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.

1Liberia, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe are excluded because of data limitations.
2Because 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.
3General government includes the central government, state governments, local governments, and social security funds.