

ANNEX A

Classification of countries

Table A.1. **Definition of country classifications**

| | Income criteria | Economic growth criteria |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| High Income by 1995 (HI) | Classified as a high-income country in 1995 | Experienced sufficient economic growth to be classified as a high-income country in 2016 |
| High and Sustained Growth (SG) | Not classified as a high-income country in 1995 | Experienced a period of <i>high and sustained economic growth</i> * |
| Rest of the World (RW) | Not classified as a high-income country in 1995 | Did not experience a period of <i>high and sustained economic growth</i> * |

***Definition: High and Sustained Growth** (based on Hausmann, Pritchett and Rodrik, 2005; see Aubry, 2016 for further details):

A country is said to have experienced a period of high and sustained growth if the following four conditions hold over a period between 1980 and 2011:

1. period of rapid growth (more than 3.5% per annum for at least six years)
2. accelerated growth (the growth rate throughout the period of rapid growth must be at least two percentage points higher than in the previous six years)
3. post-growth output exceeds the output prior to the period of rapid growth (to prevent a growth acceleration episode that follows the collapse of an economy)
4. the growth must be sustained (growth rate of at least 2% during the ten years following the episode of rapid and accelerated growth).

Table A.2. **List of countries by classification**

| High Income by 1995 (HI) (28 countries) | High and Sustained Growth (SG) (59 countries) | | Rest of the World (RW) (57 countries) | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Asia | Africa | Europe | Africa | Asia |
| Hong Kong (China) | Botswana | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Algeria | Afghanistan |
| Israel | Nigeria | Albania | Benin | Bangladesh |
| Japan | Mauritius | Belarus | Burkina Faso | Cambodia |
| Kuwait | Angola | Latvia | Burundi | Kyrgyzstan |
| Korea | Ghana | Estonia | Cameroon | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| Saudi Arabia [†] | Egypt | Moldova | Central African Republic | Lebanon |
| Singapore | Tunisia | Slovak Republic | Chad | Nepal |
| United Arab Emirates | South Africa [†] | Czech Republic [†] | Congo | Sri Lanka |

Table A.2. List of countries by classification (cont.)

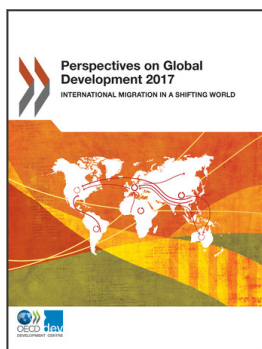
| High Income by 1995 (HI) (28 countries) | High and Sustained Growth (SG) (59 countries) | | Rest of the World (RW) (57 countries) | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Europe | Morocco | Lithuania | Côte d'Ivoire | Syrian Arab Republic |
| Austria | Sudan | Bulgaria | Democratic Republic of the Congo | Tajikistan |
| Belgium | Asia | Ukraine | Eritrea | Yemen |
| Denmark | China (People's Republic of) | Poland | Ethiopia | Europe |
| Finland | Armenia | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Gabon | Romania |
| France | Georgia | Slovenia [‡] | Gambia | Latin America and the Caribbean |
| Germany | Indonesia | Hungary | Guinea | Bolivia |
| Greece [†] | Azerbaijan | Russia | Guinea-Bissau | Cuba |
| Ireland | Uzbekistan | Latin America and the Caribbean | Kenya | Guatemala |
| Italy | Turkey | Argentina | Lesotho | Haiti |
| Netherlands | Turkmenistan | Panama | Liberia | Honduras |
| Norway | Kazakhstan | Peru | Libya | Jamaica |
| Portugal | Mongolia | Chile | Madagascar | Nicaragua |
| Spain | Malaysia | El Salvador | Malawi | Paraguay |
| Sweden | Viet Nam | Colombia | Mali | Venezuela |
| Switzerland | Thailand [‡] | Uruguay | Mauritania | Oceania |
| United Kingdom | India | Mexico | Mozambique | Papua New Guinea |
| Northern America | Jordan | Costa Rica | Namibia | |
| Canada | Iran | Dominican Republic | Niger | |
| United States | Iraq | Ecuador | Rwanda | |
| Oceania | Pakistan [‡] | Trinidad and Tobago | Senegal | |
| Australia | Oman | Brazil | Sierra Leone | |
| New Zealand | Philippines | | Tanzania | |
| | | | Togo | |
| | | | Uganda | |
| | | | Zambia | |
| | | | Zimbabwe | |

Note: Countries with less than 1 million inhabitants in 1995 according to the World Bank (2016) are excluded. For the purposes of analysis, only countries with sufficient data on both GDP and migration are classified. 144 countries are included in the sample. The countries are ranked by region and alphabetical order, except for the group of SG countries. In this group countries are ranked by region and within region by decreasing magnitude of growth acceleration. [†]Saudi Arabia was classified as an upper-middle-income country between 1990 and 2003 by the World Bank, but the GDP of Saudi Arabia was only slightly below the classification threshold for high-income countries. Greece was not classified as a high-income country in 1995, but has been classified a high income country since 1996 by the World Bank. [‡]In 2003, South Africa experienced a growth acceleration that was sustained until 2009, when the economy contracted by 2.2% before returning to an economic growth rate of more than 2% until 2011, the end of the sample data. Thailand also experienced one year of low growth in 2009, at the end of a period of high and sustained growth. Pakistan, Czech Republic and Slovenia most likely experienced a period of high and sustained growth but, due to missing data, the condition of sustained growth for ten years preceding the accelerated growth cannot be confirmed. For these reasons, South Africa, Thailand, Pakistan, Czech Republic and Slovenia have been included as countries experiencing high and sustained economic growth. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Source: Author's analysis based on Feenstra et al. (2015), "The Next Generation of the Penn World Table", *American Economic Review*, Vol. 105, n°10, pp. 3150-82 and World Bank (2016), *World Development Indicators* (database), <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>;

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