Development Assistance
and Governance Initiative
at BROOKINGS

Development, Aid and Governance Indicators: Technical Appendix

Contents

Country Programmable Assistance (CPA)

Description: CPA is a measure of foreign aid which only includes resources available to developing countries to implement projects and programs that contribute to long-term development. CPA represents the net transfer of resources.

Methodology: Country Programmable Assistance is calculated from gross official development assistance disbursements by subtracting: (1) humanitarian aid; (2) debt relief; (3) technical cooperation; (4) food aid; and (5) ODA equity investments. Because some countries provide grants while others provide loans, interest payments and repayments are also deducted from CPA. CPA therefore represents the net transfer of resources.

Country Coverage: CPA estimates are available for 135 recipient countries and 23 bilateral and 11 multilateral donors. The 34 donors included are those that report to the OECD Development Assistance Committee. The recipient country sample of 135 represents those countries with a population greater than or equal to one million. Recipients with no population data available in 2010 from the World Bank World Development Indicators Database were also not included.[1]

Year Coverage: 1970-2011.

Individual Variables:
- **CPA Received:** Measures the amount of aid received by countries that can be programmed at the recipient country level.
- **CPA Disbursed:** Measures the amount of aid disbursed by countries that can be programmed at the recipient country level.

Units
- **CPA Received** is available in the following data units.
    - Millions of USD, at constant 2010 values.
    - Log of millions of USD, at constant 2010 values. The natural log is used, and 1 is added to each data point prior to taking the log.
    - As a share of GDP.
    - As a share of gross official development assistance (ODA) disbursed.
    - In per capita terms, at constant 2010 values.
    - Log of per capita, at constant 2010 values. The natural log is used, and 1 is added to each data point prior to taking the log.

- **CPA Disbursed** is available in the following units.
    - Millions of USD, at constant 2010 values.
    - Log of millions of USD, at constant 2010 values. The natural log is used, and 1 is added to each data point prior to taking the log.
    - As a share of GDP.
    - As a share of gross official development assistance (ODA) disbursed.

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[1] The recipients that were excluded using this criteria are: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Comoros, Cook Islands, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, French Polynesia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guyana, Kiribati, Macao, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mayotte, Micronesia, Montenegro, Montserrat, Nauru, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, St. Helena, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Taiwan, Tokelau, Tonga, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Virgin Islands (UK), and Wallis & Futuna

Underlying Data Sources
- **CPA Received:** the data are from the following sources.
    - The OECD Development Assistance Committee, DAC2a ODA Disbursement Table.
    - The World Development Indicators, World Bank.
- **CPA Disbursed:** the data are from the following sources.
    - The OECD Development Assistance Committee, DAC2a ODA Disbursement Table.
    - The World Development Indicators, World Bank.

Further Information: Homi Kharas, "Trends and Issues in Development Aid," *Wolfensohn Center for Development Working Paper,* 2007

Quality of Official Development Assistance (QuODA)

Description: QuODA is an assessment of the quality of official development assistance. Donors are assessed using 31 indicators grouped into four dimensions of aid quality: maximizing efficiency, fostering institutions, reducing burden, and transparency and learning.
Updated: November 2011

Methodology: Donors are assessed against 31 indicators of aid quality. All 31 indicators are converted into standard normal z-scores with mean equal to 0 and variance equal to 1. Z-score values range from -2.5 to 2.5. Values greater than 0 for a particular donor indicate that the agency performs above the average donor in the given year, while scores below 0 indicate performance below the mean.

Indicators are then arranged into four dimensions representing different aspects of aid quality. Indicator z-scores are averaged within each dimension to provide each donor with a dimension score. These dimension scores are converted into percentile ranks. For any given donor, its percentile rank represents the percentage of donors that have the same or lower score.

Country Coverage: QuODA estimates are available for 23 donor countries and 8 multilateral agencies. Among the multilateral donors is UN Select, which is an aggregation of the following United Nations donor agencies: Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Program (WFP).

Year Coverage: 2008 and 2009.

Individual Variables
- **Maximizing Efficiency:** Measures efficiency through aid allocation decisions to countries, sectors, activities and modalities.
- **Fostering Institutions:** Measures the use of local institutions and strategies in aid allocations.
- **Reducing Burden:** Measures the administrative burden placed on recipient countries in managing aid.
- **Transparency and Learning:** Measures the commitment to accessible, standardized and timely aid information and the role of evaluation for learning what works in aid.

Units: The data are depicted in percentile ranks. Using the methodology described above, the z-scores are first calculated. These are then converted into percentile ranks. For any given country, its percentile rank represents the percentage of countries that have the same or lower score. Percentile ranks therefore range from 0 (low quality) to 100 (high quality).

Underlying Data Sources: The underlying data sources used in the construction of the QuODA are by indicator.
- **Maximizing Efficiency:**
  - OECD/DAC Development Database on Aid Activities: Creditor Reporting System, Table 1 and Table 2a.
  - The IMF World Economic Outlook.
  - Kaufmann, Kraay, and Mastruzzi, "Governance Matters: VIII: Aggregate and Individual Governance Indicators, 1996-2008," 2010.

- The websites and annual reports of multilateral donors and facilities.
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- **Fostering Institutions:**
    - OECD/DAC Development Database on Aid Activities: Creditor Reporting System.
    - 2011 Paris Monitoring Survey.
    - World Values Survey, the Gallup World Poll, Afro-barometer, Asian-barometer, Euro-barometer, and Latino-barometer.
- **Reducing Burden:**
    - OECD/DAC Development Database on Aid Activities, Table 1.
    - OECD/DAC Development Database on Aid Activities: Creditor Reporting System.
    - 2011 Paris Monitoring Survey.
- **Transparency and Learning:**
    - International Aid Transparency Initiative website.
    - OECD/DAC Development Database on Aid Activities: Creditor Reporting System.
    - AidData Research Release 2.0.
    - OECD/DAC Development Database on Aid Activities, Table 3a.
    - Evaluation policies from agency websites.
    - 2011 Paris Monitoring Survey.

Further Information: Nancy Birdsall, Homi Kharas and Rita Perakis, "The Quality of Official Development Assistance Assessment 2009: Is Aid Quality Improving?" Brookings Institution and Center for Global Development, March 2012.

Vulnerability of Aid Indexes (VAI)

Description: The Corruption Vulnerability of Aid Index (CVAI) and the Governance Vulnerability of Aid Index (GVAI) measure the risk that each dollar of net development aid disbursed ends up in a corrupt or misgoverned recipient country.
Updated: July 2012

Methodology: To construct the CVAI for a donor we first weight each dollar of aid by the corruption percentile rank (100 indicating the most corrupt country) of each recipient it disburses aid to.[2] In order to calculate the CVAI we divide the total weighted by the total unweighted net development aid disbursed by each donor.[3] The CVAI therefore constitutes the average vulnerability of each dollar of aid to corruption in recipient countries. For instance, a CVAI of 75 means that the typical dollar of aid allocated by the donor ends up in a country ranked in the 75th percentile in control of corruption (or 1/4th from the bottom of the worldwide distribution). A lower score, of say 55, means that each dollar of aid is less vulnerable to corruption and that the control of corruption rating of the typical aid recipient is closer to the worldwide average. We follow the same methodology to construct the GVAI, but rather than use corruption percentile ranks, we use misgovernance percentile ranks.[4] The GVAI therefore measures the average vulnerability of each dollar of aid the misgovernance in recipient countries.

More formally, to generate these corruption and overall governance VAIs for each donor (j) and period (t) we weight the amount of aid disbursed (Aid_{ijt}) to each recipient (i) by the recipient's control of corruption (or overall governance) inverse percentile rank ($InvGOVprk_{it}$).[5] This governance-weighted net development aid is then divided by the corresponding non-weighted total aid. The resulting Corruption (or Governance) Vulnerability of Aid Index, CVAI (GVAI), ranges from 0 (low vulnerability) to 100 (high vulnerability).

$$VAI_{jt} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Aid_{ijt} \cdot InvGOVprk_{it})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Aid_{ijt}}$$

Since the lowest possible CVAI may not be optimal from a broader development effectiveness standpoint, it is worth considering the implications of a high CVAI (or GVAI). Indeed, some donor agency officials and development practitioners may rightly point out that attaining a very low CVAI (GVAI) is not a laudable objective since it may signal that a donor is shying away from fragile countries and development challenges. We have found that any score below 50 is not only unrealistic, but also sub-optimally low. Scores between 50 and 60 could still be regarded as low in terms of vulnerability, yet not necessarily sub-optimally so. Scores between 60 and 70 already indicate relatively high vulnerability. Donors receiving scores above 70 are in a high-risk zone, with those scoring above 75 warranting a "vulnerability flag." Finally, any donor receiving a score

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[2] The corruption percentile ranks are calculated as the inverse control of corruption percentile ranks.
[3] Net development aid is calculated from net ODA (which takes into account repayments) by subtracting: (1) humanitarian aid and (2) emergency food aid.
[4] Misgovernance percentile ranks represent the inverse overall governance percentile ranks.
[5] Because a net measure of aid is used, some aid disbursements may be negative. These negative aid transfers are coded as zeros since only each positive dollar of aid received is actually vulnerable to the governance environment in a recipient country. Further, the set of all recipients meeting the following criteria are used to estimate each donor's vulnerability of aid: 1) developing countries based on DAC criteria for 2003; 2) countries for which WGI and population data are available. The total number of recipients included in the analysis is 156.

of 80 or above exhibits unacceptably high vulnerability levels. In sum, it is reasonable to expect scores ranging roughly between 50 and 90.

Country Coverage: VAI estimates are available for 23 traditional bilateral donors (DAC donors) and 11 multilateral donors. Among the multilateral donors is UN Select, which is an aggregation of the following UN donor agencies: Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Program (WFP).

Year Coverage: 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002-2011.

Individual Variables: the following measures of vulnerability are covered by VAI.
- **Corruption VAI:** Captures the sensitivity of donors' net development aid to corruption in recipient countries. This measure was generated using recipient WGI control of corruption ratings.
- **Governance VAI:** Captures the sensitivity of donors' net development aid to misgovernance in recipient countries. This measure was generated by using recipient WGI overall governance ratings. Overall governance represents the simple average of the six components of WGI.

Units: The Corruption or Governance Vulnerability of Aid Index (CVAI or GVAI) scores range from 0 (minimum vulnerability) to 100 (maximum vulnerability).

Underlying Data Sources: The following data sources were used in the construction of VAIs.
- OECD Development Assistance Committee, DAC2a ODA Disbursements Table.
- Kaufmann, Kraay, and Mastruzzi, "Governance Matters: VIII: Aggregate and Individual Governance Indicators, 1996-2008," 2010 *(data updated in September 2012).*

Further Information: Daniel Kaufmann and Veronika Penciakova, "Aid Selectivity Revisited: Governance and Corruption Matter," Brookings Institution, June 2012.

Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)

Description: The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) are produced by Daniel Kaufmann (Brookings Institution), Aart Kraay (World Bank Development Research Group) and Massimo Mastruzzi (World Bank Institute). The WGI assess the quality of governance on six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption.

Methodology: The WGI are constructed from aggregated survey data on the quality of governance, drawn from a large number of enterprises, citizen and expert respondents in industrial and developing countries. The data are first organized into six clusters corresponding to six dimensions of governance. Then the questions from individual data sources are first rescaled to range from 0 to 1, with higher values corresponding to better outcomes.

Finally, for each component the Unobserved Components Model is used to 1) standardize the data into comparable units; 2) construct an aggregate indicator of governance as a weighted average of the underlying source variables; 3) construct margins of error (available in the downloadable excel file) that reflect the unavoidable imprecision in measuring governance. The aggregate scores for each component of governance are converted into standard normal z-scores with mean equal to zero and variance equal to one. The original scores therefore range between -2.5 and 2.5. Z-score values greater than zero indicate performance that is above the worldwide average.

Country Coverage: WGI estimates are available for 211 countries.

Year Coverage: 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002-2011.

Individual Variables:
- **Voice and Accountability:** Reflects the perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association and a free media.
- **Political Stability and Absence of Violence:** Captures perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism.
- **Government Effectiveness:** Measures the perceptions of 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.
- **Regulatory Quality:** Captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.
- **Rule of Law:** Measures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.
- **Control of Corruption:** Reflects the perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.

Units: The data are depicted in percentile ranks. Using the methodology described above, the z-scores are first calculated. These are then converted into percentile ranks. For any given country, its percentile rank represents the percentage of countries that have the same or lower score. Percentile ranks therefore range from 0 (poor governance) to 100 (good governance).

Underlying Data Sources: The table below provides a list of all the data sources used for the WGI. Almost all of these sources are available annually and these annual observations are aligned with the years for the WGI measures. In cases where data sources are updated only once every two or three years, data lagged by one or two years are used to estimate more recent WGI measures. Small adjustments are made from year to year in the set of sources on which scores are based. Users should therefore be aware that each annual update of the WGI supersedes previous years' versions of the data for the entire time period covered by the indicators.

Further information: Further details about the aggregation methodology can be found in the WGI methodology paper. Detailed findings about worldwide governance trends between 1996 and 2008 can be found in the Governance Matters paper series. Disaggregated data by individual source can be found at the WGI project.

WGI Data Sources

Code	Source	Type*	Public	Country Coverage	Represe-ntative	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ADB	African Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments	Expert (GOV)	Partial	53			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AFR	Afrobarometer	Survey	Yes	19				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
ASD	Asian Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments	Expert (GOV)	Partial	29				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BPS	Business Enterprise Environment Survey	Survey	Yes	27				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BTI	Bertelsmann Transformation Index	Expert (NGO)	Yes	125							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CCR	Freedom House Countries at the Crossroads	Expert (NGO)	Yes	62							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
EBR	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Transition Report	Expert (GOV)	Yes	29			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit Riskwire & Democracy Index	Expert (CBIP)	Yes	181		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
FRH	Freedom House	Expert (NGO)	Yes	197		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GCB	Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer Survey	Survey	Yes	80							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GCS	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report	Survey	Yes	134		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GII	Global Integrity Index	Expert (NGO)	Yes	79							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GWP	Gallup World Poll	Survey	Yes	130		x						x	x	x	x	x	x
HER	Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom	Expert (NGO)	Yes	179		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
HUM	Cingranelli Richards Human Rights Database and Political Terror Scale	Expert (GOV)	Yes	192		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IFD	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments	Expert (GOV)	Yes	90							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IJT	iJET Country Security Risk Ratings	Expert (CBIP)	Yes	185		x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IPD	Institutional Profiles Database	Expert (GOV)	Yes	85		x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IRP	IREEP African Electoral Index	Expert (NGO)	Yes	53				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LBO	Latinobarometro	Survey	Yes	18			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MSI	International Research and Exchanges Board Media Sustainability Index	Expert (NGO)	Yes	76							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
OBI	International Budget Project Open Budget Index	Expert (NGO)	Yes	85								x	x	x	x	x	x
PIA	World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments	Expert (GOV)	Partial	142			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PRC	Political Economic Risk Consultancy Corruption in Asia Survey	Survey	Yes	15			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PRS	Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide	Expert (CBIP)	Yes	140		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
RSF	Reporters Without Borders Press Freedom Index	Expert (NGO)	Yes	170		x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TPR	US State Department Trafficking in People report	Expert (GOV)	Yes	153		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
VAB	Vanderbilt University Americas Barometer	Survey	Yes	23							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
WCY	Institute for Management and Development World Competitiveness Yearbook	Survey	Yes	55			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
WMO	Global Insight Business Conditions and Risk Indicators	Expert (CBIP)	Yes	203		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

*Types of Expert Assessments: CBIP -- Commercial Business Information Provider, GOV -- Public Sector Data Provider, NGO -- Nongovernmental Organization Data Provider

Source: Daniel Kaufmann, Aart Kraay and Massimo Mastruzzi, The Worldwide Governance Indicators, 2012

Middle Class

Description: Middle Class variables estimate and provide forecasts of the number of people living in households earning or spending between 10 USD and 100 USD per person per day (2005 PPP USD), and the consumption expenditure of this group.
Updated: August 2013

Methodology:

We first estimate a national expenditure/income distribution based on the distribution parameters of a generalized Lorenz curve estimates using country household surveys and a mean household per capita expenditure derived from national accounts. From this distribution we can compute the share of the population with expenditures/incomes below a threshold z according to the following formula:

$$H_z = -\frac{1}{2m}\left[n + r(b+2z/\mu)\ \{(b+2z/\mu)^2 - m\}^{-1/2}\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{Note:}\quad & e = -(a + b + c + 1)\\ & m = b^2 - 4a\\ & n = 2be - 4c\\ & r = (n^2 - 4me^2)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

Where Hz is the headcount ratio for the expenditure/income threshold z; a, b, and c are parameters of the Lorenz curve; and μ is the mean household per capita expenditure level. The headcount ratio of the middle class is the difference between the headcount ratio of those who earn/spend less than USD 100 and the headcount ratio of those who earn/spend less USD 10 (2005 PPP). The headcount ratio of the poor is the share of population who earn/spend below the poverty lines of USD 2 and USD 5 (2005 PPP).

For historical data, the middle class headcount ratio is computed for each year for which a survey is available. For years between two surveys, the middle class is assumed to evolve in relation to the evolution of mean household per capita expenditure. For years prior to the first survey, the distribution parameters are assumed to remain constant while the mean household expenditure figure is taken from the World Development Indicators of the World Bank. For years after the most recent survey, the distribution parameters are assumed to remain constant and mean household per capita expenditure is assumed to grow at the same rate as GDP growth. Growth projections are taken from the IMF's World Economic Outlook database for the next five years and then extrapolated based on a Cobb-Douglass production function that uses assumptions for factor accumulation and productivity growth separately determined for each country according to the methodology described in "The Emerging Middle Class in Developing Countries."

The headcount ratio is multiplied by population to derive the number of people in the middle class. The total expenditure of the middle class is calculated by multiplying the mean consumption expenditure of the middle class by the number of people in the middle class.

It should be noted that in the academic literature there is a vigorous debate on how to treat the difference between national account estimates for household expenditures and survey estimates.

Though here we use national accounts estimates, a number of alternative assumptions may be used. As a result, the data presented here may differ from estimates found elsewhere, including the World Bank. All middle class estimates, including those reported here and elsewhere, are subject to imprecision and therefore should be interpreted with caution. In particular, estimates for the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, India and Indonesia should be interpreted with caution as national accounts expenditure estimates are more than double survey estimates in these countries.

Country Coverage: Middle class estimates are available for 138 countries.

Year Coverage: 1965-2030

Individual Variables: The following variables are available for middle class.
- **Middle Class Population:** Measures the number of people in the middle class.
- **Middle Class Expenditure:** Measures consumption expenditure of the middle class.

Units:
- **Middle Class Population** is available in the following units:
  - Headcount ratio, which measures the percent of the population in the middle class.
  - Total middle class population, in millions.
  - The log of millions of middle class people is also included. The natural log is used and 1 is added to the data before taking the natural log.
- **Middle Class Expenditure** is available in the following units:
  - In millions of 2005 PPP US dollars.
  - The log of millions of consumption is included. The natural log is used and 1 is added to each datum prior to taking the natural log.
  - As annual average consumption per capita in 2005 PPP US dollars.
  - Also included is the log of annual average consumption per capita in 2005 US dollars. The natural log is used and 1 is added to each datum prior to taking the natural log.
  - As a percentage of GDP.

Underlying Data Sources: The following data sources are used to construct the middle class data.
- The IMF's World Economic Outlook
- The United Nations Populations Prospects database
- The Maddison Historical Statistics
- The IMF's International Financial Statistics
- World Bank PovCal Net
- UN WIDER
- Inequality Around the World: Globalization and Income Distribution Dataset
- Eurostat dataset
- World Banks' World Development Indicators

Further information: Homi Kharas, "The Emerging Middle Class in Developing Countries," *OECD Development Center Working Paper,* 2010

Poverty Measures

Description: Poverty Measures provide a national accounts-based approach to calculating poverty that differs from the World Bank poverty estimates. The measures estimate and provide forecasts of the number of people living in households earning or spending below a poverty line of 2 USD and 5 USD (2005 PPP USD) per person per day, and the resources required to bring each individual to this threshold.
Updated: August 2013

Methodology: Please refer to the methodology used for calculating the middle class.

Country Coverage: Poverty estimates are available for 138 countries.

Year Coverage: 1965-2030

Individual Variables: The following poverty measures are available:
- **$ 2 a day poverty:** Measures of the population living below a poverty line of $2 a day using national accounts based methodology.
- **$ 5 a day poverty:** Measures of the population living below a poverty line of $5 a day using national accounts based methodology.

Units: Poverty data are available in the following units
- Headcount ratio, which measures the percent of the population that lives at or below the poverty line.
- The log of millions of people living below the poverty line is also included. The natural log is used and 1 is added to the data before taking the natural log.
- As the poverty gap, which reflects the cost of raising everyone below the poverty line to the poverty line. These data are available in:
  - Absolute millions of 2005 international dollars (PPP);
  - Log of millions of 2005 international dollars (PPP). The natural log is used and 1 is added to the data before taking the natural log.
  - Per capita 2005 international dollars (PPP); and
  - Log of per capita 2005 international dollars (PPP). The natural log is used and 1 is added to the data before taking the natural log.

Underlying Data Sources: The following data sources are used to construct the middle class data.
- The IMF's World Economic Outlook
- The United Nations Populations Prospects database.
- The Maddison Historical Statistics
- The IMF's International Financial Statistics
- World Bank PovCal Net
- UN WIDER, Inequality Around the World: Globalization and Income Distribution Dataset,
- Eurostat.
- World Banks' Household expenditure (PPP 2005)

Further information: Homi Kharas, "The Emerging Middle Class in Developing Countries,"
OECD Development Center Working Paper, 2010

Consolidated Country List:

Notes on country/country group list:
- In the entity classification "country" we group together those entities that are commonly classified more broadly as economies.
- We refer to Sudan as a single country until 2011 because data are only available for it as a single entity. Beginning in 2011 the CPA and WGI provide data for Sudan and South Sudan separately. When additional data become available for the two countries separately, the rest of our indicators will incorporate this information.
- The regions "country groups" are based off of the World Bank geographical classification
- The income groups in "country groups" are based off of the World Bank income classifications. Here the low income group corresponds to the World Bank's low income classification; the middle income group corresponds to the World Bank's lower and upper middle income classifications; and the high income group corresponds to the World Bank's high income classification.
- The World Bank income classifications are available for years between 1989 and 2010. To determine which group each country belongs in for years prior to 1989 we deflate the threshold values backward, and use Gross National Income data (supplemented with GDP projections when GNI data are missing) to classify each country. To determine which group each country belongs in for years after 2010 we maintain the 2010 thresholds in constant terms and use GDP projections (also constant 2010 USD) to classify each country.

Entity	Entity Type	CPA Received	CPA Disbursed	QuODA	VAI	WGI	Middle Class	Poverty
Afghanistan	Country	x				x		
Albania	Country	x				x	x	x
Algeria	Country	x				x	x	x
American Samoa	Country					x		
Andorra	Country					x		
Angola	Country	x				x	x	x
Anguilla	Country					x		
Antigua and Barbuda	Country					x		
Argentina	Country	x				x	x	x
Armenia	Country	x				x	x	x
Aruba	Country					x		
Australia	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Azerbaijan	Country	x				x	x	x
Bahamas	Country					x		
Bahrain	Country	x				x		
Bangladesh	Country	x				x	x	x
Barbados	Country					x		
Belarus	Country	x				x	x	x
Belgium	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Belize	Country					x	x	x
Benin	Country	x				x	x	x

Entity	Entity Type	CPA Received	CPA Disbursed	QuODA	VAI	WGI	Middle Class	Poverty
Bermuda	Country					x		
Bhutan	Country					x		
Bolivia	Country	x				x	x	x
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Country	x				x	x	x
Botswana	Country	x				x	x	x
Brazil	Country	x				x	x	x
Brunei Darussalam	Country					x		
Bulgaria	Country	x				x	x	x
Burkina Faso	Country	x				x	x	x
Burundi	Country	x				x	x	x
Cambodia	Country	x				x	x	x
Cameroon	Country	x				x	x	x
Canada	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Cape Verde	Country					x		
Cayman Islands	Country					x		
Central African Republic	Country	x				x	x	x
Chad	Country	x				x	x	x
Chile	Country	x				x	x	x
China	Country	x				x	x	x
Colombia	Country	x				x	x	x
Comoros	Country					x		
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Country	x				x	x	x
Congo, Rep.	Country	x				x		
Cook Islands	Country					x		
Costa Rica	Country	x				x	x	x
Cote d'Ivoire	Country	x				x	x	x
Croatia	Country	x				x	x	x
Cuba	Country	x				x		
Cyprus	Country	x				x	x	x
Czech Republic	Country	x				x	x	x
Denmark	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Djibouti	Country					x		
Dominica	Country					x		
Dominican Republic	Country	x				x	x	x
Ecuador	Country	x				x	x	x
Egypt	Country	x				x	x	x
El Salvador	Country	x				x	x	x
Equatorial Guinea	Country					x		
Eritrea	Country	x				x		
Estonia	Country	x				x	x	x
Ethiopia	Country	x				x	x	x
Fiji	Country					x	x	x
Finland	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x

Entity	Entity Type	CPA Received	CPA Disbursed	QuODA	VAI	WGI	Middle Class	Poverty
France	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
French Guiana	Country					x		
Gabon	Country	x				x	x	x
Gambia	Country	x				x	x	x
Georgia	Country	x				x	x	x
Germany	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	Country	x				x	x	x
Greece	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Greenland	Country					x		
Grenada	Country					x		
Guam	Country					x		
Guatemala	Country	x				x	x	x
Guinea	Country	x				x		
Guinea-Bissau	Country	x				x		
Guyana	Country					x	x	x
Haiti	Country	x				x	x	x
Honduras	Country	x				x	x	x
Hong Kong	Country	x				x	x	x
Hungary	Country	x				x	x	x
Iceland	Country					x	x	x
India	Country	x				x	x	x
Indonesia	Country	x				x	x	x
Iran	Country	x				x	x	x
Iraq	Country	x				x		
Ireland	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Israel	Country	x				x	x	x
Italy	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	Country	x				x	x	x
Japan	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Jordan	Country	x				x	x	x
Kazakhstan	Country	x				x	x	x
Kenya	Country	x				x	x	x
Kiribati	Country					x		
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Country	x				x		
Korea, Rep.	Country	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kosovo	Country	x				x		
Kuwait	Country	x				x		
Kyrgyzstan	Country	x				x	x	x
Laos	Country	x				x		
Latvia	Country	x				x	x	x
Lebanon	Country	x				x		
Lesotho	Country	x				x	x	x
Liberia	Country	x				x	x	x
Libya	Country	x				x		
Liechtenstein	Country					x		

Entity	Entity Type	CPA Received	CPA Disbursed	QuODA	VAI	WGI	Middle Class	Poverty
Lithuania	Country	x				x	x	x
Luxembourg	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Macao	Country					x		
Macedonia	Country	x				x	x	x
Madagascar	Country	x				x	x	x
Malawi	Country	x				x	x	x
Malaysia	Country	x				x	x	x
Maldives	Country					x		
Mali	Country	x				x	x	x
Malta	Country					x	x	x
Marshall Islands	Country					x		
Martinique	Country					x		
Mauritania	Country	x				x	x	x
Mauritius	Country	x				x		
Mexico	Country	x				x	x	x
Micronesia	Country					x		
Moldova	Country	x				x	x	x
Mongolia	Country	x				x		
Montenegro	Country					x		
Morocco	Country	x				x	x	x
Mozambique	Country	x				x	x	x
Myanmar	Country	x				x		
Namibia	Country	x				x		
Nauru	Country					x		
Nepal	Country	x				x	x	x
Netherlands	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Netherlands Antilles	Country					x		
New Zealand	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Nicaragua	Country	x				x	x	x
Niger	Country	x				x	x	x
Nigeria	Country	x				x	x	x
Niue	Country					x		
Norway	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Oman	Country	x				x		
Pakistan	Country	x				x	x	x
Palau	Country					x		
Panama	Country	x				x	x	x
Papua New Guinea	Country	x				x		
Paraguay	Country	x				x	x	x
Peru	Country	x				x	x	x
Philippines	Country	x				x	x	x
Poland	Country	x				x	x	x
Portugal	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Puerto Rico	Country					x		
Qatar	Country	x				x		

Entity	Entity Type	CPA Received	CPA Disbursed	QuODA	VAI	WGI	Middle Class	Poverty
Reunion	Country					x		
Romania	Country	x				x	x	x
Russia	Country	x				x	x	x
Rwanda	Country	x				x	x	x
Samoa	Country					x		
Sao Tome and Principe	Country					x		
Saudi Arabia	Country	x				x		
Senegal	Country	x				x	x	x
Serbia	Country	x				x	x	x
Seychelles	Country					x	x	x
Sierra Leone	Country	x				x	x	x
Singapore	Country	x				x	x	x
Slovakia	Country	x				x	x	x
Slovenia	Country	x				x	x	x
Solomon Islands	Country					x		
Somalia	Country	x				x		
South Africa	Country	x				x	x	x
South Sudan	Country	x				x		
Spain	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Sri Lanka	Country	x				x	x	x
St. Kitts and Nevis	Country					x		
St. Lucia	Country					x		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Country					x		
Sudan	Country	x				x	x	x
Suriname	Country					x		
Swaziland	Country	x				x	x	x
Sweden	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Switzerland	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Syria	Country	x				x	x	x
Taiwan	Country					x	x	x
Tajikistan	Country	x				x	x	x
Tanzania	Country	x				x	x	x
Thailand	Country	x				x	x	x
Timor-Leste	Country	x				x		
Togo	Country	x				x	x	x
Tonga	Country					x		
Trinidad and Tobago	Country	x				x	x	x
Tunisia	Country	x				x	x	x
Turkey	Country	x				x	x	x
Turkmenistan	Country	x				x	x	x
Tuvalu	Country					x		
Uganda	Country	x				x	x	x
Ukraine	Country	x				x	x	x

Entity	Entity Type	CPA Received	CPA Disbursed	QuODA	VAI	WGI	Middle Class	Poverty
United Arab Emirates	Country	x				x		
United Kingdom	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
United States	Country		x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay	Country	x				x	x	x
Uzbekistan	Country	x				x	x	x
Vanuatu	Country					x		
Venezuela	Country	x				x	x	x
Vietnam	Country	x				x	x	x
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	Country					x		
West Bank and Gaza	Country	x				x		
Yemen	Country	x				x	x	x
Zambia	Country	x				x	x	x
Zimbabwe	Country	x				x	x	x
AfDF (African Dev. Fund)	Multilateral Donor		x	x	x			
AsDF (Asian Dev. Fund)	Multilateral Donor		x	x	x			
EU Institutions	Multilateral Donor		x	x	x			
GAVI	Multilateral Donor		x		x			
GEF	Multilateral Donor		x		x			
Global Fund	Multilateral Donor		x	x	x			
IDA	Multilateral Donor		x	x	x			
IDB Spec. Fund	Multilateral Donor		x	x	x			
IFAD	Multilateral Donor		x	x	x			
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	Multilateral Donor		x		x			
UN Select	Multilateral Donor		x	x	x			
East Asia & Pacific	Country Group	x				x	x	x
Europe & Central Asia	Country Group	x				x	x	x
Latin America & Caribbean	Country Group	x				x	x	x
Middle East & North Africa	Country Group	x				x	x	x

Entity	Entity Type	CPA Received	CPA Disbursed	QuODA	VAI	WGI	Middle Class	Poverty
OECD	Country Group	x	x		x	x	x	x
South Asia	Country Group	x				x	x	x
Sub-Saharan Africa	Country Group	x				x	x	x
Low Income	Country Group	x				x	x	x
Middle Income	Country Group	x				x	x	x
High Income	Country Group	x	x		x	x	x	x
Total Number of Countries and Multilateral Donors Covered		221	135	34	31	34	211	138	138
Total Number of Country Groups Covered		10	10	2	0	2	10	10	10

*UN Select is an aggregation of the following UN donor agencies: Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Program (WFP).