

This table classifies all World Bank member countries (186), and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000 (210 total). The country coverage by the 2010 Logistics Performance Index (LPI) (155 total) is also shown.

World Regions / Income Groups		World	2010 LPI	Coverage
Low income	LIC	43	37	86%
Middle income	MIC	101	75	74%
Lower middle income	LMC	55	40	73%
Upper middle income	UMC	46	35	76%
Low & middle income	LMY	144	112	78%
East Asia & Pacific	EAP	23	13	57%
Europe & Central Asia	ECA	24	22	92%
Latin America & Caribbean	LAC	29	22	76%
Middle East & North Africa	MNA	13	11	85%
South Asia	SAS	8	8	100%
Sub-Saharan Africa	SSA	47	36	77%
High income	HIC	66	43	65%
European Monetary Union	EMU	16	16	100%
High income: OECD	OEC	27	27	100%
High income: nonOECD	NOC	39	16	41%
Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)	HPC	40	35	88%
Least developed countries: UN classification	LDC	49	37	76%
Landlocked developing countries: UN classification	LLDC	31	26	84%
Commonwealth of Independent States	CIS	11	7	64%
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	OPEC	12	12	100%
TOTAL COUNTRIES		210	155	74%

This table classifies all World Bank member economies and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. For operational and analytical purposes, economies are divided among income groups according to 2008 gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income, \$975 or less; lower middle income, \$976–3,855; upper middle income, \$3,856–11,905; and high income, \$11,906 or more. Other analytical groups based on geographic regions are also used.

Geographic classifications and data reported for geographic regions are for low-income and middle-income economies only. Low-income and middle-income economies are sometimes referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status.

Note: Income classifications are set each year on 1 July. These official analytical classifications are fixed during the World Bank's fiscal year (ending on 30 June), thus countries remain in the categories in which they are classified irrespective of any revisions to their per capita income data. Taiwan, China is also included in high income.