same countries rank at the top of the list, the ranking is different. Gabon, Botswana and Equatorial Guinea drop by five positions, moving respectively from first, second and third to fifth, seventh and eighth. Mauritius, South Africa, Tunisia and Egypt move up by three positions from fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh to first, second, third and fourth, respectively. The countries that drop the most are Angola, from the 12th to 36th;

Mauritius, Egypt, Gabon and South Africa have the highest IGCE in Africa.
IGCE services are the most expensive in Morocco, South Africa, Botswana, Cape Verde and Namibia, and the least expensive in Chad, Egypt and Burundi.
Botswana, Gabon, Mauritius, South Africa, Egypt, Namibia and Tunisia spend the most on CGCE.

8 The results for AFCE presented here are slightly different from those published in March 2007. The differences result from the inclusion or revision of data by some countries in their 2005 GDP estimates. Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, The Gambia, Liberia, Malawi, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sudan and Zambia had several gaps in their data at the time the first results were released.

Figure 7: Real and Nominal Per Capita Actual Final Consumption Expenditure (AFCE), 2005



Note: For more details, see Table T3 and Table T4 in part 6. Burundi is not shown because it did not supply official national account data.

Congo, from 10th to 26th; and Chad, from 18th to 30th. These countries have the smallest share of real consumption expenditures of households in GDP (19 percent for Angola, 25 percent for Congo and 46 percent for Chad). The countries that increase the most are Lesotho, from the 23rd to 13th; Togo, from 35th to 25th and São Tomé and Príncipe, from 22nd to 15th.[9]

3.6. GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Government consumption expenditure is divided into two broad categories. Individual government consumption expenditure (IGCE) is the expenditure incurred by governments on individual services, especially public education and public health. Collective government consumption expenditure (CGCE) is the expenditure on collective consumption of goods and services, such as defense and police. Surveys on the compensation of employees were conducted in all participating countries for a selected number of occupations. Data on wages and salaries of health and education personnel were used to compute PPPs for IGCE. PPPs for CGCE were computed using data on wages and salaries for the other occupations in the defense and public administration heading.

3.6.1. INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Table 2 shows the per capita IGCE and PLI as a percentage of the Africa regional average for individual government consumption. The governments of Mauritius and Egypt spend more on health and education than do the governments of other countries in the Africa region. Mauritius and Egypt spend about six and four times more than the average on individual government services of education and health. They are followed by Gabon, South Africa and Namibia. Countries that spend the least, with less than 4% of the Africanl average per capita, are Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi and Comoros.

When the IGCE is separated into public education and public health (columns 6 and 7), Mauritius spends the most on education (almost six times the Africa regional average), followed by Gabon and Egypt (almost five times the average) and South Africa (almost four times the average). The Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi and Comoros spend the least on education in more or less the same proportions below the Africa regional average as for total IGCE.

For public health the picture is similar. Mauritius spends more on public health than does any other country in Africa (almost eight times the Africa regional average), followed by South Africa and Egypt (almost five times the average). Malawi (1 percent of the average), Ghana (3 percent of the average) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (4 percent of the average) spend the least on public health.

Columns 2, 3 and 4 of Table 2 show the PLIs for total IGCE, education and public health respectively. Column 2 shows that Morocco (three times the Africa regional average) and South Africa, Botswana, Cape Verde and Namibia (two times the average) spend the most for IGCE services. Chad (one-tenth of the average), Egypt (one-fourth of the average) and Burundi (one-half of the average) spend the least.

Morocco, South Africa and Botswana spend the most on public education in the same proportions as in total IGCE. Cape Verde, Morocco and Zimbabwe (three times the Africa regional average) spend the most on public health. Chad (one-tenth of the average) and Egypt and Democratic Republic of Congo (one-third of the average) spend the least for public education. Egypt (one-tenth of the average), Chad (one-fifth of the average) and Burundi (one-half of the average) spend the least for public health.

Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland and South Africa have the highest price levels and the highest per capita real IGCE. Morocco, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Angola present the same picture but with a lower real expenditure, for instance Morocco has the highest price level and ranks 14th on real IGCEs. On the other hand, Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Mauritius and Chad have low price levels but their IGCEs are among the highest. Low prices may result from a high level of government expenditure. With high government spending, citizens would not need to pay the full cost of spending on health and education.

3.6.2. COLLECTIVE GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

The result of per capita collective consumption by government is slightly different from that of per capita GDP, households and IGCE discussed above. Botswana spends the most in CGCEs. Botswana's CGCE is nine times the Africa regional average.. Botswana's high government revenue may have induced the huge government expenditure. Botswana is followed by Gabon (five times the average), Mauritius and South Africa (about four times the average) and Egypt and Namibia (about three times the average).

Liberia spends the least on CGCE. This is understandable as the country was just beginning a post-conflict era during the data

9 Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe and Zimbabwe could not be ranked in terms of per capita expenditures at all because they had not yet provided data on either household consumption or population. As a result, the ranking of some countries has changed while other countries are being ranked for the first time.

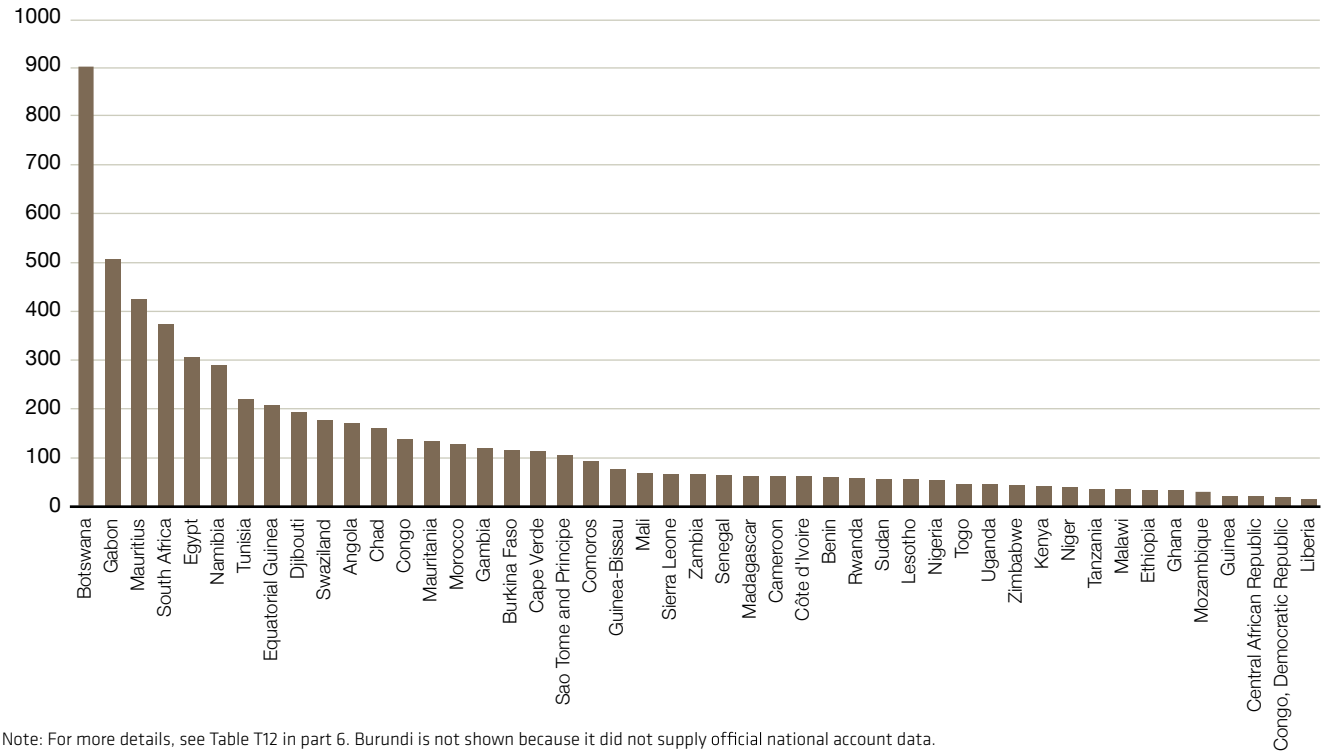
Table 2: Price Level Index and Individual Government Consumption Relative Africa = 100

COUNTRY	Individual Government Consumption Expenditure PLI Africa = 100	of which Education PLI Africa = 100	of which Health PLI Africa = 100	Individual Government Consumption Expenditure Index; Africa = 100	of which Education Consumption Expenditure Indes; Africa = 100	of which Health Consumption Expenditure Index; Africa = 100
Angola	185	185	185	47	39	68
Benin	104	110	87	45	46	42
Botswana	222	224	211	251	279	182
Burkina Faso	88	87	91	34	36	29
Burundi	52	55	45	...	...	...
Cameroon	110	106	125	49	55	33
Cape Verde	215	204	310	103	128	39
Central African Republic	120	119	125	13	16	8
Chad	11	10	20	155	193	59
Comoros	84	80	96	4	4	4
Congo	71	69	75	146	161	107
Congo, Democratic Republic	72	38	87	1	1	4
Côte d'Ivoire	196	221	146	28	26	33
Djibouti	109	107	114	110	116	97
Egypt	26	33	10	463	464	460
Equatorial Guinea	56	53	61	85	77	106
Ethiopia	72	69	97	10	12	4
Gabon	104	106	97	438	482	325
Gambia	68	83	52	76	55	129
Ghana	140	141	124	19	25	3
Guinea	57	58	50	25	30	13
Guinea-Bissau	69	64	84	8	9	8
Kenya	156	160	121	62	77	23
Lesotho	138	139	135	115	117	111
Liberia	118	119	114	9	9	9
Madagascar	73	70	76	39	27	71
Malawi	55	49	84	2	3	1
Mali	91	89	98	34	38	23
Mauritania	71	71	73	69	80	41
Mauritius	95	88	108	649	593	794
Morocco	340	348	301	97	112	58
Mozambique	95	90	115	30	33	23
Namibia	208	205	217	300	304	288
Niger	126	126	127	11	12	8
Nigeria	64	57	86	54	58	44
Rwanda	63	62	69	38	44	24
Sao Tome and Principe	81	85	67	48	50	44
Senegal	136	147	107	61	60	63
Sierra Leone	72	73	64	45	57	14
South Africa	230	238	213	407	373	495
Sudan	131	126	143	8	7	9
Swaziland	179	192	152	118	110	139
Tanzania	79	80	77	9	10	8
Togo	87	82	124	31	37	16
Tunisia	172	201	131	226	184	335
Uganda	71	69	75	55	56	54
Zambia	104	98	109	93	54	193
Zimbabwe	100	87	294	48	62	11
Africa Region	100	100	100	100	100	100

For more details, see Table T2 and Table T12 in part 6.

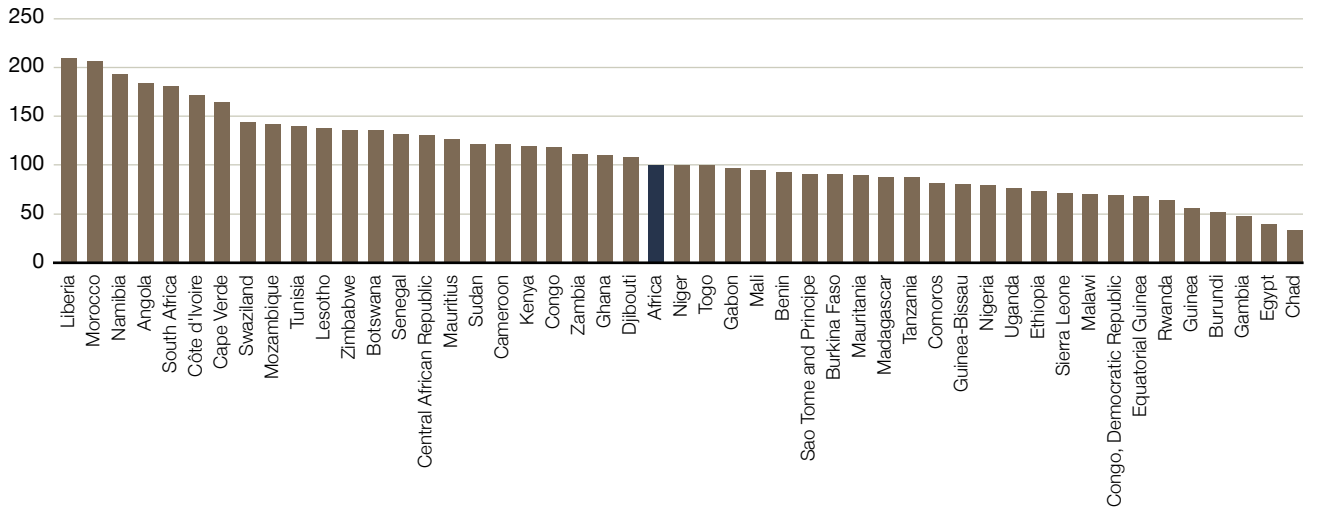
collection and had a paucity of funds for government activities. Other countries that spend less on CGCE are Democratic Republic of Congo (one-sixth of the Africa regional average) and Central African Republic and Guinea (about one-fifth of the average).

Figure 8: Real Per Capita Collective Government Consumption Expenditures Relatives 2005, Africa Region = 100



Note: For more details, see Table T12 in part 6. Burundi is not shown because it did not supply official national account data.

Figure 9: Country PLI at Collective Government Consumption Level, 2005, Africa = 100



Note: For more details, see Table T12 in part 6. Burundi is not shown because it did not supply official national account data.

Figure 9 presents country PLIs with respect to CGCE. Chad and Egypt have the lowest PLI for per capita CGCE. With PLIs more than twice the African regional average, Liberia and Morocco have the most expensive cost of CGCE. They are closely followed by Namibia, which is slightly below twice the African average. The cost of CGCE in most countries including Niger and Togo is less than or equal to the regional average costs.

3.7. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is a measure of countries' investment expenditures. The main components of GFCF are machinery and equipment and construction. The ratio of investment to GDP is important because it is an indication of economic growth. Generally local and foreign investment is low in Africa. The regional average investment is AFRIC 83 per capita. Figure 10 provides a comparison of per capita investment expenditures based on PPP and when nominal exchange rates are used for conversion.

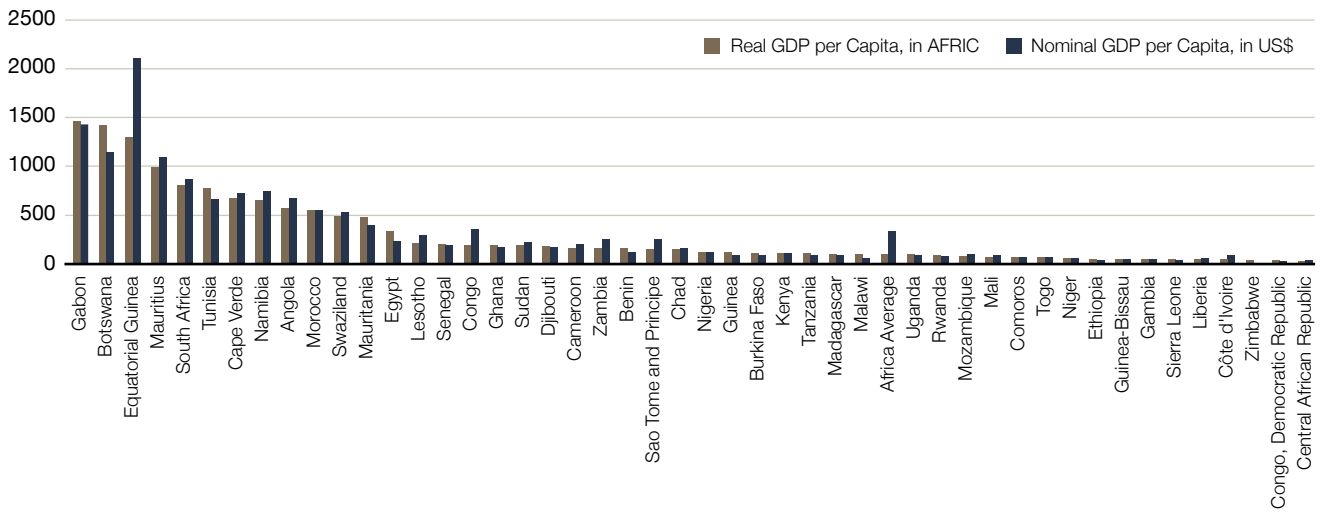
The countries that rank highest on the basis of real GDP per capita also dominate the top rankings when the comparison is based on real GFCF per capita: Gabon, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, and South Africa. Gabon, Botswana and Equatorial Guinea have investment expenditures of AFRIC 1,467.8, 1,402.9 and 1,323.8 per capita respectively, about 16 times the Africa regional average. The result is not surprising due to the fact that the three countries are relatively rich countries. Gabon and Equatorial Guinea are net exporters of oil and gas, while Botswana is the largest producer of diamonds in the world.

Columns 5, 6 and 7 of Table 3 show the real per capita expenditure for GFCF, construction, and machinery and equipment respectively. Column 5 shows that Gabon, Botswana and Equatorial Guinea (seven times the Africa regional average), Mauritius (five times the average), and South Africa and Tunisia (about four times the average) spend more on GFCF than do the rest of the African countries. Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zimbabwe spend the least on GFCF at between one-eighth and one-sixth of the average.

As shown in column 6, Botswana, Mauritius and Gabon, Tunisia, and Angola and Cape Verde spend 6 to 4 times the Africa regional average on construction per capita respectively. Liberia and Nigeria and Zimbabwe spend the least on construction per capita. For machinery and equipment (column 7), Equatorial Guinea and Botswana (eight times the average), Gabon (six times average), South Africa (five times the average), Mauritius (four times the average) and Namibia and Morocco (three times the average) spend the most. Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic and Ethiopia and Burundi spend the least on machinery and equipment.

At the level of GCFC, PLIs provide a measure of the differences in investment costs between countries. Figure 11 shows PLIs of GFCF of participating countries. The figures are expressed as percentages with the Africa regional average being 100. Côte d'Ivoire and Congo (almost two times the average) are the most expensive countries. The cheapest countries are Malawi and Ethiopia (about one-half of the average).

Figure 10: Real GFCF Per Capita in AFRIC and Nominal GFCF Per Capita



Note: For more details, see Table T9 and Table T10 in part 6. Burundi is not shown because it did not supply official national account data.

Table 3: Price Level Index and Per Capita Consumption Expenditure for Gross fixed Capita Formation Relatives

COUNTRY	Gross Fixed Capita Formation PLI	Construction PLI Africa = 100	Machinery and Equipment PLI Africa = 101	Real per capita Gross Fixed Capita Formation Africa = 100	Real per capita Construction Africa = 100	Real per capita Machinery and Equipment Africa = 100
Angola	115	...	...	292	...	...
Benin	83	70	124	69	115	29
Botswana	80	96	68	712	672	752
Burkina Faso	89	...	...	49	...	...
Burundi	75	60	106	...	...	...
Cameroon	120	114	127	71	82	63
Cape Verde	113	...	...	330	...	...
Central African Republic	135	121	182	12	17	5
Chad	108	131	79	66	63	43
Comoros	85	79	...	32	38	...
Congo	192	199	164	91	160	34
Congo, Democratic Republic	72	...	...	17	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire	192	307	118	20	17	23
Djibouti	89	...	...	86	...	...
Egypt	71	54	105	171	248	103
Equatorial Guinea	160	226	133	672	339	802
Ethiopia	67	57	106	24	41	9
Gabon	97	...	...	745	...	...
Gambia	88	84	93	23	21	21
Ghana	90	84	93	89	54	118
Guinea	82	...	...	54	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	81	...	...	23	...	...
Kenya	103	94	112	49	54	46
Lesotho	143	155	...	97	170	...
Liberia	117	124	116	21	5	36
Madagascar	90	68	126	43	56	31
Malawi	46	35	81	43	71	20
Mali	113	110	114	32	19	46
Mauritania	85	...	...	224	...	...
Mauritius	108	111	105	507	643	412
Morocco	100	...	76	282	...	297
Mozambique	135	155	107	37	47	29
Namibia	118	...	...	322	...	...
Niger	101	85	136	28	41	16
Nigeria	97	111	95	54	14	92
Rwanda	82	...	...	38	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	129	122	136	68	70	60
Senegal	96	93	108	95	156	39
Sierra Leone	78	62	92	23	23	23
South Africa	111	157	92	404	257	555
Sudan	117	135	105	89	79	102
Swaziland	119	...	...	226	...	...
Tanzania	83	76	95	48	63	35
Togo	113	127	...	30	38	...
Tunisia	86	92	74	382	534	245
Uganda	95	89	115	42	71	18
Zambia	125	111	137	70	70	74
Zimbabwe	139	124	...	17	15	...
Africa Region	100	100	100	100	100	100

For more details, see Table T2 and Table T12 in part 6.

Breaking GFCF into construction and machinery and equipment, as shown in columns 3 and 4 of Table 3, shows that Côte d'Ivoire (almost three times the Africa regional average) is the most expensive country for construction, followed by Equatorial Guinea and Congo (two times above the average). Malawi (one-third of the average) and Egypt (one-half of the average) are the least expensive.

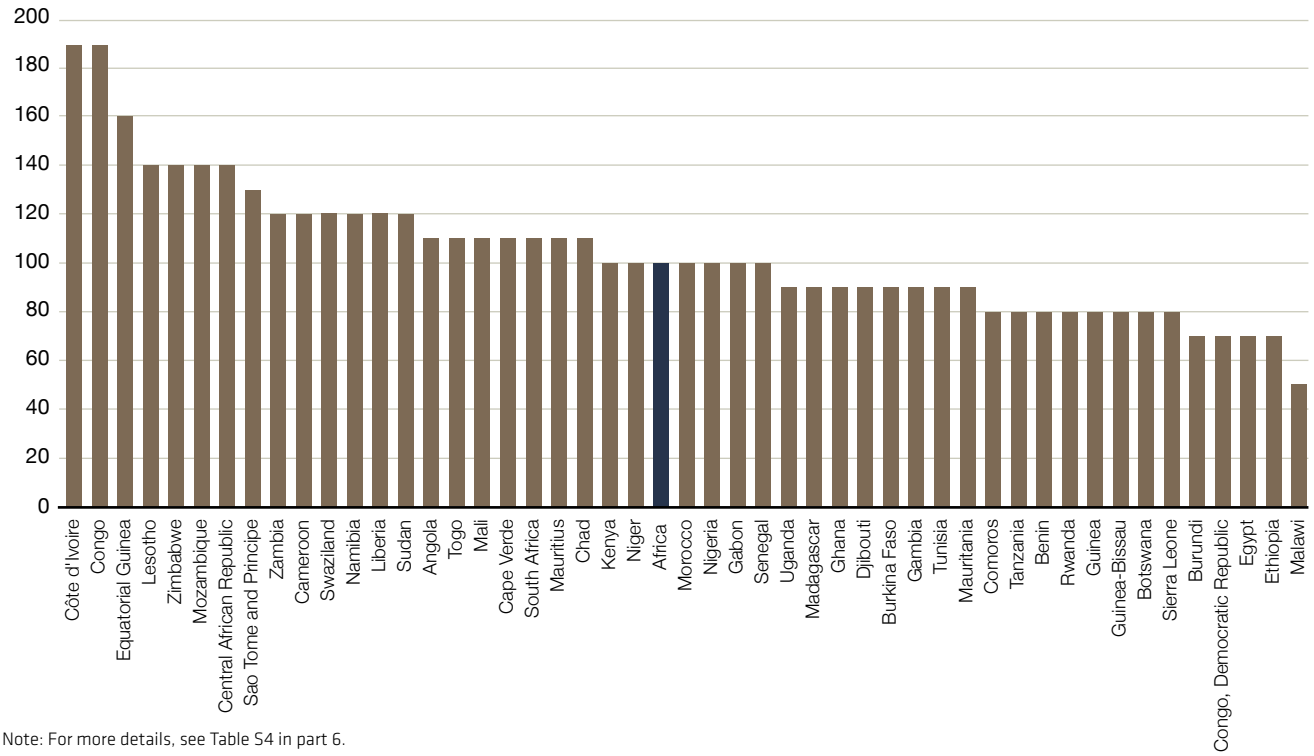
Central African Republic and Congo (almost two times the Africa regional average) are the most expensive countries for machinery and equipment (see column 4 of Table 3). They are followed by Zambia, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Niger. Botswana, Tunisia and Morocco, which are all below the average, are the cheapest countries.

Gabon, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, South Africa and Tunisia spend more on GFCF than do other countries in Africa.
GFCF is most expensive in Côte d'Ivoire, Congo and Equatorial Guinea.

Figures 12a and 12b show the distribution of GFCF within the Africa region in real and nominal terms. The consideration of PPPs as opposed to exchange rates does not change the five countries accounting for the highest shares. In real as well as in nominal terms South Africa ranks first with a real GFCF share of 23 percent and a nominal GFCF share of 26 percent, followed Morocco, Egypt, Nigeria and Angola. Together those five countries account for 64 percent of Africa's real GFCF and 61 percent of Africa's minimal GFCF. Similar to South Africa, Egypt's share changes notably when the two conversion methods are used. In real terms Egypt's GFCF share amounts to 15 percent, but when converted at the nominal exchange rate, this figure falls to 10 percent. The remaining countries do not show a noteworthy difference between their real and nominal GFCF shares.

Note that the share is smaller when the PPP measure is used. While very few changes occur in the share of fixed capital formation per capita when measured at the market exchange rate or at PPP, a few countries exhibit significant changes that lead to a change in ranking. For example, Egypt, which is ranked third when using the exchange rate measure, moves up to the second, thereby moving Morocco to third place. At the other end of

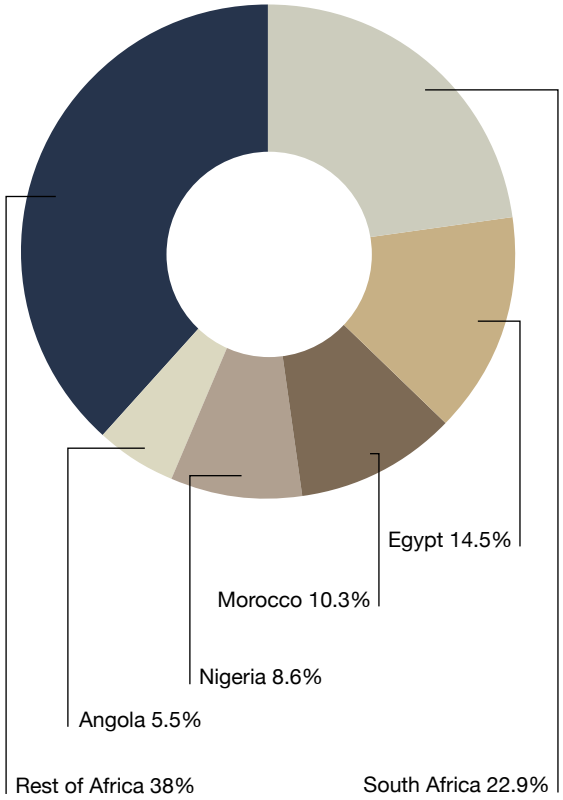
Figure 11: Country PLI at the GFCF Level, 2005, Africa = 100



Note: For more details, see Table S4 in part 6.

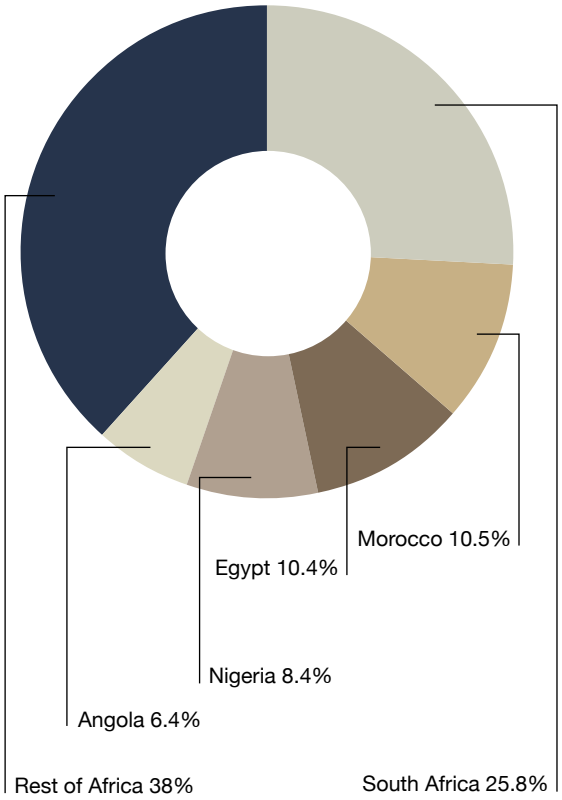
the spectrum, Côte d'Ivoire's position declines by nine spots and Equatorial Guinea and Congo each lose eight spots when their share of fixed capital formation per capita in the region is measured at PPP.

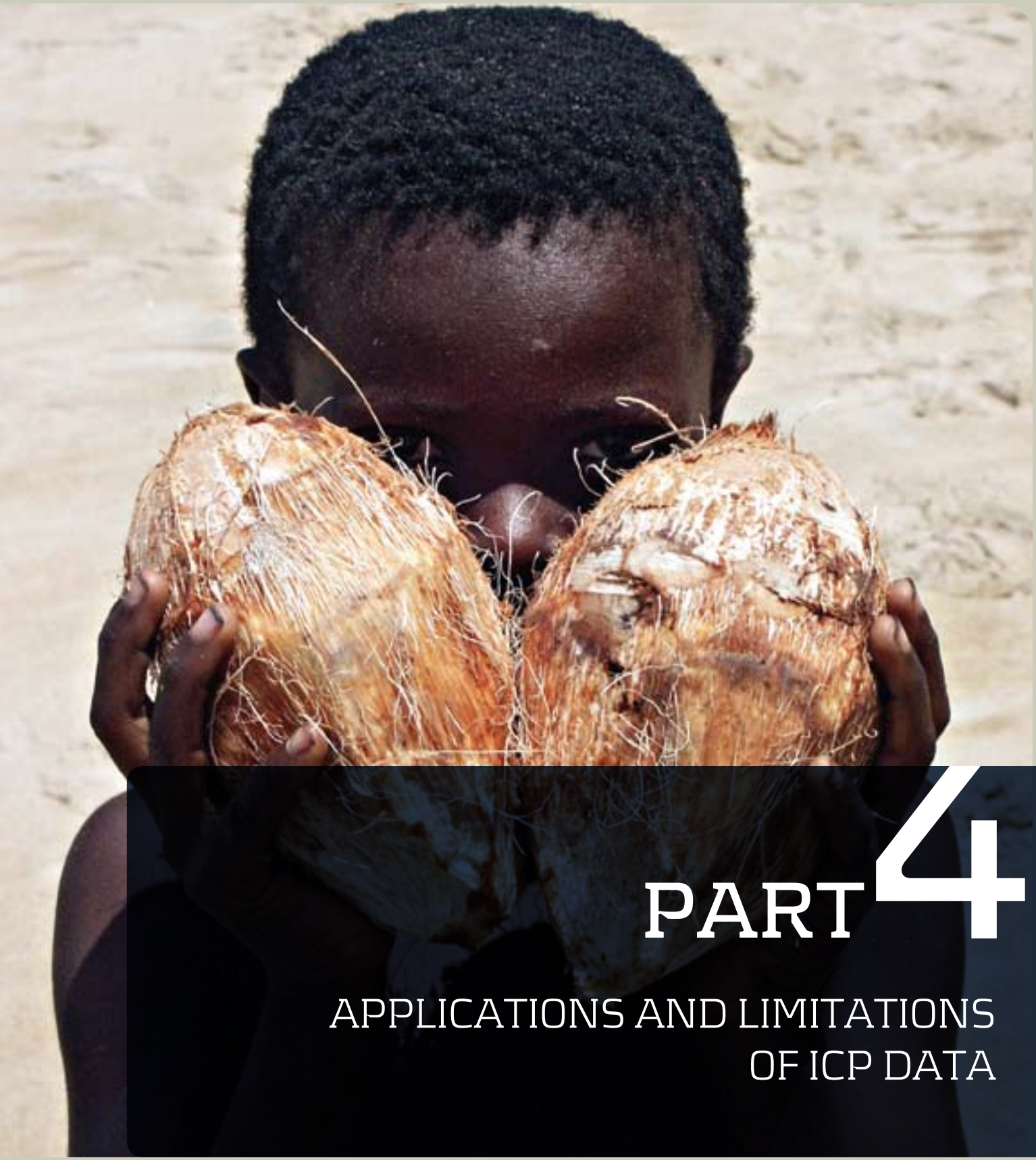
Figure 12a: Africa, Shares in Real GFCF, 2005



Note: For more details, see Table T7 and Table T8 in part 6.

Figure 12b: Africa, Shares in Nominal GFCF, 2005





PART 4

APPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF ICP DATA

Applications and Limitations of ICP Data

4.1 POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF ICP DATA

As the benefits of PPPs and PPP-converted data have become more apparent, the range and types of users have increased. International organizations, universities, economic analysts, private sector businesses and policy makers use PPP-based data for analyzing levels of activity, productivity, income, investment and inequality in the distribution of incomes between countries and for compiling statistics on regional and global poverty. These applications illustrate the diversity of areas for PPP use, yet it is useful to know when to use PPPs and when market exchange rates are more appropriate.

Countries and donors could capitalize on the ICP-generated information to harmonize monetary and trade policies, improve management of tariff regimes, eliminate nontariff barriers and remove other impediments to free trade within and between countries and international markets. ICP-generated information can, therefore, facilitate regional convergence of policies and promote regional and subregional integration.

Various aggregates of GDP provided by ICP can also be used for assessing macroeconomic variables such as investment and government expenditure on health and education.

Although the applications of the ICP are typically discussed in the context of cross-country analyses, PPPs can be derived from country ICP data for monitoring economic progress among different regions within a country, particularly in large countries. PPPs can provide useful data for spatial comparison of prices and incomes across regions or provinces. Such data are crucial for developing effective poverty reduction strategies, compiling human development indices at provincial or district levels and fostering balanced regional development.

GDP Comparison

The domestic price level tends to be positively correlated with the volume of per capita GDP. Because price levels may vary considerably between countries, comparisons of per capita GDP in a common currency using exchange rates must not be interpreted as measuring volume differences only. Such differences in per capita GDP are likely to reflect differences in domestic price levels as well as differences in volumes. Thus, differences in per capita GDP based on exchange rates tend to exceed the differences in the volumes of per capita GDP, especially when comparisons are made between developed and developing countries with very different standards of living.

PPPs are used instead of exchange rates to convert national economic measures such as gross domestic products into a common currency. By accounting for price differences between countries, PPPs allow comparisons of market size, the structure of economies and what money can buy. PPPs reflect the relative prices of goods and services in the economy, including those not traded on international markets.

4.1.1 USE BY POLICY MAKERS

The ICP offers country policy makers a detailed and rich database on price and expenditure data for economic analysis on such issues as comparison of regional poverty incidence, exchange rate policies and regional wage differentials.

Because ICP results include the computation of indices on volumes and prices of produced goods and services in both relative and general terms, such indicators can be analyzed for policy recommendations on price management, such as inflation, deflation, or stagnation. In addition, such indicators can be used as national accounts deflators.

The ICP can provide information not only on whether prices in general are really higher or lower in other countries (or other provinces within the country) but also on which goods and services are relatively cheap or expensive in one country or province compared to other countries or provinces. The ICP data are thus useful for assessing the comparative advantage of a country or province.

ICP data can be useful for program cost analysis since specific ICP surveys on plant and equipment provide detailed information on prices, quantities, quality and installation cost, which are useful in the assessment of planned projects. For example, India has used ICP data to assess competitiveness in the international trade of selected manufactured goods and to evaluate taxes and subsidies.

ICP data make it possible to analyze the structural characteristics of the economy using international prices. For example, economic and price structures of countries at different stages of development could be examined in relation to a comparator country. A country could also determine measures to improve its competitiveness based on an analysis of its price structure in relation to regional price levels. Such analysis may point to the need to improve transport and storage facilities or packaging and marketing practices to reduce transaction costs and thus improve the enabling environment for investment.

4.1.2 USE BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Multinational corporations increasingly use ICP data for monitoring and assessing exchange rate developments because their investment decisions are based on the real values of the return on their investment. ICP data are also used for evaluating cross-country investment costs, including unit labor and material costs, project viability, market size and asset allocation. The assessment of industry growth potential and associated investment risks across countries is another important potential use of ICP data in the private sector. Some specialized firms use ICP data monthly to determine PPP-adjusted cost-of-living allowances across countries to meet the needs of multinational corporations, major non-governmental organizations and international development agencies.

4.1.3 USE BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

At the international level, PPP data are used, among other things, for establishing the international poverty threshold (World Bank), constructing the human development index (U.N. Development Program), comparing health expenditures per capita (World Health Organization), assessing per capita expenditures in education (U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), monitoring the welfare of children (U.N. Children's Fund), comparing the

relative sizes of economies and estimating weighted averages of regional growth rates (IMF) and adjusting salaries and expatriate allowances to compensate for cost-of-living differentials (donors). The international community uses the international poverty line of $1 per day measured in PPPs to monitor progress toward reducing the number of people in absolute poverty.

4.2 LIMITATIONS TO THE USE OF PPPS AND GDP VOLUME MEASURES

While PPPs are a powerful tool for several kinds of economic analysis, a word of caution is needed. First, PPPs do not indicate what the exchange rate should be. This could be the case if PPPs just covered tradable goods, but the PPPs from the 2005 ICP round covered not only tradable products but also nontradable goods and services, such as construction and personal and government services. In any event, exchange rates are determined by the total demand for a particular currency, and foreign trade is only one component of this demand. Therefore, PPPs cannot be used to determine a country's correct exchange rate; it is determined by international currency markets

4.2.1 STATISTICAL ERRORS AND DISCREPANCIES

PPPs are statistics and, therefore, subject to sampling errors. National accounts statistics that are used as weights in compiling PPPs at basic heading levels also contain statistical errors. When PPPs and national accounts are combined into total or per capita GDP (in PPP terms), the resulting per capita real GDPs cannot be used to establish strict rankings among countries. Rankings should be used cautiously when differences among countries are relatively small. The reliability of PPPs and volume measures also depend on the level of detail. At a more aggregated level, PPPs are likely to be more reliable. For example, PPPs for food and nonalcoholic beverages are likely to be more reliable than PPPs for food alone, and PPPs for bread and cereals are likely to be more reliable than PPPs for just rice. This has been an important consideration in determining the optimal level of data disagregation in this publication.

In the same vein, caution should be used when comparing economies by their GDPs or by per capita measures. Because statistical errors occur in the calculation of GDP and population sizes as well as in the estimation of PPPs, small differences should not be considered significant. Caution should also be exercised in making comparisons of price levels or per capita expenditures at low levels of aggregation, where small errors may lead to large discrepancies.

4.2.2 TIME SERIES OF DIFFERENT BENCHMARK PPP ESTIMATES

Finally, time series of different benchmark estimates of real GDP (in PPP terms) are not directly comparable over time. Real GDP provides a snapshot of the relative real GDP levels among participating countries for a given benchmark year. When benchmark PPP estimates for different benchmarks are placed side by side, these snapshots may appear to provide a moving picture of relative real GDP levels over the years, but this apparent time series of real GDP is actually similar to a current price time series showing the combined effect of changes in relative price levels and changes in relative real GDP levels. Within each year, the indexes are at a uniform price level, but the uniform price level changes from one reference year to the next.

PART 5

CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

Conclusion and the Way Forward

5.1 CONCLUSION

The results generated from this ICP-Africa round resulted in improved data to assess the relative standing of the countries in the region and are essential for comparing their economic performance and the potential well-being of their respective populations. Country GDPs can now be compared using PPPs, which provide a more robust set of comparisons than was previously the case when only exchange rates were used. Additionally, ICP-Africa provided an opportunity to strengthen human resource skills in the region.

The ICP-Africa results constitute a critical input in the policy-making and decision-making processes at national and international levels. Besides the usefulness of the data for facilitating cross-country comparison of GDP and related aggregates, the results are useful for poverty measurement (the PPP-adjusted poverty line of $1 per day), comparing regional poverty incidences and analyzing poverty across countries. They can also be used for the analysis of countries' comparative advantage to foster regional trade and integration, and in the investment and employment decisions of various economic agents.

The same countries predominantly determine the overall picture for Africa on gross macroeconomic indicators. South Africa is ranked first, followed by Egypt, Nigeria and Morocco. The picture changes considerably when the comparison is made on a per capita basis where Gabon, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea and Mauritius, which belong to the group of African countries with the smallest population, take the lead, accounting for real per capita GDPs, respectively, of 12,748 US$ (AFRIC 5,763); 12,060 US$ (AFRIC 5,452); 12,000 US$ (AFRIC 5,425) and 10,157 US$ (AFRIC 4,592). Mauritius has the highest living standard, followed by South Africa, Tunisia, Egypt and Gabon. The actual final consumption expenditure (AFCE) in these countries is two to three times higher than the regional average. The countries with the lowest living standards—Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Zimbabwe and Guinea-Bissau—have an AFCE of less than one-third of the regional average. Accordingly, these countries also have the lowest real GDP per capita, just US$ 264 in Democratic Republic of Congo.

Although Africa began participating in the ICP program in 1970, this is the first time that an African institution has managed the program and provided support to the 48 participating countries in the region. This support included the design of price survey instruments for price data collection and office editing tools for data validation at the national and regional levels, as well as resources to undertake price and national accounts data collection. The end result is that the potential scope of the benefits for participating in ICP-Africa is wider than the specific objective for which ICP was initially conducted, namely cross-country comparison of GDP and its subaggregates. ICP-Africa has helped improve price and national accounts data by harmonizing statistical concepts according to international norms and standards and providing a comprehensive and integrated platform for statistical capacity building. It should be used by all African countries, the AfDB and all development partners in the region as the reference framework for the harmonization of GDP and price statistics and the timely generation of relevant indicators for all African countries.

In view of the importance of ICP-Africa data for development policy management, the AfDB and African countries must sustain ICP activities beyond the current round. In particular, countries must make ICP activities an integral part of their regular activities with a specified resource envelope. Some countries have committed resources for ICP activities, and the heads of national statistical offices made a commitment in the Accra Declaration of December 2007 to integrate the core ICP-Africa activities into their routine statistical activities. The international community should ensure that country efforts are adequately supported to maintain the credibility of the process and the results.

The interaction through meetings, workshops and retreats among regional statisticians has tremendously increased the efficiency of the implementation of the program and the leverage effects on national statistical institutes programs. In addition the synergy between ICP and CPI and the spillover of the former onto the latter should be furthered with a view to establishing harmonized CPIs for countries in the same economic groupings as well as for Africa as a whole.

The ICP-Africa partnership model in which all Africa statistical development stakeholders operated as an integrated system with interdependent parts should be used in the implementation of any subregional or regional statistical initiatives.

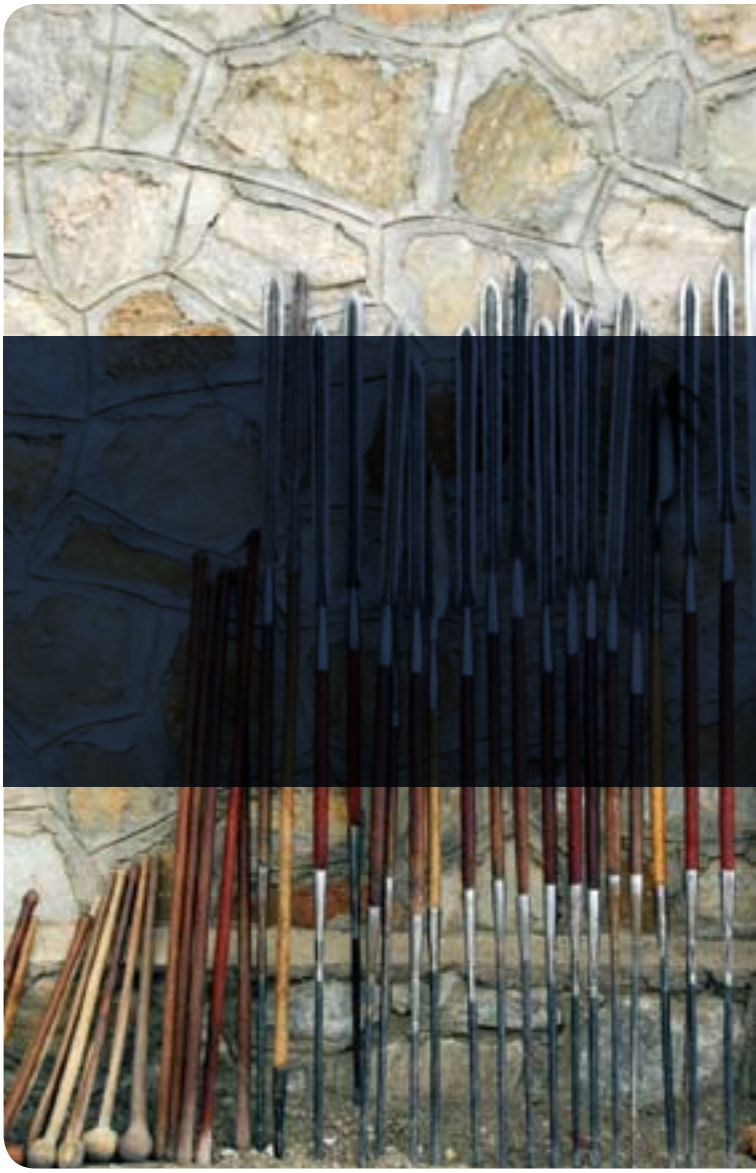
5.2 THE WAY FORWARD

The Bank committed to estimate and to publish yearly PPPs from 2006 up to the next global round. Most countries participating in 2005 ICP-Africa also collected data in the first semester of 2006. The estimation of the 2006 PPPs can be done by extrapolating the 2005 PPPs through some modeling or by using the 2006 first semester data after using CPIs to adjust them to annual averages. The 2007-2008 PPPs will done through modeling. Before the next ICP-Africa round in 2011, the AfDB plans to take advantage of the synergy created between the ICP-Africa and the CPI data collections to publish ICP-Africa results for the years 2009, and 2010 on the basis of a reduced list and coverage. The 2005 regional list will be reduced and price data will be collected in the capital city (and in one or two big cities) only. The list reduction will be achieved through an investigation and the 2005 data will be used to calibrate the price averages from capital city to a national scale.

The determination of GDP expenditure weights was carried out by all countries participating in the ICP-Africa under the close supervision and coordination of the Bank. It entails compiling GDP estimates and its main aggregates as well as their breakdown into detailed categories of expenditures. Relevant information for the period 2003-2006 was provided to the Bank by almost all of the 48 countries that took part in the 2005 ICP round. Provisional estimates for 2007 have also been provided . data for 2008 and 2009 are expected to be respectively processed in 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

In view of preparing for the 2011 round the following actions will be undertaken by December 2009: (i) reviewing and improving SEMPER for data entry and processing; (ii) reviewing and updating the regional list to take into consideration new products, the new implementation structure of the program and lessons learned from the 2005 round; and (iii) reviewing the 2005 data collection manuals on the basis of lessons learned from the 2005 round with an emphasis on the CPI-ICP synergy.

It is envisaged to conduct the ICP-Africa 2011 on the basis of sub-regional economic groupings: AFRISTAT (including two subregions, CEEAC and WAEMU), ECOWAS, COMESA and SADC. A linking procedure needs to be defined beforehand as it has a great influence on the list of products and the data collection process.
In addition, the AfDB will intensify its statistical capacity-building initiatives through the Regional Reference Strategic Framework and the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics with the sole objective of maintaining and sustaining the momentum that has been built.



PART 6

COMPARATIVE CROSS-COUNTRY TABLES

Comparative Cross-Country Tables for the Reference Year 2005

6.1 NOTE ON THE ANALYTICAL TABLES

This publication of the ICP-Africa results is based on the following 19 tables that are grouped into two main categories: *country input data*, which relates to national accounts data as provided by the countries for the reference year 2005 (the S tables), and *actual PPP results*, which were generated using the country-product-dummy (CPD) and Iklé methods (the T tables).

Country input data are presented in national currency (Tables T13 and T14) and U.S. dollars (Tables T3 and T9), both expressed in per capita values based on population and exchange rate figures provided by the countries.

PPP results are based on purchasing power parities (Table T1) whose deviation from a country's exchange rate is an indicator of price level indices (Table T2) for each of the main expenditure components of GDP and their categories of goods and services. Interpreted as economic exchange rates, PPPs for a particular country are used to convert the country's nominal expenditures into real values (Tables T4 and T10).

Three analytical tables relating to real expenditures show the position of a country in relation to the African average or its share of the overall expenditure for Africa:

> Table T12 contains volume indices that show how a particular country compares with the African average in terms of its per capita consumption of a particular category of goods and services.
>
> Table T8 shows the contribution of a particular country to the total Africa GDP and each pertinent category of expenditure.

Table T6 compares structures of expenditures across the countries.

The data on GDP and its main expenditure components are presented at three different levels of aggregation depending on the current stage of national accounts data—provisional, semifinal, final—as furnished by the countries.

Table headings: For most countries, table headings relate to GDP and its main expenditure components including i) individual consumption expenditures by households, ii) individual consumption by government, iii) collective consumption by government, iv) gross capital formation, v) changes in inventories and other acquisitions and vi) net exports of goods and services.

The individual consumption expenditure by households includes 13 categories: (i) food and and nonalcoholic beverages; (ii) alcoholic beverages and tobacco; (iii) clothing and footwear; (iv) housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; (v) furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance; (vi) health; (vii) transport; (viii) communication; (ix) recreation and culture; (x) education; (xi) restaurants and hotels; (xii) miscellaneous goods and services and (xiii) net purchases of residents abroad.

Missing data: For some countries (Angola, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Namibia, and Swaziland, for example), data for some categories (such as machinery and equipment and construction) in real terms are represented by the symbol '...' because the data were incomplete or not available. For Burundi, price data were submitted, but the country did not provide official national account data. For Zimbabwe, data are not expressed in national currency, and because of the extreme volatility in the official exchange rate, data in U.S. dollars are not provided.

Exchange rate: Reference is made on 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 were provided by national authorities participating in ICP and may differ from IMF figures.

Population: National authorities in participating countries provided population estimates. The values shown are midyear estimates. Figures may differ from World Bank World Development Indicators figures.

Table 50: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product and Price Level Index , By Country

Country	Price Level Index (Africa = 1)	Nominal per Capita Expenditures US$	Real Per Capita Expenditures, AFRIC	Rankings (1=highest)			Nominal Expenditure Country Shares (Africa=100%)	Real Expenditure Country Shares (Africa=100%)	Population (Million)	Exchange Rate to the US$
				Price Level Index	Nominal per Capita Expenditures US$	Real Per Capita Expenditures, AFRIC				
Angola	1.22	1,945	1,597	6	11	12	3.6	3.0	15.6	80.8
Benin	0.92	579	629	31	26	24	0.5	0.6	7.5	527.5
Botswana	1.05	5,712	5,452	22	3	2	1.2	1.1	1.7	5.1
Burkina Faso	0.84	433	515	36	30	28	0.7	0.8	12.8	527.5
Burundi	0.70	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	7.6	1081.6
Cameroon	1.05	950	902	21	15	15	2.0	1.9	17.5	527.5
Cape Verde	1.73	2,215	1,280	2	9	13	0.1	0.1	0.5	88.7
Central African Republic	1.11	338	305	15	35	41	0.2	0.1	4.0	527.5
Chad	0.87	690	791	34	22	18	0.7	0.8	8.5	527.5
Comoros	1.27	611	481	5	25	29	0.0	0.0	0.6	393.4
Congo	1.13	1,845	1,637	14	12	10	0.7	0.6	3.3	527.5
Congo, Democratic Republic	1.00	120	120	27	46	47	0.8	0.8	59.5	473.9
Côte d'Ivoire	1.21	858	712	9	18	21	2.0	1.6	19.1	527.5
Djibouti	1.05	936	888	20	16	16	0.1	0.1	0.8	177.7
Egypt	0.58	1,412	2,414	47	13	7	11.8	20.1	70.0	5.8
Equatorial Guinea	1.21	6,538	5,425	10	1	3	0.8	0.7	1.0	527.5
Ethiopia	0.58	154	267	48	45	43	1.3	2.3	72.1	8.7
Gabon	1.07	6,190	5,763	18	2	1	1.0	1.0	1.4	527.5
Gambia	0.59	192	328	46	43	39	0.0	0.1	1.5	28.6
Ghana	0.91	502	554	33	28	26	1.3	1.4	21.3	9073.8
Guinea	0.74	317	428	41	37	34	0.4	0.5	9.3	3644.3
Guinea-Bissau	0.91	234	257	32	41	44	0.0	0.0	1.3	527.5
Kenya	0.86	531	614	35	27	25	2.2	2.6	35.3	75.6
Lesotho	1.21	777	640	8	20	23	0.2	0.1	1.9	6.4
Liberia	1.09	188	173	17	44	46	0.1	0.1	3.2	1.0
Madagascar	0.72	320	447	44	36	33	0.6	0.9	17.1	2005.7
Malawi	0.74	230	312	43	42	40	0.3	0.5	12.4	118.4
Mali	1.01	468	465	26	29	30	0.7	0.6	11.7	527.5
Mauritania	0.83	631	765	37	24	19	0.2	0.3	2.8	264.8
Mauritius	1.10	5,053	4,592	16	5	4	0.7	0.7	1.2	29.5
Morocco	1.22	1,952	1,603	7	10	11	7.0	5.8	30.2	8.9
Mozambique	1.03	347	336	23	33	38	0.8	0.8	19.4	23323.0
Namibia	1.48	3,049	2,055	3	6	8	0.7	0.5	2.0	6.4
Niger	0.95	264	277	30	40	42	0.4	0.4	12.6	527.5
Nigeria	1.01	868	855	24	17	17	13.5	13.3	130.7	131.3
Rwanda	0.74	271	368	42	39	36	0.3	0.4	8.8	557.8
Sao Tome and Principe	1.16	769	660	12	21	22	0.0	0.0	0.2	10558.0
Senegal	1.06	800	758	19	19	20	1.0	1.0	10.8	527.5
Sierra Leone	0.82	293	357	38	38	37	0.2	0.2	5.1	2899.2
South Africa	1.35	5,162	3,833	4	4	5	28.8	21.4	46.9	6.4
Sudan	0.98	994	1,017	29	14	14	4.2	4.3	35.4	243.6
Swaziland	1.15	2,270	1,982	13	8	9	0.3	0.3	1.1	6.4
Tanzania	0.78	360	460	39	32	31	1.5	1.9	35.3	1119.4
Togo	1.01	405	401	25	31	35	0.3	0.2	5.2	527.5
Tunisia	0.99	2,896	2,921	28	7	6	3.5	3.5	10.0	1.3
Uganda	0.77	345	448	40	34	32	1.1	1.4	26.5	1780.7
Zambia	1.20	636	531	11	23	27	0.9	0.7	11.4	4463.5
Zimbabwe	3.27	...	243	1	...	45	...	0.3	11.5	...
Africa Region	**1.00**	**1016.2**	**1016.2**				**100.0**	**100.0**	**825.8**	

Table S1: Per Capita Individual Household Consumption Expenditures and Price Level, By Country

Country	Price Level Index (Africa = 1)	Nominal Per Capita Individual Household Expenditures US$	Real Per Capita Individual Household Expenditures, AFRIC	Rankings (1=highest)			Nominal Individual Household Expenditure Country Shares (Africa=100%)	Real Individual Household Expenditure Country Shares (Africa=100%)
				Price Level Index	Nominal Per Capita Individual Household Expenditures US$	Real Per Capita Individual Household Expenditures, AFRIC		
Angola	1.57	488.2	310.1	3	22	35	1.4	0.9
Benin	0.94	445.7	473.6	29	24	22	0.6	0.6
Botswana	1.19	1.593.9	1.334.2	11	8	7	0.5	0.4
Burkina Faso	0.83	312.1	376.5	38	31	27	0.7	0.9
Burundi	0.75	...	...	43	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	1.01	686.4	681.8	23	15	14	2.2	2.1
Cape Verde	1.59	1.835.4	1.153.9	2	6	13	0.2	0.1
Central African Republic	1.05	302.9	288.0	21	32	37	0.2	0.2
Chad	1.12	405.3	361.8	14	27	30	0.6	0.6
Comoros	1.35	563.4	417.4	7	19	24	0.1	0.0
Congo	1.28	525.8	409.4	9	21	26	0.3	0.2
Congo, Democratic Republic	1.20	82.1	68.2	10	46	47	0.9	0.7
Côte d'Ivoire	1.11	595.5	534.6	15	18	18	2.1	1.8
Djibouti	1.09	562.2	513.8	16	20	21	0.1	0.1
Egypt	0.63	1.032.6	1.632.2	47	11	4	13.1	20.4
Equatorial Guinea	1.49	1.951.4	1.308.1	5	4	8	0.4	0.2
Ethiopia	0.57	123.5	215.7	48	44	42	1.6	2.8
Gabon	1.52	2.048.1	1.350.8	4	3	6	0.5	0.3
Gambia	0.65	162.4	248.7	46	43	40	0.0	0.1
Ghana	0.89	388.2	436.3	34	29	23	1.5	1.7
Guinea	0.73	215.9	294.9	44	38	36	0.4	0.5
Guinea-Bissau	0.97	191.4	196.9	25	42	44	0.0	0.0
Kenya	0.78	413.8	530.2	39	26	19	2.6	3.3
Lesotho	0.97	753.9	775.8	26	13	13	0.3	0.3
Liberia	0.92	108.8	118.0	30	45	46	0.1	0.1
Madagascar	0.68	229.5	337.5	45	37	33	0.7	1.0
Malawi	0.87	205.1	236.6	36	40	41	0.5	0.5
Mali	0.99	334.6	337.8	24	30	32	0.7	0.7
Mauritania	0.86	448.0	523.5	37	23	20	0.2	0.3
Mauritius	1.08	3.506.6	3.235.9	18	1	1	0.8	0.7
Morocco	1.12	1.117.4	996.0	13	10	11	6.1	5.4
Mozambique	0.90	240.0	267.0	33	36	39	0.8	0.9
Namibia	1.44	1.627.7	1.132.8	6	7	10	0.6	0.4
Niger	0.91	196.7	215.2	32	41	43	0.4	0.5
Nigeria	1.08	606.5	561.7	19	17	17	14.4	13.1
Rwanda	0.77	206.7	270.0	41	39	38	0.3	0.4
Sao Tome and Principe	1.09	720.8	663.1	17	14	15	0.0	0.0
Senegal	1.02	608.1	596.2	22	16	16	1.2	1.2
Sierra Leone	0.87	276.0	317.7	35	34	34	0.3	0.3
South Africa	1.30	3.294.5	2.540.7	8	2	2	28.0	21.3
Sudan	0.91	789.0	862.9	31	12	12	5.1	5.5
Swaziland	1.06	1.493.3	1.412.4	20	9	5	0.3	0.3
Tanzania	0.78	290.2	373.3	40	33	29	1.9	2.4
Togo	0.97	395.9	410.1	28	28	25	0.4	0.4
Tunisia	0.97	1.858.4	1.919.1	27	5	3	3.4	3.4
Uganda	0.75	266.4	353.3	42	35	31	1.3	1.7
Zambia	1.14	427.2	373.5	12	25	28	0.9	0.8
Zimbabwe	3.87	...	179.5	1	...	45	...	0.4
Africa Region	**1.00**	**668.8**	**677.7**				**100.0**	**100.0**

Table S2: Per Capita Individual Government Consumption Expenditures and Price Level, By Country

Country	Price Level Index (Africa = 1)	Nominal Per Capita Expenditures US$	Real Per Capita Expenditures, AFRIC	Rankings (1=highest)			Nominal Expenditure Country Shares (Africa=100%)	Real Expenditure Country Shares (Africa=100%)
				Price Level Index	Nominal Per Capita Expenditures US$	Real Per Capita Expenditures, AFRIC		
Angola	1.85	38.0	20.5	7	16	26	1.5	0.9
Benin	1.04	20.5	19.8	22	23	27	0.4	0.4
Botswana	2.22	243.9	110.0	3	4	6	1.0	0.5
Burkina Faso	0.88	13.0	14.8	27	29	32	0.4	0.5
Burundi	0.52	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	1.10	23.4	21.3	18	19	23	1.0	1.0
Cape Verde	2.15	96.6	45.0	4	8	13	0.1	0.1
Central African Republic	1.20	7.0	5.8	16	36	38	0.1	0.1
Chad	0.11	7.4	68.0	48	35	8	0.2	1.6
Comoros	0.84	1.3	1.6	29	44	45	0.0	0.0
Congo	0.71	45.1	63.8	38	13	9	0.4	0.6
Congo, Democratic Republic	0.72	0.5	0.6	35	46	47	0.1	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	1.96	24.1	12.3	6	18	35	1.2	0.6
Djibouti	1.09	52.6	48.3	19	12	12	0.1	0.1
Egypt	0.26	53.6	202.6	47	11	2	9.4	39.2
Equatorial Guinea	0.56	20.7	37.1	44	22	16	0.1	0.1
Ethiopia	0.72	3.2	4.5	34	42	40	0.6	0.9
Gabon	1.04	199.8	191.8	21	5	3	0.7	0.7
Gambia	0.68	22.5	33.0	40	20	17	0.1	0.1
Ghana	1.40	11.5	8.2	11	33	37	0.6	0.5
Guinea	0.57	6.2	10.9	43	37	36	0.1	0.3
Guinea-Bissau	0.69	2.5	3.6	39	43	43	0.0	0.0
Kenya	1.56	42.2	27.0	10	15	19	3.7	2.6
Lesotho	1.38	69.7	50.5	12	10	11	0.3	0.3
Liberia	1.18	4.7	4.0	17	39	42	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	0.73	12.4	17.1	32	31	29	0.5	0.8
Malawi	0.55	0.6	1.1	45	45	46	0.0	0.0
Mali	0.91	13.6	15.0	26	28	31	0.4	0.5
Mauritania	0.71	21.6	30.3	36	21	18	0.2	0.2
Mauritius	0.95	269.2	284.1	25	3	1	0.8	1.0
Morocco	3.40	144.5	42.5	1	7	14	10.9	3.6
Mozambique	0.95	12.6	13.3	24	30	34	0.6	0.7
Namibia	2.08	272.7	131.1	5	2	5	1.4	0.7
Niger	1.26	5.9	4.7	15	38	39	0.2	0.2
Nigeria	0.64	15.1	23.7	41	26	22	4.9	8.6
Rwanda	0.63	10.6	16.8	42	34	30	0.2	0.4
Sao Tome and Principe	0.81	17.0	21.1	30	25	24	0.0	0.0
Senegal	1.36	36.0	26.5	13	17	20	1.0	0.8
Sierra Leone	0.72	14.3	19.8	33	27	28	0.2	0.3
South Africa	2.30	408.6	178.0	2	1	4	48.0	23.1
Sudan	1.31	4.4	3.3	14	40	44	0.4	0.3
Swaziland	1.79	92.6	51.8	8	9	10	0.3	0.2
Tanzania	0.79	3.2	4.1	31	41	41	0.3	0.4
Togo	0.87	12.0	13.8	28	32	33	0.2	0.2
Tunisia	1.72	170.7	99.0	9	6	7	4.3	2.7
Uganda	0.71	17.2	24.3	37	24	21	1.1	1.8
Zambia	1.04	42.5	40.7	20	14	15	1.2	1.3
Zimbabwe	1.00	...	20.9	23	...	25	...	0.7
Africa Region	**1.00**	**48.3**	**43.8**				**100**	**100**

Table S3: Per Capita Collective Government Consumption Expenditures and Price Level, By Country

Country	Price Level Index (Africa = 1)	Nominal Per Capita Expenditures US$	Real Per Capita Expenditures, AFRIC	Rankings (1=highest)			Nominal Expenditure Country Shares (Africa=100%)	Real Expenditure Country Shares (Africa=100%)
				Price Level Index	Nominal Per Capita Expenditures US$	Real Per Capita Expenditures, AFRIC		
Angola	1.81	263.5	146.0	4	6	11	5.5	3.3
Benin	0.92	47.8	51.8	28	28	29	0.5	0.6
Botswana	1.34	1,000.6	747.4	13	1	1	2.3	1.9
Burkina Faso	0.87	78.0	89.2	30	17	17	1.3	1.7
Burundi	0.56	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	1.22	65.6	53.9	18	20	27	1.5	1.4
Cape Verde	1.66	146.9	88.4	7	11	13	0.1	0.1
Central African Republic	1.28	22.5	17.7	15	42	45	0.1	0.1
Chad	0.32	44.0	135.9	48	30	12	0.5	1.7
Comoros	0.80	63.3	79.5	34	21	20	0.1	0.1
Congo	1.19	141.0	118.3	20	12	13	0.6	0.6
Congo, Democratic Republic	0.71	10.7	15.1	41	45	46	0.9	1.3
Côte d'Ivoire	1.72	92.7	53.9	6	16	28	2.4	1.5
Djibouti	1.08	174.4	161.9	23	10	9	0.2	0.2
Egypt	0.40	100.8	252.7	47	14	5	9.4	25.8
Equatorial Guinea	0.70	119.5	170.5	42	13	8	0.2	0.3
Ethiopia	0.74	18.4	25.0	38	44	41	1.8	2.6
Gabon	0.97	406.9	421.0	26	5	2	0.8	0.9
Gambia	0.54	48.8	89.9	46	27	16	0.1	0.2
Ghana	1.10	27.2	24.8	22	39	42	0.8	0.8
Guinea	0.58	10.6	18.2	44	46	44	0.1	0.2
Guinea-Bissau	0.79	50.1	63.4	35	26	21	0.1	0.1
Kenya	1.21	42.8	35.5	19	31	37	2.0	1.8
Lesotho	1.37	63.1	46.1	11	22	32	0.2	0.1
Liberia	2.07	26.4	12.7	1	40	47	0.1	0.1
Madagascar	0.84	45.4	54.0	32	29	26	1.0	1.3
Malawi	0.72	18.8	26.3	40	43	40	0.3	0.5
Mali	0.94	53.3	56.8	27	25	22	0.8	1.0
Mauritania	0.86	98.7	114.8	31	15	14	0.4	0.5
Mauritius	1.26	442.2	350.4	16	4	3	0.7	0.6
Morocco	2.05	219.4	106.9	2	8	15	8.9	4.7
Mozambique	1.42	32.2	22.6	9	37	43	0.8	0.6
Namibia	1.93	466.3	241.7	3	3	6	1.3	0.7
Niger	1.00	34.0	34.1	24	35	38	0.6	0.6
Nigeria	0.78	34.8	44.3	36	34	33	6.1	8.5
Rwanda	0.66	33.4	50.5	43	36	30	0.4	0.6
Sao Tome and Principe	0.88	74.9	85.0	29	18	19	0.0	0.0
Senegal	1.29	69.9	54.0	14	19	25	1.0	0.9
Sierra Leone	0.73	40.2	55.2	39	33	23	0.3	0.4
South Africa	1.78	561.0	314.5	5	2	4	35.2	21.5
Sudan	1.22	58.8	48.2	17	24	31	2.8	2.5
Swaziland	1.46	218.2	149.7	8	9	10	0.3	0.2
Tanzania	0.84	22.7	27.1	33	41	39	1.1	1.4
Togo	1.00	40.2	40.4	25	32	34	0.3	0.3
Tunisia	1.39	246.5	177.2	10	7	7	3.3	2.6
Uganda	0.76	29.6	39.1	37	38	35	1.0	1.5
Zambia	1.11	61.0	54.8	21	23	24	0.9	0.9
Zimbabwe	1.34	...	38.2	12	...	36	...	0.6
Africa Region	**1.00**	**90.5**	**83.0**				**100**	**100**

Table S4: Per Capita Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Price Level, By Country

Country	Price Level Index (Africa = 1)	Nominal Per Capita Expenditures US$	Real Per Capita Expenditures, AFRIC	Rankings (1=highest)			Nominal Expenditure Country Shares (Africa=100%)	Real Expenditure Country Shares (Africa=100%)
				Price Level Index	Nominal Per Capita Expenditures US$	Real Per Capita Expenditures, AFRIC		
Angola	1.15	662.4	576.4	15	8	9	6.4	5.5
Benin	0.83	112.0	135.7	38	24	22	0.5	0.6
Botswana	0.80	1.127.9	1,402.9	42	3	2	1.2	1.5
Burkina Faso	0.89	86.4	97.3	32	29	27	0.7	0.8
Burundi	0.75	...	...	44	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	1.20	167.3	139.5	10	20	20	1.8	1.5
Cape Verde	1.13	736.0	650.7	18	7	13	0.2	0.2
Central African Republic	1.35	33.0	24.4	7	44	47	0.1	0.1
Chad	1.08	139.7	129.3	21	23	24	0.7	0.7
Comoros	0.85	53.8	63.4	36	38	36	0.0	0.0
Congo	1.92	345.7	179.7	2	13	16	0.7	0.4
Congo, Democratic Republic	0.72	24.1	33.4	45	46	46	0.9	1.2
Côte d'Ivoire	1.92	76.9	40.0	1	32	44	0.9	0.5
Djibouti	0.89	151.0	168.9	31	22	19	0.1	0.1
Egypt	0.71	237.9	337.0	46	15	13	10.4	14.5
Equatorial Guinea	1.60	2,118.2	1,323.8	3	1	3	1.3	0.8
Ethiopia	0.67	32.2	47.9	47	45	39	1.4	2.1
Gabon	0.97	1,418.1	1,467.8	26	2	1	1.2	1.3
Gambia	0.88	39.5	44.7	33	40	41	0.0	0.0
Ghana	0.90	157.9	175.6	30	21	17	2.1	2.3
Guinea	0.82	87.4	106.5	40	28	26	0.5	0.6
Guinea-Bissau	0.81	36.5	44.9	41	42	40	0.0	0.0
Kenya	1.03	98.7	96.1	22	26	28	2.2	2.1
Lesotho	1.43	272.8	190.4	4	14	14	0.3	0.2
Liberia	1.17	48.6	41.5	13	39	43	0.1	0.1
Madagascar	0.90	76.6	85.1	29	33	30	0.8	0.9
Malawi	0.46	39.2	84.5	48	41	31	0.3	0.6
Mali	1.13	72.2	63.7	17	34	35	0.5	0.5
Mauritania	0.85	378.0	442.2	35	12	12	0.7	0.8
Mauritius	1.08	1.083.2	999.1	20	4	4	0.8	0.8
Morocco	1.00	556.7	556.8	24	10	10	10.5	10.3
Mozambique	1.35	97.8	72.3	6	27	34	1.2	0.9
Namibia	1.18	748.6	634.6	12	6	8	1.0	0.8
Niger	1.01	55.4	54.8	23	37	38	0.4	0.4
Nigeria	0.97	103.7	106.6	25	25	25	8.4	8.6
Rwanda	0.82	61.5	74.9	39	36	33	0.3	0.4
Sao Tome and Principe	1.29	172.6	133.9	8	19	23	0.0	0.0
Senegal	0.96	179.4	186.8	27	17	15	1.2	1.2
Sierra Leone	0.78	34.7	44.4	43	43	42	0.1	0.1
South Africa	1.11	882.9	796.1	19	5	5	25.8	22.9
Sudan	1.17	205.2	175.5	14	16	18	4.5	3.8
Swaziland	1.19	531.7	446.1	11	11	11	0.4	0.3
Tanzania	0.83	78.9	94.5	37	30	29	1.7	2.1
Togo	1.13	66.6	58.7	16	35	37	0.2	0.2
Tunisia	0.86	645.4	753.2	34	9	6	4.0	4.6
Uganda	0.95	78.2	82.6	28	31	32	1.3	1.3
Zambia	1.25	172.9	138.5	9	18	21	1.2	1.0
Zimbabwe	1.39	...	33.7	5	...	45	...	0.2
Africa Region	**1.00**	**194.3**	**197.12**				**100**	**100**

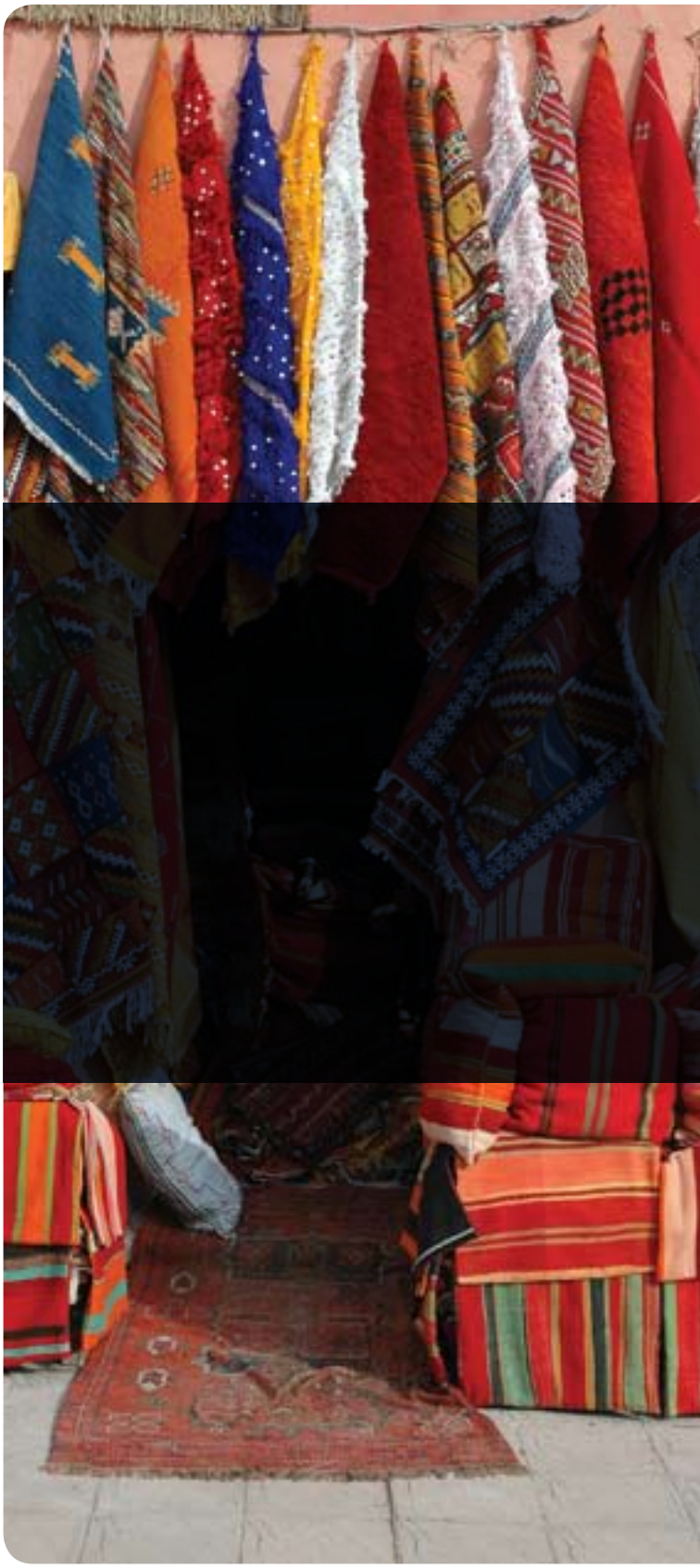


Table T1: Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) For GDP And Main Expenditure Components, By Country (Country Currency Units/AFRIC)

Country	**GDP**	**Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households**	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**98.4**	**127.2**	137.5	99.4	145.2	91.6	129.0	185.9	119.1	139.3	138.0
Benin	**485.7**	**496.4**	537.4	512.8	485.9	362.5	506.4	488.1	458.4	857.2	482.1
Botswana	**5.4**	**6.1**	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	8.0	9.3	5.5	4.2	6.7
Burkina Faso	**442.8**	**437.2**	421.1	476.4	317.7	374.9	475.5	470.8	590.8	661.2	470.5
Burundi	**758.5**	**806.4**	871.8	733.6	1008.7	746.7	1105.3	710.9	962.8	406.9	994.8
Cameroon	**555.1**	**531.1**	511.3	540.2	581.7	529.3	543.8	619.8	459.3	813.3	619.3
Cape Verde	**153.4**	**141.0**	105.3	125.9	164.3	261.1	152.5	111.7	99.1	90.8	119.3
Central African Republic	**583.5**	**554.7**	614.1	550.3	544.0	258.2	526.1	720.0	714.6	686.9	547.8
Chad	**460.0**	**590.8**	648.1	696.5	508.5	200.4	704.6	340.8	577.8	843.0	566.9
Comoros	**500.2**	**531.0**	510.7	983.4	523.0	662.8	612.3	480.8	538.7	470.8	430.3
Congo	**594.4**	**677.4**	686.4	652.3	789.9	13.0	651.3	904.1	656.6	857.8	673.3
Congo, Democratic Republic	**473.9**	**570.4**	588.7	552.4	438.6	585.9	510.4	566.1	634.5	806.1	523.2
Côte d'Ivoire	**635.7**	**587.5**	573.3	588.1	546.7	527.6	553.2	846.6	619.0	790.3	666.4
Djibouti	**187.3**	**194.5**	201.1	131.9	211.6	217.3	283.5	254.3	205.8	166.7	162.1
Egypt	**3.4**	**3.7**	3.3	4.7	3.9	5.8	2.9	3.5	2.3	3.7	4.0
Equatorial Guinea	**635.6**	**786.9**	799.3	486.8	1146.4	883.1	850.0	720.4	677.9	1087.1	864.8
Ethiopia	**5.0**	**5.0**	4.5	7.3	6.9	6.4	5.0	3.8	4.3	4.4	6.7
Gabon	**566.6**	**799.8**	815.2	626.2	889.4	876.7	923.0	888.8	670.1	855.3	825.3
Gambia	**16.7**	**18.7**	25.2	22.2	16.1	9.6	19.4	18.3	23.4	16.3	18.9
Ghana	**8228.5**	**8073.0**	9677.4	8908.9	7177.0	4322.7	7989.1	7477.5	7824.4	9022.0	7894.7
Guinea	**2696.4**	**2668.3**	3197.0	1288.0	2195.1	2034.7	1667.1	3843.2	2956.4	2864.1	1869.4
Guinea-Bissau	**480.6**	**512.7**	500.5	470.4	645.6	453.2	581.1	504.1	557.8	1233.3	579.1
Kenya	**65.3**	**59.0**	58.7	74.6	51.7	48.0	54.1	55.4	71.2	101.1	70.6
Lesotho	**7.7**	**6.2**	6.1	6.5	6.8	5.4	7.0	3.5	6.5	8.5	8.6
Liberia	**1.1**	**0.9**	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.9
Madagascar	**1436.6**	**1364.3**	1484.0	2217.1	1288.3	1490.9	1458.4	1809.5	1658.1	1419.2	1376.7
Malawi	**87.3**	**102.7**	109.4	93.2	82.6	80.3	110.2	117.6	129.9	154.3	91.4
Mali	**531.0**	**522.5**	523.7	363.8	454.2	533.0	519.3	590.3	502.9	615.8	527.2
Mauritania	**218.6**	**226.6**	242.1	225.6	186.1	133.9	198.9	216.6	233.4	304.0	262.2
Mauritius	**32.5**	**32.0**	25.5	42.3	29.0	37.7	30.3	43.0	35.1	14.4	32.5
Morocco	**10.8**	**9.9**	8.5	18.9	12.0	10.6	8.7	16.7	8.9	8.6	8.9
Mozambique	**24122.5**	**20963.9**	19972.6	25893.4	24450.7	13716.7	23445.5	26522.6	27026.1	29761.2	23129.1
Namibia	**9.4**	**9.1**	7.6	6.5	8.9	12.7	8.4	8.2	7.2	7.7	8.4
Niger	**501.3**	**482.2**	499.9	501.6	367.1	394.4	496.8	568.2	536.7	631.1	524.1
Nigeria	**133.2**	**141.7**	172.5	140.2	117.2	115.1	102.3	131.7	103.2	149.4	121.6
Rwanda	**411.7**	**427.0**	361.5	461.3	574.3	636.7	559.5	360.1	492.8	531.7	517.3
Sao Tome and Principe	**12291.2**	**11476.1**	11354.7	11701.0	15550.4	11053.1	11474.0	13456.2	10131.4	12836.2	12673.6
Senegal	**556.6**	**538.0**	566.8	503.4	529.2	518.9	492.1	646.3	522.1	391.2	458.5
Sierra Leone	**2375.5**	**2518.3**	2992.4	2352.9	2085.8	1347.1	2590.0	2133.5	2582.2	4254.5	2410.0
South Africa	**8.6**	**8.2**	6.0	8.3	8.3	10.7	10.4	13.0	6.9	6.3	7.0
Sudan	**238.1**	**222.8**	227.0	483.4	167.8	277.4	185.6	285.2	192.3	250.5	169.3
Swaziland	**7.3**	**6.7**	6.1	8.4	10.2	11.5	7.8	3.2	6.4	7.2	7.6
Tanzania	**875.0**	**870.2**	860.8	971.1	856.9	977.4	908.0	367.4	917.1	1352.4	873.8
Togo	**531.7**	**509.1**	549.0	432.7	580.2	286.8	516.1	952.3	521.8	857.0	508.9
Tunisia	**1.3**	**1.3**	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.4
Uganda	**1370.4**	**1343.1**	1128.3	1708.2	1417.8	1383.4	1523.3	1415.0	1658.7	2434.0	1430.3
Zambia	**5340.6**	**5105.0**	4264.1	5264.5	4638.8	5175.9	5508.9	6661.3	5817.0	10197.6	4650.2
Zimbabwe	**73133.2**	**86491.0**	76303.3	75243.5	90411.8	119887.0	89574.5	229259.9	79635.0	51106.0	78730.3

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
241.7	157.9	118.5	85.5	**149.5**	149.5	149.6	**145.8**	**92.8**	...	...	...	**108.1**	**73.2**
452.5	560.9	501.4	560.1	**546.2**	456.3	578.2	**487.0**	**435.4**	656.4	371.8	466.0	**468.6**	**477.9**
6.3	6.8	5.8	5.4	**11.3**	10.8	11.5	**6.8**	**4.1**	3.5	4.9	4.0	**5.0**	**4.6**
448.4	473.7	420.1	558.4	**463.0**	479.1	457.9	**461.3**	**468.4**	...	...	...	**429.1**	**477.9**
342.5	727.0	792.4	1141.7	**561.2**	489.0	591.3	**607.0**	**805.9**	1144.1	653.6	841.3	**860.4**	**980.0**
576.9	576.2	551.1	554.6	**579.7**	656.8	561.4	**641.5**	**632.6**	669.2	601.5	617.7	**526.8**	**477.9**
246.8	138.2	115.7	93.6	**190.5**	274.9	180.5	**147.3**	**100.3**	...	...	...	**107.3**	**80.3**
447.5	527.2	568.6	560.6	**631.0**	657.5	625.8	**672.8**	**713.2**	957.8	637.5	707.2	**598.2**	**477.9**
300.5	655.8	581.5	566.4	**57.1**	104.0	51.5	**170.9**	**569.8**	418.8	689.1	568.3	**593.1**	**477.9**
489.1	664.2	638.7	415.3	**331.8**	378.8	313.7	**313.4**	**333.6**	...	309.7	324.3	**495.2**	**356.4**
735.3	609.2	549.8	562.8	**372.5**	396.8	366.3	**629.1**	**1014.6**	864.6	1050.3	1015.3	**765.6**	**477.9**
547.3	584.5	439.8	501.7	**339.7**	412.2	178.3	**337.4**	**341.9**	...	...	...	**475.9**	**429.4**
686.0	564.5	618.9	554.2	**1034.2**	772.0	1164.0	**907.1**	**1015.0**	622.7	1618.1	1035.8	**632.8**	**477.9**
219.3	293.3	128.0	189.4	**193.3**	202.0	190.5	**191.4**	**158.9**	...	...	...	**180.1**	**161.0**
5.6	4.7	3.8	6.2	**1.5**	0.6	1.9	**2.3**	**4.1**	6.1	3.1	4.1	**3.8**	**5.2**
576.9	733.7	721.5	594.6	**294.2**	324.3	278.1	**369.7**	**844.0**	701.7	1192.5	892.7	**824.8**	**477.9**
...	4.4	5.3	9.2	**6.3**	8.4	6.0	**6.4**	**5.8**	9.2	5.0	6.1	**5.4**	**7.9**
1455.0	853.4	620.5	556.8	**549.5**	512.3	559.2	**509.8**	**509.6**	...	...	...	**638.0**	**477.9**
...	20.5	19.1	30.4	**19.5**	15.0	23.6	**15.5**	**25.2**	26.5	24.0	24.0	**23.1**	**25.9**
9251.7	10133.2	5757.3	9605.7	**12688.6**	11226.4	12751.0	**9973.7**	**8156.0**	8398.8	7602.8	7822.1	**8260.1**	**8221.7**
1967.7	2220.7	2423.7	3842.1	**2070.0**	1835.6	2111.1	**2117.4**	**2990.2**	...	...	...	**2818.3**	**3302.1**
348.4	543.6	533.3	555.7	**364.1**	441.5	336.6	**416.6**	**428.6**	...	...	...	**506.7**	**477.9**
84.0	46.7	55.4	80.3	**118.1**	91.6	121.2	**91.0**	**77.6**	85.0	70.7	75.7	**61.9**	**68.5**
7.1	6.9	7.6	6.2	**8.8**	8.6	8.8	**8.7**	**9.1**	...	9.9	8.3	**6.9**	**5.8**
0.6	1.1	0.8	1.0	**1.2**	1.1	1.2	**2.1**	**1.2**	1.2	1.2	1.2	**1.0**	**0.9**
443,3	1306.0	1467.6	2137.7	**1461.7**	1520.5	1400.4	**1687.3**	**1805.4**	2534.0	1354.0	1783.3	**1494.1**	**1817.4**
92.0	102.9	97.2	124.5	**65.0**	99.7	58.4	**84.7**	**55.0**	96.1	41.6	58.2	**89.3**	**107.3**
740.0	476.8	565.7	558.4	**478.7**	517.3	469.6	**494.6**	**597.3**	603.1	581.5	564.9	**510.2**	**477.9**
238.2	314.6	250.2	278.6	**188.6**	192.2	187.8	**227.5**	**226.3**	...	...	...	**232.2**	**239.9**
274.0	26.7	38.2	31.6	**28.0**	31.8	25.9	**37.2**	**32.0**	31.1	32.6	31.0	**28.3**	**26.7**
29.9	12.1	12.3	9.4	**30.1**	26.7	30.8	**18.2**	**8.9**	6.8	...	8.9	**9.0**	**8.0**
60278.0	26389.4	24535.4	24076.5	**22160.6**	26843.7	20885.8	**33180.3**	**31544.3**	24923.8	36192.8	30173.3	**22729.2**	**21132.8**
27.9	12.5	9.4	6.8	**13.2**	13.8	13.0	**12.3**	**7.5**	...	...	...	**7.8**	**5.8**
535.5	520.1	454.7	579.3	**666.6**	669.1	665.9	**526.0**	**532.4**	714.8	449.4	527.1	**486.5**	**477.9**
132.8	149.0	105.9	137.8	**83.7**	113.2	74.9	**103.0**	**127.8**	125.3	146.4	127.6	**141.6**	**118.9**
342.6	420.1	481.2	605.7	**350.6**	384.6	343.4	**369.2**	**458.5**	...	...	...	**423.1**	**505.4**
11479.9	12235.0	11775.4	11123.5	**8518.4**	7090.4	9011.3	**9311.4**	**13614.5**	14397.1	12927.9	13175.7	**12052.9**	**9566.5**
905.1	618.4	573.3	561.1	**716.1**	565.9	777.2	**682.7**	**506.6**	569.7	488.9	505.9	**528.1**	**477.9**
3790.4	2960.2	2641.0	3126.6	**2095.7**	1844.8	2119.2	**2112.0**	**2261.3**	2667.3	1801.9	2144.6	**2489.5**	**2626.9**
30.0	9.4	9.8	6.8	**14.6**	13.6	15.1	**11.3**	**7.1**	5.8	10.0	7.3	**7.0**	**5.8**
369.3	180.5	179.5	256.9	**320.3**	349.4	306.3	**296.7**	**284.8**	254.8	328.9	278.2	**237.6**	**220.7**
11.2	7.4	6.3	6.7	**11.4**	9.7	12.2	**9.3**	**7.6**	...	...	...	**6.9**	**5.8**
...	767.0	1072.4	1185.0	**888.4**	860.2	897.2	**936.4**	**934.4**	1059.8	855.6	915.8	**848.0**	**1014.2**
314.2	530.1	493.9	560.3	**461.3**	651.9	430.2	**524.8**	**598.0**	...	670.8	566.5	**504.9**	**477.9**
4.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	**2.2**	1.7	2.6	**1.8**	**1.1**	1.0	1.2	1.1	**1.2**	**1.2**
...	1446.4	1397.5	1885.1	**1259.0**	1338.8	1229.2	**1346.6**	**1687.5**	2052.2	1582.1	1695.7	**1307.0**	**1613.4**
...	5042.1	4818.3	4725.2	**4660.2**	4858.2	4386.9	**4972.2**	**5572.7**	6100.8	4948.2	5317.8	**4743.4**	**4044.3**
258929.9	92695.9	100375.6	23673.9	**22407.5**	65835.4	19434.7	**30030.8**	**31138.0**	...	27643.0	29395.5	**74354.6**	**20262.9**

Table T2: Price Level Index For GDP And Main Expenditure Components By Country, Africa Region Average = 1.0

Country	**GDP**	**Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households**	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**1.22**	**1.57**	1.70	1.23	1.80	1.13	1.60	2.30	1.47	1.72	1.71
Benin	**0.92**	**0.94**	1.02	0.97	0.92	0.69	0.96	0.93	0.87	1.63	0.91
Botswana	**1.05**	**1.19**	1.15	1.18	1.20	1.24	1.57	1.83	1.07	0.82	1.31
Burkina Faso	**0.84**	**0.83**	0.80	0.90	0.60	0.71	0.90	0.89	1.12	1.25	0.89
Burundi	**0.70**	**0.75**	0.81	0.68	0.93	0.69	1.02	0.66	0.89	0.38	0.92
Cameroon	**1.05**	**1.01**	0.97	1.02	1.10	1.00	1.03	1.17	0.87	1.54	1.17
Cape Verde	**1.73**	**1.59**	1.19	1.42	1.85	2.95	1.72	1.26	1.12	1.02	1.35
Central African Republic	**1.11**	**1.05**	1.16	1.04	1.03	0.49	1.00	1.36	1.35	1.30	1.04
Chad	**0.87**	**1.12**	1.23	1.32	0.96	0.38	1.34	0.65	1.10	1.60	1.07
Comoros	**1.27**	**1.35**	1.30	2.50	1.33	1.68	1.56	1.22	1.37	1.20	1.09
Congo	**1.13**	**1.28**	1.30	1.24	1.50	1.18	1.23	1.71	1.24	1.63	1.28
Congo, Democratic Republic	**1.00**	**1.20**	1.24	1.17	0.93	1.24	1.08	1.19	1.34	1.70	1.10
Côte d'Ivoire	**1.21**	**1.11**	1.09	1.12	1.04	1.00	1.05	1.61	1.17	1.50	1.26
Djibouti	**1.05**	**1.09**	1.13	0.74	1.19	1.22	1.60	1.43	1.16	0.94	0.91
Egypt	**0.58**	**0.63**	0.58	0.81	0.67	1.01	0.51	0.60	0.40	0.65	0.69
Equatorial Guinea	**1.21**	**1.49**	1.52	0.92	2.17	1.67	1.61	1.37	1.29	2.06	1.64
Ethiopia	**0.58**	**0.57**	0.52	0.84	0.79	0.74	0.57	0.44	0.49	0.50	0.78
Gabon	**1.07**	**1.52**	1.55	1.19	1.69	1.66	1.75	1.69	1.27	1.62	1.56
Gambia	**0.59**	**0.65**	0.88	0.78	0.56	0.34	0.68	0.64	0.82	0.57	0.66
Ghana	**0.91**	**0.89**	1.07	0.98	0.79	0.48	0.88	0.82	0.86	0.99	0.87
Guinea	**0.74**	**0.73**	0.88	0.35	0.60	0.56	0.46	1.05	0.81	0.79	0.51
Guinea-Bissau	**0.91**	**0.97**	0.95	0.89	1.22	0.86	1.10	0.96	1.06	2.34	1.10
Kenya	**0.86**	**0.78**	0.78	0.99	0.68	0.64	0.72	0.73	0.94	1.34	0.94
Lesotho	**1.21**	**0.97**	0.97	1.02	1.08	0.84	1.09	0.56	1.02	1.34	1.35
Liberia	**1.09**	**0.92**	0.96	0.88	0.89	1.63	0.84	0.75	1.24	1.24	0.87
Madagascar	**0.72**	**0.68**	0.74	1.11	0.64	0.74	0.73	0.90	0.83	0.71	0.69
Malawi	**0.74**	**0.87**	0.92	0.79	0.70	0.68	0.93	0.99	1.10	1.30	0.77
Mali	**1.01**	**0.99**	0.99	0.69	0.86	1.01	0.98	1.12	0.95	1.17	1.00
Mauritania	**0.83**	**0.86**	0.91	0.85	0.70	0.51	0.75	0.82	0.88	1.15	0.99
Mauritius	**1.10**	**1.08**	0.86	1.44	0.98	1.28	1.03	1.46	1.19	0.49	1.10
Morocco	**1.22**	**1.12**	0.96	2.14	1.35	1.20	0.98	1.88	1.00	0.97	1.00
Mozambique	**1.03**	**0.90**	0.86	1.11	1.05	0.59	1.01	1.14	1.16	1.28	0.99
Namibia	**1.48**	**1.44**	1.20	1.03	1.40	2.00	1.32	1.29	1.13	1.21	1.33
Niger	**0.95**	**0.91**	0.95	0.95	0.70	0.75	0.94	1.08	1.02	1.20	0.99
Nigeria	**1.01**	**1.08**	1.31	1.07	0.89	0.88	0.78	1.00	0.79	1.14	0.93
Rwanda	**0.74**	**0.77**	0.65	0.83	1.03	1.14	1.00	0.65	0.88	0.95	0.93
Sao Tome and Principe	**1.16**	**1.09**	1.08	1.11	1.47	1.05	1.09	1.27	0.96	1.22	1.20
Senegal	**1.06**	**1.02**	1.07	0.95	1.00	0.98	0.93	1.23	0.99	0.74	0.87
Sierra Leone	**0.82**	**0.87**	1.03	0.81	0.72	0.46	0.89	0.74	0.89	1.47	0.83
South Africa	**1.35**	**1.30**	0.94	1.30	1.30	1.69	1.63	2.05	1.08	0.99	1.10
Sudan	**0.98**	**0.91**	0.93	1.98	0.69	1.14	0.76	1.17	0.79	1.03	0.70
Swaziland	**1.15**	**1.06**	0.96	1.32	1.60	1.81	1.23	0.50	1.00	1.13	1.19
Tanzania	**0.78**	**0.78**	0.77	0.87	0.77	0.87	0.81	0.33	0.82	1.21	0.78
Togo	**1.01**	**0.97**	1.04	0.82	1.10	0.54	0.98	1.81	0.99	1.62	0.96
Tunisia	**0.99**	**0.97**	0.84	1.26	1.72	1.05	0.92	1.36	0.99	0.69	1.12
Uganda	**0.77**	**0.75**	0.63	0.96	0.80	0.78	0.86	0.79	0.93	1.37	0.80
Zambia	**1.20**	**1.14**	0.96	1.18	1.04	1.16	1.23	1.49	1.30	2.28	1.04
Zimbabwe	**3.27**	**3.87**	3.41	3.36	4.04	5.36	4.01	10.25	3.56	2.29	3.52

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
2.99	1.95	1.47	1.06	**1.85**	1.85	1.85	**1.81**	**1.15**	...	...	...	**1.34**	**...**
0.86	1.06	0.95	1.06	**1.04**	0.87	1.10	**0.92**	**0.83**	1.24	0.70	0.88	**0.89**	**...**
1.23	1.34	1.14	1.06	**2.22**	2.11	2.24	**1.34**	**0.80**	0.68	0.96	0.79	**0.97**	**...**
0.85	0.90	0.80	1.06	**0.88**	0.91	0.87	**0.87**	**0.89**	...	...	...	**0.81**	**...**
0.32	0.67	0.73	1.06	**0.52**	0.45	0.55	**0.56**	**0.75**	1.06	0.60	0.78	**0.80**	**...**
1.09	1.09	1.04	1.05	**1.10**	1.25	1.06	**1.22**	**1.20**	1.27	1.14	1.17	**1.00**	**...**
2.78	1.56	1.30	1.06	**2.15**	3.10	2.04	**1.66**	**1.13**	...	...	...	**1.21**	**...**
0.85	1.00	1.08	1.06	**1.20**	1.25	1.19	**1.28**	**1.35**	1.82	1.21	1.34	**1.13**	**...**
0.57	1.24	1.10	1.07	**0.11**	0.20	0.10	**0.32**	**1.08**	0.79	1.31	1.08	**1.12**	**...**
1.24	1.69	...	1.06	**0.84**	0.96	0.80	**0.80**	**0.85**	...	0.79	0.82	**1.26**	**...**
1.39	1.16	1.04	1.07	**0.71**	0.75	0.69	**1.19**	**1.92**	1.64	1.99	1.92	**1.45**	**...**
1.15	1.23	0.93	1.06	**0.72**	0.87	0.38	**0.71**	**0.72**	...	...	...	**1.00**	**...**
1.30	1.07	1.17	1.05	**1.96**	1.46	2.21	**1.72**	**1.92**	1.18	3.07	1.96	**1.20**	**...**
1.23	1.65	0.72	1.07	**1.09**	1.14	1.07	**1.08**	**0.89**	...	...	...	**1.01**	**...**
0.98	0.81	0.67	1.06	**0.26**	0.10	0.33	**0.40**	**0.71**	1.05	0.54	0.71	**0.65**	**...**
1.09	1.39	1.37	1.13	**0.56**	0.61	0.53	**0.70**	**1.60**	1.33	2.26	1.69	**1.56**	**...**
...	0.51	0.61	1.07	**0.72**	0.97	0.69	**0.74**	**0.67**	1.06	0.57	0.71	**0.62**	**...**
2.76	1.62	1.18	1.06	**1.04**	0.97	1.06	**0.97**	**0.97**	...	...	...	**1.21**	**...**
...	0.72	0.67	1.07	**0.68**	0.52	0.83	**0.54**	**0.88**	0.93	0.84	0.84	**0.81**	**...**
1.02	1.12	0.63	1.06	**1.40**	1.24	1.41	**1.10**	**0.90**	0.93	0.84	0.86	**0.91**	**...**
0.54	0.61	0.67	1.05	**0.57**	0.50	0.58	**0.58**	**0.82**	...	...	...	**0.77**	**...**
0.66	1.03	1.01	1.05	**0.69**	0.84	0.64	**0.79**	**0.81**	...	...	...	**0.96**	**...**
1.11	0.62	0.73	1.06	**1.56**	1.21	1.60	**1.21**	**1.03**	1.12	0.94	1.00	**0.82**	**...**
1.12	1.09	1.20	0.98	**1.38**	1.35	1.39	**1.37**	**1.43**	...	1.55	...	**1.09**	**...**
0.56	1.08	0.81	1.05	**1.18**	1.14	1.19	**2.07**	**1.17**	1.16	1.24	1.16	**1.02**	**...**
0.22	0.65	0.73	1.07	**0.73**	0.76	0.70	**0.84**	**0.90**	1.26	0.68	0.89	**0.74**	**...**
0.78	0.87	0.82	1.05	**0.55**	0.84	0.49	**0.72**	**0.46**	0.81	0.35	0.49	**0.75**	**...**
1.40	0.90	1.07	1.06	**0.91**	0.98	0.89	**0.94**	**1.13**	1.14	1.10	...	**0.97**	**...**
0.90	1.19	0.94	1.05	**0.71**	0.73	0.71	**0.86**	**0.85**	...	...	...	**0.88**	**...**
9.29	0.91	1.29	1.07	**0.95**	1.08	0.88	**1.26**	**1.08**	1.05	1.11	...	**0.96**	**...**
3.37	1.36	1.39	1.06	**3.40**	3.01	3.48	**2.05**	**1.00**	0.76	...	1.01	**1.01**	**...**
2.58	1.13	1.05	1.03	**0.95**	1.15	0.90	**1.42**	**1.35**	1.07	1.55	...	**0.97**	**...**
4.39	1.97	1.48	1.06	**2.08**	2.17	2.05	**1.93**	**1.18**	...	...	...	**1.23**	**...**
1.02	0.99	0.86	1.10	**1.26**	1.27	1.26	**1.00**	**1.01**	1.36	0.85	1.00	**0.92**	**...**
1.01	1.13	0.81	1.05	**0.64**	0.86	0.57	**0.78**	**0.97**	0.95	1.11	0.97	**1.08**	**...**
0.61	0.75	0.86	1.09	**0.63**	0.69	0.62	**0.66**	**0.82**	...	...	...	**0.76**	**...**
1.09	1.16	1.12	1.05	**0.81**	0.67	0.85	**0.88**	**1.29**	1.36	1.22	1.25	**1.14**	**...**
1.72	1.17	1.09	1.06	**1.36**	1.07	1.47	**1.29**	**0.96**	1.08	0.93	0.96	**1.00**	**...**
1.31	1.02	0.91	1.08	**0.72**	0.64	0.73	**0.73**	**0.78**	0.92	0.62	0.74	**0.86**	**...**
4.71	1.48	1.54	1.07	**2.30**	2.13	2.38	**1.78**	**1.11**	0.92	1.57	...	**1.11**	**...**
1.52	0.74	0.74	1.05	**1.31**	1.43	1.26	**1.22**	**1.17**	1.05	1.35	1.14	**0.98**	**...**
1.76	1.16	1.00	1.06	**1.79**	1.52	1.92	**1.46**	**1.19**	...	...	...	**1.09**	**...**
...	...	0.96	1.06	**0.79**	0.77	0.80	**0.84**	**0.83**	0.95	0.76	0.82	**0.76**	**...**
0.60	1.00	0.94	1.06	**0.87**	1.24	0.82	**1.00**	**1.13**	...	1.27	1.07	**0.96**	**...**
3.22	0.75	1.25	1.06	**1.72**	1.31	2.01	**1.39**	**0.86**	0.74	0.92	0.84	**0.93**	**...**
...	0.81	0.78	1.06	**0.71**	0.75	0.69	**0.76**	**0.95**	1.15	0.89	...	**0.73**	**...**
...	...	1.08	1.06	**1.04**	1.09	0.98	**1.11**	**1.25**	1.37	1.11	...	**1.06**	**...**
11.58	4.15	4.49	1.06	**1.00**	2.94	0.87	**1.34**	**1.39**	...	1.24	1.31	**3.32**	**...**

Table T3: Nominal Per Capita GDP And Main Expenditure Components in United States Dollars, By Country

Country	GDP	Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**1945.2**	**488.2**	214.2	23.2	25.9	46.8	29.8	14.0	27.0	4.3	11.2
Benin	**578.8**	**445.7**	208.9	11.4	44.1	49.5	15.1	9.4	35.1	8.4	10.4
Botswana	**5712.1**	**1593.9**	403.3	161.8	113.6	166.0	136.1	72.3	239.2	53.7	44.4
Burkina Faso	**432.6**	**312.1**	136.5	29.9	10.7	30.4	27.6	6.1	25.4	3.5	5.9
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**949.6**	**686.4**	303.5	17.7	69.8	61.5	73.0	11.3	49.2	9.0	11.3
Cape Verde	**2215.2**	**1835.4**	557.1	32.7	65.4	520.9	94.0	53.3	118.1	58.0	59.1
Central African Republic	**337.5**	**302.9**	188.9	29.8	25.7	16.7	16.9	4.6	11.8	2.8	5.8
Chad	**689.7**	**405.3**	227.9	6.2	6.7	9.6	29.7	4.2	80.4	3.5	19.5
Comoros	**611.4**	**563.4**	390.1	8.9	31.0	83.5	1.8	8.3	5.1	6.4	2.5
Congo	**1845.0**	**525.8**	216.5	22.3	14.2	13.0	19.5	24.5	45.6	28.4	12.2
Congo. Democratic Republic	**119.6**	**82.1**	51.3	1.7	4.1	9.9	2.3	2.9	2.8	0.7	0.7
Côte d'Ivoire	**858.2**	**595.5**	264.2	19.6	21.6	59.3	51.4	19.8	68.0	17.9	21.5
Djibouti	**936.1**	**562.2**	208.7	80.6	15.6	101.2	43.0	12.8	49.0	2.8	2.2
Egypt	**1411.9**	**1032.6**	461.7	30.3	85.5	142.7	40.3	48.7	43.9	28.9	28.0
Equatorial Guinea	**6538.2**	**1951.4**	779.6	46.8	106.4	282.0	78.2	138.1	164.8	77.1	32.5
Ethiopia	**153.6**	**123.5**	69.1	1.0	7.8	22.2	9.0	2.2	2.7	0.4	0.7
Gabon	**6189.8**	**2048.1**	779.7	43.1	111.7	316.5	67.0	105.2	136.7	87.4	54.5
Gambia	**192.0**	**162.4**	67.9	1.7	15.8	7.7	7.0	5.9	4.6	3.5	11.1
Ghana	**502.2**	**388.2**	196.5	8.5	36.5	26.6	25.7	22.4	23.5	1.2	11.9
Guinea	**316.6**	**215.9**	96.3	4.4	15.0	16.4	12.1	25.6	17.1	0.5	2.5
Guinea-Bissau	**234.4**	**191.4**	101.4	3.3	16.2	26.3	14.1	4.5	12.6	1.0	7.6
Kenya	**531.1**	**413.8**	159.8	15.0	14.2	35.3	21.5	33.7	56.1	13.3	28.1
Lesotho	**776.5**	**753.9**	291.8	28.8	103.2	60.4	54.0	41.4	47.3	14.7	13.1
Liberia	**188.5**	**108.8**	29.2	4.5	13.9	20.4	5.9	4.7	2.7	4.0	1.9
Madagascar	**319.9**	**229.5**	141.1	7.6	10.0	35.2	11.4	4.3	7.7	1.1	1.7
Malawi	**230.2**	**205.1**	47.8	3.1	4.8	28.1	4.7	27.2	29.1	3.7	16.4
Mali	**467.6**	**334.6**	162.6	5.7	16.7	38.9	22.2	12.6	34.5	3.1	10.7
Mauritania	**631.1**	**448.0**	294.9	4.4	26.3	24.4	17.1	15.5	26.4	5.2	6.4
Mauritius	**5053.2**	**3506.6**	922.1	265.4	185.9	783.0	246.5	99.9	429.2	97.2	207.0
Morocco	**1952.1**	**1117.4**	434.9	39.9	70.4	182.0	60.0	53.4	123.5	70.8	44.3
Mozambique	**347.4**	**240.0**	150.5	8.1	14.8	17.2	6.7	8.6	10.1	0.4	5.3
Namibia	**3049.4**	**1627.7**	527.8	53.9	104.5	247.0	103.3	94.6	196.7	14.4	54.3
Niger	**263.5**	**196.7**	94.2	4.6	14.5	17.2	9.7	8.1	16.1	1.6	10.6
Nigeria	**868.1**	**606.5**	352.2	6.4	36.3	70.5	43.7	14.2	29.3	2.1	8.1
Rwanda	**271.3**	**206.7**	93.0	28.7	7.4	30.9	11.1	5.5	11.1	1.2	2.6
Sao Tome and Principe	**768.5**	**720.8**	393.7	32.5	28.3	65.9	24.4	36.0	70.6	9.2	10.5
Senegal	**799.7**	**608.1**	322.8	20.2	34.6	65.7	40.9	26.3	25.6	35.6	15.1
Sierra Leone	**292.7**	**276.0**	123.1	8.1	21.0	19.1	7.4	40.6	7.8	7.4	9.0
South Africa	**5161.5**	**3294.5**	664.5	189.7	189.3	421.6	251.9	281.3	569.6	78.9	153.3
Sudan	**993.9**	**789.0**	438.1	11.8	36.9	112.7	45.9	14.3	64.4	0.8	23.3
Swaziland	**2270.1**	**1493.3**	664.5	14.0	97.9	215.1	112.3	90.0	108.6	21.0	51.4
Tanzania	**359.9**	**290.2**	202.0	9.2	20.1	21.1	12.8	2.3	11.6	0.3	3.0
Togo	**404.7**	**395.9**	200.3	17.3	21.5	27.0	11.1	13.2	66.1	8.4	8.0
Tunisia	**2895.5**	**1858.4**	541.6	78.7	188.5	283.3	156.8	76.1	196.7	20.9	51.1
Uganda	**344.8**	**266.4**	99.2	17.4	8.6	49.8	17.6	10.5	17.8	5.5	6.9
Zambia	**635.5**	**427.2**	52.5	0.7	24.7	130.2	31.0	29.9	61.3	1.7	52.5
Zimbabwe	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	**1016.2**	**668.8**	**266.6**	**24.3**	**42.8**	**86.2**	**43.2**	**33.8**	**66.4**	**13.5**	**21.9**

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
6.5	15.7	69.7	0.0	**38.0**	15.5	22.5	**263.5**	**662.4**	215.9	446.5	0.0	**0.0**	**493.1**
5.9	37.8	22.6	-13.0	**20.5**	4.5	16.0	**47.8**	**112.0**	36.8	73.3	1.9	**-6.9**	**-40.3**
107.6	3.4	92.4	0.0	**243.9**	46.9	196.9	**1000.6**	**1127.9**	524.2	578.9	24.8	**919.9**	**825.9**
4.6	18.3	13.2	0.0	**13.0**	3.2	9.7	**78.0**	**86.4**	29.0	48.1	9.2	**2.4**	**-59.2**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
10.5	42.9	16.6	9.9	**23.4**	5.1	18.3	**65.6**	**167.3**	80.8	84.7	1.8	**16.5**	**-9.6**
144.7	53.0	78.8	0.0	**96.6**	14.8	81.9	**146.9**	**736.0**	275.5	446.9	13.5	**-14.3**	**-585.3**
5.6	6.3	10.4	-22.5	**7.0**	1.2	5.8	**22.5**	**33.0**	8.9	18.7	5.3	**0.0**	**-27.9**
1.6	2.1	15.3	-1.4	**7.4**	1.4	5.9	**44.0**	**139.7**	35.1	73.6	30.9	**33.6**	**59.7**
22.5	0.2	0.0	3.2	**1.3**	0.4	0.9	**63.3**	**53.8**	24.1	27.0	2.7	**10.9**	**-81.3**
11.4	44.5	17.6	-6.2	**45.1**	9.8	35.3	**141.0**	**345.7**	56.1	286.3	3.2	**7.1**	**780.3**
2.4	1.1	2.1	0.0	**0.5**	0.4	0.1	**10.7**	**24.1**	1.0	17.3	5.8	**1.5**	**0.8**
6.2	8.9	28.0	9.1	**24.1**	6.0	18.1	**92.7**	**76.9**	27.3	45.9	3.7	**17.9**	**51.1**
10.0	25.0	16.7	-5.6	**52.6**	13.5	39.1	**174.4**	**151.0**	43.7	100.1	7.2	**1.2**	**-5.3**
35.2	34.2	75.4	-22.3	**53.6**	5.5	48.1	**100.8**	**237.9**	110.2	121.3	6.4	**9.2**	**-22.2**
64.4	70.4	113.2	-2.0	**20.7**	7.9	12.7	**119.5**	**2118.2**	1086.8	690.2	341.1	**-34.9**	**2363.4**
1.7	2.8	5.5	-1.6	**3.2**	0.5	2.7	**18.4**	**32.2**	10.1	21.4	0.7	**0.3**	**-24.1**
69.2	61.8	112.9	102.5	**199.8**	38.6	161.2	**406.9**	**1418.1**	606.7	569.8	241.5	**18.3**	**2098.6**
29.1	0.8	7.4	0.0	**22.5**	8.3	14.3	**48.8**	**39.5**	19.8	15.9	3.7	**10.9**	**-92.1**
21.5	0.1	13.9	0.0	**11.5**	0.4	11.1	**27.2**	**157.9**	111.1	40.5	6.3	**0.0**	**-82.6**
9.3	4.4	8.7	3.5	**6.2**	0.8	5.4	**10.6**	**87.4**	38.7	44.1	4.6	**6.4**	**-9.9**
2.6	0.9	0.9	0.1	**2.5**	0.8	1.7	**50.1**	**36.5**	16.1	18.9	1.4	**11.6**	**-57.8**
17.9	21.8	21.5	-24.3	**42.2**	3.4	38.8	**42.8**	**98.7**	52.3	45.9	0.5	**-9.5**	**-56.9**
58.2	1.6	38.0	1.4	**69.7**	18.4	51.3	**63.1**	**272.8**	34.4	238.4	0.0	**1.3**	**-384.3**
13.1	0.7	7.6	0.1	**4.7**	1.3	3.3	**26.4**	**48.6**	43.0	5.5	0.0	**26.3**	**-26.3**
8.7	3.3	2.8	-5.4	**12.4**	6.6	5.8	**45.4**	**76.6**	40.0	34.4	2.3	**7.0**	**-51.2**
14.5	3.9	21.1	0.7	**0.6**	0.1	0.4	**18.8**	**39.2**	16.9	22.3	0.0	**4.5**	**-38.1**
10.7	6.4	10.5	0.0	**13.6**	2.8	10.8	**53.3**	**72.2**	53.2	19.0	0.0	**30.8**	**-36.9**
0.9	4.7	16.1	5.7	**21.6**	3.7	17.9	**98.7**	**378.0**	147.6	219.6	10.8	**43.0**	**-358.1**
139.3	109.7	179.5	-158.1	**269.2**	104.9	164.3	**442.2**	**1083.2**	442.8	640.4	0.0	**55.3**	**-303.4**
23.1	79.6	72.7	-137.3	**144.5**	21.5	122.9	**219.4**	**556.7**	230.8	288.4	37.5	**33.9**	**-119.7**
9.5	1.1	5.7	2.0	**12.6**	3.3	9.3	**32.2**	**97.8**	31.9	65.9	0.0	**6.2**	**-41.4**
95.0	87.2	181.9	-132.9	**272.7**	76.5	196.2	**466.3**	**748.6**	337.9	374.0	36.7	**41.3**	**-107.3**
2.4	10.5	7.6	-0.4	**5.9**	1.2	4.7	**34.0**	**55.4**	22.6	31.2	1.5	**5.5**	**-34.0**
16.3	4.4	22.9	0.1	**15.1**	4.7	10.4	**34.8**	**103.7**	89.6	14.0	0.1	**0.1**	**107.9**
6.2	3.7	5.8	-0.7	**10.6**	2.0	8.6	**33.4**	**61.5**	24.5	37.0	0.0	**2.4**	**-43.3**
21.0	9.2	14.7	4.8	**17.0**	3.6	13.4	**74.9**	**172.6**	83.1	77.4	12.2	**15.7**	**-232.5**
6.0	6.4	24.6	-15.7	**36.0**	8.2	27.8	**69.9**	**179.4**	42.7	130.1	6.6	**21.8**	**-115.5**
15.4	3.2	13.8	0.0	**14.3**	1.1	13.2	**40.2**	**34.7**	21.4	12.7	0.5	**0.9**	**-73.3**
103.9	86.1	375.4	-71.1	**408.6**	129.2	279.4	**561.0**	**882.9**	518.3	364.6	0.0	**62.0**	**-47.6**
10.4	0.8	24.1	5.5	**4.4**	1.6	2.8	**58.8**	**205.2**	109.1	96.0	0.1	**40.5**	**-103.9**
64.3	10.1	44.0	0.0	**92.6**	25.8	66.8	**218.2**	**531.7**	145.1	356.4	30.2	**28.7**	**-94.3**
2.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	**3.2**	0.7	2.5	**22.7**	**78.9**	33.9	43.2	1.8	**0.8**	**-36.0**
6.6	9.6	11.1	-4.3	**12.0**	2.4	9.6	**40.2**	**66.6**	20.3	43.3	3.1	**1.9**	**-111.9**
15.4	279.2	126.7	-156.5	**170.7**	53.7	117.0	**246.5**	**645.4**	185.9	440.8	18.7	**-9.2**	**-16.3**
19.5	8.5	5.0	0.0	**17.2**	5.0	12.2	**29.6**	**78.2**	21.3	56.9	0.0	**1.1**	**-47.7**
18.9	0.0	23.7	0.0	**42.5**	25.7	16.8	**61.0**	**172.9**	102.6	70.4	0.0	**7.2**	**-75.3**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
19.0	**20.0**	**45.3**	**-14.3**	**48.3**	**12.7**	**35.6**	**90.5**	**194.3**	**96.9**	**92.5**	**4.9**	**12.1**	**2.4**

Table T4: Real Per Capita GDP And Main Expenditure Components in AFRIC, By Country

Country	GDP	Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**1597.3**	**310.1**	125.8	18.9	14.4	41.3	18.7	6.1	18.3	2.5	6.5
Benin	**628.5**	**473.6**	205.0	11.8	47.8	72.1	15.8	10.2	40.4	5.1	11.4
Botswana	**5451.9**	**1334.2**	350.2	136.8	94.5	133.6	86.6	39.6	222.6	65.5	33.8
Burkina Faso	**515.3**	**376.5**	171.0	33.1	17.7	42.7	30.7	6.8	22.7	2.8	6.6
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**902.4**	**681.8**	313.2	17.3	63.3	61.3	70.8	9.6	56.5	5.8	9.7
Cape Verde	**1280.2**	**1153.9**	469.1	23.0	35.3	176.9	54.7	42.4	105.6	56.7	43.9
Central African Republic	**305.1**	**288.0**	162.3	28.6	24.9	34.0	17.0	3.4	8.7	2.2	5.6
Chad	**790.9**	**361.8**	185.5	4.7	6.9	25.2	22.2	6.5	73.4	2.2	18.2
Comoros	**480.9**	**417.4**	300.5	3.5	23.3	49.5	1.2	6.8	3.7	5.4	2.3
Congo	**1637.3**	**409.4**	166.4	18.0	9.5	13.0	15.8	14.3	36.6	17.4	9.6
Congo, Democratic Republic	**119.6**	**68.2**	41.3	1.4	4.5	8.0	2.1	2.4	2.1	0.4	0.7
Côte d'Ivoire	**712.1**	**534.6**	243.0	17.6	20.8	59.2	49.0	12.3	57.9	11.9	17.1
Djibouti	**888.2**	**513.8**	184.5	108.5	13.1	82.8	27.0	9.0	42.4	3.0	2.4
Egypt	**2414.1**	**1632.2**	801.1	37.3	127.4	141.1	79.1	81.2	109.5	44.6	40.4
Equatorial Guinea	**5425.5**	**1308.1**	514.5	50.7	49.0	168.4	48.5	101.1	128.2	37.4	19.8
Ethiopia	**267.0**	**215.7**	133.5	1.2	9.8	29.8	15.6	5.1	5.5	0.7	1.0
Gabon	**5762.6**	**1350.8**	504.5	36.3	66.2	190.4	38.3	62.5	107.6	53.9	34.8
Gambia	**328.1**	**248.7**	77.0	2.1	28.0	22.9	10.3	9.2	5.6	6.1	16.8
Ghana	**553.8**	**436.3**	184.2	8.6	46.2	55.7	29.2	27.2	27.3	1.2	13.6
Guinea	**427.9**	**294.9**	109.8	12.5	24.9	29.3	26.5	24.3	21.1	0.6	4.9
Guinea-Bissau	**257.3**	**196.9**	106.8	3.7	13.2	30.6	12.8	4.7	11.9	0.4	6.9
Kenya	**614.4**	**530.2**	205.6	15.1	20.8	55.6	30.1	46.0	59.4	9.9	30.1
Lesotho	**639.9**	**775.8**	302.1	28.4	95.9	71.6	49.4	74.5	46.6	10.9	9.7
Liberia	**173.0**	**118.0**	30.4	5.1	15.5	12.5	7.0	6.2	2.2	3.2	2.2
Madagascar	**446.6**	**337.5**	190.7	6.9	15.6	47.3	15.6	4.8	9.4	1.6	2.5
Malawi	**312.4**	**236.6**	51.7	3.9	6.9	41.4	5.1	27.4	26.5	2.8	21.3
Mali	**464.5**	**337.8**	163.8	8.3	19.4	38.5	22.6	11.2	36.2	2.6	10.7
Mauritania	**764.6**	**523.5**	322.6	5.2	37.4	48.2	22.8	19.0	30.0	4.6	6.5
Mauritius	**4592.5**	**3235.9**	1067.0	185.0	189.3	612.1	239.9	68.5	360.8	198.5	187.6
Morocco	**1603.4**	**996.0**	454.4	18.7	52.2	152.2	61.4	28.4	123.0	72.9	44.3
Mozambique	**335.9**	**267.0**	175.8	7.3	14.1	29.2	6.6	7.5	8.7	0.3	5.4
Namibia	**2055.4**	**1132.8**	440.1	52.4	74.7	123.2	78.2	73.2	174.3	11.9	40.9
Niger	**277.3**	**215.2**	99.4	4.9	20.8	23.0	10.3	7.5	15.9	1.3	10.7
Nigeria	**855.5**	**561.7**	268.0	5.9	40.7	80.5	56.1	14.2	37.3	1.8	8.8
Rwanda	**367.5**	**270.0**	143.5	34.7	7.2	27.1	11.1	8.6	12.6	1.3	2.8
Sao Tome and Principe	**660.2**	**663.1**	366.1	29.4	19.2	63.0	22.4	28.2	73.5	7.5	8.8
Senegal	**757.8**	**596.2**	300.4	21.1	34.5	66.8	43.9	21.5	25.9	48.0	17.4
Sierra Leone	**357.2**	**317.7**	119.3	10.0	29.1	41.1	8.3	55.1	8.7	5.1	10.9
South Africa	**3832.9**	**2540.7**	704.5	145.7	145.7	250.2	154.6	137.4	526.4	79.4	139.7
Sudan	**1016.8**	**862.9**	470.1	6.0	53.6	98.9	60.2	12.2	81.6	0.8	33.5
Swaziland	**1982.2**	**1412.4**	690.3	10.6	61.2	118.6	91.6	180.8	108.5	18.6	43.1
Tanzania	**460.4**	**373.3**	262.6	10.6	26.3	24.1	15.8	7.1	14.2	0.3	3.8
Togo	**401.5**	**410.1**	192.4	21.0	19.6	49.7	11.4	7.3	66.8	5.2	8.3
Tunisia	**2920.6**	**1919.1**	642.9	62.7	109.3	270.8	170.0	55.7	199.3	30.3	45.8
Uganda	**448.1**	**353.3**	156.6	18.1	10.8	64.2	20.6	13.3	19.1	4.0	8.6
Zambia	**531.2**	**373.5**	55.0	0.6	23.8	112.3	25.1	20.0	47.1	0.7	50.4
Zimbabwe	**243.3**	**179.5**	94.2	6.9	25.5	22.4	11.0	0.7	8.7	1.3	4.9
AVERAGE	**1016.2**	**677.7**	**294.6**	**21.0**	**43.5**	**77.7**	**44.1**	**27.6**	**71.0**	**14.6**	**22.5**

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
2.2	8.0	47.5	0.0	**20.5**	8.4	12.2	**146.0**	**576.4**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**544.2**
6.9	35.5	23.8	-12.2	**19.8**	5.2	14.6	**51.8**	**135.7**	29.6	104.0	2.2	**-7.8**	**-44.5**
87.5	2.5	81.0	0.0	**110.0**	22.2	87.8	**747.4**	**1402.9**	766.0	605.4	31.4	**945.9**	**911.5**
5.4	20.4	16.6	0.0	**14.8**	3.6	11.2	**89.2**	**97.3**	...	...	...	**2.9**	**-65.4**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
9.6	39.3	15.9	9.4	**21.3**	4.1	17.2	**53.9**	**139.5**	63.7	74.3	1.5	**16.6**	**-10.6**
52.0	34.0	60.4	0.0	**45.0**	4.8	40.2	**88.4**	**650.7**	...	...	...	**-11.8**	**-646.0**
6.6	6.3	9.7	-21.1	**5.8**	0.9	4.9	**17.7**	**24.4**	4.9	15.5	4.0	**0.0**	**-30.8**
2.8	1.7	13.9	-1.3	**68.0**	7.2	60.8	**135.9**	**129.3**	44.2	56.4	28.7	**29.9**	**65.9**
18.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	**1.6**	0.4	1.1	**79.5**	**63.4**	...	34.3	3.3	**8.7**	**-89.7**
8.2	38.5	16.9	-5.8	**63.8**	13.0	50.8	**118.3**	**179.7**	34.2	143.8	1.7	**4.9**	**861.2**
2.1	0.9	2.2	0.0	**0.6**	0.4	0.2	**15.1**	**33.4**	...	...	...	**1.5**	**0.8**
4.8	8.3	23.8	8.7	**12.3**	4.1	8.2	**53.9**	**40.0**	23.1	15.0	1.9	**14.9**	**56.4**
8.1	15.2	23.2	-5.3	**48.3**	11.9	36.5	**161.9**	**168.9**	...	...	...	**1.2**	**-5.9**
36.1	42.1	113.2	-20.9	**202.6**	56.3	146.3	**252.7**	**337.0**	104.8	223.1	9.0	**14.1**	**-24.5**
58.9	50.6	82.8	-1.8	**37.1**	12.9	24.2	**170.5**	**1323.8**	816.9	305.3	201.6	**-22.3**	**2608.3**
...	5.5	8.9	-1.5	**4.5**	0.5	3.9	**25.0**	**47.9**	9.6	37.4	1.0	**0.6**	**-26.6**
25.1	38.2	96.0	97.1	**191.8**	39.8	152.1	**421.0**	**1467.8**	...	...	...	**15.1**	**2316.1**
...	1.2	11.1	0.0	**33.0**	15.8	17.3	**89.9**	**44.7**	21.4	18.9	4.4	**13.4**	**-101.6**
21.1	0.1	21.9	0.0	**8.2**	0.3	7.9	**24.8**	**175.6**	120.1	48.3	7.3	**0.0**	**-91.2**
17.3	7.3	13.1	3.3	**10.9**	1.6	9.3	**18.2**	**106.5**	...	...	...	**8.3**	**-10.9**
4.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	**3.6**	1.0	2.7	**63.4**	**44.9**	...	...	...	**12.1**	**-63.7**
16.1	35.2	29.3	-22.9	**27.0**	2.8	24.2	**35.5**	**96.1**	46.5	49.1	0.5	**-11.6**	**-62.8**
52.0	1.5	31.8	1.4	**50.5**	13.6	36.9	**46.1**	**190.4**	...	153.6	0.0	**1.2**	**-424.1**
23.4	0.7	9.5	0.1	**4.0**	1.2	2.8	**12.7**	**41.5**	37.0	4.4	0.0	**25.9**	**-29.0**
39.3	5.0	3.9	-5.1	**17.1**	8.7	8.4	**54.0**	**85.1**	31.6	50.9	2.6	**9.4**	**-56.5**
18.7	4.5	25.7	0.7	**1.1**	0.2	0.9	**26.3**	**84.5**	20.8	63.6	0.1	**6.0**	**-42.0**
7.7	7.0	9.7	0.0	**15.0**	2.9	12.1	**56.8**	**63.7**	46.5	17.2	0.0	**31.8**	**-40.7**
1.0	4.0	17.0	5.5	**30.3**	5.0	25.3	**114.8**	**442.2**	...	...	...	**49.0**	**-395.2**
15.0	121.2	138.6	-147.5	**284.1**	97.2	186.9	**350.4**	**999.1**	419.8	579.4	0.0	**57.7**	**-334.8**
6.9	58.5	52.3	-129.2	**42.5**	7.1	35.4	**106.9**	**556.8**	302.1	...	37.3	**33.5**	**-132.2**
3.7	1.0	5.4	2.0	**13.3**	2.8	10.4	**22.6**	**72.3**	29.8	42.5	0.0	**6.4**	**-45.7**
21.6	44.3	122.8	-124.9	**131.1**	35.3	95.8	**241.7**	**634.6**	...	...	...	**33.6**	**-118.4**
2.3	10.6	8.8	-0.4	**4.7**	1.0	3.7	**34.1**	**54.8**	16.7	36.6	1.5	**6.0**	**-37.5**
16.1	3.9	28.4	0.1	**23.7**	5.4	18.3	**44.3**	**106.6**	93.9	12.6	0.1	**0.1**	**119.1**
10.2	4.9	6.7	-0.6	**16.8**	2.9	13.9	**50.5**	**74.9**	...	...	...	**3.1**	**-47.8**
19.3	7.9	13.1	4.6	**21.1**	5.4	15.7	**85.0**	**133.9**	60.9	63.2	9.8	**13.8**	**-256.6**
3.5	5.4	22.6	-14.7	**26.5**	7.7	18.9	**54.0**	**186.8**	39.5	140.4	6.9	**21.8**	**-127.5**
11.8	3.2	15.1	0.0	**19.8**	1.7	18.1	**55.2**	**44.4**	23.3	20.4	0.7	**1.0**	**-80.9**
22.1	58.3	243.3	-66.6	**178.0**	60.5	117.5	**314.5**	**796.1**	564.6	231.5	0.0	**56.0**	**-52.5**
6.9	1.1	32.7	5.2	**3.3**	1.1	2.3	**48.2**	**175.5**	104.3	71.1	0.1	**41.5**	**-114.7**
36.5	8.7	44.1	0.0	**51.8**	17.0	34.8	**149.7**	**446.1**	...	...	...	**26.2**	**-104.1**
...	0.0	5.9	0.0	**4.1**	1.0	3.1	**27.1**	**94.5**	35.9	56.5	2.2	**1.0**	**-39.7**
11.1	9.5	11.9	-4.1	**13.8**	1.9	11.8	**40.4**	**58.7**	...	34.0	2.8	**2.0**	**-123.5**
4.8	373.5	101.4	-147.2	**99.0**	40.9	58.1	**177.2**	**753.2**	249.8	481.3	22.1	**-9.9**	**-18.0**
...	10.5	6.4	0.0	**24.3**	6.6	17.7	**39.1**	**82.6**	18.5	64.1	0.0	**1.5**	**-52.6**
...	0.0	22.0	0.0	**40.7**	23.6	17.1	**54.8**	**138.5**	75.0	63.5	0.0	**6.8**	**-83.1**
1.0	0.6	2.2	0.0	**20.9**	1.3	19.6	**38.2**	**33.7**	...	13.4	0.0	**3.5**	**-32.5**
13.2	**19.9**	**41.4**	**-13.4**	**43.8**	**12.2**	**31.5**	**83.0**	**197.1**	**101.8**	**90.1**	**5.2**	**12.1**	**2.6**

Table T5: Nominal Main Expenditure Component Shares By Country, GDP =100

Country	GDP	Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**100.0**	**25.1**	11.0	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.5	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.6
Benin	**100.0**	**77.0**	36.1	2.0	7.6	8.6	2.6	1.6	6.1	1.4	1.8
Botswana	**100.0**	**27.9**	7.1	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.3	4.2	0.9	0.8
Burkina Faso	**100.0**	**72.1**	31.5	6.9	2.5	7.0	6.4	1.4	5.9	0.8	1.4
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**100.0**	**72.3**	32.0	1.9	7.3	6.5	7.7	1.2	5.2	0.9	1.2
Cape Verde	**100.0**	**82.9**	25.1	1.5	3.0	23.5	4.2	2.4	5.3	2.6	2.7
Central African Republic	**100.0**	**89.8**	56.0	8.8	7.6	4.9	5.0	1.4	3.5	0.8	1.7
Chad	**100.0**	**58.8**	33.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	4.3	0.6	11.7	0.5	2.8
Comoros	**100.0**	**92.1**	63.8	1.4	5.1	13.7	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.4
Congo	**100.0**	**28.5**	11.7	1.2	0.8	13.0	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.5	0.7
Congo. Democratic Republic	**100.0**	**68.6**	42.9	1.4	3.5	8.2	1.9	2.4	2.4	0.6	0.6
Côte d'Ivoire	**100.0**	**69.4**	30.8	2.3	2.5	6.9	6.0	2.3	7.9	2.1	2.5
Djibouti	**100.0**	**60.1**	22.3	8.6	1.7	10.8	4.6	1.4	5.2	0.3	0.2
Egypt	**100.0**	**73.1**	32.7	2.1	6.1	10.1	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.0	2.0
Equatorial Guinea	**100.0**	**29.8**	11.9	0.7	1.6	4.3	1.2	2.1	2.5	1.2	0.5
Ethiopia	**100.0**	**80.4**	45.0	0.7	5.1	14.4	5.9	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.5
Gabon	**100.0**	**33.1**	12.6	0.7	1.8	5.1	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.4	0.9
Gambia	**100.0**	**84.6**	35.4	0.9	8.2	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.4	1.8	5.8
Ghana	**100.0**	**77.3**	39.1	1.7	7.3	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.7	0.2	2.4
Guinea	**100.0**	**68.2**	30.4	1.4	4.7	5.2	3.8	8.1	5.4	0.2	0.8
Guinea-Bissau	**100.0**	**81.7**	43.2	1.4	6.9	11.2	6.0	1.9	5.4	0.4	3.2
Kenya	**100.0**	**77.9**	30.1	2.8	2.7	6.6	4.1	6.3	10.6	2.5	5.3
Lesotho	**100.0**	**97.1**	37.6	3.7	13.3	7.8	7.0	5.3	6.1	1.9	1.7
Liberia	**100.0**	**57.7**	15.5	2.4	7.4	10.8	3.1	2.5	1.4	2.1	1.0
Madagascar	**100.0**	**71.8**	44.1	2.4	3.1	11.0	3.6	1.3	2.4	0.3	0.5
Malawi	**100.0**	**89.1**	20.8	1.3	2.1	12.2	2.1	11.8	12.6	1.6	7.1
Mali	**100.0**	**71.6**	34.8	1.2	3.6	8.3	4.7	2.7	7.4	0.7	2.3
Mauritania	**100.0**	**71.0**	46.7	0.7	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.5	4.2	0.8	1.0
Mauritius	**100.0**	**69.4**	18.2	5.3	3.7	15.5	4.9	2.0	8.5	1.9	4.1
Morocco	**100.0**	**57.2**	22.3	2.0	3.6	9.3	3.1	2.7	6.3	3.6	2.3
Mozambique	**100.0**	**69.1**	43.3	2.3	4.3	4.9	1.9	2.5	2.9	0.1	1.5
Namibia	**100.0**	**53.4**	17.3	1.8	3.4	8.1	3.4	3.1	6.4	0.5	1.8
Niger	**100.0**	**74.6**	35.8	1.8	5.5	6.5	3.7	3.1	6.1	0.6	4.0
Nigeria	**100.0**	**69.9**	40.6	0.7	4.2	8.1	5.0	1.6	3.4	0.2	0.9
Rwanda	**100.0**	**76.2**	34.3	10.6	2.7	11.4	4.1	2.0	4.1	0.4	1.0
Sao Tome and Principe	**100.0**	**93.8**	51.2	4.2	3.7	8.6	3.2	4.7	9.2	1.2	1.4
Senegal	**100.0**	**76.0**	40.4	2.5	4.3	8.2	5.1	3.3	3.2	4.4	1.9
Sierra Leone	**100.0**	**94.3**	42.1	2.8	7.2	6.5	2.5	13.9	2.7	2.5	3.1
South Africa	**100.0**	**63.8**	12.9	3.7	3.7	8.2	4.9	5.4	11.0	1.5	3.0
Sudan	**100.0**	**79.4**	44.1	1.2	3.7	11.3	4.6	1.4	6.5	0.1	2.3
Swaziland	**100.0**	**65.8**	29.3	0.6	4.3	9.5	4.9	4.0	4.8	0.9	2.3
Tanzania	**100.0**	**80.6**	56.1	2.6	5.6	5.9	3.6	0.7	3.2	0.1	0.8
Togo	**100.0**	**97.8**	49.5	4.3	5.3	6.7	2.7	3.3	16.3	2.1	2.0
Tunisia	**100.0**	**64.2**	18.7	2.7	6.5	9.8	5.4	2.6	6.8	0.7	1.8
Uganda	**100.0**	**77.3**	28.8	5.0	2.5	14.5	5.1	3.1	5.1	1.6	2.0
Zambia	**100.0**	**67.2**	8.3	0.1	3.9	20.5	4.9	4.7	9.6	0.3	8.3
Zimbabwe	**100.0**	**87.3**	40.4	2.9	13.0	15.1	5.6	0.9	3.9	0.4	2.2
AVERAGE	**100.0**	**65.8**	**26.2**	**2.4**	**4.2**	**8.5**	**4.3**	**3.3**	**6.5**	**1.3**	**2.2**

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
0.3	0.8	3.6	0.0	**2.0**	0.8	1.2	**13.5**	**34.1**	11.1	23.0	0.0	**0.0**	**25.4**
1.0	6.5	3.9	-2.2	**3.5**	0.8	2.8	**8.3**	**19.4**	6.4	12.7	0.3	**-1.2**	**-7.0**
1.9	0.1	1.6	0.0	**4.3**	0.8	3.4	**17.5**	**19.7**	9.2	10.1	0.4	**16.1**	**14.5**
1.1	4.2	3.1	0.0	**3.0**	0.7	2.3	**18.0**	**20.0**	6.7	11.1	2.1	**0.5**	**-13.7**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
1.1	4.5	1.7	1.0	**2.5**	0.5	1.9	**6.9**	**17.6**	8.5	8.9	0.2	**1.7**	**-1.0**
6.5	2.4	3.6	0.0	**4.4**	0.7	3.7	**6.6**	**33.2**	12.4	20.2	0.6	**-0.6**	**-26.4**
1.7	1.9	3.1	-6.7	**2.1**	0.3	1.7	**6.7**	**9.8**	2.6	5.6	1.6	**0.0**	**-8.3**
0.2	0.3	2.2	-0.2	**1.1**	0.2	0.9	**6.4**	**20.3**	5.1	10.7	4.5	**4.9**	**8.7**
3.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	**10.4**	**8.8**	3.9	4.4	0.4	**1.8**	**-13.3**
0.6	2.4	1.0	-0.3	**2.4**	0.5	1.9	**7.6**	**18.7**	3.0	15.5	0.2	**0.4**	**42.3**
2.0	1.0	1.7	0.0	**0.4**	0.3	0.1	**9.0**	**20.2**	0.8	14.5	4.9	**1.2**	**0.6**
0.7	1.0	3.3	1.1	**2.8**	0.7	2.1	**10.8**	**9.0**	3.2	5.4	0.4	**2.1**	**6.0**
1.1	2.7	1.8	-0.6	**5.6**	1.4	4.2	**18.6**	**16.1**	4.7	10.7	0.8	**0.1**	**-0.6**
2.5	2.4	5.3	-1.6	**3.8**	0.4	3.4	**7.1**	**16.8**	7.8	8.6	0.5	**0.6**	**-1.6**
1.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**1.8**	**32.4**	16.6	10.6	5.2	**-0.5**	**36.1**
1.1	1.8	3.6	-1.0	**2.1**	0.3	1.8	**12.0**	**21.0**	6.6	13.9	0.5	**0.2**	**-15.7**
1.1	1.0	1.8	1.7	**3.2**	0.6	2.6	**6.6**	**22.9**	9.8	9.2	3.9	**0.3**	**33.9**
15.1	0.4	3.9	0.0	**11.7**	4.3	7.4	**25.4**	**20.6**	10.3	8.3	1.9	**5.7**	**-48.0**
4.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	**2.3**	0.1	2.2	**5.4**	**31.4**	22.1	8.1	1.2	**0.0**	**-16.5**
2.9	1.4	2.7	1.1	**2.0**	0.3	1.7	**3.3**	**27.6**	12.2	13.9	1.5	**2.0**	**-3.1**
1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	**1.1**	0.3	0.7	**21.4**	**15.6**	6.9	8.1	0.6	**4.9**	**-24.6**
3.4	4.1	4.0	-4.6	**8.0**	0.6	7.3	**8.1**	**18.6**	9.9	8.6	0.1	**-1.8**	**-10.7**
7.5	0.2	4.9	0.2	**9.0**	2.4	6.6	**8.1**	**35.1**	4.4	30.7	0.0	**0.2**	**-49.5**
7.0	0.4	4.1	0.1	**2.5**	0.7	1.8	**14.0**	**25.8**	22.8	2.9	0.0	**14.0**	**-14.0**
2.7	1.0	0.9	-1.7	**3.9**	2.1	1.8	**14.2**	**24.0**	12.5	10.7	0.7	**2.2**	**-16.0**
6.3	1.7	9.2	0.3	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**8.2**	**17.0**	7.3	9.7	0.0	**2.0**	**-16.5**
2.3	1.4	2.2	0.0	**2.9**	0.6	2.3	**11.4**	**15.4**	11.4	4.1	0.0	**6.6**	**-7.9**
0.1	0.7	2.5	0.9	**3.4**	0.6	2.8	**15.6**	**59.9**	23.4	34.8	1.7	**6.8**	**-56.7**
2.8	2.2	3.6	-3.1	**5.3**	2.1	3.3	**8.8**	**21.4**	8.8	12.7	0.0	**1.1**	**-6.0**
1.2	4.1	3.7	-7.0	**7.4**	1.1	6.3	**11.2**	**28.5**	11.8	14.8	1.9	**1.7**	**-6.1**
2.7	0.3	1.6	0.6	**3.6**	0.9	2.7	**9.3**	**28.1**	9.2	19.0	0.0	**1.8**	**-11.9**
3.1	2.9	6.0	-4.4	**8.9**	2.5	6.4	**15.3**	**24.5**	11.1	12.3	1.2	**1.4**	**-3.5**
0.9	4.0	2.9	-0.2	**2.2**	0.5	1.8	**12.9**	**21.0**	8.6	11.8	0.6	**2.1**	**-12.9**
1.9	0.5	2.6	0.0	**1.7**	0.5	1.2	**4.0**	**11.9**	10.3	1.6	0.0	**0.0**	**12.4**
2.3	1.4	2.1	-0.3	**3.9**	0.7	3.2	**12.3**	**22.7**	9.0	13.6	0.0	**0.9**	**-16.0**
2.7	1.2	1.9	0.6	**2.2**	0.5	1.7	**9.7**	**22.5**	10.8	10.1	1.6	**2.0**	**-30.3**
0.7	0.8	3.1	-2.0	**4.5**	1.0	3.5	**8.7**	**22.4**	5.3	16.3	0.8	**2.7**	**-14.4**
5.3	1.1	4.7	0.0	**4.9**	0.4	4.5	**13.7**	**11.8**	7.3	4.3	0.2	**0.3**	**-25.0**
2.0	1.7	7.3	-1.4	**7.9**	2.5	5.4	**10.9**	**17.1**	10.0	7.1	0.0	**1.2**	**-0.9**
1.0	0.1	2.4	0.5	**0.4**	0.2	0.3	**5.9**	**20.6**	11.0	9.7	0.0	**4.1**	**-10.5**
2.8	0.4	1.9	0.0	**4.1**	1.1	2.9	**9.6**	**23.4**	6.4	15.7	1.3	**1.3**	**-4.2**
0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	**0.9**	0.2	0.7	**6.3**	**21.9**	9.4	12.0	0.5	**0.2**	**-10.0**
1.6	2.4	2.8	-1.1	**3.0**	0.6	2.4	**9.9**	**16.5**	5.0	10.7	0.8	**0.5**	**-27.7**
0.5	9.6	4.4	-5.4	**5.9**	1.9	4.0	**8.5**	**22.3**	6.4	15.2	0.6	**-0.3**	**-0.6**
5.7	2.5	1.5	0.0	**5.0**	1.4	3.5	**8.6**	**22.7**	6.2	16.5	0.0	**0.3**	**-13.8**
3.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	**6.7**	4.0	2.6	**9.6**	**27.2**	16.1	11.1	0.0	**1.1**	**-11.9**
1.4	0.3	1.3	0.0	**2.6**	0.5	2.1	**6.5**	**5.9**	3.8	2.1	0.0	**1.5**	**-3.7**
1.9	**2.0**	**4.5**	**-1.4**	**4.8**	**1.2**	**3.5**	**8.9**	**19.1**	**9.5**	**9.1**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**0.2**

Table T6: Real Main Expenditure Component Shares By Country, GDP =100

Country	GDP	Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**100.0**	**19.4**	7.9	1.2	0.9	2.6	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4
Benin	**100.0**	**75.3**	32.6	1.9	7.6	11.5	2.5	1.6	6.4	0.8	1.8
Botswana	**100.0**	**24.5**	6.4	2.5	1.7	2.5	1.6	0.7	4.1	1.2	0.6
Burkina Faso	**100.0**	**73.1**	33.2	6.4	3.4	8.3	6.0	1.3	4.4	0.5	1.3
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**100.0**	**75.6**	34.7	1.9	7.0	6.8	7.8	1.1	6.3	0.6	1.1
Cape Verde	**100.0**	**90.1**	36.6	1.8	2.8	13.8	4.3	3.3	8.3	4.4	3.4
Central African Republic	**100.0**	**94.4**	53.2	9.4	8.2	11.1	5.6	1.1	2.9	0.7	1.8
Chad	**100.0**	**45.7**	23.5	0.6	0.9	3.2	2.8	0.8	9.3	0.3	2.3
Comoros	**100.0**	**86.8**	62.5	0.7	4.9	10.3	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.5
Congo	**100.0**	**25.0**	10.2	1.1	0.6	13.0	1.0	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.6
Congo. Democratic Republic	**100.0**	**57.0**	34.6	1.2	3.7	6.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.3	0.6
Côte d'Ivoire	**100.0**	**75.1**	34.1	2.5	2.9	8.3	6.9	1.7	8.1	1.7	2.4
Djibouti	**100.0**	**57.8**	20.8	12.2	1.5	9.3	3.0	1.0	4.8	0.3	0.3
Egypt	**100.0**	**67.6**	33.2	1.5	5.3	5.8	3.3	3.4	4.5	1.8	1.7
Equatorial Guinea	**100.0**	**24.1**	9.5	0.9	0.9	3.1	0.9	1.9	2.4	0.7	0.4
Ethiopia	**100.0**	**80.8**	50.0	0.5	3.7	11.2	5.9	1.9	2.1	0.3	0.4
Gabon	**100.0**	**23.4**	8.8	0.6	1.1	3.3	0.7	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.6
Gambia	**100.0**	**75.8**	23.5	0.7	8.5	7.0	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.9	5.1
Ghana	**100.0**	**78.8**	33.3	1.6	8.3	10.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	0.2	2.5
Guinea	**100.0**	**68.9**	25.7	2.9	5.8	6.9	6.2	5.7	4.9	0.2	1.2
Guinea-Bissau	**100.0**	**76.6**	41.5	1.5	5.1	11.9	5.0	1.8	4.6	0.2	2.7
Kenya	**100.0**	**86.3**	33.5	2.5	3.4	9.0	4.9	7.5	9.7	1.6	4.9
Lesotho	**100.0**	**121.2**	47.2	4.4	15.0	11.2	7.7	11.6	7.3	1.7	1.5
Liberia	**100.0**	**68.2**	17.6	3.0	9.0	7.2	4.1	3.6	1.3	1.9	1.2
Madagascar	**100.0**	**75.6**	42.7	1.5	3.5	10.6	3.5	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.6
Malawi	**100.0**	**75.7**	16.6	1.2	2.2	13.2	1.6	8.8	8.5	0.9	6.8
Mali	**100.0**	**72.7**	35.3	1.8	4.2	8.3	4.9	2.4	7.8	0.6	2.3
Mauritania	**100.0**	**68.5**	42.2	0.7	4.9	6.3	3.0	2.5	3.9	0.6	0.8
Mauritius	**100.0**	**70.5**	23.2	4.0	4.1	13.3	5.2	1.5	7.9	4.3	4.1
Morocco	**100.0**	**62.1**	28.3	1.2	3.3	9.5	3.8	1.8	7.7	4.5	2.8
Mozambique	**100.0**	**79.5**	52.3	2.2	4.2	8.7	2.0	2.2	2.6	0.1	1.6
Namibia	**100.0**	**55.1**	21.4	2.5	3.6	6.0	3.8	3.6	8.5	0.6	2.0
Niger	**100.0**	**77.6**	35.9	1.8	7.5	8.3	3.7	2.7	5.7	0.5	3.8
Nigeria	**100.0**	**65.7**	31.3	0.7	4.8	9.4	6.6	1.7	4.4	0.2	1.0
Rwanda	**100.0**	**73.5**	39.0	9.5	2.0	7.4	3.0	2.3	3.4	0.3	0.8
Sao Tome and Principe	**100.0**	**100.4**	55.5	4.4	2.9	9.5	3.4	4.3	11.1	1.1	1.3
Senegal	**100.0**	**78.7**	39.6	2.8	4.5	8.8	5.8	2.8	3.4	6.3	2.3
Sierra Leone	**100.0**	**88.9**	33.4	2.8	8.2	11.5	2.3	15.4	2.4	1.4	3.0
South Africa	**100.0**	**66.3**	18.4	3.8	3.8	6.5	4.0	3.6	13.7	2.1	3.6
Sudan	**100.0**	**84.9**	46.2	0.6	5.3	9.7	5.9	1.2	8.0	0.1	3.3
Swaziland	**100.0**	**71.3**	34.8	0.5	3.1	6.0	4.6	9.1	5.5	0.9	2.2
Tanzania	**100.0**	**81.1**	57.0	2.3	5.7	5.2	3.4	1.6	3.1	0.1	0.8
Togo	**100.0**	**102.1**	47.9	5.2	4.9	12.4	2.8	1.8	16.6	1.3	2.1
Tunisia	**100.0**	**65.7**	22.0	2.1	3.7	9.3	5.8	1.9	6.8	1.0	1.6
Uganda	**100.0**	**78.8**	35.0	4.0	2.4	14.3	4.6	3.0	4.3	0.9	1.9
Zambia	**100.0**	**70.3**	10.3	0.1	4.5	21.1	4.7	3.8	8.9	0.1	9.5
Zimbabwe	**100.0**	**73.8**	38.7	2.9	10.5	9.2	4.5	0.3	3.6	0.6	2.0
AVERAGE	**100.0**	**66.7**	**29.0**	**2.1**	**4.3**	**7.6**	**4.3**	**2.7**	**7.0**	**1.4**	**2.2**

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
0.1	0.5	3.0	0.0	**1.3**	0.5	0.8	**9.1**	**36.1**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**34.1**
1.1	5.7	3.8	-1.9	**3.1**	0.8	2.3	**8.2**	**21.6**	4.7	16.5	0.4	**-1.2**	**-7.1**
1.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	**2.0**	0.4	1.6	**13.7**	**25.7**	14.1	11.1	0.6	**17.3**	**16.7**
1.1	4.0	3.2	0.0	**2.9**	0.7	2.2	**17.3**	**18.9**	...	...	...	**0.6**	**-12.7**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
1.1	4.4	1.8	1.0	**2.4**	0.5	1.9	**6.0**	**15.5**	7.1	8.2	0.2	**1.8**	**-1.2**
4.1	2.7	4.7	0.0	**3.5**	0.4	3.1	**6.9**	**50.8**	...	...	...	**-0.9**	**-50.5**
2.2	2.1	3.2	-6.9	**1.9**	0.3	1.6	**5.8**	**8.0**	1.6	5.1	1.3	**0.0**	**-10.1**
0.3	0.2	1.8	-0.2	**8.6**	0.9	7.7	**17.2**	**16.4**	5.6	7.1	3.6	**3.8**	**8.3**
3.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**16.5**	**13.2**	...	7.1	0.7	**1.8**	**-18.6**
0.5	2.4	1.0	-0.4	**3.9**	0.8	3.1	**7.2**	**11.0**	2.1	8.8	0.1	**0.3**	**52.6**
1.7	0.8	1.9	0.0	**0.5**	0.4	0.2	**12.6**	**27.9**	...	...	...	**1.2**	**0.7**
0.7	1.2	3.3	1.2	**1.7**	0.6	1.2	**7.6**	**5.6**	3.2	2.1	0.3	**2.1**	**7.9**
0.9	1.7	2.6	-0.6	**5.4**	1.3	4.1	**18.2**	**19.0**	...	...	...	**0.1**	**-0.7**
1.5	1.7	4.7	-0.9	**8.4**	2.3	6.1	**10.5**	**14.0**	4.3	9.2	0.4	**0.6**	**-1.0**
1.1	0.9	1.5	0.0	**0.7**	0.2	0.4	**3.1**	**24.4**	15.1	5.6	3.7	**-0.4**	**48.1**
...	2.0	3.3	-0.6	**1.7**	0.2	1.5	**9.4**	**17.9**	3.6	14.0	0.4	**0.2**	**-10.0**
0.4	0.7	1.7	1.7	**3.3**	0.7	2.6	**7.3**	**25.5**	...	...	...	**0.3**	**40.2**
...	0.4	3.4	0.0	**10.1**	4.8	5.3	**27.4**	**13.6**	6.5	5.8	1.4	**4.1**	**-31.0**
3.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	**1.5**	0.1	1.4	**4.5**	**31.7**	21.7	8.7	1.3	**0.0**	**-16.5**
4.0	1.7	3.1	0.8	**2.6**	0.4	2.2	**4.2**	**24.9**	...	...	...	**1.9**	**-2.6**
1.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	**1.4**	0.4	1.0	**24.7**	**17.5**	...	...	...	**4.7**	**-24.8**
2.6	5.7	4.8	-3.7	**4.4**	0.5	3.9	**5.8**	**15.6**	7.6	8.0	0.1	**-1.9**	**-10.2**
8.1	0.2	5.0	0.2	**7.9**	2.1	5.8	**7.2**	**29.8**	...	24.0	0.0	**0.2**	**-66.3**
13.5	0.4	5.5	0.1	**2.3**	0.7	1.6	**7.4**	**24.0**	21.4	2.6	0.0	**15.0**	**-16.8**
8.8	1.1	0.9	-1.1	**3.8**	1.9	1.9	**12.1**	**19.1**	7.1	11.4	0.6	**2.1**	**-12.6**
6.0	1.4	8.2	0.2	**0.3**	0.1	0.3	**8.4**	**27.0**	6.7	20.4	0.0	**1.9**	**-13.4**
1.6	1.5	2.1	0.0	**3.2**	0.6	2.6	**12.2**	**13.7**	10.0	3.7	0.0	**6.8**	**-8.8**
0.1	0.5	2.2	0.7	**4.0**	0.7	3.3	**15.0**	**57.8**	...	...	...	**6.4**	**-51.7**
0.3	2.6	3.0	-3.2	**6.2**	2.1	4.1	**7.6**	**21.8**	9.1	12.6	0.0	**1.3**	**-7.3**
0.4	3.6	3.3	-8.1	**2.7**	0.4	2.2	**6.7**	**34.7**	18.8	...	2.3	**2.1**	**-8.2**
1.1	0.3	1.6	0.6	**4.0**	0.8	3.1	**6.7**	**21.5**	8.9	12.6	0.0	**1.9**	**-13.6**
1.1	2.2	6.0	-6.1	**6.4**	1.7	4.7	**11.8**	**30.9**	...	...	...	**1.6**	**-5.8**
0.8	3.8	3.2	-0.1	**1.7**	0.3	1.3	**12.3**	**19.8**	6.0	13.2	0.5	**2.2**	**-13.5**
1.9	0.5	3.3	0.0	**2.8**	0.6	2.1	**5.2**	**12.5**	11.0	1.5	0.0	**0.0**	**13.9**
2.8	1.3	1.8	-0.2	**4.6**	0.8	3.8	**13.7**	**20.4**	...	...	...	**0.8**	**-13.0**
2.9	1.2	2.0	0.7	**3.2**	0.8	2.4	**12.9**	**20.3**	9.2	9.6	1.5	**2.1**	**-38.9**
0.5	0.7	3.0	-1.9	**3.5**	1.0	2.5	**7.1**	**24.6**	5.2	18.5	0.9	**2.9**	**-16.8**
3.3	0.9	4.2	0.0	**5.5**	0.5	5.1	**15.4**	**12.4**	6.5	5.7	0.2	**0.3**	**-22.6**
0.6	1.5	6.3	-1.7	**4.6**	1.6	3.1	**8.2**	**20.8**	14.7	6.0	0.0	**1.5**	**-1.4**
0.7	0.1	3.2	0.5	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**4.7**	**17.3**	10.3	7.0	0.0	**4.1**	**-11.3**
1.8	0.4	2.2	0.0	**2.6**	0.9	1.8	**7.6**	**22.5**	...	...	...	**1.3**	**-5.3**
...	0.0	1.3	0.0	**0.9**	0.2	0.7	**5.9**	**20.5**	7.8	12.3	0.5	**0.2**	**-8.6**
2.8	2.4	3.0	-1.0	**3.4**	0.5	2.9	**10.1**	**14.6**	...	8.5	0.7	**0.5**	**-30.8**
0.2	12.8	3.5	-5.0	**3.4**	1.4	2.0	**6.1**	**25.8**	8.6	16.5	0.8	**-0.3**	**-0.6**
...	2.3	1.4	0.0	**5.4**	1.5	3.9	**8.7**	**18.4**	4.1	14.3	0.0	**0.3**	**-11.7**
...	0.0	4.1	0.0	**7.7**	4.4	3.2	**10.3**	**26.1**	14.1	11.9	0.0	**1.3**	**-15.7**
0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	**8.6**	0.6	8.1	**15.7**	**13.8**	...	5.5	0.0	**1.4**	**-13.4**
1.3	**2.0**	**4.1**	**-1.3**	**4.3**	**1.2**	**3.1**	**8.2**	**19.4**	**10.0**	**8.9**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**0.3**

Table T7: Nominal GDP And Main Expenditure Components Country Shares, Africa Region =100

Country	GDP	Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**3.6**	**1.4**	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0
Benin	**0.5**	**0.6**	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Botswana	**1.2**	**0.5**	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4
Burkina Faso	**0.7**	**0.7**	0.8	1.9	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**2.0**	**2.2**	2.4	1.5	3.5	1.5	3.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.1
Cape Verde	**0.1**	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Central African Republic	**0.2**	**0.2**	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chad	**0.7**	**0.6**	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.9
Comoros	**0.0**	**0.1**	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Congo	**0.7**	**0.3**	0.3	0.4	0.1	13.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2
Congo, Democratic Republic	**0.8**	**0.9**	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
Côte d'Ivoire	**2.0**	**2.1**	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.8	1.4	2.4	3.1	2.3
Djibouti	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Egypt	**11.8**	**13.1**	14.7	10.6	16.9	14.0	7.9	12.2	5.6	18.2	10.8
Equatorial Guinea	**0.8**	**0.4**	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2
Ethiopia	**1.3**	**1.6**	2.3	0.4	1.6	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Gabon	**1.0**	**0.5**	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.4
Gambia	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ghana	**1.3**	**1.5**	1.9	0.9	2.2	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.2	1.4
Guinea	**0.4**	**0.4**	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1
Guinea-Bissau	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kenya	**2.2**	**2.6**	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.7	2.1	4.3	3.6	4.2	5.5
Lesotho	**0.2**	**0.3**	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Liberia	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Madagascar	**0.6**	**0.7**	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Malawi	**0.3**	**0.5**	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.1
Mali	**0.7**	**0.7**	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7
Mauritania	**0.2**	**0.2**	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mauritius	**0.7**	**0.8**	0.5	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.4
Morocco	**7.0**	**6.1**	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.7	5.1	5.8	6.8	19.2	7.4
Mozambique	**0.8**	**0.8**	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6
Namibia	**0.7**	**0.6**	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6
Niger	**0.4**	**0.4**	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7
Nigeria	**13.5**	**14.4**	20.9	4.1	13.4	13.0	16.0	6.7	7.0	2.4	5.9
Rwanda	**0.3**	**0.3**	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sao Tome and Principe	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	**1.0**	**1.2**	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	3.5	0.9
Sierra Leone	**0.2**	**0.3**	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3
South Africa	**28.8**	**28.0**	14.2	44.3	25.1	27.8	33.1	47.2	48.7	33.2	39.7
Sudan	**4.2**	**5.1**	7.0	2.1	3.7	5.6	4.6	1.8	4.2	0.3	4.5
Swaziland	**0.3**	**0.3**	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tanzania	**1.5**	**1.9**	3.2	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.6
Togo	**0.3**	**0.4**	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
Tunisia	**3.5**	**3.4**	2.5	3.9	5.4	4.0	4.4	2.7	3.6	1.9	2.8
Uganda	**1.1**	**1.3**	1.2	2.3	0.6	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0
Zambia	**0.9**	**0.9**	0.3	0.0	0.8	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.2	3.3
Zimbabwe	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
0.6	1.5	2.9	0.0	**1.5**	2.3	1.2	**5.5**	**6.4**	4.2	9.1	0.0	**0.0**	**395.3**
0.3	1.7	0.5	0.8	**0.4**	0.3	0.4	**0.5**	**0.5**	0.3	0.7	0.4	**-0.5**	**-15.6**
1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	**1.0**	0.8	1.1	**2.3**	**1.2**	1.1	1.3	1.0	**15.7**	**72.3**
0.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	**0.4**	0.4	0.4	**1.3**	**0.7**	0.5	0.8	2.9	**0.3**	**-39.1**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
1.2	4.6	0.8	-1.5	**1.0**	0.9	1.1	**1.5**	**1.8**	1.8	1.9	0.8	**2.9**	**-8.7**
0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	**0.1**	**0.2**	0.2	0.3	0.2	**-0.1**	**-14.4**
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	0.5	**0.0**	**-5.7**
0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	**0.2**	0.1	0.2	**0.5**	**0.7**	0.4	0.8	6.6	**2.9**	**26.2**
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**-2.5**
0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	**0.4**	0.3	0.4	**0.6**	**0.7**	0.2	1.2	0.3	**0.2**	**133.5**
0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	**0.1**	0.2	0.0	**0.9**	**0.9**	0.1	1.3	8.6	**0.9**	**2.3**
0.8	1.0	1.4	-1.5	**1.2**	1.1	1.2	**2.4**	**0.9**	0.7	1.1	1.8	**3.4**	**50.3**
0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	**0.2**	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	0.1	**0.0**	**-0.2**
15.7	14.5	14.1	13.2	**9.4**	3.7	11.4	**9.4**	**10.4**	9.6	11.1	11.2	**6.5**	**-80.0**
0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	**0.1**	0.1	0.0	**0.2**	**1.3**	1.4	0.9	8.6	**-0.4**	**123.6**
0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	**0.6**	0.4	0.7	**1.8**	**1.4**	0.9	2.0	1.3	**0.2**	**-89.5**
0.6	0.5	0.4	-1.2	**0.7**	0.5	0.8	**0.8**	**1.2**	1.1	1.0	8.4	**0.3**	**151.3**
0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	**0.1**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.1	**0.2**	**-6.9**
2.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	**0.6**	0.1	0.8	**0.8**	**2.1**	3.0	1.1	3.3	**0.0**	**-90.8**
0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.3	**0.1**	0.1	0.2	**0.1**	**0.5**	0.4	0.5	1.1	**0.6**	**-4.7**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.2**	**-3.9**
4.0	4.6	2.0	7.3	**3.7**	1.2	4.6	**2.0**	**2.2**	2.3	2.1	0.4	**-3.4**	**-103.4**
0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	**0.3**	0.3	0.3	**0.2**	**0.3**	0.1	0.6	0.0	**0.0**	**-37.0**
0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.2	0.0	0.0	**0.9**	**-4.4**
0.9	0.3	0.1	0.8	**0.5**	1.1	0.3	**1.0**	**0.8**	0.9	0.8	1.0	**1.2**	**-45.0**
1.2	0.3	0.7	-0.1	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.3**	**0.3**	0.3	0.4	0.0	**0.6**	**-24.3**
0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	**0.4**	0.3	0.4	**0.8**	**0.5**	0.8	0.3	0.0	**3.6**	**-22.3**
0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	**0.2**	0.1	0.2	**0.4**	**0.7**	0.5	0.8	0.8	**1.2**	**-52.4**
1.1	0.8	0.6	1.7	**0.8**	1.2	0.7	**0.7**	**0.8**	0.7	1.0	0.0	**0.7**	**-19.4**
4.5	14.6	5.9	35.2	**10.9**	6.2	12.6	**8.9**	**10.5**	8.7	11.4	28.2	**10.3**	**-186.3**
1.2	0.1	0.3	-0.3	**0.6**	0.6	0.6	**0.8**	**1.2**	0.8	1.7	0.0	**1.2**	**-41.4**
1.2	1.1	1.0	2.3	**1.4**	1.5	1.4	**1.3**	**1.0**	0.9	1.0	1.9	**0.8**	**-11.3**
0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	**0.2**	0.1	0.2	**0.6**	**0.4**	0.4	0.5	0.5	**0.7**	**-22.1**
13.6	3.5	8.0	-0.1	**4.9**	5.8	4.6	**6.1**	**8.4**	14.6	2.4	0.3	**0.1**	**726.5**
0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	**0.2**	0.2	0.3	**0.4**	**0.3**	0.3	0.4	0.0	**0.2**	**-19.6**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**-1.8**
0.4	0.4	0.7	1.4	**1.0**	0.9	1.0	**1.0**	**1.2**	0.6	1.8	1.8	**2.4**	**-64.4**
0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	**0.2**	0.1	0.2	**0.3**	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	0.1	**0.0**	**-19.3**
31.1	24.4	47.0	28.3	**48.0**	57.9	44.5	**35.2**	**25.8**	30.4	22.4	0.0	**29.2**	**-114.9**
2.4	0.2	2.3	-1.6	**0.4**	0.5	0.3	**2.8**	**4.5**	4.8	4.4	0.1	**14.4**	**-189.5**
0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.3**	0.3	0.3	**0.3**	**0.4**	0.2	0.5	0.8	**0.3**	**-5.5**
0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	**0.3**	0.3	0.3	**1.1**	**1.7**	1.5	2.0	1.6	**0.3**	**-65.5**
0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	**0.2**	0.1	0.2	**0.3**	**0.2**	0.1	0.3	0.4	**0.1**	**-30.0**
1.0	16.9	3.4	13.3	**4.3**	5.1	4.0	**3.3**	**4.0**	2.3	5.8	4.7	**-0.9**	**-8.4**
3.3	1.4	0.4	0.0	**1.1**	1.3	1.1	**1.0**	**1.3**	0.7	2.0	0.0	**0.3**	**-65.1**
1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	**1.2**	2.8	0.7	**0.9**	**1.2**	1.5	1.1	0.0	**0.8**	**-44.4**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table T8: Real GDP And Main Expenditure Components Country Shares, Africa Region =100

Country	**GDP**	**Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households**	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**3.0**	**0.9**	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Benin	**0.6**	**0.6**	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Botswana	**1.1**	**0.4**	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3
Burkina Faso	**0.8**	**0.9**	0.9	2.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**1.9**	**2.1**	2.3	1.8	3.1	1.7	3.4	0.7	1.7	0.8	0.9
Cape Verde	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Central African Republic	**0.1**	**0.2**	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chad	**0.8**	**0.6**	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.8
Comoros	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Congo	**0.6**	**0.2**	0.2	0.3	0.1	13.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Congo, Democratic Republic	**0.8**	**0.7**	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Côte d'Ivoire	**1.6**	**1.8**	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.6	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Djibouti	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Egypt	**20.1**	**20.4**	23.1	15.1	24.8	15.4	15.2	24.9	13.1	25.9	15.2
Equatorial Guinea	**0.7**	**0.2**	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Ethiopia	**2.3**	**2.8**	4.0	0.5	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
Gabon	**1.0**	**0.3**	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
Gambia	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ghana	**1.4**	**1.7**	1.6	1.1	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.0	0.2	1.6
Guinea	**0.5**	**0.5**	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Guinea-Bissau	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	**2.6**	**3.3**	3.0	3.1	2.0	3.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	2.9	5.7
Lesotho	**0.1**	**0.3**	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Liberia	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Madagascar	**0.9**	**1.0**	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Malawi	**0.5**	**0.5**	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	1.4
Mali	**0.6**	**0.7**	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7
Mauritania	**0.3**	**0.3**	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mauritius	**0.7**	**0.7**	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	2.0	1.3
Morocco	**5.8**	**5.4**	5.6	3.3	4.4	7.2	5.1	3.8	6.3	18.2	7.2
Mozambique	**0.8**	**0.9**	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6
Namibia	**0.5**	**0.4**	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4
Niger	**0.4**	**0.5**	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Nigeria	**13.3**	**13.1**	14.4	4.5	14.8	16.4	20.1	8.1	8.3	2.0	6.2
Rwanda	**0.4**	**0.4**	0.5	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sao Tome and Principe	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	**1.0**	**1.2**	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.5	4.3	1.0
Sierra Leone	**0.2**	**0.3**	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
South Africa	**21.4**	**21.3**	13.6	39.5	19.0	18.3	19.9	28.2	42.1	30.8	35.2
Sudan	**4.3**	**5.5**	6.8	1.2	5.3	5.5	5.9	1.9	4.9	0.2	6.4
Swaziland	**0.3**	**0.3**	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tanzania	**1.9**	**2.4**	3.8	2.2	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.7
Togo	**0.2**	**0.4**	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Tunisia	**3.5**	**3.4**	2.7	3.6	3.1	4.2	4.7	2.5	3.4	2.5	2.5
Uganda	**1.4**	**1.7**	1.7	2.8	0.8	2.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.2
Zambia	**0.7**	**0.8**	0.3	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.1
Zimbabwe	**0.3**	**0.4**	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
AFRICA	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
0.3	0.8	2.2	0.0	**0.9**	1.3	0.7	**3.3**	**5.5**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**395.3**
0.5	1.6	0.5	0.8	**0.4**	0.4	0.4	**0.6**	**0.6**	0.3	1.1	0.4	**-0.6**	**-15.6**
1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	**0.5**	0.4	0.6	**1.9**	**1.5**	1.5	1.4	1.3	**16.1**	**72.3**
0.6	1.6	0.6	0.0	**0.5**	0.5	0.6	**1.7**	**0.8**	...	...	...	**0.4**	**-39.1**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
1.5	4.2	0.8	-1.5	**1.0**	0.7	1.2	**1.4**	**1.5**	1.3	1.7	0.6	**2.9**	**-8.7**
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.1**	**0.2**	...	...	...	**-0.1**	**-14.4**
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	0.4	**0.0**	**-5.7**
0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	**1.6**	0.6	2.0	**1.7**	**0.7**	0.4	0.6	5.7	**2.6**	**26.2**
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.0**	...	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**-2.5**
0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	**0.6**	0.4	0.6	**0.6**	**0.4**	0.1	0.6	0.1	**0.2**	**133.5**
1.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	**0.1**	0.3	0.0	**1.3**	**1.2**	...	...	...	**0.9**	**2.3**
0.8	1.0	1.3	-1.5	**0.6**	0.8	0.6	**1.5**	**0.5**	0.5	0.4	0.8	**2.9**	**50.3**
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	**0.2**	**0.1**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**-0.2**
23.1	17.9	23.2	13.2	**39.2**	39.0	39.3	**25.8**	**14.5**	8.7	21.0	14.9	**9.9**	**-80.0**
0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	**0.3**	**0.8**	1.0	0.4	4.8	**-0.2**	**123.6**
...	2.4	1.9	1.0	**0.9**	0.4	1.1	**2.6**	**2.1**	0.8	3.6	1.7	**0.4**	**-89.5**
0.3	0.3	0.4	-1.2	**0.7**	0.6	0.8	**0.9**	**1.3**	...	...	...	**0.2**	**151.3**
...	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	0.2	0.1	**0.2**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.2	**0.2**	**-6.9**
4.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	**0.5**	0.1	0.6	**0.8**	**2.3**	3.0	1.4	3.6	**0.0**	**-90.8**
1.5	0.4	0.4	-0.3	**0.3**	0.1	0.3	**0.2**	**0.6**	...	...	...	**0.8**	**-4.7**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.0**	...	...	...	**0.2**	**-3.9**
5.2	7.6	3.0	7.3	**2.6**	1.0	3.3	**1.8**	**2.1**	2.0	2.3	0.4	**-4.1**	**-103.4**
0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	**0.3**	0.3	0.3	**0.1**	**0.2**	...	0.4	0.0	**0.0**	**-37.0**
0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.1	0.0	0.0	**0.8**	**-4.4**
6.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	**0.8**	1.5	0.5	**1.3**	**0.9**	0.6	1.2	1.0	**1.6**	**-45.0**
2.1	0.3	0.9	-0.1	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.5**	**0.6**	0.3	1.1	0.0	**0.7**	**-24.3**
0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	**0.5**	0.3	0.5	**1.0**	**0.5**	0.6	0.3	0.0	**3.7**	**-22.3**
0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	**0.2**	0.1	0.3	**0.5**	**0.8**	...	...	...	**1.4**	**-52.4**
0.2	0.9	0.5	1.7	**1.0**	1.2	0.9	**0.6**	**0.8**	0.6	1.0	0.0	**0.7**	**-19.4**
1.9	10.7	4.6	35.3	**3.6**	2.1	4.1	**4.7**	**10.3**	10.9	...	26.4	**10.1**	**-186.3**
0.7	0.1	0.3	-0.3	**0.7**	0.5	0.8	**0.6**	**0.9**	0.7	1.1	0.0	**1.2**	**-41.4**
0.4	0.6	0.7	2.3	**0.7**	0.7	0.8	**0.7**	**0.8**	...	...	...	**0.7**	**-11.3**
0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	**0.2**	0.1	0.2	**0.6**	**0.4**	0.3	0.6	0.4	**0.8**	**-22.1**
19.3	3.1	10.9	-0.1	**8.6**	7.0	9.2	**8.5**	**8.6**	14.6	2.2	0.3	**0.1**	**726.5**
0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	**0.4**	0.3	0.5	**0.6**	**0.4**	...	...	...	**0.3**	**-19.6**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**-1.8**
0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	**0.8**	0.8	0.8	**0.9**	**1.2**	0.5	2.0	1.7	**2.4**	**-64.4**
0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	**0.3**	0.1	0.4	**0.4**	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	0.1	**0.1**	**-19.3**
9.5	16.6	33.4	28.2	**23.1**	28.1	21.2	**21.5**	**22.9**	31.5	14.6	0.0	**26.4**	**-114.9**
2.2	0.2	3.4	-1.7	**0.3**	0.4	0.3	**2.5**	**3.8**	4.4	3.4	0.1	**14.7**	**-189.5**
0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.2**	0.2	0.2	**0.2**	**0.3**	...	...	...	**0.3**	**-5.5**
...	0.0	0.6	0.0	**0.4**	0.3	0.4	**1.4**	**2.1**	1.5	2.7	1.8	**0.4**	**-65.5**
0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	**0.2**	0.1	0.2	**0.3**	**0.2**	...	0.2	0.3	**0.1**	**-30.0**
0.4	22.8	3.0	13.4	**2.7**	4.1	2.2	**2.6**	**4.6**	3.0	6.5	5.2	**-1.0**	**-8.4**
...	1.7	0.5	0.0	**1.8**	1.7	1.8	**1.5**	**1.3**	0.6	2.3	0.0	**0.4**	**-65.1**
...	0.0	0.7	0.0	**1.3**	2.7	0.8	**0.9**	**1.0**	1.0	1.0	0.0	**0.8**	**-44.4**
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.7**	0.2	0.9	**0.6**	**0.2**	...	0.2	0.0	**0.4**	**-17.5**
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table T9: Nominal GDP And Main Expenditure Components By Country in Billion United States Dollars

Country	**GDP**	**Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households**	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**30.3**	**7.6**	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Benin	**4.4**	**3.4**	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Botswana	**9.7**	**2.7**	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Burkina Faso	**5.5**	**4.0**	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**16.6**	**12.0**	5.3	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2
Cape Verde	**1.1**	**0.9**	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Central African Republic	**1.4**	**1.2**	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chad	**5.9**	**3.5**	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2
Comoros	**0.4**	**0.3**	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Congo	**6.1**	**1.7**	0.7	0.1	0.0	13.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Congo, Democratic Republic	**7.1**	**4.9**	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	**16.4**	**11.4**	5.0	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.4
Djibouti	**0.7**	**0.4**	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt	**98.8**	**72.3**	32.3	2.1	6.0	10.0	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.0
Equatorial Guinea	**6.6**	**2.0**	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Ethiopia	**11.1**	**8.9**	5.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Gabon	**8.7**	**2.9**	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gambia	**0.3**	**0.2**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	**10.7**	**8.3**	4.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3
Guinea	**2.9**	**2.0**	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	**0.3**	**0.3**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	**18.7**	**14.6**	5.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.5	1.0
Lesotho	**1.4**	**1.4**	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Liberia	**0.6**	**0.4**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	**5.5**	**3.9**	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malawi	**2.9**	**2.5**	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
Mali	**5.5**	**3.9**	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Mauritania	**1.8**	**1.3**	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mauritius	**6.3**	**4.4**	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Morocco	**59.0**	**33.7**	13.1	1.2	2.1	5.5	1.8	1.6	3.7	2.1	1.3
Mozambique	**6.7**	**4.7**	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Namibia	**6.2**	**3.3**	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Niger	**3.3**	**2.5**	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Nigeria	**113.5**	**79.3**	46.0	0.8	4.7	9.2	5.7	1.9	3.8	0.3	1.1
Rwanda	**2.4**	**1.8**	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	**8.7**	**6.6**	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Sierra Leone	**1.5**	**1.4**	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	**242.0**	**154.5**	31.2	8.9	8.9	19.8	11.8	13.2	26.7	3.7	7.2
Sudan	**35.2**	**27.9**	15.5	0.4	1.3	4.0	1.6	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.8
Swaziland	**2.6**	**1.7**	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tanzania	**12.7**	**10.2**	7.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Togo	**2.1**	**2.1**	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	**29.0**	**18.6**	5.4	0.8	1.9	2.8	1.6	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.5
Uganda	**9.1**	**7.1**	2.6	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
Zambia	**7.3**	**4.9**	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6
Zimbabwe	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	**839.2**	**552.3**	**220.1**	**20.1**	**35.3**	**71.2**	**35.7**	**27.9**	**54.8**	**11.1**	**18.1**

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
0.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	**0.6**	0.2	0.4	**4.1**	**10.3**	3.4	6.9	0.0	**0.0**	**7.7**
0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.1	**0.2**	0.0	0.1	**0.4**	**0.8**	0.3	0.6	0.0	**-0.1**	**-0.3**
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	**0.4**	0.1	0.3	**1.7**	**1.9**	0.9	1.0	0.0	**1.6**	**1.4**
0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	**0.2**	0.0	0.1	**1.0**	**1.1**	0.4	0.6	0.1	**0.0**	**-0.8**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	**0.4**	0.1	0.3	**1.1**	**2.9**	1.4	1.5	0.0	**0.3**	**-0.2**
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.4**	0.1	0.2	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.3**
0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.1**
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.4**	**1.2**	0.3	0.6	0.3	**0.3**	**0.5**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**
0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.5**	**1.1**	0.2	1.0	0.0	**0.0**	**2.6**
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.6**	**1.4**	0.1	1.0	0.3	**0.1**	**0.0**
0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	**0.5**	0.1	0.3	**1.8**	**1.5**	0.5	0.9	0.1	**0.3**	**1.0**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**
2.5	2.4	5.3	-1.6	**3.7**	0.4	3.4	**7.1**	**16.7**	7.7	8.5	0.4	**0.6**	**-1.6**
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**2.1**	1.1	0.7	0.3	**0.0**	**2.4**
0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.1	**0.2**	0.0	0.2	**1.3**	**2.3**	0.7	1.5	0.1	**0.0**	**-1.7**
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**0.6**	**2.0**	0.8	0.8	0.3	**0.0**	**2.9**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.1**
0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	**0.2**	0.0	0.2	**0.6**	**3.4**	2.4	0.9	0.1	**0.0**	**-1.8**
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.1**	**0.8**	0.4	0.4	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.1**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.1**
0.6	0.8	0.8	-0.9	**1.5**	0.1	1.4	**1.5**	**3.5**	1.8	1.6	0.0	**-0.3**	**-2.0**
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.1**	**0.5**	0.1	0.4	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.7**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.2**	0.1	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.1**
0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	**0.8**	**1.3**	0.7	0.6	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.9**
0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.2**	**0.5**	0.2	0.3	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.5**
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.2**	0.0	0.1	**0.6**	**0.8**	0.6	0.2	0.0	**0.4**	**-0.4**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.3**	**1.1**	0.4	0.6	0.0	**0.1**	**-1.0**
0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**0.5**	**1.3**	0.6	0.8	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.4**
0.7	2.4	2.2	-4.1	**4.4**	0.7	3.7	**6.6**	**16.8**	7.0	8.7	1.1	**1.0**	**-3.6**
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.2**	0.1	0.2	**0.6**	**1.9**	0.6	1.3	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.8**
0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.3	**0.6**	0.2	0.4	**1.0**	**1.5**	0.7	0.8	0.1	**0.1**	**-0.2**
0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.4**	**0.7**	0.3	0.4	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.4**
2.1	0.6	3.0	0.0	**2.0**	0.6	1.4	**4.5**	**13.6**	11.7	1.8	0.0	**0.0**	**14.1**
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.3**	**0.5**	0.2	0.3	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.4**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**
0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.2	**0.4**	0.1	0.3	**0.8**	**1.9**	0.5	1.4	0.1	**0.2**	**-1.2**
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.2**	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.4**
4.9	4.0	17.6	-3.3	**19.2**	6.1	13.1	**26.3**	**41.4**	24.3	17.1	0.0	**2.9**	**-2.2**
0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	**2.1**	**7.3**	3.9	3.4	0.0	**1.4**	**-3.7**
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.2**	**0.6**	0.2	0.4	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.1**
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.8**	**2.8**	1.2	1.5	0.1	**0.0**	**-1.3**
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.2**	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.6**
0.2	2.8	1.3	-1.6	**1.7**	0.5	1.2	**2.5**	**6.5**	1.9	4.4	0.2	**-0.1**	**-0.2**
0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	**0.5**	0.1	0.3	**0.8**	**2.1**	0.6	1.5	0.0	**0.0**	**-1.3**
0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	**0.5**	0.3	0.2	**0.7**	**2.0**	1.2	0.8	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.9**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
15.7	**16.5**	**37.4**	**-11.8**	**39.9**	**10.5**	**29.4**	**74.7**	**160.4**	**80.1**	**76.4**	**4.0**	**10.0**	**1.9**

Table T10: Real GDP And Main Expenditure Components By Country in Billion AFRIC

Country	**GDP**	**Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households**	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**24.9**	**4.8**	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Benin	**4.7**	**3.6**	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Botswana	**9.3**	**2.3**	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Burkina Faso	**6.6**	**4.8**	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**15.8**	**12.0**	5.5	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.2
Cape Verde	**0.6**	**0.6**	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Central African Republic	**1.2**	**1.2**	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chad	**6.7**	**3.1**	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2
Comoros	**0.3**	**0.3**	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Congo	**5.4**	**1.4**	0.6	0.1	0.0	13.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Congo, Democratic Republic	**7.1**	**4.1**	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	**13.6**	**10.2**	4.6	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3
Djibouti	**0.7**	**0.4**	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt	**169.0**	**114.3**	56.1	2.6	8.9	9.9	5.5	5.7	7.7	3.1	2.8
Equatorial Guinea	**5.5**	**1.3**	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ethiopia	**19.2**	**15.5**	9.6	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Gabon	**8.1**	**1.9**	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Gambia	**0.5**	**0.4**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	**11.8**	**9.3**	3.9	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3
Guinea	**4.0**	**2.7**	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	**0.3**	**0.3**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	**21.7**	**18.7**	7.3	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.1	1.6	2.1	0.4	1.1
Lesotho	**1.2**	**1.4**	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Liberia	**0.6**	**0.4**	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	**7.6**	**5.8**	3.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Malawi	**3.9**	**2.9**	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Mali	**5.4**	**4.0**	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Mauritania	**2.2**	**1.5**	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mauritius	**5.7**	**4.0**	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Morocco	**48.4**	**30.1**	13.7	0.6	1.6	4.6	1.9	0.9	3.7	2.2	1.3
Mozambique	**6.5**	**5.2**	3.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Namibia	**4.2**	**2.3**	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Niger	**3.5**	**2.7**	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Nigeria	**111.8**	**73.4**	35.0	0.8	5.3	10.5	7.3	1.9	4.9	0.2	1.1
Rwanda	**3.2**	**2.4**	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	**8.2**	**6.4**	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Sierra Leone	**1.8**	**1.6**	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
South Africa	**179.7**	**119.1**	33.0	6.8	6.8	11.7	7.2	6.4	24.7	3.7	6.5
Sudan	**36.0**	**30.5**	16.6	0.2	1.9	3.5	2.1	0.4	2.9	0.0	1.2
Swaziland	**2.2**	**1.6**	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tanzania	**16.3**	**13.2**	9.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1
Togo	**2.1**	**2.1**	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	**29.3**	**19.2**	6.4	0.6	1.1	2.7	1.7	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.5
Uganda	**11.9**	**9.4**	4.1	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Zambia	**6.1**	**4.3**	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6
Zimbabwe	**2.8**	**2.1**	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	**839.2**	**559.6**	**243.2**	**17.3**	**35.9**	**64.1**	**36.4**	**22.8**	**58.6**	**12.1**	**18.6**

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**2.3**	**9.0**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**8.5**
0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.4**	**1.0**	0.2	0.8	0.0	**-0.1**	**-0.3**
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.2**	0.0	0.1	**1.3**	**2.4**	1.3	1.0	0.1	**1.6**	**1.5**
0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	**0.2**	0.0	0.1	**1.1**	**1.2**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**-0.8**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	**0.4**	0.1	0.3	**0.9**	**2.4**	1.1	1.3	0.0	**0.3**	**-0.2**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.3**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**-0.3**
0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.1**
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.6**	0.1	0.5	**1.2**	**1.1**	0.4	0.5	0.2	**0.3**	**0.6**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	...	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.1**
0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.2**	0.0	0.2	**0.4**	**0.6**	0.1	0.5	0.0	**0.0**	**2.9**
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.9**	**2.0**	...	...	...	**0.1**	**0.0**
0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	**0.2**	0.1	0.2	**1.0**	**0.8**	0.4	0.3	0.0	**0.3**	**1.1**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.1**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**0.0**
2.5	2.9	7.9	-1.5	**14.2**	3.9	10.2	**17.7**	**23.6**	7.3	15.6	0.6	**1.0**	**-1.7**
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.2**	**1.3**	0.8	0.3	0.2	**0.0**	**2.6**
...	0.4	0.6	-0.1	**0.3**	0.0	0.3	**1.8**	**3.5**	0.7	2.7	0.1	**0.0**	**-1.9**
0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**0.6**	**2.1**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**3.2**
...	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.1**
0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	**0.2**	0.0	0.2	**0.5**	**3.7**	2.6	1.0	0.2	**0.0**	**-1.9**
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.2**	**1.0**	...	...	...	**0.1**	**-0.1**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.1**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**-0.1**
0.6	1.2	1.0	-0.8	**1.0**	0.1	0.9	**1.3**	**3.4**	1.6	1.7	0.0	**-0.4**	**-2.2**
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.1**	**0.4**	...	0.3	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.8**
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.1**	0.1	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.1**
0.7	0.1	0.1	-0.1	**0.3**	0.1	0.1	**0.9**	**1.5**	0.5	0.9	0.0	**0.2**	**-1.0**
0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.3**	**1.0**	0.3	0.8	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.5**
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.2**	0.0	0.1	**0.7**	**0.7**	0.5	0.2	0.0	**0.4**	**-0.5**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.3**	**1.3**	...	...	...	**0.1**	**-1.1**
0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.2	**0.4**	0.1	0.2	**0.4**	**1.2**	0.5	0.7	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.4**
0.2	1.8	1.6	-3.9	**1.3**	0.2	1.1	**3.2**	**16.8**	9.1	...	1.1	**1.0**	**-4.0**
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**0.4**	**1.4**	0.6	0.8	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.9**
0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.3	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**0.5**	**1.3**	...	...	...	**0.1**	**-0.2**
0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.0	**0.4**	**0.7**	0.2	0.5	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.5**
2.1	0.5	3.7	0.0	**3.1**	0.7	2.4	**5.8**	**13.9**	12.3	1.6	0.0	**0.0**	**15.6**
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.4**	**0.7**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**-0.4**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**
0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.2	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**0.6**	**2.0**	0.4	1.5	0.1	**0.2**	**-1.4**
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.3**	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.4**
1.0	2.7	11.4	-3.1	**8.3**	2.8	5.5	**14.7**	**37.3**	26.5	10.9	0.0	**2.6**	**-2.5**
0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**1.7**	**6.2**	3.7	2.5	0.0	**1.5**	**-4.1**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.0	**0.2**	**0.5**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**-0.1**
...	0.0	0.2	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**1.0**	**3.3**	1.3	2.0	0.1	**0.0**	**-1.4**
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.2**	**0.3**	...	0.2	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.6**
0.0	3.7	1.0	-1.5	**1.0**	0.4	0.6	**1.8**	**7.6**	2.5	4.8	0.2	**-0.1**	**-0.2**
...	0.3	0.2	0.0	**0.6**	0.2	0.5	**1.0**	**2.2**	0.5	1.7	0.0	**0.0**	**-1.4**
...	0.0	0.3	0.0	**0.5**	0.3	0.2	**0.6**	**1.6**	0.9	0.7	0.0	**0.1**	**-1.0**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.2**	0.0	0.2	**0.4**	**0.4**	...	0.2	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.4**
10.9	**16.4**	**34.2**	**-11.1**	**36.1**	**10.1**	**26.0**	**68.6**	**162.8**	**84.1**	**74.4**	**4.3**	**10.0**	**2.1**

Table T11: Nominal Per Capita GDP And Main Expenditure Components Country Relatives, Africa Region=100

Country	GDP	Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**191.4**	**73.0**	80.3	95.3	60.5	54.3	69.0	41.4	40.7	31.8	50.8
Benin	**57.0**	**66.6**	78.3	47.0	103.0	57.5	35.0	27.9	52.9	62.0	47.5
Botswana	**562.1**	**238.3**	151.3	665.0	265.6	192.7	314.8	213.7	360.4	398.1	202.5
Burkina Faso	**42.6**	**46.7**	51.2	122.8	24.9	35.3	64.0	17.9	38.2	26.2	27.0
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**93.4**	**102.6**	113.9	72.8	163.1	71.4	169.0	33.5	74.2	66.5	51.6
Cape Verde	**218.0**	**274.4**	209.0	134.4	153.0	604.4	217.6	157.7	177.9	430.2	269.4
Central African Republic	**33.2**	**45.3**	70.9	122.6	60.1	19.3	39.1	13.6	17.8	21.0	26.4
Chad	**67.9**	**60.6**	85.5	25.3	15.6	11.1	68.6	12.5	121.1	26.2	88.9
Comoros	**60.2**	**84.2**	146.3	36.4	72.6	96.9	4.2	24.5	7.6	47.5	11.3
Congo	**181.5**	**78.6**	81.2	91.7	33.1	13.0	45.2	72.5	68.6	210.2	55.7
Congo, Democratic Republic	**11.8**	**12.3**	19.3	6.9	9.7	11.4	5.4	8.6	4.2	5.1	3.4
Côte d'Ivoire	**84.4**	**89.0**	99.1	80.6	50.5	68.8	118.9	58.5	102.4	132.5	98.2
Djibouti	**92.1**	**84.1**	78.3	331.0	36.5	117.5	99.6	38.0	73.9	20.7	9.9
Egypt	**138.9**	**154.4**	173.2	124.6	199.9	165.6	93.2	144.1	66.1	214.4	127.7
Equatorial Guinea	**643.4**	**291.8**	292.4	192.4	248.7	327.2	180.9	408.2	248.3	571.8	147.9
Ethiopia	**15.1**	**18.5**	25.9	4.2	18.2	25.7	20.8	6.5	4.1	2.8	3.4
Gabon	**609.1**	**306.2**	292.5	177.1	261.1	367.2	155.1	311.2	205.8	647.6	248.2
Gambia	**18.9**	**24.3**	25.5	6.8	36.9	8.9	16.2	17.3	6.9	25.7	50.6
Ghana	**49.4**	**58.0**	73.7	34.8	85.4	30.8	59.6	66.2	35.5	8.8	54.0
Guinea	**31.2**	**32.3**	36.1	18.1	35.1	19.0	28.1	75.7	25.8	3.8	11.6
Guinea-Bissau	**23.1**	**28.6**	38.0	13.7	37.8	30.5	32.6	13.4	19.0	7.7	34.6
Kenya	**52.3**	**61.9**	59.9	61.4	33.2	41.0	49.8	99.6	84.4	98.5	128.2
Lesotho	**76.4**	**112.7**	109.4	118.5	241.2	70.1	125.0	122.5	71.2	108.8	59.8
Liberia	**18.5**	**16.3**	11.0	18.6	32.5	23.6	13.6	13.9	4.1	29.8	8.5
Madagascar	**31.5**	**34.3**	52.9	31.3	23.5	40.8	26.3	12.7	11.7	8.3	7.9
Malawi	**22.7**	**30.7**	17.9	12.6	11.2	32.6	10.9	80.4	43.8	27.1	74.9
Mali	**46.0**	**50.0**	61.0	23.4	39.1	45.2	51.4	37.2	52.0	22.9	48.7
Mauritania	**62.1**	**67.0**	110.6	18.2	61.4	28.3	39.5	45.8	39.8	38.9	29.1
Mauritius	**497.2**	**524.3**	345.9	1090.7	434.5	908.5	570.2	295.5	646.5	720.5	943.1
Morocco	**192.1**	**167.1**	163.1	163.8	164.6	211.1	138.8	158.0	186.1	524.7	202.1
Mozambique	**34.2**	**35.9**	56.5	33.2	34.6	19.9	15.5	25.4	15.2	2.9	24.3
Namibia	**300.1**	**243.4**	198.0	221.4	244.3	286.6	239.0	279.7	296.2	107.1	247.5
Niger	**25.9**	**29.4**	35.3	19.0	33.8	20.0	22.5	24.0	24.3	11.8	48.3
Nigeria	**85.4**	**90.7**	132.1	26.1	84.9	81.8	101.1	42.1	44.1	15.3	37.0
Rwanda	**26.7**	**30.9**	34.9	118.0	17.4	35.9	25.7	16.3	16.8	8.9	11.9
Sao Tome and Principe	**75.6**	**107.8**	147.7	133.7	66.2	76.5	56.4	106.4	106.3	67.9	48.1
Senegal	**78.7**	**90.9**	121.1	82.8	80.9	76.3	94.7	77.9	38.6	263.6	68.8
Sierra Leone	**28.8**	**41.3**	46.2	33.3	49.0	22.2	17.2	120.0	11.7	55.0	41.2
South Africa	**507.9**	**492.6**	249.3	779.4	442.6	489.2	582.8	831.7	857.9	585.2	698.7
Sudan	**97.8**	**118.0**	164.3	48.7	86.4	130.7	106.2	42.3	97.0	6.1	106.1
Swaziland	**223.4**	**223.3**	249.3	57.6	228.8	249.5	259.9	266.2	163.6	155.4	234.1
Tanzania	**35.4**	**43.4**	75.8	37.8	47.0	24.4	29.7	6.9	17.5	2.4	13.5
Togo	**39.8**	**59.2**	75.1	70.9	50.3	31.4	25.7	38.9	99.5	62.4	36.7
Tunisia	**284.9**	**277.9**	203.1	323.3	440.5	328.8	362.8	225.0	296.2	155.2	233.0
Uganda	**33.9**	**39.8**	37.2	71.4	20.1	57.8	40.8	31.2	26.7	40.7	31.4
Zambia	**62.5**	**63.9**	19.7	3.0	57.8	151.1	71.7	88.3	92.4	12.3	239.3
Zimbabwe	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
34.0	78.5	153.7	0.0	**78.6**	122.1	63.2	**291.3**	**340.9**	222.7	482.8	0.0	**0.0**	**20974.3**
31.2	188.8	49.9	91.0	**42.4**	35.5	44.9	**52.9**	**57.7**	37.9	79.2	40.0	**-57.6**	**-1716.0**
567.5	17.0	203.8	0.0	**505.0**	370.6	552.7	**1106.2**	**580.5**	540.8	625.9	509.7	**7632.4**	**35129.3**
24.4	91.6	29.1	0.0	**26.8**	25.5	27.3	**86.3**	**44.5**	29.9	52.0	190.1	**19.5**	**-2519.4**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
55.6	214.4	36.6	-69.5	**48.4**	40.1	51.4	**72.5**	**86.1**	83.4	91.6	36.6	**137.2**	**-409.1**
763.6	265.0	173.8	-0.2	**200.1**	116.5	229.8	**162.4**	**378.8**	284.2	483.2	278.5	**-118.9**	
29.5	31.7	22.9	157.5	**14.5**	9.3	16.3	**24.9**	**17.0**	9.2	20.3	110.0	**0.0**	**-1186.8**
8.3	10.7	33.7	10.1	**15.2**	11.2	16.7	**48.7**	**71.9**	36.2	79.6	636.5	**278.9**	**2539.2**
118.7	0.9	0.0	-22.2	**2.8**	3.4	2.6	**70.0**	**27.7**	24.8	29.2	55.6	**90.4**	**-3455.9**
60.3	222.4	38.9	43.2	**93.4**	77.4	99.0	**155.9**	**177.9**	57.9	309.6	65.9	**59.0**	**33189.0**
12.7	5.7	4.5	0.0	**0.9**	3.0	0.2	**11.9**	**12.4**	1.0	18.7	119.8	**12.2**	**32.0**
32.9	44.6	61.7	-64.1	**49.9**	47.0	50.9	**102.5**	**39.6**	28.2	49.7	76.4	**148.3**	**2173.9**
52.7	125.1	36.9	39.6	**108.9**	106.5	109.7	**192.8**	**77.7**	45.0	108.3	148.3	**9.9**	**-227.2**
185.7	171.0	166.3	156.1	**110.9**	43.5	134.9	**111.4**	**122.4**	113.6	131.2	131.8	**76.1**	**-943.2**
339.9	351.6	249.7	13.9	**42.8**	62.7	35.8	**132.1**	**1090.2**	1121.0	746.3	7016.8	**-289.8**	
9.2	14.0	12.0	11.1	**6.7**	4.1	7.6	**20.4**	**16.6**	10.4	23.1	14.6	**2.8**	**-1025.2**
365.3	308.5	249.0	-718.4	**413.8**	304.9	452.5	**449.8**	**729.9**	625.8	616.1	4967.8	**151.8**	**89259.7**
153.3	4.2	16.4	0.3	**46.7**	65.2	40.1	**54.0**	**20.3**	20.4	17.2	76.7	**90.0**	**-3916.6**
113.2	0.6	30.6	0.0	**23.8**	3.3	31.1	**30.1**	**81.3**	114.6	43.7	129.1	**0.0**	**-3514.3**
49.2	22.1	19.2	-24.2	**12.9**	6.5	15.1	**11.7**	**45.0**	39.9	47.7	94.5	**53.2**	**-421.3**
13.9	4.7	1.9	-0.4	**5.2**	6.3	4.8	**55.4**	**18.8**	16.6	20.5	29.4	**96.1**	**-2456.7**
94.5	108.7	47.3	170.3	**87.4**	27.2	108.8	**47.3**	**50.8**	54.0	49.7	10.1	**-78.8**	**-2421.2**
306.8	8.1	83.9	-9.9	**144.3**	145.5	143.9	**69.8**	**140.4**	35.5	257.8	0.0	**10.5**	**-16346.0**
69.4	3.7	16.9	-0.7	**9.6**	10.3	9.4	**29.2**	**25.0**	44.4	6.0	0.8	**218.2**	**-1118.8**
45.8	16.3	6.2	37.8	**25.8**	52.1	16.4	**50.2**	**39.4**	41.2	37.2	47.3	**58.3**	**-2177.3**
76.6	19.6	46.6	-5.1	**1.2**	1.1	1.2	**20.8**	**20.2**	17.4	24.2	0.6	**37.7**	**-1618.5**
56.7	31.8	23.1	0.0	**28.2**	22.2	30.3	**58.9**	**37.2**	54.9	20.5	0.0	**255.2**	**-1568.2**
4.6	23.5	35.4	-40.2	**44.7**	28.8	50.3	**109.1**	**194.5**	152.3	237.5	221.7	**356.4**	**-15231.2**
735.2	547.9	396.0	1108.5	**557.4**	828.4	461.1	**488.9**	**557.5**	456.8	692.4	0.0	**458.5**	**-12902.9**
121.8	397.9	160.4	962.6	**299.2**	170.0	345.1	**242.5**	**286.5**	238.1	311.8	772.1	**281.3**	**-5093.2**
50.0	5.6	12.5	-14.3	**26.1**	25.8	26.2	**35.6**	**50.3**	32.9	71.3	0.0	**51.4**	**-1760.4**
501.4	435.6	401.2	931.8	**564.7**	604.0	550.8	**515.6**	**385.3**	348.5	404.4	755.1	**343.0**	**-4562.5**
12.4	52.2	16.8	2.9	**12.3**	9.6	13.2	**37.6**	**28.5**	23.4	33.8	30.5	**45.7**	**-1445.7**
86.1	21.9	50.5	-0.5	**31.3**	36.9	29.3	**38.5**	**53.4**	92.4	15.2	1.7	**0.6**	**4590.1**
32.9	18.6	12.8	4.9	**21.9**	16.0	24.0	**36.9**	**31.7**	25.3	40.0	0.0	**19.6**	**-1841.3**
110.6	45.9	32.3	-34.0	**35.2**	28.7	37.5	**82.8**	**88.9**	85.7	83.6	251.3	**130.6**	**-9891.1**
31.5	31.9	54.2	110.0	**74.6**	65.0	78.0	**77.3**	**92.3**	44.0	140.7	135.2	**181.0**	**-4913.2**
81.4	16.1	30.4	0.0	**29.6**	8.5	37.1	**44.4**	**17.8**	22.1	13.7	10.9	**7.2**	**-3117.4**
548.0	430.2	827.9	498.1	**846.1**	1020.1	784.3	**620.2**	**454.4**	534.6	394.3	0.0	**514.4**	**-2023.4**
55.0	3.9	53.2	-38.3	**9.1**	12.3	8.0	**65.0**	**105.6**	112.6	103.8	1.9	**335.9**	**-4420.3**
339.3	50.6	97.1	0.0	**191.8**	203.6	187.6	**241.2**	**273.7**	149.7	385.4	622.1	**237.8**	**-4012.3**
11.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	**6.7**	5.9	6.9	**25.1**	**40.6**	35.0	46.7	36.3	**6.5**	**-1531.0**
34.8	47.9	24.6	30.2	**24.9**	18.8	27.1	**44.5**	**34.3**	20.9	46.8	62.9	**15.9**	**-4760.8**
81.1	1394.8	279.5	1097.0	**353.5**	423.8	328.5	**272.5**	**332.2**	191.8	476.6	384.2	**-76.4**	**-695.2**
103.1	42.5	11.1	0.0	**35.6**	39.1	34.3	**32.7**	**40.3**	22.0	61.5	0.0	**9.0**	**-2028.6**
100.0	0.0	52.4	0.0	**88.0**	202.9	47.2	**67.4**	**89.0**	105.8	76.1	0.0	**60.0**	**-3204.5**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table T12: Real Per Capita GDP And Main Expenditure Components Relatives, Africa Region =100

Country	GDP	Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**157.2**	**45.8**	42.7	90.0	33.1	53.1	42.3	22.0	25.8	17.0	29.0
Benin	**61.9**	**69.9**	69.6	56.1	110.0	92.8	35.7	36.9	57.0	35.2	50.6
Botswana	**536.5**	**196.9**	118.9	652.8	217.3	172.0	196.2	143.3	313.5	448.1	150.3
Burkina Faso	**50.7**	**55.6**	58.0	157.9	40.7	55.0	69.5	24.6	31.9	19.2	29.5
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**88.8**	**100.6**	106.3	82.5	145.5	78.9	160.5	34.9	79.6	39.8	42.9
Cape Verde	**126.0**	**170.3**	159.2	109.9	81.2	227.7	123.9	153.3	148.8	387.5	195.1
Central African Republic	**30.0**	**42.5**	55.1	136.5	57.3	43.8	38.4	12.2	12.3	14.9	24.8
Chad	**77.8**	**53.4**	63.0	22.2	16.0	32.4	50.3	23.7	103.4	15.1	80.7
Comoros	**47.3**	**61.6**	102.0	16.9	53.7	63.8	2.6	24.5	5.2	36.6	10.1
Congo	**161.1**	**60.4**	56.5	86.1	21.7	13.0	35.8	51.8	51.5	119.2	42.6
Congo. Democratic Republic	**11.8**	**10.1**	14.0	6.8	10.3	10.3	4.9	8.8	3.0	2.7	3.0
Côte d'Ivoire	**70.1**	**78.9**	82.5	84.0	47.9	76.3	111.1	44.6	81.6	81.6	75.8
Djibouti	**87.4**	**75.8**	62.6	517.9	30.1	106.6	61.2	32.5	59.6	20.4	10.6
Egypt	**237.6**	**240.9**	272.0	178.0	293.1	181.6	179.3	294.1	154.2	305.1	179.6
Equatorial Guinea	**533.9**	**193.0**	174.7	242.1	112.6	216.8	109.9	365.9	180.6	255.9	87.9
Ethiopia	**26.3**	**31.8**	45.3	5.8	22.6	38.4	35.4	18.3	7.8	5.0	4.2
Gabon	**567.0**	**199.3**	171.3	173.2	152.4	245.1	86.8	226.1	151.5	368.4	154.7
Gambia	**32.3**	**36.7**	26.2	10.2	64.4	29.5	23.4	33.1	7.9	41.7	74.8
Ghana	**54.5**	**64.4**	62.5	41.1	106.3	71.8	66.2	98.3	38.5	8.2	60.5
Guinea	**42.1**	**43.5**	37.3	59.4	57.3	37.8	60.1	87.9	29.7	4.4	22.0
Guinea-Bissau	**25.3**	**29.1**	36.3	17.9	30.4	39.4	29.0	17.1	16.8	3.0	30.7
Kenya	**60.5**	**78.2**	69.8	72.2	47.8	71.5	68.2	166.4	83.7	67.9	133.7
Lesotho	**63.0**	**114.5**	102.5	135.4	220.5	92.2	112.0	269.8	65.6	74.7	43.0
Liberia	**17.0**	**17.4**	10.3	24.5	35.7	16.0	15.9	22.5	3.1	22.2	9.6
Madagascar	**43.9**	**49.8**	64.7	32.9	35.9	60.9	35.4	17.2	13.2	10.8	11.3
Malawi	**30.7**	**34.9**	17.6	18.5	15.8	53.3	11.5	99.2	37.3	19.2	94.6
Mali	**45.7**	**49.9**	55.6	39.5	44.7	49.6	51.1	40.6	51.0	18.1	47.5
Mauritania	**75.2**	**77.3**	109.5	24.8	86.0	62.1	51.6	68.6	42.2	31.3	28.7
Mauritius	**451.9**	**477.5**	362.2	882.7	435.2	788.0	543.6	247.9	508.0	1357.2	833.5
Morocco	**157.8**	**147.0**	154.3	89.1	119.9	196.0	139.1	102.8	173.2	498.7	197.0
Mozambique	**33.1**	**39.4**	59.7	34.7	32.5	37.6	15.1	27.3	12.3	2.1	23.9
Namibia	**202.3**	**167.2**	149.4	250.0	171.8	158.6	177.1	265.1	245.4	81.6	181.8
Niger	**27.3**	**31.8**	33.8	23.2	47.8	29.6	23.4	27.3	22.3	9.1	47.4
Nigeria	**84.2**	**82.9**	91.0	28.4	93.6	103.6	127.1	51.3	52.5	12.4	39.0
Rwanda	**36.2**	**39.8**	48.7	165.8	16.6	34.8	25.1	31.0	17.8	8.6	12.5
Sao Tome and Principe	**65.0**	**97.9**	124.3	140.1	44.2	81.1	50.8	102.2	103.6	51.5	39.0
Senegal	**74.6**	**88.0**	102.0	100.8	79.3	86.0	99.4	77.8	36.5	328.0	77.1
Sierra Leone	**35.2**	**46.9**	40.5	47.6	67.0	52.9	18.8	199.6	12.3	34.6	48.3
South Africa	**377.2**	**374.9**	239.2	695.3	335.1	322.1	350.3	497.5	741.3	542.7	620.5
Sudan	**100.1**	**127.3**	159.6	28.5	123.3	127.4	136.5	44.3	114.9	5.4	148.8
Swaziland	**195.0**	**208.4**	234.4	50.5	140.6	152.6	207.5	654.4	152.8	127.2	191.3
Tanzania	**45.3**	**55.1**	89.2	50.6	60.4	31.1	35.8	25.9	20.0	1.9	16.8
Togo	**39.5**	**60.5**	65.3	100.4	45.0	64.0	25.8	26.4	94.0	35.4	37.1
Tunisia	**287.4**	**283.2**	218.3	299.0	251.4	348.5	385.1	201.8	280.6	207.0	203.3
Uganda	**44.1**	**52.1**	53.2	86.5	24.9	82.6	46.7	48.0	26.8	27.5	38.1
Zambia	**52.3**	**55.1**	18.7	2.9	54.7	144.6	56.9	72.4	66.3	4.9	223.9
Zimbabwe	**23.9**	**26.5**	32.0	33.2	58.6	28.9	25.0	2.4	12.2	9.2	21.8
AFRICA	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
16.3	40.4	114.8	0.0	**46.9**	68.3	38.6	**175.8**	**292.4**	...	...	...	**0.0**	**20974.3**
52.1	178.7	57.5	91.3	**45.2**	42.5	46.3	**62.4**	**68.9**	29.0	115.3	42.7	**-64.8**	**-1716.0**
662.0	12.8	195.8	0.0	**251.4**	181.6	278.5	**900.1**	**711.7**	752.4	671.6	608.3	**7839.2**	**35129.3**
41.2	102.7	40.1	0.0	**33.8**	29.0	35.6	**107.4**	**49.4**	...	...	...	**23.9**	**-2519.4**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
72.9	197.5	38.4	-70.5	**48.6**	33.3	54.6	**64.9**	**70.8**	62.6	82.4	29.4	**137.2**	**-409.1**
393.5	171.0	146.0	-0.2	**102.8**	38.9	127.5	**106.5**	**330.1**	...	...	...	**-98.1**	
49.9	31.9	23.3	157.9	**13.3**	7.7	15.5	**21.3**	**12.4**	4.8	17.2	77.3	**0.0**	**-1186.8**
20.9	8.7	33.5	10.0	**155.3**	59.0	192.7	**163.7**	**65.6**	43.5	62.5	556.6	**247.8**	**2539.2**
137.0	0.6	0.0	-22.4	**3.6**	3.6	3.6	**95.7**	**32.2**	...	38.1	63.5	**71.7**	**-3455.9**
62.1	193.8	40.9	43.2	**145.9**	106.6	161.1	**142.4**	**91.2**	33.6	159.5	32.3	**40.6**	**33189.0**
15.7	4.7	5.4	0.0	**1.4**	3.5	0.6	**18.1**	**16.9**	...	...	...	**12.1**	**32.0**
36.3	41.9	57.6	-65.0	**28.1**	33.3	26.1	**64.9**	**20.3**	22.7	16.6	36.6	**123.4**	**2173.9**
61.3	76.3	56.1	39.5	**110.5**	97.0	115.7	**195.0**	**85.7**	...	...	...	**9.8**	**-227.2**
273.0	211.4	273.6	156.1	**462.9**	460.0	464.0	**304.4**	**171.0**	103.0	247.5	175.2	**116.6**	**-943.2**
445.9	254.3	200.1	13.2	**84.7**	105.6	76.6	**205.4**	**671.5**	802.3	338.7	3905.6	**-185.1**	
...	27.5	21.6	11.1	**10.2**	4.3	12.5	**30.1**	**24.3**	9.4	41.4	19.4	**4.6**	**-1025.2**
190.0	191.9	232.0	-725.0	**438.3**	325.0	482.3	**507.0**	**744.6**	...	...	...	**125.3**	**89259.7**
...	5.8	26.9	0.3	**75.5**	128.8	54.8	**108.2**	**22.7**	21.0	21.0	86.2	**111.0**	**-3916.6**
159.4	0.6	52.9	0.0	**18.8**	2.8	25.0	**29.9**	**89.1**	117.9	53.6	141.1	**0.0**	**-3514.3**
130.8	36.5	31.6	-24.5	**25.0**	13.3	29.5	**21.9**	**54.0**	...	...	...	**68.7**	**-421.3**
30.3	4.6	2.1	-0.4	**8.3**	7.8	8.5	**76.4**	**22.8**	...	...	...	**100.0**	**-2456.7**
121.9	176.8	70.7	170.8	**61.8**	23.3	76.7	**42.7**	**48.8**	45.7	54.5	9.5	**-96.1**	**-2421.2**
393.6	7.4	76.9	-10.7	**115.5**	111.3	117.1	**55.5**	**96.6**	...	170.4	0.0	**9.6**	**-16346.0**
177.4	3.5	22.9	-0.7	**9.0**	9.4	8.9	**15.4**	**21.0**	36.3	4.9	0.7	**214.5**	**-1118.8**
297.2	25.2	9.3	37.7	**39.0**	71.2	26.5	**65.0**	**43.2**	31.1	56.5	50.1	**78.1**	**-2177.3**
141.4	22.7	62.2	-5.2	**2.4**	1.4	2.8	**31.7**	**42.9**	20.4	70.6	1.2	**49.9**	**-1618.5**
57.9	35.4	23.6	0.0	**34.3**	23.4	38.5	**68.5**	**32.3**	45.7	19.1	0.0	**263.6**	**-1568.2**
7.3	19.9	41.1	-40.7	**69.3**	41.1	80.2	**138.3**	**224.3**	...	...	...	**406.0**	**-15231.2**
113.5	609.1	335.2	1101.4	**649.1**	794.4	592.8	**422.0**	**506.9**	412.3	642.7	0.0	**478.1**	**-12902.9**
51.9	293.9	126.6	965.2	**97.1**	58.4	112.1	**128.7**	**282.4**	296.8	...	722.6	**277.4**	**-5093.2**
27.8	5.0	13.0	-14.8	**30.3**	23.2	33.1	**27.3**	**36.7**	29.3	47.1	0.0	**52.7**	**-1760.4**
163.8	222.8	296.8	933.2	**299.5**	288.4	303.8	**291.0**	**321.9**	...	...	...	**278.7**	**-4562.5**
17.5	53.3	21.4	2.8	**10.7**	7.9	11.8	**41.1**	**27.8**	16.4	40.6	28.8	**49.5**	**-1445.7**
122.1	19.4	68.7	-0.5	**54.1**	44.3	57.9	**53.4**	**54.1**	92.2	13.9	1.7	**0.5**	**4590.1**
76.9	24.9	16.3	4.8	**38.5**	24.0	44.1	**60.8**	**38.0**	...	...	...	**25.9**	**-1841.3**
146.0	39.8	31.8	-34.3	**48.2**	44.2	49.7	**102.3**	**67.9**	59.8	70.1	189.7	**114.2**	**-9891.1**
26.3	27.4	54.7	110.1	**60.6**	62.7	59.8	**65.0**	**94.7**	38.8	155.7	132.8	**180.6**	**-4913.2**
89.4	15.9	36.6	0.0	**45.2**	13.9	57.4	**66.4**	**22.5**	22.9	22.6	13.9	**8.4**	**-3117.4**
166.9	293.2	588.1	497.1	**406.8**	494.8	372.7	**378.8**	**403.9**	554.5	256.8	0.0	**464.2**	**-2023.4**
52.0	5.3	79.1	-38.7	**7.6**	8.9	7.1	**58.1**	**89.0**	102.5	78.9	1.5	**343.9**	**-4420.3**
276.3	43.7	106.6	0.0	**118.3**	138.7	110.4	**180.3**	**226.3**	...	...	...	**217.3**	**-4012.3**
...	0.0	14.3	0.0	**9.3**	7.9	9.8	**32.7**	**48.0**	35.2	62.7	41.8	**8.6**	**-1531.0**
83.8	47.9	28.7	30.3	**31.4**	15.8	37.5	**48.7**	**29.8**	...	37.7	55.2	**16.6**	**-4760.8**
36.1	1877.7	245.0	1099.5	**226.3**	334.6	184.3	**213.4**	**382.1**	245.4	533.9	428.7	**-81.9**	**-695.2**
...	52.6	15.4	0.0	**55.5**	53.9	56.1	**47.1**	**41.9**	18.2	71.1	0.0	**12.3**	**-2028.6**
...	0.0	53.2	0.0	**93.0**	193.0	54.3	**65.9**	**70.3**	73.7	70.4	0.0	**56.4**	**-3204.5**
7.4	3.2	5.4	0.0	**47.8**	11.0	62.1	**46.0**	**17.1**	...	14.8	0.0	**29.1**	**-1254.4**
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table T13: Per Capita GDP And Main Expenditure Components in Country Currency (000's)

Country	GDP	Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**157.2**	**39.4**	17.3	1.9	2.1	3.8	2.4	1.1	2.2	0.3	0.9
Benin	**305.3**	**235.1**	110.2	6.0	23.2	26.1	8.0	5.0	18.5	4.4	5.5
Botswana	**29.2**	**8.1**	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2
Burkina Faso	**228.2**	**164.6**	72.0	15.8	5.6	16.0	14.6	3.2	13.4	1.9	3.1
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**500.9**	**362.1**	160.1	9.3	36.8	32.4	38.5	6.0	26.0	4.7	6.0
Cape Verde	**196.4**	**162.7**	49.4	2.9	5.8	46.2	8.3	4.7	10.5	5.1	5.2
Central African Republic	**178.0**	**159.8**	99.7	15.7	13.6	8.8	8.9	2.4	6.2	1.5	3.1
Chad	**363.8**	**213.8**	120.2	3.2	3.5	5.0	15.6	2.2	42.4	1.9	10.3
Comoros	**240.5**	**221.6**	153.4	3.5	12.2	32.8	0.7	3.3	2.0	2.5	1.0
Congo	**973.2**	**277.3**	114.2	11.8	7.5	13.0	10.3	12.9	24.0	15.0	6.4
Congo. Democratic Republic	**56.7**	**38.9**	24.3	0.8	2.0	4.7	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	**452.7**	**314.1**	139.3	10.3	11.4	31.3	27.1	10.4	35.9	9.4	11.4
Djibouti	**166.4**	**99.9**	37.1	14.3	2.8	18.0	7.7	2.3	8.7	0.5	0.4
Egypt	**8.2**	**6.0**	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Equatorial Guinea	**3448.7**	**1029.3**	411.2	24.7	56.1	148.7	41.2	72.8	86.9	40.7	17.1
Ethiopia	**1.3**	**1.1**	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gabon	**3264.9**	**1080.3**	411.3	22.7	58.9	166.9	35.4	55.5	72.1	46.1	28.7
Gambia	**5.5**	**4.6**	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Ghana	**4557.0**	**3522.6**	1782.8	76.7	331.6	240.9	233.6	203.1	213.7	10.8	107.6
Guinea	**1153.8**	**786.8**	351.0	16.0	54.7	59.7	44.2	93.3	62.4	1.8	9.2
Guinea-Bissau	**123.6**	**101.0**	53.5	1.8	8.5	13.9	7.4	2.4	6.6	0.5	4.0
Kenya	**40.1**	**31.3**	12.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	1.6	2.5	4.2	1.0	2.1
Lesotho	**4.9**	**4.8**	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Liberia	**0.2**	**0.1**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	**641.6**	**460.4**	283.0	15.3	20.1	70.5	22.8	8.6	15.5	2.2	3.5
Malawi	**27.3**	**24.3**	5.7	0.4	0.6	3.3	0.6	3.2	3.4	0.4	1.9
Mali	**246.7**	**176.5**	85.8	3.0	8.8	20.5	11.7	6.6	18.2	1.6	5.6
Mauritania	**167.1**	**118.6**	78.1	1.2	7.0	6.5	4.5	4.1	7.0	1.4	1.7
Mauritius	**149.0**	**103.4**	27.2	7.8	5.5	23.1	7.3	2.9	12.7	2.9	6.1
Morocco	**17.3**	**9.9**	3.9	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4
Mozambique	**8102.2**	**5597.1**	3511.1	188.5	345.0	400.2	155.8	200.1	235.5	9.1	124.6
Namibia	**19.4**	**10.4**	3.4	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.3
Niger	**139.0**	**103.8**	49.7	2.4	7.6	9.1	5.1	4.3	8.5	0.8	5.6
Nigeria	**114.0**	**79.6**	46.2	0.8	4.8	9.3	5.7	1.9	3.8	0.3	1.1
Rwanda	**151.3**	**115.3**	51.9	16.0	4.1	17.2	6.2	3.1	6.2	0.7	1.5
Sao Tome and Principe	**8114.1**	**7609.8**	4156.6	343.5	299.0	696.3	257.2	379.9	745.1	96.7	111.4
Senegal	**421.8**	**320.8**	170.3	10.6	18.2	34.7	21.6	13.9	13.5	18.8	8.0
Sierra Leone	**848.6**	**800.2**	357.0	23.5	60.8	55.4	21.5	117.7	22.5	21.5	26.2
South Africa	**32.8**	**20.9**	4.2	1.2	1.2	2.7	1.6	1.8	3.6	0.5	1.0
Sudan	**242.1**	**192.2**	106.7	2.9	9.0	27.4	11.2	3.5	15.7	0.2	5.7
Swaziland	**14.4**	**9.5**	4.2	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3
Tanzania	**402.8**	**324.9**	226.1	10.3	22.5	23.6	14.4	2.6	13.0	0.4	3.3
Togo	**213.5**	**208.8**	105.6	9.1	11.3	14.3	5.9	6.9	34.8	4.4	4.2
Tunisia	**3.8**	**2.4**	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Uganda	**614.0**	**474.4**	176.7	30.9	15.3	88.8	31.4	18.8	31.6	9.8	12.3
Zambia	**2836.7**	**1907.0**	234.4	3.3	110.4	581.2	138.4	133.3	273.7	7.4	234.4
Zimbabwe	**17792.7**	**15526.3**	7185.0	522.9	2304.3	2691.1	988.7	151.8	689.1	69.0	386.3

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
0.5	1.3	5.6	0.0	**3.1**	1.2	1.8	**21.3**	**53.5**	17.4	36.1	0.0	**0.0**	**39.8**
3.1	19.9	11.9	-6.8	**10.8**	2.4	8.4	**25.2**	**59.1**	19.4	38.7	1.0	**-3.7**	**-21.3**
0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	**1.2**	0.2	1.0	**5.1**	**5.8**	2.7	3.0	0.1	**4.7**	**4.2**
2.4	9.7	7.0	0.0	**6.8**	1.7	5.1	**41.2**	**45.6**	15.3	25.4	4.9	**1.2**	**-31.2**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
5.6	22.6	8.8	5.2	**12.3**	2.7	9.7	**34.6**	**88.2**	42.6	44.7	0.9	**8.7**	**-5.1**
12.8	4.7	7.0	0.0	**8.6**	1.3	7.3	**13.0**	**65.2**	24.4	39.6	1.2	**-1.3**	**-51.9**
2.9	3.3	5.5	-11.9	**3.7**	0.6	3.1	**11.9**	**17.4**	4.7	9.9	2.8	**0.0**	**-14.7**
0.8	1.1	8.1	-0.8	**3.9**	0.8	3.1	**23.2**	**73.7**	18.5	38.8	16.3	**17.7**	**31.5**
8.9	0.1	0.0	1.2	**0.5**	0.2	0.4	**24.9**	**21.2**	9.5	10.6	1.1	**4.3**	**-32.0**
6.0	23.5	9.3	-3.3	**23.8**	5.2	18.6	**74.4**	**182.3**	29.6	151.0	1.7	**3.7**	**411.6**
1.1	0.5	1.0	0.0	**0.2**	0.2	0.0	**5.1**	**11.4**	0.5	8.2	2.8	**0.7**	**0.4**
3.3	4.7	14.7	4.8	**12.7**	3.1	9.6	**48.9**	**40.6**	14.4	24.2	2.0	**9.4**	**27.0**
1.8	4.5	3.0	-1.0	**9.3**	2.4	6.9	**31.0**	**26.8**	7.8	17.8	1.3	**0.2**	**-0.9**
0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.1	**0.3**	0.0	0.3	**0.6**	**1.4**	0.6	0.7	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.1**
34.0	37.1	59.7	-1.0	**10.9**	4.2	6.7	**63.0**	**1117.3**	573.2	364.1	179.9	**-18.4**	**1246.6**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.2**	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	0.0	**0.0**	**-0.2**
36.5	32.6	59.5	54.1	**105.4**	20.4	85.0	**214.6**	**748.0**	320.0	300.6	127.4	**9.6**	**1106.9**
0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	**0.6**	0.2	0.4	**1.4**	**1.1**	0.6	0.5	0.1	**0.3**	**-2.6**
194.8	1.1	126.0	0.0	**104.3**	3.8	100.6	**247.2**	**1432.5**	1008.4	367.1	57.0	**0.0**	**-749.7**
34.0	16.1	31.7	12.6	**22.7**	3.0	19.7	**38.5**	**318.6**	141.0	160.8	16.7	**23.4**	**-36.1**
1.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	**1.3**	0.4	0.9	**26.4**	**19.3**	8.5	10.0	0.8	**6.1**	**-30.5**
1.4	1.6	1.6	-1.8	**3.2**	0.3	2.9	**3.2**	**7.5**	4.0	3.5	0.0	**-0.7**	**-4.3**
0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	**0.4**	0.1	0.3	**0.4**	**1.7**	0.2	1.5	0.0	**0.0**	**-2.4**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**
17.4	6.6	5.7	-10.8	**25.0**	13.2	11.7	**91.1**	**153.7**	80.2	69.0	4.6	**14.1**	**-102.7**
1.7	0.5	2.5	0.1	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**2.2**	**4.6**	2.0	2.6	0.0	**0.5**	**-4.5**
5.7	3.4	5.5	0.0	**7.2**	1.5	5.7	**28.1**	**38.1**	28.1	10.0	0.0	**16.2**	**-19.4**
0.2	1.2	4.3	1.5	**5.7**	1.0	4.7	**26.1**	**100.1**	39.1	58.2	2.9	**11.4**	**-94.8**
4.1	3.2	5.3	-4.7	**7.9**	3.1	4.8	**13.0**	**32.0**	13.1	18.9	0.0	**1.6**	**-8.9**
0.2	0.7	0.6	-1.2	**1.3**	0.2	1.1	**1.9**	**4.9**	2.0	2.6	0.3	**0.3**	**-1.1**
221.2	26.4	131.9	47.6	**294.2**	76.2	217.9	**751.1**	**2280.7**	743.3	1537.4	0.0	**144.5**	**-965.3**
0.6	0.6	1.2	-0.8	**1.7**	0.5	1.2	**3.0**	**4.8**	2.1	2.4	0.2	**0.3**	**-0.7**
1.2	5.5	4.0	-0.2	**3.1**	0.6	2.5	**17.9**	**29.2**	11.9	16.5	0.8	**2.9**	**-17.9**
2.1	0.6	3.0	0.0	**2.0**	0.6	1.4	**4.6**	**13.6**	11.8	1.8	0.0	**0.0**	**14.2**
3.5	2.1	3.2	-0.4	**5.9**	1.1	4.8	**18.6**	**34.3**	13.7	20.6	0.0	**1.3**	**-24.1**
221.3	96.9	154.8	51.1	**179.6**	38.4	141.2	**791.0**	**1822.8**	877.0	816.8	129.0	**166.1**	**-2455.2**
3.1	3.4	13.0	-8.3	**19.0**	4.3	14.7	**36.9**	**94.6**	22.5	68.6	3.5	**11.5**	**-60.9**
44.8	9.3	40.0	0.0	**41.4**	3.1	38.3	**116.5**	**100.5**	62.2	36.8	1.5	**2.5**	**-212.5**
0.7	0.5	2.4	-0.5	**2.6**	0.8	1.8	**3.6**	**5.6**	3.3	2.3	0.0	**0.4**	**-0.3**
2.5	0.2	5.9	1.3	**1.1**	0.4	0.7	**14.3**	**50.0**	26.6	23.4	0.0	**9.9**	**-25.3**
0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	**0.6**	0.2	0.4	**1.4**	**3.4**	0.9	2.3	0.2	**0.2**	**-0.6**
2.3	0.0	6.4	0.0	**3.6**	0.8	2.8	**25.4**	**88.3**	38.0	48.4	2.0	**0.9**	**-40.3**
3.5	5.1	5.9	-2.3	**6.3**	1.3	5.1	**21.2**	**35.1**	10.7	22.8	1.6	**1.0**	**-59.0**
0.0	0.4	0.2	-0.2	**0.2**	0.1	0.2	**0.3**	**0.8**	0.2	0.6	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**
34.8	15.1	8.9	0.0	**30.6**	8.8	21.8	**52.7**	**139.3**	38.0	101.3	0.0	**1.9**	**-84.9**
84.6	0.0	106.0	0.0	**189.7**	114.7	75.0	**272.3**	**771.8**	457.7	314.0	0.0	**32.3**	**-336.3**
254.4	58.7	225.1	0.0	**469.0**	88.3	380.7	**1148.2**	**1048.0**	678.5	369.5	0.0	**260.7**	**-659.5**

Table T14: Nominal GDP And Main Expenditure Components in Country Currency, Billions

Country	GDP	Individual Consumption Expenditures By Households	Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household maintaince	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture
Angola	**2445.6**	**613.7**	269.3	29.2	32.5	58.8	37.5	17.6	33.9	5.4	14.0
Benin	**2298.7**	**1770.3**	829.6	45.4	175.0	196.7	60.2	37.5	139.6	33.2	41.4
Botswana	**49.6**	**13.8**	3.5	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.6	2.1	0.5	0.4
Burkina Faso	**2921.4**	**2107.6**	921.6	201.8	72.0	205.2	186.7	40.9	171.4	23.8	40.0
Burundi	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	**8781.0**	**6347.5**	2806.8	163.7	645.3	568.9	675.3	104.7	455.3	83.0	104.8
Cape Verde	**93.9**	**77.8**	23.6	1.4	2.8	22.1	4.0	2.3	5.0	2.5	2.5
Central African Republic	**712.1**	**639.1**	398.6	62.9	54.3	35.1	35.7	9.7	24.9	6.0	12.2
Chad	**3098.0**	**1820.4**	1023.8	27.6	30.1	42.9	133.2	19.0	361.2	15.9	87.7
Comoros	**146.2**	**134.7**	93.3	2.1	7.4	20.0	0.4	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.6
Congo	**3232.7**	**921.2**	379.4	39.1	24.8	13.0	34.2	43.0	79.8	49.7	21.4
Congo. Democratic Republic	**3373.1**	**2315.3**	1448.1	47.1	116.6	278.2	65.3	82.2	79.3	19.2	21.0
Côte d'Ivoire	**8644.5**	**5998.2**	2661.0	197.6	217.7	596.9	517.9	199.1	684.7	180.0	217.0
Djibouti	**124.8**	**74.9**	27.8	10.7	2.1	13.5	5.7	1.7	6.5	0.4	0.3
Egypt	**571.1**	**417.7**	186.8	12.3	34.6	57.7	16.3	19.7	17.7	11.7	11.3
Equatorial Guinea	**3500.4**	**1044.8**	417.4	25.1	57.0	151.0	41.9	73.9	88.2	41.3	17.4
Ethiopia	**95.9**	**77.1**	43.1	0.6	4.9	13.8	5.6	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.5
Gabon	**4570.9**	**1512.4**	575.8	31.8	82.5	233.7	49.5	77.7	100.9	64.5	40.2
Gambia	**8.0**	**6.8**	2.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Ghana	**97260.6**	**75183.7**	38049.9	1637.8	7077.4	5142.4	4985.1	4335.2	4560.2	230.1	2296.1
Guinea	**10703.7**	**7299.3**	3256.1	148.8	507.5	553.8	409.9	865.3	579.3	17.1	85.8
Guinea-Bissau	**163.9**	**133.9**	70.9	2.3	11.3	18.4	9.8	3.2	8.8	0.7	5.3
Kenya	**1415.2**	**1102.6**	425.8	39.8	37.9	94.1	57.4	89.8	149.4	35.4	75.0
Lesotho	**9.2**	**9.0**	3.5	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
Liberia	**0.6**	**0.4**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	**10937.6**	**7848.3**	4823.5	260.6	343.2	1202.3	388.6	146.8	264.8	38.1	59.5
Malawi	**338.0**	**301.1**	70.2	4.5	7.0	41.2	6.9	39.9	42.7	5.4	24.1
Mali	**2893.9**	**2070.9**	1006.5	35.3	103.6	241.0	137.5	77.8	213.6	19.1	66.2
Mauritania	**475.2**	**337.3**	222.1	3.3	19.8	18.4	12.9	11.7	19.9	4.0	4.8
Mauritius	**185.3**	**128.6**	33.8	9.7	6.8	28.7	9.0	3.7	15.7	3.6	7.6
Morocco	**522.6**	**299.2**	116.4	10.7	18.9	48.7	16.1	14.3	33.1	19.0	11.9
Mozambique	**157345.4**	**108695.9**	68186.1	3659.8	6700.7	7772.8	3026.5	3885.8	4574.0	176.9	2420.1
Namibia	**39.6**	**21.1**	6.9	0.7	1.4	3.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	0.2	0.7
Niger	**1755.2**	**1310.3**	627.7	30.8	96.3	114.6	64.8	54.0	107.5	10.6	70.7
Nigeria	**14894.5**	**10406.2**	6043.0	109.0	623.5	1209.9	749.7	244.1	502.7	35.4	139.4
Rwanda	**1331.6**	**1014.5**	456.3	141.0	36.5	151.7	54.5	27.1	54.7	5.9	12.8
Sao Tome and Principe	**1208.7**	**1133.6**	619.2	51.2	44.5	103.7	38.3	56.6	111.0	14.4	16.6
Senegal	**4563.3**	**3470.0**	1842.2	115.0	197.4	375.0	233.6	150.3	146.3	202.9	86.1
Sierra Leone	**4328.0**	**4080.8**	1820.8	119.6	309.9	282.3	109.8	600.1	114.9	109.8	133.8
South Africa	**1539.0**	**982.3**	198.1	56.6	56.5	125.7	75.1	83.9	169.8	23.5	45.7
Sudan	**8570.7**	**6803.7**	3777.6	102.1	318.5	971.6	395.6	123.5	555.3	7.0	200.8
Swaziland	**16.3**	**10.7**	4.8	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4
Tanzania	**14219.1**	**11467.6**	7980.5	363.4	795.0	832.3	507.1	92.6	460.3	12.9	116.7
Togo	**1112.5**	**1088.3**	550.5	47.4	59.1	74.3	30.6	36.2	181.6	23.1	22.1
Tunisia	**37.7**	**24.2**	7.0	1.0	2.5	3.7	2.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	0.7
Uganda	**16268.3**	**12570.4**	4681.5	819.8	406.6	2351.4	831.9	497.2	837.7	258.9	325.3
Zambia	**32456.3**	**21818.7**	2682.0	37.2	1262.9	6649.8	1583.8	1525.0	3131.5	84.4	2681.9
Zimbabwe	**205078.2**	**178956.0**	82813.8	6026.9	26559.0	31017.5	11396.2	1749.4	7942.9	795.0	4452.1

Education	Restaurant & Hotels	Misc. Goods & Services	Net Purchases by Residents	**Individual Consumption By Government**	Health	Education	**Collective Consumption By Government**	**Gross Capital Formation**	Machinery & Equipment	Construction	Other Products	**Changes in Inventories & Other Acquisitions***	**Net Exports of Goods & Services**
8.1	19.8	87.6	0.0	**47.7**	19.4	28.3	**331.3**	**832.9**	271.4	561.4	0.0	**0.0**	**620.0**
23.5	150.1	89.8	-51.6	**81.4**	17.9	63.5	**189.9**	**444.9**	146.1	291.1	7.7	**-27.6**	**-160.2**
0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	**2.1**	0.4	1.7	**8.7**	**9.8**	4.6	5.0	0.2	**8.0**	**7.2**
31.2	123.9	89.2	0.0	**87.6**	21.8	65.8	**526.9**	**583.4**	196.0	325.0	62.4	**15.9**	**-400.0**
...	...	...	...	**...**	...	...	**...**	**...**	...	...	...	**...**	**...**
97.4	396.9	153.6	91.7	**216.2**	46.9	169.3	**606.4**	**1546.9**	747.2	783.2	16.4	**152.9**	**-88.9**
6.1	2.2	3.3	0.0	**4.1**	0.6	3.5	**6.2**	**31.2**	11.7	18.9	0.6	**-0.6**	**-24.8**
11.8	13.4	21.9	-47.4	**14.7**	2.5	12.3	**47.5**	**69.6**	18.8	39.5	11.3	**0.0**	**-58.9**
7.1	9.6	68.7	-6.4	**33.1**	6.4	26.7	**197.9**	**627.6**	157.8	330.8	139.0	**151.0**	**268.1**
5.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	**15.1**	**12.9**	5.8	6.5	0.6	**2.6**	**-19.4**
20.0	78.0	30.9	-10.8	**79.0**	17.2	61.8	**247.1**	**605.7**	98.4	501.7	5.6	**12.5**	**1367.2**
67.7	32.4	58.2	0.0	**12.7**	10.7	2.1	**302.5**	**679.9**	27.7	487.9	164.3	**41.4**	**21.2**
62.8	89.9	281.6	92.1	**242.8**	60.0	182.8	**933.6**	**775.1**	275.0	462.7	37.4	**180.0**	**514.8**
1.3	3.3	2.2	-0.8	**7.0**	1.8	5.2	**23.3**	**20.1**	5.8	13.3	1.0	**0.2**	**-0.7**
14.2	13.8	30.5	-9.0	**21.7**	2.2	19.4	**40.8**	**96.2**	44.6	49.1	2.6	**3.7**	**-9.0**
34.5	37.7	60.6	-1.1	**11.1**	4.3	6.8	**64.0**	**1134.0**	581.8	369.5	182.6	**-18.7**	**1265.3**
1.1	1.7	3.4	-1.0	**2.0**	0.3	1.7	**11.5**	**20.1**	6.3	13.4	0.4	**0.2**	**-15.1**
51.1	45.6	83.3	75.7	**147.6**	28.5	119.0	**300.5**	**1047.2**	448.0	420.8	178.4	**13.5**	**1549.7**
1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	**0.9**	0.3	0.6	**2.0**	**1.6**	0.8	0.7	0.2	**0.5**	**-3.8**
4156.9	23.7	2688.9	0.0	**2227.2**	80.7	2146.4	**5276.5**	**30574.4**	21523.0	7835.8	1215.6	**0.0**	**-16001.2**
315.5	149.5	294.0	116.7	**210.1**	27.8	182.3	**357.2**	**2955.2**	1307.8	1492.0	155.3	**216.8**	**-334.8**
1.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	**1.8**	0.6	1.2	**35.0**	**25.5**	11.3	13.3	1.0	**8.1**	**-40.4**
47.7	58.0	57.2	-64.7	**112.5**	9.2	103.3	**113.9**	**263.1**	139.4	122.4	1.3	**-25.3**	**-151.7**
0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	**0.8**	0.2	0.6	**0.7**	**3.2**	0.4	2.8	0.0	**0.0**	**-4.6**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**0.2**	0.1	0.0	0.0	**0.1**	**-0.1**
296.7	111.7	96.7	-184.1	**425.5**	225.7	199.8	**1553.5**	**2620.5**	1366.3	1175.6	78.6	**240.1**	**-1750.3**
21.3	5.8	31.0	1.1	**0.9**	0.2	0.6	**27.6**	**57.6**	24.8	32.8	0.0	**6.7**	**-55.9**
66.5	39.4	64.7	0.0	**84.2**	17.4	66.8	**329.9**	**446.7**	329.1	117.6	0.0	**190.4**	**-228.2**
0.7	3.5	12.1	4.3	**16.3**	2.7	13.5	**74.3**	**284.6**	111.1	165.4	8.1	**32.3**	**-269.6**
5.1	4.0	6.6	-5.8	**9.9**	3.8	6.0	**16.2**	**39.7**	16.2	23.5	0.0	**2.0**	**-11.1**
6.2	21.3	19.5	-36.8	**38.7**	5.8	32.9	**58.7**	**149.1**	61.8	77.2	10.1	**9.1**	**-32.1**
4295.6	512.2	2561.2	924.1	**5712.7**	1480.7	4232.0	**14585.7**	**44291.3**	14435.7	29855.7	0.0	**2805.7**	**-18745.9**
1.2	1.1	2.4	-1.7	**3.5**	1.0	2.5	**6.1**	**9.7**	4.4	4.9	0.5	**0.5**	**-1.4**
15.7	69.7	50.7	-2.8	**39.5**	8.1	31.4	**226.5**	**368.7**	150.9	207.9	9.9	**36.7**	**-226.4**
279.9	75.2	393.1	1.1	**259.0**	80.1	178.9	**597.0**	**1779.5**	1537.6	240.5	1.4	**1.2**	**1851.6**
30.6	18.3	28.5	-3.4	**51.9**	9.9	42.0	**163.9**	**302.1**	120.5	181.6	0.0	**11.6**	**-212.5**
33.0	14.4	23.1	7.6	**26.8**	5.7	21.0	**117.8**	**271.5**	130.7	121.7	19.2	**24.7**	**-365.8**
34.0	36.5	140.2	-89.5	**205.6**	47.0	158.6	**398.9**	**1023.5**	243.5	742.5	37.5	**124.5**	**-659.1**
228.2	47.7	203.9	0.0	**211.4**	15.9	195.4	**594.3**	**512.4**	317.0	187.6	7.8	**12.8**	**-1083.7**
31.0	25.7	111.9	-21.2	**121.8**	38.5	83.3	**167.3**	**263.3**	154.5	108.7	0.0	**18.5**	**-14.2**
89.9	6.7	208.0	47.1	**37.9**	13.4	24.4	**506.7**	**1769.5**	940.9	827.8	0.8	**349.1**	**-896.1**
0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	**0.7**	0.2	0.5	**1.6**	**3.8**	1.0	2.6	0.2	**0.2**	**-0.7**
82.4	0.0	224.4	0.0	**127.2**	29.4	97.7	**897.2**	**3118.3**	1341.3	1707.2	69.8	**31.1**	**-1422.3**
18.1	26.3	30.6	-11.8	**33.1**	6.6	26.5	**110.6**	**183.1**	55.7	119.0	8.4	**5.3**	**-307.7**
0.2	3.6	1.6	-2.0	**2.2**	0.7	1.5	**3.2**	**8.4**	2.4	5.7	0.2	**-0.1**	**-0.2**
922.3	401.1	236.5	0.0	**810.1**	233.7	576.4	**1395.3**	**3691.4**	1006.5	2684.8	0.0	**51.4**	**-2250.1**
967.7	0.0	1212.4	0.0	**2170.8**	1312.2	858.6	**3115.0**	**8830.3**	5237.2	3593.1	0.0	**369.0**	**-3847.5**
2932.5	676.2	2594.5	0.0	**5405.4**	1017.5	4387.9	**13234.0**	**12079.4**	7820.8	4258.6	0.0	**3005.3**	**-7601.9**

PART 7

APPENDICES

Appendices

APPENDIX A: ICP-AFRICA COUNTRY TEAMS AND SUB REGIONAL COORDINATION

Angola: Joaquim Flávio de Sousa Couto; José Manuel de Castro; Maria de Lourdes de Almeida e Costa; Pio José Altino Lucas

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Botswana: Anna Majelantle; Ketso Makhumalo; James Katale°

Burkina Faso: Ouattara Bamory; Belemkoabga Lucien; Kaboré Barbi; Konaté Fatoumata Sylvie

Burundi: Buzingo Déogratias; Dusenge Floride; Kamwenubusa Janvière; Nduwabike Noé

Cameroun: Tedou Joseph; Bougna Lonla Théophile; She Etoundi Joseph Guy Benjamin; Tchamda Claude

Cape Verde±: Francisco Fernandes Tavares; Aguinaldo Gomes Monteiro; Celso Herminio Soares Ribeiro; Joseph Brites

Central African Republic: Jean-Louis Alfred Sabendo; Félicité Guerendo Sepo; Marie Laure Dengou Dokossi; Roger Yele

Chad: Ousman Abdoulaye Haggar; Fangamla Marandi; Symphorien Ndang Tabo; Vourboube Félicité

Comoros±: Djamaldine Mohamed; Msaidie Mohamed; Nailane Mhadji; Rahamatou Houmadi Ali

Congo: Samuel Ambapour Kosso; Abandzounou Joséphine; Makanga Fred Davy Victor; Mbaloula Marcel

Congo, Democratic Republic±: Mukunda Jeba Munandi; Grégoire Ebulelang Kankwanda; Ingani-Bongo Jean-Louis; Yvonne Kamabu Kahindo

Côte d'Ivoire: Meleu Mathieu; Edi Serge Jean; Enoh Moïse Georges; Seu Yan

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Egypt: Abu Baker Mahmod El Gendy; Makarem Zaky Azer Ghobrial; Nabile Attia Osman; Roushdy Sayied Ibrahim

Equatorial Guinea±: Ela Oyana José; Julio Memba Menga; Patricio Lele Belope; Raimundo Ondo Mbang

Ethiopia: Samia Zekaria; Befekadu Gashaw; Leulseged Dechasa; Meshesha Getahun

Gabon: Wora Louis Martin; Mouanda Louis Bernard; Nguéma Meye Paul Henri; Nseme Biteghe Gobesse; Marie-Claire Miaghe°

Gambia, The: Alieu S. M. Ndow; Abu Camara; Malang Keita; Ousman Dibba

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Kenya: Antony K. M. Kilele; Collins M. Omondi; David O. Oyoo; Pasquel K. Gichohi

Lesotho: Liengoane Lefosa; Kabeli 'Mefane; Malehloa Molato; Mantoa Tseuoa; Palesa Mabote; Thabo Thobei

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Madagascar: Andriamampianiana Rakotomalala; Randriambolamanitra Samüel; Randriamihamina Henintsoa Lalaniaina; Razafimantena Tiaray Edouard

Malawi: Charles Machinjili; Alick Mphonda; James Ndawala; V. Kunkwezu

Mali: Fatoumata Sidibé Dicko; Mahmoud Ali Sako; Mme Konaré Kadidia Daou; Samba Doumbia

Mauritania: Baba Ould Boumeiss; Diop Ibrahima; El Houssein Ould Mohamed Lemine; Mohamed Chouaib Fall; Amadou Seydou Kane°; Chouhdy Lehbib°

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Morocco: Bourchachen Jamal; M'barek Fellah; Mohammed Youssef; Mostapha Afkir

Mozambique: João Dias Loureiro; Firmino A. Guiliche; Luis Munganba; Saide Dade

Namibia: Famuel Hangula; Aloysius Tsheehama; Ndamona C Kali; Steven Amuulo; Valeria I Sheehama°

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Nigeria: V. O. Akinyosoye; E. G. Ofili; Mayaki A. Sj.; Nwaboku O. F.

Rwanda: Ir. Munyakazi Louis; Babyeyi Nadine; Hakizimana Obald; Kabatesi Goretti; Nyarwaya Jean Baptiste

São Tomé & Príncipe: Pereira Da Costa Cardoso Cassandra Elsa Maria; Antónia Viegas Rita; Hermes do Nascimento; Olivio Bretes Menezes; Teodora Sousa

Senegal: Sogué Diarisso; Babakar Fall; Moumar Mbengue; Yankhoba Jacques Badji

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Tunisia: Khalifa Ben Fekih; Benzarti Ridha; Gargoubi Naceur; Saddoud Abdelkader

Uganda: John Baptist Male-Mukasa; Andama Joseph; Bahemuka Stephen; Nsubuga Vincent Musoke

Zambia: Efrida Chulu; Besa Muwele; Phillip K. Miti; Sipalo Ngenda

Zimbabwe: Moffat Nyoni; Nelson Taruvinga; Obert Manyame; Martin Ranganai Banda°; Regies Mamina°

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Lamine Keita; Marit Y. Kitaw; Michel Ward; Momar Ballé Sylla; Nakirya Margaret Kevin; Neil, Dourmashkin; Okwarah; Henry Uchechukwu; P. Turnbull; Penny Anne Dawson-Basset, Philippe Ayena; Ravendra Singh; Saddoud Abdelkader; Sawadogo Hamado; Thierry Paccoud

° Departed during the implementation of the program
± Partial list of participants

APPENDIX B: AFRICAN REGIONAL INTEGRATION CURRENCY (AFRIC)

The results of ICP comparisons are not affected by the choice of currency[10] used in their presentation. Rather than selecting a particular currency, a notional African regional currency (AFRIC) was used to express ICP results for the Africa region.

The AFRIC has been calculated to achieve the following condition:

For all participating African countries, the sum of real expenditures expressed in terms of the AFRIC unit = the sum of nominal expenditures converted to U.S. dollars at each country's respective exchange rate

To arrive at AFRIC, use start with any country as the base for the subsequent calculations. Because the index number used is transitive, it does not matter which country is selected. For each participating country, nominal expenditures are converted to nominal U.S. dollar expenditures using an average annual exchange rate between the country's currency and the U.S. dollar. These nominal expenditures are then re-expressed in terms of the base country currency using the relevant PPP.

Although U.S. dollar exchange rates are used in its calculation, the AFRIC is not equivalent to the U.S. dollar in PPP terms. At a later stage of the global comparison, a set of PPPs will be calculated that will show the relationship between the AFRIC and the notional regional currency units of other regions. At that stage the PPP equivalence of the AFRIC (and each of the currencies of Africa) with other currencies, including the U.S. dollar, will be known.

10 The index number used in the computations is transitive. This means that the rankings of countries or ratios between them are not affected by the choice of base country or currency.

Table 4. Number of Staff in 2005 ICP-Africa Participating Countries

COUNTRY	Staff	COUNTRY	Staff
Angola	50	Liberia	35
Benin	63	Madagascar	59
Botswana	20	Malawi	42
Burkina Faso	73	Mali	25
Burundi	49	Mauritania	52
Cameroon	93	Mauritius	22
Cape Verde±	4	Morocco	66
Central African Republic	52	Mozambique	48
Chad	52	Namibia	22
Comoros±	4	Niger	79
Congo	58	Nigeria	114
Congo, Democratic Republic±	4	Rwanda	25
Côte d'Ivoire	75	São Tomé and Príncipe	32
Djibouti	13	Senegal	49
Egypt	332	Sierra Leone	45
Equatorial Guinea±	4	South Africa	3
Ethiopia	16	Sudan	95
Gabon	34	Swaziland	22
Gambia, The	32	Tanzania	73
Ghana	82	Togo	31
Guinea-Bissau	29	Tunisia	47
Guinea±	4	Uganda	34
Kenya	74	Zambia	87
Lesotho	58	Zimbabwe	208
		Total Africa	2,590

APPENDIX C: 2005 ICP-AFRICA CLASSIFICATION

ICP-Africa Classification on GDP expenditures

CODES	DESCRIPTION
0	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
1	INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLDS
1.01	FOOD AND NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
1.01.1	**FOOD**
1.01.1.01	**Bread and cereals**
1.01.1.01.1	Rice
1.01.1.01.2	Maize, maize meal, barley, other cereals and flour
1.01.1.01.3	Bread
1.01.1.01.4	Other bakery products
1.01.1.01.5	Pasta products
1.01.1.02	**Meat**
1.01.1.02.1	Beef and veal
1.01.1.02.2	Pork
1.01.1.02.3	Lamb, mutton and goat
1.01.1.02.4	Poultry
1.01.1.02.5	Other meats and edible offal
1.01.1.02.6	Dried, preserved meats and other meat preparations
1.01.1.03	**Fish and seafood**
1.01.1.03.1	Fresh, chilled or frozen fish and seafood
1.01.1.03.2	Preserved or processed fish and seafood
1.01.1.04	**Milk, cheese and eggs**
1.01.1.04.1	Fresh milk
1.01.1.04.2	Preserved milk and other milk products
1.01.1.04.3	Cheese
1.01.1.04.4	Eggs and egg-based products
1.01.1.05	**Oils and fats**
1.01.1.05.1	Butter and butter products
1.01.1.05.2	Margarine
1.01.1.05.3	Other edible oils and fats
1.01.1.06	**Fruit**
1.01.1.06.1	Fresh or chilled fruits
1.01.1.06.2	Frozen, preserved or processed fruits and fruit-based products
1.01.1.07	**Vegetables**
1.01.1.07.1	Fresh or chilled vegetables other than potatoes
1.01.1.07.2	Fresh or chilled potatoes, manioc and other tubers
1.01.1.07.3	Frozen, preserved or processed vegetables and vegetable-based products
1.01.1.08	**Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery**
1.01.1.08.1	Raw and refined sugar
1.01.1.08.2	Jams, marmalades and honey
1.01.1.08.3	Confectionery, chocolate
1.01.1.08.4	Edible ices and ice cream and sorbet
1.01.1.09	**Food products n.e.c.**
1.01.1.09.1	Food products n.e.c.
1.01.2	**NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**
1.01.2.01	**Coffee, tea and cocoa**
1.01.2.01.1	Coffee, tea and cocoa
1.01.2.02	**Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices**
1.01.2.02.1	Mineral or spring waters
1.01.2.02.2	Soft drinks and concentrates
1.01.2.02.3	Fruit and vegetable juices
1.02	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS
1.02.1	**ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**
1.02.1.01	**Spirits**
1.02.1.01.1	Spirits
1.02.1.02	**Wine**
1.02.1.02.1	Wine
1.02.1.03	**Beer**
1.02.1.03.1	Beer
1.02.2	**TOBACCO**
1.02.2.01	**Tobacco**
1.02.2.01.1	Tobacco
1.02.3	**NARCOTICS**
1.02.3.01	**Narcotics**
1.02.3.01.1	Narcotics
1.03	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR
1.03.1	**CLOTHING**
1.03.1.01	**Clothing materials**
1.03.1.01.1	Clothing materials, other articles of clothing and clothing accessories
1.03.1.02	**Garments**
1.03.1.02.1	Men's clothing as defined above including tailoring charges
1.03.1.02.2	Women's clothing as defined above including tailoring charges
1.03.1.02.3	Children's and infant's clothing including tailoring charges
1.03.1.03	**Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories**
1.03.1.03.1	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories
1.03.1.04	**Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing**
1.03.1.04.1	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing
1.03.2	**FOOTWEAR**
1.03.2.01	**Shoes and other footwear**
1.03.2.01.1	Men's footwear as defined above
1.03.2.01.2	Women's footwear as defined above
1.03.2.01.3	Children's and infant's footwear as defined above; excludes baby booties made of fabric
1.03.2.02	**Repair and hire of footwear**
1.03.2.02.1	Repair and hire of footwear
1.04	HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS
1.04.1	**ACTUAL RENTALS FOR HOUSING**
1.04.1.01	**Actual rentals for housing**
1.04.1.01.1	Actual rentals for housing

ICP-Africa Classification on GDP expenditures

CODES	DESCRIPTION
1.04.2	**IMPUTED RENTALS FOR HOUSING**
1.04.2.01	**Imputed rentals for housing**
1.04.2.01.1	Imputed rentals for housing
1.04.3	**MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE DWELLING**
1.04.3.01	**Maintenance and repair of the dwelling**
1.04.3.01.1	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling
1.04.4	**WATER SUPPLY AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES RELATING TO THE DWELLING**
1.04.4.01	**Water supply**
1.04.4.01.1	Water supply
1.04.4.02	**Miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling**
1.04.4.02.1	Sanitary and sewage services and other services
1.04.5	**ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS**
1.04.5.01	**Electricity**
1.04.5.01.1	Electricity
1.04.5.02	**Gas**
1.04.5.02.1	Gas
1.04.5.03	**Other fuels**
1.04.5.03.1	Other fuels
1.05	FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE
1.05.1	**FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, CARPETS AND OTHER FLOOR COVERINGS**
1.05.1.01	**Furniture and furnishings**
1.05.1.01.1	Furniture and furnishings
1.05.1.02	**Carpets and other floor coverings**
1.05.1.02.1	Carpets and other floor coverings
1.05.1.03	**Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings**
1.05.1.03.1	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings
1.05.2	**HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES**
1.05.2.01	**Household textiles**
1.05.2.01.1	Household textiles
1.05.3	**HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES**
1.05.3.01	**Major household appliances whether electric or not**
1.05.3.01.1	Major household appliances whether electric or not
1.05.3.02	**Small electric household appliances**
1.05.3.02.1	Small electric household appliances
1.05.3.03	**Repair of household appliances**
1.05.3.03.1	Repair of household appliances
1.05.4	**GLASSWARE, TABLEWARE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS**
1.05.4.01	**Glassware, tableware and household utensils**
1.05.4.01.1	Glassware, tableware and household utensils
1.05.5	**TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN**
1.05.5.01	**Major tools and equipment**
1.05.5.01.1	Major tools and equipment
1.05.5.02	**Small tools and miscellaneous accessories**
1.05.5.02.1	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories
1.05.6	**GOODS AND SERVICES FOR ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE**
1.05.6.01	**Nondurable household goods**
1.05.6.01.1	Nondurable household goods

CODES	DESCRIPTION
1.05.6.02	**Domestic services and household services**
1.05.6.02.1	Domestic services
1.05.6.02.2	Household services
1.06	HEALTH
1.06.1	**MEDICAL PRODUCTS, APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT**
1.06.1.01	**Pharmaceutical products**
1.06.1.01.1	Pharmaceutical products
1.06.1.02	**Other medical products**
1.06.1.02.1	Other medical products
1.06.1.03	**Therapeutic appliances and equipment**
1.06.1.03.1	Therapeutic appliances and equipment
1.06.2	**OUTPATIENT SERVICES**
1.06.2.01	**Medical services**
1.06.2.01.1	Medical services
1.06.2.02	**Dental services**
1.06.2.02.1	Dental services
1.06.2.03	**Paramedical services**
1.06.2.03.1	Paramedical services
1.06.3	**HOSPITAL SERVICES**
1.06.3.01	**Hospital services**
1.06.3.01.1	Hospital services
1.07	TRANSPORT
1.07.1	**PURCHASE OF VEHICLES**
1.07.1.01	**Motor cars**
1.07.1.01.1	Motor cars, vans, etc.
1.07.1.02	**Motorcycles**
1.07.1.02.1	Motorcycles
1.07.1.03	**Bicycles**
1.07.1.03.1	Bicycles
1.07.1.04	**Animal-drawn vehicles**
1.07.1.04.1	Animal-drawn vehicles
1.07.2	**OPERATION OF PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT**
1.07.2.01	**Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment**
1.07.2.01.1	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment
1.07.2.02	**Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment**
1.07.2.02.1	Tyres, tubes, other parts and accessories
1.07.2.03	**Other services in respect of personal transport equipment**
1.07.2.03.1	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment
1.07.3	**TRANSPORT SERVICES**
1.07.3.01	**Passenger transport by railway**
1.07.3.01.1	Passenger transport by railway
1.07.3.02	**Passenger transport by road**
1.07.3.02.1	Passenger transport by road
1.07.3.03	**Passenger transport by air**
1.07.3.03.1	Passenger transport by air

ICP-Africa Classification on GDP expenditures

CODES	DESCRIPTION
1.07.3.04	**Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway**
1.07.3.04.1	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway
1.07.3.05	**Combined passenger transport**
1.07.3.05.1	Combined passenger transport
1.07.3.06	**Other purchased transport services**
1.07.3.06.1	Other purchased transport services
1.08	COMMUNICATION
1.08.1	**POSTAL SERVICES**
1.08.1.01	**Postal services**
1.08.1.01.1	Postal services
1.08.2	**TELEPHONE AND TELEFAX EQUIPMENT**
1.08.2.01	**Telephone and telefax equipment**
1.08.2.01.1	Telephone and telefax equipment
1.08.3	**TELEPHONE AND TELEFAX SERVICES**
1.08.3.01	**Telephone and telefax services**
1.08.3.01.1	Telephone and telefax services
1.09	RECREATION AND CULTURE
1.09.1	**AUDIO-VISUAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND INFORMATION PROCESSING EQUIPMENT**
1.09.1.01	**Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment**
1.09.1.01.1	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment
1.09.1.02	**Recording media**
1.09.1.02.1	Recording media
1.09.1.03	**Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment**
1.09.1.03.1	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment
1.09.2	**OTHER MAJOR DURABLES FOR RECREATION AND CULTURE**
1.09.2.01	**Major durables for outdoor and indoor recreation**
1.09.2.01.1	Major durables for outdoor recreation
1.09.2.02	**Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture**
1.09.2.02.1	Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture
1.09.3	**OTHER RECREATIONAL ITEMS AND EQUIPMENT, GARDENS AND PETS**
1.09.3.01	**Other recreational items and equipment**
1.09.3.01.1	Other recreational items and equipment
1.09.3.02	**Gardens and pets**
1.09.3.02.1	Gardens and pets
1.09.3.03	**Veterinary and other services for pets**
1.09.3.03.1	Veterinary and other services for pets
1.09.4	**RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES**
1.09.4.01	**Recreational and sporting services**
1.09.4.01.1	Recreational and sporting services
1.09.4.02	**Cultural services**
1.09.4.02.1	Cultural services
1.09.4.03	**GAMES OF CHANCE**
1.09.4.03.1	Games of chance

CODES	DESCRIPTION
1.09.5	**NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY**
1.09.5.01	**Newspapers, books and stationery**
1.09.5.01.1	Newspapers, books and stationery
1.09.6	**PACKAGE HOLIDAYS**
1.09.6.01	**Package holidays**
1.09.6.01.1	Package holidays
1.10	EDUCATION
1.10.1	**EDUCATION**
1.10.1.01	**Education**
1.10.1.01.1	Nursery school and primary school
1.10.1.01.2	General, vocational or technical secondary education
1.10.1.01.3	Postsecondary nontertiary education
1.10.1.01.4	Tertiary education
1.10.1.01.5	Educational program, generally for adults
1.11	RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS
1.11.1	**CATERING SERVICES**
1.11.1.01	**Catering services**
1.11.1.01.1	Catering services in hotels and restaurants, catering services in informal sector
1.11.2	**ACCOMMODATION SERVICES**
1.11.2.01	**Accommodation services**
1.11.2.01.1	Accommodation services
1.12	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES
1.12.1	**PERSONAL CARE**
1.12.1.01	**Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments**
1.12.1.01.1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments
1.12.1.02	**Appliances, articles and products for personal care**
1.12.1.02.1	Appliances, articles and products for personal care
1.12.2	**PROSTITUTION**
1.12.2.01	**Prostitution**
1.12.2.01.1	Prostitution
1.12.3	**PERSONAL EFFECTS N.E.C.**
1.12.3.01	**Jewelry, clocks and watches**
1.12.3.01.1	Jewelry, clocks and watches
1.12.3.02	**Other personal effects**
1.12.3.02.1	Other personal effects
1.12.4	**SOCIAL PROTECTION**
1.12.4.01	**Social protection**
1.12.4.01.1	Social protection
1.12.5	**INSURANCE**
1.12.5.01	**Insurance**
1.12.5.01.1	Insurance
1.12.6	**FINANCIAL SERVICES N.E.C.**
1.12.6.01	**Financial intermediation services indirectly measured**
1.12.6.01.1	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured
1.12.6.02	**Other financial services n.e.c.**
1.12.6.02.1	Other financial services n.e.c.

ICP-Africa Classification on GDP expenditures

CODES	DESCRIPTION
1.12.7	**OTHER SERVICES N.E.C.**
1.12.7.01	**Other services n.e.c.**
1.12.7.01.1	Other services n.e.c.
1.13	NET PURCHASES ABROAD
1.13.1	**NET PURCHASES ABROAD**
1.13.1.01	**Net purchases abroad**
1.13.1.01.1	Purchases by resident households in the rest of the world
1.13.1.01.2	Purchases by nonresident households in the economic territory of the country
2	INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS SERVING HOUSEHOLDS (NPISHs)
2.01	INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY NPISHs
2.01.1	**INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY NPISHs**
2.01.1.01	**Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs**
2.01.1.01.1	Individual consumption expenditures by NPISHs
3	INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT
3.01	HOUSING
3.01.1	**HOUSING**
3.01.1.01	**Housing**
3.01.1.01.1	Housing
3.02	HEALTH
3.02.1	**HEALTH BENEFITS AND REIMBURSEMENTS**
3.02.1.01	**Medical products, appliances and equipment**
3.02.1.01.1	Pharmaceutical products
3.02.1.01.2	Other medical products
3.02.1.01.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment
3.02.1.02	**HEALTH SERVICES**
3.02.1.02.1	Outpatient medical services
3.02.1.02.2	Outpatient dental services
3.02.1.02.3	Outpatient paramedical services
3.02.1.02.4	Hospital services
3.02.2	**NONMARKET HEALTH SERVICES**
3.02.2.01	**Compensation of employees**
3.02.2.01.1	Compensation of employees
3.02.2.02	**Intermediate consumption**
3.02.2.02.1	Intermediate consumption
3.02.2.03	**Gross operating surplus**
3.02.2.03.1	Gross operating surplus
3.02.2.04	**Net taxes on production**
3.02.2.04.1	Net taxes on production
3.02.2.05	**Receipts from sales**
3.02.2.05.1	Receipts from sales
3.03	RECREATION AND CULTURE
3.03.1	**RECREATION AND CULTURE**
3.03.1.01	**Recreation and culture**
3.03.1.01.1	Recreation and culture

CODES	DESCRIPTION
3.04	EDUCATION
3.04.1	**EDUCATION BENEFITS AND REIMBURSEMENTS**
3.04.1.01	**Education benefits and reimbursements**
3.04.1.01.1	Education benefits and reimbursements
3.04.2	**NONMARKET EDUCATION SERVICES**
3.04.2.01	**Primary and pre-primary education services**
3.04.2.01.1	Compensation of employees
3.04.2.01.2	Intermediate consumption
3.04.2.01.3	Gross operating surplus
3.04.2.01.4	Net taxes on production
3.04.2.01.5	Receipt from sales
3.04.2.02	**Secondary education services**
3.04.2.02.1	Compensation of employees
3.04.2.02.2	Intermediate consumption
3.04.2.02.3	Gross operating surplus
3.04.2.02.4	Net taxes on production
3.04.2.02.5	Receipt from sales
3.04.2.03	**Postsecondary nontertiary education**
3.04.2.03.1	Compensation of employees
3.04.2.03.2	Intermediate consumption
3.04.2.03.3	Gross operating surplus
3.04.2.03.4	Net taxes on production
3.04.2.03.5	Receipt from sales
3.04.2.04	**Tertiary education services**
3.04.2.04.1	Compensation of employees
3.04.2.04.2	Intermediate consumption
3.04.2.04.3	Gross operating surplus
3.04.2.04.4	Net taxes on production
3.04.2.04.5	Receipt from sales
3.04.2.05	**Education not defined by level**
3.04.2.05.1	Compensation of employees
3.04.2.05.2	Intermediate consumption
3.04.2.05.3	Gross operating surplus
3.04.2.05.4	Net taxes on production
3.04.2.05.5	Receipt from sales
3.05	SOCIAL PROTECTION
3.05.1	**SOCIAL PROTECTION**
3.05.1.01	**Social protection cash benefits or benefits in kind**
3.05.1.01.1	Social protection cash benefits or benefits in kind
3.05.1.02	**Social protection administration, operation or support of social protection schemes**
3.05.1.02.1	Social protection administration, operation or support of social protection schemes
4	COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT
4.01	COLLECTIVE SERVICES
4.01.1	**COLLECTIVE SERVICES**
4.01.1.01	**Compensation of employees**
4.01.1.01.1	Compensation of employees
4.01.1.02	**Intermediate consumption**
4.01.1.02.1	Intermediate consumption
4.01.1.03	**Gross operating surplus**
4.01.1.03.1	Gross operating surplus

ICP-Africa Classification on GDP expenditures

CODES	DESCRIPTION
4.01.1.04	**Net taxes on production**
4.01.1.04.1	Net taxes on production
4.01.1.05	**Receipts from sales**
4.01.1.05.1	Receipts from sales
5	GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION
5.01	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
5.01.1	**METAL PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT**
5.01.1.01	**Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment**
5.01.1.01.1	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
5.01.1.02	**General purpose machinery**
5.01.1.02.1	Engines and turbines
5.01.1.02.2	Other general purpose machinery
5.01.1.03	**Special purpose machinery**
5.01.1.03.1	Agricultural and forestry machinery
5.01.1.03.2	Machine tools
5.01.1.03.3	Machinery for metallurgy, mining, quarrying and construction
5.01.1.03.4	Machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing
5.01.1.03.5	Machinery for textile, apparel and leather production
5.01.1.03.6	Other special purpose machinery
5.01.1.04	**Electrical and optical equipment**
5.01.1.04.1	Office machinery except computers
5.01.1.04.2	Computers and other information processing equipment
5.01.1.04.3	Electrical machinery and apparatus
5.01.1.04.4	Radio and television and communication equipment and apparatus
5.01.1.04.5	Medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
5.01.1.05	**Other manufactured goods n.e.c.**
5.01.1.05.1	Other manufactured goods n.e.c.
5.01.2	**TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT**
5.01.2.01	**Road transport equipment**
5.01.2.01.1	Motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers
5.01.2.01.2	Other road transport
5.01.2.02	**Other transport equipment**
5.01.2.02.1	Other transport equipment
5.02	CONSTRUCTION
5.02.1	**RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS**
5.02.1.01	**Residential buildings**
5.02.1.01.1	Residential buildings
5.02.2	**NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS**
5.02.2.01	**Nonresidential buildings**
5.02.2.01.1	Nonresidential buildings
5.02.3	**CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS**
5.02.3.01	**Civil engineering works**
5.02.3.01.1	Civil engineering works

CODES	DESCRIPTION
5.03	OTHER PRODUCTS
5.03.1	**OTHER PRODUCTS**
5.03.1.01	**Other products**
5.03.1.01.1	Other products
6	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES AND ACQUISITIONS LESS DISPOSALS OF VALUABLES
6.01	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES
6.01.1	**CHANGES IN INVENTORIES**
6.01.1.01	**Changes in inventories**
6.01.1.01.1	Changes in inventories
6.02	ACQUISITIONS LESS DISPOSALS OF VALUABLES
6.02.1	**ACQUISITIONS LESS DISPOSALS OF VALUABLES**
6.02.1.01	**Acquisitions less disposals of valuables**
6.02.1.01.1	Acquisitions of valuables
6.02.1.01.2	Disposals of valuables
7	BALANCE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
7.01	BALANCE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
7.01.1	**BALANCE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**
7.01.1.01	**Balance of exports and imports**
7.01.1.01.1	Exports of goods and services
7.01.1.01.2	Imports of goods and services

APPENDIX D: 2005 ICP-AFRICA INDEX AGGREGATION METHODOLOGY

The choice of aggregation method influences the results of international comparisons (both real incomes and rankings). The following methods were used to aggregate results for 2005 ICP-Africa. Detailed aggregations at the basic heading level were done using the country-product-dummy (CPD) method. Higher-level aggregations were done using the Iklé index. In 1993 ICP-Africa, detailed aggregations at the level of the basic heading were done using the Elteto Köves-Szulc (EKS) method. Higher-level aggregations were also done using the EKS method, although for a limited set of results the Geary-Khamis (GK) method was applied.

ICP aggregation includes three steps. First, average product prices are generated for each country. Second, unweighted basic heading parities are obtained from the average prices (this step is called elementary aggregation). Third, basic heading parities are aggregated using corresponding basic heading expenditures to arrive at the PPPs—and hence price-adjusted *real quantities*—for each expenditure category up to the highest level (e.g., GDP or individual consumption). In the following sections, the aggregation methods at the elementary and higher levels are considered.

Elementary aggregator: ICP-Africa adopted the CPD method as the elementary aggregator in the 2005 ICP round. The CPD method was considered the most appropriate given the nature of the data available and in view of the advantages identified by Erwin Diewert and Yuri Dikhanov.

Considerable recent study had been done on the use of elementary aggregators, both in the context of the ICP and in the construction of consumer price indexes (CPIs).[11] Recent research shows that the choice of elementary aggregator depends in part on the nature of the data sets to which it is applied. In 1993 ICP-Africa, the EKS method was used to provide aggregation of elementary data. European studies showed that the performance of the aggregation method could be enhanced by including reliable information about the representativity of the underlying prices. Early ICP comparisons used regression techniques such as the CPD method of aggregation. In a recent paper Diewert (2004b) stated, 'A main advantage of the CPD method for comparing prices across countries over traditional index number methods is that we can obtain *standard errors* for the country price levels'. Summers (1973) and more recently Selvanathan and Rao (1994) stressed the advantage of the stochastic approach to index number theory. Yuri Dikhanov (2004) showed that when the price matrix was dense and the representativity of the prices was close to 100 percent, the choice of aggregation method was unimportant. Importantly, he also showed that the CPD method was a more robust alternative when used with sparse price and representativity data. He compares variants of the EKS and CPD methods both with and without representativity information using Monte Carlo simulations.

A CPD index can be presented in two equivalent forms: with or without the intercept. First, the regression equation for the CPD can be written as

$$\ln p_{cp} = y_{cp} = x_{cp}\beta + \varepsilon_{cp} \qquad (1)$$

where p_{cp} is price of product p in country c, Dc_j and Dc_i are country and product dummies, and Np and Nc represent the number of products and countries, respectively:

$$x_{cp} = \left[Dc_2 \ldots Dc_{Nc} Dp_1 Dp_2 \ldots Dc_{Np} \right]$$
$$\beta = \left[\alpha_2 \ldots \alpha_{Nc} y_1 y_2 \ldots y_{Np} \right]^T \qquad (2)$$

In matrix notation, by stacking individual observations this can be written as

$$y = X\hat{a} + \mathring{a} \qquad (3)$$

Note that the first country dummy is dropped from the system because matrix X is of rank (Np+Nc-1). (In fact, we can drop any variable from the system. Dropping the first country 's dummy simply makes it the base country.)

The solution is given (under the conditions of independently and identically distributed random disturbances) by

$$\hat{a} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \qquad (4)$$

In addition, we can drop one product variable (for example, the first product dummy) and introduce the intercept. This is the second form of the CPD. In this case,[12]

11 For a comprehensive discussion of elementary aggregator alternatives, see World Bank (2004), Chapter 11, "Estimation of PPPs for Basic Headings". The properties and behaviour of elementary indices are also explained in some detail by Diewert (2004a). Although written in the context of consumer price index construction, much of the discussion is equally relevant to basic heading PPPs. The topic has also been the subject of recent papers by Diewert, Dikhanov, Prasada Rao and others.

12 Note that the sign (') does not mean transpose. Sign (^{T}) is used for that purpose.

$$x'_{cp} = \left[Dc_2 \ldots Dc_{Nc} Dp_1 Dp_2 \ldots Dc_{Np} \right]$$
$$\beta' = \left[\alpha'_2 \ldots \alpha'_{Nc}\, C_{\text{intercept}}\, y'_2 \ldots y'_{Np} \right]^T \quad \textbf{(5)}$$

$$y = X'\hat{a}' + \hat{a} \quad \textbf{(6)}$$

The solutions of systems (4) and (6)—the country and product price relatives—are identical up to a scalar in these two cases. In the case with intercept,

y'_i and α'_j are the product coefficients for product i and country j, respectively, in this case with intercept.

Higher-level aggregation method: The step of elementary aggregation provides unweighted basic heading parities. These unweighted basic heading parities are then aggregated to derive PPPs and price-adjusted real quantities for each expenditure category up to the level of GDP. For 2005 ICP-Africa, the Iklé index[13] has been used for higher-level aggregation.

The Iklé index maintains additivity, minimizes the Gerschenkron effect and is computationally tractable. Although some residual Gerschenkron effect is intrinsic to any additive aggregation procedure, the Iklé index minimizes this effect when compared to other additive indexes. It is considerably superior to the GK index in this regard. For the AfDB, additivity is important when comparing price and expenditure structures across countries and, in particular, when comparing poverty levels. It is also important to avoid significant distortions to African income levels as a result of the Gerschenkron effect. Although the EKS index avoids the Gerschenkron effect, it is not additive.[14] Because no single index meets all the preferred properties of a higher-level aggregation index, it is necessary to compromise. The Iklé index offers additivity while minimizing the Gerschenkron effect and is considered the best option for the Africa program. A short summary of some of the findings and the formulation of the Iklé index is provided below.

When publishing the results of a multinational study such as the ICP, the final data publication should have a number of properties. Sometimes these properties may be mutually exclusive, in which case choices must be made as to which is the more important. Diewert (1987) set out a number of those properties.[15] Some important properties are listed below:

Base-country invariance: The choice of a base country does not affect the relative income or price levels of individual countries, i.e., the country selected as the base serves as a numeraire only.

Matrix consistency: This property is sometimes called additivity. Quantities obtained through applying the index should satisfy two requirements: the values for any category should be directly comparable between countries as well as between categories.

Factor-reversal test: The product of the price and quantity ratios equals the nominal expenditure ratio.

Transitivity: Any pair-wise comparisons between the indexes are transitive in the sense that

$$I_k^j = I_l^j \,/\, I_l^k$$

Transactions equality: This property requires that the relative importance of each transaction be dependent only on its magnitude.

World representativeness: This property implies that the international price structure must reflect the price and quantity structures of the world.

Statistical efficiency: The results should be minimally sensitive with respect to the sampling errors in the original price and expenditure data.

The properties of the EKS can be compared to the above criteria. The EKS provides

- Base country invariance;
- Transitivity;
- Direct information for two countries, including real prices;
- Less vulnerability to stochastic errors[16];

13 The Iklé aggregation method used for higher-level aggregations in 2005 ICP-Africa was first published in 1972, but its potential for use in ICP aggregation was brought to international attention in 1994 in a paper presented by Yuri Dikhanov at the Twenty-Third General Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth held at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada.

14 For a detailed comparison of the properties of the EKS, GK and Iklé aggregation procedures see Dikhanov (1997). For the reader interested in going beyond the summary provided here, more detail is available on the Internet. Several papers are included in the bibliography in this report.

15 See also Kravis, Heston and Summers (1982).

16 In tests, EKS has shown less sensitivity to stochastic errors in price and quantity data than has GK.

- Reduced Gerschenkron effect due to the fact that EKS is an unweighted geometric mean of the Fishers, which do not have this effect; and
- Compliance with the factor-reversal test.

However, the EKS fails to provide matrix consistency and transactions equality. The index provides neither invariance to changes in political subdivisions nor equal treatment of individual transactions in different countries.

EKS has been the most widely used aggregation method because it completely avoids the Gerschenkron bias, which raises the incomes of high-income countries relative to low-income countries. For some purposes, however, it has the disadvantage of lack of additivity. The much-criticized GK methodology has been used but to a much lesser extent and only in situations where the user considered that additivity was essential. Dikhanov (2004) compares EKS, GK and other nonadditive and additive indices including Iklé. Diewert (1987) stated that given the imperfections of the real world, the generalized EKS (GEKS) provided the least biased index available. Dikhanov (2004) uses the GEKS as the benchmark against which he compared the performance of the other indices that he considered. He specified the proximity of an index to the GEKS as a requirement. Because of the role of data error in real world data sets, he also tested for (i) distance, in some sense, from GEKS and (ii) sensitivity of the index to data errors.

The Iklé index is shown as presented in Dikhanov (1994).

Consider the following system of prices and quantities:

$$\mathbf{P} = \left[p^i_j \right]_{mxn} \text{ and } \mathbf{Q} = \left[q^i_j \right]_{mxn},$$

for n commodities and m countries, with p^i_j and $q^i_j \geq 0$ for $\mathbf{A}i, j$.

The traditional presentation for the GK system in terms of international prices π and PPP can be written as follows:

$$\pi_i = \sum_j \frac{p^i_j}{PPP_j} \kappa^i_j \qquad \text{where } \kappa^i_j = \frac{q^i_j}{\sum_j q^i_j}$$

$$PPP_i = \frac{\sum_i p^i_j q^i_j}{\sum_j \pi_i q^i_j}$$

Introducing country expenditure shares ω provides

$$\omega^i_j = \frac{p^i_j q^i_j}{\sum_j p^i_j q^i_j}$$

The Iklé weights can then be presented as

$$\delta^i_j = \frac{\omega^i_j}{\sum_j \omega^i_j}$$

And, finally, the Iklé system can be written as

$$\pi_i = \sum_j \frac{p^i_j}{PPP_j} \delta^i_j$$

$$PPP_j = \frac{\sum_i p^i_j q^i_j}{\sum_j \pi_i q^i_j}$$

APPENDIX E: 2005 ICP-AFRICA REFERENCE PPPS

Price data were not collected for some basic headings. The PPPs for these basic headings were calculated from price data that were collected for other basic headings. Such PPPs are called reference PPPs. The reference PPPs used for household final consumption expenditure and the concerned basic headings are indicated in the table below.

REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

BASIC HEADING		REFERENCE PPP USED
11.02.31.1	Narcotics	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
11.09.43.1	Games of chance	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
11.12.21.1	Prostitution	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
11.09.61.1	Package holidays	Weighted average of PPPs for transport services and PPPs for restaurants and hotels
11.12.51.1	Insurance	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
11.12.61.1	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
11.13.11.1	Final consumption expenditure of resident households in the rest of the world	Exchange rates
11.13.11.2	Final consumption expenditure of nonresident households on the economic territory	Exchange rates
REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS SERVING HOUSEHOLDS (NPISH)		
12.01.11.1	Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES		
Housing		
13.01.11.1	Housing	Housing PPPs for actual rentals
Health benefits and reimbursements		
13.02.12.4	Hospital services	PPPs for production of health services by government (before deducting receipts from sales)
Production of health services		
13.02.22.1	Intermediate consumption	PPPs for individual consumption expenditure by households on the domestic market (excluding all basic headings with reference PPPs)
13.02.23.1	Gross operating surplus	PPPs for gross fixed capital formation
13.02.24.1	Net taxes on production	PPPs for production of health services by government (without net taxes on production and before deducting receipts from sales)
13.02.25.1	Receipts from sales	PPPs for production of health services by government (before deducting receipts from sales)
Recreation and culture		
13.03.11.1	Recreation and culture	PPPs for individual consumption expenditure by government (excluding social protection, recreation and culture, and before deducting receipts from sales)
Education benefits and reimbursements		
13.04.11.1	Education benefits and reimbursements	PPPs for production of education services by government (before deducting receipts from sales)
	Production of education services	

REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

BASIC HEADING		REFERENCE PPP USED
13.04.22.1	Intermediate consumption	PPPs for individual consumption expenditure by households on the domestic market (excluding all basic headings with reference PPPs)
13.04.23.1	Gross operating surplus	PPPs for gross fixed capital formation
13.04.24.1	Net taxes on production	PPPs for production of education services by government (without net taxes on production and before deducting receipts from sales)
13.04.25.1	Receipts from sales	PPPs for production of education services by government (before deducting receipts from sales)
	Social protection	
13.05.11.1	Social protection	PPPs for individual consumption expenditure by government (excluding social protection and recreation and culture and before deducting receipts from sales)

REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR COLLECTIVE GOVERNMENT SERVICES

14.01.12.1	Intermediate consumption	PPPs for individual consumption expenditure by households on the domestic market (excluding all basic headings with reference PPPs)
14.01.13.1	Gross operating surplus	PPPs for gross fixed capital formation
14.01.14.1	Net taxes on production	PPPs for production of collective services by government (without net taxes on production and before deducting receipts from sales)
14.01.15.1	Receipts from sales	PPPs for production of collective services by government (before deducting receipts from sales)

REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION

16.01.11.1	Opening value of inventories	Weighted average of the PPPs for consumer goods and the PPPs for equipment (investment) goods
16.01.11.2	Closing value of inventories	Weighted average of the PPPs for consumer goods and the PPPs for equipment (investment) goods
16.02.11.1	Acquisitions of valuables	PPP for gross fixed capital formation
16.02.11.2	Disposals of valuables	PPP for gross fixed capital formation

REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

17.00.00	Balance of exports and imports	Exchange rates

APPENDIX F: YAOUNDÉ DECLARATION ON STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

The Directors of the National Statistics Offices (NSOs) from 51 African countries, having taken part in the meeting of the Regional Governing Board of the International Comparison Program for Africa (ICP-Africa) on 26 April, 2004 in Yaoundé, and having deliberated on the urgent and increasingly critical demand for reliable, timely and relevant data necessary for formulating, managing, monitoring and evaluating development policies and programs at the meeting of the Directors of the NSOs, April 26-30, 2004;

Considering that the indicators proposed within the framework of ICP-Africa will be of a great contribution to supporting the development and monitoring of the Poverty Reduction Strategies as well as supporting the optimal allocation of national resources, the follow-up of the implementation of national policies and programs for the attainment of the MDGs;

Emphasizing that most statistical programs lack effective mechanisms to ensure their sustainability and ownership by the countries;

Acknowledging the importance of having sound and effective partnerships, identifying synergies, coordinating efforts, and pooling resources to advance a common goal;

Highlighting that the most critical challenges facing statistical systems in Africa remain the need to create greater awareness among policy makers about the importance of statistics and emphasizing the critical importance of securing financial and political commitment from government leaders;

Acknowledging that actions to strengthen national statistical agencies are likely to occur in the short to medium term only with external input that compliments government's effort;

Recognizing and supporting the resolution of the Second International Roundtable, held in Marrakech, on managing for development results that call upon international and national policy makers to step up their support for statistical capacity building;

Acknowledging the great strides that have been made in the last two years under the initiative of ICP-Africa and recognizing the importance of the program both as a source of reliable and policy relevant data, and as a comprehensive and coherent regional capacity building framework;

Note with satisfaction the recommendations of the second meeting of the Governing Board of ICP-Africa and emphasize the need to prepare strategy papers on advocacy and building partnerships;

Adopt ICP-Africa as a flagship capacity building initiative in the area of economic statistics, with particular emphasis on price statistics and national accounts;

Recommend to:

A. African Governments:

- To put ICP-Africa, a program covering the entire Africa continent, at the core of statistical capacity building programs for member countries;
- To support statistical activities by making statistics a priority and allocating adequate resources;
- To pursue the efforts of statistical harmonization and integration of activities by their NSOs, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations;
- To ensure capacity building in the development of statistical masterplans; in the coordination of national statistical systems; in human resource development (training, attraction and retention); and in analysis, report writing and dissemination;

B. the bilateral agencies and international institutions

- To continue working in the area of statistical capacity building by allocating more financial and material resources to statistical activities;
- To improve their partnership collaboration to facilitate synergy so as to ensure effective and coordinated support to the countries;
- To engage in advocacy work so as to give statistics a high profile and to secure financial and political commitment from African governments.

C. the ADB as coordinating agency for ICP-Africa

- To enhance priority given to statistics and provide optimal resources, both financial and technical, for supporting statistical activities in the African countries, given the importance of statistics in formulating, monitoring and evaluating poverty reduction strategies, in monitoring the MDGs and in managing for development results.

Adopted this 30th day of April, 2004 at Yaoundé, Cameroon.

APPENDIX G: ACCRA DECLARATION ARISING FROM THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK'S INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROGRAM WORKSHOP

- The Heads of National statistical Offices (NSOs) from 50 African countries, meeting in Accra on December 1, 2007, and following up on the Yaounde Declaration on Statistical Development in Africa;
- Encouraged by the reinvigoration of the collaboration between the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) to enhancing their partnership in statistical development, in the implementation of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity building in Africa (RRSF) and supporting STATCOM-Africa;
- Commending the efficiency in which the AfDB implemented the ICP-Africa as a statistical capacity building activity in participating member countries;
- Commending the dedicated manner in which participating sub-regional organizations (AFRISTAT, COMESA, ECOWAS, SADC) coordinated and supervised the implementation of the survey at the regional level;
- Commending the Governments for participating and for providing financial contribution;
- Considering the need to strengthen all African statistical initiatives in order to ensure sustainability of statistical programs and country ownership;
- Committing ourselves to the adoption of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity building in Africa (RRSF), in terms of coordination and creating synergies as well as an optimal use of resources which should be allocated to statistical development;
- Taking into account the increased demand for statistics due to the commitment of the development community to managing for development results, focusing on measuring results, emphasizing quantitative targets in the MDGs, NEPAD initiative, and the requirement for monitoring progress within PRSPs;
- Considering the significant role played by statistical training centers in human capacity development in the region;
- Considering that this is the most successful Africa wide statistical endeavor led by an African institution;
- Appreciating the support rendered by the African Development Bank (ADB) to countries in strengthening their Price Statistics activities, improving their National Accounts; and in developing their National Strategies for the Development of Statistics;

Commitments:

- The Heads of NSOs, having reviewed and endorsed the results of the international comparison program of participating countries in the International Comparison Program for the Africa region (ICP-Africa), commit to:
  - Actively pursue the dissemination of the ICP Results;
  - Integrate the ICP activities into their CPI activities;
  - The implementation of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity building in Africa (RRSF);
  - Cooperate technically among themselves.

Recommend

a) To the African governments to:

- Implement the RRSF through the development and implementation of the NSDS;
- Promote statistical harmonization work by ensuring that STATCOM-Africa operates as a programming framework in the area of statistics;
- Increase advocacy and sensitization activities to decision makers.
- Give a higher priority, including providing adequate funding, for the development of statistics to support evidence based development strategies in the countries.

b) To bilateral, international and regional organizations to:

- Maintain and strengthen their statistical support to African countries within the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity building in Africa (RRSF);
- Continue work in the area of statistical capacity building by scaling up financial and material resources to statistical activities;
- Continue to work towards sustainability of synergies already developed;
- Ensure that aid resources are allocated effectively.

c) To the African Development Bank in particular, to:

- Significantly scale up a follow up statistical capacity building program that will assist countries to strengthen Statistical capacities to support MDGs monitoring and the results agenda;

- Strengthen all African statistical initiatives in order to ensure sustainability of statistical programs and country ownership;
- Further strengthen the ICP program so as to ensure continuity during the inter-survey period;
- Increase its advocacy role for ICP at high levels;
- Consider better mechanisms in its procurement and disbursement procedures for small projects which require quick and uninterrupted disbursement;
- Strengthen and support the establishment of statistical activities in Regional Economic Communities that are recognized by the Africa Union Commission;
- Assist countries in their dissemination efforts as well as improving on their statistical literacy campaigns;
- Support countries adherence to international standards;
- Support Statistical Training Centers (STCs) in order to enhance human resource development for national statistical systems in Africa.

Adopted in Accra, 1st December, 2007.

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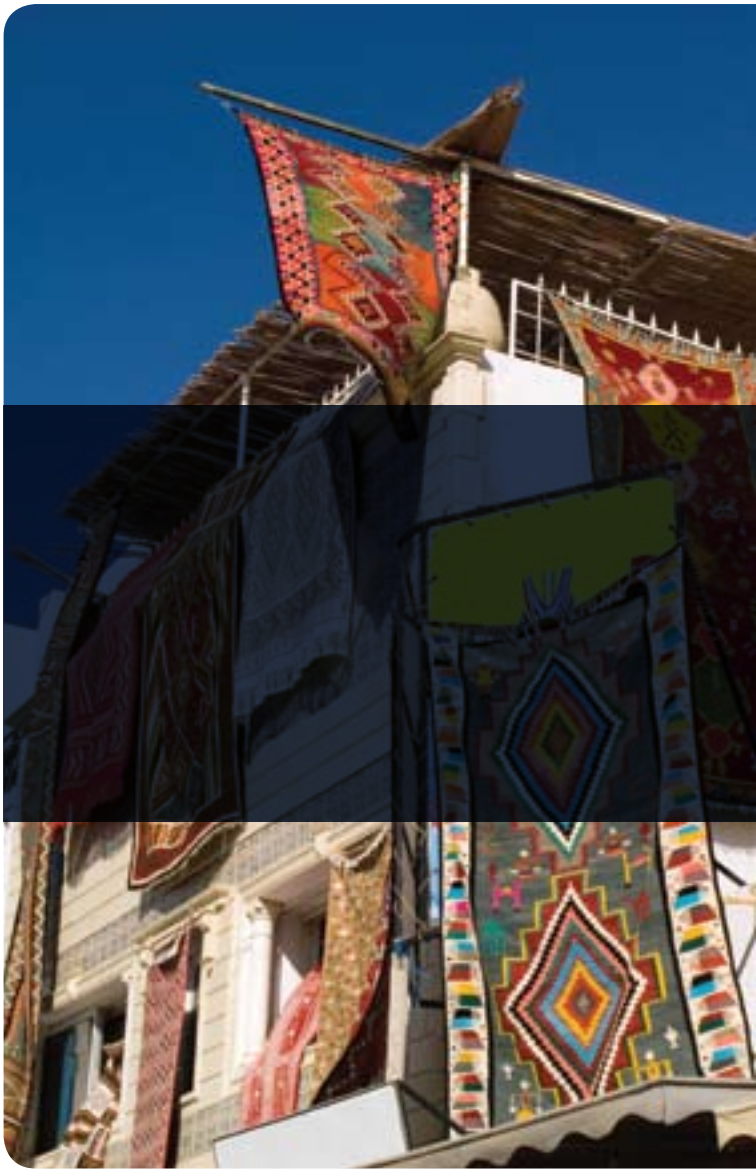

Comparative Outputs, Incomes and Price Levels in African Countries

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