GLOSSARY

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COMPLEXITY OUTLOOK GAIN is a characteristic of a country–product pair. It measures how much the *Complexity Outlook Index* of a country will change if the country develops the capacity to export the product in question with comparative advantage.

COMPLEXITY OUTLOOK INDEX (COI) is a characteristic of a country. It measures how well a country is positioned in the product space by calculating the distance of the country to the products it is currently not exporting with comparative advantage, weighted by the complexity value of each product. This number is higher for countries that are closer to more products and to products that are more complex.

DISTANCE is a characteristic of a country-product pair. It measures how "far" a product is from a country's current productive capabilities. It is calculated by adding the products in which the country does not have comparative advantage, weighted by their proximity to the product in question.

DIVERSITY $(k_{c,o})$ is a country characteristic. It is the number of products that a country exports with comparative advantage.

ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY INDEX (ECI) is a country characteristic. It is a measure of how diversified and complex a country's export basket is. It is calculated as the mathematical limit—or eigenvector—of a measure based on how many products a country exports and how many other exporters each product has.

PEOPLEBYTE is more than one *personbyte*. It needs to be embedded in an organization or network.

PERSONBYTE is the maximum amount of productive knowledge that an average person can hold.

PRODUCT COMMUNITY is a product characteristic. A product belongs to a community if it is closer to the other members of the community than it is to products outside of the community.

PRODUCT COMPLEXITY INDEX (PCI) is a product characteristic. It is a measure of how complex a product is. It is calculated as the mathematical limit of a measure based on how many countries export the product and how diversified those exporters are.

PROXIMITY is a characteristic of a pair of products. It measures the minimum probability that a country exports product 1 given that it exports product 2 or vice versa.

REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE (RCA) is a characteristic of a country-product pair. It is calculated as the ratio of the share of a product in a country's export basket to the share of that product in world trade. A country has RCA greater than 1 in a certain product if that product represents a larger share of its exports than of world exports.

UBIQUITY $(k_{p,o})$ is a product characteristic. It measures how many countries export a given product with comparative advantage.