Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures of World Economies

Summary of Results and Findings of the 2011 International Comparison Program

International Comparison Program

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Preface

This summary report describes the key results of the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP). A comprehensive report presenting the full results will be published in July 2014.

The ICP is a worldwide statistical initiative—the largest in geographical scope, in implementation time frame, and in institutional partnership. It estimates purchasing power parities (PPPs) for use as currency converters to compare the size and price levels of economies around the world. The previous round of the program, for reference year 2005, covered 146 economies. The 2011 ICP round covered 199 economies from eight regions, seven of them geographical: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, Latin America, the Caribbean, Western Asia, and the Pacific Islands. The eighth region comprised the economies participating in the regular PPP program managed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat).

On behalf of the ICP Executive Board and the World Bank, we would like to thank all those who contributed to the success of the 2011 ICP program: the national implementing agencies that collected the necessary data in each economy; the regional coordination agencies that supported country activities, compiled the results, and produced regional estimates (i.e., the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Statistical Office of the Commonwealth of Independent States, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Australian Bureau of Statistics, OECD, and Eurostat); and the ICP Global Office, which coordinated and managed the work at the global level. The office is hosted by the Development Data Group at the World Bank Group.

Although the responsibility for oversight rested with the Executive Board established under the overall auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the program would not have been such a success without the invaluable theoretical, conceptual, and methodological advice of the ICP Technical Advisory Group of renowned experts.

Thanks to the relentless efforts of all those participating in this federated governance structure, the work was carried out according to a calendar that, by and large, has remained unchanged since the inception of the program in the fourth quarter of 2009—an achievement in itself in view of the complexity of such an undertaking. All this testifies to the effectiveness of the system that was rolled out to manage the program and implement related statistical operations. Indeed, a country cannot by itself produce a PPP with other countries. Likewise, a region cannot by itself generate interregional PPPs with other regions. Therefore, there is no other statistical program that requires as much cooperation and trust across countries and between regions as the ICP.

Methodological improvements covering four major areas were introduced in the 2011 round of the ICP, leveraging the very strong base provided by ICP 2005. First, the survey frameworks were further aligned with the ICP conceptual framework to ensure that related data collection would yield the most reliable average prices possible, and instruments for price surveys were enhanced accordingly. Second, an ICP national accounts framework was developed to ensure that expenditure values were compiled in compliance with the *System of National Accounts*, while also ensuring consistency with the prices collected and generating the relevant metadata documentation. Third, the Ring approach used in 2005 to link the regions and the Eurostat-OECD PPPs to the global results was changed to a global core list approach in which all participating countries were asked to include a common set of items in the regional list of products they surveyed. Fourth, more broadly, a research agenda was established and then implemented by the Technical Advisory Group and other experts to advise the Global Office on price survey, expenditure compilation, data validation, and computation processes to be applied at the country, regional, and global levels.

In other developments, all major knowledge items related to the most recent ICP rounds have been consolidated in a book on PPP theory, methodologies, and computation processes that was prepared and published in 2013.[1] They are also available on the ICP website, which was revamped to better serve as a repository of ICP knowledge resources and data.[2] Meanwhile, a comprehensive ICP quality assurance framework was developed to ensure that major ICP principles were being met at the country, regional, and global levels. The aim of the framework was to introduce rigor, structure, and common criteria for assessment of the quality of the input data and the results produced. As part of the quality and transparency objective, at the global level parallel and independent processes were established for the validation of input data, computation of PPPs, and review of the final results. Finally, the limitations of the data and methods were identified, and they are explicitly described in this report and will be covered in more detail in the full report. Because of the many important changes in economic and price structures since 2005 and a number of methodological improvements, users of the data are urged to be cautious when comparing the ICP 2011 results with those for ICP 2005.

We believe that the ICP 2011 results represent the most comprehensive price data and GDP expenditure values, using the best methods that have ever been developed. We are also very pleased to see that ICP-related activities have played a fruitful role in the regions, serving as capacity-building platforms in the areas of prices and national accounts statistics.

We trust that users of the ICP 2011 results will find this summary report useful and that those results will form a crucial information base for research in comparative analysis and policy making. We hope that in the future more regular data collection and compilation will support a more frequent PPP exercise at the global level.

Once again, we wish to express our sincere thanks to all those involved in this very gratifying undertaking.

Martine Durand
OECD Chief Statistician
Chair
ICP Executive Board

Haishan Fu
Director
Development Data Group, World Bank

1 World Bank, *Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy: The Framework, Methodology, and Results of the International Comparison Program (ICP)* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2013).

2 http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPEXT/Resources/ICP_2011.html.

Acknowledgments

The International Comparison Program (ICP) is the largest worldwide statistical operation; 199 economies participate in the program. The 2011 round of the ICP has been a complex exercise, conceptually and organizationally, and the Global Office is pleased that, thanks to the strong engagement of the participating countries in the entire process, we have succeeded in bringing it to fruition.

The 2011 ICP round leveraged the successful implementation of the 2005 round: the scope of the exercise was broadened; quality assessment processes were streamlined; and statistical capacity-building activities were carried out with a specific focus on price statistics and implementation of the *System of National Accounts*. In addition, several improvements were introduced: preparation and implementation of an ICP data quality assurance framework; development of a national accounts framework for the ICP that was implemented using specifically defined guidelines of activities; development of a global core list of goods and services that were priced by all the participating countries in addition to their regional lists; introduction of a new method for construction and civil engineering; and improvements in the approach to computing global purchasing power parities (PPPs).

All these achievements were made possible by the financial support of donors who contributed to specifically established trust funds. Special thanks go to the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), Australian Agency for International Development (Aus-AID), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Islamic Development Bank, Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the World Bank.

The ICP Global Office is hosted by the World Bank's Development Data Group (DECDG), whose directors during this ICP round were Shaida Badiee and then Haishan Fu and whose managers were Misha Belkindas and then Grant James Cameron. The World Bank equipped the Global Office with all the necessary workplace resources and provided support for various organs of the program's governance structure.

As the decision-making and strategic body of ICP governance, the ICP 2011 Executive Board provided leadership and ensured strict adherence to the program's objectives and strategic lines. Its successive chairs are hereby thanked for their leadership: Oystein Olsen, Enrico Giovannini, and Martine Durand. Thanks are also extended to the institutions represented on the board: African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, China's

National Bureau of Statistics, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Eurostat, Statistics Department of the IMF, India's Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, France's National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies, Italy's National Institute for Statistics, Mexico's National Institute for Statistics and Geography, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Russian Federation Federal State Statistics Service, Saudi Arabia Central Department of Statistics and Information, Senegal National Agency for Statistics and Demography, Statistics Canada, Statistics Norway, Statistics South Africa, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, United Nations Statistics Division, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, and the World Bank's Development Data Group.

The Technical Advisory Group deserves special acknowledgment. Under the chairmanship of Erwin Diewert and then the co-chairmanship of Paul McCarthy and Frederic Vogel, technical issues linked to the conceptual integrity and methodological adequacy of the program were addressed by the group's leading experts: Luigi Biggeri, Angus Deaton, Yuri Dikhanov, Qiu Dong, Alan Heston, Robert Hill, Yuri Ivanov, Francette Koechlin, Paulus Konijn, Vasily Kouznetsov, Tom Langer, Julian May, Prasada Rao, Sergey Sergeev, Mick Silver, Jim Thomas, Marcel Timmer, and Kim Zieschang.

The results of ICP 2011 were calculated by the group of experts forming the PPP Computation Task Force: Bettina Aten, Yuri Dikhanov, Alan Heston, Robert Hill, Francette Koechlin, Paulus Konijn, and Sergey Sergeev. The results underwent the quality review of the experts forming the Results Review Group: Angus Deaton, Erwin Diewert, Alan Heston, Paul McCarthy, Prasada Rao, and Frederic Vogel.

Our achievement was made possible by the relentless work of the regional coordinators: Oliver Chinganya (Africa), Chellam Palanyandy (Asia and the Pacific), Andrey Kosarev (Commonwealth of Independent States), David Roberts and Derek Blades (Georgia-Armenia bilateral), Giovanni Savio (Latin America and the Caribbean), Athol Maritz (Pacific Islands), and Majed Skaini (Western Asia), as well as the great cooperation of Francette Koechlin and Paulus Konijn, who were leading the Eurostat-OECD PPP program. This testifies to the effective partnership between the Global Office and the regional agencies that assumed the coordination of the ICP in their various regions: African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, as well as Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Although the Global Office and the regional coordinators play a crucial role in implementing the ICP, the cornerstone of the program is the national implementing agencies, which are responsible for the bulk of ICP activities, from price data collection to the compilation of the national accounts expenditure data. The 2011 participating countries demonstrated a complete commitment and dedication to the ICP. We truly owe them utmost respect and appreciation for the amazing job they did in carrying out the rigorous ICP activities over the last few years.

The Global Office also recognizes the technical advice provided by various experts, including the Academy for Educational Development, Roger Akers, Eric Peter Bruggeman, Richard Dibley, Gylliane Gervais, Simon Humphries, Robert Inklaar, Albert Keidel, Troy Michael Martin, Joseph McCormack, Jim Meikle, William Vigil Oliver, Ehraz Refayet, Gary Reid, Michael Scholz, Ruben Suarez, Michael Thomas, and Dennis Trewin. Nicole El-Hajj, Rouba Romanos, and Rachel Wilkins provided the ICP with valuable translation services. The consulting firms TATA and Prognoz helped to develop the software tools that supported implementation of the program.

This summary report was drafted by the Global Office and David Roberts with input from Angus Deaton, Paul McCarthy, Prasada Rao, and Frederic Vogel. It was edited by Sabra Bissette Ledent and designed by Jomo Tariku.

The Global Office team responsible for the day-to-day work was Morgan Brannon, Yuri Dikhanov, Biokou Mathieu Djayeola, Federico Escaler, Christelle Signo Kouame, Marko Olavi Rissanen, Virginia Romand, and Mizuki Yamanaka. Recognition for their efforts is also given to former Global Office members Miglena Abels, Olga Akcadag, Claude Djekadom Walendom, Imededdine Jerbi, Min Ji Lee, Kyung Sam Min, Inyoung Song, Seong Heon Song, and Estela Zamora. Several colleagues from other DECDG units provided valuable support to the Global Office: Awatif H. Abuzeid, Azita Amjadi, Colleen Burke, Lisa Burke, Ying Chi, Shelley Fu, Omar Hadi, Hulda Hunter, Elysee Kiti, Vilas Mandlekar, Maurice Nsabimana, Parastoo Oloumi, Beatriz Prieto-Oramas, William Prince, and Premi Rathan Raj. I was privileged to lead the Global Office with the outstanding collaboration of Nada Hamadeh, the current ICP team leader, who acted as de facto deputy global manager.

As a team, we are grateful to all dedicated experts and international and regional institutions that contributed their knowledge, expertise, time, and resources to this daunting effort. We particularly recognize the major role played by the national implementing agencies in all the 199 participating economies. We all share the credit for the production of this unique public good.

Michel Mouyelo-Katoula
ICP 2011 Global Manager

Abbreviations

AIC	actual individual consumption
AUS-Aid	Australian Agency for International Development
BOCC	basket of construction components
CAR	country aggregation with redistribution (method)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CPD	country product dummy (method)
CPD-W	country product dummy-weighted (method)
CPI	consumer price index
DECDG	Development Data Group (World Bank)
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
GDP	gross domestic product
GEKS	Gini-Èltetö-Köves-Szulc (method)
GNI	gross national income
ICP	International Comparison Program
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics (China)
NPISH	nonprofit institution serving households
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PLI	price level index
PPP	purchasing power parity
SNA	*System of National Accounts*
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
XR	exchange rate

Introduction

On the recommendation of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), the International Comparison Program (ICP) was established in the late 1960s. It began as a research project carried out jointly by the United Nations Statistical Office and the University of Pennsylvania. The first comparison, conducted in 1970, covered 10 economies. Now, 40 years later, the ICP is a worldwide statistical operation whose latest comparison— ICP 2011—involved 199 economies. The program is led and coordinated by the ICP Global Office hosted by the World Bank.

The purpose of the ICP is to compare the gross domestic product (GDP) of economies to determine those economies' relative size, productivity, and material well-being. Because economies estimate their GDP at national price levels and in national currencies, those GDPs are not comparable. To be compared, they must be valued at a common price level and expressed in a common currency. The ICP uses purchasing power parities (PPPs) to effect this double conversion. PPPs are price indexes that serve as spatial price deflators. They make it possible to compare the GDPs of economies in real terms by removing the price level differences between them. This situation closely parallels GDP comparisons over time for a single economy where it is necessary to remove the price changes between the periods being compared in order to assess the changes in the underlying real expenditures.

To calculate PPPs for its comparisons, the ICP holds worldwide surveys at regular intervals—currently, every six years—to collect comparable price and expenditure data for the whole range of final goods and services that make up the final expenditure on GDP: consumer goods and services, government services, and capital goods. The surveys are organized by region and are coordinated by an agency located in the region. The intention is to produce regional comparisons that can be combined in a single global comparison for a given reference year. The main reasons for conducting the surveys on a regional basis are that the products to be priced tend to be more homogeneous within regions, the expenditure patterns are likely to be similar, and the language differences are reduced. In addition, there are operational advantages in having the ICP surveys carried out by agencies that are in relatively close proximity to the economies they are coordinating.

Organization of ICP 2011

ICP 2011 covered eight regions. Seven of the eight were ICP regions that were overseen by the Global Office and regional agencies. These regions were the following geographical entities: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Latin America, the Caribbean, Western Asia, and the Pacific Islands. The eighth region was neither an ICP region nor a geographical region. It comprised the economies that were participating in the PPP program run by Eurostat, the statistics office of the European Union, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The economies were predominantly European ones, as well as economies from regions outside Europe. Even so, the economies were treated as though they were an autonomous region for the purposes of incorporating them in the global comparison. The agenda and timetable of the Eurostat-OECD program differ from that of the ICP, but it employs a similar methodology. Eurostat and the OECD worked closely with the Global Office to ensure that their economies could be included with the economies of the seven ICP regions in the 2011 global comparison.

The regional agencies responsible for the comparisons in the seven ICP regions were the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Statistical Office of the CIS, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, and Australian Bureau of Statistics. These agencies shared that responsibility with the national agencies coordinating the comparison. The national agencies carried out data collection and data validation within their respective economies. The regional agencies provided the national agencies with methodological and operational guidance. They coordinated and supervised data collection and data validation within the region in line with the global timetable. They also put together and finalized the regional comparisons and published the results. The Global Office assumed responsibility for ensuring that the seven regional comparisons and the Eurostat-OECD comparison could be combined in the global comparison and then combining them. The compilation, validation, and publication of the global results were also responsibilities of the Global Office.

The global results include two singleton economies—Georgia and the Islamic Republic of Iran— that did not participate in any of the regional comparisons. They were linked to the global comparison through a bilateral comparison with an economy participating in a regional comparison. The bilateral comparison provided a bridge to the regional comparison, and the regional comparison provided a bridge to the other regions

of the global comparison. Georgia was linked to the CIS comparison through a bilateral comparison with Armenia, and the Islamic Republic of Iran was linked to the Eurostat-OECD comparison through a bilateral comparison with Turkey. The bilateral comparisons were organized and coordinated by the Global Office.

The global results also cover four economies that participated in two regional comparisons. The dual participants were the Arab Republic of Egypt and Sudan, which participated in the Africa and Western Asia comparisons; the Russian Federation, which participated in the CIS and Eurostat-OECD comparisons; and Fiji, which participated in the Asia and the Pacific and the Pacific Islands comparisons. In the presentation of the global results, these dual participants appear under both regions, but they are included only once in the world totals. Dual participation required additional coordination between the regional agencies responsible for the regional comparisons affected. They had to ensure that the price, expenditure, population, and other data common to both comparisons were the same.

Throughout all stages of the 2011 comparison, the activities of the Global Office were overseen by the Executive Board, which reported in turn to the UNSC. The board provided strategic leadership, set priorities and standards, and guided the Global Office's overall work program. The objective was to ensure that the global comparison was completed on time and that it produced price and volume measures of high quality. To this end, the board appointed a Technical Advisory Group of international experts to assist the Global Office with the conceptual, methodological, and technical questions that arose during the comparison. In addition, three task forces were formed: the Validation Expert Group to oversee the validation of data provided for the global comparison; the Computation Task Force (a group of computation experts) to calculate the global results independently from each other and ensure their convergence; and the Results Review Group to review the results in terms of their plausibility and adherence to the agreed-on methodologies and procedures.

Conceptual Framework

ICP comparisons of GDP are based on an identity: value = price × volume. GDP is a measure of production, but GDP can be estimated from the expenditure side and the income side, as well as from the production side, with the three approaches, in theory, yielding the same result. However, whereas values estimated from the production side and the expenditure side can be split into meaningful price and volume components, values estimated from the income side cannot. In other words, price and volume comparisons of GDP can be made from the production side and from the expenditure side, but not from the income side. ICP comparisons are made from the expenditure side. This allows the levels of the principal elements of final demand—consumption and investment—to be compared. It also avoids the difficulties encountered in organizing comparisons from the production side, which requires data for both intermediate consumption and gross output in order to effect double deflation.

Economies estimate their expenditures on GDP at national price levels and in national currencies. Before the estimates can be used to compare the volumes of goods and services produced by the economies, differences in national price levels have to be eliminated and national currencies have to be converted to a common currency. Differences in price levels between economies can be removed either by observing the volumes directly or by deriving them indirectly using a measure of relative prices to place the expenditures of all the economies on the same price level. Prices are easier to observe than volumes, and direct measures of relative prices usually have smaller variability than direct measures of relative volumes. In ICP comparisons, volumes are mostly estimated indirectly using direct measures of relative prices—the PPPs—to deflate expenditures. In addition to acting as spatial price deflators, PPPs are also currency converters. Thus PPP-deflated expenditures are expressed in the same currency unit and are also valued at the same price level.

Exchange Rates

Before PPPs became widely available, exchange rates were used for international comparisons of GDP. Exchange rates, however, only convert GDPs to a common currency. They do not provide GDPs valued at a common price level because exchange rates do not reflect the relative purchasing power of currencies in

their national markets. For them to do so, all goods and services would have to be traded internationally, and the supply and demand for currencies would have to be driven predominantly, if not solely, by the currency requirements of international trade. But this is not the case. Many goods and services such as buildings, government services, and most market services are not traded internationally, and the supply and demand for currencies are influenced primarily by factors such as currency speculation, interest rates, government intervention, and capital flows between economies. Consequently, as equation (2) in box 3.1 indicates, GDPs converted to a common currency with exchange rates remain valued at national price levels. Differences between them reflect both differences in the volumes of goods and services produced by the economies and differences in the price levels of the economies. On the other hand, as equation (4) in box 3.1 shows, GDPs converted with PPPs reflect only differences in the volumes produced by economies.

BOX 3.1 Exchange Rates and PPPs

1. The ratio of the GDPs of two economies when both GDPs are valued at national price levels and expressed in national currencies has three component ratios:

   (1) GDP ratio = price level ratio × volume ratio × currency ratio.

2. When converting the GDP ratio in (1) to a common currency using the exchange rate, the resulting GDP_{XR} ratio has two component ratios:

   (2) GDP_{XR} ratio = price level ratio × volume ratio.

   The GDP ratio in (2) is expressed in a common currency, but it reflects both the price level differences and the volume differences between the two economies.

3. A PPP is defined as a spatial price deflator and currency convertor. It is composed of two component ratios:

   (3) PPP = price level ratio × currency ratio.

4. When a PPP is used, the GDP ratio in (1) is divided through by (3), and the resulting GDP_{PPP} ratio has only one component ratio:

   (4) GDP_{PPP} ratio = volume ratio.

   The GDP ratio in (4) is expressed in a common currency, is valued at a common price level, and reflects only volume differences between the two economies.

Exchange rate–converted GDPs can be highly misleading in indicating the relative sizes of economies and levels of material well-being. Price levels are normally higher in high-income economies than they are in low-income economies, and, as a result, differences in price levels between high-income economies and low-income economies are greater for nontraded products than they are for traded products. Before the addition of tariffs, subsidies, and trade costs, the prices of traded products are basically determined globally by the law of one price, whereas the prices of nontraded products are determined by local circumstances, in particular by wages and salaries, which are generally higher in high-income economies. If the larger price level differences for nontraded products are not taken into account when converting GDPs to a common currency, the size of high-income economies with high price levels will be overstated and the size of low-income economies with low price levels will be understated. No distinction is made between traded products and nontraded products when exchange rates are used to convert GDPs to a common currency: the rate is

the same for all products. PPP-converted GDPs do not have this bias because, as explained shortly, PPPs are calculated first for individual products. They thus take into account the different price levels for traded products and nontraded products.

ICP PPPs are designed specifically for international comparisons of GDP. They are not designed to compare monetary flows or trade flows. International comparisons of flows, such as development aid, foreign direct investment, migrants' remittances, or exports and imports of goods and services, should be made with exchange rates, not with PPPs.

Purchasing Power Parities

PPPs are price relatives that show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same good or service in different economies. For example, if the price of a hamburger in France is €4.80 and in the United States it is $4.00, the PPP for hamburgers between the two economies is $0.83 to the euro from the French perspective (4.00/4.80) and €1.20 to the dollar from the U.S. perspective (4.80/4.00). In other words, for every euro spent on hamburgers in France, $0.83 would have to be spent in the United States to obtain the same quantity and quality—that is, the same volume—of hamburgers. Conversely, for every dollar spent on hamburgers in the United States, €1.20 would have to be spent in France to obtain the same volume of hamburgers. To compare the volumes of hamburgers purchased in the two economies, either the expenditure on hamburgers in France can be expressed in dollars by dividing by 1.20 or the expenditure on hamburgers in the United States can be expressed in euros by dividing by 0.83.

PPPs are calculated in stages: first for individual goods and services, then for groups of products, and finally for each of the various levels of aggregation up to GDP. PPPs continue to be price relatives whether they refer to a product group, to an aggregation level, or to GDP. In moving up the aggregation hierarchy, the price relatives refer to increasingly complex assortments of goods and services. Thus, if the PPP for GDP between France and the United States is €0.95 to the dollar, it can be inferred that for every dollar spent on GDP in the United States, €0.95 would have to be spent in France to purchase the same volume of goods and services. Purchasing the same volume of goods and services does not mean that the baskets of goods and services purchased in both economies will be identical. The composition of the baskets will vary between economies and reflect differences in tastes, cultures, climates, price structures, product availability, and income levels, but both baskets will, in principle, provide equivalent satisfaction or utility.

Price Level Indexes

PPPs are spatial price indexes. They show with reference to a base economy the price of a given basket of goods and services in each of the economies being compared. This index is similar to a temporal price index, which shows with reference to a base period the price of a given basket of goods and services at different points in time. However, unlike the temporal price index in which the indexes at the different points in time are expressed in the same currency unit so that price changes over time are readily identifiable, the PPP index for each economy is expressed in the economy's national currency. It is thus not possible to say whether one economy is more expensive or less expensive than another. To do this, one would have to standardize the indexes by expressing them in a common currency unit. The common currency used for the global comparison is the U.S. dollar, and so each economy's PPP has been standardized by dividing it by that economy's dollar exchange rate. The standardized indexes so obtained are called price level indexes (PLIs).

Economies with PLIs greater than 100 have price levels that are higher than that of the base economy. Economies with PLIs less than 100 have price levels that are lower than that of the base economy. So, returning to the hamburger example, if the exchange rate is $1.00 to €0.79, the PLI for a hamburger with the United States as the base economy is 152 (1.20/0.79 × 100). From this, it can be inferred that, given the relative purchasing power of the dollar and the euro, hamburgers cost 52 percent more in France than they do in the United States. In addition to products, PLIs can be calculated for product groups, aggregates, and GDP. At the level of GDP, PLIs provide a measure of the differences in the general price levels of economies. Thus if the PPP for GDP between France and the United States is $0.95 to the euro, the PLI for GDP based on the United States is 120 (0.95/0.79 × 100), indicating that the general price level of France is 20 percent higher than that of the United States.

It is worth remembering that PPPs evolve slowly, whereas exchange rates can change quickly. Sudden changes in PLIs are usually the result of fluctuations in exchange rates. When exchange rates change rapidly, the PLI for an economy could change rapidly as well, reflecting the fact that an economy that was relatively cheap has now become relatively expensive compared with the base economy. The volatility of exchange rates is another reason they should not be used to compare the size of economies. Fluctuation in exchange rates can make economies appear suddenly larger or smaller even though there has been little or no change in the relative volume of goods and services produced.

Real Expenditures

Economies report nominal expenditures on GDP and its constituent aggregates and product groups. Nominal expenditures are expenditures that are valued at national price levels. They can be expressed in national currencies or, when converted with exchange rates, in a common currency. In the latter, the converted expenditures remain nominal because, as explained earlier, exchange rates do not correct for differences in price levels between economies, and so the expenditures are still valued at national price levels. For the ICP, economies report their nominal expenditures in national currencies.

PPPs are used to convert these nominal expenditures to real expenditures. Real expenditures are expenditures that are valued at a common price level. They reflect real or actual differences in the volumes purchased in economies and provide the measures required for international volume comparisons: indexes of real expenditure and indexes of real expenditure per capita. At the level of GDP, indexes of real expenditure are widely used to compare the size of economies, and indexes of real expenditure per capita are frequently used to compare the material well-being of their resident populations. Although the indexes of real expenditure and real expenditure per capita for GDP are the most well known, indexes of real expenditure and real expenditure per capita for aggregates and product groups are also important, allowing in-depth analysis of comparison results.

Actual Individual Consumption

One aggregate below the level of GDP that has particular significance in ICP comparisons is actual individual consumption (AIC). On a per capita basis, it is a better measure of material well-being than either GDP or the household final consumption expenditure, when material well-being is defined in terms of the goods and services consumed by households to satisfy their individual needs. Such goods and services are referred to as individual goods and services, and the expenditure on individual goods and services is referred to as the individual consumption expenditure.

GDP covers the individual goods and services consumed by resident households. But it also includes the collective services—such as defense, public order and safety, and environment protection—that the general government provides to meet the collective needs of the community, as well as gross capital formation and net exports, which do not constitute final consumption. By contrast, the household final consumption expenditure covers only the individual goods and services that households purchase. It does not take into account the individual services such as health care, education, and social protection that general government and nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs) provide to households individually. The provision of such services, particularly health care and education, can vary considerably from economy to economy. If only household expenditures are compared, economies in which the households themselves purchase health care and education services will appear to consume more than households in economies in which these services are provided by general government or NPISHs.

Actual individual consumption comprises all the goods and services that households consume to meet their individual needs. It covers all such goods and services whether they are purchased by households or are provided by general government and NPISHs. AIC is defined as the sum of the individual consumption expenditures of households, general government, and NPISHs. The concept of actual individual consumption dates back to the earliest years of the ICP. It was originally called the consumption expenditure of the population. Initially, the individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs was not included. Later, however, the concept was expanded to include the consumption expenditure of NPISHs, and it was adopted by national accountants in the *System of National Accounts*, 1993, or SNA 93 (Commission of the European Communities et al. 1993).

Uses of PPPs and Real Expenditures

PPPs and the PLIs and indexes of real expenditure they give rise to are used in research and analysis, in statistical compilation, and for administrative purposes. The principal users are international bodies such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations and its affiliates, OECD, and the European Commission. Improvements in the timeliness, frequency, and coverage of ICP comparisons, however, have stimulated a growing demand for PPP-based measures from a variety of national users—in particular, government agencies, universities, and research institutes.

Researchers and policy makers at both the international and national levels use PPPs as inputs into economic research and policy analysis that involve comparisons of economies. In this context, PPPs are employed either to generate measures of real expenditure with which to compare the size of economies and their levels of material well-being, consumption, investment, government expenditure, and overall productivity, or to generate price measures with which to compare price levels, price structures, price convergence, and competitiveness. PPP-converted GDPs are used to standardize other economic variables such as carbon emissions per unit of GDP, energy use per unit of GDP, GDP per employee, or GDP per hour worked. Multinational corporations, for example, use PPPs to evaluate the cost of investment in different economies.

One major use of PPPs is poverty assessment using the World Bank's international poverty threshold of $1.25 per day per person. National poverty assessments differ because the purchasing power of national currencies differs from one economy to another. Therefore, to establish an international poverty line one must equalize purchasing power needs over economies. This is carried out by converting the international poverty line of $1.25 to national price levels with consumption PPPs. Data from household surveys are then used to determine the number of people whose per capita consumption is below this poverty line. The international

poverty line itself has typically been calculated as the average of the national poverty lines of the world's poorest economies, first converted to international dollars using the consumption PPPs. The PPPs thus enter the calculation at two stages—first, in establishing the line and, second, in calculating the number of people below it in each economy.

Eradication of hunger and poverty is the first United Nations Millennium Development Goal. Other goals are in the areas of health care, particularly that of mothers and children, and primary education. The World Health Organization uses PPPs when comparing per capita expenditures on health care across economies. Similarly, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) uses PPPs when assessing the per capita expenditures on education of different economies. A related use is estimation of the United Nations Human Development Index; PPP-converted gross national income per capita is one of the three variables that constitute the index.

PPPs are also used for statistical compilation. International organizations use PPPs to calculate totals and averages for groups of economies such as the ICP regions. Real GDP and its components are aggregated across the economies in a group to obtain totals for the group. The shares of economies in these totals are used as weights when economic indicators, such as price indexes or growth rates, are combined to obtain averages for the groups. Both the IMF and OECD use PPP-based GDP and GDP aggregates to provide estimates of regional and world output and growth in their respective *World Economic Outlook* and *Economic Outlook*.

Finally, PPPs are employed for administrative purposes by the European Commission and the IMF. The European Commission uses the PPPs of its member states when allocating the structural funds intended to reduce economic disparities between and within member states. The principal indicator influencing the allocation is PPP-deflated intra-economy regional GDP per capita. The IMF uses PPP-based GDP from the World Economic Outlook in its current quota formula, which has often helped guide increases in members' quotas in the past. Quota subscriptions determine the maximum amount of financial resources member economies are obliged to provide the IMF, the amount of financing members can obtain from the IMF, their share in a general allocation of special drawing rights, and their voting power in IMF decisions. PPP-based GDP has a weight of 20 percent in the current quota formula.

Overview of Methodology

The ICP has three major components. The first component is the conceptual framework, which is determined by the final expenditures making up GDP. The second component is the basket of goods and services from which products are selected for pricing: the products are comparable across economies and are an important part of each economy's final purchases. The national annual average prices or quantity data collected for these goods and services must be consistent with the underlying values in the national accounts. The third component is the methodology used to compute PPPs, first within regions for the regional comparisons and then across regions for the global comparison.

The PPPs provided by the ICP are based on a large body of statistical and economic theory fully documented in *Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy: The Framework, Methodology, and Results of the International Comparison Program (ICP)* (World Bank 2013). This volume describes the many methods available for ICP 2005, the choices made, and the lessons learned that were applied to ICP 2011.

The estimation of PPPs begins by breaking down GDP into 155 basic headings. Basic headings, the lowest level at which expenditure estimates are required, are the product groups into which individual goods or services are placed for pricing purposes. Basic headings fall into three categories. The first consists of the products consumers purchase in various markets. Prices are obtained by means of market surveys. This category is the basis for nearly all basic headings under the aggregate household final consumption expenditure. The second category is dwelling rents, health care, education, government services, construction, and equipment. These goods and services are difficult to compare and require data beyond what can be collected in market surveys. The third category is those basic headings for which price or value data are either not available, such as narcotics, or too difficult or too expensive to obtain.

PPPs are first computed at the individual product level within each basic heading for each pair of economies being compared. Suppose three economies—A, B, and C—price three kinds of rice for the basic heading *Rice.* For each kind of rice, there are three PPPs: P_B/P_A, P_C/P_A, and P_C/P_B. The basic heading PPP for each pair of economies can be computed directly by taking the geometric mean of the PPPs between them for the three kinds of rice. This is a bilateral comparison. The PPP between economies B and A can

be computed indirectly: $PPP_{C/A} \times PPP_{B/C} = PPP_{B/A}$. The use of both direct and indirect PPPs is a multilateral comparison. This means that the PPPs between any two economies are affected by their respective PPPs with each other economy. A change in the mix of economies included in the comparison will also change the PPPs between any two economies.

Different methods can be used to compute multilateral PPPs. The choice of method is based on two basic properties—transitivity and base country invariance. PPPs are transitive when the PPP between any two economies is the same whether it is computed directly or indirectly through a third economy. PPPs are base country–invariant if the PPP between any two economies is the same regardless the choice of base country. These properties apply for every computational step: computing basic heading PPPs between economies, aggregating basic heading PPPs to the within-region GDP, linking basic heading PPPs across regions, and then computing global PPPs.

Another property underlying the computational steps to obtain PPPs for ICP 2011 (and ICP 2005) is that economies be treated equally regardless of the size of their GDP. Weights based on basic heading expenditures are used in the methodology to weight a group of basic headings to an aggregate level. Therefore, PPPs are first weighted using economy A's weights (Laspeyres index), and then weighted using economy B's weights (Paasche index). Each index provides a weighted average of the PPP between economy A and economy B. To maintain symmetry, the geometric mean is taken of the two aggregated PPPs for every pair of economies in the comparison. The result is a Fisher index. For each pair of economies, the multilateral PPP is the geometric mean of the direct and indirect Fisher indexes.

This method, however, does not satisfy the additivity requirement. Additivity occurs when the sum of the real expenditures of the basic headings constituting an aggregate equals the real expenditures based on the PPPs for the aggregate. Additive methods have the disadvantage of giving more weight to the relative prices of the larger, more developed economies. As a result, the real expenditures of poor economies become larger and move closer to the real expenditures of rich economies. This is known as the Gerschenkron effect. For uses of ICP PPPs such as poverty analysis, nonadditive methods that avoid the Gerschenkron bias are preferred.

Fixity is yet another concept that determines the methods used. The fixity concept means that the relative volume—the ratio of real expenditures—between any pair of economies in a region remains the same after the region has been combined with economies in other regions.

The following sections provide an overview of the methodology used to obtain regional and global PPPs for household consumption, housing rents, government compensation, construction, and equipment.

Household Consumption

Statistical theory suggests that a master frame should list every possible product purchased by consumers and the annual expenditures associated with each product for every economy. A random sample of products would be selected for which national annual average prices would be determined. The expenditure on each product would be used to weight product PPPs to basic heading PPPs. The reality, however, is that there is no such list. Although statistical theory can be used to determine the number of products to be priced, it is left to the regional and national coordinators using their expert judgment to select the actual products out of the thousands of possibilities. *Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy* (World Bank 2013) provides guidelines on the number of products to be priced. For example, it recommends that 10–15 products be priced for the rice basic heading compared with 70–100 for the garment basic heading. Rice is a relatively homogeneous product, although it is necessary to specify the different varieties to be priced. Garments are much more heterogeneous.

Comparability of the products being priced is an essential principle underlying the estimation of PPPs. A dilemma facing the ICP is that, although a product may be available in several economies, it may be a significant part of consumption in only a few. Because there are no data on expenditures for individual products, the relative prices or product PPPs would have to be averaged with equal weights to obtain the basic heading PPP. To overcome this problem, the Eurostat-OECD and CIS regions adopted the concept of representativity to induce a form of weighting. A representative product is one that is purchased frequently by households and has a price level consistent with the majority of products in the basic heading. Because representative products are those most frequently purchased, it is likely that they have lower price levels in economies where they are representative compared with the price levels in economies where the product is available but not representative. This factor can lead to bias if not taken into account when computing basic heading PPPs.

A simpler method was used in the remaining regions. Economies other than those in the Eurostat-OECD and CIS regions were asked to classify all goods and services for household consumption as either important or less important. Importance is defined by reference to the notional expenditure share of a product within its basic heading. The importance classification is a subjective process, as is the assignment of representativeness, but it is easier to apply. If the expenditure share is thought to be large, the product is classified as important; if it is thought to be small, it is classified as less important.

The steps taken to arrive at PPPs for household consumption within regions took into account the methods used to calibrate within-region PPPs to global PPPs:

- The Global Office developed a list of global core products that would be priced by all economies. These prices would be used to compute between-region PPPs for each basic heading.
- Each region developed its own list of products for its comparison and incorporated as many of the global core list products as possible.
- Each economy within a region classified the products they priced from the regional product list and the global core product list as important or less important.

Chapters 4 and 5 of *Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy* (World Bank 2013) describe the different properties of the various indexes that can be used to compute basic heading PPPs and aggregate them to GDP. The basic methodology used in 2011 was as follows:

- Within-region basic heading PPPs were based on regional product prices and global core product prices. Product PPPs were averaged to the basic heading using the country product dummy-weighted (CPD-W) method, with weights of 3:1 for important versus less important products. The Jevons–Gini-Èltetö-Köves-Szulc* (Jevons-GEKS*) method was used in the Eurostat-OECD and CIS regions to compute basic heading PPPs. The Jevons-GEKS* method used the representative classification by giving a weight of 1 to the prices of representative products and a weight of 0 to unrepresentative products.
- All regions used the Gini-Èltetö-Köves-Szulc (GEKS) to average basic heading PPPs to higher-level aggregates.

At this stage, within-region PPPs are aggregated to the level of household consumption. Chapter 6 in *Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy* (World Bank 2013) reviews the properties of the various methods

to link within-region PPPs. The steps used in 2011 to link basic heading PPPs for household consumption across regions were the following:

- Global core product prices provided by all economies were deflated to a regional currency using within-region basic heading PPPs. The result was five sets of regional prices treated as "super economies."
- The CPD-W over these five sets of regional prices provided between-region basic heading PPPs linking each region to a base region.
- Multiplying the within-region basic heading PPPs by the between-region basic heading PPPs converted them to a global currency. Multiplying the same regional scalar by each economy's within-region PPP converted it to a global PPP. This method preserved within-region fixity, which means the relative rankings between economies in the same region remained the same after linking.

The steps just described were applied only to the Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Eurostat-OECD, Latin America, Caribbean, and Western Asia regions, but not the CIS. The CIS region was linked to the Eurostat-OECD region through Russia and through the Eurostat-OECD region to the other regions. This method is described later in this chapter in the section "Special Situations."

The concepts and methodology just described were essentially the same for the remaining aggregates described in the rest of this chapter.

Housing (Dwelling Rents)

All economies participating in the ICP were asked to collect average annual rents for a global list of dwelling types and dwelling stock data (i.e., number of dwellings, usable surface area in square meters, and information on three quality indicators). In addition, the national accounts questionnaire collected details on the expenditure on actual and imputed rents.

Not all economies were able to report rents and dwelling stock data, and some were only able to provide rents for a subset of dwelling types or limited dwelling stock data. Each regional coordinator decided subsequently on the best way to use the collected data for his or her region:

- The Africa, Latin America, Caribbean, and Western Asia regions calculated their regional PPPs on the basis of the rents collected for the global list of dwelling types, following the same CPD method used for the rest of household consumption but without importance indicators.
- Asia and the Pacific, after in-depth analysis of the available data, resorted to using a reference volume approach. This implies that the relative volumes of housing services between economies are equal to the relative volumes of household expenditure, excluding rents.
- Eurostat-OECD used a mix of rents and dwelling stock data. Generally, for economies that have a well-developed rental market PPPs are determined on the basis of the rental data, whereas for other economies dwelling stock data are used to obtain estimates of PPPs indirectly. Indirect

PPPs are based on the relationship price × quantity = expenditure. An indirect PPP can be derived by dividing the expenditure on rents from an economy's national accounts by the real expenditures on rents estimated using dwelling stock data adjusted for quality. This is referred to as the quantity method of estimating real expenditures and the indirect method of estimating PPPs.

- The quantity method was used in the CIS region, which was then linked to other regions using Russia as the bridge country.

The rental data used to link the Africa, Latin America, Caribbean, and Western Asia regions were the same as those that entered the calculation of their regional PPPs. Linking factors for these three regions were calculated by means of the same CPD method used to link the rest of household expenditures. For Asia and the Pacific and Eurostat-OECD, the method chosen was to link them to each other and to the rest of the world through use of the dwelling stock data.

The dwelling stock data provided by the economies were carefully analyzed. The preferred measure of housing quantity—usable surface area in square meters—could not be used because too few economies had reliable data. Thus the basic quantity information used was number of dwellings, for which a sufficient number of economies within each region provided an estimate. It was not possible to make further distinctions within total dwellings, which would have enriched the estimations.

The plausibility of each economy's estimate of number of dwellings was evaluated by calculating the ratio of the number of dwellings to the total population. Economies with very high or very low ratios were not included in the linking process. For each economy with a plausible estimate of number of dwellings, the data on housing quality were reviewed. Three quality indicators were available: share of dwellings with electricity, share of dwellings with inside water, and share of dwellings with a private toilet. Only economies for which a plausible estimate for all three indicators was available or could be imputed were included in the linking process.

Government Compensation

The main components of the government final consumption expenditure are health care, education, and collective services such as general administration, defense, police, fire fighting, and environmental protection. The health care and education services provided by government are classified as individual services because they are offered to individuals rather than collectively to an economy's residents. The individual services provided by government are combined with similar services purchased by residents (and NPISHs) as part of the household final consumption expenditure to form actual final consumption. Actual final consumption covers all expenditures on individual services. It is an important aggregate because it enables comparisons to be made between economies that have markedly different institutional arrangements for providing services such as health care and education. For example, in some economies these types of services are supplied (sold) largely by the private sector, while in others government agencies provide virtually all of these services. Most economies fall somewhere between these two extremes, and estimating real expenditures for actual final consumption provides a means of comparing economies that is not affected by the extent to which these services are provided (or financed) by either the government or the private sector.

Government-produced services are considered to be nonmarket services because they are provided free or sold at prices that are not economically significant and therefore have no observable value of output. SNA 93 recommends that nonmarket services be measured using the input cost approach. In other words, the

value of their output is recorded as the sum of the costs of production—that is, the sum of compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, and consumption of fixed capital. Basic headings were specified for each of these inputs in the ICP expenditure classification, but prices were collected only for the compensation of a range of employees engaged in producing government health care, education, and collective services. The compensation collected covered a number of carefully selected and well-defined occupations that are typical of government expenditures around the world.[1]

Measuring the compensation of government employees is a difficult area for the ICP because labor productivity in government varies markedly between economies. Detailed specifications were provided for each occupation, including required level of education and experience. Factors such as workers' levels of education and the availability of equipment such as computers are key elements of such differences in productivity. It was essential to adjust for productivity differences between economies, because not adjusting for them in some regions would have significantly distorted the estimates of real expenditures for government. In some cases, the distortions would have been so large that they would have affected comparisons of real expenditures on GDP. For example, in the Asia and the Pacific region average compensation (based on exchange rates) in the government sector of Hong Kong SAR, China was about 100 times higher than in the poorest economies in the region. If no productivity adjustments were made, economies in which government salaries were very low would have had very high real consumption of government services compared with the high-income economies in the region in which government salaries were relatively much higher.

Adjustments for productivity differences were made to the real expenditure estimates for government in the Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, and Caribbean regions. No productivity adjustments were applied within the Eurostat-OECD, CIS, and Western Asia regions because differences in labor productivity within each of those regions were considered to be relatively small. However, productivity adjustments were made to all regions when the interregional linking factors were estimated to maintain consistency in the global comparison.

Productivity adjustments were calculated using capital-labor estimates for each economy. It was not possible to estimate productivity adjustments directly for the government sector, and so they were based on comparisons of economy-wide capital-labor estimates. Productivity estimates were imputed for economies that had insufficient data to calculate such estimates. They were based on the productivity estimates for similar types of economies in their region.

Construction

Construction is one of the comparison-resistant components of the ICP because it is not possible to compare actual construction projects from one economy to another. Historically, the ICP used an output method to price construction. It involved specifying models in bills of quantities for various construction projects such as a dwelling, a factory, or a bridge. For its 2005 round, the ICP changed the approach, mainly because of the greater number of participating economies and the cost of collecting price data in all those economies for the various models specified in previous rounds. It used the basket of construction components (BOCC) approach instead. However, because of the problems encountered in data

1 For education, the Eurostat-OECD region used an output approach for the first time. PPPs were based on numbers of students and average student scores from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). These within-region PPPs were linked to the rest of the world using five Latin American countries that have data for both the input approach used by ICP regions and the Eurostat-OECD output approach.

collection and validation a new approach was adopted for ICP 2011. It involved pricing a range of inputs that are used in construction within each of the broad categories of labor, materials, and equipment hire, and weighting the prices together. The initial proposal included adjustments to the input prices for mark-ups (overheads, profits, etc.) and professional fees, but the data collected on these elements turned out to be patchy and incomplete. Many economies did not provide these estimates, and the data that were supplied proved to be so inconsistent that they could not be used. Therefore, the 2011 construction PPPs for each of the regions coordinated by the Global Office were based on input prices for the three categories weighted together. The Eurostat-OECD PPP program continues to use the bills of quantities approach, and the CIS economies use a hybrid method that embodies some characteristics of both the input approach and the output approach.

More than 80 percent of economies reported details of the resource mixes—that is, the weights needed to combine prices for labor, materials, and equipment hire. Weights were imputed for the remaining economies, based mainly on those of similar economies. The PPPs were not adjusted for productivity differences across economies because it was assumed that the different weights used took into account differences in the combined labor and capital productivity—that is, total factor productivity—between economies. In other words, the underlying assumption was that total factor productivity was constant across economies.

Construction PPPs for the CIS economies were linked to the Eurostat-OECD economies using Russia as a bridge (Russia priced construction using both the bills of quantities approach and the CIS hybrid approach). Several economies involved in the Eurostat-OECD comparison also priced the inputs specified for the other regions, which provided a link for construction between Eurostat-OECD economies and the rest of the world.

Machinery and Equipment

The procedures followed for collecting prices for machinery and equipment were similar to those followed for household consumption. Detailed product specifications were prepared for a global list that was generally used by all ICP regions for their regional comparisons and again by the Global Office to link the regions. For consistency with SNA 93, pricing rules were defined for transport and installation costs, nondeductible taxes, and discounts. Basic heading PPPs were computed with the CPD method—the importance classification was not applied.

Reference PPPs

For basic headings for which no price or other data were collected, PPPs were imputed three different ways. Most missing PPPs were imputed using price-based reference PPPs. This simply means that the PPPs from a similar basic heading or headings became the PPP for the missing value. The second approach was the reference volume method used for housing and described earlier. Finally, exchange rates were used for the two basic headings *Exports of goods and services* and *Imports of goods and services* and the two basic headings *Expenditures of residents abroad* and *Expenditures of nonresidents on the economic territory*. Chapter 24 in the *ICP Operational Guidelines and Procedures for Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy* (draft version, http://go.worldbank.org/YIR7WSNL40) provides a complete listing of the reference PPPs and the basic headings for which they were used.

Aggregating Linked Basic Heading PPPs to GDP

At this stage, there was a matrix of 148 economies[2] (Africa, 50; Asia and the Pacific, 23; Eurostat-OECD, 47; Latin America, 16; and Western Asia, 12) times 155 basic heading PPPs. Another matrix of the same size contained 155 basic heading expenditures. A final computational step was to link regions at higher-level aggregates and GDP. The country aggregation with redistribution (CAR) method was used for the global aggregation, and it included the following steps:

- A global aggregation that included all 148 economies and 155 basic headings in a GEKS computation provided PPPs calibrated to a global currency.
- To preserve within-region fixity, real expenditures expressed in the global currency were summed to regional totals, which were then distributed within each region according to the distribution from the within-region computations. These results were base country–invariant and transitive, and they preserved fixity.

Special Situations

The methods just described were used in the main ICP regions: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, CIS, Eurostat-OECD, and Western Asia. This section is an overview of the special actions taken to increase the number of economies included in the global comparison:

- The CIS region was linked to the global comparison via Russia, which participated in both the CIS and Eurostat-OECD comparisons. Because Russia was included in the Eurostat-OECD comparison, its basic heading PPPs were linked to the rest of the world and aggregated to the world GDP using the CAR method. Global PPPs for the CIS economies are their PPPs from the CIS comparison (Russia = 1), multiplied by Russia's global PPP in the global comparison.
- The Caribbean was linked to the global comparison via the 16 Latin America economies. Cuba was linked to the Latin America comparison via Peru for household consumption, government compensation, machinery and equipment, and construction. For housing, Cuba was linked via República Bolivariana de Venezuela, which has a typical housing volume index per capita for the Latin America comparison and available dwelling stock quantity and quality data for the bilateral comparison. The price and expenditure data used for Cuba in the calculations were expressed in convertible pesos.
- The global results contain two singleton economies that were not part of a regional comparison. Georgia was linked to the CIS comparison through a bilateral comparison with Armenia, and the Islamic Republic of Iran was linked to the Eurostat-OECD comparison through a bilateral comparison with Turkey.

2 The CIS region, the Caribbean region, and the singleton economies were linked in a second stage after the 148 countries were linked.

- The Pacific Islands participated on a limited basis. They conducted a small price survey that covered only household consumption. They were linked to the rest of the world through economies that were in other regional comparisons: Fiji from the Asia and the Pacific comparison and Australia and New Zealand from the Eurostat-OECD comparison.

The PPPs for the CIS, Caribbean, Cuba, Pacific Islands, and singletons were not directly included in the global aggregations as described in previous sections. Instead, they were linked to the global aggregation in a way that had no impact on the comparisons of the other economies.

The results for the CIS, Caribbean, Cuba, and singletons are included in the main tables. The results for the Pacific Islands appear in supplementary table 6.8.

Imputing PPPs for Non-benchmark Economies

To provide a complete view of the world economy in PPP terms, results were imputed for economies that did not participate in the benchmark exercise. The ICP 2005 final report described the regression models used to impute PPPs for ICP 2005 non-benchmark economies (World Bank 2008). A similar but improved method was used for ICP 2011 for the same task. The regression model uses the price level index (PLI) for benchmark economies as the dependent variable. The PLI with United States equal to 100 is modeled as

$$PLI_i = a + b * X_i + e_i. \tag{4.1}$$

The explanatory variables, X_i, include GDP per capita in U.S. dollars at market prices; imports as a share of GDP; exports as a share of GDP; the age dependency ratio; dummy variables for Sub-Saharan African economies, OECD economies, island economies, and landlocked developing economies; and interaction terms of GDP per capita and the dummy variables.

Because the United States is the base economy in the global multilateral comparison, its PPPs are always 1 and its PLIs are always 100. This requires a constraint on equation (4.1) to force those values. The constraint can be written as

$$PLI_{usa} = a + b * X_{usa}. \tag{4.2}$$

If (4.2) is substituted into (4.1), the equation becomes

$$PLI_i - PLI_{usa} = b * (X_i - X_{usa}) + e_c. \tag{4.3}$$

Both dependent variable and explanatory variables are normalized by the corresponding values of the United States. Note that in the regression all continuous variables are in natural log. There are two regressions—one for the PLI at the GDP level and one for the PLI at the private consumption level. The two regressions are run together using Zellner's seemingly unrelated regression (SUR) method. In the current report, the GDP PPP resulting from the regression appears in supplementary table 6.9.

Reference Materials

Over the life of the ICP, the data collection methods and the steps needed to calculate PPPs have become increasingly complicated. For that reason, the Global Office has been fully transparent about development of the methodology used in ICP 2011. The ICP website (http://www.worldbank.org/data/icp) provides links to *Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy* (World Bank 2013) and the *ICP Operational Guidelines and Procedures for Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy* (draft version, http://go.worldbank.org/YIR-7WSNL40), which fully document all methodologies and procedures used in ICP 2011. The ICP website also includes the minutes and supporting papers from the ICP Technical Advisory Group. These minutes and supporting materials provide an understanding of the choices available and the reasons for the recommendations forthcoming.

Reliability and Limitations of PPPs and Real Expenditures

PPPs are statistical constructs rather than precise measures. They are point estimates that fall within some margin of error of the unknown true values. The error margins surrounding PPPs depend on the reliability of the expenditure weights and the price data reported by the participating economies as well as the extent to which the goods and services priced reflect the consumption patterns and price levels of each participating economy. The margins of error around PPPs are the result of sampling and nonsampling errors, plus the inherent variability in price and economic structures between economies.

Sampling errors are the results of three of the steps taken to collect prices and calculate basic heading PPPs. First, a sample of products is selected for pricing rather than pricing the universe of products. Second, a sample of outlets is selected rather than including every outlet in the economy in the price surveys. Third, prices from the sample of outlets are generally observed monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on the seasonal variability in the prices. Although selection of the sample of products and outlets is a subjective process involving expert judgment, sampling theory can be used to determine the number of products to be priced, the number of outlets to be selected for the price surveys, and the number of times prices are observed for each selected product.

Chapter 7 of *Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy* (World Bank 2013) provides measures of the sources of sampling error. Table 7.3 shows that only about 10–15 rice products need to be priced compared with 70–100 for garments and 50+ for pharmaceutical products to obtain about the same level of precision of the estimated basic heading PPPs. Products such as rice, milk, and eggs are very homogeneous, whereas the garment basic heading, which includes clothing for men, women, and children, is very heterogeneous. The desired degree of precision is also dependent on the relative expenditure shares of each basic heading. PPPs for basic headings with a large share of the GDP need to be measured with greater precision than those with small shares. In general, the sampling errors of the basic heading PPPs are mostly kept below 10 percent by increasing the number of products and prices where there is greater variability.

A nonsampling error is one that cannot be reduced by increasing the number of products surveyed or the number of prices observed. It also can be considered a source of bias. The weights to aggregate basic heading PPPs to GDP depend on the coverage and completeness of the national accounts. The per capita

measures are dependent on the reliability of the population numbers, and the PLIs are dependent on the accuracy of the exchange rates as well as the PPPs. The need for national average prices can be difficult to meet in large economies with large rural areas and population. Product specifications can be vague, which means that economies may not price the same products. These nonsampling errors and sources of bias are minimized by the exhaustive data validation process described in chapter 9 of *Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy* (World Bank 2013*)* and chapters 13–21 in the *ICP Operational Guidelines and Procedures for Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy* (draft version, http://go.worldbank.org/YIR7WSNL40).

The reliability of the aggregated PPPs is affected not only by sampling and nonsampling errors, but also by the underlying variability inherent in each economy's price and economic structure. The relative price of rice as shown by the basic heading PPP for rice may be very cheap in an economy in which other relative prices for other basic headings are relatively expensive. The basic heading PPPs of an economy to the base will differ from each other by factors of 20 for most basic headings and much more for those difficult to measure. This source of variability does not mean there are errors. Rather, it is an example of the variability of PPPs across economies with wide differences in economic and price structures. The variability of basic heading PPPs diminishes when comparing economies of similar price and economic structures, which is the main reason PPPs are first computed at the regional level.

Another source of variability in aggregated PPPs arises from the variation in the basic heading expenditure weights. Recall that the PPPs between any pair of economies are aggregated to GDP first using economy A's weights (Laspeyres index) and then using economy B's weights (Paasche index). The Laspeyres and Paasche indexes result in different estimates of the PPPs and real expenditures of each economy. The geometric mean is then taken, which is the Fisher index. The variability around the Fisher index is approximated by the Paasche-Laspeyres ratio or spread. An analysis by Deaton (2012) has shown that these standard errors for economies similar to the United States—Canada, for example—are about 2.5 percent. For less similar economies, such as China and India, they are around 7 percent and over 10 percent for several CIS economies.

The Fisher indexes are not transitive or base economy–invariant. Therefore, the GEKS method is used for the final calculation. The aggregated PPP between France and Germany is the direct PPP between France and Germany times the geometric mean of the indirect PPPs through the $n - 2$ other economies in the comparison. Because of the transitivity requirement, the price level of the direct comparison between France and Germany must also be the same as the PPP from the entire chain of economies—that is, from the United States to India to Tajikistan, etc., through all economies in the comparison. Although the multilateral GEKS method produces results satisfying transitivity and base economy invariance, the relative standard errors increase for comparisons of similar economies such as the United States with its major trading partners. The relative standard error of the India and China PPPs to U.S. PPPs just described could increase to 15 percent from the multilateral comparison, although in practice this is likely to be somewhat lower because of fixity.

Limitations in the Use of 2011 PPPs

Anyone comparing economies by the size of their real GDP or their real GDP per capita should do so cautiously. Such comparisons require that all the economies employ the same definition of GDP and that their measurement of GDP is equally exhaustive. Although the first requirement is broadly met because the GDP estimates of most ICP participants are compiled more or less in line with SNA 93, the measurement of GDP is not sufficiently uniform over all participants to satisfy the second requirement. In particular, the GDPs of

participants with large non-observed economies could be underestimated. Bearing in mind that there may be errors in the population data in addition to those in the price and expenditure data, one should not consider small differences between real GDPs and real GDPs per capita significant.

ICP 2011 includes economies ranging from city-states and small islands to large and diverse economies such as Brazil, China, India, Russia, South Africa, and the United States. Because of the wide differences in the price and economic structures of economies and the inherent statistical variability in the methods used to calculate PPPs, the following guidelines are recommended for those using the 2011 PPPs and real expenditures.

- Comparisons between economies that are similar will be more precise than comparisons between economies that are dissimilar. For example, the PPP between Nigeria and South Africa will be more precise than the PPP of either economy to Liberia or Zimbabwe. Comparisons between economies in the same region will be more precise than those between economies in other regions. For example, the China-India comparison will be more precise than the comparison of either to the United States.

- PPPs based on the prices of goods will be more precise than PPPs based on the prices of services. Areas such as housing and health care will have wider measures of error than those for food products.

- PPPs provide the overall price level of an economy, but do not capture price differences within an economy.

Because of the sampling errors and statistical errors arising from the calculation methods, differences in real GDP of less than 5 percent should not be considered significant. This margin of error can rise to plus or minus 15 percent for economies that differ widely in their price and economic structures. This should be kept in mind when using, for example, the PPPs of the United States, China, India, and Brazil to compare the countries not only with each other but also with those of more disparate economies such as most of the African economies.

Correct Usage of 2011 PPPs

Linked to reliability is correct usage. PPPs appear in international trade theory in the context of equilibrium exchange rates (the underlying rates of exchange to which actual exchange rates are assumed to converge in the long term). But ICP PPPs should not be interpreted as equilibrium exchange rates because they do not refer solely to domestically produced goods valued at export prices. They have been calculated specifically to enable comparisons of international prices and real expenditures for GDP. They refer to the entire range of goods and services that make up GDP and include many items that are not traded internationally. Moreover, except for exports and imports, they are valued at domestic market prices and are calculated using expenditure weights that reflect domestic demand. For the same reason, ICP PPPs do not indicate whether a currency is undervalued or overvalued and should not be used for this purpose.

ICP comparisons are designed to compare the volumes of goods and services that enter GDP at specific points in time. They are not designed to measure the relative rates of growth in GDP between these points. Each ICP comparison produces indexes of real GDP that show the relative volume levels of GDP among participating economies for the reference year. When the indexes for consecutive reference years are placed side by side, they appear to provide points in a time series of relative GDP volume levels over the intervening years. This apparent time series of volume measures is actually a time series of value indexes because the vol-

ume indexes for each reference year are calculated with the prices and expenditures of that year. Changes in the volume indexes between reference years are thus due to changes in relative price levels as well as changes in relative volume levels. As a result, the rates of relative growth derived from the indexes are not consistent with those obtained from GDP volumes estimated by the economies themselves. The rates of growth estimated by the economies should be used to determine the relative rates of growth in GDP.

The PLIs for the household final consumption expenditure provide a measure of the differences in the cost of living between economies—that is, they indicate whether the overall price level for consumer goods and services faced by the average household in one economy is higher or lower than that faced by the average household in another economy. Even so, people considering moving from one economy to another should not use these PLIs to infer how the change of economy will affect their cost of living. For one thing, the PLIs reflect the expenditure pattern of the average household, which in all likelihood is different from that of the person contemplating the move. For another, the PLIs are national averages and do not reflect differences in the cost of living between specific locations.

Reliability of PPPs for Poverty Analysis

Global poverty numbers require a large and varied set of data collected from different places, time periods, and sources. Five unique data sources are required for the World Bank's calculation of global poverty numbers and global poverty lines: household surveys, population censuses, national accounts, consumer price indexes, and PPPs from the ICP. Each new round of the ICP brings revisions of the PPPs, and these revisions, like revisions of the other data sources, can have large effects on global, regional, and national poverty counts. The global poverty line itself is calculated as an average of the PPP equivalents of the poverty lines of the world's poorest economies. In general, therefore, the global line will also change with new PPPs, even if the underlying national poverty lines remain unchanged.

The consumption PPPs generated by ICP 2011 are designed to match the national account estimates of consumption, and the weights used to construct them are the shares of each good or service in the aggregate consumption expenditure. The use of those PPPs for poverty measurement has sometimes been criticized on the grounds that people who live at or below the global poverty line have different patterns of consumption than the aggregates in the national accounts. In particular, they spend a much larger share of their budgets on food, and they spend very little on housing and essentially nothing at all on air travel or on financial services indirectly measured, just to take one example.

PPPs offer comparisons across economies, not across the rich and poor within economies. As a consequence, in comparisons of any two economies the shift from aggregate to "poor" weights should have roughly the same effect in both economies so that, if the prices are the same in the aggregate and "poor" comparisons, the PPPs are not much affected. There are some exceptions, however, such as in economies that have extensive food subsidies so that the poor pay lower prices. There would be more exceptions if the prices paid by the poor were systematically different from the average prices in a way that differed from one economy to another. There have been some attempts to measure such price differences, but there is no general agreement on how to do so, or on whether such differences are important. Thus, additional research will be necessary before international poverty rates can be estimated using the ICP PPPs.

Comparing the ICP 2005 and ICP 2011 Benchmark Results

The ICP is designed to compare levels of economic activity across economies, expressed in a common currency, in a particular benchmark year. The results of the ICP should not be used to compare changes in an economy's GDP volume over time; the national accounts volume estimates of each individual economy are the best data source for this purpose. The 2005 and 2011 ICP comparisons are the first two that include comparable real expenditures for such a large number of economies. With the release of the ICP 2011 results, it is inevitable that the positions of economies in 2011 will be compared with those in 2005 by simultaneously studying changes over time and across economies. However, many of the comparisons will be problematical because they will be based on two different price levels, and so real expenditures and PLIs will not be directly comparable between 2005 and 2011. In addition, some of the economies participating in one of these comparisons did not participate in the other comparison; a small number of economies moved from one region to another; and, most important, some significant changes in methodology were implemented in ICP 2011.

Indeed, the methodological changes between 2005 and 2011 will have an effect on any comparisons between them. The major methodological changes in ICP 2011 are as follows:

- *Global linking and aggregation.* The 2011 linking procedures differed from those used in 2005 in two important respects:
  - *At the basic heading level.* In 2005 only 18 economies participated in the Ring, a special group of representative economies from ICP regions that priced a common list of products (the Ring list) to be used in linking, whereas in 2011 almost all participating economies contributed to the interregional linking by pricing products in the global core list, the worldwide list of products designed to provide links between regions.
  - A*t the aggregate levels above the basic heading.* In 2011 a new method, country aggregation with redistribution or CAR, was implemented in place of the 2005 super-region method, in which linking factors were computed for regional aggregates.

  The change in methods was based on the outcome of an analysis of the 2005 results, which showed that the linking factors were overly sensitive to pricing problems in the Ring economies. The 2011 methodology is considered an improvement over the 2005 linking method both at the basic heading level and above.

- *Calculating basic heading PPPs.* In 2005 basic heading PPPs were calculated using the CPD method without assigning any weight at the product level. In 2011 it was decided that products would be classified as important or less important and that weights of 3:1 would be used in computing basic heading PPPs at the intra-region level and also in estimating linking factors. Thus basic heading PPPs were calculated using the CPD-W method. The classification and weighting of products by their relative importance will affect the 2011 PPPs compared with those from the 2005 ICP round.

- *Dwellings.* In 2005 Africa and the CIS used the dwelling stock approach, Latin America the rental approach, and Asia and the Pacific the reference volume approach, whereas Eurostat-OECD and Western Asia used a combination of rental and dwelling stock data. The regional results were linked

using the dwelling stock data. In 2011 the Africa, Latin America, Caribbean, and Western Asia regions calculated PPPs using rental data collected for the global list of dwelling types; Asia and the Pacific used the reference volume approach; the CIS used dwelling stock data; and Eurostat-OECD used a combination of rental and dwelling stock data. Linking was carried out in stages. The Africa, Latin America, Caribbean, and Western Asia regions were linked using the same rental data that went into the estimation of their intra-region PPPs. For Asia and the Pacific, the CIS, and Eurostat-OECD, dwelling stock data were used to link them to each other and then to the rest of the world.

- *Government.* In 2005 government consumption estimates were adjusted for productivity differences between economies in three of the six regions—Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia—but the regional linking factors were computed without any productivity adjustments. In 2011 the Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, and Caribbean regions used productivity adjustments when computing their regional results, but no productivity adjustments were applied in the Eurostat-OECD, CIS, and Western Asia regions. The linking factors for all regions were computed with productivity adjustments to produce the global results.

- *Construction.* The method used to estimate construction PPPs changed completely in 2011 and is not comparable with that used in 2005. In ICP 2005, construction PPPs were estimated using the BOCC approach. Because of the difficulties encountered in implementing this approach, a simplified input method based on the prices of basic materials, labor, and machinery was adopted for ICP 2011.

Aside from the methodological changes, directly comparing the ICP estimates of real expenditures for 2011 with those for 2005 is not desirable. Not only did price levels change between 2005 and 2011, but they changed to a different extent across economies. Even comparing the relative positions of economies can be misleading when world or regional averages are used as the basis for comparison. For example, in the Asia and the Pacific region whose economic activity is dominated by China, the relationship between the real expenditure of one of the high-income economies such as Hong Kong SAR, China and the regional average will decline between 2005 and 2011, even though Hong Kong SAR, China's real GDP rose appreciably between those two years. The reason is that the regional average real expenditure on GDP increased even more than Hong Kong SAR, China's real GDP because of the dominance in the region of the rapidly growing Chinese economy.

Comparing 2011 PPPs Extrapolated from ICP 2005 and ICP 2011 Benchmark PPPs

PPPs can be extrapolated at any level, ranging from the most detailed level, the basic heading level, up to total GDP. Extrapolating at the more detailed levels is likely to produce better results when compared with successive benchmarks, but it is more likely that an approach based on extrapolating at fairly broad levels will generally be used in practice because of the lack of detailed price deflators that are consistent across economies. The methods used to produce the national accounts estimates that provide the basis for extrapolating PPPs can differ significantly from one economy to another, thereby affecting the reliability of extrapolations. For example, economies differ in the ways in which they treat productivity changes over time, in how they update their national accounts to take account of revised data or the introduction of new methodology, and in the methods they use to adjust price deflators for quality change.

The most common method used to interpolate PPPs and real expenditures between ICP benchmarks and to extrapolate from the most recent one, the latest set of benchmark PPPs for each economy, is a time series of price deflators at a broad level (typically, GDP but sometimes a handful of major components of GDP). The process involves comparing changes in national accounts deflators for an economy with those in a base economy and using these comparative movements to extrapolate from the latest ICP benchmark. Some very restrictive assumptions underlie this method, the most important of which is that the economies have similar economic structures and are evolving in a similar way. Clearly, this is not the case when developing economies are compared with the United States, which is regularly used as the base economy. Changes in an economy's terms of trade also can have a significant effect on the consistency of extrapolated PPPs and real expenditures. In addition, the global financial crisis in 2008–09 affected economies very differently, with some economies, mainly high-income ones, falling into a recession for a year or more, while others continued to grow despite the financial crisis.

Several assumptions relate to the consistency of the methods used to estimate an economy's national accounts with those used by the ICP. For example, the products priced by the ICP are carefully defined to ensure comparability between economies, but the products priced in the time series used in estimating the volumes in an economy's national accounts are selected to ensure that they are the most representative products available in the economy. In addition, the weighting patterns used in an economy's price indexes are specific to that economy, whereas those underlying the ICP results are an amalgam of those for the economies participating in the ICP. The prices in an economy's price indexes, such as the consumer price index (CPI), are adjusted for quality changes over time, and economies do not use common methods to adjust for these changes. For example, hedonic methods are used to a different extent in different economies, or not at all in many economies, with the result that the quality-adjusted time series are not consistent across economies.

Many economies use chain-linked volumes in their time series because of the distortions introduced by using a fixed base year for volume estimates for a lengthy period of time. As a result, the GDP deflators derived from chain-linked volumes behave differently from those for economies that use the more traditional fixed-base methods to estimate their GDP volumes. In practice, fixed-base volumes tend to be biased upward for the most recent years, which means that any deflators derived from them are biased downward.

Experience has shown that sizable discrepancies can arise between extrapolated estimates and a new benchmark, even when they are only a couple of years apart. The gap between the latest ICP rounds was six years, which resulted in some very large differences for many economies between the extrapolated real expenditures for 2011 and the benchmark real expenditures that have become available from ICP 2011. It is not possible to quantify separately the various factors underlying these differences.

A detailed explanation of the issues underlying extrapolation is available in chapter 18 of *Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy* (World Bank 2013).

Summary of ICP 2011 Results

This chapter presents a summary of the ICP 2011 results. Those results are based exclusively on price and national accounts data provided by all the economies participating in the world comparison of ICP 2011. PPPs and real expenditures are compiled in accordance with established ICP principles and the procedures recommended by the Technical Advisory Group for ICP 2011. Users of ICP results are reminded to recognize that the ICP is a complex major statistical exercise whose methodology is constantly being refined and improved.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of China has expressed reservations about some aspects of the methodology employed in the 2011 ICP round and did not agree to publish the headline results for China. Those results were estimated by the 2011 ICP Regional Office in the Asian Development Bank and the 2011 ICP Global Office in the World Bank. However, the NBS of China does not endorse these results as official statistics.

The seven main tables of results that appear at the end of this chapter each cover a different aggregate:

- Table 6.1, GDP
- Table 6.2, actual individual consumption
- Table 6.3, individual consumption expenditure by households
- Table 6.4, individual consumption expenditure by government
- Table 6.5, collective consumption expenditure by government
- Table 6.6, gross fixed capital formation
- Table 6.7, domestic absorption.

Two supplementary tables are provided as well. Supplementary table 6.8 shows the results for the individual consumption expenditure by households for the Pacific islands. Supplementary table 6.9 shows the estimated PPPs for GDP for non-benchmark economies.

In the main tables, the results are shown by economy and by region and include regional totals and averages as well as world totals and averages. The world is defined as all economies[1] and regions covered by the tables. Afghanistan, Argentina, Lebanon, Libya, South Sudan, and the Syrian Arab Republic are the only large economies that did not take part in ICP 2011 and so are not included in the world totals. They are included in supplementary table 6.9, which gives imputed real GDP per capita for economies that did not participate in ICP 2011.

Eight regions participated in ICP 2011: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, CIS, Eurostat-OECD, Latin America, the Caribbean, Western Asia, and the Pacific Islands. All are geographical regions except the Eurostat-OECD group of economies, which, though predominantly European, includes a worldwide spread of non-European economies as well. The regional classification of economies used to present the results therefore differs from the regional classifications used by other international statistical programs. Of the eight regions, only the first seven are covered in the tables. The comparison for the eighth region—the Pacific Islands—was limited to household consumption, and, because it did not cover the whole of GDP, its results are shown separately, in supplementary table 6.8.

Two economies, Georgia and the Islamic Republic of Iran, did not participate in a regional comparison. Instead, they were linked to the global comparison through a bilateral comparison with an economy participating in a regional comparison: Armenia and the CIS comparison in the case of Georgia, Turkey and the Eurostat-OECD comparison in the case of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The linking took place after the global comparison had been calculated, and so their inclusion does not influence either the global or regional relativities between economies. The two economies are listed at the end of each table as singletons and are included in the world totals and averages.

Four economies—Egypt, Sudan, Russia, and Fiji—participated in two regional comparisons. However, only the dual participation of Egypt, Sudan, and Russia is of concern here because the dual participation of Fiji involved the Pacific Islands comparison covered in supplementary table 6.8. Egypt and Sudan participated in the Africa comparison and the Western Asia comparison; Russia participated in the CIS comparison and the Eurostat-OECD comparison. In the tables, they appear under both regions and are included in the totals and averages of both regions. They are included only once in the world totals and averages.

The tables provide the same set of measures for the aggregate they cover:

- Column (00): Name of economy or region
- Column (01): Expenditure based on PPPs in U.S. dollars
- Column (02): Expenditure based on exchange rates in U.S. dollars
- Column (03): Expenditure per capita based on PPPs in U.S. dollars
- Column (04): Expenditure per capita based on exchange rates in U.S. dollars
- Column (05): Price level index with the world equal to 100

1 The main tables cover 179 economies, but two of the economies—Cuba and Bonaire—do not have a full set of results and so are not included in either the regional or world total.

- Column (06): Expenditure per capita index based on PPP with the world equal to 100
- Column (07): Expenditure per capita index based on exchange rate with the world equal to 100
- Column (08): Expenditure per capita index based on PPP with the United States equal to 100
- Column (09): Expenditure per capita index based on exchange rate with the United States equal to 100
- Column (10): Share of PPP-based world expenditure
- Column (11): Share of exchange rate–based world expenditure
- Column (12): Share of world population
- Column (13): PPP with the U.S. dollar equal to 1.000
- Column (14): Exchange rate with the U.S. dollar equal to 1.000
- Column (15): Population
- Column (16): Expenditure in national currency unit.

The exchange rates in column (14) and the population shares in column (12) and totals in column (15) are the same for all aggregates. They are included in all seven tables for ease of reference.

Column (01) shows expenditures on the aggregate covered in the table in U.S. dollars. These expenditures are real expenditures. They reflect only volume differences between economies and regions (see box 3.1). They were obtained by dividing the expenditures on the aggregate in column (16) by the PPPs for the aggregate in column (13). The expenditures per capita in column (03), the expenditure per capita indexes in columns (06) and (08), and the shares in world expenditure on the aggregate in column (10) are all based on the real expenditures in column (01).

Column (02) also contains expenditures on the aggregate covered in the table in U.S. dollars, but they are nominal expenditures reflecting both price differences and volume differences between economies and regions (see box 3.1). They were obtained by dividing the expenditures on the aggregate in column (16) by the exchange rates in column (14). The expenditures per capita in column (04), the expenditure per capita indexes in columns (07) and (09), and the shares in world expenditure in column (11) are all based on the nominal expenditures in column (02).

Column (13) lists the PPPs for the aggregate covered by the table. They were calculated by the Global Office using price and expenditure data supplied by the regions and the GEKS method. Their principal features are the following:

- They are *commensurate,* meaning that they do not change when the units of quantity to which their prices refer are changed—for example, when the price of petrol is quoted per gallon rather than per liter.
- They are *transitive,* meaning that every indirect multilateral PPP between a pair of economies calculated via a third economy equals the direct multilateral PPP between the economies.

- They are *base economy–invariant,* meaning that the relativities between economies are the same whichever economy or region is taken as the base.
- They provide real expenditures that are free of the Gerschenkron effect, meaning that differences in volumes of goods and services between very high-income economies and very low-income economies are measured correctly.
- Their real expenditures are not *additive,* meaning that the real expenditures at higher levels of aggregation are not equal to the sum of the real expenditures of their components.

Moreover, the PPPs respect *fixity,* meaning that the relativities established between economies in a regional comparison remain the same when the economies are included in the global comparison.

For the ICP 2011 PPPs, the United States serves as the base and the U.S. dollar as the numéraire. But, being base economy–invariant, the PPPs can be based on another economy or on another region by dividing them by the PPP for the economy or region selected as the base. For example, they can be based on the United Kingdom with the pound sterling as numéraire by dividing them by the PPP for the United Kingdom.

Column (05) shows the PLIs for the aggregate covered in the table relative to the world average. A value above 100 indicates that the price level in the economy is higher than the world average; a value below 100 indicates that the economy's price level is lower than the world average. The PLIs are base economy–invariant and so can be based on another economy or another region. For example, the PLIs in the tables were first calculated with the United States as base by dividing the PPPs in column (13) by the exchange rates in column (14). They were subsequently rebased on the world.

Results Tables

TABLE 6.1 ICP 2011 Results: GDP

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
AFRICA																
Algeria	474.8	198.5	13,195	5,518	53.9	98.0	52.9	26.5	11.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	30.502	72.938	35.98	14,481.0
Angola	143.0	104.2	7,288	5,311	94.0	54.1	50.9	14.6	10.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	68.315	93.741	19.62	9,767.6
Benin	16.1	7.3	1,766	801	58.5	13.1	7.7	3.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	214.035	471.866	9.10	3,439.8
Botswana	27.2	15.0	13,409	7,381	71.0	99.6	70.7	26.9	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.764	6.838	2.03	102.5
Burkina Faso	22.8	10.3	1,343	608	58.4	10.0	5.8	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	213.659	471.866	16.97	4,868.5
Burundi	6.1	2.1	712	240	43.5	5.3	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	425.768	1,261.074	8.58	2,599.9
Cameroon	55.2	26.6	2,757	1,327	62.1	20.5	12.7	5.5	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	227.212	471.866	20.03	12,545.7
Cape Verde	3.1	1.9	6,126	3,773	79.4	45.5	36.1	12.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.592	78.886	0.50	149.0
Central African Republic	4.0	2.2	897	486	69.9	6.7	4.7	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	255.862	471.866	4.49	1,029.7
Chad	22.9	12.1	1,984	1,053	68.4	14.7	10.1	4.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	250.443	471.866	11.53	5,725.3
Comoros	0.5	0.3	610	358	75.6	4.5	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	207.584	353.900	0.75	95.4
Congo	24.1	14.8	5,830	3,575	79.1	43.3	34.2	11.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	289.299	471.866	4.14	6,982.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	44.4	25.2	655	372	73.2	4.9	3.6	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	521.870	919.491	67.76	23,146.1
Côte d'Ivoire	53.8	26.0	2,669	1,291	62.4	19.8	12.4	5.4	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	228.228	471.866	20.15	12,275.5
Djibouti	2.2	1.2	2,412	1,276	68.2	17.9	12.2	4.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.003	177.721	0.91	205.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	843.8	229.9	10,599	2,888	35.1	78.7	27.7	21.3	5.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.625	5.964	79.62	1,371.1
Equatorial Guinea	28.4	17.7	39,440	24,621	80.5	293.0	235.9	79.2	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	294.572	471.866	0.72	8,367.3
Ethiopia	102.9	29.9	1,214	353	37.5	9.0	3.4	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.3	4.919	16.899	84.73	506.1
Gabon	25.3	17.1	16,483	11,114	86.9	122.5	106.5	33.1	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	318.156	471.866	1.53	8,046.1
Gambia, The	2.7	0.9	1,507	508	43.5	11.2	4.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.939	29.462	1.78	26.6
Ghana	85.5	39.6	3,426	1,585	59.7	25.5	15.2	6.9	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.699	1.512	24.97	59.8
Guinea	13.2	5.0	1,287	490	49.1	9.6	4.7	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,518.386	6,620.841	10.22	33,128.3
Guinea-Bissau	2.1	1.0	1,365	637	60.1	10.1	6.1	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	220.085	471.866	1.55	464.7
Kenya	88.9	34.3	2,136	825	49.8	15.9	7.9	4.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	34.298	88.811	41.61	3,048.9
Lesotho	4.7	2.5	2,130	1,151	69.7	15.8	11.0	4.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.923	7.261	2.19	18.3
Liberia	2.2	1.1	537	278	66.7	4.0	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.517	1.000	4.13	1.1
Madagascar	30.1	10.0	1,412	470	42.9	10.5	4.5	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	673.730	2,025.118	21.32	20,276.4
Malawi	15.0	7.3	973	476	63.1	7.2	4.6	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	76.259	155.776	15.38	1,140.8
Mali	23.9	10.6	1,509	672	57.4	11.2	6.4	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	210.193	471.866	15.84	5,024.5
Mauritania	11.3	4.6	3,191	1,295	52.3	23.7	12.4	6.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	115.855	285.470	3.54	1,309.4
Mauritius	20.3	11.3	15,506	8,611	71.6	115.2	82.5	31.1	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.941	28.706	1.31	323.0
Morocco	218.3	99.2	6,764	3,074	58.6	50.2	29.5	13.6	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.677	8.090	32.27	802.6
Mozambique	22.8	12.5	951	524	71.1	7.1	5.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.030	29.068	23.93	364.7
Namibia	19.4	12.5	8,360	5,369	82.8	62.1	51.4	16.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.663	7.261	2.32	90.6
Niger	13.7	6.4	852	399	60.4	6.3	3.8	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	221.087	471.866	16.07	3,025.5
Nigeria	511.1	247.0	3,146	1,520	62.3	23.4	14.6	6.3	3.1	0.6	0.4	2.4	74.378	153.903	162.47	38,017.0
Rwanda	14.6	6.3	1,337	579	55.9	9.9	5.5	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	260.751	601.833	10.94	3,814.4
São Tomé and Principe	0.5	0.2	3,045	1,473	62.4	22.6	14.1	6.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,527.157	17,622.933	0.17	4,375.5
Senegal	28.6	14.3	2,243	1,123	64.6	16.7	10.8	4.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	236.287	471.866	12.77	6,766.8
Seychelles	2.0	1.1	22,569	12,196	69.7	167.7	116.8	45.3	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.690	12.381	0.09	13.1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Sierra Leone	8.2	2.9	1,369	490	46.2	10.2	4.7	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,553.139	4,336.129	6.00	12,754.9
South Africa	611.1	401.8	12,111	7,963	84.8	90.0	76.3	24.3	16.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	4.774	7.261	50.46	2,917.5
Sudan[d]	152.4	70.0	3,608	1,656	59.2	26.8	15.9	7.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.224	2.667	42.25	186.6
Swaziland	7.6	4.1	6,328	3,399	69.3	47.0	32.6	12.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.900	7.261	1.20	29.7
Tanzania	71.8	23.9	1,554	517	42.9	11.5	4.9	3.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	522.483	1,572.115	46.22	37,533.0
Togo	8.1	3.7	1,314	599	58.8	9.8	5.7	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	215.060	471.866	6.15	1,739.2
Tunisia	109.3	46.0	10,319	4,340	54.2	76.7	41.6	20.7	8.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.592	1.408	10.59	64.7
Uganda	55.1	18.2	1,597	528	42.6	11.9	5.1	3.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	833.540	2,522.747	34.51	45,944.1
Zambia	42.5	20.8	3,155	1,544	63.1	23.4	14.8	6.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,378.380	4,860.667	13.47	101,104.8
Zimbabwe	17.6	8.9	1,378	695	65.0	10.2	6.7	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.504	1.000	12.75	8.9
Total (50)	**4,115.1**	**1,870.4**	**4,044**	**1,838**	**58.6**	**30.0**	**17.6**	**8.1**	**3.7**	**4.5**	**2.7**	**15.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,017.60**	**n.a.**
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC																
Bangladesh	419.2	130.9	2,800	874	40.3	20.8	8.4	5.6	1.8	0.5	0.2	2.2	23.145	74.152	149.70	9,702.9
Bhutan	5.1	1.8	7,199	2,600	46.6	53.5	24.9	14.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.856	46.670	0.71	85.9
Brunei Darussalam	29.3	16.7	74,397	42,432	73.5	552.7	406.5	149.4	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.717	1.258	0.39	21.0
Cambodia	38.7	12.8	2,717	902	42.8	20.2	8.6	5.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,347.115	4,058.500	14.23	52,068.7
China[e]	13,495.9	7,321.9	10,057	5,456	70.0	74.7	52.3	20.2	11.0	14.9	10.4	19.9	3.506	6.461	1,341.98	47,310.4
Fiji	6.5	3.8	7,558	4,393	75.0	56.1	42.1	15.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.042	1.793	0.85	6.7
Hong Kong SAR, China	354.5	248.7	50,129	35,173	90.5	372.4	337.0	100.7	70.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	5.462	7.784	7.07	1,936.1
India	5,757.5	1,864.0	4,735	1,533	41.7	35.2	14.7	9.5	3.1	6.4	2.7	18.1	15.109	46.670	1,215.96	86,993.1
Indonesia	2,058.1	846.3	8,539	3,511	53.0	63.4	33.6	17.2	7.1	2.3	1.2	3.6	3,606.566	8,770.433	241.04	7,422,781.2
Lao PDR	26.2	8.1	4,108	1,262	39.6	30.5	12.1	8.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,467.753	8,030.055	6.39	64,727.1
Macao SAR, China	64.3	36.8	115,441	66,063	73.8	857.6	632.9	231.9	132.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.589	8.018	0.56	295.0
Malaysia	606.1	289.0	20,926	9,979	61.5	155.5	95.6	42.0	20.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.459	3.060	28.96	884.5
Maldives	3.7	2.2	11,392	6,653	75.3	84.6	63.7	22.9	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.527	14.602	0.33	31.6
Mongolia	23.4	9.9	8,719	3,701	54.7	64.8	35.5	17.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	537.127	1,265.516	2.68	12,546.8
Myanmar	192.1	55.2	3,181	914	37.0	23.6	8.8	6.4	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	234.974	817.917	60.38	45,128.0
Nepal	58.9	19.6	2,221	739	42.9	16.5	7.1	4.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	24.628	74.020	26.49	1,449.5
Pakistan	788.1	222.2	4,450	1,255	36.4	33.1	12.0	8.9	2.5	0.9	0.3	2.6	24.346	86.343	177.11	19,187.9
Philippines	543.7	224.1	5,772	2,379	53.2	42.9	22.8	11.6	4.8	0.6	0.3	1.4	17.854	43.313	94.19	9,706.3
Singapore	374.8	265.6	72,296	51,242	91.4	537.1	490.9	145.2	102.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.891	1.258	5.18	334.1
Sri Lanka	169.3	59.2	8,111	2,836	45.1	60.3	27.2	16.3	5.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	38.654	110.565	20.87	6,542.7
Taiwan, China	907.1	465.2	39,059	20,030	66.1	290.2	191.9	78.5	40.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	15.112	29.469	23.22	13,709.1
Thailand	899.0	364.7	13,299	5,395	52.3	98.8	51.7	26.7	10.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	12.370	30.492	67.60	11,120.5
Vietnam	414.3	135.5	4,717	1,543	42.2	35.0	14.8	9.5	3.1	0.5	0.2	1.3	6,709.192	20,509.750	87.84	2,779,880.2
Total (23)	**27,235.6**	**12,604.3**	**7,621**	**3,527**	**59.7**	**56.6**	**33.8**	**15.3**	**7.1**	**30.0**	**17.9**	**53.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**3,573.72**	**n.a.**
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES																
Armenia	20.2	10.1	6,696	3,363	64.8	49.7	32.2	13.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	187.095	372.501	3.02	3,777.9
Azerbaijan	144.5	66.0	15,963	7,285	58.9	118.6	69.8	32.1	14.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.360	0.790	9.05	52.1
Belarus	157.3	53.0	16,603	5,596	43.5	123.3	53.6	33.4	11.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1,889.308	5,605.840	9.47	297,157.7
Kazakhstan	343.9	188.0	20,772	11,358	70.5	154.3	108.8	41.7	22.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	80.171	146.620	16.56	27,571.9

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Kyrgyzstan	16.1	6.2	3,062	1,178	49.6	22.7	11.3	6.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.757	46.144	5.26	286.0
Moldova	14.9	7.0	4,179	1,971	60.8	31.0	18.9	8.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.535	11.739	3.56	82.3
Russian Federation[f]	3,216.9	1,901.0	22,502	13,298	76.2	167.2	127.4	45.2	26.7	3.5	2.7	2.1	17.346	29.352	142.96	55,799.6
Tajikistan	17.3	6.5	2,243	846	48.7	16.7	8.1	4.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.740	4.610	7.71	30.1
Ukraine	379.1	163.4	8,295	3,575	55.6	61.6	34.3	16.7	7.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	3.434	7.968	45.71	1,302.1
Total (9)	**4,310.3**	**2,401.3**	**17,716**	**9,870**	**71.8**	**131.6**	**94.6**	**35.6**	**19.8**	**4.8**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**243.29**	**n.a.**
EUROSTAT-OECD																
Albania	28.2	12.6	9,963	4,467	57.8	74.0	42.8	20.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.452	101.372	2.83	1,282.3
Australia	956.0	1,490.0	42,000	65,464	201.0	312.0	627.2	84.4	131.5	1.1	2.1	0.3	1.511	0.969	22.76	1,444.5
Austria	360.5	416.0	42,978	49,590	148.8	319.3	475.1	86.3	99.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.830	0.719	8.39	299.2
Belgium	440.1	513.3	40,093	46,759	150.4	297.9	448.0	80.5	93.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.839	0.719	10.98	369.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37.0	19.0	9,629	4,957	66.4	71.5	47.5	19.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.724	1.407	3.84	26.8
Bulgaria	114.1	53.5	15,522	7,284	60.5	115.3	69.8	31.2	14.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.660	1.407	7.35	75.3
Canada	1,416.2	1,778.3	41,069	51,572	161.9	305.1	494.1	82.5	103.6	1.6	2.5	0.5	1.243	0.990	34.48	1,759.7
Chile	349.1	251.2	20,216	14,546	92.8	150.2	139.4	40.6	29.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	348.017	483.668	17.27	121,492.7
Croatia	86.8	61.7	20,308	14,429	91.6	150.9	138.2	40.8	29.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.802	5.351	4.28	330.2
Cyprus	26.6	24.9	31,229	29,208	120.6	232.0	279.8	62.7	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.673	0.719	0.85	17.9
Czech Republic	283.9	216.1	27,045	20,592	98.2	200.9	197.3	54.3	41.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	13.468	17.689	10.50	3,823.4
Denmark	233.0	334.3	41,843	60,030	185.0	310.9	575.1	84.1	120.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	7.689	5.360	5.57	1,791.8
Estonia	30.9	22.5	23,088	16,821	93.9	171.5	161.1	46.4	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.524	0.719	1.34	16.2
Finland	208.0	262.3	38,611	48,686	162.6	286.8	466.4	77.6	97.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.907	0.719	5.39	188.7
France	2,369.6	2,782.2	36,391	42,728	151.4	270.4	409.3	73.1	85.8	2.6	4.0	1.0	0.845	0.719	65.11	2,001.4
Germany	3,352.1	3,628.1	40,990	44,365	139.6	304.5	425.0	82.3	89.1	3.7	5.2	1.2	0.779	0.719	81.78	2,609.9
Greece	300.8	289.9	26,622	25,654	124.3	197.8	245.8	53.5	51.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.693	0.719	11.30	208.5
Hungary	223.5	137.5	22,413	13,790	79.3	166.5	132.1	45.0	27.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	123.650	200.966	9.97	27,635.4
Iceland	12.2	14.0	38,226	43,969	148.3	284.0	421.2	76.8	88.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	133.563	116.118	0.32	1,628.7
Ireland	196.6	226.0	42,942	49,383	148.3	319.0	473.1	86.3	99.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.827	0.719	4.58	162.6
Israel	234.2	258.2	30,168	33,259	142.2	224.1	318.6	60.6	66.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.945	3.578	7.76	923.9
Italy	2,056.7	2,197.0	33,870	36,180	137.8	251.6	346.6	68.0	72.7	2.3	3.1	0.9	0.768	0.719	60.72	1,580.4
Japan	4,379.8	5,897.0	34,262	46,131	173.6	254.5	442.0	68.8	92.7	4.8	8.4	1.9	107.454	79.807	127.83	470,623.2
Korea, Rep.	1,445.3	1,114.5	29,035	22,388	99.4	215.7	214.5	58.3	45.0	1.6	1.6	0.7	854.586	1,108.290	49.78	1,235,160.5
Latvia	41.1	28.1	19,994	13,658	88.1	148.5	130.8	40.2	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.347	0.508	2.06	14.3
Lithuania	68.2	43.0	22,521	14,212	81.4	167.3	136.2	45.2	28.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.567	2.484	3.03	106.9
Luxembourg	46.1	58.0	88,670	111,689	162.4	658.8	1070.0	178.1	224.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.906	0.719	0.52	41.7
Macedonia, FYR	24.6	10.4	11,957	5,050	54.5	88.8	48.4	24.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.680	44.226	2.06	459.8
Malta	11.9	9.2	28,608	22,201	100.1	212.5	212.7	57.5	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.558	0.719	0.41	6.6
Mexico	1,894.6	1,170.1	16,377	10,115	79.6	121.7	96.9	32.9	20.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	7.673	12.423	115.68	14,536.9
Montenegro	8.8	4.5	14,128	7,244	66.1	105.0	69.4	28.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.369	0.719	0.62	3.2
Netherlands	720.3	832.8	43,150	49,888	149.1	320.6	477.9	86.7	100.2	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.832	0.719	16.69	599.0
New Zealand	137.6	161.5	31,172	36,591	151.4	231.6	350.6	62.6	73.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.486	1.266	4.41	204.5
Norway	306.5	490.5	61,879	99,035	206.4	459.7	948.8	124.3	198.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	8.973	5.606	4.95	2,750.0

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Poland	838.0	515.5	21,753	13,382	79.3	161.6	128.2	43.7	26.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.823	2.964	38.53	1,528.1
Portugal	272.7	237.9	25,672	22,396	112.5	190.7	214.6	51.6	45.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.628	0.719	10.62	171.1
Romania	344.8	182.6	16,146	8,549	68.3	119.9	81.9	32.4	17.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.615	3.049	21.35	556.7
Russian Federation[f]	3,216.9	1,901.0	22,502	13,298	76.2	167.2	127.4	45.2	26.7	3.5	2.7	2.1	17.346	29.352	142.96	55,799.6
Serbia	86.1	43.8	11,854	6,027	65.6	88.1	57.7	23.8	12.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	37.288	73.338	7.26	3,208.6
Slovakia	135.7	95.9	25,130	17,762	91.1	186.7	170.2	50.5	35.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.508	0.719	5.40	69.0
Slovenia	57.8	50.3	28,156	24,480	112.1	209.2	234.5	56.6	49.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.625	0.719	2.05	36.1
Spain	1,483.2	1,454.5	32,156	31,534	126.5	238.9	302.1	64.6	63.3	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.705	0.719	46.13	1,046.3
Sweden	394.6	535.8	41,761	56,704	175.1	310.3	543.2	83.9	113.9	0.4	0.8	0.1	8.820	6.496	9.45	3,480.5
Switzerland	405.9	659.9	51,582	83,854	209.6	383.2	803.3	103.6	168.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.441	0.887	7.87	585.1
Turkey	1,314.9	771.7	17,781	10,435	75.7	132.1	100.0	35.7	21.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.987	1.682	73.95	1,297.7
United Kingdom	2,201.4	2,461.8	35,091	39,241	144.2	260.7	375.9	70.5	78.8	2.4	3.5	0.9	0.698	0.624	62.74	1,536.9
United States	15,533.8	15,533.8	49,782	49,782	129.0	369.8	476.9	100.0	100.0	17.1	22.1	4.6	1.000	1.000	312.04	15,533.8
Total (47)	**48,686.6**	**49,253.0**	**33,675**	**34,067**	**130.5**	**250.2**	**326.4**	**67.6**	**68.4**	**53.7**	**70.1**	**21.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,445.76**	**n.a.**
LATIN AMERICA																
Bolivia	56.4	23.9	5,557	2,360	54.8	41.3	22.6	11.2	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.946	6.937	10.15	166.1
Brazil	2,816.3	2,476.6	14,639	12,874	113.4	108.8	123.3	29.4	25.9	3.1	3.5	2.9	1.471	1.673	192.38	4,143.0
Colombia	535.0	336.3	11,360	7,142	81.1	84.4	68.4	22.8	14.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1,161.910	1,848.139	47.09	621,615.0
Costa Rica	59.8	41.0	13,030	8,935	88.4	96.8	85.6	26.2	17.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	346.738	505.664	4.59	20,748.0
Cuba[g]	…	…	…	…	41.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.322	1.000	11.17	…
Dominican Republic	109.0	55.6	10,858	5,541	65.8	80.7	53.1	21.8	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.449	38.109	10.04	2,119.3
Ecuador	151.6	79.8	9,932	5,226	67.9	73.8	50.1	20.0	10.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.526	1.000	15.27	79.8
El Salvador	46.0	23.1	7,357	3,701	64.9	54.7	35.5	14.8	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.503	1.000	6.25	23.1
Guatemala	102.4	47.7	6,971	3,247	60.1	51.8	31.1	14.0	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.626	7.785	14.69	371.3
Haiti	15.6	7.3	1,557	734	60.8	11.6	7.0	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.108	40.523	10.01	297.7
Honduras	33.8	17.7	4,349	2,282	67.7	32.3	21.9	8.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.915	18.895	7.77	335.0
Nicaragua	24.2	9.6	4,111	1,635	51.3	30.5	15.7	8.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.919	22.424	5.89	216.1
Panama	57.2	31.3	15,369	8,411	70.6	114.2	80.6	30.9	16.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.547	1.000	3.72	31.3
Paraguay	47.2	25.2	7,193	3,836	68.8	53.4	36.8	14.4	7.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,227.340	4,176.066	6.57	105,203.2
Peru	327.2	180.7	10,981	6,066	71.2	81.6	58.1	22.1	12.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.521	2.754	29.80	497.8
Uruguay	58.7	46.4	17,343	13,722	102.0	128.8	131.5	34.8	27.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.282	19.314	3.38	896.8
Venezuela, RB	500.3	316.5	16,965	10,731	81.6	126.0	102.8	34.1	21.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.713	4.289	29.49	1,357.5
Total (17)	**4,940.8**	**3,719.1**	**12,443**	**9,366**	**97.1**	**92.4**	**89.7**	**25.0**	**18.8**	**5.5**	**5.3**	**5.9**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**397.09**	**n.a.**
CARIBBEAN																
Anguilla	0.4	0.3	27,274	20,982	99.2	202.6	201.0	54.8	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.077	2.700	0.01	0.8
Antigua and Barbuda	1.8	1.1	20,540	13,172	82.7	152.6	126.2	41.3	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.731	2.700	0.09	3.0
Aruba	3.7	2.6	36,017	25,355	90.8	267.6	242.9	72.3	50.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.260	1.790	0.10	4.6
Bahamas, The	8.3	7.9	22,639	21,490	122.4	168.2	205.9	45.5	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.949	1.000	0.37	7.9
Barbados	4.3	4.4	15,354	15,483	130.0	114.1	148.3	30.8	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.017	2.000	0.28	8.7
Belize	2.6	1.5	8,212	4,721	74.1	61.0	45.2	16.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.150	2.000	0.32	3.0
Bermuda	3.6	5.6	54,899	85,839	201.6	407.9	822.4	110.3	172.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.564	1.000	0.06	5.6

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Bonaire[h]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Cayman Islands	2.8	2.2	49,686	39,699	103.0	369.1	380.3	99.8	79.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.959	1.200	0.06	2.7
Curaçao	4.2	3.0	27,781	20,055	93.1	206.4	192.1	55.8	40.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.292	1.790	0.15	5.4
Dominica	0.7	0.5	9,983	6,881	88.9	74.2	65.9	20.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.861	2.700	0.07	1.3
Grenada	1.2	0.8	11,221	7,410	85.2	83.4	71.0	22.5	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.783	2.700	0.11	2.1
Jamaica	22.9	14.5	8,329	5,248	81.3	61.9	50.3	16.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.122	85.892	2.75	1,241.8
Montserrat	0.1	0.1	15,762	11,343	92.8	117.1	108.7	31.7	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.943	2.700	0.01	0.2
St. Kitts and Nevis	1.1	0.7	20,582	13,744	86.1	152.9	131.7	41.3	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.803	2.700	0.05	2.0
St. Lucia	1.8	1.2	9,893	6,755	88.1	73.5	64.7	19.9	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.844	2.700	0.18	3.3
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.1	0.7	9,883	6,191	80.8	73.4	59.3	19.9	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.691	2.700	0.11	1.8
Sint Maarten	1.2	1.0	32,972	25,402	99.3	245.0	243.4	66.2	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.379	1.790	0.04	1.7
Suriname	7.8	4.4	14,463	8,082	72.1	107.4	77.4	29.1	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.826	3.268	0.54	14.3
Trinidad and Tobago	38.3	23.5	28,743	17,660	79.2	213.5	169.2	57.7	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.938	6.409	1.33	150.9
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.7	0.7	20,878	22,971	141.9	155.1	220.1	41.9	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.100	1.000	0.03	0.7
Virgin Islands, British	0.9	0.9	30,290	32,580	138.7	225.0	312.1	60.8	65.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.076	1.000	0.03	0.9
Total (22)	**109.3**	**77.5**	**16,351**	**11,586**	**91.4**	**121.5**	**111.0**	**32.8**	**23.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6.69**	**n.a.**
WESTERN ASIA																
Bahrain	51.8	28.9	43,360	24,200	72.0	322.1	231.8	87.1	48.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.211	0.378	1.20	10.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	843.8	229.9	10,599	2,888	35.1	78.7	27.7	21.3	5.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.625	5.964	79.62	1,371.1
Iraq	371.0	159.8	11,130	4,794	55.5	82.7	45.9	22.4	9.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	516.521	1,199.200	33.34	191,652.9
Jordan	69.8	28.8	11,169	4,615	53.3	83.0	44.2	22.4	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.293	0.710	6.25	20.5
Kuwait	257.7	160.6	84,058	52,379	80.4	624.5	501.8	168.9	105.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.172	0.276	3.07	44.3
Oman	140.4	70.0	42,619	21,234	64.2	316.6	203.4	85.6	42.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.192	0.385	3.30	26.9
Palestinian Territory	16.0	9.8	3,833	2,345	78.9	28.5	22.5	7.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.189	3.578	4.17	35.0
Qatar	258.1	171.0	146,521	97,091	85.5	1088.5	930.2	294.3	195.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.419	3.650	1.76	624.2
Saudi Arabia	1,366.7	669.5	48,163	23,594	63.2	357.8	226.0	96.7	47.4	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.837	3.750	28.38	2,510.6
Sudan[d]	152.4	70.0	3,608	1,656	59.2	26.8	15.9	7.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.224	2.667	42.25	186.6
United Arab Emirates	503.2	348.6	60,886	42,182	89.3	452.3	404.1	122.3	84.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.544	3.673	8.26	1,280.2
Yemen	88.6	31.4	3,716	1,318	45.7	27.6	12.6	7.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	75.818	213.800	23.83	6,714.9
Total (12)	**4,119.5**	**1,978.3**	**17,499**	**8,403**	**61.9**	**130.0**	**80.5**	**35.2**	**16.9**	**4.5**	**2.8**	**3.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**235.41**	**n.a.**
SINGLETONS																
Georgia	28.3	14.4	6,343	3,231	65.7	47.1	31.0	12.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.859	1.686	4.47	24.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1,314.2	576.3	17,488	7,669	56.5	129.9	73.5	35.1	15.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	4,657.463	10,621.000	75.15	6,121,004.0
Total (2)	**1,342.6**	**590.7**	**16,863**	**7,420**	**56.7**	**125.3**	**71.1**	**33.9**	**14.9**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**79.62**	**n.a.**
WORLD (179)[i]	**90,646.6**	**70,293.7**	**13,460**	**10,438**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**27.0**	**21.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6,734.36**	**n.a.**

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

a. All shares are rounded to one decimal place. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

b. All exchange rates (XRs) and PPPs are rounded to three decimal places. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

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

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

e. The results presented in the tables are based on data supplied by all the participating economies and compiled in accordance with ICP principles and the procedures recommended by the 2011 ICP Technical Advisory Group. The results for China are estimated by the 2011 ICP Asia and the Pacific Regional Office and the Global Office. The National Bureau of Statistics of China does not recognize these results as official statistics.

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

g. The official GDP of Cuba for the reference year 2011 is 68,990.15 million in national currency. However, this number and its breakdown into main aggregates are not shown in the tables because of methodological comparability issues. Therefore, Cuba's results are provided only for the PPP and price level index. In addition, Cuba's figures are not included in the Latin America and world totals.

h. Bonaire's results are provided only for the individual consumption expenditure by households. Therefore, to ensure consistency across the tables Bonaire is not included in the Caribbean or the world total.

i. This table does not include the Pacific Islands and does not double count the dual participation economies: Egypt, Sudan, and the Russian Federation.

TABLE 6.2 ICP 2011 Results: Actual Individual Consumption

ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION	Expenditure (US$, billions)		Expenditure per capita (US$)		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
						World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
AFRICA																
Algeria	225.6	89.3	6,270	2,483	49.4	72.5	35.8	16.8	6.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	28.880	72.938	35.98	6,515.4
Angola	84.7	63.3	4,319	3,224	93.0	50.0	46.5	11.6	8.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	69.973	93.741	19.62	5,929.1
Benin	13.4	5.9	1,473	647	54.8	17.0	9.3	3.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	207.312	471.866	9.10	2,779.0
Botswana	13.8	8.2	6,780	4,033	74.1	78.4	58.1	18.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.068	6.838	2.03	56.0
Burkina Faso	16.2	7.0	953	411	53.8	11.0	5.9	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	203.814	471.866	16.97	3,294.3
Burundi	5.6	1.9	648	224	43.1	7.5	3.2	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	436.019	1,261.074	8.58	2,424.1
Cameroon	46.0	20.8	2,297	1,040	56.4	26.6	15.0	6.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	213.640	471.866	20.03	9,829.0
Cape Verde	2.4	1.3	4,747	2,667	70.0	54.9	38.5	12.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.321	78.886	0.50	105.3
Central African Republic	3.9	2.0	869	449	64.5	10.1	6.5	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	243.981	471.866	4.49	951.6
Chad	17.0	8.3	1,476	723	61.0	17.1	10.4	3.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	231.089	471.866	11.53	3,931.6
Comoros	0.5	0.3	621	353	70.8	7.2	5.1	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	201.132	353.900	0.75	94.2
Congo	6.3	3.7	1,513	885	72.9	17.5	12.8	4.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	276.070	471.866	4.14	1,729.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	30.3	16.2	447	239	66.7	5.2	3.4	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	492.254	919.491	67.76	14,896.2
Côte d'Ivoire	39.9	18.6	1,979	922	58.1	22.9	13.3	5.3	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	219.769	471.866	20.15	8,766.0
Djibouti	1.6	0.8	1,719	912	66.1	19.9	13.1	4.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.223	177.721	0.91	146.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	679.1	182.8	8,529	2,297	33.6	98.6	33.1	22.8	6.1	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.606	5.964	79.62	1,090.5
Equatorial Guinea	3.5	2.3	4,916	3,168	80.3	56.9	45.7	13.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	304.097	471.866	0.72	1,076.8
Ethiopia	82.9	24.2	979	286	36.4	11.3	4.1	2.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3	4.934	16.899	84.73	409.2
Gabon	9.2	6.5	5,976	4,236	88.3	69.1	61.1	16.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	334.429	471.866	1.53	3,066.5
Gambia, The	2.2	0.7	1,221	405	41.3	14.1	5.8	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.766	29.462	1.78	21.2
Ghana	56.0	26.5	2,242	1,060	59.0	25.9	15.3	6.0	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.715	1.512	24.97	40.0
Guinea	8.1	2.8	789	276	43.6	9.1	4.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,316.675	6,620.841	10.22	18,673.4
Guinea-Bissau	1.4	0.7	928	436	58.6	10.7	6.3	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	221.672	471.866	1.55	318.1
Kenya	80.6	30.1	1,937	722	46.5	22.4	10.4	5.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	33.121	88.811	41.61	2,669.6
Lesotho	5.5	2.8	2,524	1,270	62.7	29.2	18.3	6.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.652	7.261	2.19	20.2
Liberia	2.5	1.3	606	314	64.7	7.0	4.5	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.519	1.000	4.13	1.3
Madagascar	28.4	9.1	1,332	426	39.9	15.4	6.1	3.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	648.609	2,025.118	21.32	18,408.8
Malawi	15.5	7.2	1,006	470	58.2	11.6	6.8	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	72.760	155.776	15.38	1,125.8
Mali	16.6	7.1	1,047	449	53.4	12.1	6.5	2.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	202.208	471.866	15.84	3,352.6
Mauritania	7.4	2.7	2,089	758	45.2	24.2	10.9	5.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	103.576	285.470	3.54	766.3
Mauritius	15.4	8.9	11,812	6,804	71.8	136.6	98.1	31.6	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.535	28.706	1.31	255.2
Morocco	139.1	66.3	4,309	2,055	59.5	49.8	29.6	11.5	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.859	8.090	32.27	536.6
Mozambique	21.3	10.8	890	450	63.1	10.3	6.5	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	14.714	29.068	23.93	313.2
Namibia	13.5	8.9	5,827	3,841	82.2	67.4	55.4	15.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.787	7.261	2.32	64.8
Niger	11.6	5.1	719	320	55.5	8.3	4.6	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	210.030	471.866	16.07	2,427.9
Nigeria	337.1	159.0	2,075	979	58.8	24.0	14.1	5.5	2.6	0.6	0.3	2.4	72.612	153.903	162.47	24,474.5
Rwanda	14.2	5.5	1,293	503	48.5	15.0	7.3	3.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	234.141	601.833	10.94	3,313.2
São Tomé and Principe	0.6	0.3	3,340	1,723	64.3	38.6	24.8	8.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,091.140	17,622.933	0.17	5,117.2
Senegal	24.6	11.9	1,923	930	60.3	22.2	13.4	5.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	228.085	471.866	12.77	5,601.0

ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Seychelles	1.1	0.6	13,113	7,400	70.4	151.6	106.7	35.1	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.987	12.381	0.09	8.0
Sierra Leone	7.2	2.6	1,194	440	46.0	13.8	6.3	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,599.223	4,336.129	6.00	11,448.2
South Africa	417.8	274.4	8,280	5,438	81.9	95.8	78.4	22.1	14.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	4.769	7.261	50.46	1,992.4
Sudan[d]	97.5	49.1	2,309	1,162	62.7	26.7	16.7	6.2	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.342	2.667	42.25	130.9
Swaziland	7.0	3.7	5,822	3,063	65.6	67.3	44.2	15.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.820	7.261	1.20	26.8
Tanzania	47.6	16.3	1,029	353	42.8	11.9	5.1	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	539.161	1,572.115	46.22	25,647.6
Togo	7.3	3.3	1,193	530	55.4	13.8	7.6	3.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	209.618	471.866	6.15	1,539.4
Tunisia	77.2	34.2	7,290	3,231	55.2	84.3	46.6	19.5	8.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.624	1.408	10.59	48.2
Uganda	48.0	16.5	1,390	478	42.9	16.1	6.9	3.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	868.234	2,522.747	34.51	41,649.9
Zambia	24.0	11.5	1,778	853	59.8	20.6	12.3	4.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,332.796	4,860.667	13.47	55,896.0
Zimbabwe	17.2	8.5	1,349	663	61.2	15.6	9.6	3.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.491	1.000	12.75	8.5
Total (50)	**2,834.9**	**1,251.8**	**2,786**	**1,230**	**55.0**	**32.2**	**17.7**	**7.5**	**3.3**	**4.9**	**2.7**	**15.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,017.60**	**n.a.**
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC																
Bangladesh	320.1	98.4	2,138	658	38.3	24.7	9.5	5.7	1.8	0.5	0.2	2.2	22.805	74.152	149.70	7,299.2
Bhutan	2.8	1.0	3,998	1,343	41.9	46.2	19.4	10.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.675	46.670	0.71	44.4
Brunei Darussalam	6.2	4.0	15,683	10,124	80.5	181.4	146.0	41.9	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.812	1.258	0.39	5.0
Cambodia	32.4	10.8	2,277	760	41.6	26.3	11.0	6.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1,354.578	4,058.500	14.23	43,880.6
China[e]	5,811.5	3,141.9	4,331	2,341	67.4	50.1	33.8	11.6	6.3	10.0	6.7	19.9	3.493	6.461	1,341.98	20,301.3
Fiji	4.6	2.9	5,397	3,369	77.8	62.4	48.6	14.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.119	1.793	0.85	5.2
Hong Kong SAR, China	231.2	165.7	32,690	23,433	89.4	378.1	337.8	87.4	62.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	5.580	7.784	7.07	1,289.9
India	3,675.4	1,103.0	3,023	907	37.4	35.0	13.1	8.1	2.4	6.3	2.4	18.1	14.006	46.670	1,215.96	51,479.1
Indonesia	1,158.3	492.7	4,805	2,044	53.0	55.6	29.5	12.9	5.5	2.0	1.1	3.6	3,730.983	8,770.433	241.04	4,321,509.5
Lao PDR	14.9	4.7	2,341	740	39.4	27.1	10.7	6.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,539.736	8,030.055	6.39	37,958.6
Macao SAR, China	13.2	8.6	23,649	15,444	81.4	273.5	222.6	63.2	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.236	8.018	0.56	69.0
Malaysia	321.0	155.1	11,082	5,354	60.2	128.2	77.2	29.6	14.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.478	3.060	28.96	474.5
Maldives	1.3	0.8	3,883	2,521	80.9	44.9	36.3	10.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.479	14.602	0.33	12.0
Mongolia	14.7	6.0	5,501	2,246	50.9	63.6	32.4	14.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	516.566	1,265.516	2.68	7,613.9
Myanmar	137.2	38.5	2,273	638	35.0	26.3	9.2	6.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	229.428	817.917	60.38	31,485.5
Nepal	48.9	15.7	1,848	594	40.0	21.4	8.6	4.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	23.781	74.020	26.49	1,164.0
Pakistan	695.3	188.7	3,926	1,066	33.8	45.4	15.4	10.5	2.9	1.2	0.4	2.6	23.438	86.343	177.11	16,296.8
Philippines	422.9	172.4	4,490	1,831	50.8	51.9	26.4	12.0	4.9	0.7	0.4	1.4	17.658	43.313	94.19	7,468.0
Singapore	128.2	113.8	24,725	21,960	110.7	285.9	316.6	66.1	58.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.117	1.258	5.18	143.2
Sri Lanka	133.4	45.4	6,393	2,178	42.5	73.9	31.4	17.1	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	37.663	110.565	20.87	5,025.1
Taiwan, China	583.6	299.8	25,129	12,910	64.0	290.6	186.1	67.2	34.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	15.140	29.469	23.22	8,835.7
Thailand	573.0	226.0	8,477	3,343	49.2	98.0	48.2	22.7	8.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	12.024	30.492	67.60	6,890.0
Vietnam	262.7	86.0	2,991	978	40.8	34.6	14.1	8.0	2.6	0.5	0.2	1.3	6,709.833	20,509.750	87.84	1,762,838.5
Total (23)	**14,593.0**	**6,382.1**	**4,083**	**1,786**	**54.5**	**47.2**	**25.7**	**10.9**	**4.8**	**25.1**	**13.7**	**53.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**3,573.72**	**n.a.**
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES																
Armenia	22.0	9.0	7,304	2,988	51.0	84.5	43.1	19.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	152.389	372.501	3.02	3,356.4
Azerbaijan	75.7	27.1	8,366	2,989	44.5	96.7	43.1	22.4	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.282	0.790	9.05	21.4

ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Belarus	109.7	30.1	11,576	3,174	34.2	133.9	45.8	31.0	8.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1,536.970	5,605.840	9.47	168,548.8
Kazakhstan	188.9	90.9	11,411	5,491	60.0	132.0	79.2	30.5	14.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	70.553	146.620	16.56	13,329.9
Kyrgyzstan	18.4	5.8	3,506	1,103	39.2	40.5	15.9	9.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.522	46.144	5.26	267.8
Moldova	20.1	7.9	5,653	2,215	48.8	65.4	31.9	15.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.599	11.739	3.56	92.6
Russian Federation[f]	2,169.4	1,096.6	15,175	7,670	63.0	175.5	110.6	40.6	20.5	3.7	2.3	2.1	14.837	29.352	142.96	32,186.9
Tajikistan	23.3	7.5	3,025	974	40.1	35.0	14.0	8.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.484	4.610	7.71	34.6
Ukraine	361.4	129.4	7,907	2,830	44.6	91.4	40.8	21.1	7.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	2.852	7.968	45.71	1,030.6
Total (9)	**2,989.1**	**1,404.2**	**12,286**	**5,772**	**58.6**	**142.1**	**83.2**	**32.9**	**15.4**	**5.1**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**243.29**	**n.a.**
EUROSTAT-OECD																
Albania	23.0	10.8	8,116	3,812	58.6	93.9	55.0	21.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.617	101.372	2.83	1,094.3
Australia	616.6	957.3	27,089	42,056	193.5	313.3	606.3	72.5	112.5	1.1	2.0	0.3	1.505	0.969	22.76	928.0
Austria	232.2	274.3	27,677	32,703	147.3	320.1	471.5	74.0	87.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.850	0.719	8.39	197.3
Belgium	288.2	350.8	26,250	31,959	151.8	303.6	460.7	70.2	85.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.876	0.719	10.98	252.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32.5	17.8	8,468	4,631	68.2	97.9	66.8	22.6	12.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.770	1.407	3.84	25.0
Bulgaria	80.6	37.6	10,970	5,120	58.2	126.9	73.8	29.3	13.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.657	1.407	7.35	52.9
Canada	946.0	1,215.5	27,434	35,250	160.2	317.3	508.2	73.4	94.3	1.6	2.6	0.5	1.271	0.990	34.48	1,202.8
Chile	236.6	172.8	13,703	10,009	91.0	158.5	144.3	36.6	26.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	353.270	483.668	17.27	83,595.3
Croatia	58.8	43.6	13,740	10,199	92.5	158.9	147.0	36.7	27.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.972	5.351	4.28	233.4
Cyprus	19.5	19.0	22,957	22,349	121.4	265.5	322.2	61.4	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.700	0.719	0.85	13.7
Czech Republic	174.6	132.7	16,631	12,642	94.8	192.3	182.3	44.5	33.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	13.447	17.689	10.50	2,347.3
Denmark	146.4	230.7	26,288	41,430	196.5	304.0	597.3	70.3	110.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	8.447	5.360	5.57	1,236.6
Estonia	18.5	13.8	13,795	10,305	93.1	159.5	148.6	36.9	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.537	0.719	1.34	9.9
Finland	143.2	189.3	26,582	35,144	164.8	307.4	506.6	71.1	94.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.951	0.719	5.39	136.2
France	1,724.6	2,051.5	26,486	31,505	148.3	306.3	454.2	70.8	84.3	3.0	4.4	1.0	0.856	0.719	65.11	1,475.7
Germany	2,328.9	2,527.3	28,478	30,903	135.3	329.3	445.5	76.2	82.7	4.0	5.4	1.2	0.781	0.719	81.78	1,818.0
Greece	240.2	236.7	21,254	20,948	122.9	245.8	302.0	56.8	56.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.709	0.719	11.30	170.3
Hungary	146.2	88.2	14,664	8,841	75.2	169.6	127.5	39.2	23.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	121.164	200.966	9.97	17,717.0
Iceland	8.2	9.6	25,839	30,161	145.5	298.8	434.8	69.1	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	135.543	116.118	0.32	1,117.2
Ireland	105.5	137.9	23,043	30,131	163.0	266.5	434.4	61.6	80.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.941	0.719	4.58	99.2
Israel	159.0	179.5	20,483	23,118	140.7	236.9	333.3	54.8	61.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	4.038	3.578	7.76	642.2
Italy	1,449.8	1,607.2	23,875	26,467	138.2	276.1	381.6	63.9	70.8	2.5	3.4	0.9	0.797	0.719	60.72	1,156.1
Japan	3,125.1	4,272.2	24,447	33,421	170.4	282.7	481.8	65.4	89.4	5.4	9.1	1.9	109.100	79.807	127.83	340,953.4
Korea, Rep.	870.2	667.2	17,481	13,403	95.6	202.2	193.2	46.8	35.8	1.5	1.4	0.7	849.741	1,108.290	49.78	739,451.4
Latvia	28.3	19.7	13,734	9,571	86.9	158.8	138.0	36.7	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.354	0.508	2.06	10.0
Lithuania	50.1	31.7	16,537	10,468	78.9	191.2	150.9	44.2	28.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.572	2.484	3.03	78.7
Luxembourg	16.6	24.4	32,000	46,959	182.9	370.1	677.0	85.6	125.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.056	0.719	0.52	17.5
Macedonia, FYR	19.5	8.6	9,482	4,181	55.0	109.7	60.3	25.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.500	44.226	2.06	380.6
Malta	8.2	6.6	19,701	15,901	100.6	227.8	229.2	52.7	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.581	0.719	0.41	4.7
Mexico	1,370.1	848.3	11,844	7,333	77.2	137.0	105.7	31.7	19.6	2.4	1.8	1.7	7.692	12.423	115.68	10,539.2
Montenegro	7.6	4.1	12,315	6,656	67.4	142.4	96.0	32.9	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.389	0.719	0.62	3.0

ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION	Expenditure (US$, billions)		Expenditure per capita (US$)		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
						World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Netherlands	433.7	519.8	25,983	31,142	149.4	300.5	449.0	69.5	83.3	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.862	0.719	16.69	374.0
New Zealand	99.3	115.9	22,502	26,252	145.4	260.2	378.4	60.2	70.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.477	1.266	4.41	146.7
Norway	153.6	271.1	31,014	54,733	220.0	358.7	789.0	82.9	146.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	9.894	5.606	4.95	1,519.8
Poland	628.3	368.4	16,307	9,563	73.1	188.6	137.9	43.6	25.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.738	2.964	38.53	1,092.1
Portugal	197.4	182.8	18,584	17,213	115.5	214.9	248.1	49.7	46.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.666	0.719	10.62	131.5
Romania	238.8	131.9	11,184	6,175	68.8	129.3	89.0	29.9	16.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.684	3.049	21.35	402.1
Russian Federation[f]	2,169.4	1,096.6	15,175	7,670	63.0	175.5	110.6	40.6	20.5	3.7	2.3	2.1	14.837	29.352	142.96	32,186.9
Serbia	73.4	39.3	10,107	5,409	66.7	116.9	78.0	27.0	14.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	39.247	73.338	7.26	2,879.5
Slovakia	91.1	63.6	16,880	11,781	87.0	195.2	169.8	45.1	31.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.502	0.719	5.40	45.7
Slovenia	38.8	35.1	18,880	17,095	112.9	218.3	246.4	50.5	45.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.651	0.719	2.05	25.2
Spain	991.0	1,031.1	21,484	22,355	129.7	248.5	322.3	57.5	59.8	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.749	0.719	46.13	741.8
Sweden	253.1	359.8	26,781	38,081	177.2	309.7	549.0	71.6	101.8	0.4	0.8	0.1	9.236	6.496	9.45	2,337.4
Switzerland	231.9	419.1	29,465	53,258	225.3	340.8	767.8	78.8	142.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.603	0.887	7.87	371.6
Turkey	1,015.5	608.1	13,732	8,224	74.7	158.8	118.6	36.7	22.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.007	1.682	73.95	1,022.7
United Kingdom	1,640.3	1,930.3	26,146	30,769	146.7	302.4	443.6	69.9	82.3	2.8	4.1	0.9	0.735	0.624	62.74	1,205.1
United States	11,667.0	11,667.0	37,390	37,390	124.7	432.4	539.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	25.0	4.6	1.000	1.000	312.04	11,667.0
Total (47)	**34,597.3**	**35,226.8**	**23,930**	**24,366**	**126.9**	**276.8**	**351.3**	**64.0**	**65.2**	**59.4**	**75.4**	**21.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,445.76**	**n.a.**
LATIN AMERICA																
Bolivia	37.1	15.0	3,661	1,478	50.3	42.3	21.3	9.8	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.801	6.937	10.15	104.0
Brazil	1,905.7	1,693.7	9,906	8,804	110.8	114.6	126.9	26.5	23.5	3.3	3.6	2.9	1.487	1.673	192.38	2,833.3
Colombia	369.0	228.9	7,836	4,860	77.3	90.6	70.1	21.0	13.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	1,146.218	1,848.139	47.09	422,979.0
Costa Rica	47.0	31.8	10,244	6,924	84.3	118.5	99.8	27.4	18.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	341.808	505.664	4.59	16,078.7
Cuba[g]	…	…	…	…	36.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.295	1.000	11.17	…
Dominican Republic	97.6	49.4	9,722	4,926	63.2	112.4	71.0	26.0	13.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	19.309	38.109	10.04	1,883.9
Ecuador	103.2	53.5	6,759	3,505	64.6	78.2	50.5	18.1	9.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.519	1.000	15.27	53.5
El Salvador	45.5	22.8	7,285	3,644	62.4	84.3	52.5	19.5	9.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.500	1.000	6.25	22.8
Guatemala	91.4	42.9	6,222	2,922	58.5	72.0	42.1	16.6	7.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.656	7.785	14.69	334.1
Haiti	16.9	8.3	1,688	832	61.4	19.5	12.0	4.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.976	40.523	10.01	337.5
Honduras	29.1	15.2	3,748	1,961	65.2	43.4	28.3	10.0	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.887	18.895	7.77	287.9
Nicaragua	21.1	8.1	3,587	1,372	47.7	41.5	19.8	9.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.581	22.424	5.89	181.4
Panama	39.5	20.7	10,618	5,554	65.2	122.8	80.1	28.4	14.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.523	1.000	3.72	20.7
Paraguay	36.7	19.2	5,591	2,920	65.1	64.7	42.1	15.0	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,180.826	4,176.066	6.57	80,072.8
Peru	213.0	113.0	7,148	3,792	66.1	82.7	54.7	19.1	10.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.461	2.754	29.80	311.2
Uruguay	43.6	35.1	12,899	10,363	100.1	149.2	149.4	34.5	27.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.517	19.314	3.38	677.3
Venezuela, RB	302.7	192.1	10,263	6,513	79.1	118.7	93.9	27.4	17.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.722	4.289	29.49	823.8
Total (17)	**3,399.3**	**2,549.6**	**8,561**	**6,421**	**93.5**	**99.0**	**92.6**	**22.9**	**17.2**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**5.9**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**397.09**	**n.a.**
CARIBBEAN																
Anguilla	0.3	0.3	21,119	18,380	108.5	244.2	265.0	56.5	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.350	2.700	0.01	0.7
Antigua and Barbuda	1.1	0.8	12,549	8,975	89.2	145.1	129.4	33.6	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.931	2.700	0.09	2.1
Aruba	2.4	2.0	24,000	19,816	102.9	277.6	285.7	64.2	53.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.478	1.790	0.10	3.6

ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION	Expenditure (US$, billions)		Expenditure per capita (US$)		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
						World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Bahamas, The	5.7	6.0	15,565	16,496	132.1	180.0	237.8	41.6	44.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.060	1.000	0.37	6.0
Barbados	3.5	3.9	12,326	13,790	139.5	142.6	198.8	33.0	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.238	2.000	0.28	7.8
Belize	2.1	1.1	6,492	3,587	68.9	75.1	51.7	17.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.105	2.000	0.32	2.3
Bermuda	2.5	4.3	37,924	67,145	220.7	438.6	968.0	101.4	179.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.771	1.000	0.06	4.3
Bonaire[h]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Cayman Islands	1.9	1.7	34,020	29,698	108.8	393.4	428.1	91.0	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.048	1.200	0.06	2.0
Curaçao	3.1	2.3	20,690	15,378	92.7	239.3	221.7	55.3	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.330	1.790	0.15	4.2
Dominica	0.6	0.4	8,664	6,174	88.8	100.2	89.0	23.2	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.924	2.700	0.07	1.2
Grenada	1.1	0.8	10,211	7,204	87.9	118.1	103.9	27.3	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.905	2.700	0.11	2.0
Jamaica	19.9	13.5	7,241	4,883	84.1	83.7	70.4	19.4	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.926	85.892	2.75	1,155.4
Montserrat	0.1	0.1	13,609	10,808	99.0	157.4	155.8	36.4	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.144	2.700	0.01	0.1
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.8	0.5	14,444	10,290	88.8	167.0	148.3	38.6	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.923	2.700	0.05	1.5
St. Lucia	1.3	1.0	7,520	5,436	90.1	87.0	78.4	20.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.952	2.700	0.18	2.6
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.9	0.6	8,356	5,731	85.5	96.6	82.6	22.3	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.852	2.700	0.11	1.7
Sint Maarten	0.7	0.6	19,298	16,324	105.4	223.2	235.3	51.6	43.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.514	1.790	0.04	1.1
Suriname	3.2	1.7	5,913	3,098	65.3	68.4	44.7	15.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.712	3.268	0.54	5.5
Trinidad and Tobago	20.9	13.7	15,691	10,265	81.6	181.5	148.0	42.0	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.193	6.409	1.33	87.7
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.2	0.3	7,593	9,055	148.7	87.8	130.5	20.3	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.193	1.000	0.03	0.3
Virgin Islands, British	0.3	0.4	10,753	12,517	145.1	124.4	180.5	28.8	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.164	1.000	0.03	0.4
Total (22)	**72.7**	**55.9**	**10,867**	**8,363**	**95.9**	**125.7**	**120.6**	**29.1**	**22.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6.69**	**n.a.**
WESTERN ASIA																
Bahrain	22.3	12.6	18,626	10,580	70.8	215.4	152.5	49.8	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.214	0.378	1.20	4.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	679.1	182.8	8,529	2,297	33.6	98.6	33.1	22.8	6.1	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.606	5.964	79.62	1,090.5
Iraq	179.4	75.2	5,381	2,255	52.2	62.2	32.5	14.4	6.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	502.565	1,199.200	33.34	90,152.8
Jordan	55.4	23.0	8,868	3,681	51.7	102.6	53.1	23.7	9.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.295	0.710	6.25	16.3
Kuwait	67.1	44.6	21,888	14,541	82.8	253.1	209.6	58.5	38.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.183	0.276	3.07	12.3
Oman	50.0	25.2	15,182	7,647	62.8	175.6	110.2	40.6	20.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.194	0.385	3.30	9.7
Palestinian Territory	17.0	10.6	4,070	2,537	77.7	47.1	36.6	10.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.230	3.578	4.17	37.8
Qatar	36.2	28.3	20,552	16,069	97.5	237.7	231.6	55.0	43.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.854	3.650	1.76	103.3
Saudi Arabia	505.0	245.9	17,797	8,667	60.7	205.8	125.0	47.6	23.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.826	3.750	28.38	922.3
Sudan[d]	97.5	49.1	2,309	1,162	62.7	26.7	16.7	6.2	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.342	2.667	42.25	130.9
United Arab Emirates	243.5	184.0	29,463	22,267	94.2	340.7	321.0	78.8	59.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.776	3.673	8.26	675.8
Yemen	65.8	22.9	2,762	963	43.4	31.9	13.9	7.4	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	74.499	213.800	23.83	4,904.7
Total (12)	**2,018.3**	**904.3**	**8,574**	**3,841**	**55.9**	**99.2**	**55.4**	**22.9**	**10.3**	**3.5**	**1.9**	**3.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**235.41**	**n.a.**
SINGLETONS																
Georgia	27.6	11.5	6,181	2,584	52.1	71.5	37.3	16.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.705	1.686	4.47	19.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	644.5	255.9	8,576	3,405	49.5	99.2	49.1	22.9	9.1	1.1	0.5	1.1	4,216.441	10,621.000	75.15	2,717,581.9
Total (2)	**672.1**	**267.4**	**8,442**	**3,359**	**49.6**	**97.6**	**48.4**	**22.6**	**9.0**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**79.62**	**n.a.**
WORLD (179)[i]	**58,230.6**	**46,713.7**	**8,647**	**6,937**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**23.1**	**18.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6,734.36**	**n.a.**

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

a. All shares are rounded to one decimal place. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

b. All exchange rates (XRs) and PPPs are rounded to three decimal places. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

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

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

e. The results presented in the tables are based on data supplied by all the participating economies and compiled in accordance with ICP principles and the procedures recommended by the 2011 ICP Technical Advisory Group. The results for China are estimated by the 2011 ICP Asia and the Pacific Regional Office and the Global Office. The National Bureau of Statistics of China does not recognize these results as official statistics.

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

g. The official GDP of Cuba for the reference year 2011 is 68,990.15 million in national currency. However, this number and its breakdown into main aggregates are not shown in the tables because of methodological comparability issues. Therefore, Cuba's results are provided only for the PPP and price level index. In addition, Cuba's figures are not included in the Latin America and world totals.

h. Bonaire's results are provided only for the individual consumption expenditure by households. Therefore, to ensure consistency across the tables Bonaire is not included in the Caribbean or the world total.

i. This table does not include the Pacific Islands and does not double count the dual participation economies: Egypt, Sudan, and the Russian Federation.

TABLE 6.3 ICP 2011 Results: Individual Consumption Expenditure by Households

INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD	Expenditure (US$, billions)		Expenditure per capita (US$)		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
						World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
AFRICA																
Algeria	143.3	62.4	3,983	1,735	52.0	55.7	29.0	11.6	5.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	31.772	72.938	35.98	4,552.7
Angola	67.1	52.9	3,423	2,696	94.0	47.9	45.0	10.0	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	73.833	93.741	19.62	4,957.5
Benin	11.7	5.6	1,286	613	56.9	18.0	10.2	3.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	224.917	471.866	9.10	2,631.4
Botswana	11.0	7.1	5,396	3,502	77.4	75.5	58.5	15.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.438	6.838	2.03	48.6
Burkina Faso	14.3	6.7	840	396	56.2	11.8	6.6	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	222.242	471.866	16.97	3,169.0
Burundi	4.6	1.8	537	208	46.1	7.5	3.5	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	487.327	1,261.074	8.58	2,244.6
Cameroon	41.3	20.2	2,063	1,007	58.2	28.9	16.8	6.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	230.375	471.866	20.03	9,519.1
Cape Verde	2.0	1.2	3,907	2,356	71.9	54.7	39.3	11.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.565	78.886	0.50	93.0
Central African Republic	3.5	2.0	770	437	67.7	10.8	7.3	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	267.869	471.866	4.49	925.6
Chad	15.2	8.1	1,316	701	63.5	18.4	11.7	3.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	251.296	471.866	11.53	3,811.5
Comoros	0.4	0.3	563	351	74.3	7.9	5.9	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	220.572	353.900	0.75	93.6
Congo	5.2	3.3	1,265	795	75.0	17.7	13.3	3.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	296.500	471.866	4.14	1,552.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	26.7	15.6	393	230	69.8	5.5	3.8	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	537.732	919.491	67.76	14,337.3
Côte d'Ivoire	35.2	17.6	1,746	872	59.6	24.4	14.6	5.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	235.688	471.866	20.15	8,294.8
Djibouti	1.3	0.8	1,482	846	68.1	20.7	14.1	4.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.481	177.721	0.91	136.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	574.7	173.7	7,218	2,182	36.1	101.0	36.4	21.0	6.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.803	5.964	79.62	1,036.1
Equatorial Guinea	3.1	2.1	4,340	2,956	81.2	60.8	49.4	12.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	321.354	471.866	0.72	1,004.4
Ethiopia	73.1	23.5	863	278	38.4	12.1	4.6	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.3	5.439	16.899	84.73	397.6
Gabon	7.8	6.0	5,104	3,886	90.8	71.4	64.9	14.9	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	359.219	471.866	1.53	2,813.0
Gambia, The	1.9	0.7	1,051	386	43.8	14.7	6.4	3.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.826	29.462	1.78	20.2
Ghana	46.6	24.3	1,868	974	62.2	26.2	16.3	5.4	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.788	1.512	24.97	36.8
Guinea	7.2	2.8	701	272	46.3	9.8	4.5	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,572.343	6,620.841	10.22	18,424.7
Guinea-Bissau	1.3	0.7	810	426	62.8	11.3	7.1	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	248.236	471.866	1.55	311.0
Kenya	65.1	26.0	1,563	624	47.6	21.9	10.4	4.6	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	35.430	88.811	41.61	2,304.9
Lesotho	4.6	2.4	2,098	1,117	63.5	29.4	18.6	6.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.864	7.261	2.19	17.8
Liberia	2.3	1.3	551	313	67.7	7.7	5.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.568	1.000	4.13	1.3
Madagascar	25.3	8.8	1,187	413	41.5	16.6	6.9	3.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	704.913	2,025.118	21.32	17,830.7
Malawi	13.6	6.8	885	443	59.7	12.4	7.4	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	78.017	155.776	15.38	1,062.3
Mali	14.3	6.7	905	426	56.1	12.7	7.1	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	221.868	471.866	15.84	3,180.8
Mauritania	6.0	2.4	1,699	671	47.1	23.8	11.2	4.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	112.807	285.470	3.54	678.7
Mauritius	13.0	8.3	9,927	6,323	76.0	139.0	105.6	28.9	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.285	28.706	1.31	237.2
Morocco	112.8	58.5	3,495	1,811	61.8	48.9	30.2	10.2	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.193	8.090	32.27	472.9
Mozambique	18.7	10.0	782	418	63.7	10.9	7.0	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.527	29.068	23.93	290.6
Namibia	10.9	7.7	4,689	3,313	84.3	65.6	55.3	13.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.131	7.261	2.32	55.9
Niger	10.2	5.0	637	309	57.8	8.9	5.2	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	228.753	471.866	16.07	2,342.3
Nigeria	287.2	148.4	1,768	913	61.6	24.7	15.3	5.1	2.7	0.6	0.4	2.4	79.531	153.903	162.47	22,840.8
Rwanda	12.9	5.3	1,178	483	48.9	16.5	8.1	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	246.834	601.833	10.94	3,181.4
São Tomé and Principe	0.5	0.3	2,864	1,657	69.0	40.1	27.7	8.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,194.790	17,622.933	0.17	4,919.9
Senegal	21.6	11.3	1,691	882	62.2	23.7	14.7	4.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	246.107	471.866	12.77	5,312.1
Seychelles	0.9	0.6	10,102	6,442	76.1	141.4	107.6	29.4	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.895	12.381	0.09	6.9

INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD	Expenditure (US$, billions)		Expenditure per capita (US$)		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
						World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Sierra Leone	6.3	2.6	1,053	429	48.6	14.7	7.2	3.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,767.190	4,336.129	6.00	11,163.1
South Africa	341.7	238.5	6,772	4,726	83.3	94.8	78.9	19.7	13.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	5.068	7.261	50.46	1,731.7
Sudan[d]	87.4	48.7	2,069	1,153	66.5	29.0	19.2	6.0	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.486	2.667	42.25	129.9
Swaziland	6.2	3.5	5,152	2,873	66.5	72.1	48.0	15.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.049	7.261	1.20	25.1
Tanzania	42.4	15.8	917	342	44.4	12.8	5.7	2.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	585.520	1,572.115	46.22	24,815.7
Togo	6.3	3.1	1,031	508	58.7	14.4	8.5	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	232.215	471.866	6.15	1,474.2
Tunisia	61.0	30.2	5,758	2,849	59.0	80.6	47.6	16.8	8.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.697	1.408	10.59	42.5
Uganda	39.9	15.0	1,156	434	44.8	16.2	7.2	3.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	946.890	2,522.747	34.51	37,758.9
Zambia	20.9	10.8	1,555	801	61.5	21.8	13.4	4.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,505.341	4,860.667	13.47	52,484.7
Zimbabwe	14.5	7.8	1,134	608	63.9	15.9	10.1	3.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.536	1.000	12.75	7.8
Total (50)	**2,344.9**	**1,124.6**	**2,304**	**1,105**	**57.2**	**32.3**	**18.5**	**6.7**	**3.2**	**4.9**	**2.8**	**15.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,017.60**	**n.a.**
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC																
Bangladesh	287.9	96.5	1,923	644	40.0	26.9	10.8	5.6	1.9	0.6	0.2	2.2	24.849	74.152	149.70	7,154.3
Bhutan	2.2	0.8	3,127	1,136	43.4	43.8	19.0	9.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.963	46.670	0.71	37.6
Brunei Darussalam	4.8	3.3	12,190	8,263	80.9	170.6	138.0	35.5	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.853	1.258	0.39	4.1
Cambodia	27.1	10.2	1,907	718	44.9	26.7	12.0	5.6	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	1,527.558	4,058.500	14.23	41,431.0
China[e]	4,397.8	2,515.6	3,277	1,875	68.2	45.9	31.3	9.5	5.5	9.1	6.2	19.9	3.696	6.461	1,341.98	16,254.7
Fiji	3.9	2.7	4,611	3,128	80.9	64.5	52.2	13.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.217	1.793	0.85	4.8
Hong Kong SAR, China	212.9	157.4	30,104	22,251	88.2	421.4	371.6	87.7	64.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	5.753	7.784	7.07	1,224.8
India	3,248.6	1,042.4	2,672	857	38.3	37.4	14.3	7.8	2.5	6.8	2.6	18.1	14.975	46.670	1,215.96	48,648.2
Indonesia	990.6	462.2	4,110	1,917	55.7	57.5	32.0	12.0	5.6	2.1	1.1	3.6	4,091.939	8,770.433	241.04	4,053,363.6
Lao PDR	12.6	4.6	1,975	717	43.3	27.6	12.0	5.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,914.847	8,030.055	6.39	36,750.1
Macao SAR, China	11.1	7.5	19,887	13,547	81.3	278.4	226.2	57.9	39.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.462	8.018	0.56	60.5
Malaysia	263.7	136.7	9,105	4,719	61.8	127.4	78.8	26.5	13.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.586	3.060	28.96	418.3
Maldives	1.0	0.7	2,934	2,145	87.2	41.1	35.8	8.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.676	14.602	0.33	10.2
Mongolia	11.7	5.4	4,354	2,031	55.6	60.9	33.9	12.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	590.330	1,265.516	2.68	6,885.5
Myanmar	104.3	35.2	1,727	582	40.2	24.2	9.7	5.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	275.828	817.917	60.38	28,760.0
Nepal	43.3	15.1	1,633	568	41.5	22.9	9.5	4.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	25.759	74.020	26.49	1,114.6
Pakistan	618.2	182.0	3,491	1,027	35.1	48.9	17.2	10.2	3.0	1.3	0.5	2.6	25.414	86.343	177.11	15,712.2
Philippines	377.9	164.7	4,013	1,748	52.0	56.2	29.2	11.7	5.1	0.8	0.4	1.4	18.873	43.313	94.19	7,132.6
Singapore	111.2	103.5	21,444	19,964	111.1	300.2	333.4	62.5	58.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.171	1.258	5.18	130.2
Sri Lanka	108.2	41.3	5,185	1,980	45.5	72.6	33.1	15.1	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	42.219	110.565	20.87	4,568.4
Taiwan, China	514.9	279.5	22,169	12,033	64.7	310.3	200.9	64.6	35.1	1.1	0.7	0.3	15.995	29.469	23.22	8,235.4
Thailand	473.1	199.3	6,998	2,948	50.2	98.0	49.2	20.4	8.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	12.844	30.492	67.60	6,076.1
Vietnam	214.9	79.9	2,446	909	44.3	34.2	15.2	7.1	2.6	0.4	0.2	1.3	7,624.973	20,509.750	87.84	1,638,345.5
Total (23)	**12,041.7**	**5,546.2**	**3,370**	**1,552**	**54.9**	**47.2**	**25.9**	**9.8**	**4.5**	**25.0**	**13.8**	**53.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**3,573.72**	**n.a.**
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES																
Armenia	17.2	8.5	5,704	2,814	58.9	79.8	47.0	16.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	183.780	372.501	3.02	3,161.0
Azerbaijan	58.9	24.6	6,507	2,714	49.8	91.1	45.3	19.0	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.329	0.790	9.05	19.4
Belarus	77.3	25.3	8,160	2,667	39.0	114.2	44.5	23.8	7.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1,832.435	5,605.840	9.47	141,646.8
Kazakhstan	141.0	80.4	8,518	4,858	68.0	119.2	81.1	24.8	14.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	83.612	146.620	16.56	11,791.9

INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Kyrgyzstan	13.6	5.2	2,586	983	45.3	36.2	16.4	7.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.538	46.144	5.26	238.5
Moldova	14.6	6.8	4,097	1,903	55.4	57.3	31.8	11.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.451	11.739	3.56	79.5
Russian Federation[f]	1,633.9	933.4	11,429	6,529	68.2	160.0	109.0	33.3	19.0	3.4	2.3	2.1	16.769	29.352	142.96	27,398.6
Tajikistan	17.1	7.0	2,215	905	48.7	31.0	15.1	6.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.883	4.610	7.71	32.1
Ukraine	264.4	109.9	5,785	2,404	49.6	81.0	40.1	16.9	7.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	3.311	7.968	45.71	875.6
Total (9)	**2,238.0**	**1,201.0**	**9,199**	**4,936**	**64.0**	**128.8**	**82.4**	**26.8**	**14.4**	**4.7**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**243.29**	**n.a.**
EUROSTAT-OECD																
Albania	17.7	10.2	6,251	3,587	68.4	87.5	59.9	18.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.168	101.372	2.83	1,029.6
Australia	507.3	798.9	22,288	35,097	187.8	312.0	586.1	64.9	102.2	1.1	2.0	0.3	1.527	0.969	22.76	774.5
Austria	193.3	227.8	23,049	27,158	140.6	322.6	453.5	67.1	79.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.848	0.719	8.39	163.9
Belgium	221.5	270.6	20,173	24,651	145.8	282.4	411.6	58.8	71.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.879	0.719	10.98	194.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.6	15.8	6,667	4,108	73.5	93.3	68.6	19.4	12.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.867	1.407	3.84	22.2
Bulgaria	61.4	33.4	8,358	4,545	64.9	117.0	75.9	24.3	13.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.765	1.407	7.35	47.0
Canada	763.0	990.5	22,127	28,724	154.9	309.7	479.6	64.5	83.7	1.6	2.5	0.5	1.285	0.990	34.48	980.1
Chile	190.0	153.8	11,002	8,909	96.6	154.0	148.8	32.0	26.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	391.644	483.668	17.27	74,405.2
Croatia	45.4	37.0	10,616	8,646	97.2	148.6	144.4	30.9	25.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.359	5.351	4.28	197.8
Cyprus	17.0	16.8	19,999	19,782	118.0	279.9	330.3	58.3	57.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.712	0.719	0.85	12.1
Czech Republic	129.9	109.4	12,372	10,422	100.5	173.2	174.0	36.0	30.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	14.901	17.689	10.50	1,935.2
Denmark	102.4	162.8	18,379	29,229	189.7	257.3	488.1	53.5	85.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	8.524	5.360	5.57	872.4
Estonia	13.5	11.4	10,051	8,503	100.9	140.7	142.0	29.3	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.609	0.719	1.34	8.2
Finland	107.3	146.2	19,917	27,141	162.6	278.8	453.2	58.0	79.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.980	0.719	5.39	105.2
France	1,313.2	1,606.0	20,167	24,664	145.9	282.3	411.8	58.7	71.8	2.7	4.0	1.0	0.880	0.719	65.11	1,155.3
Germany	1,831.7	2,082.9	22,398	25,470	135.7	313.5	425.3	65.2	74.2	3.8	5.2	1.2	0.818	0.719	81.78	1,498.4
Greece	205.2	216.3	18,156	19,138	125.7	254.1	319.6	52.9	55.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.758	0.719	11.30	155.6
Hungary	106.8	73.3	10,710	7,348	81.8	149.9	122.7	31.2	21.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	137.883	200.966	9.97	14,725.9
Iceland	6.1	7.3	19,066	22,806	142.7	266.9	380.8	55.5	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.895	116.118	0.32	844.8
Ireland	82.2	108.7	17,949	23,746	157.8	251.2	396.5	52.3	69.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.952	0.719	4.58	78.2
Israel	123.9	147.9	15,963	19,051	142.4	223.5	318.1	46.5	55.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	4.270	3.578	7.76	529.2
Italy	1,172.7	1,345.5	19,311	22,158	136.9	270.3	370.0	56.3	64.5	2.4	3.3	0.9	0.825	0.719	60.72	967.9
Japan	2,452.9	3,568.4	19,188	27,915	173.5	268.6	466.1	55.9	81.3	5.1	8.8	1.9	116.103	79.807	127.83	284,784.3
Korea, Rep.	718.6	591.3	14,436	11,879	98.2	202.1	198.4	42.1	34.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	912.021	1,108.290	49.78	655,386.6
Latvia	22.0	17.5	10,700	8,491	94.7	149.8	141.8	31.2	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.403	0.508	2.06	8.9
Lithuania	37.6	27.0	12,416	8,927	85.8	173.8	149.1	36.2	26.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.786	2.484	3.03	67.1
Luxembourg	13.4	18.4	25,804	35,487	164.1	361.2	592.6	75.2	103.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.989	0.719	0.52	13.3
Macedonia, FYR	15.1	7.8	7,313	3,792	61.9	102.4	63.3	21.3	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.936	44.226	2.06	345.3
Malta	6.4	5.6	15,455	13,505	104.2	216.3	225.5	45.0	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.629	0.719	0.41	4.0
Mexico	1,078.4	776.0	9,322	6,708	85.8	130.5	112.0	27.2	19.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	8.940	12.423	115.68	9,640.8
Montenegro	5.9	3.7	9,565	5,975	74.5	133.9	99.8	27.9	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.449	0.719	0.62	2.7
Netherlands	312.7	377.8	18,732	22,632	144.1	262.2	377.9	54.6	65.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.869	0.719	16.69	271.8
New Zealand	76.9	96.6	17,425	21,876	149.8	243.9	365.3	50.8	63.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.589	1.266	4.41	122.2
Norway	115.5	201.9	23,322	40,757	208.5	326.5	680.6	67.9	118.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	9.797	5.606	4.95	1,131.7

INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD	Expenditure (US$, billions)		Expenditure per capita (US$)		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
						World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Poland	482.3	315.1	12,519	8,178	77.9	175.2	136.6	36.5	23.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.936	2.964	38.53	933.9
Portugal	160.5	157.1	15,112	14,786	116.7	211.5	246.9	44.0	43.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.704	0.719	10.62	113.0
Romania	176.7	115.9	8,274	5,428	78.3	115.8	90.6	24.1	15.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.001	3.049	21.35	353.5
Russian Federation[f]	1,633.9	933.4	11,429	6,529	68.2	160.0	109.0	33.3	19.0	3.4	2.3	2.1	16.769	29.352	142.96	27,398.6
Serbia	54.4	33.7	7,498	4,639	73.8	105.0	77.5	21.8	13.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	45.370	73.338	7.26	2,469.4
Slovakia	70.1	55.2	12,981	10,233	94.0	181.7	170.9	37.8	29.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.567	0.719	5.40	39.7
Slovenia	30.5	28.9	14,856	14,070	113.0	208.0	234.9	43.3	41.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.681	0.719	2.05	20.8
Spain	788.8	851.9	17,101	18,470	128.8	239.4	308.4	49.8	53.8	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.777	0.719	46.13	612.8
Sweden	183.6	257.3	19,424	27,228	167.2	271.9	454.6	56.6	79.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	9.105	6.496	9.45	1,671.2
Switzerland	207.9	378.3	26,418	48,070	217.1	369.8	802.7	77.0	140.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.613	0.887	7.87	335.4
Turkey	793.4	549.3	10,729	7,429	82.6	150.2	124.0	31.3	21.6	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.164	1.682	73.95	923.8
United Kingdom	1,311.9	1,589.5	20,912	25,337	144.5	292.7	423.1	60.9	73.8	2.7	3.9	0.9	0.756	0.624	62.74	992.3
United States	10,711.8	10,711.8	34,329	34,329	119.3	480.5	573.2	100.0	100.0	22.3	26.6	4.6	1.000	1.000	312.04	10,711.8
Total (47)	**28,697.9**	**30,241.8**	**19,850**	**20,918**	**125.7**	**277.9**	**349.3**	**57.8**	**60.9**	**59.7**	**75.0**	**21.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,445.76**	**n.a.**
LATIN AMERICA																
Bolivia	34.9	14.6	3,436	1,439	50.0	48.1	24.0	10.0	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.906	6.937	10.15	101.3
Brazil	1,506.8	1,494.2	7,833	7,767	118.3	109.6	129.7	22.8	22.6	3.1	3.7	2.9	1.659	1.673	192.38	2,499.5
Colombia	318.6	206.3	6,765	4,381	77.3	94.7	73.2	19.7	12.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	1,196.955	1,848.139	47.09	381,323.0
Costa Rica	39.4	26.8	8,586	5,838	81.1	120.2	97.5	25.0	17.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	343.786	505.664	4.59	13,555.4
Cuba[g]	…	…	…	…	34.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.292	1.000	11.17	…
Dominican Republic	88.4	48.1	8,810	4,795	64.9	123.3	80.1	25.7	14.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	20.741	38.109	10.04	1,833.7
Ecuador	89.0	48.7	5,832	3,192	65.3	81.6	53.3	17.0	9.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.547	1.000	15.27	48.7
El Salvador	40.7	21.6	6,503	3,452	63.3	91.0	57.6	18.9	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.531	1.000	6.25	21.6
Guatemala	81.7	40.7	5,565	2,769	59.3	77.9	46.2	16.2	8.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.873	7.785	14.69	316.6
Haiti	16.1	8.2	1,612	823	61.0	22.6	13.7	4.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.706	40.523	10.01	334.0
Honduras	25.8	13.8	3,321	1,772	63.6	46.5	29.6	9.7	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.080	18.895	7.77	260.1
Nicaragua	18.3	7.5	3,113	1,272	48.7	43.6	21.2	9.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.160	22.424	5.89	168.1
Panama	34.1	18.9	9,154	5,066	66.0	128.1	84.6	26.7	14.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.553	1.000	3.72	18.9
Paraguay	31.9	17.7	4,862	2,689	66.0	68.1	44.9	14.2	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,309.430	4,176.066	6.57	73,739.5
Peru	188.7	107.5	6,332	3,606	67.9	88.6	60.2	18.4	10.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.569	2.754	29.80	296.0
Uruguay	37.1	31.5	10,962	9,321	101.4	153.4	155.6	31.9	27.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.424	19.314	3.38	609.2
Venezuela, RB	256.9	174.6	8,710	5,919	81.1	121.9	98.8	25.4	17.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.915	4.289	29.49	748.8
Total (17)	**2,808.5**	**2,280.6**	**7,073**	**5,743**	**96.9**	**99.0**	**95.9**	**20.6**	**16.7**	**5.8**	**5.7**	**5.9**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**397.09**	**n.a.**
CARIBBEAN																
Anguilla	0.3	0.2	18,416	17,674	114.5	257.8	295.1	53.6	51.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.591	2.700	0.01	0.7
Antigua and Barbuda	0.8	0.7	9,708	7,910	97.2	135.9	132.1	28.3	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.200	2.700	0.09	1.8
Aruba	1.7	1.6	17,040	15,734	110.1	238.5	262.7	49.6	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.653	1.790	0.10	2.9
Bahamas, The	4.9	5.6	13,249	15,248	137.3	185.5	254.6	38.6	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.151	1.000	0.37	5.6
Barbados	2.9	3.6	10,453	12,611	143.9	146.3	210.6	30.4	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.413	2.000	0.28	7.1
Belize	1.8	1.1	5,718	3,381	70.5	80.0	56.5	16.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.183	2.000	0.32	2.1
Bermuda	2.0	3.7	30,343	57,654	226.7	424.7	962.7	88.4	167.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.900	1.000	0.06	3.7

INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Bonaire[h]	0.2	0.2	12,119	11,141	109.7	169.6	186.0	35.3	32.5	…	…	…	0.919	1.000	0.02	0.2
Cayman Islands	1.7	1.6	29,497	27,918	112.9	412.9	466.2	85.9	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.136	1.200	0.06	1.9
Curaçao	2.6	2.1	17,354	13,856	95.2	242.9	231.4	50.6	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.429	1.790	0.15	3.8
Dominica	0.5	0.4	7,347	5,630	91.4	102.8	94.0	21.4	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.069	2.700	0.07	1.1
Grenada	0.9	0.7	8,603	6,665	92.4	120.4	111.3	25.1	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.092	2.700	0.11	1.9
Jamaica	16.8	12.4	6,094	4,495	88.0	85.3	75.1	17.8	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.354	85.892	2.75	1,063.5
Montserrat	0.1	0.0	10,589	9,161	103.2	148.2	153.0	30.8	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.336	2.700	0.01	0.1
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.6	0.5	11,441	9,409	98.1	160.2	157.1	33.3	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.221	2.700	0.05	1.3
St. Lucia	1.1	0.9	6,299	4,990	94.5	88.2	83.3	18.3	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.139	2.700	0.18	2.4
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.7	0.6	6,727	5,081	90.1	94.2	84.8	19.6	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.039	2.700	0.11	1.5
Sint Maarten	0.6	0.6	16,375	15,346	111.8	229.2	256.3	47.7	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.678	1.790	0.04	1.0
Suriname	2.8	1.6	5,239	3,022	68.8	73.3	50.5	15.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.885	3.268	0.54	5.3
Trinidad and Tobago	15.0	10.8	11,225	8,090	86.0	157.1	135.1	32.7	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.619	6.409	1.33	69.1
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.2	0.3	6,421	8,235	153.0	89.9	137.5	18.7	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.282	1.000	0.03	0.3
Virgin Islands, British	0.3	0.3	9,147	11,436	149.1	128.0	191.0	26.6	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.250	1.000	0.03	0.3
Total (22)	**58.3**	**49.2**	**8,719**	**7,358**	**100.7**	**122.0**	**122.9**	**25.4**	**21.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6.69**	**n.a.**
WESTERN ASIA																
Bahrain	19.6	11.2	16,419	9,366	68.0	229.8	156.4	47.8	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.215	0.378	1.20	4.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	574.7	173.7	7,218	2,182	36.1	101.0	36.4	21.0	6.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.803	5.964	79.62	1,036.1
Iraq	133.0	63.6	3,989	1,907	57.0	55.8	31.9	11.6	5.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	573.418	1,199.200	33.34	76,260.3
Jordan	45.8	20.6	7,328	3,296	53.7	102.6	55.0	21.3	9.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.319	0.710	6.25	14.6
Kuwait	57.2	37.4	18,653	12,194	78.0	261.1	203.6	54.3	35.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.180	0.276	3.07	10.3
Oman	40.4	21.0	12,252	6,374	62.1	171.5	106.4	35.7	18.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.200	0.385	3.30	8.1
Palestinian Territory	13.4	9.4	3,209	2,262	84.1	44.9	37.8	9.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.523	3.578	4.17	33.7
Qatar	30.2	21.8	17,140	12,399	86.3	239.9	207.0	49.9	36.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.640	3.650	1.76	79.7
Saudi Arabia	381.9	181.8	13,457	6,407	56.8	188.4	107.0	39.2	18.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.785	3.750	28.38	681.8
Sudan[d]	87.4	48.7	2,069	1,153	66.5	29.0	19.2	6.0	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.486	2.667	42.25	129.9
United Arab Emirates	243.5	180.2	29,459	21,805	88.3	412.4	364.1	85.8	63.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.718	3.673	8.26	661.8
Yemen	55.7	21.4	2,337	897	45.8	32.7	15.0	6.8	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	82.094	213.800	23.83	4,573.2
Total (12)	**1,682.6**	**790.9**	**7,148**	**3,359**	**56.1**	**100.1**	**56.1**	**20.8**	**9.8**	**3.5**	**2.0**	**3.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**235.41**	**n.a.**
SINGLETONS																
Georgia	21.9	10.9	4,895	2,444	59.6	68.5	40.8	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.842	1.686	4.47	18.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	511.3	240.8	6,804	3,204	56.2	95.2	53.5	19.8	9.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	5,001.363	10,621.000	75.15	2,557,440.1
Total (2)	**533.2**	**251.7**	**6,697**	**3,161**	**56.3**	**93.7**	**52.8**	**19.5**	**9.2**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**79.62**	**n.a.**
WORLD (179)[i]	**48,109.2**	**40,330.0**	**7,144**	**5,989**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**20.8**	**17.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6,734.36**	**n.a.**

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

a. All shares are rounded to one decimal place. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

b. All exchange rates (XRs) and PPPs are rounded to three decimal places. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

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

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

e. The results presented in the tables are based on data supplied by all the participating economies and compiled in accordance with ICP principles and the procedures recommended by the 2011 ICP Technical Advisory Group. The results for China are estimated by the 2011 ICP Asia and the Pacific Regional Office and the Global Office. The National Bureau of Statistics of China does not recognize these results as official statistics.

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

g. The official GDP of Cuba for the reference year 2011 is 68,990.15 million in national currency. However, this number and its breakdown into main aggregates are not shown in the tables because of methodological comparability issues. Therefore, Cuba's results are provided only for the PPP and price level index. In addition, Cuba's figures are not included in the Latin America and world totals.

h. Bonaire's results are provided only for the individual consumption expenditure by households. Therefore, to ensure consistency across the tables Bonaire is not included in the Caribbean or the world total.

i. This table does not include the Pacific Islands and does not double count the dual participation economies: Egypt, Sudan, and the Russian Federation.

TABLE 6.4 ICP 2011 Results: Individual Consumption Expenditure by Government

INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
AFRICA																
Algeria	155.1	26.9	4,311	748	32.3	244.2	78.9	140.8	24.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	12.652	72.938	35.98	1,962.7
Angola	22.0	10.4	1,122	528	87.7	63.6	55.7	36.7	17.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	44.125	93.741	19.62	971.5
Benin	1.3	0.3	138	34	46.3	7.8	3.6	4.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	117.370	471.866	9.10	147.6
Botswana	3.7	1.1	1,801	531	54.9	102.0	56.0	58.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.017	6.838	2.03	7.4
Burkina Faso	1.2	0.3	69	16	42.4	3.9	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	107.352	471.866	16.97	125.4
Burundi	1.1	0.1	125	17	24.8	7.1	1.8	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	168.112	1,261.074	8.58	179.5
Cameroon	2.1	0.7	105	33	58.3	5.9	3.5	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	147.671	471.866	20.03	309.8
Cape Verde	0.5	0.2	945	311	61.4	53.5	32.8	30.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.998	78.886	0.50	12.3
Central African Republic	0.2	0.1	54	12	42.7	3.0	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	108.142	471.866	4.49	26.1
Chad	0.9	0.3	75	22	54.8	4.3	2.3	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	138.720	471.866	11.53	120.2
Comoros	0.0	0.0	8	2	52.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.914	353.900	0.75	0.6
Congo	1.1	0.4	256	90	65.9	14.5	9.5	8.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	166.999	471.866	4.14	176.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.1	0.6	31	9	53.3	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	263.255	919.491	67.76	558.8
Côte d'Ivoire	3.3	1.0	164	50	56.4	9.3	5.2	5.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	142.951	471.866	20.15	471.3
Djibouti	0.2	0.1	206	66	59.2	11.7	6.9	6.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.525	177.721	0.91	10.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	96.0	9.1	1,206	114	17.7	68.3	12.1	39.4	3.7	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.566	5.964	79.62	54.4
Equatorial Guinea	0.3	0.2	482	213	82.2	27.3	22.4	15.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	208.318	471.866	0.72	72.3
Ethiopia	5.5	0.7	65	8	23.2	3.7	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.109	16.899	84.73	11.6
Gabon	1.3	0.5	823	350	79.2	46.6	36.9	26.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.687	471.866	1.53	253.5
Gambia, The	0.2	0.0	141	18	24.4	8.0	1.9	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.865	29.462	1.78	1.0
Ghana	9.9	2.2	398	87	40.5	22.6	9.1	13.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.328	1.512	24.97	3.3
Guinea	0.3	0.0	32	4	21.3	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	757.024	6,620.841	10.22	248.7
Guinea-Bissau	0.1	0.0	72	10	25.3	4.1	1.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.014	471.866	1.55	7.1
Kenya	18.2	4.1	437	99	42.1	24.7	10.4	14.3	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	20.076	88.811	41.61	364.7
Lesotho	1.0	0.3	462	153	61.7	26.1	16.1	15.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.405	7.261	2.19	2.4
Liberia	0.0	0.0	6	2	48.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.261	1.000	4.13	0.0
Madagascar	1.6	0.3	73	13	34.2	4.1	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	371.423	2,025.118	21.32	578.0
Malawi	1.4	0.4	90	27	54.7	5.1	2.8	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	45.753	155.776	15.38	63.5
Mali	1.8	0.4	113	23	37.9	6.4	2.4	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.115	471.866	15.84	171.8
Mauritania	1.7	0.3	469	87	34.5	26.5	9.1	15.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	52.798	285.470	3.54	87.6
Mauritius	2.6	0.6	2,015	481	44.4	114.1	50.7	65.8	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.849	28.706	1.31	18.0
Morocco	31.2	7.9	967	244	47.0	54.8	25.7	31.6	8.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.040	8.090	32.27	63.7
Mozambique	2.0	0.8	82	32	73.7	4.6	3.4	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	11.507	29.068	23.93	22.6
Namibia	3.2	1.2	1,382	528	71.1	78.3	55.7	45.2	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.773	7.261	2.32	8.9
Niger	0.8	0.2	47	11	44.7	2.7	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	113.222	471.866	16.07	85.6
Nigeria	45.7	10.6	281	65	43.3	15.9	6.9	9.2	2.1	0.4	0.2	2.4	35.768	153.903	162.47	1,633.7
Rwanda	0.7	0.2	62	20	60.0	3.5	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	193.765	601.833	10.94	131.8
São Tomé and Principe	0.1	0.0	415	66	29.8	23.5	7.0	13.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,819.715	17,622.933	0.17	197.2
Senegal	2.1	0.6	162	48	55.1	9.2	5.1	5.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	139.583	471.866	12.77	288.9

INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Seychelles	0.4	0.1	4,702	959	38.0	266.3	101.1	153.6	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.524	12.381	0.09	1.0
Sierra Leone	0.4	0.1	74	11	27.4	4.2	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	638.725	4,336.129	6.00	285.1
South Africa	85.1	35.9	1,686	712	78.6	95.5	75.1	55.1	23.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.064	7.261	50.46	260.7
Sudan[d]	2.4	0.4	57	9	29.6	3.2	1.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.424	2.667	42.25	1.0
Swaziland	0.6	0.2	514	190	68.7	29.1	20.0	16.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.677	7.261	1.20	1.7
Tanzania	2.9	0.5	63	11	33.9	3.6	1.2	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	286.040	1,572.115	46.22	832.0
Togo	0.8	0.1	125	22	33.5	7.1	2.4	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	84.953	471.866	6.15	65.2
Tunisia	22.0	4.0	2,078	382	34.2	117.7	40.3	67.9	12.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.259	1.408	10.59	5.7
Uganda	8.8	1.5	256	45	32.6	14.5	4.7	8.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	441.279	2,522.747	34.51	3,891.0
Zambia	2.3	0.7	170	52	57.2	9.6	5.5	5.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,491.393	4,860.667	13.47	3,411.2
Zimbabwe	2.7	0.7	216	55	47.5	12.2	5.8	7.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.255	1.000	12.75	0.7
Total (50)	**550.8**	**127.3**	**541**	**125**	**43.0**	**30.7**	**13.2**	**17.7**	**4.1**	**4.6**	**2.0**	**15.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,017.60**	**n.a.**
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC																
Bangladesh	12.7	2.0	85	13	28.7	4.8	1.4	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.2	11.428	74.152	149.70	144.9
Bhutan	0.8	0.1	1,152	206	33.4	65.3	21.8	37.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.356	46.670	0.71	6.8
Brunei Darussalam	1.8	0.7	4,512	1,861	76.8	255.5	196.3	147.4	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.519	1.258	0.39	0.9
Cambodia	5.4	0.6	378	42	20.9	21.4	4.5	12.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	455.657	4,058.500	14.23	2,449.5
China[e]	1,913.6	626.3	1,426	467	61.0	80.8	49.2	46.6	15.2	16.1	9.8	19.9	2.115	6.461	1,341.98	4,046.7
Fiji	0.6	0.2	727	241	61.7	41.2	25.4	23.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.594	1.793	0.85	0.4
Hong Kong SAR, China	13.5	8.4	1,906	1,181	115.4	108.0	124.6	62.3	38.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.823	7.784	7.07	65.0
India	320.8	60.7	264	50	35.2	14.9	5.3	8.6	1.6	2.7	1.0	18.1	8.824	46.670	1,215.96	2,830.9
Indonesia	153.6	30.6	637	127	37.1	36.1	13.4	20.8	4.1	1.3	0.5	3.6	1,745.408	8,770.433	241.04	268,146.0
Lao PDR	2.0	0.2	311	24	14.1	17.6	2.5	10.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	608.252	8,030.055	6.39	1,208.5
Macao SAR, China	2.4	1.1	4,223	1,897	83.7	239.1	200.1	137.9	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.601	8.018	0.56	8.5
Malaysia	65.2	18.4	2,251	635	52.5	127.5	67.0	73.5	20.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.863	3.060	28.96	56.3
Maldives	0.4	0.1	1,373	376	50.9	77.8	39.6	44.9	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.994	14.602	0.33	1.8
Mongolia	4.2	0.6	1,583	215	25.3	89.7	22.7	51.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.697	1,265.516	2.68	728.4
Myanmar	47.3	3.3	783	55	13.1	44.3	5.8	25.6	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.9	57.672	817.917	60.38	2,725.5
Nepal	3.8	0.7	143	25	32.9	8.1	2.7	4.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	13.065	74.020	26.49	49.5
Pakistan	45.6	6.8	257	38	27.7	14.6	4.0	8.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	2.6	12.828	86.343	177.11	584.6
Philippines	29.1	7.7	309	82	49.6	17.5	8.7	10.1	2.7	0.2	0.1	1.4	11.541	43.313	94.19	335.4
Singapore	15.9	10.3	3,061	1,996	121.5	173.3	210.5	100.0	65.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.820	1.258	5.18	13.0
Sri Lanka	32.0	4.1	1,531	198	24.1	86.7	20.9	50.0	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	14.294	110.565	20.87	456.8
Taiwan, China	57.6	20.4	2,482	877	65.8	140.5	92.5	81.1	28.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	10.415	29.469	23.22	600.3
Thailand	112.0	26.7	1,658	395	44.4	93.9	41.7	54.1	12.9	0.9	0.4	1.0	7.264	30.492	67.60	813.9
Vietnam	58.0	6.1	661	69	19.5	37.4	7.3	21.6	2.3	0.5	0.1	1.3	2,144.721	20,509.750	87.84	124,493.0
Total (23)	**2,898.2**	**835.9**	**811**	**234**	**53.7**	**45.9**	**24.7**	**26.5**	**7.6**	**24.4**	**13.1**	**53.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**3,573.72**	**n.a.**
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES																
Armenia	4.3	0.5	1,431	174	22.6	81.1	18.4	46.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.272	372.501	3.02	195.4
Azerbaijan	17.5	2.5	1,933	275	26.5	109.5	29.0	63.1	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.112	0.790	9.05	2.0

INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Belarus	52.1	4.8	5,498	507	17.2	311.3	53.4	179.6	16.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	516.563	5,605.840	9.47	26,902.0
Kazakhstan	63.4	10.5	3,827	634	30.8	216.7	66.8	125.0	20.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	24.275	146.620	16.56	1,538.0
Kyrgyzstan	6.5	0.6	1,243	121	18.1	70.4	12.7	40.6	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.473	46.144	5.26	29.3
Moldova	8.0	1.1	2,250	312	25.8	127.4	32.9	73.5	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.628	11.739	3.56	13.0
Russian Federation[f]	701.7	163.1	4,908	1,141	43.3	278.0	120.4	160.3	37.3	5.9	2.6	2.1	6.824	29.352	142.96	4,788.3
Tajikistan	8.3	0.5	1,075	69	12.0	60.9	7.3	35.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.297	4.610	7.71	2.5
Ukraine	137.5	19.5	3,008	426	26.4	170.3	44.9	98.3	13.9	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.128	7.968	45.71	155.1
Total (9)	**999.2**	**203.2**	**4,107**	**835**	**37.9**	**232.6**	**88.1**	**134.2**	**27.3**	**8.4**	**3.2**	**3.6**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**243.29**	**n.a.**
EUROSTAT-OECD																
Albania	5.8	0.6	2,039	226	20.6	115.5	23.8	66.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.211	101.372	2.83	64.7
Australia	125.8	158.4	5,529	6,959	234.5	313.1	734.1	180.6	227.3	1.1	2.5	0.3	1.220	0.969	22.76	153.6
Austria	47.9	46.5	5,708	5,546	181.0	323.2	585.0	186.5	181.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.699	0.719	8.39	33.5
Belgium	85.6	80.2	7,796	7,309	174.6	441.5	771.0	254.7	238.8	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.674	0.719	10.98	57.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.0	2.0	2,084	523	46.8	118.0	55.2	68.1	17.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.353	1.407	3.84	2.8
Bulgaria	24.5	4.2	3,328	575	32.2	188.4	60.7	108.7	18.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.243	1.407	7.35	5.9
Canada	214.9	225.0	6,232	6,525	195.0	353.0	688.4	203.6	213.2	1.8	3.5	0.5	1.036	0.990	34.48	222.7
Chile	53.2	19.0	3,080	1,100	66.5	174.5	116.1	100.6	35.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	172.765	483.668	17.27	9,190.1
Croatia	16.6	6.6	3,894	1,553	74.3	220.5	163.8	127.2	50.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.134	5.351	4.28	35.5
Cyprus	2.8	2.2	3,251	2,568	147.1	184.1	270.9	106.2	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.568	0.719	0.85	1.6
Czech Republic	58.9	23.3	5,608	2,220	73.7	317.6	234.2	183.2	72.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	7.002	17.689	10.50	412.2
Denmark	59.1	67.9	10,605	12,201	214.3	600.6	1287.1	346.4	398.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	6.166	5.360	5.57	364.2
Estonia	6.8	2.4	5,065	1,802	66.3	286.9	190.1	165.5	58.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.256	0.719	1.34	1.7
Finland	47.3	43.1	8,771	8,003	170.0	496.7	844.3	286.5	261.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.656	0.719	5.39	31.0
France	534.1	445.5	8,202	6,841	155.4	464.5	721.7	267.9	223.5	4.5	7.0	1.0	0.600	0.719	65.11	320.5
Germany	621.9	444.3	7,605	5,433	133.1	430.7	573.2	248.4	177.5	5.2	7.0	1.2	0.514	0.719	81.78	319.6
Greece	34.5	20.5	3,050	1,810	110.5	172.8	191.0	99.7	59.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.427	0.719	11.30	14.7
Hungary	53.4	14.9	5,358	1,493	51.9	303.4	157.5	175.0	48.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	55.982	200.966	9.97	2,991.1
Iceland	2.8	2.3	8,931	7,355	153.4	505.8	775.9	291.7	240.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.632	116.118	0.32	272.4
Ireland	29.8	29.2	6,513	6,384	182.6	368.9	673.5	212.8	208.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.705	0.719	4.58	21.0
Israel	43.0	31.6	5,541	4,067	136.7	313.8	429.0	181.0	132.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.626	3.578	7.76	113.0
Italy	336.0	261.7	5,533	4,309	145.1	313.4	454.6	180.8	140.8	2.8	4.1	0.9	0.560	0.719	60.72	188.2
Japan	819.7	703.8	6,412	5,506	159.9	363.2	580.8	209.5	179.9	6.9	11.0	1.9	68.523	79.807	127.83	56,169.1
Korea, Rep.	163.4	75.9	3,282	1,524	86.5	185.9	160.7	107.2	49.8	1.4	1.2	0.7	514.561	1,108.290	49.78	84,064.8
Latvia	7.5	2.2	3,634	1,081	55.4	205.8	114.0	118.7	35.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.151	0.508	2.06	1.1
Lithuania	16.2	4.7	5,357	1,540	53.6	303.4	162.5	175.0	50.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.714	2.484	3.03	11.6
Luxembourg	4.3	6.0	8,213	11,472	260.2	465.1	1210.2	268.3	374.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.005	0.719	0.52	4.3
Macedonia, FYR	5.3	0.8	2,590	388	27.9	146.7	41.0	84.6	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.633	44.226	2.06	35.4
Malta	2.1	1.0	5,145	2,396	86.8	291.4	252.8	168.1	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.335	0.719	0.41	0.7
Mexico	325.8	72.3	2,817	625	41.3	159.5	65.9	92.0	20.4	2.7	1.1	1.7	2.757	12.423	115.68	898.4
Montenegro	2.1	0.4	3,332	681	38.1	188.7	71.9	108.9	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.147	0.719	0.62	0.3
Netherlands	159.8	142.1	9,570	8,510	165.6	542.0	897.8	312.6	278.0	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.640	0.719	16.69	102.2

INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
New Zealand	27.8	19.3	6,302	4,376	129.4	356.9	461.6	205.9	143.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.879	1.266	4.41	24.5
Norway	49.8	69.2	10,055	13,976	258.9	569.4	1474.3	328.5	456.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	7.792	5.606	4.95	388.1
Poland	183.1	53.4	4,754	1,386	54.3	269.2	146.2	155.3	45.3	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.864	2.964	38.53	158.2
Portugal	43.4	25.8	4,090	2,426	110.5	231.6	256.0	133.6	79.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.427	0.719	10.62	18.5
Romania	82.0	16.0	3,841	747	36.2	217.5	78.8	125.5	24.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.593	3.049	21.35	48.7
Russian Federation[f]	701.7	163.1	4,908	1,141	43.3	278.0	120.4	160.3	37.3	5.9	2.6	2.1	6.824	29.352	142.96	4,788.3
Serbia	25.8	5.6	3,556	770	40.4	201.4	81.3	116.2	25.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	15.892	73.338	7.26	410.2
Slovakia	26.1	8.4	4,840	1,548	59.6	274.1	163.3	158.1	50.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.230	0.719	5.40	6.0
Slovenia	10.2	6.2	4,961	3,025	113.6	280.9	319.1	162.1	98.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.439	0.719	2.05	4.5
Spain	248.5	179.2	5,388	3,886	134.3	305.1	409.9	176.0	126.9	2.1	2.8	0.7	0.519	0.719	46.13	128.9
Sweden	91.6	102.6	9,693	10,854	208.6	549.0	1145.0	316.7	354.6	0.8	1.6	0.1	7.273	6.496	9.45	666.2
Switzerland	25.3	40.8	3,212	5,188	300.8	181.9	547.3	104.9	169.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.432	0.887	7.87	36.2
Turkey	260.6	58.8	3,524	795	42.0	199.6	83.9	115.1	26.0	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.379	1.682	73.95	98.9
United Kingdom	408.7	340.8	6,515	5,433	155.3	369.0	573.1	212.8	177.5	3.4	5.3	0.9	0.521	0.624	62.74	212.8
United States	955.2	955.2	3,061	3,061	186.3	173.4	322.9	100.0	100.0	8.0	15.0	4.6	1.000	1.000	312.04	955.2
Total (47)	**7,058.7**	**4,985.0**	**4,882**	**3,448**	**131.6**	**276.5**	**363.7**	**159.5**	**112.6**	**59.4**	**78.1**	**21.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,445.76**	**n.a.**
LATIN AMERICA																
Bolivia	1.0	0.4	100	39	72.5	5.6	4.1	3.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.700	6.937	10.15	2.7
Brazil	488.8	199.5	2,541	1,037	76.0	143.9	109.4	83.0	33.9	4.1	3.1	2.9	0.683	1.673	192.38	333.8
Colombia	46.5	22.5	987	479	90.4	55.9	50.5	32.2	15.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	896.440	1,848.139	47.09	41,656.0
Costa Rica	7.2	5.0	1,572	1,087	128.8	89.0	114.6	51.4	35.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	349.561	505.664	4.59	2,523.3
Cuba[g]	…	…	…	…	40.6	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.218	1.000	11.17	…
Dominican Republic	5.1	1.3	510	131	47.9	28.9	13.8	16.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.795	38.109	10.04	50.1
Ecuador	13.1	4.8	858	313	68.1	48.6	33.1	28.0	10.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.365	1.000	15.27	4.8
El Salvador	3.6	1.2	582	192	61.6	33.0	20.3	19.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.331	1.000	6.25	1.2
Guatemala	7.2	2.3	488	154	58.6	27.6	16.2	15.9	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.450	7.785	14.69	17.6
Haiti	0.2	0.1	22	9	72.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.782	40.523	10.01	3.5
Honduras	2.8	1.5	358	190	98.5	20.3	20.0	11.7	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.996	18.895	7.77	27.8
Nicaragua	2.5	0.6	428	101	43.9	24.2	10.6	14.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.288	22.424	5.89	13.3
Panama	5.1	1.8	1,358	488	66.9	76.9	51.5	44.3	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.359	1.000	3.72	1.8
Paraguay	4.3	1.5	655	231	65.7	37.1	24.4	21.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,473.418	4,176.066	6.57	6,333.3
Peru	19.0	5.5	638	185	54.1	36.1	19.6	20.9	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.800	2.754	29.80	15.2
Uruguay	6.4	3.5	1,886	1,042	102.9	106.8	109.9	61.6	34.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.667	19.314	3.38	68.1
Venezuela, RB	47.8	17.5	1,619	593	68.2	91.7	62.6	52.9	19.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.571	4.289	29.49	75.0
Total (17)	**660.6**	**269.0**	**1,664**	**678**	**75.9**	**94.2**	**71.5**	**54.3**	**22.1**	**5.6**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**397.09**	**n.a.**
CARIBBEAN																
Anguilla	0.0	0.0	1,672	707	78.8	94.7	74.6	54.6	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.142	2.700	0.01	0.0
Antigua and Barbuda	0.3	0.1	3,976	1,066	49.9	225.2	112.4	129.9	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.724	2.700	0.09	0.2
Aruba	1.1	0.4	10,539	4,082	72.2	596.9	430.7	344.3	133.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.693	1.790	0.10	0.7
Bahamas, The	0.8	0.5	2,077	1,248	111.9	117.6	131.7	67.8	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.601	1.000	0.37	0.5
Barbados	0.5	0.3	1,733	1,179	126.7	98.1	124.4	56.6	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.361	2.000	0.28	0.7

INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Belize	0.2	0.1	517	206	74.1	29.3	21.7	16.9	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.796	2.000	0.32	0.1
Bermuda	0.6	0.6	8,804	9,491	200.8	498.6	1001.3	287.6	310.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.078	1.000	0.06	0.6
Bonaire[h]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Cayman Islands	0.2	0.1	3,474	1,780	95.5	196.7	187.8	113.5	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.615	1.200	0.06	0.1
Curaçao	0.5	0.2	3,282	1,522	86.4	185.9	160.6	107.2	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.830	1.790	0.15	0.4
Dominica	0.1	0.0	1,193	543	84.9	67.6	57.3	39.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.230	2.700	0.07	0.1
Grenada	0.2	0.1	1,503	539	66.8	85.1	56.9	49.1	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.969	2.700	0.11	0.2
Jamaica	3.0	1.1	1,091	388	66.3	61.8	41.0	35.7	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.555	85.892	2.75	91.9
Montserrat	0.0	0.0	3,858	1,647	79.5	218.5	173.7	126.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.152	2.700	0.01	0.0
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.2	0.0	3,896	880	42.1	220.6	92.9	127.3	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.610	2.700	0.05	0.1
St. Lucia	0.2	0.1	1,180	446	70.3	66.9	47.0	38.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.019	2.700	0.18	0.2
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.2	0.1	1,917	650	63.2	108.6	68.6	62.6	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.916	2.700	0.11	0.2
Sint Maarten	0.1	0.0	2,553	978	71.4	144.6	103.2	83.4	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.686	1.790	0.04	0.1
Suriname	0.2	0.0	285	76	49.7	16.2	8.0	9.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.872	3.268	0.54	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	9.1	2.9	6,791	2,176	59.7	384.6	229.5	221.8	71.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.054	6.409	1.33	18.6
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.0	0.0	1,058	820	144.3	59.9	86.5	34.6	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.775	1.000	0.03	0.0
Virgin Islands, British	0.0	0.0	1,394	1,081	144.4	79.0	114.1	45.6	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.775	1.000	0.03	0.0
Total (22)	**17.4**	**6.7**	**2,600**	**1,005**	**72.0**	**147.2**	**106.1**	**84.9**	**32.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6.69**	**n.a.**
WESTERN ASIA																
Bahrain	2.7	1.5	2,300	1,214	98.3	130.2	128.1	75.1	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.199	0.378	1.20	0.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	96.0	9.1	1,206	114	17.7	68.3	12.1	39.4	3.7	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.566	5.964	79.62	54.4
Iraq	61.4	11.6	1,841	347	35.2	104.2	36.7	60.1	11.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	226.398	1,199.200	33.34	13,892.5
Jordan	10.8	2.4	1,724	385	41.6	97.6	40.6	56.3	12.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.159	0.710	6.25	1.7
Kuwait	10.8	7.2	3,507	2,346	124.6	198.6	247.5	114.6	76.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.185	0.276	3.07	2.0
Oman	10.9	4.2	3,319	1,273	71.4	188.0	134.3	108.4	41.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.147	0.385	3.30	1.6
Palestinian Territory	4.1	1.1	973	275	52.6	55.1	29.0	31.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.011	3.578	4.17	4.1
Qatar	7.3	6.5	4,163	3,670	164.2	235.7	387.1	136.0	119.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.218	3.650	1.76	23.6
Saudi Arabia	143.7	64.1	5,064	2,260	83.2	286.8	238.5	165.4	73.8	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.674	3.750	28.38	240.5
Sudan[d]	2.4	0.4	57	9	29.6	3.2	1.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.424	2.667	42.25	1.0
United Arab Emirates	4.3	3.8	522	463	165.2	29.6	48.8	17.1	15.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.257	3.673	8.26	14.0
Yemen	10.0	1.6	418	65	29.0	23.7	6.9	13.7	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	33.258	213.800	23.83	331.6
Total (12)	**364.4**	**113.5**	**1,548**	**482**	**58.0**	**87.7**	**50.8**	**50.6**	**15.7**	**3.1**	**1.8**	**3.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**235.41**	**n.a.**
SINGLETONS																
Georgia	4.3	0.6	973	140	26.8	55.1	14.8	31.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.243	1.686	4.47	1.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	137.8	15.1	1,834	201	20.4	103.9	21.2	59.9	6.6	1.2	0.2	1.1	1,161.991	10,621.000	75.15	160,141.8
Total (2)	**142.2**	**15.7**	**1,786**	**197**	**20.6**	**101.1**	**20.8**	**58.3**	**6.4**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**79.62**	**n.a.**
WORLD (179)[i]	**11,891.4**	**6,383.7**	**1,766**	**948**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**57.7**	**31.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6,734.36**	**n.a.**

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

a. All shares are rounded to one decimal place. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

b. All exchange rates (XRs) and PPPs are rounded to three decimal places. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

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

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

e. The results presented in the tables are based on data supplied by all the participating economies and compiled in accordance with ICP principles and the procedures recommended by the 2011 ICP Technical Advisory Group. The results for China are estimated by the 2011 ICP Asia and the Pacific Regional Office and the Global Office. The National Bureau of Statistics of China does not recognize these results as official statistics.

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

g. The official GDP of Cuba for the reference year 2011 is 68,990.15 million in national currency. However, this number and its breakdown into main aggregates are not shown in the tables because of methodological comparability issues. Therefore, Cuba's results are provided only for the PPP and price level index. In addition, Cuba's figures are not included in the Latin America and world totals.

h. Bonaire's results are provided only for the individual consumption expenditure by households. Therefore, to ensure consistency across the tables Bonaire is not included in the Caribbean or the world total.

i. This table does not include the Pacific Islands and does not double count the dual participation economies: Egypt, Sudan, and the Russian Federation.

TABLE 6.5 ICP 2011 Results: Collective Consumption Expenditure by Government

COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Expenditure (US$, billions)		Expenditure per capita (US$)		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
						World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
AFRICA																
Algeria	79.2	18.3	2,202	510	32.1	179.0	57.4	43.7	10.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	16.887	72.938	35.98	1,337.8
Angola	45.5	27.3	2,319	1,392	83.2	188.5	156.8	46.1	27.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	56.269	93.741	19.62	2,560.1
Benin	1.7	0.5	191	59	42.7	15.5	6.6	3.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	145.384	471.866	9.10	252.4
Botswana	3.8	1.8	1,848	866	65.0	150.2	97.6	36.7	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.206	6.838	2.03	12.0
Burkina Faso	4.1	1.6	245	93	52.5	19.9	10.4	4.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	178.693	471.866	16.97	741.4
Burundi	1.2	0.3	145	31	29.4	11.8	3.5	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	267.615	1,261.074	8.58	333.2
Cameroon	6.0	2.4	298	121	56.4	24.3	13.7	5.9	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	191.977	471.866	20.03	1,147.4
Cape Verde	0.4	0.2	766	383	69.2	62.2	43.1	15.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.411	78.886	0.50	15.1
Central African Republic	0.2	0.1	47	22	65.4	3.8	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	222.564	471.866	4.49	46.7
Chad	1.3	0.5	111	46	57.1	9.0	5.2	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	194.455	471.866	11.53	249.1
Comoros	0.1	0.1	180	82	63.2	14.6	9.3	3.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	161.339	353.900	0.75	21.9
Congo	1.3	0.7	325	172	73.3	26.4	19.3	6.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	249.543	471.866	4.14	335.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.2	2.9	91	43	65.4	7.4	4.8	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	433.663	919.491	67.76	2,675.7
Côte d'Ivoire	4.8	2.0	238	102	59.3	19.3	11.4	4.7	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	201.782	471.866	20.15	966.1
Djibouti	0.5	0.2	566	253	61.9	46.0	28.5	11.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.427	177.721	0.91	40.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	124.8	17.2	1,568	216	19.1	127.4	24.3	31.1	4.3	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.822	5.964	79.62	102.6
Equatorial Guinea	0.4	0.3	497	448	124.8	40.4	50.5	9.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	424.930	471.866	0.72	152.2
Ethiopia	9.0	1.9	106	22	29.2	8.6	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	3.563	16.899	84.73	32.0
Gabon	2.8	1.6	1,836	1,053	79.4	149.3	118.6	36.5	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	270.502	471.866	1.53	762.2
Gambia, The	0.3	0.1	167	36	29.7	13.6	4.0	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.318	29.462	1.78	1.9
Ghana	11.8	4.4	474	177	51.8	38.5	20.0	9.4	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.566	1.512	24.97	6.7
Guinea	1.0	0.2	102	22	30.4	8.3	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,452.971	6,620.841	10.22	1,518.1
Guinea-Bissau	0.6	0.2	374	112	41.6	30.4	12.6	7.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	141.517	471.866	1.55	81.9
Kenya	7.4	2.9	178	69	53.9	14.5	7.8	3.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	34.539	88.811	41.61	256.2
Lesotho	1.0	0.5	462	242	72.6	37.6	27.3	9.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.803	7.261	2.19	3.9
Liberia	0.3	0.1	84	34	56.5	6.8	3.8	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.407	1.000	4.13	0.1
Madagascar	2.3	0.7	110	34	42.7	8.9	3.8	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	623.767	2,025.118	21.32	1,463.3
Malawi	0.9	0.5	57	33	79.4	4.6	3.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	89.255	155.776	15.38	78.4
Mali	3.8	1.3	241	81	46.4	19.6	9.1	4.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	158.062	471.866	15.84	604.3
Mauritania	2.3	0.7	643	197	42.5	52.3	22.2	12.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	87.516	285.470	3.54	199.3
Mauritius	2.5	0.9	1,928	685	49.2	156.8	77.1	38.3	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.190	28.706	1.31	25.7
Morocco	25.5	10.2	789	316	55.6	64.1	35.7	15.7	6.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.245	8.090	32.27	82.6
Mozambique	1.3	0.9	54	38	97.7	4.4	4.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	20.501	29.068	23.93	26.3
Namibia	3.5	1.9	1,506	831	76.4	122.4	93.6	29.9	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.006	7.261	2.32	14.0
Niger	1.5	0.6	94	40	58.7	7.6	4.5	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	199.902	471.866	16.07	301.9
Nigeria	59.2	21.7	364	134	50.9	29.6	15.1	7.2	2.7	0.7	0.4	2.4	56.511	153.903	162.47	3,346.2
Rwanda	1.0	0.6	87	53	83.3	7.1	5.9	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	361.760	601.833	10.94	346.0
São Tomé and Principe	0.1	0.0	484	113	32.4	39.4	12.8	9.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,126.597	17,622.933	0.17	336.7
Senegal	3.5	1.4	271	111	57.0	22.0	12.5	5.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	194.217	471.866	12.77	670.8

COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Expenditure (US$, billions)		Expenditure per capita (US$)		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
						World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Seychelles	0.8	0.2	9,108	2,479	37.7	740.4	279.2	180.9	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.370	12.381	0.09	2.7
Sierra Leone	0.9	0.2	153	39	35.0	12.4	4.3	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,096.515	4,336.129	6.00	1,004.1
South Africa	83.2	51.6	1,649	1,022	85.9	134.0	115.1	32.7	20.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	4.499	7.261	50.46	374.3
Sudan[d]	19.5	4.4	462	104	31.2	37.6	11.7	9.2	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.600	2.667	42.25	11.7
Swaziland	0.7	0.4	557	316	78.5	45.3	35.5	11.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.116	7.261	1.20	2.8
Tanzania	10.0	3.4	216	73	46.8	17.6	8.2	4.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	531.374	1,572.115	46.22	5,313.7
Togo	0.9	0.3	143	49	47.2	11.6	5.5	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	160.620	471.866	6.15	141.0
Tunisia	15.4	4.4	1,451	417	39.8	118.0	47.0	28.8	8.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.404	1.408	10.59	6.2
Uganda	1.0	0.3	28	9	43.3	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	787.670	2,522.747	34.51	756.4
Zambia	7.0	3.2	517	241	64.7	42.0	27.2	10.3	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	2,269.101	4,860.667	13.47	15,796.5
Zimbabwe	2.0	0.8	159	61	53.5	12.9	6.9	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.386	1.000	12.75	0.8
Total (50)	**564.5**	**199.2**	**555**	**196**	**48.9**	**45.1**	**22.1**	**11.0**	**3.9**	**6.8**	**3.3**	**15.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,017.60**	**n.a.**
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC																
Bangladesh	18.8	4.9	126	32	35.8	10.2	3.7	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.2	19.139	74.152	149.70	359.8
Bhutan	0.9	0.2	1,296	309	33.1	105.3	34.9	25.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.145	46.670	0.71	10.2
Brunei Darussalam	4.9	2.1	12,332	5,347	60.1	1002.5	602.3	245.0	106.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.545	1.258	0.39	2.6
Cambodia	2.1	0.5	150	33	30.8	12.2	3.8	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	903.485	4,058.500	14.23	1,931.4
China[e]	868.3	457.8	647	341	73.1	52.6	38.4	12.9	6.8	10.5	7.7	19.9	3.407	6.461	1,341.98	2,958.3
Fiji	0.5	0.2	622	266	59.2	50.5	29.9	12.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.766	1.793	0.85	0.4
Hong Kong SAR, China	15.7	13.3	2,225	1,879	117.1	180.8	211.7	44.2	37.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.577	7.784	7.07	103.5
India	493.6	154.2	406	127	43.3	33.0	14.3	8.1	2.5	6.0	2.6	18.1	14.580	46.670	1,215.96	7,196.2
Indonesia	135.9	45.7	564	189	46.6	45.8	21.3	11.2	3.8	1.6	0.8	3.6	2,946.737	8,770.433	241.04	400,436.9
Lao PDR	4.0	0.6	629	98	21.7	51.1	11.1	12.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,257.088	8,030.055	6.39	5,049.9
Macao SAR, China	2.2	1.5	4,007	2,779	96.1	325.8	313.1	79.6	55.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.561	8.018	0.56	12.4
Malaysia	47.6	19.2	1,642	663	56.0	133.5	74.7	32.6	13.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.236	3.060	28.96	58.8
Maldives	1.1	0.4	3,369	1,190	48.9	273.8	134.0	66.9	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.157	14.602	0.33	5.6
Mongolia	2.8	0.7	1,038	264	35.2	84.4	29.7	20.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	321.823	1,265.516	2.68	895.2
Myanmar	16.1	2.3	266	38	20.0	21.6	4.3	5.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	117.871	817.917	60.38	1,895.4
Nepal	3.9	1.3	148	49	46.3	12.0	5.6	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	24.727	74.020	26.49	97.0
Pakistan	71.6	15.7	404	89	30.4	32.9	10.0	8.0	1.8	0.9	0.3	2.6	18.950	86.343	177.11	1,356.4
Philippines	31.9	14.0	338	149	60.9	27.5	16.7	6.7	3.0	0.4	0.2	1.4	19.032	43.313	94.19	606.4
Singapore	25.8	17.2	4,984	3,310	92.0	405.2	372.9	99.0	65.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.835	1.258	5.18	21.6
Sri Lanka	20.4	4.6	977	221	31.4	79.4	24.9	19.4	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	25.064	110.565	20.87	511.0
Taiwan, China	76.9	37.2	3,312	1,602	67.0	269.2	180.4	65.8	31.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	14.252	29.469	23.22	1,096.3
Thailand	81.1	32.9	1,200	487	56.3	97.5	54.9	23.8	9.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	12.386	30.492	67.60	1,004.7
Vietnam	46.8	8.0	533	91	23.7	43.4	10.3	10.6	1.8	0.6	0.1	1.3	3,507.570	20,509.750	87.84	164,322.9
Total (23)	**1,973.0**	**834.6**	**552**	**234**	**58.6**	**44.9**	**26.3**	**11.0**	**4.6**	**23.8**	**14.0**	**53.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**3,573.72**	**n.a.**
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES																
Armenia	2.7	0.8	903	261	40.0	73.4	29.4	17.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.557	372.501	3.02	293.0
Azerbaijan	13.7	4.2	1,514	463	42.4	123.1	52.1	30.1	9.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.241	0.790	9.05	3.3
Belarus	11.1	2.6	1,167	273	32.4	94.9	30.7	23.2	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,310.124	5,605.840	9.47	14,485.3

Table 6.5 ICP 2011 Results: Collective Consumption Expenditure by Government

COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Expenditure (US$, billions)		Expenditure per capita (US$)		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
						World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Kazakhstan	29.2	9.6	1,764	578	45.4	143.4	65.1	35.0	11.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	48.057	146.620	16.56	1,403.9
Kyrgyzstan	2.4	0.5	448	94	29.1	36.4	10.6	8.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.700	46.144	5.26	22.9
Moldova	1.4	0.3	382	85	30.7	31.0	9.5	7.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.605	11.739	3.56	3.5
Russian Federation[f]	352.4	178.9	2,465	1,252	70.4	200.4	141.0	49.0	24.9	4.3	3.0	2.1	14.905	29.352	142.96	5,252.5
Tajikistan	2.2	0.3	280	44	21.9	22.8	5.0	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.729	4.610	7.71	1.6
Ukraine	36.6	10.3	801	226	39.1	65.1	25.5	15.9	4.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	2.250	7.968	45.71	82.4
Total (9)	**451.6**	**207.6**	**1,856**	**853**	**63.7**	**150.9**	**96.1**	**36.9**	**16.9**	**5.5**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**243.29**	**n.a.**
EUROSTAT-OECD																
Albania	2.6	0.7	909	246	37.5	73.9	27.7	18.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.455	101.372	2.83	70.6
Australia	78.1	104.6	3,430	4,597	185.7	278.8	517.8	68.1	91.3	0.9	1.8	0.3	1.299	0.969	22.76	101.4
Austria	26.1	32.4	3,107	3,863	172.3	252.6	435.1	61.7	76.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.894	0.719	8.39	23.3
Belgium	34.0	45.3	3,098	4,123	184.4	251.9	464.5	61.5	81.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.957	0.719	10.98	32.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.6	2.2	1,463	583	55.2	119.0	65.7	29.1	11.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.561	1.407	3.84	3.1
Bulgaria	16.2	4.2	2,202	569	35.8	179.0	64.0	43.7	11.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.363	1.407	7.35	5.9
Canada	136.4	160.8	3,956	4,663	163.3	321.6	525.3	78.6	92.6	1.6	2.7	0.5	1.166	0.990	34.48	159.1
Chile	21.7	11.1	1,255	645	71.2	102.0	72.6	24.9	12.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	248.533	483.668	17.27	5,385.9
Croatia	10.7	5.6	2,507	1,301	71.9	203.8	146.5	49.8	25.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.777	5.351	4.28	29.8
Cyprus	3.2	2.8	3,763	3,290	121.2	305.9	370.6	74.7	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.629	0.719	0.85	2.0
Czech Republic	36.7	21.5	3,497	2,049	81.2	284.3	230.8	69.5	40.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	10.363	17.689	10.50	380.4
Denmark	18.7	26.9	3,350	4,825	199.6	272.3	543.5	66.5	95.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	7.720	5.360	5.57	144.0
Estonia	3.8	1.9	2,849	1,432	69.6	231.6	161.3	56.6	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.361	0.719	1.34	1.4
Finland	18.0	21.1	3,343	3,914	162.2	271.8	440.9	66.4	77.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.842	0.719	5.39	15.2
France	195.5	235.6	3,002	3,619	167.1	244.0	407.7	59.6	71.9	2.4	3.9	1.0	0.867	0.719	65.11	169.5
Germany	227.2	250.1	2,779	3,059	152.5	225.9	344.6	55.2	60.8	2.7	4.2	1.2	0.792	0.719	81.78	179.9
Greece	38.1	29.9	3,368	2,649	109.0	273.8	298.4	66.9	52.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.566	0.719	11.30	21.5
Hungary	31.0	14.1	3,106	1,409	62.9	252.5	158.8	61.7	28.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	91.196	200.966	9.97	2,824.3
Iceland	1.3	1.2	3,940	3,808	133.9	320.3	428.9	78.3	75.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.211	116.118	0.32	141.0
Ireland	11.5	12.3	2,504	2,694	149.1	203.5	303.5	49.7	53.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.774	0.719	4.58	8.9
Israel	30.1	27.9	3,879	3,594	128.4	315.3	404.8	77.1	71.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.315	3.578	7.76	99.8
Italy	164.1	186.0	2,703	3,064	157.1	219.7	345.1	53.7	60.9	2.0	3.1	0.9	0.815	0.719	60.72	133.8
Japan	420.3	501.6	3,288	3,924	165.4	267.3	442.1	65.3	77.9	5.1	8.4	1.9	95.251	79.807	127.83	40,034.2
Korea, Rep.	135.1	95.2	2,715	1,912	97.6	220.7	215.4	53.9	38.0	1.6	1.6	0.7	780.601	1,108.290	49.78	105,486.9
Latvia	6.1	2.8	2,965	1,343	62.8	241.0	151.3	58.9	26.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.230	0.508	2.06	1.4
Lithuania	8.1	3.4	2,665	1,111	57.7	216.7	125.1	52.9	22.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.035	2.484	3.03	8.4
Luxembourg	2.6	3.7	5,042	7,216	198.3	409.9	812.8	100.1	143.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.029	0.719	0.52	2.7
Macedonia, FYR	4.2	1.1	2,036	536	36.5	165.5	60.4	40.4	10.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.650	44.226	2.06	48.8
Malta	1.6	0.9	3,821	2,138	77.5	310.6	240.8	75.9	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.402	0.719	0.41	0.6
Mexico	162.9	63.9	1,408	553	54.4	114.4	62.3	28.0	11.0	2.0	1.1	1.7	4.878	12.423	115.68	794.4
Montenegro	1.7	0.5	2,709	876	44.8	220.2	98.7	53.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.233	0.719	0.62	0.4
Netherlands	78.5	90.6	4,705	5,425	159.8	382.5	611.1	93.5	107.8	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.829	0.719	16.69	65.1
New Zealand	12.9	13.3	2,921	3,018	143.2	237.5	340.0	58.0	60.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.308	1.266	4.41	16.9

COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Expenditure (US$, billions)		Expenditure per capita (US$)		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
						World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Norway	21.4	36.2	4,315	7,300	234.4	350.8	822.4	85.7	145.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	9.484	5.606	4.95	202.7
Poland	82.2	39.3	2,134	1,020	66.3	173.4	115.0	42.4	20.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.418	2.964	38.53	116.5
Portugal	28.9	21.6	2,721	2,034	103.6	221.2	229.1	54.0	40.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.538	0.719	10.62	15.5
Romania	38.0	11.6	1,779	541	42.1	144.7	60.9	35.3	10.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.927	3.049	21.35	35.2
Russian Federation[f]	352.4	178.9	2,465	1,252	70.4	200.4	141.0	49.0	24.9	4.3	3.0	2.1	14.905	29.352	142.96	5,252.5
Serbia	9.5	2.9	1,309	393	41.6	106.4	44.3	26.0	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.028	73.338	7.26	209.3
Slovakia	18.8	8.9	3,478	1,652	65.8	282.7	186.1	69.1	32.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.342	0.719	5.40	6.4
Slovenia	6.2	4.3	3,018	2,077	95.3	245.4	233.9	60.0	41.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.495	0.719	2.05	3.1
Spain	150.9	130.4	3,271	2,827	119.8	265.9	318.4	65.0	56.1	1.8	2.2	0.7	0.622	0.719	46.13	93.8
Sweden	32.6	39.7	3,446	4,202	169.0	280.1	473.3	68.4	83.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	7.921	6.496	9.45	257.9
Switzerland	18.5	31.9	2,353	4,050	238.5	191.3	456.2	46.7	80.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.526	0.887	7.87	28.3
Turkey	111.7	48.7	1,510	658	60.4	122.8	74.1	30.0	13.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.733	1.682	73.95	81.8
United Kingdom	202.1	199.2	3,222	3,176	136.6	261.9	357.8	64.0	63.1	2.4	3.3	0.9	0.615	0.624	62.74	124.4
United States	1,570.9	1,570.9	5,034	5,034	138.6	409.3	567.1	100.0	100.0	19.0	26.3	4.6	1.000	1.000	312.04	1,570.9
Total (47)	**4,588.4**	**4,299.8**	**3,174**	**2,974**	**129.9**	**258.0**	**335.0**	**63.0**	**59.1**	**55.4**	**71.9**	**21.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,445.76**	**n.a.**
LATIN AMERICA																
Bolivia	6.5	2.9	641	287	61.9	52.1	32.3	12.7	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.100	6.937	10.15	20.2
Brazil	316.9	312.6	1,647	1,625	136.7	133.9	183.0	32.7	32.3	3.8	5.2	2.9	1.650	1.673	192.38	522.9
Colombia	62.1	30.5	1,319	648	68.0	107.2	73.0	26.2	12.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	907.599	1,848.139	47.09	56,385.0
Costa Rica	4.2	2.4	905	518	79.4	73.6	58.4	18.0	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	289.663	505.664	4.59	1,203.6
Cuba[g]	…	…	…	…	36.4	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.263	1.000	11.17	…
Dominican Republic	8.0	2.8	799	277	48.0	64.9	31.2	15.9	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.201	38.109	10.04	105.8
Ecuador	11.0	5.3	721	348	66.8	58.6	39.2	14.3	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.482	1.000	15.27	5.3
El Salvador	3.2	1.4	510	217	58.9	41.4	24.4	10.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.425	1.000	6.25	1.4
Guatemala	6.9	2.7	472	181	53.3	38.4	20.4	9.4	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.995	7.785	14.69	20.8
Haiti	0.0	0.0	1	1	82.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	24.118	40.523	10.01	0.3
Honduras	2.6	1.4	329	177	74.6	26.7	19.9	6.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.177	18.895	7.77	26.0
Nicaragua	2.7	0.8	463	140	41.8	37.7	15.7	9.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.764	22.424	5.89	18.5
Panama	4.8	2.0	1,283	549	59.3	104.3	61.8	25.5	10.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.428	1.000	3.72	2.0
Paraguay	2.2	1.2	338	176	72.1	27.5	19.8	6.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,173.686	4,176.066	6.57	4,822.9
Peru	24.3	11.1	815	373	63.4	66.3	42.0	16.2	7.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.261	2.754	29.80	30.6
Uruguay	4.0	2.6	1,182	767	89.9	96.1	86.4	23.5	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.534	19.314	3.38	50.1
Venezuela, RB	42.5	19.0	1,440	643	61.9	117.0	72.4	28.6	12.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.915	4.289	29.49	81.3
Total (17)	**501.9**	**398.5**	**1,264**	**1,004**	**110.0**	**102.7**	**113.1**	**25.1**	**19.9**	**6.1**	**6.7**	**5.9**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**397.09**	**n.a.**
CARIBBEAN																
Anguilla	0.1	0.0	5,101	2,629	71.4	414.7	296.1	101.3	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.392	2.700	0.01	0.1
Antigua and Barbuda	0.3	0.1	3,663	1,360	51.4	297.8	153.2	72.8	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.002	2.700	0.09	0.3
Aruba	0.6	0.2	5,540	2,415	60.4	450.4	272.1	110.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.780	1.790	0.10	0.4
Bahamas, The	1.4	0.7	3,887	1,941	69.2	316.0	218.7	77.2	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.499	1.000	0.37	0.7
Barbados	0.9	0.5	3,034	1,647	75.2	246.7	185.6	60.3	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.086	2.000	0.28	0.9
Belize	0.4	0.2	1,315	535	56.4	106.9	60.3	26.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.814	2.000	0.32	0.3

Table 6.5 ICP 2011 Results: Collective Consumption Expenditure by Government

COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Expenditure (US$, billions)		Expenditure per capita (US$)		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
						World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Bermuda	0.4	0.5	6,184	7,079	158.6	502.7	797.5	122.8	140.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.145	1.000	0.06	0.5
Bonaire[h]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Cayman Islands	0.3	0.2	5,921	3,532	82.7	481.3	397.9	117.6	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.716	1.200	0.06	0.2
Curaçao	0.5	0.2	3,257	1,459	62.1	264.8	164.4	64.7	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.802	1.790	0.15	0.4
Dominica	0.1	0.1	1,784	936	72.7	145.0	105.4	35.4	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.416	2.700	0.07	0.2
Grenada	0.2	0.1	1,542	622	55.9	125.4	70.1	30.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.089	2.700	0.11	0.2
Jamaica	2.8	1.2	1,026	450	60.9	83.4	50.7	20.4	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.720	85.892	2.75	106.6
Montserrat	0.0	0.0	7,609	3,742	68.1	618.6	421.5	151.1	74.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.328	2.700	0.01	0.1
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.3	0.1	5,015	1,476	40.8	407.6	166.3	99.6	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.795	2.700	0.05	0.2
St. Lucia	0.3	0.1	1,537	676	61.0	124.9	76.2	30.5	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.188	2.700	0.18	0.3
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.2	0.1	1,563	635	56.3	127.1	71.5	31.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.097	2.700	0.11	0.2
Sint Maarten	0.3	0.1	6,819	3,232	65.7	554.3	364.0	135.4	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.848	1.790	0.04	0.2
Suriname	1.4	0.5	2,513	921	50.8	204.3	103.7	49.9	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.197	3.268	0.54	1.6
Trinidad and Tobago	1.2	0.4	917	297	44.8	74.6	33.4	18.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.073	6.409	1.33	2.5
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.2	0.1	6,320	4,375	95.9	513.7	492.8	125.5	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.692	1.000	0.03	0.1
Virgin Islands, British	0.1	0.0	2,395	1,682	97.3	194.7	189.4	47.6	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.702	1.000	0.03	0.0
Total (22)	**11.8**	**5.5**	**1,771**	**820**	**64.2**	**144.0**	**92.4**	**35.2**	**16.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6.69**	**n.a.**
WESTERN ASIA																
Bahrain	4.3	2.5	3,584	2,112	81.7	291.4	238.0	71.2	42.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.223	0.378	1.20	1.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	124.8	17.2	1,568	216	19.1	127.4	24.3	31.1	4.3	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.822	5.964	79.62	102.6
Iraq	90.9	24.1	2,728	722	36.7	221.8	81.3	54.2	14.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	317.367	1,199.200	33.34	28,862.4
Jordan	11.5	3.2	1,844	510	38.3	149.9	57.5	36.6	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.196	0.710	6.25	2.3
Kuwait	21.4	16.8	6,971	5,485	109.0	566.7	617.8	138.5	108.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.217	0.276	3.07	4.6
Oman	16.8	7.8	5,100	2,379	64.6	414.6	267.9	101.3	47.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.179	0.385	3.30	3.0
Palestinian Territory	4.5	1.8	1,072	426	55.0	87.1	47.9	21.3	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.421	3.578	4.17	6.3
Qatar	15.3	14.9	8,707	8,462	134.7	707.8	953.2	173.0	168.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.547	3.650	1.76	54.4
Saudi Arabia	129.3	66.0	4,556	2,326	70.7	370.4	262.0	90.5	46.2	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.914	3.750	28.38	247.5
Sudan[d]	19.5	4.4	462	104	31.2	37.6	11.7	9.2	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.600	2.667	42.25	11.7
United Arab Emirates	22.0	21.7	2,656	2,623	136.8	215.9	295.5	52.8	52.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.627	3.673	8.26	79.6
Yemen	14.5	2.9	607	120	27.5	49.3	13.6	12.1	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	42.454	213.800	23.83	614.0
Total (12)	**474.8**	**183.3**	**2,017**	**778**	**53.5**	**164.0**	**87.7**	**40.1**	**15.5**	**5.7**	**3.1**	**3.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**235.41**	**n.a.**
SINGLETONS																
Georgia	6.3	2.0	1,402	448	44.3	114.0	50.5	27.8	8.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.539	1.686	4.47	3.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	208.6	48.4	2,776	643	32.1	225.7	72.5	55.1	12.8	2.5	0.8	1.1	2,461.785	10,621.000	75.15	513,541.4
Total (2)	**214.9**	**50.4**	**2,699**	**632**	**32.5**	**219.4**	**71.2**	**53.6**	**12.6**	**2.6**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**79.62**	**n.a.**
WORLD (179)[i]	**8,284.1**	**5,978.3**	**1,230**	**888**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**24.4**	**17.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6,734.36**	**n.a.**

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

a. All shares are rounded to one decimal place. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

b. All exchange rates (XRs) and PPPs are rounded to three decimal places. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

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

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

e. The results presented in the tables are based on data supplied by all the participating economies and compiled in accordance with ICP principles and the procedures recommended by the 2011 ICP Technical Advisory Group. The results for China are estimated by the 2011 ICP Asia and the Pacific Regional Office and the Global Office. The National Bureau of Statistics of China does not recognize these results as official statistics.

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

g. The official GDP of Cuba for the reference year 2011 is 68,990.15 million in national currency. However, this number and its breakdown into main aggregates are not shown in the tables because of methodological comparability issues. Therefore, Cuba's results are provided only for the PPP and price level index. In addition, Cuba's figures are not included in the Latin America and world totals.

h. Bonaire's results are provided only for the individual consumption expenditure by households. Therefore, to ensure consistency across the tables Bonaire is not included in the Caribbean or the world total.

i. This table does not include the Pacific Islands and does not double count the dual participation economies: Egypt, Sudan, and the Russian Federation.

TABLE 6.6 ICP 2011 Results: Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
AFRICA																
Algeria	109.9	63.3	3,054	1,760	75.2	97.3	73.2	33.7	19.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	42.024	72.938	35.98	4,617.7
Angola	29.3	17.8	1,493	908	79.3	47.6	37.7	16.5	10.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	56.979	93.741	19.62	1,669.2
Benin	2.4	1.5	261	166	83.0	8.3	6.9	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	300.059	471.866	9.10	712.9
Botswana	10.3	4.9	5,051	2,423	62.6	160.9	100.7	55.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.280	6.838	2.03	33.6
Burkina Faso	2.8	1.7	168	100	78.1	5.3	4.2	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	282.177	471.866	16.97	802.6
Burundi	0.7	0.4	83	46	71.8	2.6	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	694.095	1,261.074	8.58	492.3
Cameroon	8.2	5.5	411	273	86.9	13.1	11.4	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	313.991	471.866	20.03	2,582.6
Cape Verde	1.2	0.9	2,374	1,768	97.2	75.6	73.5	26.2	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.738	78.886	0.50	69.8
Central African Republic	0.5	0.3	108	75	90.2	3.4	3.1	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	326.106	471.866	4.49	157.7
Chad	4.6	3.5	403	301	97.6	12.8	12.5	4.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	352.971	471.866	11.53	1,637.9
Comoros	0.1	0.0	72	48	87.0	2.3	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	235.828	353.900	0.75	12.8
Congo	6.2	5.1	1,492	1,232	107.8	47.5	51.2	16.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	389.529	471.866	4.14	2,406.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8.1	5.9	120	88	95.2	3.8	3.6	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	670.561	919.491	67.76	5,460.5
Côte d'Ivoire	4.9	2.9	243	144	77.6	7.7	6.0	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	280.418	471.866	20.15	1,373.7
Djibouti	0.6	0.3	626	336	70.1	20.0	14.0	6.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.412	177.721	0.91	54.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	85.2	38.4	1,070	482	58.9	34.1	20.1	11.8	5.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	2.689	5.964	79.62	229.1
Equatorial Guinea	10.0	5.9	13,909	8,136	76.4	443.1	338.4	153.5	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	276.018	471.866	0.72	2,765.0
Ethiopia	18.0	7.8	213	91	56.1	6.8	3.8	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	7.257	16.899	84.73	131.0
Gabon	4.5	3.2	2,921	2,111	94.4	93.0	87.8	32.2	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	341.082	471.866	1.53	1,528.4
Gambia, The	0.5	0.2	261	136	68.2	8.3	5.7	2.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.386	29.462	1.78	7.1
Ghana	21.0	10.1	843	406	62.8	26.9	16.9	9.3	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.728	1.512	24.97	15.3
Guinea	2.0	1.2	197	117	77.3	6.3	4.9	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	3,918.304	6,620.841	10.22	7,899.0
Guinea-Bissau	0.2	0.1	136	82	78.7	4.3	3.4	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	284.615	471.866	1.55	59.7
Kenya	13.5	6.9	325	165	66.3	10.4	6.9	3.6	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	45.103	88.811	41.61	610.8
Lesotho	1.1	0.7	495	305	80.5	15.8	12.7	5.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.480	7.261	2.19	4.9
Liberia	0.3	0.1	63	36	74.0	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.567	1.000	4.13	0.1
Madagascar	3.3	1.7	156	82	68.2	5.0	3.4	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1,057.595	2,025.118	21.32	3,527.8
Malawi	2.0	1.2	131	79	79.1	4.2	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	94.347	155.776	15.38	189.6
Mali	4.0	2.4	251	149	77.6	8.0	6.2	2.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	280.664	471.866	15.84	1,114.2
Mauritania	4.4	2.6	1,234	744	78.7	39.3	30.9	13.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	172.135	285.470	3.54	752.1
Mauritius	4.8	2.7	3,637	2,068	74.2	115.9	86.0	40.1	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.322	28.706	1.31	77.6
Morocco	69.7	30.5	2,160	944	57.0	68.8	39.2	23.8	10.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.535	8.090	32.27	246.4
Mozambique	3.3	2.2	138	93	88.2	4.4	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	19.633	29.068	23.93	64.9
Namibia	4.7	2.7	2,021	1,143	73.9	64.4	47.5	22.3	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.108	7.261	2.32	19.3
Niger	3.9	2.4	245	148	78.8	7.8	6.1	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	284.825	471.866	16.07	1,120.9
Nigeria	42.5	25.4	261	156	78.1	8.3	6.5	2.9	1.7	0.2	0.2	2.4	92.040	153.903	162.47	3,908.3
Rwanda	2.2	1.4	200	124	80.9	6.4	5.2	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	373.046	601.833	10.94	817.9
São Tomé and Principe	0.1	0.0	553	290	68.5	17.6	12.1	6.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,241.418	17,622.933	0.17	861.5
Senegal	5.5	3.4	432	267	80.8	13.8	11.1	4.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	292.180	471.866	12.77	1,611.4
Seychelles	0.5	0.4	5,830	4,138	92.6	185.7	172.1	64.3	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.787	12.381	0.09	4.5

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Sierra Leone	2.5	1.2	419	204	63.7	13.3	8.5	4.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,116.595	4,336.129	6.00	5,315.9
South Africa	120.4	76.2	2,386	1,510	82.6	76.0	62.8	26.3	16.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	4.596	7.261	50.46	553.3
Sudan[d]	33.1	15.6	783	369	61.6	24.9	15.4	8.6	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.258	2.667	42.25	41.6
Swaziland	0.8	0.4	628	316	65.6	20.0	13.1	6.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.651	7.261	1.20	2.8
Tanzania	23.0	8.6	497	186	49.0	15.8	7.7	5.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	589.644	1,572.115	46.22	13,534.1
Togo	1.1	0.7	173	106	80.1	5.5	4.4	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	289.650	471.866	6.15	307.7
Tunisia	22.9	10.0	2,166	940	56.6	69.0	39.1	23.9	10.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.611	1.408	10.59	14.0
Uganda	11.4	4.5	331	130	51.3	10.6	5.4	3.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	991.598	2,522.747	34.51	11,341.5
Zambia	8.8	4.5	650	334	67.2	20.7	13.9	7.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,502.117	4,860.667	13.47	21,902.2
Zimbabwe	1.5	1.0	117	77	86.3	3.7	3.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.661	1.000	12.75	1.0
Total (50)	**722.3**	**390.3**	**710**	**384**	**70.5**	**22.6**	**16.0**	**7.8**	**4.2**	**3.4**	**2.4**	**15.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,017.60**	**n.a.**
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC																
Bangladesh	100.6	37.1	672	248	48.1	21.4	10.3	7.4	2.7	0.5	0.2	2.2	27.331	74.152	149.70	2,748.6
Bhutan	2.6	1.2	3,629	1,730	62.2	115.6	71.9	40.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.242	46.670	0.71	57.2
Brunei Darussalam	3.3	2.2	8,273	5,557	87.7	263.6	231.1	91.3	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.845	1.258	0.39	2.7
Cambodia	3.9	1.5	274	105	49.7	8.7	4.3	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,546.795	4,058.500	14.23	6,035.3
China[e]	5,723.1	3,338.0	4,265	2,487	76.1	135.9	103.4	47.1	27.4	27.1	20.6	19.9	3.769	6.461	1,341.98	21,568.2
Fiji	1.4	0.7	1,581	850	70.2	50.4	35.4	17.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.964	1.793	0.85	1.3
Hong Kong SAR, China	81.5	58.5	11,527	8,267	93.6	367.3	343.8	127.2	91.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	5.582	7.784	7.07	455.0
India	1,424.7	576.6	1,172	474	52.8	37.3	19.7	12.9	5.2	6.7	3.6	18.1	18.887	46.670	1,215.96	26,908.2
Indonesia	651.0	270.5	2,701	1,122	54.2	86.0	46.7	29.8	12.4	3.1	1.7	3.6	3,644.949	8,770.433	241.04	2,372,765.8
Lao PDR	8.0	2.9	1,246	451	47.2	39.7	18.7	13.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,903.759	8,030.055	6.39	23,103.7
Macao SAR, China	7.4	4.6	13,222	8,198	80.9	421.2	340.9	145.9	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.972	8.018	0.56	36.6
Malaysia	124.1	64.4	4,284	2,225	67.8	136.5	92.5	47.3	24.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.589	3.060	28.96	197.2
Maldives	1.8	1.1	5,607	3,350	78.0	178.6	139.3	61.9	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.725	14.602	0.33	15.9
Mongolia	8.8	4.7	3,277	1,743	69.4	104.4	72.5	36.2	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	673.132	1,265.516	2.68	5,910.4
Myanmar	38.9	14.7	645	244	49.4	20.5	10.2	7.1	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	309.744	817.917	60.38	12,061.2
Nepal	9.4	4.0	356	153	56.1	11.3	6.4	3.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	31.785	74.020	26.49	299.5
Pakistan	73.7	28.7	416	162	50.9	13.3	6.7	4.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	2.6	33.691	86.343	177.11	2,481.8
Philippines	94.6	42.0	1,005	445	57.9	32.0	18.5	11.1	4.9	0.4	0.3	1.4	19.201	43.313	94.19	1,817.2
Singapore	98.2	63.1	18,936	12,178	84.0	603.3	506.5	208.9	134.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.809	1.258	5.18	79.4
Sri Lanka	34.5	16.0	1,654	768	60.6	52.7	31.9	18.2	8.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	51.363	110.565	20.87	1,772.5
Taiwan, China	175.7	97.3	7,563	4,187	72.3	241.0	174.1	83.4	46.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	16.316	29.469	23.22	2,866.0
Thailand	220.2	97.5	3,258	1,443	57.8	103.8	60.0	35.9	15.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	13.503	30.492	67.60	2,973.5
Vietnam	100.2	40.3	1,141	459	52.5	36.3	19.1	12.6	5.1	0.5	0.2	1.3	8,252.133	20,509.750	87.84	827,032.2
Total (23)	**8,987.4**	**4,767.6**	**2,515**	**1,334**	**69.2**	**80.1**	**55.5**	**27.7**	**14.7**	**42.5**	**29.4**	**53.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**3,573.72**	**n.a.**
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES																
Armenia	2.5	2.6	842	875	135.7	26.8	36.4	9.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	387.109	372.501	3.02	982.7
Azerbaijan	13.3	13.3	1,473	1,470	130.3	46.9	61.1	16.3	16.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.788	0.790	9.05	10.5
Belarus	28.0	20.0	2,955	2,115	93.4	94.1	88.0	32.6	23.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	4,012.222	5,605.840	9.47	112,308.9
Kazakhstan	42.1	39.4	2,542	2,378	122.1	81.0	98.9	28.0	26.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	137.116	146.620	16.56	5,771.6

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Kyrgyzstan	1.5	1.5	287	279	127.1	9.1	11.6	3.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	44.935	46.144	5.26	67.8
Moldova	1.7	1.6	467	459	128.2	14.9	19.1	5.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.531	11.739	3.56	19.2
Russian Federation[f]	415.4	395.0	2,906	2,763	124.1	92.6	114.9	32.1	30.5	2.0	2.4	2.1	27.911	29.352	142.96	11,595.2
Tajikistan	2.2	2.1	287	274	124.9	9.1	11.4	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.409	4.610	7.71	9.7
Ukraine	35.2	30.3	769	664	112.7	24.5	27.6	8.5	7.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	6.877	7.968	45.71	241.8
Total (9)	**541.9**	**505.9**	**2,228**	**2,080**	**121.9**	**71.0**	**86.5**	**24.6**	**22.9**	**2.6**	**3.1**	**3.6**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**243.29**	**n.a.**
EUROSTAT-OECD																
Albania	7.3	4.2	2,583	1,477	74.6	82.3	61.4	28.5	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.947	101.372	2.83	423.8
Australia	228.2	401.5	10,026	17,642	229.7	319.4	733.7	110.6	194.6	1.1	2.5	0.3	1.706	0.969	22.76	389.3
Austria	80.1	88.3	9,553	10,521	143.8	304.3	437.6	105.4	116.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.792	0.719	8.39	63.5
Belgium	107.7	106.3	9,814	9,687	128.8	312.7	402.9	108.3	106.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.710	0.719	10.98	76.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.9	3.4	1,543	889	75.2	49.2	37.0	17.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.810	1.407	3.84	4.8
Bulgaria	18.5	11.5	2,512	1,569	81.6	80.0	65.3	27.7	17.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.879	1.407	7.35	16.2
Canada	344.3	416.4	9,984	12,075	157.9	318.1	502.2	110.2	133.2	1.6	2.6	0.5	1.197	0.990	34.48	412.0
Chile	72.9	56.3	4,223	3,262	100.8	134.5	135.7	46.6	36.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	373.660	483.668	17.27	27,248.3
Croatia	16.8	11.8	3,918	2,766	92.1	124.8	115.0	43.2	30.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.778	5.351	4.28	63.3
Cyprus	4.9	4.1	5,749	4,860	110.4	183.1	202.1	63.4	53.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.608	0.719	0.85	3.0
Czech Republic	61.8	52.2	5,887	4,969	110.2	187.5	206.6	64.9	54.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	14.931	17.689	10.50	922.6
Denmark	49.8	58.0	8,937	10,417	152.1	284.7	433.2	98.6	114.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	6.247	5.360	5.57	310.9
Estonia	6.9	5.3	5,142	3,968	100.7	163.8	165.0	56.7	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.555	0.719	1.34	3.8
Finland	44.6	50.9	8,274	9,452	149.1	263.6	393.1	91.3	104.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.822	0.719	5.39	36.6
France	492.4	556.0	7,562	8,539	147.4	240.9	355.1	83.4	94.2	2.3	3.4	1.0	0.812	0.719	65.11	400.0
Germany	577.8	657.8	7,066	8,043	148.6	225.1	334.5	78.0	88.7	2.7	4.1	1.2	0.819	0.719	81.78	473.2
Greece	44.0	43.9	3,890	3,887	130.4	123.9	161.6	42.9	42.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.719	0.719	11.30	31.6
Hungary	34.2	24.6	3,429	2,470	94.0	109.2	102.7	37.8	27.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	144.767	200.966	9.97	4,950.0
Iceland	1.5	2.0	4,640	6,195	174.3	147.8	257.6	51.2	68.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	155.029	116.118	0.32	229.5
Ireland	28.1	24.0	6,147	5,251	111.5	195.8	218.4	67.8	57.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.615	0.719	4.58	17.3
Israel	46.9	52.8	6,038	6,796	146.9	192.4	282.6	66.6	75.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	4.027	3.578	7.76	188.8
Italy	452.4	418.9	7,449	6,898	120.9	237.3	286.9	82.2	76.1	2.1	2.6	0.9	0.666	0.719	60.72	301.3
Japan	879.3	1,213.8	6,878	9,496	180.2	219.1	394.9	75.9	104.8	4.2	7.5	1.9	110.171	79.807	127.83	96,872.1
Korea, Rep.	379.7	306.9	7,628	6,165	105.5	243.0	256.4	84.2	68.0	1.8	1.9	0.7	895.660	1,108.290	49.78	340,101.0
Latvia	7.6	6.0	3,701	2,913	102.7	117.9	121.1	40.8	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.400	0.508	2.06	3.0
Lithuania	10.2	7.8	3,379	2,562	99.0	107.7	106.6	37.3	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.883	2.484	3.03	19.3
Luxembourg	10.6	10.8	20,440	20,710	132.3	651.2	861.3	225.5	228.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.729	0.719	0.52	7.7
Macedonia, FYR	3.8	2.1	1,853	1,040	73.3	59.0	43.3	20.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.827	44.226	2.06	94.7
Malta	1.7	1.4	4,209	3,356	104.1	134.1	139.5	46.4	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.573	0.719	0.41	1.0
Mexico	341.6	254.8	2,953	2,202	97.3	94.1	91.6	32.6	24.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	9.264	12.423	115.68	3,165.0
Montenegro	1.2	0.8	1,939	1,336	89.9	61.8	55.6	21.4	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.496	0.719	0.62	0.6
Netherlands	133.2	148.6	7,981	8,900	145.6	254.3	370.1	88.1	98.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.802	0.719	16.69	106.9
New Zealand	22.0	29.3	4,985	6,641	173.9	158.8	276.2	55.0	73.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.687	1.266	4.41	37.1
Norway	62.4	95.7	12,598	19,330	200.3	401.4	803.9	139.0	213.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	8.602	5.606	4.95	536.8

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Poland	127.8	104.1	3,317	2,703	106.4	105.7	112.4	36.6	29.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.416	2.964	38.53	308.7
Portugal	55.9	42.8	5,261	4,028	99.9	167.6	167.5	58.0	44.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.551	0.719	10.62	30.8
Romania	80.2	47.6	3,754	2,230	77.5	119.6	92.7	41.4	24.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.811	3.049	21.35	145.2
Russian Federation[f]	415.4	395.0	2,906	2,763	124.1	92.6	114.9	32.1	30.5	2.0	2.4	2.1	27.911	29.352	142.96	11,595.2
Serbia	13.0	8.1	1,795	1,114	81.0	57.2	46.3	19.8	12.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.487	73.338	7.26	592.8
Slovakia	25.2	22.2	4,670	4,109	114.9	148.8	170.9	51.5	45.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.633	0.719	5.40	16.0
Slovenia	10.9	9.3	5,326	4,550	111.5	169.7	189.2	58.8	50.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.615	0.719	2.05	6.7
Spain	347.8	301.2	7,541	6,531	113.1	240.2	271.6	83.2	72.1	1.6	1.9	0.7	0.623	0.719	46.13	216.7
Sweden	72.7	100.2	7,698	10,602	179.8	245.3	440.9	84.9	117.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	8.946	6.496	9.45	650.8
Switzerland	93.9	135.7	11,927	17,244	188.7	380.0	717.1	131.6	190.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.282	0.887	7.87	120.3
Turkey	253.8	168.4	3,431	2,277	86.6	109.3	94.7	37.9	25.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.116	1.682	73.95	283.2
United Kingdom	351.5	353.5	5,603	5,636	131.3	178.5	234.4	61.8	62.2	1.7	2.2	0.9	0.628	0.624	62.74	220.7
United States	2,828.2	2,828.2	9,064	9,064	130.5	288.8	376.9	100.0	100.0	13.4	17.5	4.6	1.000	1.000	312.04	2,828.2
Total (47)	**9,256.7**	**9,644.7**	**6,403**	**6,671**	**136.0**	**204.0**	**277.4**	**70.6**	**73.6**	**43.8**	**59.6**	**21.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,445.76**	**n.a.**
LATIN AMERICA																
Bolivia	8.7	4.5	857	448	68.2	27.3	18.6	9.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.624	6.937	10.15	31.5
Brazil	611.4	477.5	3,178	2,482	101.9	101.3	103.2	35.1	27.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.306	1.673	192.38	798.7
Colombia	105.0	79.3	2,230	1,684	98.5	71.0	70.0	24.6	18.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1,395.264	1,848.139	47.09	146,522.0
Costa Rica	10.4	8.1	2,258	1,768	102.2	71.9	73.5	24.9	19.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	395.883	505.664	4.59	4,104.9
Cuba[g]	…	…	…	…	70.9	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.543	1.000	11.17	…
Dominican Republic	13.6	9.1	1,353	903	87.1	43.1	37.6	14.9	10.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	25.431	38.109	10.04	345.4
Ecuador	34.0	20.8	2,225	1,360	79.8	70.9	56.6	24.6	15.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.611	1.000	15.27	20.8
El Salvador	4.6	2.9	732	464	82.9	23.3	19.3	8.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.635	1.000	6.25	2.9
Guatemala	12.7	7.0	865	478	72.1	27.6	19.9	9.5	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.302	7.785	14.69	54.6
Haiti	4.1	2.1	407	213	68.2	13.0	8.8	4.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.163	40.523	10.01	86.3
Honduras	7.3	4.3	934	558	78.0	29.7	23.2	10.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.288	18.895	7.77	81.9
Nicaragua	3.4	2.2	576	369	83.5	18.4	15.3	6.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.345	22.424	5.89	48.7
Panama	11.2	8.2	3,000	2,197	95.6	95.6	91.3	33.1	24.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.732	1.000	3.72	8.2
Paraguay	6.5	4.1	985	628	83.2	31.4	26.1	10.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,663.075	4,176.066	6.57	17,231.6
Peru	66.1	47.0	2,219	1,576	92.7	70.7	65.5	24.5	17.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.956	2.754	29.80	129.3
Uruguay	10.8	8.8	3,201	2,607	106.3	102.0	108.4	35.3	28.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.732	19.314	3.38	170.4
Venezuela, RB	84.6	56.1	2,868	1,903	86.6	91.4	79.1	31.6	21.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.846	4.289	29.49	240.7
Total (17)	**994.2**	**742.0**	**2,504**	**1,869**	**97.4**	**79.8**	**77.7**	**27.6**	**20.6**	**4.7**	**4.6**	**5.9**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**397.09**	**n.a.**
CARIBBEAN																
Anguilla	0.1	0.1	6,306	3,677	76.1	200.9	152.9	69.6	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.574	2.700	0.01	0.1
Antigua and Barbuda	0.4	0.2	4,708	2,757	76.5	150.0	114.7	51.9	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.581	2.700	0.09	0.6
Aruba	1.3	0.7	12,498	6,692	69.9	398.2	278.3	137.9	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.959	1.790	0.10	1.2
Bahamas, The	2.6	2.1	7,109	5,671	104.1	226.5	235.9	78.4	62.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.798	1.000	0.37	2.1
Barbados	0.9	0.7	3,187	2,409	98.7	101.5	100.2	35.2	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.512	2.000	0.28	1.4
Belize	0.2	0.2	774	714	120.3	24.7	29.7	8.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.844	2.000	0.32	0.5
Bermuda	1.2	1.1	17,994	17,377	126.1	573.3	722.7	198.5	191.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.966	1.000	0.06	1.1

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	(World = 100.0)	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Bonaire[h]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Cayman Islands	0.8	0.5	13,439	8,903	86.5	428.2	370.2	148.3	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.795	1.200	0.06	0.6
Curaçao	1.5	1.2	9,733	7,987	107.1	310.1	332.2	107.4	88.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.469	1.790	0.15	2.2
Dominica	0.2	0.1	2,102	1,584	98.3	67.0	65.9	23.2	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.034	2.700	0.07	0.3
Grenada	0.2	0.2	2,036	1,513	97.0	64.9	62.9	22.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.006	2.700	0.11	0.4
Jamaica	4.4	3.0	1,588	1,090	89.6	50.6	45.4	17.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.977	85.892	2.75	258.0
Montserrat	0.0	0.0	5,059	3,258	84.1	161.2	135.5	55.8	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.739	2.700	0.01	0.0
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.3	0.2	5,225	4,250	106.2	166.5	176.8	57.6	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.196	2.700	0.05	0.6
St. Lucia	0.5	0.4	2,757	2,026	95.9	87.8	84.3	30.4	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.984	2.700	0.18	1.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.2	0.2	2,258	1,479	85.5	71.9	61.5	24.9	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.768	2.700	0.11	0.4
Sint Maarten	0.2	0.2	6,307	4,264	88.3	200.9	177.3	69.6	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.210	1.790	0.04	0.3
Suriname	2.4	1.6	4,487	2,990	87.0	143.0	124.3	49.5	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.178	3.268	0.54	5.3
Trinidad and Tobago	6.3	3.5	4,703	2,649	73.5	149.8	110.2	51.9	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.610	6.409	1.33	22.6
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.1	0.1	2,830	3,329	153.6	90.1	138.4	31.2	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.177	1.000	0.03	0.1
Virgin Islands, British	0.2	0.2	6,768	7,790	150.2	215.6	324.0	74.7	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.151	1.000	0.03	0.2
Total (22)	**23.9**	**16.5**	**3,575**	**2,462**	**89.9**	**113.9**	**102.4**	**39.4**	**27.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6.69**	**n.a.**
WESTERN ASIA																
Bahrain	9.1	4.5	7,584	3,781	65.1	241.6	157.3	83.7	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.188	0.378	1.20	1.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	85.2	38.4	1,070	482	58.9	34.1	20.1	11.8	5.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	2.689	5.964	79.62	229.1
Iraq	53.6	31.1	1,608	932	75.7	51.2	38.8	17.7	10.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	695.065	1,199.200	33.34	37,255.3
Jordan	11.8	6.2	1,882	989	68.6	59.9	41.1	20.8	10.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.373	0.710	6.25	4.4
Kuwait	45.7	25.4	14,911	8,272	72.4	475.1	344.0	164.5	91.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.153	0.276	3.07	7.0
Oman	41.3	18.4	12,529	5,590	58.2	399.2	232.5	138.2	61.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.172	0.385	3.30	7.1
Palestinian Territory	2.9	2.0	706	485	89.7	22.5	20.2	7.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.458	3.578	4.17	7.2
Qatar	105.3	50.1	59,793	28,453	62.1	1904.9	1183.3	659.7	313.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.737	3.650	1.76	182.9
Saudi Arabia	369.7	151.7	13,029	5,345	53.6	415.1	222.3	143.7	59.0	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.538	3.750	28.38	568.8
Sudan[d]	33.1	15.6	783	369	61.6	24.9	15.4	8.6	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.258	2.667	42.25	41.6
United Arab Emirates	155.6	76.7	18,824	9,281	64.4	599.7	386.0	207.7	102.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.811	3.673	8.26	281.7
Yemen	8.6	4.1	360	174	63.0	11.5	7.2	4.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	103.215	213.800	23.83	886.4
Total (12)	**921.8**	**424.2**	**3,916**	**1,802**	**60.1**	**124.8**	**74.9**	**43.2**	**19.9**	**4.4**	**2.6**	**3.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**235.41**	**n.a.**
SINGLETONS																
Georgia	3.3	3.2	742	726	127.8	23.6	30.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.651	1.686	4.47	5.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	220.0	147.9	2,928	1,968	87.7	93.3	81.8	32.3	21.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	7,137.243	10,621.000	75.15	1,570,527.5
Total (2)	**223.4**	**151.1**	**2,805**	**1,898**	**88.3**	**89.4**	**78.9**	**31.0**	**20.9**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**79.62**	**n.a.**
WORLD (179)[i]	**21,137.9**	**16,193.3**	**3,139**	**2,405**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**34.6**	**26.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6,734.36**	**n.a.**

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

a. All shares are rounded to one decimal place. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

b. All exchange rates (XRs) and PPPs are rounded to three decimal places. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

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

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

e. The results presented in the tables are based on data supplied by all the participating economies and compiled in accordance with ICP principles and the procedures recommended by the 2011 ICP Technical Advisory Group. The results for China are estimated by the 2011 ICP Asia and the Pacific Regional Office and the Global Office. The National Bureau of Statistics of China does not recognize these results as official statistics.

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

g. The official GDP of Cuba for the reference year 2011 is 68,990.15 million in national currency. However, this number and its breakdown into main aggregates are not shown in the tables because of methodological comparability issues. Therefore, Cuba's results are provided only for the PPP and price level index. In addition, Cuba's figures are not included in the Latin America and world totals.

h. Bonaire's results are provided only for the individual consumption expenditure by households. Therefore, to ensure consistency across the tables Bonaire is not included in the Caribbean or the world total.

i. This table does not include the Pacific Islands and does not double count the dual participation economies: Egypt, Sudan, and the Russian Federation.

TABLE 6.7 ICP 2011 Results: Domestic Absorption

DOMESTIC ABSORPTION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	World = 100.0	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
AFRICA																
Algeria	427.8	177.8	11,890	4,940	53.2	89.7	47.7	23.0	9.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	30.305	72.938	35.98	12,965.1
Angola	152.2	108.7	7,757	5,538	91.4	58.5	53.5	15.0	10.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	66.927	93.741	19.62	10,185.4
Benin	17.5	8.0	1,919	879	58.7	14.5	8.5	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	216.125	471.866	9.10	3,773.8
Botswana	29.1	15.9	14,305	7,816	70.0	107.9	75.5	27.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.736	6.838	2.03	108.5
Burkina Faso	24.2	11.1	1,424	651	58.6	10.7	6.3	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	215.759	471.866	16.97	5,214.2
Burundi	7.2	2.6	845	302	45.8	6.4	2.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	451.102	1,261.074	8.58	3,267.9
Cameroon	59.4	28.7	2,966	1,435	61.9	22.4	13.9	5.7	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	228.238	471.866	20.03	13,560.0
Cape Verde	4.1	2.4	8,133	4,853	76.4	61.3	46.9	15.8	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.065	78.886	0.50	191.6
Central African Republic	4.5	2.5	1,012	546	69.1	7.6	5.3	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	254.555	471.866	4.49	1,156.1
Chad	23.5	12.5	2,040	1,082	68.0	15.4	10.5	4.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	250.393	471.866	11.53	5,886.9
Comoros	0.7	0.4	866	497	73.5	6.5	4.8	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	203.046	353.900	0.75	132.6
Congo	14.7	9.5	3,546	2,289	82.7	26.7	22.1	6.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	304.566	471.866	4.14	4,471.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	44.3	25.1	653	370	72.5	4.9	3.6	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	520.880	919.491	67.76	23,053.5
Côte d'Ivoire	45.3	21.8	2,247	1,083	61.7	17.0	10.5	4.4	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	227.432	471.866	20.15	10,301.1
Djibouti	2.7	1.4	2,963	1,557	67.3	22.4	15.0	5.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.384	177.721	0.91	250.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	867.2	239.4	10,892	3,006	35.3	82.2	29.0	21.1	5.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.646	5.964	79.62	1,427.6
Equatorial Guinea	13.5	8.5	18,710	11,752	80.4	141.1	113.5	36.3	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	296.396	471.866	0.72	3,994.0
Ethiopia	111.9	34.5	1,321	407	39.5	10.0	3.9	2.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.3	5.206	16.899	84.73	582.6
Gabon	16.3	11.4	10,609	7,404	89.4	80.0	71.5	20.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	329.296	471.866	1.53	5,360.1
Gambia, The	2.9	1.0	1,640	577	45.0	12.4	5.6	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.361	29.462	1.78	30.2
Ghana	89.9	41.8	3,601	1,673	59.5	27.2	16.2	7.0	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.703	1.512	24.97	63.2
Guinea	11.4	4.3	1,116	425	48.7	8.4	4.1	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,519.622	6,620.841	10.22	28,732.2
Guinea-Bissau	2.1	1.0	1,362	637	59.8	10.3	6.1	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	220.501	471.866	1.55	464.7
Kenya	100.6	40.0	2,417	961	50.9	18.2	9.3	4.7	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	35.328	88.811	41.61	3,552.8
Lesotho	7.6	4.0	3,456	1,831	67.9	26.1	17.7	6.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.847	7.261	2.19	29.2
Liberia	3.2	1.7	779	402	66.1	5.9	3.9	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.516	1.000	4.13	1.7
Madagascar	33.2	11.6	1,557	542	44.6	11.7	5.2	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	705.252	2,025.118	21.32	23,399.8
Malawi	17.7	8.7	1,151	566	63.0	8.7	5.5	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	76.604	155.776	15.38	1,356.4
Mali	24.2	10.8	1,525	684	57.5	11.5	6.6	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	211.692	471.866	15.84	5,115.0
Mauritania	11.9	4.9	3,356	1,389	53.0	25.3	13.4	6.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	118.151	285.470	3.54	1,404.2
Mauritius	23.1	12.7	17,674	9,724	70.5	133.3	93.9	34.2	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.794	28.706	1.31	364.7
Morocco	244.6	112.2	7,580	3,477	58.7	57.2	33.6	14.7	6.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.711	8.090	32.27	907.8
Mozambique	25.9	14.2	1,082	593	70.1	8.2	5.7	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.913	29.068	23.93	412.2
Namibia	21.2	13.4	9,109	5,748	80.8	68.7	55.5	17.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.582	7.261	2.32	97.0
Niger	17.2	8.2	1,071	508	60.8	8.1	4.9	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	223.884	471.866	16.07	3,852.8
Nigeria	428.0	206.2	2,634	1,269	61.7	19.9	12.3	5.1	2.5	0.5	0.3	2.4	74.143	153.903	162.47	31,731.3
Rwanda	16.8	7.4	1,538	680	56.6	11.6	6.6	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	265.992	601.833	10.94	4,477.1
São Tomé and Principe	0.7	0.4	4,372	2,129	62.3	33.0	20.6	8.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,579.655	17,622.933	0.17	6,322.1
Senegal	33.7	16.9	2,641	1,325	64.2	19.9	12.8	5.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	236.736	471.866	12.77	7,981.3

DOMESTIC ABSORPTION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	World = 100.0	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Seychelles	2.4	1.3	27,324	14,728	69.0	206.1	142.3	52.9	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.674	12.381	0.09	15.8
Sierra Leone	10.8	4.1	1,800	685	48.8	13.6	6.6	3.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,650.738	4,336.129	6.00	17,818.1
South Africa	620.6	404.3	12,299	8,012	83.4	92.8	77.4	23.8	15.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	4.730	7.261	50.46	2,935.6
Sudan[d]	154.6	70.9	3,660	1,678	58.7	27.6	16.2	7.1	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.223	2.667	42.25	189.1
Swaziland	8.3	4.4	6,915	3,694	68.4	52.2	35.7	13.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.879	7.261	1.20	32.3
Tanzania	81.7	28.4	1,767	616	44.6	13.3	5.9	3.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	547.716	1,572.115	46.22	44,723.4
Togo	9.3	4.3	1,507	695	59.1	11.4	6.7	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	217.596	471.866	6.15	2,018.9
Tunisia	116.2	49.4	10,970	4,663	54.4	82.7	45.0	21.3	9.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.598	1.408	10.59	69.5
Uganda	61.8	21.4	1,790	619	44.3	13.5	6.0	3.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	872.463	2,522.747	34.51	53,892.2
Zambia	40.0	19.6	2,967	1,451	62.6	22.4	14.0	5.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,377.336	4,860.667	13.47	95,030.6
Zimbabwe	21.0	10.6	1,650	834	64.7	12.4	8.1	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.505	1.000	12.75	10.6
Total (50)	**4,108.5**	**1,861.9**	**4,037**	**1,830**	**58.0**	**30.5**	**17.7**	**7.8**	**3.5**	**4.6**	**2.7**	**15.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,017.60**	**n.a.**
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC																
Bangladesh	446.9	141.1	2,985	942	40.4	22.5	9.1	5.8	1.8	0.5	0.2	2.2	23.409	74.152	149.70	10,460.7
Bhutan	6.5	2.4	9,202	3,372	46.9	69.4	32.6	17.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.103	46.670	0.71	111.5
Brunei Darussalam	13.0	8.2	33,145	20,744	80.2	250.0	200.4	64.2	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.787	1.258	0.39	10.3
Cambodia	38.7	12.8	2,722	903	42.5	20.5	8.7	5.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,346.019	4,058.500	14.23	52,125.2
China[e]	13,029.2	7,133.7	9,709	5,316	70.1	73.2	51.3	18.8	10.3	14.6	10.2	19.9	3.538	6.461	1,341.98	46,094.1
Fiji	6.8	3.9	7,949	4,617	74.4	60.0	44.6	15.4	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.042	1.793	0.85	7.1
Hong Kong SAR, China	332.9	239.0	47,081	33,792	91.9	355.1	326.4	91.2	65.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	5.587	7.784	7.07	1,860.1
India	6,031.6	1,969.7	4,960	1,620	41.8	37.4	15.6	9.6	3.1	6.8	2.8	18.1	15.241	46.670	1,215.96	91,927.6
Indonesia	2,022.0	834.4	8,389	3,462	52.8	63.3	33.4	16.3	6.7	2.3	1.2	3.6	3,619.225	8,770.433	241.04	7,318,030.6
Lao PDR	26.9	8.4	4,212	1,308	39.8	31.8	12.6	8.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,494.284	8,030.055	6.39	67,073.2
Macao SAR, China	23.7	15.2	42,562	27,372	82.4	321.0	264.4	82.5	53.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.157	8.018	0.56	122.2
Malaysia	500.4	241.6	17,278	8,340	61.8	130.3	80.6	33.5	16.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.477	3.060	28.96	739.2
Maldives	3.9	2.3	12,091	7,061	74.8	91.2	68.2	23.4	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.527	14.602	0.33	33.5
Mongolia	29.3	12.6	10,941	4,698	55.0	82.5	45.4	21.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	543.470	1,265.516	2.68	15,930.0
Myanmar	193.6	55.6	3,206	920	36.8	24.2	8.9	6.2	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	234.780	817.917	60.38	45,447.8
Nepal	70.9	24.2	2,677	914	43.7	20.2	8.8	5.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	25.265	74.020	26.49	1,792.1
Pakistan	829.7	236.8	4,685	1,337	36.5	35.3	12.9	9.1	2.6	0.9	0.3	2.6	24.637	86.343	177.11	20,441.9
Philippines	560.6	232.3	5,952	2,466	53.1	44.9	23.8	11.5	4.8	0.6	0.3	1.4	17.945	43.313	94.19	10,060.3
Singapore	244.1	191.0	47,087	36,841	100.2	355.2	355.9	91.2	71.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.984	1.258	5.18	240.2
Sri Lanka	190.9	67.8	9,147	3,248	45.5	69.0	31.4	17.7	6.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	39.263	110.565	20.87	7,494.9
Taiwan, China	840.2	434.1	36,175	18,689	66.2	272.9	180.5	70.1	36.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	15.225	29.469	23.22	12,791.0
Thailand	878.6	358.5	12,997	5,303	52.3	98.0	51.2	25.2	10.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	12.441	30.492	67.60	10,930.3
Vietnam	430.9	141.1	4,906	1,607	41.9	37.0	15.5	9.5	3.1	0.5	0.2	1.3	6,717.197	20,509.750	87.84	2,894,767.7
Total (23)	**26,751.5**	**12,366.4**	**7,486**	**3,460**	**59.2**	**56.5**	**33.4**	**14.5**	**6.7**	**30.0**	**17.7**	**53.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**3,573.72**	**n.a.**
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES																
Armenia	25.4	12.5	8,427	4,157	63.2	63.6	40.2	16.3	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	183.741	372.501	3.02	4,669.4
Azerbaijan	99.8	44.6	11,028	4,929	57.2	83.2	47.6	21.4	9.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.353	0.790	9.05	35.2
Belarus	158.2	53.6	16,696	5,656	43.4	125.9	54.6	32.4	11.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1,899.071	5,605.840	9.47	300,363.9

DOMESTIC ABSORPTION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	World = 100.0	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Kazakhstan	274.6	147.9	16,588	8,932	69.0	125.1	86.3	32.1	17.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	78.948	146.620	16.56	21,682.1
Kyrgyzstan	20.0	7.9	3,810	1,498	50.3	28.7	14.5	7.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.139	46.144	5.26	363.5
Moldova	21.2	9.9	5,951	2,776	59.7	44.9	26.8	11.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.475	11.739	3.56	116.0
Russian Federation[f]	2,988.9	1,738.3	20,907	12,159	74.5	157.7	117.5	40.5	23.6	3.3	2.5	2.1	17.071	29.352	142.96	51,023.0
Tajikistan	25.7	10.2	3,340	1,323	50.7	25.2	12.8	6.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.826	4.610	7.71	47.0
Ukraine	404.9	173.6	8,859	3,798	54.9	66.8	36.7	17.2	7.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	3.416	7.968	45.71	1,383.0
Total (9)	**4,018.8**	**2,198.5**	**16,518**	**9,036**	**70.1**	**124.6**	**87.3**	**32.0**	**17.5**	**4.5**	**3.2**	**3.6**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**243.29**	**n.a.**
EUROSTAT-OECD																
Albania	33.1	15.6	11,687	5,497	60.2	88.2	53.1	22.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.680	101.372	2.83	1,578.0
Australia	934.2	1,470.6	41,042	64,612	201.6	309.6	624.1	79.5	125.2	1.0	2.1	0.3	1.526	0.969	22.76	1,425.7
Austria	346.5	403.5	41,311	48,106	149.1	311.6	464.7	80.1	93.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.838	0.719	8.39	290.3
Belgium	433.7	509.1	39,504	46,371	150.3	298.0	447.9	76.6	89.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.844	0.719	10.98	366.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43.8	23.5	11,417	6,114	68.6	86.1	59.1	22.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.753	1.407	3.84	33.0
Bulgaria	114.9	53.5	15,631	7,285	59.7	117.9	70.4	30.3	14.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.656	1.407	7.35	75.3
Canada	1,432.3	1,800.4	41,537	52,213	161.0	313.3	504.3	80.5	101.2	1.6	2.6	0.5	1.244	0.990	34.48	1,781.6
Chile	338.7	243.0	19,614	14,070	91.9	147.9	135.9	38.0	27.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	346.942	483.668	17.27	117,510.2
Croatia	86.9	61.7	20,333	14,439	90.9	153.4	139.5	39.4	28.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.800	5.351	4.28	330.4
Cyprus	27.7	25.9	32,532	30,479	120.0	245.4	294.4	63.0	59.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.674	0.719	0.85	18.7
Czech Republic	273.0	207.2	26,012	19,738	97.2	196.2	190.7	50.4	38.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	13.422	17.689	10.50	3,664.8
Denmark	215.7	316.8	38,734	56,884	188.1	292.2	549.5	75.1	110.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	7.871	5.360	5.57	1,697.8
Estonia	29.9	21.7	22,337	16,201	92.9	168.5	156.5	43.3	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.522	0.719	1.34	15.6
Finland	208.5	264.2	38,695	49,036	162.3	291.9	473.7	75.0	95.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.912	0.719	5.39	190.0
France	2,437.1	2,864.7	37,427	43,994	150.5	282.3	425.0	72.5	85.3	2.7	4.1	1.0	0.846	0.719	65.11	2,060.7
Germany	3,147.4	3,439.5	38,487	42,059	140.0	290.3	406.3	74.6	81.5	3.5	4.9	1.2	0.786	0.719	81.78	2,474.3
Greece	325.2	313.3	28,780	27,729	123.4	217.1	267.8	55.8	53.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.693	0.719	11.30	225.4
Hungary	212.1	128.6	21,269	12,900	77.7	160.4	124.6	41.2	25.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	121.888	200.966	9.97	25,850.6
Iceland	11.0	12.9	34,386	40,289	150.1	259.4	389.2	66.6	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	136.054	116.118	0.32	1,492.4
Ireland	148.5	177.2	32,443	38,715	152.8	244.7	374.0	62.9	75.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.858	0.719	4.58	127.5
Israel	234.8	259.5	30,243	33,424	141.5	228.1	322.9	58.6	64.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	3.954	3.578	7.76	928.5
Italy	2,078.7	2,227.7	34,232	36,686	137.2	258.2	354.4	66.3	71.1	2.3	3.2	0.9	0.771	0.719	60.72	1,602.5
Japan	4,412.4	5,950.7	34,518	46,551	172.7	260.4	449.7	66.9	90.2	4.9	8.5	1.9	107.629	79.807	127.83	474,906.7
Korea, Rep.	1,418.4	1,092.0	28,494	21,936	98.6	214.9	211.9	55.2	42.5	1.6	1.6	0.7	853.226	1,108.290	49.78	1,210,220.7
Latvia	42.9	29.4	20,868	14,313	87.8	157.4	138.3	40.4	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.348	0.508	2.06	15.0
Lithuania	70.0	44.2	23,111	14,599	80.9	174.3	141.0	44.8	28.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.569	2.484	3.03	109.8
Luxembourg	30.2	40.4	58,182	77,769	171.2	438.8	751.2	112.7	150.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.962	0.719	0.52	29.1
Macedonia, FYR	28.2	12.4	13,704	6,041	56.5	103.4	58.4	26.6	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.497	44.226	2.06	550.0
Malta	11.4	8.9	27,562	21,344	99.2	207.9	206.2	53.4	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.557	0.719	0.41	6.4
Mexico	1,914.6	1,184.9	16,550	10,242	79.3	124.8	98.9	32.1	19.8	2.1	1.7	1.7	7.688	12.423	115.68	14,719.9
Montenegro	10.3	5.5	16,618	8,850	68.2	125.3	85.5	32.2	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.383	0.719	0.62	4.0
Netherlands	646.7	761.3	38,743	45,605	150.7	292.2	440.5	75.1	88.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.847	0.719	16.69	547.6
New Zealand	134.9	159.3	30,559	36,076	151.2	230.5	348.5	59.2	69.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.494	1.266	4.41	201.6

DOMESTIC ABSORPTION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	World = 100.0	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Norway	250.3	425.4	50,535	85,897	217.7	381.2	829.7	97.9	166.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	9.529	5.606	4.95	2,385.1
Poland	848.9	521.5	22,034	13,536	78.7	166.2	130.7	42.7	26.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.821	2.964	38.53	1,545.7
Portugal	283.9	248.3	26,725	23,375	112.0	201.6	225.8	51.8	45.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.629	0.719	10.62	178.6
Romania	360.8	192.3	16,894	9,004	68.3	127.4	87.0	32.7	17.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.625	3.049	21.35	586.3
Russian Federation[f]	2,988.9	1,738.3	20,907	12,159	74.5	157.7	117.5	40.5	23.6	3.3	2.5	2.1	17.071	29.352	142.96	51,023.0
Serbia	97.3	50.9	13,402	7,016	67.0	101.1	67.8	26.0	13.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	38.394	73.338	7.26	3,735.1
Slovakia	135.1	95.4	25,026	17,665	90.4	188.8	170.6	48.5	34.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.508	0.719	5.40	68.6
Slovenia	56.8	49.5	27,684	24,102	111.5	208.8	232.8	53.6	46.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.626	0.719	2.05	35.6
Spain	1,494.6	1,469.8	32,404	31,866	125.9	244.4	307.8	62.8	61.7	1.7	2.1	0.7	0.707	0.719	46.13	1,057.3
Sweden	364.8	506.0	38,610	53,543	177.6	291.2	517.2	74.8	103.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	9.008	6.496	9.45	3,286.5
Switzerland	346.6	591.4	44,050	75,150	218.5	332.3	725.9	85.4	145.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.513	0.887	7.87	524.4
Turkey	1,411.3	838.6	19,084	11,340	76.1	143.9	109.5	37.0	22.0	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.999	1.682	73.95	1,410.2
United Kingdom	2,227.0	2,499.1	35,499	39,835	143.7	267.8	384.8	68.8	77.2	2.5	3.6	0.9	0.701	0.624	62.74	1,560.2
United States	16,102.5	16,102.5	51,605	51,605	128.1	389.2	498.5	100.0	100.0	18.0	23.1	4.6	1.000	1.000	312.04	16,102.5
Total (47)	**48,802.6**	**49,457.9**	**33,756**	**34,209**	**129.8**	**254.6**	**330.4**	**65.4**	**66.3**	**54.7**	**70.9**	**21.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**1,445.76**	**n.a.**
LATIN AMERICA																
Bolivia	52.6	22.6	5,187	2,226	55.0	39.1	21.5	10.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.978	6.937	10.15	156.7
Brazil	2,840.5	2,494.8	14,765	12,968	112.5	111.4	125.3	28.6	25.1	3.2	3.6	2.9	1.469	1.673	192.38	4,173.4
Colombia	536.2	339.2	11,385	7,204	81.0	85.9	69.6	22.1	14.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	1,169.408	1,848.139	47.09	626,980.0
Costa Rica	62.7	43.0	13,662	9,373	87.9	103.0	90.5	26.5	18.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	346.902	505.664	4.59	21,764.2
Cuba[g]	…	…	…	…	40.9	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.319	1.000	11.17	…
Dominican Republic	118.1	61.3	11,771	6,113	66.5	88.8	59.0	22.8	11.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.791	38.109	10.04	2,338.0
Ecuador	154.0	82.0	10,089	5,370	68.2	76.1	51.9	19.6	10.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.532	1.000	15.27	82.0
El Salvador	53.4	27.5	8,535	4,392	65.9	64.4	42.4	16.5	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.515	1.000	6.25	27.5
Guatemala	110.7	52.8	7,536	3,595	61.1	56.8	34.7	14.6	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.714	7.785	14.69	411.1
Haiti	21.1	10.5	2,105	1,046	63.6	15.9	10.1	4.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.133	40.523	10.01	424.1
Honduras	39.6	21.2	5,102	2,732	68.6	38.5	26.4	9.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.117	18.895	7.77	401.0
Nicaragua	26.9	11.2	4,564	1,894	53.1	34.4	18.3	8.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.305	22.424	5.89	250.3
Panama	56.5	31.2	15,183	8,390	70.8	114.5	81.0	29.4	16.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.553	1.000	3.72	31.2
Paraguay	45.5	24.6	6,934	3,739	69.0	52.3	36.1	13.4	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,251.650	4,176.066	6.57	102,528.4
Peru	310.3	173.0	10,412	5,805	71.4	78.5	56.1	20.2	11.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.535	2.754	29.80	476.4
Uruguay	58.9	46.7	17,408	13,789	101.4	131.3	133.2	33.7	26.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.299	19.314	3.38	901.2
Venezuela, RB	449.3	284.0	15,234	9,631	81.0	114.9	93.0	29.5	18.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.712	4.289	29.49	1,218.4
Total (17)	**4,936.4**	**3,725.6**	**12,432**	**9,382**	**96.7**	**93.8**	**90.6**	**24.1**	**18.2**	**5.5**	**5.3**	**5.9**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**397.09**	**n.a.**
CARIBBEAN																
Anguilla	0.4	0.3	31,600	24,358	98.7	238.4	235.3	61.2	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.081	2.700	0.01	0.9
Antigua and Barbuda	1.7	1.1	20,385	13,173	82.8	153.8	127.2	39.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.745	2.700	0.09	3.0
Aruba	4.2	3.0	41,264	29,327	91.0	311.2	283.3	80.0	56.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.272	1.790	0.10	5.4
Bahamas, The	9.6	9.0	26,314	24,468	119.1	198.5	236.3	51.0	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.930	1.000	0.37	9.0
Barbados	5.1	5.0	18,143	17,708	125.0	136.8	171.1	35.2	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.952	2.000	0.28	10.0
Belize	2.7	1.5	8,401	4,901	74.7	63.4	47.3	16.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.167	2.000	0.32	3.1

DOMESTIC ABSORPTION	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	Expenditure per capita index				Share (world = 100.0)			PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, billions)		(US$)			World = 100.0		US = 100.0		Expenditure		Population		Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	World = 100.0	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs		(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(millions)	in national currency unit (billions)
(00)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)[a]	(11)[a]	(12)[a]	(13)[b]	(14)[b]	(15)	(16)
Bermuda	4.0	6.0	62,109	92,560	190.9	468.5	894.1	120.4	179.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.490	1.000	0.06	6.0
Bonaire[h]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Cayman Islands	3.0	2.4	52,931	42,133	101.9	399.2	407.0	102.6	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.955	1.200	0.06	2.9
Curaçao	5.2	3.8	34,418	25,126	93.5	259.6	242.7	66.7	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.307	1.790	0.15	6.8
Dominica	0.8	0.6	11,351	7,924	89.4	85.6	76.5	22.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.885	2.700	0.07	1.5
Grenada	1.4	1.0	13,786	9,332	86.7	104.0	90.1	26.7	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.828	2.700	0.11	2.6
Jamaica	27.4	17.8	9,951	6,450	83.0	75.1	62.3	19.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.667	85.892	2.75	1,526.0
Montserrat	0.1	0.1	24,308	17,807	93.8	183.3	172.0	47.1	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.978	2.700	0.01	0.2
St. Kitts and Nevis	1.2	0.8	23,565	16,018	87.1	177.7	154.7	45.7	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.835	2.700	0.05	2.3
St. Lucia	2.1	1.5	11,720	8,139	88.9	88.4	78.6	22.7	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.875	2.700	0.18	3.9
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.3	0.9	12,255	7,938	83.0	92.4	76.7	23.7	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.749	2.700	0.11	2.3
Sint Maarten	1.2	0.9	31,031	23,820	98.3	234.1	230.1	60.1	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.374	1.790	0.04	1.6
Suriname	7.3	4.1	13,430	7,570	72.2	101.3	73.1	26.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.842	3.268	0.54	13.4
Trinidad and Tobago	29.5	17.6	22,097	13,211	76.6	166.7	127.6	42.8	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.832	6.409	1.33	112.9
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.5	0.5	14,711	16,776	146.0	111.0	162.0	28.5	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.140	1.000	0.03	0.5
Virgin Islands, British	0.5	0.6	19,018	21,361	143.8	143.4	206.3	36.9	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.123	1.000	0.03	0.6
Total (22)	**109.4**	**78.4**	**16,359**	**11,731**	**91.8**	**123.4**	**113.3**	**31.7**	**22.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6.69**	**n.a.**
WESTERN ASIA																
Bahrain	35.6	19.9	29,822	16,650	71.5	224.9	160.8	57.8	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.211	0.378	1.20	7.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.[c]	867.2	239.4	10,892	3,006	35.3	82.2	29.0	21.1	5.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.646	5.964	79.62	1,427.6
Iraq	309.2	129.6	9,275	3,888	53.7	70.0	37.6	18.0	7.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	502.704	1,199.200	33.34	155,438.1
Jordan	79.2	32.8	12,671	5,252	53.1	95.6	50.7	24.6	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.294	0.710	6.25	23.3
Kuwait	133.6	87.7	43,562	28,607	84.1	328.6	276.3	84.4	55.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.181	0.276	3.07	24.2
Oman	101.2	49.3	30,713	14,959	62.4	231.7	144.5	59.5	29.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.187	0.385	3.30	19.0
Palestinian Territory	23.7	14.0	5,678	3,368	76.0	42.8	32.5	11.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.122	3.578	4.17	50.2
Qatar	133.8	93.3	75,947	52,983	89.3	572.8	511.8	147.2	102.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.546	3.650	1.76	340.6
Saudi Arabia	1,034.1	491.3	36,443	17,312	60.8	274.9	167.2	70.6	33.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.781	3.750	28.38	1,842.2
Sudan[d]	154.6	70.9	3,660	1,678	58.7	27.6	16.2	7.1	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.223	2.667	42.25	189.1
United Arab Emirates	400.2	285.7	48,431	34,574	91.4	365.3	334.0	93.9	67.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.622	3.673	8.26	1,049.3
Yemen	91.2	31.7	3,826	1,331	44.6	28.9	12.9	7.4	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	74.395	213.800	23.83	6,784.1
Total (12)	**3,363.6**	**1,545.7**	**14,288**	**6,566**	**58.8**	**107.8**	**63.4**	**27.7**	**12.7**	**3.8**	**2.2**	**3.5**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**235.41**	**n.a.**
SINGLETONS																
Georgia	34.3	17.1	7,675	3,829	63.9	57.9	37.0	14.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.841	1.686	4.47	28.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1,169.0	514.8	15,556	6,851	56.4	117.3	66.2	30.1	13.3	1.3	0.7	1.1	4,677.234	10,621.000	75.15	5,467,839.0
Total (2)	**1,203.3**	**531.9**	**15,114**	**6,681**	**56.6**	**114.0**	**64.5**	**29.3**	**12.9**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**79.62**	**n.a.**
WORLD (179)[i]	**89,283.4**	**69,717.7**	**13,258**	**10,353**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**25.7**	**20.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6,734.36**	**n.a.**

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

a. All shares are rounded to one decimal place. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

b. All exchange rates (XRs) and PPPs are rounded to three decimal places. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

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

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

e. The results presented in the tables are based on data supplied by all the participating economies and compiled in accordance with ICP principles and the procedures recommended by the 2011 ICP Technical Advisory Group. The results for China are estimated by the 2011 ICP Asia and the Pacific Regional Office and the Global Office. The National Bureau of Statistics of China does not recognize these results as official statistics.

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

g. The official GDP of Cuba for the reference year 2011 is 68,990.15 million in national currency. However, this number and its breakdown into main aggregates are not shown in the tables because of methodological comparability issues. Therefore, Cuba's results are provided only for the PPP and price level index. In addition, Cuba's figures are not included in the Latin America and world totals.

h. Bonaire's results are provided only for the individual consumption expenditure by households. Therefore, to ensure consistency across the tables Bonaire is not included in the Caribbean or the world total.

i. This table does not include the Pacific Islands and does not double count the dual participation economies: Egypt, Sudan, and the Russian Federation.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 6.8 ICP 2011 Results: Individual Consumption Expenditure by Households, Pacific Islands

INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD	Expenditure		Expenditure per capita		Price level index	PPP	Reference data		
	(US$, millions)		(US$)				Exchange rate	Population	Expenditure
Economy	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	Based on PPPs	Based on XRs	World = 100.0	(US$ = 1.000)	(US$ = 1.000)	(thousands)	National currency unit (millions)
	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(13)[a]	(14)[a]	(15)	(16)[b]
PACIFIC ISLANDS[c]									
American Samoa[d]	469.0	432.0	7,032	6,478	109.9	0.921	1.000	66.69	432.0
Cook Islands	93.3	116.0	6,228	7,747	148.4	1.564	1.257	14.97	145.8
French Polynesia	3,351.8	4,272.1	12,330	15,716	152.0	119.593	93.830	271.83	400,850.5
Guam[d]	2,697.2	2,926.0	14,042	15,232	129.4	1.085	1.000	192.09	2,926.0
Kiribati	158.3	173.7	1,541	1,692	130.9	1.066	0.971	102.70	168.7
Marshall Islands	156.1	169.1	2,937	3,182	129.2	1.083	1.000	53.16	169.1
Micronesia, Fed. States	229.8	229.4	2,245	2,241	119.1	0.998	1.000	102.36	229.4
Nauru	69.2	86.1	6,860	8,540	148.5	1.209	0.971	10.08	83.6
New Caledonia	3,976.2	5,514.8	15,758	21,855	165.4	130.139	93.830	252.33	517,453.9
Niue[e]	…	…	…	…	164.2	1.730	1.257	1.61	…
Northern Mariana Islands[d]	503.5	527.0	7,927	8,297	124.9	1.047	1.000	63.52	527.0
Palau	121.1	108.7	5,864	5,268	107.2	0.898	1.000	20.64	108.7
Papua New Guinea	7,284.5	7,325.3	1,032	1,038	120.0	2.138	2.126	7,059.65	15,573.5
Samoa	758.3	591.6	4,038	3,150	93.1	1.900	2.436	187.82	1,441.0
Solomon Islands	338.5	313.8	612	567	110.6	7.131	7.692	553.25	2,413.9
Tokelau[e]	…	…	…	…	115.6	1.218	1.257	1.21	…
Tonga	436.3	407.8	4,225	3,950	111.5	1.639	1.753	103.25	714.9
Tuvalu	7.2	8.8	686	829	144.1	1.173	0.971	10.56	8.5
Vanuatu	367.7	462.2	1,460	1,836	149.9	115.827	92.150	251.78	42,591.0
Wallis and Futuna[e]	…	…	…	…	180.5	141.986	93.830	13.19	…
Total (20)	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**9,332.71**	**n.a.**
ECONOMIES FOR REFERENCE[f]									
Australia	616.6	957.3	27,089	42,056	193.5	1.505	0.969	22.76	928.0
Fiji	4.6	2.9	5,397	3,369	77.8	1.119	1.793	0.85	5.2
New Zealand	99.3	115.9	22,502	26,252	145.4	1.477	1.266	4.41	146.7

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

a. All exchange rates (XRs) and PPPs are rounded to three decimal places. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

b. Data source: World Development Indicators (World Bank) or National Accounts Main Aggregates (United Nations).

c. Results for the Pacific Islands are provided only for individual consumption expenditure by households. Therefore, to ensure consistency across the tables, the Pacific Islands are not included in the world totals in the main results tables.

d. Data source (expenditure data): Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S.Department of Commerce.

e. Expenditure data are not available for the three economies. Therefore, expenditure-related values are not provided in the table.

f. Data for the three economies involved in the linking of the Pacific Islands are shown for reference purposes only. Figures shown are from the main results tables for the respective countries.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 6.9 ICP 2011 Estimated Results: GDP, Non-benchmark Economies

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT Economy	PPP (US$ = 1.000)
	(13)[a]
NON-BENCHMARK ECONOMIES[b]	
Afghanistan	17.356
Argentina	2.665
Eritrea	5.932
Guyana	114.435
Kosovo	0.327
Lebanon	838.986
Libya	0.613
Puerto Rico	0.798
San Marino	0.710
Somalia	11,427.680
South Sudan	1.465
Syrian Arab Republic	21.325
Timor-Leste	0.517
Turkmenistan	1.436
Uzbekistan	600.579
Total (15)	**n.a**

Note: n.a. = not applicable.

a. All exchange rates (XRs) and PPPs are rounded to three decimal places. More precision can be found in the Excel version of the table, which can be downloaded from the ICP website.

b. The results for the non-benchmark economies are estimated only for PPPs for reference purposes. Therefore, to ensure consistency across the tables, non-benchmark economies are not included in the world totals in the main results tables.

Analysis of ICP 2011 Summary Results

The tables described and presented in the previous chapter provide PPP-based estimates of real expenditures and relative price levels for the GDP and six major aggregates related to final consumption, investment, and domestic absorption. This chapter uses these estimates to present analyses of the size of economies, measures of material well-being, and price level indexes for the 177 economies shown in the tables. Of the 199 economies that participated in ICP 2011, full set of results were possible for only 177.[1] Thus 22 economies do not have a full set of results. The Pacific Islands comparison, for example, covered only household consumption. The partial results for these economies are given in supplementary table 6.8.

The analyses make only limited reference to ICP 2005. The addition of 53 economies (ICP 2011 covered 199 economies compared with 146 in ICP 2005), the shifting of economies from one region to another, and improvements in the methodology limit the comparisons that can be made between the two benchmarks. Moreover, the world has changed since 2005, with some economies enjoying remarkable GDP growth rates even though they were buffeted by the global financial crisis at the midpoint of the 2005–11 period.

Size of Economies

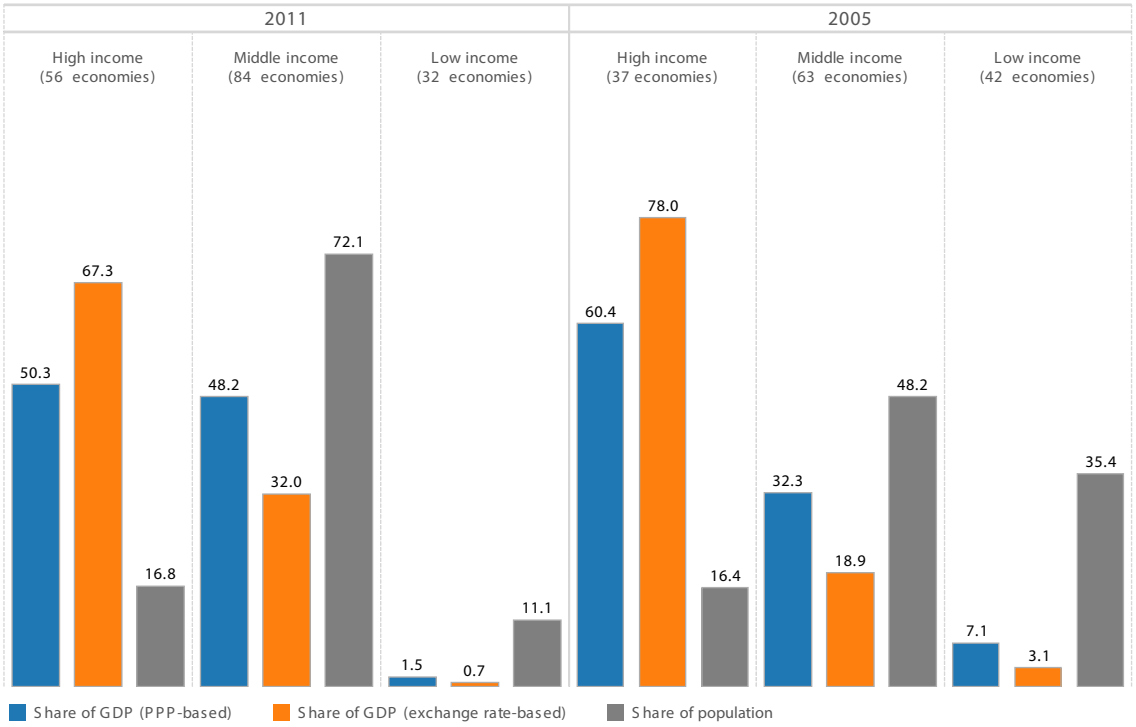
In 2011 the PPP-based world GDP as represented by the 177 economies was $90,647 billion compared with $70,294 billion measured by exchange rates (XRs). Figure 7.1 shows that this 29 percent increase came from the middle-income[2] economies, whose share of world GDP went from 32 percent using exchange rates

1 The main tables cover 179 economies, but two of the economies—Cuba and Bonaire—do not have a full set of results and are not included in either the regional or world total. Nor are they included in the analyses in this chapter.

2 The categorization of economies is based on the Atlas conversion factor, which is the average of an economy's exchange rate (or alternative conversion factor) for that year and its exchange rates for the two preceding years, adjusted for the difference between the rate of inflation in the economy and international inflation. International inflation is determined by inflation in a subset of economies. Since 2001, the subset has included the Euro Area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The income categories for 2011 are as follows: low income—per capita gross national income (GNI) less than $1,025; middle income—per capita GNI from $1,026 to $12,475; and high Income—per capita GNI greater than $12,475. Three Caribbean islands—Anguilla, Montserrat, and the British Virgin Islands—are not classified by income group. They are therefore not included in the analyses and tables related to income groups. For detailed information on the classification, please refer to http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications.

to 48 percent using PPPs. PPP world shares in low-income economies were more than two times larger than exchange rate shares in 2011, and yet accounted for only 1.5 percent of the global economy with nearly 11 percent of the world population. High-income economies account for about a half of the world economy. The figure also shows, for reference, the share of GDP by income group as it stood in 2005.[3]

FIGURE 7.1 Percentage of GDP by Income Group (PPP-Based, Exchange Rate–Based, and Population-Based), ICP 2011 and ICP 2005



Although high-income economies account for 50 percent of the world's GDP, they are home to only about 17 percent of the world's population. The bulk of the world's population (72 percent) is in middle-income economies. As table 7.1 shows, many of the middle-income economies had real GDPs that put them in the ranks of the world's largest economies.

Six of the 12 largest economies (identified in the table by boldface italics) were in the middle-income category, but together with other economies they accounted for two-thirds of the world's economy and 59 percent of the world's population. Except for Brazil, the shares of the world GDP of the middle-income economies increased when using PPPs instead of exchange rates to measure GDP. The United States remained the world's largest economy, but it was closely followed by China when measured using PPPs. India was now the world's third largest economy, moving ahead of Japan.

The largest economies were not the richest, as shown in the ranking of GDP per capita. The middle-income economies with large economies also had large populations, setting the stage for continued growth.

3 For 2005, 142 economies for which both benchmark ICP data and 2005 income classification were available are included in the figure. The income categories for 2005 are as follows: low income—per capita GNI less than $875; middle income—per capita GNI from $876 to $10,725; and high Income—per capita GNI greater than $10,725. The comparison between the two benchmarks is limited by the fact that 40 economies moved up in income classification between 2005 and 2011.

TABLE 7.1 Twelve Largest Economies by Share of World GDP, ICP 2011

Ranking by GDP (PPP-based)	Economy	Share of world GDP (PPP-based, world = 100)	Share of world GDP (exchange rate–based, world = 100)	Ranking by GDP per capita (PPP-based)
1	United States	17.1	22.1	12
2	***China***	***14.9***	***10.4***	***99***
3	***India***	***6.4***	***2.7***	***127***
4	Japan	4.8	8.4	33
5	Germany	3.7	5.2	24
6	***Russian Federation***	***3.5***	***2.7***	***55***
7	***Brazil***	***3.1***	***3.5***	***80***
8	France	2.6	4.0	30
9	United Kingdom	2.4	3.5	32
10	***Indonesia***	***2.3***	***1.2***	***107***
11	Italy	2.3	3.1	34
12	***Mexico***	***2.1***	***1.7***	***72***

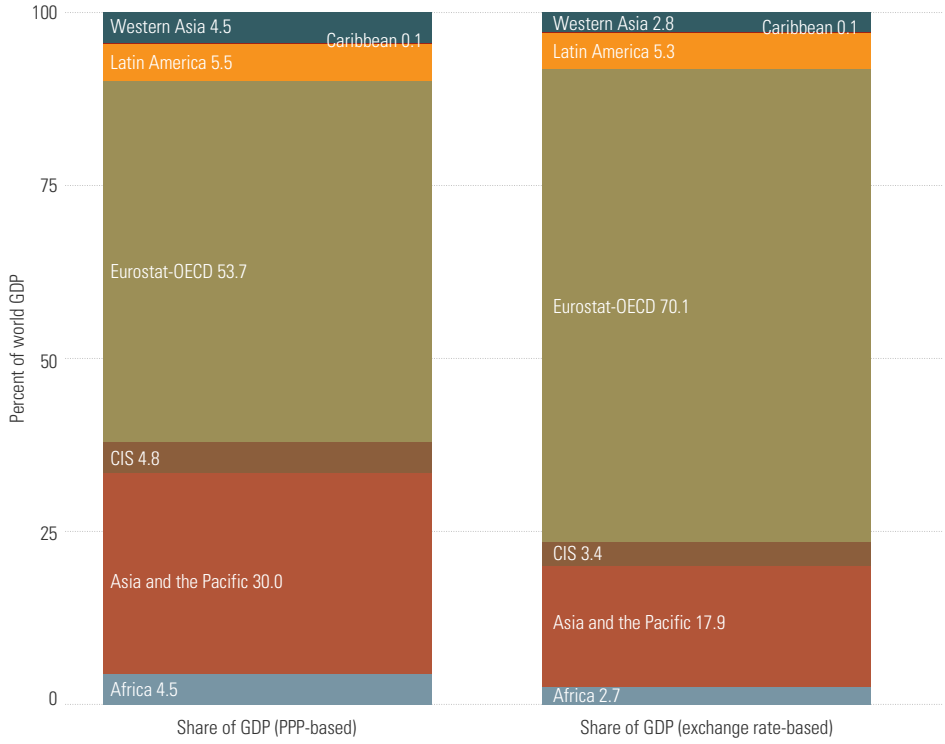
It is difficult to compare results between ICP 2005 and ICP 2011 because the number of economies included was very different, as already mentioned. Table 7.2 shows the relative size of each economy compared with the United States. India went from the 10th largest economy in 2005 to the third largest in 2011. The economies of Japan and the United Kingdom became smaller relative to the United States, while Germany increased slightly and France and Italy remained the same. The relative rankings of the three Asian economies—China, India, and Indonesia—to the United States doubled, while Brazil, Mexico, and Russia increased by one-third or more. As discussed elsewhere in this report, some of the large differences in the Asian economies and developing economies in general can be attributed to the changes in the methodology used for the two comparisons.

TABLE 7.2 Percentage of GDP to U.S. GDP (PPP-based) for 12 Largest Economies, ICP 2011 and ICP 2005

Economy	Percentage of GDP to U.S. GDP (PPP-based), ICP 2011	Percentage of GDP to U.S. GDP (PPP-based), ICP 2005
United States	100.0	100.0
China	86.9	43.1
India	37.1	18.9
Japan	28.2	31.3
Germany	21.6	20.3
Russia Federation	20.7	13.7
Brazil	18.1	12.8
France	15.3	15.0
United Kingdom	14.2	15.4
Indonesia	13.2	5.7
Italy	13.2	13.1
Mexico	12.2	9.5

Figure 7.2 shows the distribution of the global GDP by ICP regions, comparing PPP-based shares with exchange rate–based shares. The PPP-based distribution shows the Asia and the Pacific region accounting in 2011 for over 30 percent of global GDP. The Eurostat-OECD region becomes significantly smaller when PPP-based GDPs are used. The following sections will shed more light on these distributions. Note that economies such as Chile and Mexico are not included in the Latin America and Caribbean regions, but in Eurostat-OECD. Similarly, Japan and the Republic of Korea are included in the Eurostat-OECD region.

FIGURE 7.2 GDP Regional Shares (World = 100), ICP 2011



Note: Singleton economies account for 1.5 percent in PPP terms and 0.8 percent in exchange rate terms.

Material Well-being

An economy's GDP divided by its population provides a measure of its relative material well-being compared with that of other economies. The GDP per capita comparison between economies is best carried out using PPPs. Table 7.3 shows the PPP-based world shares and per capita expenditures for GDP and major income economies. Between income categories, huge differences in the per capita levels are evident.

TABLE 7.3 PPP-Based Shares of World GDP and Per Capita Measures: High-, Middle-, and Low-Income Economies, ICP 2011

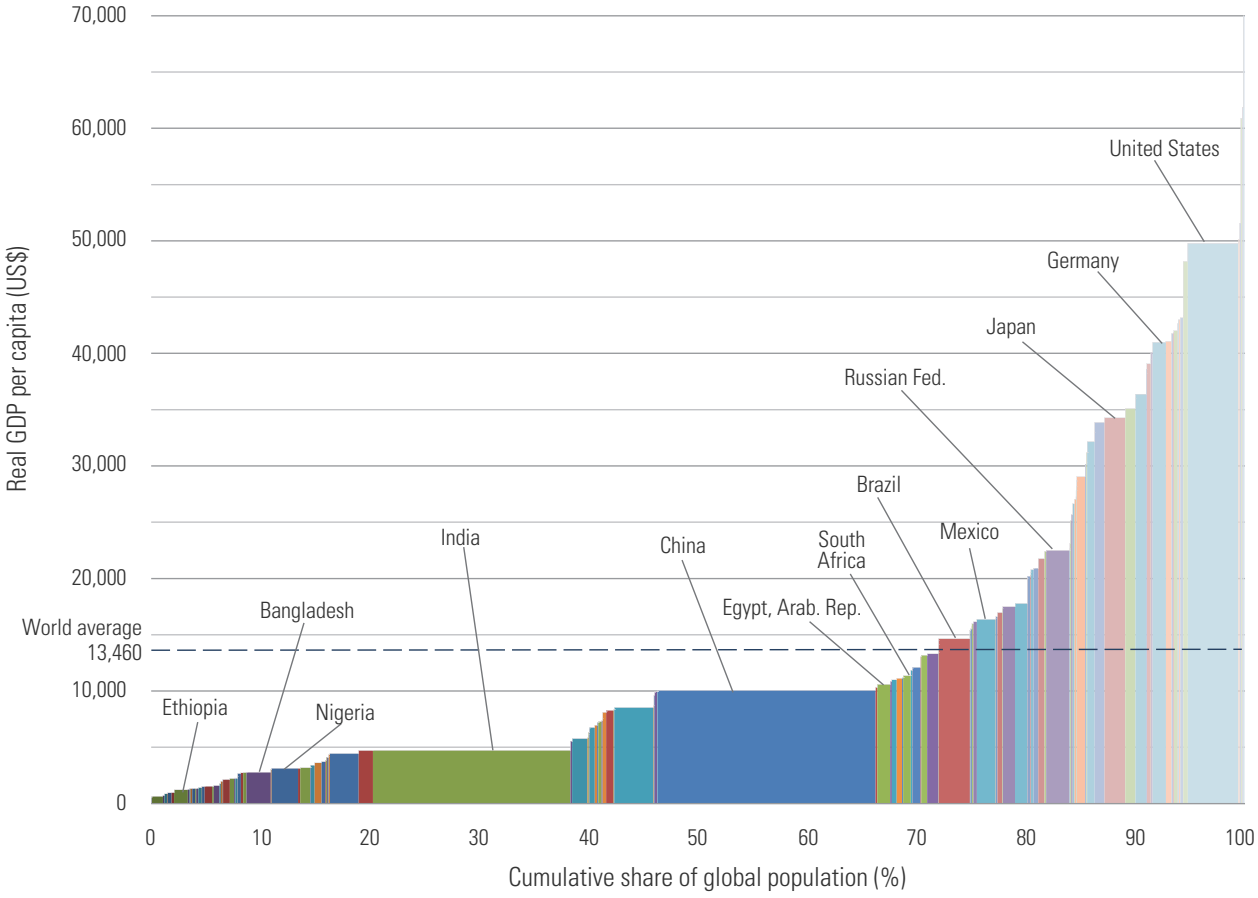
	High-income economies (56)	Middle-income economies (86)	Low-income economies (32)	World (174)
Expenditure share (PPP-based, world = 100)				
Gross domestic product	50.3	48.2	1.5	100
Actual individual consumption	53.6	44.6	1.9	100
Individual household consumption	54.6	43.5	2.0	100
Individual government consumption	49.0	49.8	1.2	100
Collective government consumption	50.6	48.1	1.3	100
Gross fixed capital formation	43.3	55.4	1.3	100
Domestic absorption	50.1	48.2	1.7	100
Average per capita expenditures (PPP-based, US$)				
Gross domestic product	40,282	9,004	1,839	13,460
Actual individual consumption	27,570	5,345	1,473	8,647
Individual household consumption	23,207	4,309	1,263	7,144
Individual government consumption	5,149	1,221	188	1,766
Collective government consumption	3,703	822	143	1,230
Gross fixed capital formation	8,083	2,414	370	3,139
Domestic absorption	39,535	8,872	2,004	13,258

The PPP-based per capita expenditures average $40,282 over the 56 high-income economies. However, the 24 economies with per capita GDP expenditures above this average account for over 40 percent of world GDP. Further analysis shows that the distribution of per capita expenditures is highly skewed. Twenty-eight percent of the world's population lives in economies with per capita GDP expenditures above the $13,460 world average and 72 percent live in economies that are below that average. The approximate median per capita expenditure of $10,057 means that half of the world's population is experiencing per capita expenditures above that amount and half are experiencing those below. Although comparisons with 2005 should be carried out with caution, 25 percent of the population in 2005 lived in economies above the world average compared with 28 percent in 2011. These differences are within the range of statistical variability.

The world shares and per capita expenditures for the major aggregates are consistent with the measures for GDP. One exception is gross fixed capital formation for the middle-income economies where the world share for gross fixed capital formation at 55 percent greatly exceeds that for other aggregates. Figure 7.6 later in this chapter indicates this was the result of the investment levels in the Asia region.

Figure 7.3 shows the distribution of the global GDP; economies are arranged in order of GDP per capita along the horizontal axis and presented as rectangles. The horizontal scale corresponds to each economy's share of the world population. GDP per capita is shown on the vertical axis. Each economy's size in terms of GDP is thus represented by the area of the rectangle for each economy, which is the product of GDP per capita and population. The United States, with the 12th largest GDP per capita, is placed at the right. The remaining 11 economies with highest per capita GDP are not visible in this figure because together they account for less than 0.6 percent of the world population. The intersection of the average line with the rectangles shows the disparity in per capita GDP across the world.

FIGURE 7.3 Real GDP Per Capita and Shares of Global Population, ICP 2011



Price Level Indexes

The price level index, the ratio of a PPP to a corresponding exchange rate, is used to compare price levels between economies. PLIs are generally lower in economies with lower per capita measures. Figure 7.4 presents a multidimensional comparison of per capita GDP scaled to the relative size of each economy; its price level index with the world is equal to 100. A first observation is that after a certain level of per capita expenditure is reached, there is a rapid rise in prices rather than continued increases in per capita expenditures. This is consistent with the fact that as an economy develops consumers move from consuming basic goods that are also tradable to consuming more services that are not tradable. As wage rates increase, so do the costs of services. The chart can also be used to review the relative differences between real expenditures based on PPPs and nominal expenditures based on exchange rates. A PLI of 50 indicates that real expenditures are double the nominal expenditures. Similarly, the real GDP vis-à-vis nominal GDP for economies with a PLI greater than 100 is reduced by the size of the PLI.

FIGURE 7.4 PLI versus GDP Per Capita (and Size of GDP), 2011 ICP

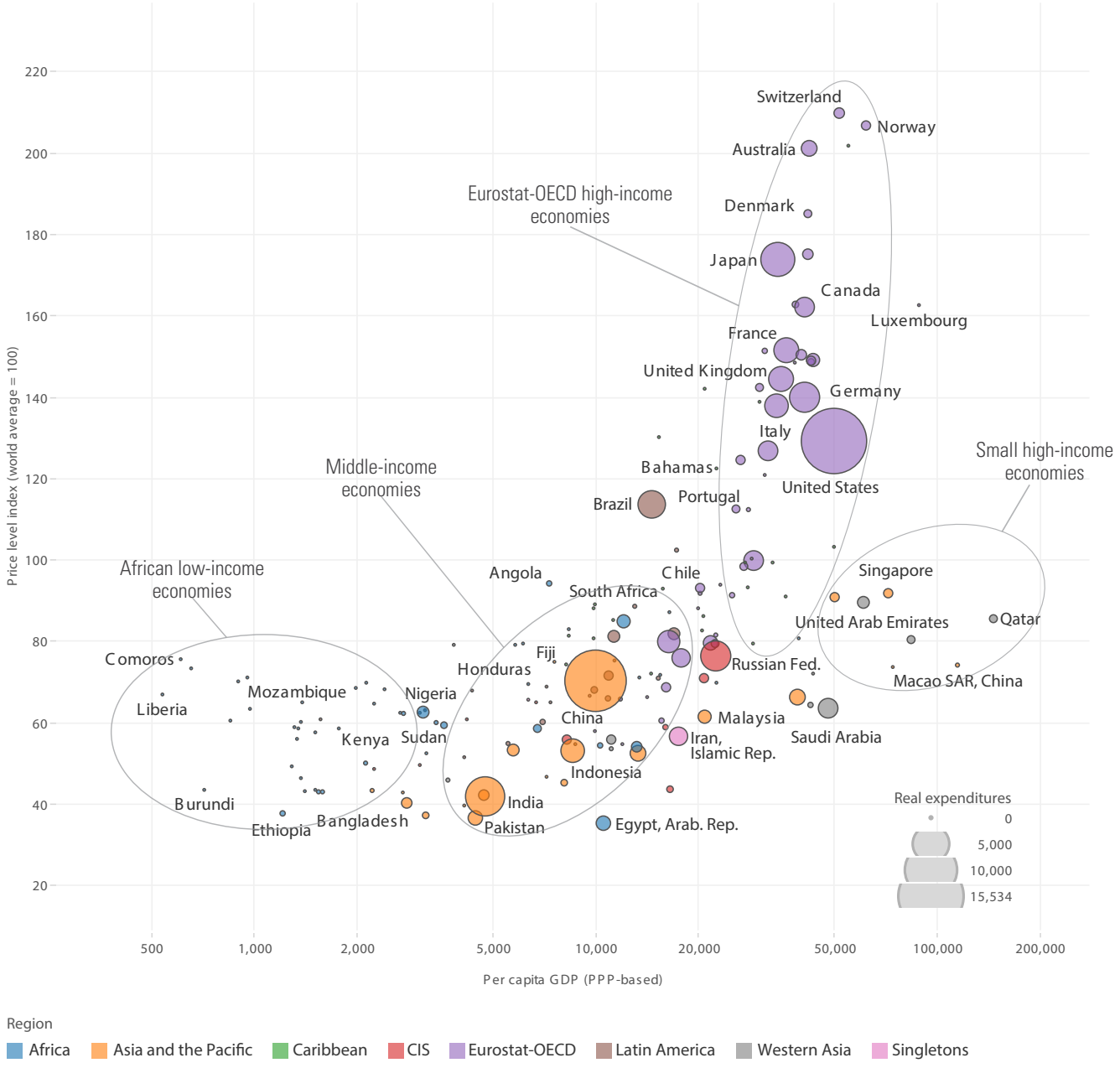


Table 7.4 shows the PLIs for the 10 most expensive and 10 least expensive economies in the world. The PLI for the world equal to 100 is the PLI for the United States equal to 100 times the ratio of nominal expenditures in U.S. dollars to real expenditures in U.S. dollars. With the exception of Bermuda, the most expensive economies are in the Eurostat-OECD region. The economies with the lowest prices are either in Africa or Asia and the Pacific and include India, which has the third-largest economy. Economies with the lowest prices still have GDP per capita among the smallest in the world even though the PPP-based real expenditures are more than double the exchange rate–based nominal expenditures.

TABLE 7.4 Economies with Highest and Lowest Price Level Indexes (PLIs), ICP 2011

Ranking by GDP PLI	Economy	GDP PLI (world = 100)	GDP PLI (US= 100)	Ranking by GDP (PPP-based, per capita)
1	Switzerland	209.6	162.6	10
2	Norway	206.4	160.0	7
3	Bermuda	201.6	156.4	9
4	Australia	201.0	155.9	20
5	Denmark	185.0	143.5	21
6	Sweden	175.1	135.8	22
7	Japan	173.6	134.6	33
8	Finland	162.6	126.1	28
9	Luxembourg	162.4	126.0	3
10	Canada	161.9	125.6	23
168	Cambodia	42.8	33.2	146
169	Uganda	42.6	33.0	156
170	Vietnam	42.2	32.7	128
171	India	41.7	32.4	127
172	Bangladesh	40.3	31.2	144
173	Lao PDR	39.6	30.7	133
174	Ethiopia	37.5	29.1	169
175	Myanmar	37.0	28.7	139
176	Pakistan	36.4	28.2	129
177	Egypt, Arab Rep.	35.1	27.2	97

Price level indexes can be computed for each aggregation level of GDP and by region. Figure 7.5 is a view of the regional price levels of three major aggregates of GDP. Figure 7.6 shows the regional average real expenditures per capita on the three aggregates.

Actual individual consumption includes all household consumption expenditure as well as general government and NPISH expenditures on individual goods and services such as health care and education. Collective consumption expenditures by general government include expenditures on services such as defense, justice, general administration, and protection of the environment. Gross fixed capital formation measures investment expenditures, which mostly are on purchases of machinery and equipment and construction services.

All three aggregates in the Eurostat-OECD region show price levels above the world average. Only gross fixed capital formation in the CIS region and collective government in Latin America are at price levels above the world average. The high price levels of gross fixed capital formation in the CIS region translate to the real expenditures per capita in figure 7.6 that are below those of all other regions except Africa.

FIGURE 7.5 Regional Average Price Level Indexes by GDP and Major Aggregates, ICP 2011

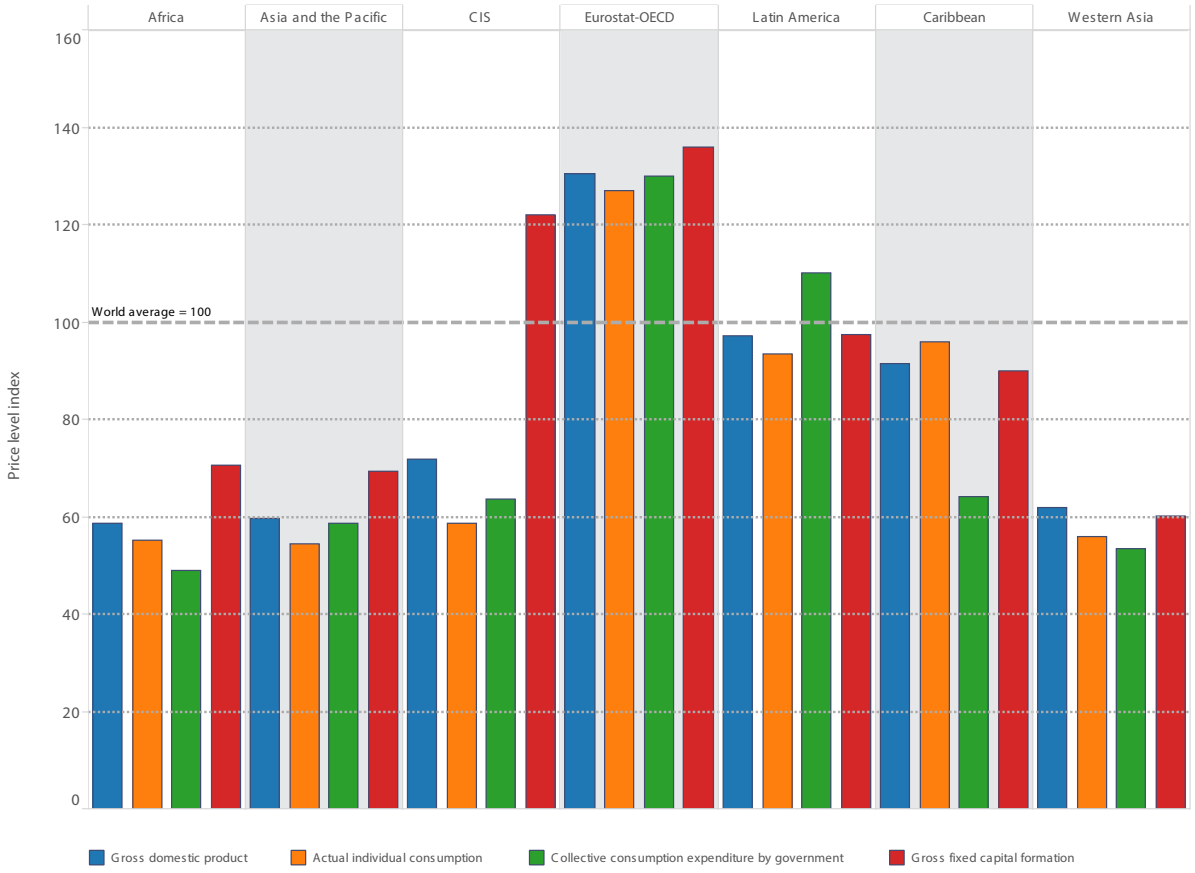
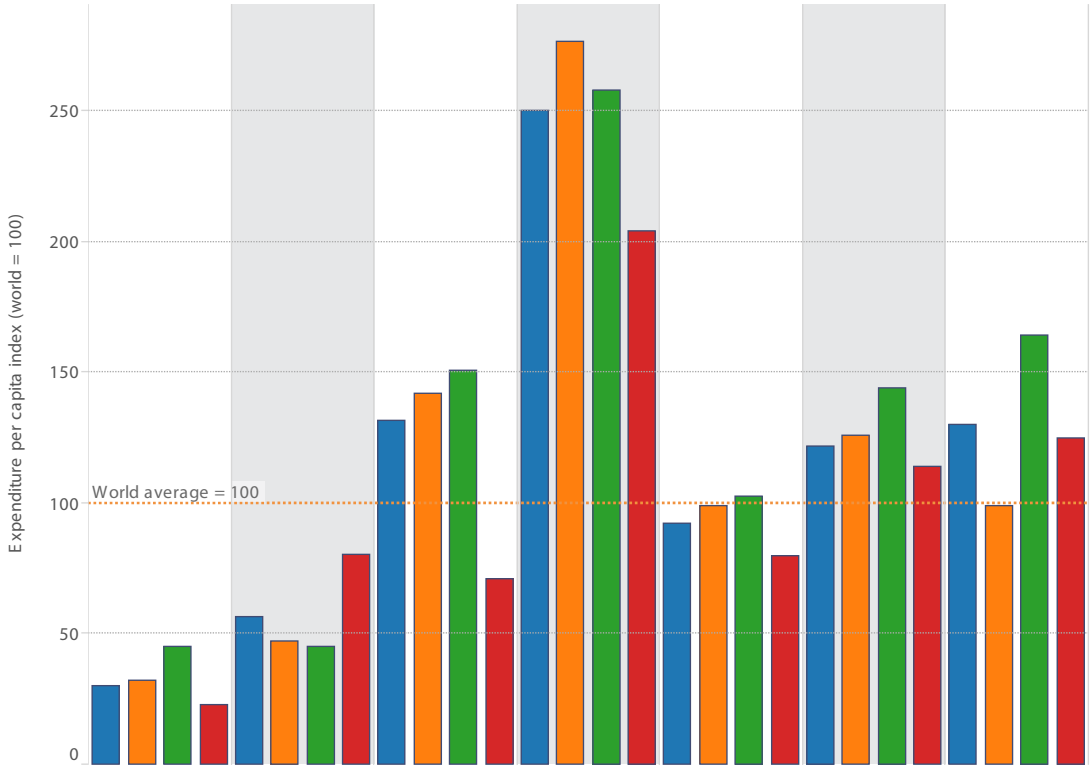


FIGURE 7.6 Regional Average Expenditures Per Capita on Major Aggregates (PPP-Based), ICP 2011



	Africa	Asia and the Pacific	CIS	Eurostat-OECD	Latin America	Caribbean	Western Asia
Gross domestic product	30.0	56.6	131.6	250.2	92.4	121.5	130.0
Actual individual consumption	32.2	47.2	142.1	276.8	99.0	125.7	99.2
Collective consumption expenditure by gov't	45.1	44.9	150.9	258.0	102.7	144.0	164.0
Gross fixed capital formation	22.6	80.1	71.0	204.0	79.8	113.9	124.8

Actual individual consumption (AIC) per capita provides a general measure of material well-being of each economy's population. AIC makes up the greatest share of GDP in the Eurostat-OECD region, but it is exceeded by collective government expenditures in every other region except Asia and the Pacific, where the two measures are about the same.

Table 7.5 shows the per capita actual individual consumption first for the 10 economies with the largest values and then for the 10 economies with the smallest values. Except for the United States and Germany, the economies with large per capita values are small. The other end of the distribution shows the 10 economies with per capita values below $1,000. The final two columns of table 7.5 show the ratio of AIC per capita relative to the United States in 2011 and 2005. The shares of the economies with the smallest values were in most cases greater than they were in 2005.

TABLE 7.5 Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) Expenditures and Per Capita Expenditures (Ranked by AIC Expenditures Per Capita), ICP 2011

Ranking	Economy	AIC per capita		Ranking	Ratio of AIC per capita relative to US (percent)	
AIC (PPP-based, per capita		(PPP-based)	(exchange rate–based)	AIC (PPP-based)	2011	2005
1	Bermuda	37,924	67,145	155	101	—
2	United States	37,390	37,390	1	100	100
3	Cayman Islands	34,020	29,698	160	91	—
4	Hong Kong SAR, China	32,690	23,433	43	87	61
5	Luxembourg	32,000	46,959	120	86	105
6	Norway	31,014	54,733	51	83	77
7	Switzerland	29,465	53,258	42	79	72
8	United Arab Emirates	29,463	22,267	37	79	—
9	Germany	28,478	30,903	5	76	68
10	Austria	27,677	32,703	41	74	73
168	Burkina Faso	953	411	122	2.5	2.6
169	Guinea-Bissau	928	436	162	2.5	1.4
170	Mozambique	890	450	107	2.4	1.9
171	Central African Republic	869	449	148	2.3	2.0
172	Guinea	789	276	136	2.1	2.1
173	Niger	719	320	132	1.9	1.5
174	Burundi	648	224	145	1.7	—
175	Comoros	621	353	173	1.7	2.8
176	Liberia	606	314	154	1.6	0.8
177	Congo, Dem. Rep.	447	239	96	1.2	0.5

Note: — = not available.

Summary

This report has described the interaction between the real sizes of GDP for 177 economies with the relative price levels for major aggregates and per capita expenditures based on their population sizes. The results indicate that only a small number of economies have the greatest shares of world GDP. However, the shares of large economies such as China and India have more than doubled relative to that of the United States. The spread of per capita actual individual consumption as a percentage of that of the United States has been greatly reduced, suggesting that the world has become more equal. However, this reduction in the spread must be interpreted with caution because changes in the ICP methodology and country coverage make it difficult to make direct comparisons with previous benchmark results.

Appendix

List of Economies and Currencies

Economy	Currency
Afghanistan	Afghani
Albania	lek
Algeria	Algerian dinar
American Samoa	U.S. dollar
Angola	kwanza
Anguilla	East Caribbean dollar
Antigua and Barbuda	East Caribbean dollar
Argentina	Argentine peso
Armenia	Armenian dram
Aruba	Aruban florin
Australia	Australian dollar
Austria	euro
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijanian manat
Bahamas, The	Bahamian dollar
Bahrain	Bahraini dinar
Bangladesh	taka
Barbados	Barbados dollar
Belarus	Belarussian ruble
Belgium	euro
Belize	Belize dollar
Benin	CFA franc BCEAO
Bermuda	Bermudian dollar
Bhutan	ngultrum
Bolivia	boliviano
Bonaire	U.S. dollar
Bosnia and Herzegovina	convertible marka
Botswana	pula
Brazil	Brazilian real
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei dollar
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev
Burkina Faso	CFA franc BCEAO
Burundi	Burundi franc
Cambodia	riel
Cameroon	CFA franc BEAC
Canada	Canadian dollar
Cape Verde	Cape Verde escudo
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands dollar
Central African Republic	CFA franc BEAC
Chad	CFA franc BEAC
Chile	Chilean peso
China	yuan
Colombia	Colombian peso
Comoros	Comoro franc
Congo, Rep.	CFA franc BEAC
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congolese franc
Cook Islands	New Zealand dollar
Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA franc BCEAO
Croatia	Croatian kuna
Cuba	Cuban convertible peso
Curaçao	Netherlands Antillean guilder
Cyprus	euro
Czech Republic	Czech koruna
Denmark	Danish krone
Djibouti	Djibouti franc
Dominica	East Caribbean dollar
Dominican Republic	Dominican peso
Ecuador	U.S. dollar
Egypt, Arab. Rep.	Egyptian pound
El Salvador	El Salvador colon
Equatorial Guinea	CFA franc BEAC
Eritrea	Eritrean nafka
Estonia	euro
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr
Fiji	Fiji dollar
Finland	euro
France	euro
French Polynesia	CFP franc
Gabon	CFA Franc BEAC
Gambia, The	dalasi
Georgia	lari
Germany	euro
Ghana	cedi
Greece	euro
Grenada	East Caribbean dollar
Guam	U.S. dollar
Guatemala	quetzal
Guinea	Guinea franc
Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc BCEAO
Guyana	Guyanese dollar
Haiti	hourde
Honduras	lempira
Hong Kong SAR, China	Hong Kong dollar
Hungary	forint
Iceland	Iceland krona
India	Indian rupee
Indonesia	rupiah
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iranian rial
Iraq	Iraqi dinar
Ireland	euro
Israel	New Israeli sheqel
Italy	euro
Jamaica	Jamaican dollar
Japan	yen
Jordan	Jordanian dinar
Kazakhstan	tenge
Kenya	Kenyan shilling
Kiribati	Australian dollar
Korea, Rep.	Korean won
Kosovo	euro
Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar
Kyrgyzstan	som
Lao PDR	kip
Latvia	Latvian lats
Lebanon	Lebanese pound
Lesotho	loti
Liberia	U.S. dollar
Libya	Libyan dinar

Economy	Currency
Lithuania	Lithuanian litas
Luxembourg	euro
Macao SAR, China	pataca
Macedonia, FYR	denar
Madagascar	Malagasy ariary
Malawi	kwacha
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit
Maldives	rufiyaa
Mali	CFA franc BCEAO
Malta	euro
Marshall Islands	U.S. dollar
Mauritania	ouguiya
Mauritius	Mauritius rupee
Mexico	Mexican peso
Micronesia, Fed. States	U.S. dollar
Moldova	Moldovan leu
Mongolia	tugrik
Montenegro	euro
Montserrat	East Caribbean dollar
Morocco	Moroccan dirham
Mozambique	metical
Myanmar	kyat
Namibia	Namibia dollar
Nauru	Australian dollar
Nepal	Nepalese rupee
Netherlands	euro
New Caledonia	CFP franc
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar
Nicaragua	córdoba
Niger	CFA franc BCEAO
Nigeria	naira
Niue	New Zealand dollar
Northern Mariana Islands	U.S. dollar
Norway	Norwegian krone
Oman	rial Omani
Pakistan	Pakistan rupee

Economy	Currency
Palau	U.S dollar
Palestinian Territory	New Israeli sheqel
Panama	balboa
Papua New Guinea	kina
Paraguay	guarani
Peru	nuevo sol
Philippines	Philippine peso
Poland	zloty
Portugal	euro
Puerto Rico	U.S. dollar
Qatar	Qatari rial
Romania	leu
Russian Federation	Russian ruble
Rwanda	Rwanda franc
St. Kitts and Nevis	East Caribbean dollar
St. Lucia	East Caribbean dollar
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	East Caribbean dollar
Samoa	tala
San Marino	euro
São Tomé and Principe	dobra
Saudi Arabia	Saudi riyal
Senegal	CFA franc BCEAO
Serbia	Serbian dinar
Seychelles	Seychelles rupee
Sierra Leone	leone
Singapore	Singapore dollar
Sint Maarten	Netherlands Antillean guilder
Slovakia	euro
Slovenia	euro
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands dollar
Somalia	Somali shilling
South Africa	South African rand
South Sudan	South Sudanese pound
Spain	euro
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka rupee
Sudan	Sudanese pound

Economy	Currency
Suriname	Surinam dollar
Swaziland	lilangeni
Sweden	Swedish krona
Switzerland	WIR franc
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian pound
Taiwan, China	New Taiwan dollar
Tajikistan	somoni
Tanzania	Tanzanian shilling
Thailand	baht
Timor-Leste	U.S. dollar
Togo	CFA franc BCEAO
Tokelau	New Zealand dollar
Tonga	pa'anga
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar
Tunisia	Tunisian dinar
Turkey	Turkish lira
Turkmenistan	Turkmen new manat
Turks and Caicos Islands	U.S. dollar
Tuvalu	Australian dollar
Uganda	Uganda shilling
Ukraine	hryvnia
United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. dirham
United Kingdom	pound sterling
United States	U.S. dollar
Uruguay	Uruguay peso en unidades indexadas
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan som
Vanuatu	vatu
Venezuela, RB	bolívar fuerte
Vietnam	dong
Virgin Islands, British	U.S. dollar
Wallis and Futuna	CFP franc
Yemen	Yemeni rial
Zambia	Zambian kwacha
Zimbabwe	U.S. dollar

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