For income comparisons, the only ready-to-hand figures are in terms of GNP, and concededly these are incompatible in specific aspects and in general may measure relative market development more accurately than income availability. But there can be little question about the enormous gap. The average per capita income in the LDCs is about $110 a year, one-fifteenth the average of $1700 in the MDCs.

The table in the Appendix shows the per capita Gross National Product (GNP) and the per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of selected countries.4/

The high rate of population growth in many of the LDCs has tended to offset much of the GNP growth.

GNP GROWTH RATES 1957/1958 to 1963/1964 5/

Areas	Rate of GNP Growth	Rate of GNP Growth per Capita	Rate of Population Growth
All LDCs	4.5%	2.1%	2.4%
Near East	5.5	3.2	2.3
South Asia	4.4	2.1	2.3
Far East	5.6	2.8	2.8
Latin America	4.1	1.3	2.8
Africa	4.4	3.1	1.3
All MDCs	4.4	3.1	1.3
Europe	4.8	3.8	1.0
United States	3.7	2.1	1.6

4/ GDP at Factor Cost, which differs from GNP by the "exclusion of net factor incomes received from abroad and by the exclusion of the excess of indirect taxes over subsidies," is the value of a country's output in terms of the cost of producing it. This toting up of income accruing to the factors of production domestically is one of the two standard ways of measuring a country's domestic product.

5/ John Pincus, Trade, Aid, and Development, p. 72.