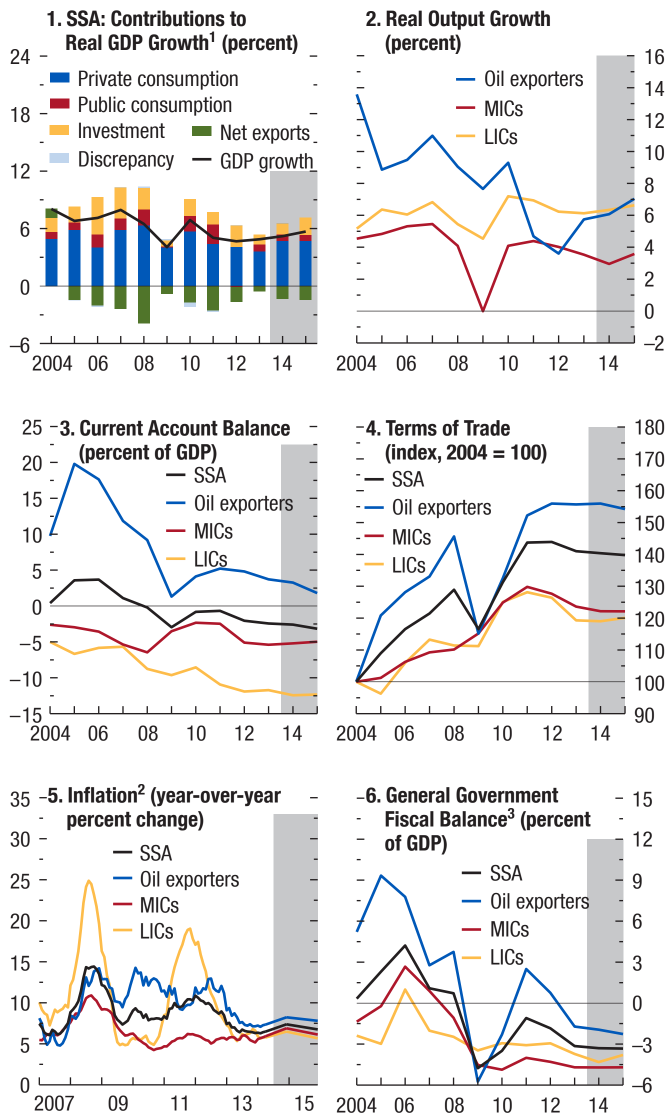
Figure 2.9. Sub-Saharan Africa: Maintaining Speed

Growth has remained strong in most economies of sub-Saharan Africa, driven by strong investment outlays and solid private consumption. However, fiscal vulnerabilities have been building up in a few countries.



Sources: Haver Analytics; IMF, International Financial Statistics database; and IMF staff estimates.
Note: LIC = low-income country (SSA); MIC = middle-income country (SSA); SSA = sub-Saharan Africa. Oil exporters refer only to SSA oil exporters. See Table 2.7 for country groupings and the Statistical Appendix for country group aggregation methodology.
[1]Liberia, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe are excluded because of data limitations.
[2]Because of data limitations, Eritrea is excluded from LICs, Zimbabwe from LICs prior to December 2009, and South Sudan from oil exporters prior to June 2012.
[3]General government includes the central government, state governments, local governments, and social security funds.