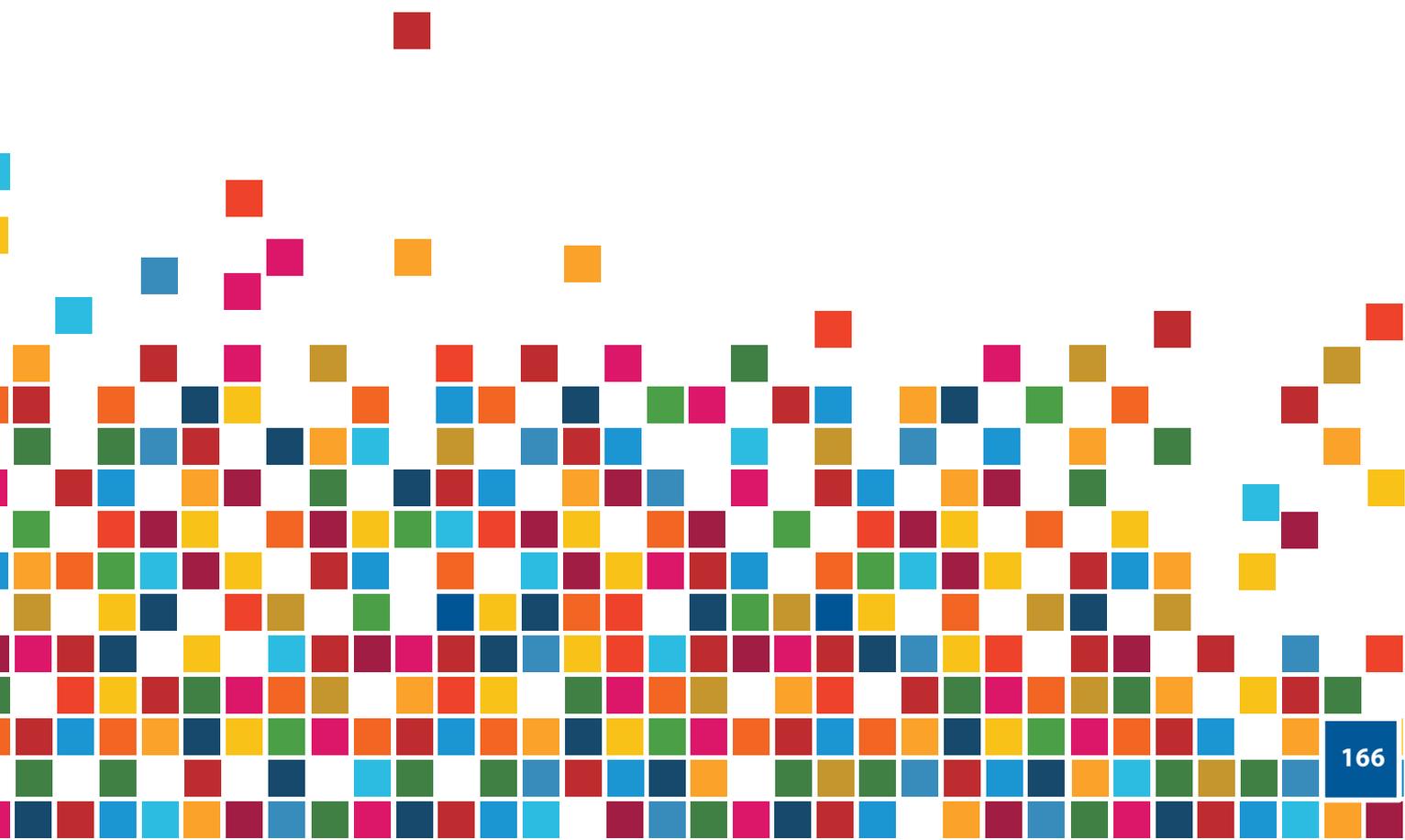


STATISTICAL NOTE



The analyses in the 2019 *Economic Report on Africa* are based on the latest updated and harmonized data from leading sources, including questionnaires developed by ECA. The main economic and social data variables are from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) database. Data on some indicators are from the statistical databases of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), the International Centre for Tax and Development/United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (ICTD/UNU-WIDER), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the World Bank, as well as some government departments in African countries. Data published in the Report may differ from those of previous editions of the *Economic Report on Africa* due to recent assumptions and data revisions.

The UN-DESA Global Economic Outlook database provides comparable data on GDP growth for all African countries except Eswatini and Seychelles, for which data are obtained from the EIU database. Real GDP growth rates are generated using country data, with 2010 as the base year. Subregional inflation rates for country groupings are weighted averages, where weights are based on GDP in 2010 prices. Baseline scenario forecasts are based partly on UN-DESA Project LINK and World Economic Forecasting Model.

Social data are derived from the latest available data from ECA's African Centre for Statistics; African Development Bank; United Nations Children's Fund; UN-DESA; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Educational, Scientific

and Cultural Organization; United Nations Statistics Division and the World Bank's World Development Indicators and PovcalNet databases. Employment and productivity figures are from Classification International Labour Organization's Key Indicators of the Labour Market and the World Employment and Social Outlook databases, while data on trade (exports and imports) are from UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization.

Government revenue data are obtained largely from the ICTD/UNU-WIDER Government Revenue Database, supplemented for some variables by macro-level data from the IMF's World Revenue Longitudinal Dataset, the World Bank's World Development Indicators database and ECA forecasts for 2017 and 2018.

Unless otherwise indicated, the data cover 53 African countries (excluding South Sudan due to the unavailability of historical data).

For some analyses, countries are classified into geographic subregions and country economic groupings, as shown in table SN1.

The thematic part of the Report employs primary data and information collected, harmonized and analysed by ECA staff from survey questionnaires. In addition, interviews were conducted with government officials and semi-autonomous revenue authorities in 12 case study countries: Angola, Benin, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan and Zimbabwe.

TABLE SN.1. CLASSIFICATION OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN THIS REPORT BY SUBREGION AND ECONOMIC GROUP

Economic group	African subregion				
	Central	East	North	Southern	West
Agricultural commodity exporters ^a	Cameroon Central African Republic São Tomé and Príncipe	Burundi Ethiopia Kenya Madagascar Rwanda Seychelles Tanzania Uganda	Egypt Mauritania Morocco Sudan	Malawi Mauritius Namibia Zimbabwe	Benin Burkina Faso Cabo Verde Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Mali
Mineral-poor countries ^b	Cameroon Chad Congo Gabon São Tomé and Príncipe	Burundi Comoros Ethiopia Kenya Seychelles Somalia Uganda	Egypt Libya Morocco Tunisia	Angola Eswatini Malawi Mauritius	Cabo Verde Côte d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana Guinea-Bissau Nigeria Senegal
Mineral-rich countries ^c	Central African Republic Equatorial Guinea	Congo, Dem Rep Djibouti Madagascar Rwanda Tanzania	Algeria Mauritania Sudan	Botswana Lesotho Mozambique Namibia South Africa Zambia Zimbabwe	Benin Burkina Faso Guinea Liberia Mali Niger Sierra Leone Togo
Oil exporters ^d	Cameroon Chad Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon	Congo, Dem Rep South Sudan	Algeria Libya Sudan	Angola	Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Niger Nigeria
Oil importers ^e	Central African Republic São Tomé and Príncipe	Burundi Comoros Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Madagascar Rwanda Seychelles Somalia Tanzania Uganda	Egypt Mauritania Morocco Tunisia	Botswana Eswatini Lesotho Malawi Mauritius Mozambique Namibia South Africa Zambia Zimbabwe	Benin Burkina Faso Cabo Verde Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

Note: Groupings are based on UNCTAD trade data for 2012 and 2013 (SITC 33 for oil and SITC 27+28+32+34+35+68+667+971 for minerals).

a. Countries whose agricultural commodity exports account for more than 20 percent of exports.

b. Countries whose mineral exports account for less than 20 per cent of exports.

c. Countries whose mineral exports account for more than 20 per cent of exports.

d. Countries whose oil exports are at least 20 per cent higher than their oil imports.

e. Countries whose oil exports are less than 20 per cent higher than their oil imports.

