

Statistical Annex



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Methodology

Tables 1 to 6.

Where indicated, the figures are reported on a fiscal-year basis. Figures for Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania, and Uganda are from July to June in the reference year. For South Africa and Botswana, fiscal year 2005 is from April 2005 to March 2006.

Table 7. Exports, 2005

The table is based on exports disaggregated at 4 digit level (following the SITC3)

Table 8. Diversification and Competitiveness

The diversification indicator measures the extent to which exports are diversified. It is constructed as the inverse of a Herfindahl index, using disaggregated exports at 4 digits (following the SITC3). A higher index indicates more export diversification. The competitiveness indicator has two aspects: the sectoral effect and the global competitiveness effect. In order to compute both competitiveness indicators, we decompose the growth of exports into three components: the growth rate of total international trade over the reference period (2001-05) (not reported); the contribution to a country's export growth of the dynamics of the sectoral markets where the country sells its products, assuming that its sectoral market shares are constant (a weighted average of the differences between the sectoral export growth rates – measured at the world level – and total international trade growth, the weights being the shares of the corresponding products in the country's total exports); the competitiveness effect, or the balance (export growth minus world growth and sector effect), measuring the contribution of changes in sectoral market shares to a country's export growth.

Table 10. Foreign Direct Investment, 2000-05

The UNCTAD Inward Potential Index is based on 12 economic and structural variables measured by their respective scores on a range of 0-1 (raw data are available

on: www.unctad.org/wir). It is the unweighted average of scores of: GDP per capita, the rate of growth of GDP, the share of exports in GDP, telecom infrastructure (the average number of telephone lines per 1 000 inhabitants, and number of mobile phones per 1 000 inhabitants), commercial energy use per capita, share of R&D expenditures in gross national income, share of tertiary students in the population, country risk, exports of natural resources as a percentage of the world total, imports of parts and components of electronics and automobiles as a percentage of the world total, world market share of exports of services and inward FDI stock as a percentage of the world total (Source: UNCTAD, *World Investment Report* 2006).

Table 11. Aid Flows, 2000-05

The DAC countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and the Commission of the European Communities.

Table 13. Demographic Indicators

Infant mortality rate: under one-year-old child deaths per live birth per year.

Total fertility rate: average number of children per woman.

Mortality under age 5: probability that a newborn infant would die before the age of 5.

Table 14. Poverty and Income Distribution Indicators

National poverty line: absolute poverty line corresponding to the value of consumption necessary to satisfy minimum subsistence needs. International poverty line: absolute poverty line corresponding to a level of income or consumption of \$1 or \$2 a day.

Gini index: index measuring the intensity of inequality in income or consumption expenditure

distribution. Perfect equality leads to a Gini index of zero and maximum inequality to a Gini index of 100. Share of consumption: share of total consumption for a decile of the population ranked by level of consumption.

Table 15. Access to Services

The Sanitation coverage is the percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation technologies (connection to a public sewer, connection to septic system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit latrine or ventilated improved pit latrine). The water supply coverage is the percentage of the population with access to improved water supply (household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well and protected spring or rainwater collection).

Table 16. Basic Health Indicators

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn infant would live under the hypothesis that, during its life, the conditions of mortality remain the same as observed at its birth. Life expectancy at birth with AIDS is the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would live under the hypothesis that, during its life, the conditions of mortality remain the same as observed at its birth in particular the characteristics of AIDS epidemic. Life expectancy at birth without AIDS is the estimated number of years a newborn infant would live under the hypothesis of absence of AIDS during its life. Under nourishment prevalence is the proportion of the population that is suffering insufficient food intake to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. Food availability is the available nutritious food for human consumption expressed in kilo-calories per person per day (note that the recommended daily caloric intake for an active healthy life is 2 100 calories). Public share of total health expenditure is calculated by defining public health expenditure as current and capital outlays of government, compulsory social security schemes, extra-budgetary funds dedicated to health services delivery or financing and grants and loans provided by

international agencies, other national authorities and commercial banks. Private share of total health expenditure is calculated by defining private expenditure as private insurance schemes and prepaid medical care plans, services delivered or financed by enterprises, outlays by non-governmental organisations and non-profit institutions serving mainly households, out-of-pocket payments, and other privately funded schemes not elsewhere classified, including investment outlays.

Table 17. Major Diseases

Healthy life expectancy at birth is the average equivalent number of years in full health a newborn infant would live under the hypothesis that, during its life, the conditions of mortality and ill-health remain the same as observed at its birth.

People living with HIV/AIDS is estimated whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS.

HIV/AIDS adult prevalence is the estimate of the adult population (15–49) living with HIV/AIDS. Malaria notified cases are cases of malaria reported from the different local case detection and reporting systems. These figures should be considered with caution because of the diversity of sources and probable underestimation. The Measles incidence is the number of new cases of measles reported during the reference year.

MCV: Measles Containing Vaccine.

DTP3: Third dose of Diphtheria and Tetanus toxoids and Pertussis vaccine.

Table 19. School Enrolment

Gross enrolment ratio: population enrolled in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age pupils enrolled in that level. Net enrolment ratio: official school-age population enrolled in a specific level of education expressed as a percentage of the total population enrolled in that level.

Table 20. Employment and Remittances

Participation rate: measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services.

Total unemployment: proportion of the labour force that does not have a job and is actively looking for work.

Inactivity rate: percentage of the population that is neither working nor seeking work (that is, not in the labour force).

Table 21. Corruption Perception Index, 2000-06

The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is a composite indicator based on surveys of business people and assessments of country analysts. A background paper presenting the methodology and validity of the CPI is available on the Transparency International website: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_in_dices/cpi/2006/methodology

Table 22 to 24. Political Indicators

The political indicators were built on information taken from the weekly newspaper *Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens* according to a methodology first proposed by Dessus, Lafay and Morrisson¹. The qualitative information derived from the newspaper were either computed as 0-1 variables with 0 being the non-occurrence of the event and 1 its occurrence or as 4-value indicators (with 0: non-occurrence, 1: occurrence but weak intensity, 2: medium intensity and 3: strong intensity). From these indicators, three main political indexes were constructed: an index of conflicts, a measure of the softening of the political regime and one of its hardening.

Table 22. Political Troubles

• **Strikes**

- 0 = non-occurrence,
- 1 = 1 strike or number of strikers lower than 1 000 (inclusive),
- 2 = 2 strikes or number of strikers between 1 000 and 5 000 (inclusive),
- 3 = 3 strikes or number of strikers higher than 5 000.

• **Unrest and violence (number of dead and injured)**

Dead

- 0 = none,
- 1 = between 1 and 10 (non inclusive),
- 2 = between 10 and 100 (non inclusive),
- 3 = higher than 100.

Injured

- 0 = none,
- 1 = between 1 and 50 (non inclusive) or if the number of dead is between 1 and 10,
- 2 = between 50 and 500 (non inclusive) or if the number of dead is between 10 and 100,
- 3 = higher than 500 or if the number of dead exceeds 100.

• **Demonstrations**

- 0 = non-occurrence,
- 1 = 1 demonstration or number of strikers lower than 5 000 (non inclusive),
- 2 = 2 demonstrations or number of strikers between 5 000 and 10 000 (non inclusive),
- 3 = 3 demonstrations or number of strikers higher than 10 000.

• **Coup d'état and attempted coups d'état**

Table 23. Softening of the Political Regime

• **Lifting of state of emergency**

• **Releases of political prisoners**

• **Measures in favour of human rights**

1. Dessus, S., D. Lafay and C. Morrisson (1994), "A Politico-economic Model for Stabilisation in Africa", *Journal of African Economies*.

- **Improvement of political governance (fight against corruption...)**
- **Relinquishment of political persecution, rehabilitation, return from exile**
- **Political opening (measures in favour of democracy)**
 1 = Discussion with the opposition,
 2 = Entry of the opposition to power,
 3 = Opening of a regime to elections.
- **Lifting of bans on strikes or demonstration**
- **Lifting of bans on press or public debates**

- **Violence perpetrated by the police (number of dead and injured)**

Dead

- 0 = none,
- 1 = between 1 and 10 (non inclusive),
- 2 = between 10 and 100 (non inclusive),
- 3 = higher or equal to 100.

Injured

- 0 = none,
- 1 = between 1 and 50 (non inclusive),
- 2 = between 50 and 500 (non inclusive),
- 3 = higher or equal to 500.

Table 24. Hardening of the Political Regime

- **State of emergency**
- **Arrests, incarcerations**
 0 = non-occurrence,
 1 = between 1 and 10 (non inclusive),
 2 = between 10 and 100 (non inclusive),
 3 = higher than 100.
- **Additional resources for the police, propaganda or censorship**
- **Toughening of the political environment (expulsions, dismissals, curfew, and dissolution of political parties)**

- **Prosecutions, executions**
- **Bans on strikes and demonstrations**
- **Bans on press or public debates**
- **Closing of schools**
- **Obligatory demonstrations**

A principal component analysis was undertaken in order to determine a relevant weight for each qualitative variable within the synthetic indexes.

Weights in “Political troubles”

	Weights
Strike	0.286
Dead	0.950
Injured	0.958
Demonstration	0.543
Coups d'état and attempts	0.059

Weights in “Softening of the political regime”

	Weights
Lifting of state of emergency	0.282
Release of political prisoners	0.709
Measures in favour of human rights	0.373
Improvement of political governance	0.089
Relinquishment of political persecution	0.502
Political opening	0.373
Lifting of bans on strikes	0.323
Lifting of bans on public debates	0.522

Weights in “Hardening of the political regime”

	Weights
State of emergency	0.631
Violence perpetrated by the police: Dead	0.261
Injured	0.423
Arrests	0.402
Additional resources for the police	0.603
Toughening of the political environment	0.253
Prosecutions, executions	0.583
Bans on strikes	0.383
Bans on demonstrations	0.292
Closing of schools	0.092