

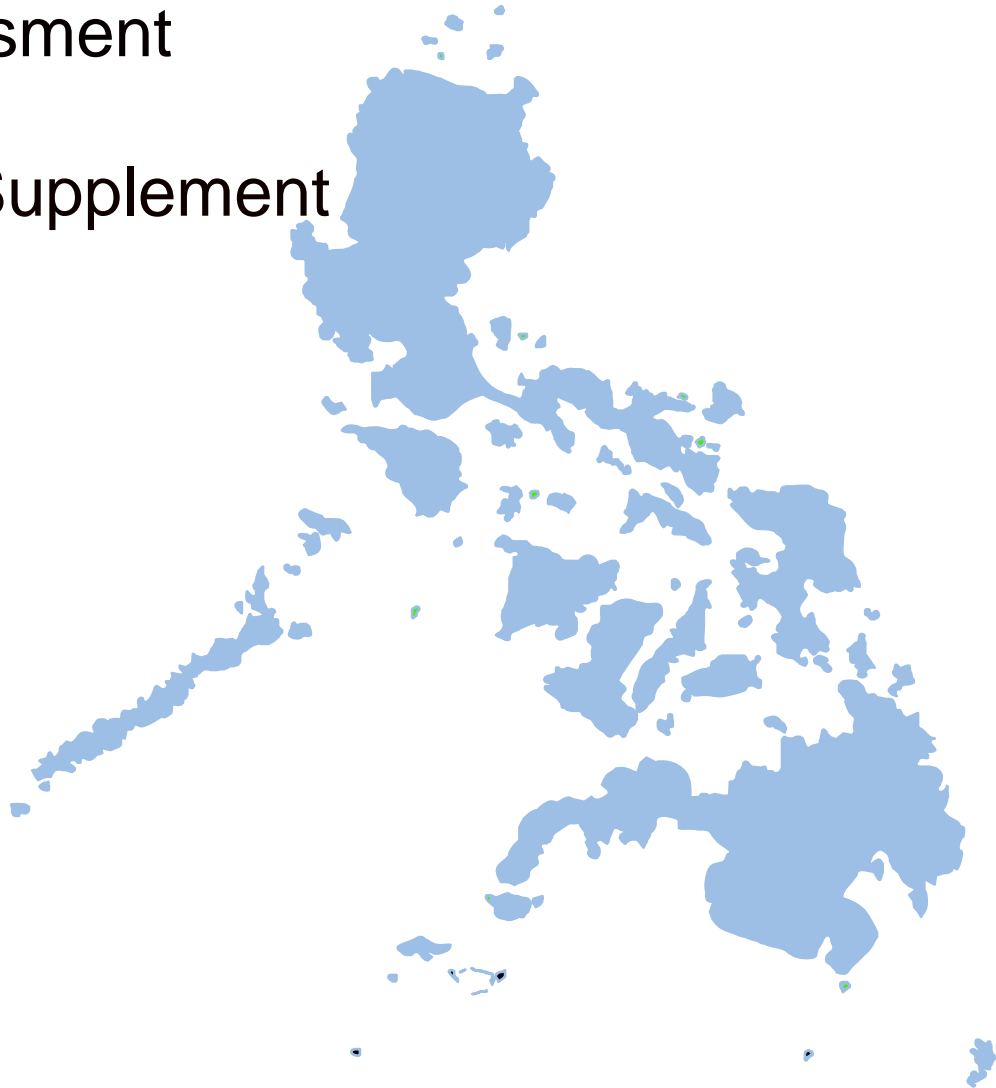


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Philippines

Economic Performance Assessment

Data Supplement



May 2007

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Sponsored by the Economic Growth office of USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), under Contract No. PCE-I-00-00-00013-00, Task Order 004, the Country Analytical Support (CAS) Project, 2004–2006, Nathan Associates Inc. developed a standard methodology for producing analytical reports to provide a clear and concise evaluation of economic growth performance in designated countries receiving USAID assistance. The reports are tailored to meet the needs of USAID missions and regional bureaus for country-specific analysis. Each report contains:

- A synthesis of key data indicators drawn from numerous sources, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the United Nations, other international data sets, and host-country documents and data sources;
- International benchmarking to assess country performance in comparison to similar countries, groups of countries, and predicted values based on international data;
- An easy-to-read analytic narrative that highlights areas in which a country's performance is particularly strong or weak, to assist in the identification of future programming priorities.
- A convenient summary of the main findings, in the form of a Highlights Table and a Performance Scorecard (in lieu of an Executive Summary)

Under Contract No. GEG-I-00-04-00002-00, Task Order 004, 2006-2008, Nathan Associates continues to provide support to the EGAT Bureau by producing analytical reports evaluating economic growth performance in designated host countries. Through the same task order, Nathan is also developing a special template for countries emerging from crisis, assessing data issues in countries with large gaps in their data; conducting in-depth sector reviews based on the diagnostic analysis in the country reports; and providing other analytical support to the EGAT Bureau.

The authors of the present report are Bruce Bolnick, Christa Lachenmayr, and Pooja Pokhrel from Nathan Associates and Krista Hendry from the Fund for Peace. Alexander Greenbaum and Peter Miller of Nathan Associates assisted with data management.

The CTO for this project at USAID/EGAT/EG is Rita Aggarwal. USAID missions and bureaus may seek assistance and funding for country analytical studies or in-depth follow-on studies by contacting Ms. Aggarwal at raggarwal@usaid.gov.

Subject to EGAT consent, electronic copies of reports and materials relating to the CAS project are available at www.nathaninc.com. For further information or hard copies of CAS publications, please contact:

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Philippines Dataset (1)

Growth Performance							
Indicator Number	Per Capita GDP, PPP\$	Per capita GDP, current U.S. dollars	Real GDP growth	Growth of labor productivity- based on GDP/working age population; or GDP/labor force, or GDP	Investment productivity - incremental capital output ratio (ICOR)	Gross fixed investment in GDP, current prices	Gross fixed private investment in GDP, current prices
	11P1	11P2	11P3	11S1	11S2	11S3	11S4
<i>Philippines Data</i>							
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2006	2006	2006	2003	2005	2006	2006
Value Year T	5,314	1,345	5.4	1.8	3.9	14.2	11.8
Value Year T-1	5,016	1,154	5.0	1.7	4.0	14.9	12.5
Value Year T-2	4,732	1,038	6.2	-0.9	4.6	16.1	13.4
Value Year T-3	4,466	982	4.9	3.0	6.5	16.8	14.2
Value Year T-4	4,250	966	4.4	0.5	6.6	17.6	14.5
Average Value, time series	4,756	1,097	5.2	1.2	5.1	15.9	13.3
Growth Trend	5.8	8.6	4.2	.	-14.5	-5.3	-5.3
<i>Benchmark Data</i>							
Regression Benchmark	.	.	5.6	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	3.2	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	7.9	.	.	.	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2006	2006	2006	2003	2005	2005	.
Indonesia Value Latest Year	4,753	1,581	5.2	3.0	4.2	20.7	.
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2006	2006	2005	2003	2005	2005	.
Thailand Value Latest Year	8,877	2,959	4.5	5.8	5.0	29.0	.
LMI Average	5,439	2,397	4.9	1.6	4.9	22.4	.
High Five Avg.	11,311	9,907	5.1	11.7	83.6	35.1	.
Low Five Avg.	740	171	-2.1	-21.7	-30.2	11.1	.

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Poverty and Inequality						
Indicator Number	Human Poverty Index (0 for excellent to 100 for poor)	Income share, poorest 20%	Population (%) living on less than \$1 PPP per day	Population (%) living on less than \$2 PPP per day	Poverty headcount (%), by national poverty line	Population (%) below minimum dietary energy consumption
	12P1	12P2	12P3a	12P3b	12P4	12S1
<i>Philippines Data</i>						
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2006	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003
Value Year T	15.3	4.7	15.6	46.4	30.4	18.0**
Value Year T-1	16.3	.	14.6	.	.	19.0
Value Year T-2	15.0	.	14.7	47.5	.	22.0
Value Year T-3	14.8	5.4	15.5	.	33.0*	.
Value Year T-4	14.6	.	.	.	.	.
Average Value, time series	15.2	5.0	15.1	47.0	31.7	19.7
Growth Trend	1.9	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Benchmark Data</i>						
Regression Benchmark	22.1	7.1	9.0	45.6	26.7	.
Lower Bound	16.6	6.2	1.8	37.2	18.5	.
Upper Bound	27.7	8.0	16.3	54.0	34.8	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2006	2002	2002	2002	1999	2002
Indonesia Value Latest Year	18.5	8.4	7.5	52.4	27.1	6.0***
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2006	2002	2002	2002	1999	2002
Thailand Value Latest Year	9.3	6.3	2.0	25.9	15.9	21.0***
LMI Average	17.1	6.4	2.0	.	49.0	12.0
High Five Avg.	57.6	8.7	40.2	62.4	.	66.0
Low Five Avg.	4.0	3.1	2.0	17.2	.	3.0

* Data from UNDP Human Development Report notes that this figure is 39.4 percent.

** HDR Comment - Data refers to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

*** 2001-2003 average

Philippines Dataset (1)

Economic Structure						
Indicator Number	Employment or labor force in agriculture, % total	Employment or labor force in industry, % total	Employment or labor force in services, % total	Output structure (agriculture, value added, % GDP)	Output structure (industry, value added, % GDP)	Output structure (services, etc., value added, % GDP)
	13P1a	13P1b	13P1c	13P2a	13P2b	13P2c
<i>Philippines Data</i>						
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
Value Year T	36.7	14.8	48.6	14.2	32.1	53.7
Value Year T-1	37.0	14.9	48.1	14.3	32.2	53.4
Value Year T-2	.	.	.	15.1	31.6	53.3
Value Year T-3	.	.	.	14.7	32.0	53.3
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	15.1	31.8	53.1
Average Value, time series	36.8	14.8	48.3	14.7	31.9	53.4
Growth Trend	.	.	.	-1.5	0.2	0.3
<i>Benchmark Data</i>						
Regression Benchmark	40.7	17.5	39.6	17.7	32.7	50.6
Lower Bound	34.1	14.3	34.5	11.9	27.1	44.4
Upper Bound	47.3	20.8	44.7	23.6	38.2	56.8
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2004	2004	2004	2005	2005	2005
Indonesia Value Latest Year	43.3	13.2	43.5	14.0	40.7	45.3
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2004	2004	2003	2005	2005	2005
Thailand Value Latest Year	48.8	19.0	35.3	9.6	46.9	43.5
LMI Average	30.5	19.7	48.4	12.0	31.7	53.7
High Five Avg.	55.0	38.6	79.7	54.6	58.6	73.7
Low Five Avg.	0.4	11.1	30.5	2.1	12.2	23.6

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Demography and Environment							
	Adult literacy rate	Youth dependency rate	Elderly dependency rate	Environmental performance index (on scale of 0-100)	Population size (millions)	Population growth rate	Urbanization rate
Indicator Number	14P1	14P2a	14P2b	14P3	14P4a	14P4b	14P5
<i>Philippines Data</i>							
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2004	2004	2004	2006	2006	2006	2005
Value Year T	92.6	0.59	0.06	69.4	87.0	2.0	62.7
Value Year T-1	.	0.60	0.06	.	85.3	2.0	61.9
Value Year T-2	.	0.61	0.06	.	83.6	1.8	61.0
Value Year T-3	.	0.63	0.06	.	81.9	1.8	60.2
Value Year T-4	92.3	0.64	0.06	.	.	.	59.3
Average Value, time series	92.4	0.61	0.06	69.4	84.4	1.9	61.0
Growth Trend	.	-1.92	1.22	.	.	.	1.4
<i>Benchmark Data</i>							
Regression Benchmark	82.9	0.55	0.08	61.0	.	.	39.6
Lower Bound	73.7	0.49	0.06	55.8	.	.	29.6
Upper Bound	92.1	0.62	0.09	66.1	.	.	49.5
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2004	2004	2004	2006	2005	2005	2005
Indonesia Value Latest Year	90.4	0.43	0.10	60.7	220.6	1.4	48.1
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2004	2004	2004	2006	2007	2005	2005
Thailand Value Latest Year	92.7	0.35	0.08	66.8	66.4	0.8	32.3
LMI Average	90.1	.	.	.	6.9	1.2	56.0
High Five Avg.	99.7	0.99	0.28	86.9	620.5	4.6	100.0
Low Five Avg.	24.7	0.17	0.02	31.8	0.03	-0.7	11.9

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Gender							
	Girls' primary completion rate	Male gross enrollment rate	Female gross enrollment rate	Male life expectancy at birth	Female life expectancy at birth	Male labor force participation rate	Female labor force participation rate
Indicator Number	15P1	15P2a	15P2b	15P3a	15P3b	15P4a	15P4b
<i>Philippines Data</i>							
<i>Latest Year (1)</i>	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2006	2006
Value Year T	99.9	79.0	84.0	68.7	72.9	78.8	50.8
Value Year T-1	101.5	80.0	83.0	68.4	72.6	79.5	49.7
Value Year T-2	101.3	81.0	.	68.1	72.4	73.5	45.1
Value Year T-3	109.2	.	.	.	.	73.4	44.4
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	67.5	71.7	72.4	46.9
Average Value, time series	103.0	80.0	83.5	68.2	72.4	75.5	47.4
Growth Trend	.	.	.	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.8
<i>Benchmark Data</i>							
Regression Benchmark	95.8	66.3	67.0	65.5	69.5	83.6	54.5
Lower Bound	86.4	60.1	60.0	61.9	65.5	79.9	46.2
Upper Bound	105.1	72.4	74.1	69.2	73.6	87.2	62.8
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2004	2004	.	2004	2004	2002	2002
Indonesia Value Latest Year	102.1	70.0	.	65.3	69.3	85.0	52.0
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	1999	2004	2004	2004	2004	2002	2002
Thailand Value Latest Year	84.6	73.0	74.0	66.7	74.2	81.0	65.0
LMI Average	95.3	71.0	.	67.4	.	76.0	44.0
High Five Avg.	94.2	854.0	106.8	78.5	84.1	92.2	83.8
Low Five Avg.	22.4	28.3	21.8	35.1	35.1	48.2	11.4

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Fiscal and Monetary Policy									
Indicator Number	Government expenditure, % GDP	Government revenue, excluding grants, % GDP	Growth in the money supply (M3)	Inflation rate	Overall budget balance, including grants, as a percentage of GDP	Composition of government expenditure (wages and salaries)	Composition of government expenditure (goods and services)	Composition of government expenditure (interest payments)	Composition of government expenditure (subsidies and other current transfers)
	21P1	21P2	21P3	21P4	21P5	21S1a	21S1b	21S1c	21S1d
<i>Philippines Data</i>									
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2000	2000	2000	.
Value Year T	17.9	16.0	19.6	6.2	-1.9	31.2	25.5	24.1	.
Value Year T-1	18.1	15.1	6.4	7.6	-3.0	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-2	18.8	14.6	9.9	6.0	-4.2	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-3	19.8	14.7	3.6	3.5	-4.9	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-4	20.3	14.4	10.4	2.9	-5.6	.	.	.	.
Average Value, time series	19.0	14.9	10.0	5.2	-3.9	31.2	25.5	24.1	.
Growth Trend	-3.4	2.4	20.2	25.8	30.4	.	.	.	.
<i>Benchmark Data</i>									
Regression Benchmark	29.0	20.3	15.6	5.4	-1.8	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	21.7	15.3	9.2	2.7	-4.1	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	36.3	25.3	22.1	8.1	0.5	.	.	.	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
Indonesia Value Latest Year	20.3****	18.6	16.4	13.0	-1.1	12.7	7.6	16.2	63.3
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2006	2004	2005	2006	2005	2004	2004	2004	2004
Thailand Value Latest Year	17.7****	19.6	12.9	4.6	-3.1	32.1	20.6	7.6	32.9
LMI Average	23.2	27.3	14.3	5.8	-0.9	26.2	16.8	8.3	37.9
High Five Avg.	49.3	68.4	154.6	12.6	7.2	52.6	47.7	21.3	46.9
Low Five Avg.	10.8	12.8	-9.4	0.3	-10.2	7.2	4.2	0.9	0.4

**** IMF Estimate

Philippines Dataset (1)

Fiscal and Monetary Policy (cont'd)									
Indicator Number	21S2a	21S2b	21S2c	21S2d	21S2e	21S2f	21S3a	21S3b	21S3d
<i>Philippines Data</i>									
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2006	2006	2006	.	2006	2004	2006	2006	2006
Value Year T	38.1	26.9	13.8	.	21.3	14.8	11.5	21.1	81.2
Value Year T-1	39.7	19.2	16.6	.	24.5	14.5	-17.9	-1.3	103.0
Value Year T-2	39.0	19.9	17.8	.	23.3	12.9	53.2	36.5	29.3
Value Year T-3	37.6	20.8	17.4	.	23.5	12.9	68.2	41.1	55.9
Value Year T-4	38.8	19.7	17.7	.	23.1	9.8	.	.	.
Average Value, time series	38.7	21.3	16.7	.	23.1	13.0	28.8	24.3	67.4
Growth Trend	0.2	5.5	-5.4	.	-1.3	9.8	.	.	26.8
<i>Benchmark Data</i>									
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2004	2004	2004	2004	.	2004	.	.	.
Indonesia Value Latest Year	28.2	32.0	3.0	14.1	.	30.2	.	.	.
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2004	2004	2004	2004	2003	.	.	.	.
Thailand Value Latest Year	32.0	40.1	8.4	2.8	4.0	.	.	.	.
LMI Average	16.6	37.0	7.2	.	.	16.6	.	.	.
High Five Avg.	37.3	57.6	38.2	39.8	11.1	69.9	.	.	.
Low Five Avg.	2.2	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.6	.	.	.

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Business Environment								
	Corruption Perception Index	Ease of doing business ranking (from 1 to 175)	Rule of law index (-2.5 for poor to 2.5 for excellent)	Regulatory quality index (-2.5 for poor to 2.5 for excellent)	Government effectiveness index	Cost of starting a business (% GNI per capita)	Procedures to enforce a contract	Procedures to register property
Indicator Number	22P1	22P2	22P3	22P4	22P5	22S1	22S2	22S3
<i>Philippines Data</i>								
<i>Latest Year (1)</i>	2006	2006	2005	2005	2005	2006	2006	2006
Value Year T	2.5	126	-0.5	-0.02	-0.1	18.7	25	8
Value Year T-1	2.5	121	-0.7	-0.20	-0.2	20.3	25	8
Value Year T-2	2.6	.	-0.7	0.06	-0.2	19.5	25	8
Value Year T-3	2.5	.	-0.6	0.02	-0.1	.	25	.
Value Year T-4	2.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Average Value, time series	2.5	124	-0.6	-0.04	-0.1	19.5	25	8
Growth Trend	-0.8	.	.	.	.	.	0	.
<i>Benchmark Data</i>								
Regression Benchmark	3.0	83	-0.2	-0.25	-0.2	.	.	.
Lower Bound	2.5	62	-0.5	-0.52	-0.4	.	.	.
Upper Bound	3.4	104	0.1	0.02	0.1	.	.	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2006	2006	2005	2005	2005	2006	2006	2006
Indonesia Value Latest Year	2.4	135	-0.9	-0.45	-0.5	86.7	34	7
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2006	2006	2005	2005	2005	2005	2006	2006
Thailand Value Latest Year	3.6	18	0.1	0.38	0.4	5.8	26	2
LMI Average	2.8	.	-0.6	-0.44	-0.5	24.1	34	6
High Five Avg.	4.1	171	2.0	1.78	2.1	65.6	33	6
Low Five Avg.	1.9	3	-1.9	-2.20	-1.8	0.4	15	N/A

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Business Environment (cont'd)							
	Procedures to start a business	Time to enforce a contract (days)	Time to register property (days)	Time to start a business (days)	Total tax payable by business (% operating profit)	Business costs of crime, violence and terrorism	Senior manager time spent dealing with gov't regulations (%)
Indicator Number	22S4	22S5	22S6	22S7	22S8	22S9	22S10
<i>Philippines Data</i>							
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2003
Value Year T	11	600	33	48	53.0	4.2	9.5
Value Year T-1	11	600	33	48	52.6	3.8	9.5
Value Year T-2	11	620	33	50	.	.	.
Value Year T-3	11	740	.	50	.	.	.
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Average Value, time series	11	640	33	49	52.8	4.0	9.5
Growth Trend	0	-6	.	-2	.	.	.
<i>Benchmark Data</i>							
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2003
Indonesia Value Latest Year	12	570	42	97	37.2	5.4	5.4
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	.
Thailand Value Latest Year	8	425	2	33	40.2	5.0	.
LMI Average	10	492	48	39	45.6	3.7	8.8
High Five Avg.	9	517	84	43	53.4	4.3	16.3
Low Five Avg.	2	143	N/A	4	14.8	1.9	3.8

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Financial Sector							
	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	Interest rate spread, lending rate minus deposit rate	Money supply (M3), % GDP	Stock market capitalization rate, % GDP	Credit information index	Legal rights of borrowers and lenders index (0 for poor to 10 for excellent)	Real interest rate
Indicator Number	23P1	23P2	23P3	23P4	23P5	23S1	23S2
<i>Philippines Data</i>							
<i>Latest Year (1)</i>	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2006	2005
Value Year T	32.7	4.6	62.9	40.9	3.0	3.0	3.9
Value Year T-1	34.0	3.9	59.2	32.1	3.0	3.0	3.8
Value Year T-2	38.0	4.3	61.4	29.3	2.0	3.0	5.6
Value Year T-3	40.5	4.5	62.8	24.3	.	.	4.4
Value Year T-4	42.7	3.7	65.1	27.8	.	.	5.7
Average Value, time series	37.6	4.2	62.3	30.9	2.7	3.0	4.7
Growth Trend	-6.8	3.3	-1.3	11.0	.	.	-8.4
<i>Benchmark Data</i>							
Regression Benchmark	46.3	7.8	57.4	43.7	1.9	.	.
Lower Bound	32.3	4.8	43.3	15.1	0.6	.	.
Upper Bound	60.2	10.8	71.6	72.4	3.1	.	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2005	2005	2005	2005	2006	2006	2005
Indonesia Value Latest Year	24.8	6.0	41.0	28.4	2.0	5.0	0.3
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2005	2005	2005	2005	2006	2006	2005
Thailand Value Latest Year	96.0	3.9	90.5	70.0	5.0	5.0	1.2
LMI Average	30.7	7.6	39.2	23.6	3.0	5.0	7.0
High Five Avg.	209.9	51.4	182.5	311.9	2.9	4.8	25.9
Low Five Avg.	2.0	0.5	8.2	1.2	0.0	0.8	-10.1

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

External Sector											
	Aid, % GNI	Current account balance, % GDP	Debt service ratio, % exports	Exports growth, goods and services	Foreign direct investment, % GDP	Gross international reserves, months of imports	Gross Private Capital Flows, % of GDP	Present value of debt, % GNI	Remittance receipts, % exports	Trade in goods and services, % GDP	Trade in services, % GDP
Indicator Number	24P1	24P2	24P3	24P4	24P5	24P6	24P7	24P8	24P9	24P10	24P11
<i>Philippines Data</i>											
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2004	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2005	2004	2006	2006	2006
Value Year T	0.5	4.3	19.6	15.1	2.0	4.4	5.0	73.1	27.2	94.4	9.8
Value Year T-1	0.9	2.0	18.5	4.6	1.9	.	1.0	.	27.4	100.7	10.6
Value Year T-2	0.7	2.3	19.7	2.3	0.5	3.6	2.0	.	20.9	100.6	10.5
Value Year T-3	0.7	1.7	20.0	14.1	0.4	4.2	4.0	.	21.2	101.1	10.3
Value Year T-4	0.7	5.7	19.7	3.7	2.4	4.7	.	.	.	101.0	9.3
Average Value, time series	0.7	3.2	19.5	8.0	1.4	4.2	2.4	73.1	24.2	99.5	10.1
Growth Trend	-6.1	-4.2	-0.9	.	12.3	-3.4	-0.2	.	10.7	-1.4	1.2
<i>Benchmark Data</i>											
Regression Benchmark	5.2	1.1	9.2	11.9	1.8	3.7	.	63.0	12.5	107.7	31.3
Lower Bound	0.4	-3.8	4.2	5.6	-0.6	2.3	.	41.6	3.8	85.1	20.6
Upper Bound	10.0	6.1	14.1	18.2	4.1	5.1	.	84.4	21.1	130.3	41.9
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2004	2004	2004	2005	2004	2004	2005	2004	2004	2005	2004
Indonesia Value Latest Year	0.0	1.2	22.1	14.5	0.4	4.9	4.0	60.9	1.9	70.3	18.1
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2003	2005	2005
Thailand Value Latest Year	0.0	-2.1	10.6	2.4	0.9	4.5	7.0	35.2	40.6	149.4	27.3
LMI Average	2.7	-2.1	10.5	4.9	2.9	4.0	5.0	44.0	9.6	83.9	20.6
High Five Avg.	50.5	17.7	43.8	33.0	90.9	11.1	309.0	352.4	57.8	266.9	81.7
Low Five Avg.	-0.6	-15.7	2.2	-7.8	-1.6	0.3	-1.0	10.9	0.0	36.3	5.2

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

External Sector (cont'd)											
Indicator Number	Concentration of exports (top three exports, 3 digit SITC)	Inward FDI potential index (0 for poor to 1 for excellent)	Net barter terms of trade (2000=100)	Real effective exchange rate (1980=100)	Structure of merchandise exports (agricultural raw materials)	Structure of merchandise exports (fuel)	Structure of merchandise exports (manufactured goods)	Structure of merchandise exports (ores and metals)	Structure of merchandise exports (food)	Trade policy index	Ease of trading across borders ranking (1 for best 175 for worst)
	24S1	24S2	24S3	24S4	24S5a	24S5b	24S5c	24S5d	24S5e	24S6	24S7
<i>Philippines Data</i>											
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2004	2004	2004	2006	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2006	2006
Value Year T	0.62	0.21	83.5	101.4	0.6	1.0	90.4	2.2	5.8	74.8	63.0
Value Year T-1	0.63	0.21	87.6	92.3	0.6	1.6	90.1	1.7	6.0	74.4	61.0
Value Year T-2	0.63	0.19	91.1	86.2	0.5	1.2	91.7	1.5	5.2	72.0	.
Value Year T-3	0.61	0.21	103.6	89.1	0.5	0.9	91.1	1.9	5.6	72.4	.
Value Year T-4	.	0.21	100.0	96.2	0.6	1.3	91.7	1.6	4.8	66.6	.
Average Value, time series	0.60	0.20	93.2	93.0	0.5	1.2	83.9	1.8	5.5	69.2	62.0
Growth Trend	0.60	.	-5.1	1.4	1.5	0.8	-9.8	5.4	4.8	72.0	.
<i>Benchmark Data</i>											
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2005	2004	2004	.	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2007	2006
Indonesia Value Latest Year	0.35	0.15	104.0	.	5.5	17.6	56.1	7.2	13.7	62.8	60.0
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2005	2004	2004	.	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2007	2006
Thailand Value Latest Year	0.15	0.22	91.9	.	4.7	2.5	75.4	1.0	14.2	69.0	103.0
LMI Average	.	0.16	97.2	.	2.2	4.7	41.8	2.3	19.0	67.2	97.0
High Five Avg.	.	0.50	132.9	.	29.4	88.6	95.2	43.6	86.7	2.6	88.8
Low Five Avg.	.	0.06	64.8	.	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.5	63.7	3.0

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Economic Infrastructure								
Indicator Number	Internet users per 1,000 people	Overall infrastructure quality (1 for poor to 7 for excellent)	Telephone density, fixed line and mobile	Quality of infrastructure index - air transport (1 for poor to 7 for excellent)	Quality of infrastructure index - ports (1 for poor to 7 for excellent)	Quality of infrastructure index - railroads (1 for poor to 7 for excellent)	Quality of infrastructure index - electricity (1 for poor to 7 for excellent)	Roads, paved (% total)
	25P1	25P2	25P3	25S1a	25S1b	25S1c	25S1d	25S2
<i>Philippines Data</i>								
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2005	2006	2004	2006	2006	2006	2006	2003
Value Year T	53.2	2.7	445.7	4.0	2.7	1.7	4.0	21.6
Value Year T-1	53.9	.	322.5	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-2	49.9	2.3	237.5	3.9	2.4	1.5	3.6	21.0
Value Year T-3	44.5	.	200.4	.	.	.	.	21.0
Value Year T-4	25.9	.	125.6	.	.	.	.	20.0
Average Value, time series	45.5	2.5	266.3	4.0	2.6	1.6	3.8	20.9
Growth Trend	17.7	.	35.1	.	.	.	.	1.8
<i>Benchmark Data</i>								
Regression Benchmark	35.3	3.1	213.0	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	13.1	2.7	122.2	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	57.5	3.6	303.8	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2005	2006	2004	2006	2006	2006	2006	2002
Indonesia Value Latest Year	71.8	2.5	183.8	4.1	2.4	2.4	3.5	58.0
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2005	2006	2004	2006	2006	2006	2006	2000
Thailand Value Latest Year	110.3	5.0	536.6	5.5	4.7	3.6	5.5	98.5
LMI Average	58.1	3.1	337.3	3.9	3.4	1.9	4.1	47.7
High Five Avg.	556.5	6.7	1,661.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.9	100.0
Low Five Avg.	1.0	1.5	13.8	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	7.8

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Science and Technology					
	Expenditure for R&D, % GDP	FDI technology transfer index (1 for bring little to 7 for bringing a lot)	Availability of scientists & engineers (1 for poor to 7 for excellent)	Science & technology journal articles, per million population	IPR protection index (1 for poor to 7 for excellent)
Indicator Number	26P1	26P2	26P3	26P4	26P5
<i>Philippines Data</i>					
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2002	2006	2006	2001	2006
Value Year T	0.1	5.1	4.1	158.0	3.0
Value Year T-1	.	5.0	3.9	177.0	2.8
Value Year T-2	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-3	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	.	.
Average Value, time series	0.1	5.1	4.0	167.5	2.9
Growth Trend	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Benchmark Data</i>					
Regression Benchmark	0.4	5.0	4.1	.	3.3
Lower Bound	0.2	4.6	3.7	.	3.0
Upper Bound	0.6	5.4	4.5	.	3.6
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2001	2006	2006	2001	2006
Indonesia Value Latest Year	0.1	5.0	5.0	207.0	3.6
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2003	2006	2006	2001	2006
Thailand Value Latest Year	0.3	5.3	4.7	727.0	4.2
LMI Average	0.4	4.5	4.1	1,746.7	2.9
High Five Avg.	2.0	5.9	4.5	76,178.0	3.8
Low Five Avg.	0.4	3.3	2.6	70.6	1.9

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Health									
	HIV prevalence	Life expectancy at birth	Maternal mortality rate, per 100,000 live births	Access to improved sanitation	Access to improved water source	Births attended by skilled health personnel	Child immunization rate	Prevalence of child malnutrition (weight for age)	Public health expenditure, % GDP
Indicator Number	31P1	31P2	31P3	31S1	31S2	31S3	31S4	31S5	31S6
<i>Philippines Data</i>									
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2005	2004	2006	2004	2004	2003	2004	2004	2005
Value Year T	0.1	70.8	162	72.0	85.0	59.8	79.5	28.0	1.3
Value Year T-1	.	70.5	.	.	.	.	79.5	27.6	1.4
Value Year T-2	0.1	70.2	200	73.0	85.0	.	79.5	.	1.4
Value Year T-3	.	.	.	.	.	58.0	80.5	30.6	1.2
Value Year T-4	0.1	69.5	.	.	.	46.0	80.5	28.0	1.4
Average Value, time series	0.1	70.2	181	72.5	85.0	54.6	79.9	28.6	1.3
Growth Trend	.	0.5	.	.	.	.	-0.4	-1.0	-0.4
<i>Benchmark Data</i>									
Regression Benchmark	1.6	67.5	197.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	-2.1	63.7	30.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	5.2	71.3	365.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2005	2004	2000	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2005
Indonesia Value Latest Year	0.1	67.4	230	55.0	77.0	72.0	71.0	28.0	0.9
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2005	2004	2000	2004	2002	2003	2004	2003	2005
Thailand Value Latest Year	1.4	70.5	44	99.0	85.0	99.0	97.0	19.0*****	2.2
LMI Average	0.6	70.4	130	74.0	87.0	90.0	87.5	7.8	3.3
High Five Avg.	24.1	81.1	1,720	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.0	22.0	10.2
Low Five Avg.	0.1	37.2	2	11.4	34.0	28.0	35.9	2.0	0.7

***** FAO 2002-2004 Preliminary Estimate

Philippines Dataset (1)

Education											
	Net primary enrollment rate (total)	Net primary enrollment rate (female)	Net primary enrollment rate (male)	Persistence in school to grade 5 (total)	Persistence in school to grade 5 (female)	Persistence in school to grade 5 (male)	Youth literacy rate (total)	Youth literacy rate (male)	Youth literacy rate (female)	Net secondary enrollment rate (total)	Gross tertiary enrollment rate (total)
Indicator Number	32P1a	32P1b	32P1c	32P2a	32P2b	32P2c	32P3a	32P3b	32P3c	32P4	32P5
<i>Philippines Data</i>											
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2004	2004	2004	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
Value Year T	94.0	95.0	93.0	75.3	79.6	71.5	95.1	94.5	95.7	61.1	28.8
Value Year T-1	93.8	94.7	93.0	76.0	80.2	72.2	93.9	93.2	94.6	59.2	29.4
Value Year T-2	93.0	94.1	92.0	79.3	83.1	75.8	.	.	92.7	56.5	30.4
Value Year T-3	92.7	93.3	92.0	.	.	.	98.8	.	.	52.5	30.5
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Average Value, time series	93.4	94.3	92.5	76.9	81.0	73.2	95.9	93.8	94.3	57.3	29.8
Growth Trend	0.5	0.6	0.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.2	-2.1
<i>Benchmark Data</i>											
Regression Benchmark	90.5	.	.	82.0	.	.	90.1	.	.	56.2	15.7
Lower Bound	82.9	.	.	74.4	.	.	81.7	.	.	48.1	8.7
Upper Bound	98.2	.	.	89.5	.	.	98.5	.	.	64.3	22.7
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2004	2004	2004	2003	2002	2002	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
Indonesia Value Latest Year	94.3	93.3	95.3	92.1	89.9	88.3	98.7	98.9	98.5	56.9	16.7
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2004	2002	2002	.	.	.	2004	2004	2004	.	2005
Thailand Value Latest Year	86.9	83.7	86.3	.	.	.	98.0	98.1	97.8	.	43.0
LMI Average	92.2	91.9	92.1	84.2	87.0	83.3	98.0	98.0	97.9	68.9	24.4
High Five Avg.	98.7	98.8	98.7	97.5	97.9	93.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	93.9	71.1
Low Five Avg.	41.1	36.7	45.4	48.6	49.0	47.7	32.8	45.9	21.3	9.9	0.7

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Education (cont'd)					
	Expenditure on primary education, % GDP	Expenditure per student, % GDP per capita, primary	Expenditure per student, % GDP per capita, secondary	Expenditure per student, % GDP per capita, tertiary	Pupil-teacher ratio, primary school
Indicator Number	32S1	32S2a	32S2b	32S2c	32S3
<i>Philippines Data</i>					
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2005	2003	2003	2003	2004
Value Year T	2.8	11.7	10.0	14.1	34.5
Value Year T-1	.	11.1	9.2	14.5	34.9
Value Year T-2	.	11.7	9.3	13.8	35.4
Value Year T-3	.	12.5	10.7	15.0	35.2
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	.	.
Average Value, time series	2.8	11.7	9.8	14.3	35.0
Growth Trend	.	-2.5	-2.1	-1.5	-0.7
<i>Benchmark Data</i>					
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2005	2003	2003	2003	2004
Indonesia Value Latest Year	0.6	2.6	4.9	13.4	20.1
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	.	2004	2004	2004	2003
Thailand Value Latest Year	.	13.8	13.0	22.7	20.7
LMI Average	2.2	12.4	15.7	31.7	22.2
High Five Avg.	5.5	24.4	42.5	474.4	72.2
Low Five Avg.	0.2	6.0	6.2	13.6	8.9

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Employment and Workforce							
Indicator Number	Labor force participation rate (total)	Rigidity of employment index (0 for minimum rigidity to 100 for maximum rigidity)	Size of labor force (millions)	Labor force growth rate	Unemployment rate	Economically active children (% children ages 7-14)	Firing costs (weeks of wages)
	33P1	33P2	33P3a	33P3b	33P4	33P5	33S1
<i>Philippines Data</i>							
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2001	2006
Value Year T	63.6	39.0	37.7	3.1	8.1	13.3	91.0
Value Year T-1	66.0	39.0	36.5	1.9	11.4	.	91.0
Value Year T-2	67.2	38.0	35.8	2.8	11.1	.	91.0
Value Year T-3	.	38.0	34.9	2.7	.	.	91.0
Value Year T-4	.	.	33.9	4.1	.	.	.
Average Value, time series	65.6	38.5	35.8	.	10.2	13.3	91.0
Growth Trend	.	1.0	2.6	.	.	.	0.0
<i>Benchmark Data</i>							
Regression Benchmark	69.2	28.1	.	3.0	6.2	18.6	.
Lower Bound	64.3	17.4	.	1.5	3.7	8.0	.
Upper Bound	74.1	38.9	.	4.5	8.6	29.3	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2005	2006	2005	2005	2004	.	2006
Indonesia Value Latest Year	66.2	44.0	107.2	177.4	9.9	.	108.3
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2005	2006	2005	2005	2004	.	2006
Thailand Value Latest Year	69.1	18.0	35.7	163.5	1.5	.	54.3
LMI Average	63.1	35.5	3.1	.	11.0	13.3	39.0
High Five Avg.	75.5	76.4	313.0	.	14.1	12.2	50.9
Low Five Avg.	48.9	0.0	0.1	.	2.7	10.2	0.0

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Philippines Dataset (1)

Agriculture							
Indicator Number	Agriculture value added per worker 34P1	Cereal yield 34P2	Growth in agricultural value-added 34P3	Agricultural policy costs index (1 for poor to 7 for excellent) 34S1	Crop production index (1999-2001=100) 34S2	Livestock production index (1999-2001=100) 34S3	Agricultural export growth 34S4
<i>Philippines Data</i>							
<i>Latest Year (T)</i>	2003	2005	2005	2004	2004	2004	.
Value Year T	1,031.8	3,023.4	2.0	3.5	113.2	122.2	.
Value Year T-1	1,010.0	2,992.3	4.9	.	109.2	120.5	.
Value Year T-2	982.2	2,823.4	3.2	.	106.4	119.3	.
Value Year T-3	958.0	2,730.6	4.0	.	103.8	105.7	.
Value Year T-4	926.8	2,667.9	3.7	.	99.8	99.4	.
Average Value, time series	981.7	2,847.5	3.6	3.5	106.5	113.4	.
Growth Trend	2.7	3.5	-9.8	.	3.1	5.6	.
<i>Benchmark Data</i>							
Regression Benchmark	850.5	2,911.0	2.0	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	516.3	2,289.5	-2.2	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	1,184.8	3,532.5	6.2	.	.	.	.
<i>Latest Year Indonesia</i>	2003	2005	2005	2004	2004	2004	.
Indonesia Value Latest Year	574.3	4,312.2	2.8	4.2	117.3	133.2	.
<i>Latest Year Thailand</i>	2003	2005	2005	2004	2004	2004	2001
Thailand Value Latest Year	619.5	2,722.6	-5.0	4.5	109.5	92.3	-12.4
LMI Average	1,581.9	2,484.7	3.3	3.5	110.8	108.0	.
High Five Avg.	40,153.5	8,429.8	13.3	5.3	146.2	148.4	7.6
Low Five Avg.	107.5	319.0	-10.7	2.4	67.4	86.1	0.4

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Technical Notes

The following technical notes identify the source for each indicator, provide a concise definition, indicate the coverage of USAID countries, and comment on data quality where pertinent. For reference purposes, a CAS code is also given for each indicator. In many cases, the descriptive information is taken directly from the original sources, as cited.

GROWTH PERFORMANCE

Per capita GDP, in Purchasing Power Parity Dollars

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database, updated every six months, at <http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28>

Definition: This indicator adjusts per capita GDP measured in current U.S. dollars for differences in purchasing power, using an estimated exchange rate reflecting the purchasing power of the various local currencies.

Coverage: Data are available for about 85 USAID countries.

CAS Code #11P1

Per capita GDP, in current US Dollars

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database, updated every 6 months, at:

<http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28>

Definition: GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes, less any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Coverage: Data are available for about 85 USAID countries.

CAS Code #11P2

Real GDP Growth

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database, updated every six months; latest country data from IMF Article IV consultation reports:

www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm

Definition: Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at constant local currency prices

Coverage: Data are available for about 85 USAID countries.

CAS Code #11P3

Growth of Labor Productivity

Source: Best labor market data available for target country, or World Development Indicators. If using WDI, estimated by calculating the annual percentage change of the ratio of GDP (constant 1995 US\$) (NY.GDP.MKTP.KD) to the population age 15–64, which in turn is the product of the total population (SP.POP.TOTL) times the percentage of total population in this age group (SP.POP.1564.IN.ZS).

Definition: Labor productivity is defined here as the ratio of GDP (in constant prices) to the size of the working age population (age 15–64). The more familiar calculation, based on employment, labor force, or work hours, is used where available.

Coverage: Data are available for about 85 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 11S1

Investment Productivity, Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR)

Source: International benchmark data computed from World Development Indicators most recent publication year, based on the five-year average of the share of fixed investment (NE.GDI.FTOT.ZS) and the five-year average GDP growth (NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG). Updated figures for the target country are computed from IMF Article IV consultation reports.

Definition: The ICOR shows the amount of capital investment incurred per extra unit of output. A high value represents low investment productivity. The ICOR is calculated here as the ratio of the investment share of GDP to the growth rate of GDP, using five-year averages for both the numerator and denominator.

Coverage: Data are available for about 81 USAID countries.

CAS Code #11S2

Gross Fixed Investment, Percentage of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV consultation report for latest country data; international benchmark from the World Development Indicators, most recent publication series NE.GDI.FTOT.ZS.

Definition: Gross fixed investment is spending on replacing or adding to fixed assets (buildings, machinery, equipment and similar goods).

Coverage: Data are available for about 84 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 11S3

Gross Fixed Private Investment, Percentage of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV consultation report, for latest country data; World Development Indicators 2004, for international comparison data (explanation below). The estimation of this indicator involves taking the difference between gross fixed capital formation (percent of GDP) (NE.GDI.FTOT.ZS) and government capital expenditure (percent of GDP). The latter term is the product of government capital expenditure (percent of total expenditure) (GB.XPK.TOTL.ZS) and total government expenditure (percent of GDP) (GB.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS).

Definition: This indicator measures gross fixed capital formation by nongovernment investors, including spending for replacement or net addition to fixed assets (buildings, machinery, equipment, and similar goods).

Coverage: Available from World Development Indicators 2004 for about 38 USAID countries. Starting in 2005, WDI no longer reports government capital expenditure, which is needed to compute this variable. The reason is that the World Bank has adopted a new system for government finance statistics, which switches from reporting budget performance based on cash outlays and receipts, to a modified accrual accounting system in which government capital formation is a balance sheet entry, and only the consumption of fixed capital (that is, a depreciation allowance) is treated as an expense. The template will include this variable when the required data can be obtained from IMF Article IV

consultation report or national data sources. Group and regression benchmarks will be computed from WDI 2004 (since group averages tend to be relatively stable).

Data Quality: National statistics offices may have different methodologies for breaking down total government expenditure into current and capital components. In particular, the data on “development expenditure” in many countries include elements of current expenditure.

CAS Code #11S4

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Human Poverty Index

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report.

<http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/data/indicators.cfm?x=18&y=1&z=1> for most recent edition; updates may be found at http://hdr.undp.org/reports/view_reports.cfm?type=1

Definition: The index measures deprivation in terms of not meeting target levels for specified economic and quality-of-life indicators. Values are based on (1) percentage of people not expected to survive to age 40, (2) percentage of adults who are illiterate, and (3) percentage of people who fail to attain a “decent living standard,” which is subdivided into three (equally weighted) separate items: (a) percentage of people without access to safe water, (b) percentage of people without access to health services, and (c) percentage of underweight children. The HPI ranges in value from 0 (zero deprivation incidence) to 100 (high deprivation incidence).

Coverage: Data are available for about 60 USAID countries.

CAS Code #12P1

Income Share, Poorest 20%

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SLDST.FRST.20. These are World Bank staff estimates based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Alternative source for target countries: the country’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp>

Definition: Share of total income or consumption accruing to the poorest quintile of the population.

Coverage: Data are available for about 59 USAID countries, if one goes back to 1997; for the period since 2000, data are available for about 35 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 12P2

Percentage of Population Living on Less than \$1 PPP per Day

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SI.POV.DDAY, original data from national surveys. Alternative source for target countries: the country’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper:

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp>

Definition: The indicator captures the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices.

Coverage: Data are available for about 59 USAID countries going back to 1997; data for 2000 or later are available for about 35 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Poverty data originate from household survey questionnaires that can differ widely; even similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of difference in quality.

CAS Code #12P3a

Percentage of Population Living on Less than \$2 PPP per Day

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SI.POV.2DAY, original data from national surveys. Alternative source for target countries: the country’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper:

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp>

Definition: The indicator captures the percentage of the population living on less than \$2.15 a day at 1993 international prices.

Coverage: Data are available for about 59 USAID countries going back to 1997; data for 2000 or later are available for about 35 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Poverty data originate from household survey questionnaires that can differ widely; even similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of difference in quality.

CAS Code #12P3b

Poverty Headcount, National Poverty Line

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SI.POV.NAHC. Alternative source: the country’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp>

Definition: The percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted estimates from household surveys

Coverage: Data available for only 19 countries for 2000 or later; data are available for about 49 countries going back to 1997. For most target countries, data can be obtained from the PRSP.

Data Quality: Measuring the percentage of people below the “national poverty line” has the disadvantage of limiting international comparisons because of differences in the definition of the poverty line. Most lower-income countries, however, determine the national poverty line by the level of consumption required to have a minimally sufficient food intake plus other basic necessities.

CAS Code #12P4

PRSP Status

Source: World Bank/IMF. A list of countries with a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper can be found at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp>

Definition: Yes or no variable showing whether a country has (or not) completed a PRSP (introduced by the World Bank and IMF to ensure host-country ownership of poverty reduction programs).

Coverage: All countries having PRSPs are so indicated.

CAS Code #12P5

Population below Minimum Dietary Energy Consumption

Source: UN Millennium Indicators Database at <http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>, based on FAO estimates.

Definition: Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment. The FAO defines undernourishment as the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out light physical activity.

Coverage: Data are available for about 82 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 12S1

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Employment or Labor Force Structure

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS for agriculture, series SL.IND.EMPL.ZS for industry, and series SL.SRV.EMPL.ZS for services. Alternative source: CIA World Fact Book: <https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>.

Definition: Employment in each sector is the proportion of total employment recorded as working in that sector. Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture includes hunting, forestry, and fishing. Industry includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction. Services include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

Coverage: Data are available for about 37 USAID countries. For most target countries, data can be obtained from PRSP.

Data Quality: Employment figures originate with International Labor Organization. Some countries report labor force structure instead of employment, thus the data must be checked carefully before comparisons are made.

CAS Code #13P1

Output Structure

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS for value added in agriculture as a percentage of GDP; series NV.IND.TOTL.ZS for the share of industry; and NV.SRV.TETC.ZS for the share of services.

Definition: The output structure is composed of value added by major sector of the economy (agriculture, industry, and services) as percentages of GDP, where value added is the net output of a sector after all outputs are added up and intermediate inputs are subtracted. Value added is calculated without deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. Agriculture includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Industry includes manufacturing, mining, construction, electricity, water, and gas. Services include wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services.

Coverage: Data are available for about 86 USAID countries.

Data Quality: A major difficulty in compiling national accounts is the extent of unreported activity in the informal economy. In developing countries a large share of agricultural output is either not exchanged (because it is consumed within the household) or not exchanged for money. This production is estimated indirectly using estimates of inputs, yields, and area under cultivation. This approach can differ from the true values over time and across crops. Ideally, informal activity in industry and services is measured through regular enterprise censuses and surveys. In most developing countries such surveys are infrequent, so prior survey results are extrapolated.

CAS Code #13P2

DEMOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

Adult Literacy Rate

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SE.ADT.LITR.ZS, based on UNESCO calculations.

Definition: Percentage of people ages 15 and older who can read and write a short, simple statement about their daily life.

Coverage: Data are available for about 66 USAID countries.

Data Quality: In practice, literacy is difficult to measure. A proper estimate requires census or survey measurements under controlled conditions. Many countries estimate the number of illiterate people from self-reported data, or by taking people with no schooling as illiterate.

CAS Code #14P1

Youth Dependency Rate

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series.

Definition: Youth dependency rate is calculated as the percentage of the population below age 15 (WDI SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS) divided by the working-age population (those ages 15–64) (WDI SP.POP.1564.TO.ZS)

Coverage: Data are available for about 89 USAID countries.

CAS Code #14P2a

Elderly Dependency Rate

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series.

Definition: This is calculated as percentage of the population over age 65 (WDI SP.POP.65UP.TO.ZS) divided by working-age population (those ages 15–64) (WDI SP.POP.1564.TO.ZS)

Coverage: Data are available for about 89 USAID countries.

CAS Code #14P2b

Environmental Performance Index

Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, and the Center for Environmental Law and Policy at Yale University. <http://www.yale.edu/eipi/>.

Definition: The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) is a composite index of national environmental protection, which tracks (1) environmental health, (2) air quality, (3) water resources, (4) biodiversity and habitat, (5) productive natural resources, and (6) sustainable energy. The index is a weighted average of these six policy categories, with more weight given environmental health, (i.e., $EPI = 0.5 \times \text{environmental health} + 0.1 \times (\text{air quality} + \text{water resources} + \text{productive natural resources} + \text{biodiversity and habitat} + \text{sustainable energy})$). The index values range from 0 (very poor performance) to 100 (very good performance). The 2006 edition is considered a work in progress.

Coverage: Data are available for about 80 USAID countries.

CAS Code #14P3

Population Size and Growth

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SP.POP.TOTL for total population, and series SP.POP.GROW for the population growth rate.

Definition: Total population counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except refugees not permanently

settled in the country of asylum. Annual population growth rate is based on the de facto definition of population.

Coverage: Data are available for about 88 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 14P4

Urbanization Rate

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS.

Definition: Urban population is the share of the total population living in areas defined as urban in each country. The calculation considers all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship, except refugees.

Coverage: Data are available for about 86 USAID countries.

Data Quality: The estimates are based on national definitions of what constitutes an urban area; since these definitions vary greatly, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.

CAS Code #14P5

GENDER

Girls' Primary Completion Rate

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series: SE.PRM.CMPT.FE.ZS

Definition: Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age.

Coverage: Data are available for about 80 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Completion rates are based on data collected during annual school surveys, typically conducted at the beginning of the school year. The indicator does not measure the quality of the education.

CAS Code #15P1

Gross Enrollment Rate, All Levels of Education, Male and Female

Source: UNDP Human Development Report <http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/indicators/225.html> and <http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/indicators/224.html>

Definition: The number of students enrolled in primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education by sex, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for the three levels by sex.

Coverage: Data are available for about 80 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Enrollment rates are based on data collected during annual school surveys, typically conducted at the beginning of the school year.

CAS Code #15P2

Life Expectancy, Male and Female

Source: Estimated from UNDP Human Development Indicators:

<http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/indicators/221.html>.

Definition: The number of years a newborn male or female infant would live if prevailing patterns of age and sex-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

Coverage: Data are available for about 85 USAID countries.

CAS Code #15P3

Labor Force Participation Rate, Male and Female

Source: Derived from World Development Indicators, but the precise computation differs depending on the edition of WDI used for the data.

To calculate the female labor force participation rate using WDI 2007: the numerator is the labor force, female (% of total labor force) (SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS) times labor force, total (SL.TLF.TOTL.IN); the denominator is simply population ages 15–64, female (SP.POP.1564.FE.IN). Using WDI 2006, the denominator (female population, ages 15–64), can only be estimated by multiplying the total population (SP.POP.TOTL) times the percentage of the population ages 15–64 (SP.POP.1564.IN.ZS) times the percentage of females in the total population (SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS).

To calculate the male labor force participation rate using WDI 2004: the numerator is calculated by subtracting the female labor force, derived above, from the total labor force (SL.TLF.TOTL.IN). The denominator is population ages 15–64, male (SP.POP.1564.MA.IN). Using WDI 2006 and subsequent years, the denominator is an estimate of the male population, ages 15–64, calculated as the total population (SP.POP.TOTL) times the percentage ages 15–64 (SP.POP.1564.IN.ZS) times the percentage of males in the total population, where the final factor is computed as 100 minus the percentage of females in the total population (SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS).

Definition: The percentage of the working-age population that is in the labor force. The labor force is made up of people who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed.

Coverage: Data are available for about 88 USAID countries.

CAS Code #15P4

FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICY

In the World Development Indicators for 2005, the World Bank has adopted a new system for government budget statistics, switching from data based on cash outlays and receipts to a system with revenues booked on receipt and expenses booked on accrual, in accordance with the IMF's *Government Financial Statistics Manual, 2001*. On the revenue side, the changes are minor, and comparisons to the old system may still be valid. There is a major change, however, in the reporting of capital outlays, which are now treated as balance sheet entries; only the annual capital consumption allowance (depreciation) is reported as an expense. Hence, the data on total *expense* is not comparable to the former data on total *expenditure*. In addition, WDI 2005 now provides data on the government's cash surplus/deficit; this differs from the previous concept of the overall budget balance by excluding net lending minus repayments (which are now a financing item under net acquisition of financial assets). Many countries do not use the new GFS system, so country coverage of fiscal data in WDI 2005 is limited. For these reasons, the template will continue to use some data from WDI 2004, along with new data from WDI 2005 and subsequent WDI series, as appropriate.

Government Expenditure, Percentage of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV consultation report for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; International Financial Statistics database for benchmarking (line item 82 divided by GDP).

Definition: Total expenditure of the central government as a percent of GDP.

Gaps: Data available for about 70% of USAID countries.

CAS Code # 21P1

Government Revenue, Percentage of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV consultation report for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data (GB.RVC.TOTL.GD.ZS). Original data from the IMF, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data file, and World Bank estimates.

Definition: Government revenue includes all revenue to the central government from taxes and non-repayable receipts (other than grants), measured as a share of GDP. Grants represent monetary aid going to the central government that has no repayment requirement.

Gaps: Data missing for about 24 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 21P2

Growth in the Money Supply

Source: Latest country data are from national data sources or from IMF Article IV consultation report: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data are from World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series FM.LBL.MQMY.ZG. Original source of WDI data is IMF, International Financial Statistics, and World Bank estimates.

Definition: Average annual growth rate in the broad money supply, M2 (money plus quasi-money) measured as the change in end-of-year totals relative to the preceding year. M2 comprises the sum of currency outside banks, checking account deposits other than those of the central government, and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government. M2 corresponds to the sum of lines 34 and 35 in the IMF's International Financial Statistics.

Coverage: Data are available for about 81 USAID countries.

CAS Code #21P3

Inflation Rate

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database, updated every six months, at <http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28>

Definition: Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specific intervals.

Coverage: Data are available for about 85 USAID countries.

Data Quality: For many developing countries, figures for recent years are IMF staff estimates. Additionally, data for some countries are for fiscal years.

CAS Code # 21P4

Overall Budget Balance, Including Grants, Percentage of GDP

Source: For countries using the new GFS system (see explanation at the beginning of this section), benchmarking data on the government's cash surplus/deficit are obtained from World Development Indicators, most recent publication series GC.BAL.CASH.GD.ZS. For countries that are not yet using the new system, benchmarking data on the overall budget balance are obtained from WDI 2004, series GB.BAL.OVRL.GD.ZS. Latest country data are obtained from national data sources or from IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm.

Definition: The cash surplus/deficit is revenue (including grants) minus expenses, minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. This is close to the previous concept of *overall budget balance*, differing only in that it excludes net lending (which is now treated as a financing item, under net acquisition of financial assets).

For countries that are not using the new GFS system, the template will continue to focus on the *overall budget balance*, using data from the alternative sources indicated above. The overall budget deficit is defined as the difference between total revenue (including grants) and total expenditure.

Both concepts measure the central government's financing requirement, which must be met by domestic or foreign borrowing. As noted above, they differ in that the new cash surplus/deficit variable excludes net lending (which is usually a minor item).

Coverage: Data are available in WDI 2006 for less than half USAID countries.

CAS Code # 21P5

Composition of Government Expenditure

Source: The latest country and benchmark data are taken from national data sources or from IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm.

Definition: Central government expenditure, broken down into the following five categories: (1) wages and salaries; (2) goods and services; (3) interest payments; (3) subsidies and other current transfers; (4) other expenditure

Coverage: Data are available for the majority of USAID countries. As explained at the beginning of this section, WDI stopped reporting government *expenditures* in 2005. The template will include this variable when the required data can be obtained from IMF Article IV consultation report or national data sources for the target country and the comparison countries. *Data Quality:* Many countries report their revenue in noncomparable categories. Budget data are compiled by fiscal year. If the fiscal year differs from the calendar year, ratios to GDP may be calculated by interpolating budget data from two adjacent fiscal years.

CAS Code # 21S1

Composition of Government Revenue

Source: The latest country and comparison country data are taken from national data sources or from IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data are taken directly from WDI 2005 database: (1) taxes on goods and services (% of revenue), series GC.TAX.GSRV.RV.ZS; (2) taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of revenue), series GC.TAX.YPKG.RV.ZS; (3) taxes on international trade (% of revenue), series GC.TAX.INTT.RV.ZS; (4) other taxes (% of revenue), series GC.TAX.OTHR.RV.ZS; (5) social security contributions (% of revenue), series GC.REV.SOCL.ZS; and (6) grants and other revenue (% of revenue), series GC.REV.GOTR.ZS.

Definition: Breakdown of central government revenue sources by categories outlined above. Each source of revenue is expressed as a percentage of total revenue.

Coverage: Data are available from WDI 2005 for about 46 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Many countries report their revenue in noncomparable categories. If the fiscal year differs from the calendar year, then the ratios to GDP may be calculated by interpolating budget data from two adjacent fiscal years.

CAS Code # 21S2

Composition of Money Supply Growth

Source: Constructed using national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm.

Definition: Identifies the sources of the year-to-year change in the broad money supply (M2), disaggregated into five categories: (1) net domestic credit to the public sector, (2) net domestic credit to the private sector, and (3) net foreign assets (reserves), (4) net credit to non-financial public enterprises, and (5) other items, net. Each component is expressed as a percentage of the annual change (December to December) in M2.

Coverage: Data are available for about 86 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 21S3

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Corruption Perception Index

Source: Transparency International: http://www1.transparency.org/cpi/2005/dnld/media_pack_en.pdf

Definition: Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is a composite index that ranks countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians. The index ranges from 1 (most corruption) to 10 (least corruption). Values below 3.0 are considered to indicate rampant corruption. This threshold is used in the template as an absolute benchmark standard.

Coverage: Data are available for about 79 USAID countries.

Data Quality: This indicator uses perception and opinions gathered from local businessmen as well as third-party experts and not hard empirical data; thus, the indicator is largely subjective. Also standard errors are large. For both reasons, international comparisons are problematic, though widely used.

CAS Code # 22P1

Ease of Doing Business Index

Source: World Bank, Doing Business Indicators <http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/>

Definition: The Ease of Doing Business index ranks economies from 1 to 175. The index is calculated as the ranking on the simple average of country percentile rankings on each of the 10 topics covered in Doing Business in 2007: starting a business, dealing with licenses, hiring and firing, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and closing a business.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.

CAS Code # 22P2

Rule of Law Index

Source: World Bank Institute,

<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/govdata2002/index.html>. This indicator is based on the perceptions of the legal system, drawn from 12 data sources.

Definition: The Rule of Law index is an aggregation of various indicators that measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. Index ranges from -2.5 (for very poor performance) to +2.5 (for excellent performance).

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.

Data Quality: This index is best used with caution for relative comparisons between countries in a single year, because the standard errors are large. Using the index to track

a country's progress over time is also difficult because the index does not compensate for changes in the world average. For instance, if the world average decreases in a given year, a country whose score appears to increase may not actually have tangible improvements in its legal environment.

CAS Code #22P3

Regulatory Quality Index

Source: World Bank Institute;

<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/govdata2002/index.html>.

Definition: The regulatory quality index measures the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls and inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development. It is computed from survey data from multiple sources. The index values range from -2.5 (very poor performance) to +2.5 (excellent performance).

This is also an MCC indicator, under the criterion of encouraging economic freedom. The MCC rescales the values as percentile rankings relative to the set of MCA eligible countries, ranging from a value from 0 (for very poor performance) to 100 (for excellent performance). Some country reports use the MCC scaling.

Gaps: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.

Data Quality: This index is best used with caution for relative comparisons between countries in a single year, because the standard errors are large. It is also difficult to use the index to track a country's progress over time because the index does not compensate for changes in the world average. For instance, if the world average decreases in a given year, a country whose score appears to increase may not actually have tangible improvements in their legal environment.

CAS Code #22P4

Government Effectiveness Index

Source: World Bank Institute, Governance Indicators, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/WBI/EXT/WBGOVANTCOR/0,,contentMDK:21045735~pagePK:64168445~menuPK:1866365~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:1740530,00.html>

Definition: This index, based on 17 component sources, measures "the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies." Index ranges from 0 (poor) to 1 (excellent).

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.

CAS Code #22P5

Cost of Starting a Business

Source: World Bank, Doing Business; Starting a Business category: <http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/StartingBusiness/CompareAll.aspx>

Definition: Legally required cost to starting a simple limited liability company, expressed as percentage of GNI per capita.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.

CAS Code #22S1

Procedures to Enforce a Contract

Source: World Bank, Doing Business; Enforcing Contracts category: <http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/EnforcingContracts/CompareAll.aspx>

Definition: The number of procedures required to enforce a valid contract through the court system, with *procedure* defined as any interactive step the company must take with government agencies, lawyers, notaries, etc. to proceed with enforcement action.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.
CAS Code # 22S2

Procedures to Register Property

Source: World Bank, Doing Business; Registering Property category: <http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/RegisteringProperty/CompareAll.aspx>

Definition: Number of procedures required to register the transfer of title for business property. A procedure is defined as any step involving interaction between a company or individual and a third party that is necessary to complete the property registration process.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.
CAS Code #22S3

Procedures to Start a Business

Source: World Bank, Doing Business; Starting a Business category: <http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/StartingBusiness/CompareAll.aspx>

Definition: The number of procedural steps required to legalize a simple limited liability company. A procedure is an interaction of a company with government agencies, lawyers, auditors, notaries, and the like, including interactions required to obtain necessary permits and licenses and complete all inscriptions, verifications, and notifications to start operations.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.
CAS Code # 22S4

Time to Enforce a Contract

Source: World Bank, Doing Business; Enforcing Contracts category: <http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/EnforcingContracts/CompareAll.aspx>

Definition: Minimum number of days required to enforce a contract through the court system.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.
CAS Code # 22S5

Time to Register Property

Source: World Bank, Doing Business; Registering Property category: <http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/RegisteringProperty/CompareAll.aspx>

Definition: The time required to accomplish the full sequence of procedures to transfer a property title from the seller to the buyer when a business purchases land and a building in a peri-urban area of the country's most populous city. Every required procedure is included whether it is the responsibility of the seller, the buyer, or where it is required to be completed by a third party on their behalf.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.
CAS Code #22S6

Time to Start a Business

Source: World Bank, Doing Business; Starting a Business category: <http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/StartingBusiness/CompareAll.aspx>

Definition: The number of calendar days needed to complete the required procedures for legally operating a business. If a

procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.
CAS Code #22S7

Total Tax Payable by Business

Source: World Bank, Doing Business, Paying Taxes Category: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/ExploreTopics/PayingTaxes/>

Definition: The amount of taxes payable by a medium-sized business in the second year of operation, expressed as share of commercial profits. The total amount of taxes is the sum of all the different taxes payable after accounting for deductions and exemptions. The taxes withheld but not paid by the company are excluded. The taxes included can be divided into five categories: profit or corporate income tax, social security contributions and other labor taxes paid by the employer, property taxes, turnover taxes and other small taxes (such as municipal fees and vehicle and fuel taxes). Commercial profits are defined as sales minus cost of goods sold, minus gross salaries, minus administrative expenses, minus other deductible expenses, minus deductible provisions, plus capital gains (from the property sale) minus interest expense, plus interest income and minus commercial depreciation.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries
CAS Code #22S8

Business Costs of Crime, Violence and Terrorism

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2006-2007, World Economic Forum. The indicators can be found in the Data Tables, Section VI.

Definitions: The index measures executives' perceptions of the business costs of terrorism in their respective country. Executives grade, on a scale from 1 to 7, whether crime, violence and terrorism impose (1) significant costs on business, or (7) do not impose significant costs on business.

Coverage: Data are available for about 52 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Comparisons between countries are difficult, because the data are based on executive perceptions.

CAS Code #22S9

Senior Manager Time Spent Dealing with Government Regulations

Source: World Bank Enterprise Surveys, Bureaucracy section, www.enterprisesurveys.org.

Definitions: Average percentage of senior managers' time that is spent in a typical week dealing with requirements imposed by government regulations such as taxes, customs, labor regulations, licensing and registration, and dealings with officials, and completing forms.

Coverage: Data available for about 80 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Same-timeframe comparisons between countries may be difficult; 15-20 enterprise surveys are conducted per year, with country updates expected approximately every three to five years. Surveys are taken of hundreds of entrepreneurs per country who describe the impact of their country's investment climate on their firm.

CAS Code #22S10

FINANCIAL SECTOR

Domestic Credit to Private Sector, Percentage of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV consultation reports or national data sources for latest country data; World Development Indicators, most recent publication series FS.AST.PRVT.GD.ZS for benchmarking data. The WDI data originate with the IMF, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank estimates.

Definition: Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector, such as through loans, purchases of non-equity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries, these claims include credit to public enterprises.

Coverage: Data are available for about 82 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 23P1

Interest Rate Spread

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series FR.INR.LNDP. Original data from IMF, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Definition: The difference between the average lending and borrowing interest rates charged by commercial or similar banks on domestic currency deposits.

Coverage: Data are available for about 66 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 23P2

Money Supply, Percentage of GDP

Source: Latest country data obtained from national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data from World Development Indicators, most recent publication series FM.LBL.MQMY.GD.ZS. WDI data originate from IMF, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Definition: Money supply (M2), also called broad money, is defined as nonbank private sector's holdings of notes, coins, and demand deposits, plus savings deposits and foreign currency deposits. Ratio of M2 to GDP is calculated to assess the degree of monetization of an economy.

Coverage: Data are available for about 81 USAID countries.

Data Quality: In some countries M2 includes certificates of deposits, money market instruments, and treasury bills.

CAS Code # 23P3

Stock Market Capitalization Rate, Percentage of GDP

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series CM.MKT.LCAP.GD.ZS.

Definition: This variable is defined as the market capitalization, also known as market value (the share price times the number of shares outstanding), of all the domestic shares listed on the country's stock exchange as a percentage of GDP.

Coverage: Data are available for about 54 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 23P4

Credit Information Index

Source: World Bank, Doing Business; Getting Credit Category: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/ExploreTopics/GettingCredit/Default.aspx?direction=asc&sort=2>

Definition: The credit information index measures rules affecting the scope, accessibility and quality of credit

information available through either public or private credit registries. The index ranges from 0 to 6, with higher values indicating the availability of more credit information, from either a public registry or a private bureau, to facilitate lending decisions.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.

Data Quality: The indicator is subjective, as it is based on an opinion poll.

CAS Code # 23P5

Legal Rights of Borrowers and Lenders

Source: World Bank Doing Business; Getting Credit category: <http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/GettingCredit/CompareAll.aspx>. The index is based on data collected through research of collateral and insolvency laws supported by survey data on secured transactions laws.

Definition: The index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws facilitate lending. It ranges in value from 0 (very poor performance) to 10 (excellent performance). It includes three aspects related to legal rights in bankruptcy, and seven aspects found in collateral law.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.

CAS Code # 23S1

Real Interest Rate

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series FR.INR.RINR.

Definition: Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation, as measured by the GDP deflator.

Coverage: Data are available for about 68 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 23S2

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Aid, Percentage of GNI

Source: Latest country data obtained from national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data from World Development Indicators, most recent publication series DT.ODA.ALLD.GN.ZS.

Definition: The indicator measures official development assistance from OECD countries and official aid from non-OECD countries, as a percentage of the recipient's gross national income.

Coverage: Data are available for about 84 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Data do not include aid given by recipient countries to other recipient countries, and may not be consistent with the country's balance sheets, because data are collected from donors.

CAS Code #24P1

Current Account Balance, Percentage of GDP

Source: Latest country data from national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data from World Development Indicators, most recent publication series BN.CAB.XOKA.GD.ZS, based on IMF, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files, World Bank staff estimates, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Definition: Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers. It is

presented here as a percentage of a country's gross domestic product.

Coverage: Data are available for about 79 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 24P2

Debt Service ratio

Source: Latest country data obtained from national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports:

www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data from World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series DT.TDS.DECT.EX.ZS, based on World Bank, Global Development Finance data.

Definition: Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Debt is considered as a percent of exports of goods and services, which includes income and workers' remittances.

Coverage: Data are available for about 77 USAID countries.

Data Quality: See data quality comments to the Present value of debt, percent of GNI regarding quality of debt data reported.

CAS Code # 24P3

Exports Growth, Goods and Services

Source: Latest country data obtained from national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports:

www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data from World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series NE.EXP.GNFS.KD.ZG, based on World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Definitions: Annual growth rate of exports of goods and services based on constant local currency units. Exports include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services), as well as transfer payments.

Coverage: Data are available for about 81 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 24P4

Foreign Direct Investment, Percentage of GDP

Source: Latest country data obtained from national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data from World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series BX.KLT.DINV.DT.GD.ZS, based on IMF, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, World Bank, Global Development Finance, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Definition: Foreign direct investment is the net inflow of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows in the reporting economy.

Coverage: Data are available for about 82 USAID countries.

CAS Code #24P5

Gross International Reserves, Months of Imports

Source: Latest country data obtained from national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports:

www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data from World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series FI.RES.TOTL.MO.

Definition: Gross international reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), the reserve position of members in the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services.

Coverage: Data are available for about 77 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 24P6

Gross Private Capital Inflows, Percentage of GDP

Source: Latest country data obtained from national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data derived from the International Financial Statistics (sum of lines 78BED and 78BGD, divided by GDP).

Definition: Net private capital inflows are the sum of the direct and portfolio investment inflows recorded in the balance-of-payments financial account. The indicator is calculated as a ratio to GDP in U.S. dollars.

Coverage: Information on coverage is not easily accessible.

Data Quality: Capital flows are converted to U.S. dollars at the IMF's average official exchange rate for the year shown.

CAS Code #24P7

Present Value of Debt, Percentage of GNI

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series DT.DOD.PVLX.GN.ZS, based on Global Development Finance data.

Definition: Present value of debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private non-guaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans. The indicator measures the value of debt relative to the GNI.

Coverage: Data are available for about 80 USAID countries.

Data Quality: The coverage and quality of debt data vary widely across countries because of the wide spectrum of debt instruments, the unwillingness of governments to provide information, and a lack of capacity in reporting. Discrepancies are significant when exchange rate fluctuations, debt cancellations, and rescheduling occur.

CAS Code # 24P8

Remittances Receipts, Percentage of Exports

Source: Latest country data obtained from national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data are obtained from World Development Indicators, most recent publication. The figure is constructed by dividing workers' remittances (receipts), series BX.TRF.PWKR.CD, by exports of goods and services, series BX.GSR.GNFS.CD.

Definition: Workers' remittances are current transfers by migrants who are employed or intend to remain employed for more than a year in another economy in which they are considered residents. The indicator is the ratio of remittances to exports.

Coverage: Data are available for about 74 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 24P9

Trade, Percentage of GDP

Source: Latest country data obtained from national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data from World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series NE.TRD.GNFS.ZS.

Definition: The sum of exports and imports of goods and services divided by the value of GDP, all expressed in current U.S. dollars.

Coverage: Data available for about 84 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 24P10

Trade in Services, Percentage of GDP

Source: Latest country data obtained from national data sources or IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Benchmarking data from the World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series BG.GSR.NFSV.GD.ZS.

Definition: Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

Coverage: Data available for about 80 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 24P11

Concentration of Exports

Source: Constructed with ITC COMTRADE data by aggregating the value for the top three export product groups (SITC Rev.3) and dividing by total exports. Raw data: <http://www.intracen.org/tradstat/sitc3-3d/indexre.htm>

Definition: The percentage of a country's total merchandise exports consisting of the top three products, disaggregated at the SITC (Rev. 3) 3-digit level.

Coverage: Available for about 74 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Smuggling is a serious problem in some countries. For countries that do not report trade data to the United Nations, ITC uses partner country data. There are a number of shortcomings with this approach: ITC does not cover trade with other nonreporting countries; transshipments may hide the actual source of supply; and reporting standards include transport cost and insurance in measuring exports but exclude these items when measuring imports.

CAS Code # 24S1

Inward FDI Potential Index

Source: UNCTAD. Indicator is available at <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/WebFlyer.asp?intItemID=2472&lang=1>.

Definition: Inward FDI Potential Index measures an economy's attractiveness to foreign investors, capturing factors (apart from market size) that are expected to have an impact. The index ranges in value from 0 (for very poor performance) to 1 (for excellent performance). It is an unweighted average of the scores of 12 normalized economic and social variables.

Coverage: Data are available for about 77 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 24S2

Net Barter Terms of Trade

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series TT.PRI.MRCH.XD.WD

Definition: Net barter terms of trade are calculated as the ratio of the export price index to the corresponding import price index measured relative to the base year 2000.

Coverage: Data are available for about 51 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 24S3

Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER)

Source: IMF Article IV consultation reports: www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm;

Definition: The REER is an index number with base 1995=100, which measures the value of a currency against a weighted average of foreign currencies. It is calculated as the nominal effective exchange rate divided by a price deflator or index of costs. The IMF defines the REER so that an increase in the value represents a real appreciation of the home currency, and a decrease represents a real depreciation.

Coverage: Information on coverage is not easily accessible.

Data Quality: Changes in real effective exchange rates should be interpreted with caution. For many countries the weights from 1990 onward take into account trade in 1988-90, and an index of relative changes in consumer prices is used as the deflator.

CAS Code # 24S4

Structure of Merchandise Exports

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication. Exports from five categories are used: Food exports series TX.VAL.FOOD.ZS.UN; Agricultural raw materials exports series TX.VAL.AGRI.ZS.UN; Manufactures exports series TX.VAL.MANF.ZS.UN; Ores and metals exports series TX.VAL.MMTL.ZS.UN; and Fuel exports series TX.VAL.FUEL.ZS.UN.

Definition: This indicator reflects the composition of merchandise exports by major commodity groups—food, agricultural raw materials, fuels, ores and metals, and manufactures.

Coverage: Data are available for about 78 USAID countries.

Data Quality: The classification of commodity groups follows the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 1, but most countries report using later revisions of the SITC. Tables are used to convert data reported in one system to another and this may introduce errors of classification. Shares may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

CAS Code # 24S5

Trade Policy Index

Source: Index of Economic Freedom, Heritage Foundation: <http://www.heritage.org/research/features/index/downloads.cfm>. The Trade Policy Score (index) is one component of the Index of Economic Freedom.

Definition: The index measures the degree to which government hinders the free flow of foreign commerce, based on a country's weighted average tariff rate (weighted by imports from the country's trading partners), with adjustments for nontariff barriers and corruption in the customs service. The countries are ranked on a 0-to-100 scale, with a higher score representing greater freedom (low barriers to trade)—a switch from the 5-1 ranking of previous Indexes (in which lower numbers denoted greater freedom).

Coverage: Data are available for about 83 USAID countries.

Data Quality: The index is subjective and at times inconsistent in its treatment of tariffs.

CAS Code # 24S6

Ease of Trading Across Borders Ranking

Source: World Bank, Doing Business, Trading Across Borders category: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/ExploreTopics/TradingAcrossBorders/>

Definitions: The 175 economies covered by the Doing Business report are ranked on the ease with which one may import into and export out of the economy. The ranking is based on a simple average of the economy's ranking on each of the composite indicators for Trading Across Borders: number of documents to import and export, cost to import and export, and time to import and export.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.
CAS Code # 24S7

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Internet Users per 1,000 people

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series IT.NET.USER.P3, derived from the International Telecommunication Union database.

Definition: Indicator quantifies the number of Internet users, defined as those with access to the worldwide network, per 1,000 people.

Coverage: Data are available for about 88 USAID countries.
CAS Code # 25P1

Overall Infrastructure Quality

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2006–2007, World Economic Forum. The indicator can be found in the Data Tables, Section V. General Infrastructure; 5.01.

Definition: The index measures executives' perceptions of general infrastructure in their respective country. Executives grade, on a scale from 1 to 7, whether general infrastructure in their country is poorly developed (1) or among the best in the world (7).

Coverage: Data are available for about 52 USAID countries.
Data Quality: Comparisons between countries are difficult because the data are based on executives' perceptions.
CAS Code # 25P2

Telephone Density, Fixed Line and Mobile

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series IT.TEL.TOTL.P3, derived from the International Telecommunication Union database.

Definition: The indicator is the sum of subscribers to telephone mainlines and mobile phones per 1,000 people. Fixed lines represent telephone mainlines connected to the public switched telephone network. Mobile phone subscribers refer to users of cellular-based technology with access to the public switched telephone network.

Coverage: Data are available for about 88 USAID countries.
CAS Code #25P3

Quality of infrastructure—Railroads, Ports, Air Transport and Electricity

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2006-2007, World Economic Forum. The indicators can be found in the Data Tables, Section V. General Infrastructure; 5.02, 5.03, 5.04, and 5.05 for Railroad, Port; Air Transport, and Electricity, respectively.

Definitions: The index measures executives' perceptions of general infrastructure in their respective country. Executives grade, on a scale from 1 to 7, whether railroads, ports, air

transport, and electricity are poorly developed (1) or among the best in the world (7).

Coverage: Data are available for about 52 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Comparisons between countries are difficult because the data are based on executive perceptions.

CAS Code #25S1

Roads, paved (% total)

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series IS.ROD.PAVE.ZS

Definitions: Paved roads are roads surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones.

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.
CAS Code #25S2

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Expenditure in Research and Development, Percentage of GDP

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS, based on data from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics.

Definition: Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative, systematic activity that increases the stock of knowledge. Included are fundamental and applied research and experimental development work leading to new devices, products, or processes.

Coverage: Data are available for about 26 USAID countries.
CAS Code #26P1

FDI Technology Transfer Index

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2006-2007, World Economic Forum. The indicator can be found in the Data Tables, Section III. Technology: Innovation and Diffusion; 3.04.

Definition: The index measures executives' perceptions of FDI as a source of new technology for the country. Executives grade, on a scale from 1 to 7, whether foreign direct investment in their country brings little new technology (1), or is an important source of new technology (7).

Coverage: Data are available for about 52 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Comparisons between countries are difficult because the data are based on executive perceptions.

CAS Code # 26P2

Availability of Scientists and Engineers Index

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2006-2007, World Economic Forum. The indicators can be found in the Data Tables, Section IX. Innovation; 9.05.

Definitions: The index measures executives' perceptions of the availability of scientists and engineers in their respective country. Executives grade, on a scale from 1 to 7, whether scientists and engineers in their country are nonexistent (1) or rare, or widely available (7).

Coverage: Data are available for about 52 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Comparisons between countries are difficult because the data are based on executive perceptions.

CAS Code #26P3

Science and Technology Journal Articles, per Million People

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series IP.JRN.ARTC.SC

Definitions: The indicator refers to published scientific and engineering articles in physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences per one million population.

Coverage: Data are available for about 82 USAID countries.
CAS Code #26P4

IPR Protection Index

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2006-2007, World Economic Forum. The indicators can be found in the Data Tables, Section IV. Innovation; 9.07.

Definitions: The index measures executives' perceptions of the availability of the quality of intellectual property rights protection in their respective country. The scale ranges from 1 (for poorly enforced) to 7 (among the best in the world).

Coverage: Data are available for about 52 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Comparisons between countries are difficult because the data are based on executive perceptions.

CAS Code #26P5

HEALTH

HIV Prevalence

Source: UNAIDS for most recent country data:

http://data.unaids.org/pub/GlobalReport/2006/2006_GR_AN_N2_en.pdf. World Development Indicators, most recent publication for benchmark data, series SH.DYN.AIDS.ZS.

Definition: Percentage of people ages 15–49 who are infected with HIV.

Coverage: Data are available for about 79 USAID countries.

Data Quality: UNAIDS/WHO estimates are based on all available data, including surveys of pregnant women, population-based surveys, household surveys conducted by Kenya, Mali, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, and other surveillance information.

CAS Code #31P1

Life Expectancy at Birth

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, (SP.DYN.LE00.IN)

Definition: Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live on average if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of his or her birth were to stay the same throughout his or her life.

Coverage: Data are available for about 88 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Life expectancy at birth is estimated on the basis of vital registration or the most recent census/survey. Extrapolations may not be reliable for monitoring changes in health status or for comparative analytical work.

CAS Code #31P2

Maternal Mortality Rate

Source: UN Millennium Indicators Database, <http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx> based on WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA data.

Definition: The indicator is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births.

Coverage: Data are available for about 87 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Household surveys attempt to measure maternal mortality by asking respondents about survival of sisters. The estimates pertain to 12 years or so before the survey, making them unsuitable for monitoring recent changes.

CAS Code #31P3

Access to Improved Sanitation

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series SH.STA.ACSN.

Definition: The indicator is the percentage of population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.

Coverage: Data are available for about 82 USAID countries.

CAS Code #31S1

Access to Improved Water Source

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SH.H2O.SAFE.ZS

Definition: The indicator is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rain water collection.

Coverage: Data are available for about 83 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Access to drinking water from an improved source does not ensure that the water is adequate or safe.

CAS Code #31S2

Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series SH.STA.BRTC.ZS.

Definition: The indicator is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct interviews on their own, and to care for newborns.

Coverage: Data are available for about 62 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Data may not reflect improvements in maternal health; maternal deaths are underreported; and rates of maternal mortality are difficult to measure.

CAS Code #31S3

Child Immunization Rate

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, estimated by averaging two series: Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12–23 months) (SH.IMM.IDPT) and Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12–23 months) (SH.IMM.MEAS).

Definition: Percentage of children under one year of age receiving vaccination coverage for four diseases: measles and diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus (DDPT).

Coverage: Data are available for about 88 USAID countries.

CAS Code #31S4

Prevalence of Child Malnutrition—Weight for Age

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series SH.STA.MALN.ZS.

Definition: The indicator is based on the percentage of children under age five whose weight for age is more than

minus two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months.

Coverage: Data are available for about 55 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 31S5

Public Health Expenditure, Percentage of GDP

Source: Latest data for host country is obtained from the MCC: <http://www.mcc.gov/selection/scorecards/2007/index.php>.

International benchmarking data from World Development Indicators, most recent publication (SH.XPD.PUBL.ZS), based on World Health Organization, World Health Report, and updates and from the OECD, supplemented by World Bank poverty assessments and country and sector studies.

Definition: Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.

Coverage: Data are available for about 88 USAID countries.

CAS Code #31S6

EDUCATION

Net Primary Enrollment Rate—Female, Male and Total

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/ReportFolders/reportfolders.aspx>

Definition: The indicator measures the proportion of the population of the official age for primary, secondary, or tertiary education according to national regulations who are enrolled in primary schools. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Coverage: Data are available for about 80 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Enrollment rates are based on data collected during annual school surveys, which are typically conducted at the beginning of the school year, and do not reflect actual rates of attendance during the school year. In addition, school administrators may report exaggerated enrollments because teachers often are paid proportionally to the number of pupils enrolled. The indicator does not measure the quality of the education provided.

CAS Code # 32P1

Persistence to Grade 5—Female, Male, and Total

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SE.PRM.PRS5.FE.ZS (female); SE.PRM.PRS5.MA.ZS (male); and SE.PRM.PRS5.ZS (total).

Definition: The indicator is an estimate of the proportion of the population entering primary school who reach grade 5, for female, male, and total students.

Coverage: Data are available for about 48 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 32P2

Youth Literacy Rate—Female, Male, and Total

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series SE.ADT.1524.LT.ZS.

Definition: The indicator is an estimate of the percent of people ages 15–24 who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Coverage: Data are available for about 67 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Statistics are out of date by two to three years.

CAS Code #32P3

Net Secondary Enrollment Rate, Total

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series SE.SEC.NENR. Based on data from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Definitions: Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Coverage: Not available for draft.

Data Quality: Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 76 to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

CAS Code #32P4

Gross Tertiary Enrollment Rate, Total

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication, series SE.TER.ENRR. Based on data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Definitions: Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Coverage: Not available for draft.

Data Quality: Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 76 to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

CAS Code #32P5

Expenditure on Primary Education, Percentage of GDP

Source: Millennium Challenge Corporation: <http://www.mcc.gov/selection/scorecards/2007/index.php>.

Definition: The indicator is the total expenditures on education by all levels of government, as a percent of GDP.

Coverage: Data are available for about 58 USAID countries.

Data Quality: The MCC obtains the data from national sources through U.S. embassies.

CAS Code #32S1

Educational Expenditure per Student, Percentage of GDP per capita—Primary, Secondary and Tertiary

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SE.XPD.PRIM.PC.ZS (primary); SE.XPD.SECO.PC.ZS (secondary); and SE.XPD.TERT.PC.ZS (tertiary).

Definition: Public expenditure per student (primary, secondary or tertiary) is defined as the public current

expenditure on education divided by the total number of students, by level, as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Coverage: Data are available for about 50, 47, and 45 USAID countries (for primary, secondary, and tertiary expenditure, respectively).

Data Quality: Education statistics should be interpreted with caution because the data are out of date by 2 or 3 years; also, the statistics reflects solely public spending, generally excluding spending by religious schools, which play a significant role in many developing countries. Data for some countries and for some years refer to spending by the ministry of education only.

CAS Code # 32S2

Pupil-teacher Ratio, Primary School

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SE.PRM.ENRL.TC.ZS.

Definition: Primary school pupil-teacher ratio is the number of pupils enrolled in primary school divided by the number of primary school teachers (regardless of their teaching assignment).

Coverage: Data are available for about 76 USAID countries.

Data Quality: The indicator does not take into account differences in teachers' academic qualifications, pedagogical training, professional experience and status, teaching methods, teaching materials and variations in classroom conditions – all factors that could also affect the quality of teaching/learning and pupil performance.

CAS Code # 32S3

EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE

Labor Force Participation Rate

Source: Derived from World Development Indicators, but the precise computation differs depending on whether a particular country study uses the 2004 or 2005 and years subsequent WDI.

To calculate the *total* labor force participation rate using WDI 2004: the numerator is Labor force, total (SL.TLF.TOTL.IN), and the denominator is Population ages 15-64, total (SP.POP.1564.TO). Using WDI 2005 and subsequent years, the denominator is calculated as the total population (SP.POP.TOTL) times the percentage of the population in the age group 15-64 (SP.POP.1564.IN.ZS).

Definition: The percentage of the working age population that is in the labor force. The labor force comprises people who meet the International Labor Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed.

Coverage: Data are available for about 88 USAID countries.

CAS Code #33P1

Rigidity of Employment Index

Source: World Bank, Doing Business in 2007, Employing workers category:

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/ExploreTopics/EmployingWorkers/>

Definition: Rigidity of employment index is a measure of labor market rigidity constructed as the average of the Difficulty of Hiring index, Rigidity of Hours index and Difficulty of Firing index. Index ranges in value from 0 (minimum rigidity) to 100 (maximum rigidity).

Coverage: Data are available for nearly all USAID countries.

Data Quality: Subindices are compiled by the World Bank from survey responses to in-country specialists.

CAS Code # 33P2

Size and Growth of the Labor Force

Source: Size of labor force from World Development Indicators (SL.TLF.TOTL.IN); annual percentage change calculated from size data.

Definition: The indicator measures the size of the labor supply, and its annual percent change. Labor force is made up of people who meet the International Labor Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who are able to supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period, including both the employed and the unemployed. Although national practices vary in the treatment of groups such as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general, the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

Coverage: Data are available for about 88 USAID countries.

CAS Code #33P3

Unemployment Rate

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS.

Definition: The unemployment rate refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. For this purpose, informal sector workers and own-account workers (including subsistence farmers) are counted as employed.

Coverage: Data are available for about 50 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country, making international comparisons inaccurate.

CAS Code # 33P4

Economically Active Children, Percentage Children Ages 7-14

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series SL.TLF.0714.ZS. Derived from the Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF, and the World Bank.

Definitions: Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

CAS Code # 33P5

Firing Costs, Weeks of Wages

Source: World Bank, Doing Business, Employing Workers

Category: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/EmployingWorkers.aspx>.

Definitions: The firing cost indicator measures the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments, and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weekly wages. One month is recorded as 4 and 1/3 weeks.

Coverage: Data available for nearly all USAID countries.

CAS Code # 33S1

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture Value Added per Worker

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series EA.PRD.AGRI.KD, derived from World Bank national accounts files and Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Definition: Agriculture value added per worker is a basic measure of labor productivity in agriculture. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (ISIC divisions 1–5)—forestry, hunting, fishing, cultivation of crops, and livestock production—less the value of intermediate inputs. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars.

Coverage: Data are available for about 80 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 34P1

Cereal Yield

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series AG.YLD.CREL.KG based on Food and Agriculture Organization Production Yearbook and data files.

Definition: Cereal yield, measured as kilograms per hectare of harvested land, includes wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only.

Coverage: Data are available for about 84 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Data on cereal yield may be affected by a variety of reporting and timing differences. The FAO allocates production data to the calendar year in which the bulk of the harvest took place. But most of a crop harvested near the end of a year will be used in the following year. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage, and those used for grazing, are generally excluded. But millet and sorghum, which are grown as feed for livestock and poultry in Europe and North America, are used as food in Africa, Asia, and countries of the former Soviet Union. So some cereal crops are excluded from the data for some countries and included elsewhere, depending on their use.

CAS Code # 34P2

Growth in Agricultural Value-Added

Source: The latest country data are taken from national data sources or from IMF Article IV consultation reports:

www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. The benchmarking data are from World Development Indicators, most recent publication series NV.AGR.TOTL.KD.ZG

Definition: The indicator measures the annual growth rate for agricultural value added, in constant local currency. Regional group aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after all outputs are added up and intermediate inputs are subtracted. It is calculated without deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Coverage: Data are available for about 84 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 34P3

Agricultural Policy Costs Index

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2006-2007, World Economic Forum. The indicator can be found in the Data Tables, Section II. Macroeconomic Environment; 2.20.

Definition: The index measures executives' perceptions of agricultural policy costs in their respective country. Executives grade, on a scale from 1 to 7, whether the cost of agricultural policy in a given country is excessively burdensome (1), or balances all economic agents' interests (7).

Coverage: Data are available for about 52 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Comparisons between countries are difficult because the data are based on executives' perceptions.

CAS Code # 34S1

Crop Production Index

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series AG.PRD.CROP.XD, based on FAO statistics.

Definition: Crop production index shows agricultural production for each year relative to the period 1999–2001 = 100. The index includes production of all crops except fodder crops. Regional and income group aggregates for the FAO's production indices are calculated from the underlying values in international dollars, normalized to the base period.

Coverage: Data are available for about 85 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Regional and income group aggregates for the FAO's production indices are calculated from the underlying values in international dollars, normalized to the base period 1999–2001. The FAO obtains data from official and semiofficial reports of crop yields, area under production, and livestock numbers. If data are not available, the FAO makes estimates. To ease cross-country comparisons, the FAO uses international commodity prices to value production expressed in international dollars (equivalent in purchasing power to the U.S. dollar). This method assigns a single price to each commodity so that, for example, one metric ton of wheat has the same price regardless of where it was produced. The use of international prices eliminates fluctuations in the value of output due to transitory movements of nominal exchange rates unrelated to the purchasing power of the domestic currency.

Coverage: Data are available for about 85 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 34S2

Livestock Production Index

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series AG.PRD.LVSK.XD, based on FAO.

Definition: Livestock production index shows livestock production for each year relative to the base period 1999–2001=100. The index includes meat and milk from all sources, dairy products such as cheese, and eggs, honey, raw silk, wool, and hides and skins.

Coverage: Data are available for about 85 USAID countries.

Data Quality: See comments on the Crop Production Index.

CAS Code # 34S3

Agriculture Export Growth

Source: World Development Indicators, most recent publication series TX.VAL.AGRI.ZS.UNS, Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports), based on World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division; and series TX.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT, Merchandise exports (current US\$), based on data from the World Trade Organization.

Definitions: Agricultural raw materials comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels), excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores

and scrap). Merchandise exports show the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. Data are in current U.S. dollars. The indicator is calculated by multiplying agricultural raw materials by merchandise exports. The annual growth rate is then calculated from the resulting series.

Coverage: Not available for draft.

CAS Code # 34S4