



PRIMARY DATA DOCUMENTATION

The World Bank is not a primary data collection agency for most areas other than living standards surveys and debt. As a major user of socioeconomic data, however, the World Bank places particular emphasis on data documentation to inform users of data in economic analysis and policymaking. The tables in this section provide information on the sources, treatment, and currentness of the principal demographic, economic, and environmental indicators in the World Development Indicators.

Differences in the methods and conventions used by the primary data collectors—usually national statistical agencies, central banks, and customs services—may give rise to significant discrepancies over time both within countries and across them. Delays in reporting data and the use of old surveys as the base for current estimates may severely compromise the quality of national data.

Although data quality is improving in some countries, many developing countries lack the resources to train and maintain the skilled staff and obtain the equipment needed to measure and report demographic, economic, and environmental trends in an accurate and timely way. The World Bank recognizes the need for reliable data to measure living standards, track and evaluate economic trends, and plan and monitor development projects. Thus, working with bilateral and other multilateral agencies, it continues to fund and participate in technical assistance projects to improve statistical organization and basic data methods, collection, and dissemination.

The World Bank is working at several levels to meet the challenge of improving the quality of the data that it collates and disseminates. At the country level the World Bank is carrying out technical assistance, training, and survey activities—with a view to strengthening national capacity—in the following areas:

- Poverty assessments in most borrower member countries.
- Living standards measurement and other household and farm surveys with country partner statistical agencies.
- National accounts and inflation.
- Price and expenditure surveys for the International Comparison Program.
- Projects to improve statistics in the countries of the former Soviet Union.
- External debt management.
- Environmental and economic accounting.

PRIMARY DATA DOCUMENTATION

	National currency	Fiscal year end	National accounts				Balance of payments and trade			Government finance Accounting concept	IMF data dissemination standard		
			Reporting period	Base year	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor ^a	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt			System of trade	
Afghanistan	Afghan afghani	Mar. 20	FY	2002	VAB								
Albania	Albanian lek	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G	
Algeria	Algerian dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	B		
Angola	Angolan kwanza	Dec. 31	CY	1997	VAP		1991–96	BPM4	Preliminary	S		G	
Argentina	Argentine peso	Dec. 31	CY	1993	VAB		1971–84	1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	S*
Armenia	Armenian dram	Dec. 31	CY	1996 ^{b,c}	VAB		1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
Australia	Australian dollar	Jun. 30	FY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB			2000	BPM5		G	C	S*
Austria	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2000	BPM5		S	C	S*
Azerbaijan	Azeri manat	Dec. 31	CY	2003 ^{b,c}	VAB		1992–95	2000	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Bangladesh	Bangladesh taka	Jun. 30	FY	1996	VAB		1960–03	1996	BPM5	Actual	G		G
Belarus	Belarussian rubel	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^{b,c}	VAB		1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Belgium	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2000	BPM5		S	C	S*
Benin	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAP		1992	1996	BPM5	Actual	S		G
Bolivia	Boliviano	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^b	VAB		1960–85	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Convertible mark	Dec. 31	CY	1996 ^c	VAB				BPM5	Actual			
Botswana	Botswana pula	Jun. 30	FY	1994	VAB			1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Brazil	Brazilian real	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB			1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	S*
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	Dec. 31	CY	2002 ^{b,c}	VAB		1978–89, 1991–92	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Burkina Faso	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1992–93		BPM4	Actual	G	C	G
Burundi	Burundi franc	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAB				BPM5	Actual	S	C	
Cambodia	Cambodian riel	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAB				BPM5	Actual	G		G
Cameroon	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAB		1965–01	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Canada	Canadian dollar	Mar. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2000	BPM5		G	C	S*
Central African Republic	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB				BPM4	Actual	S		G
Chad	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB				BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Chile	Chilean peso	Dec. 31	CY	1986	VAB			1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
China	Chinese yuan	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1978–93	1986	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong dollar	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAB			1996	BPM5		G	C	S*
Colombia	Colombian peso	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB		1992–94	1993	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S*
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congo Franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB		1999–2001		BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Congo, Rep.	CFA Franc	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAP			1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	G
Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon	Dec. 31	CY	1991 ^b	VAB				BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1996	VAP			1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	G
Croatia	Croatian kuna	Dec. 31	CY	1997 ^b	VAB			2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Cuba	Cuban peso	Dec. 31	CY	1984	VAP						G		
Czech Republic	Czech koruna	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB			2000	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S*
Denmark	Danish krone	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2000	BPM5		G	C	S*
Dominican Republic	Dominican peso	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP				BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Ecuador	Ecuadorian sucre	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAP			1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	S*
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Egyptian pound	Jun. 30	FY	1992	VAB		1965–91	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
El Salvador	Salvadoran colone	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1982–90		BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
Eritrea	Eritrean Nakfa	Dec. 31	CY	1992	VAB				BPM4	Actual			
Estonia	Estonian kroon	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		1991–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	Jul. 7	FY	1981	VAB		1965–03		BPM5	Preliminary	G	B	G
Finland	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2000	BPM5		G	C	S*
France	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB			2000	BPM5		S	C	S*
Gabon	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1991	VAP		1993	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Gambia, The	Gambian dalasi	Jun. 30	CY	1987	VAB				BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Georgia	Georgian lari	Dec. 31	CY	1994 ^{b,c}	VAB		1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Germany	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2000	BPM5		S	C	S*
Ghana	Ghanaian cedi	Dec. 31	CY	1975	VAP		1973–87		BPM5	Preliminary	G	B	
Greece	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB			2000	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	S*
Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	Dec. 31	CY	1958	VAP			1980	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Guinea	Guinean franc	Dec. 31	CY	1996	VAB			1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	B	G
Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1986	VAB		1970–86		BPM5	Estimate	G		G
Haiti	Haitian gourde	Sep. 30	FY	1976	VAB		1991		BPM5	Actual	G		

PRIMARY DATA DOCUMENTATION

	Latest population census (including registration-based censuses)	Latest demographic, education, or health household survey	Source of most recent income and expenditure data	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest trade data	Latest water withdrawal data
Afghanistan	1979	MICS, 2000					1977	1987
Albania	2001	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2002	Yes	1995	1990	2003	1995
Algeria	1998	MICS, 2000	HLSS, 1995		1973	1996	2003	1995
Angola	1970	MICS, 2000			1964–65		1991	1987
Argentina	2001		EPH, 2001	Yes	1988	1999	2003	1995
Armenia	2001	DHS, 2000	LSMS, 1998	Yes			2003	1994
Australia	2001			Yes	1990	1992	2003	1985
Austria	2001			Yes	1990	2000	2003	1991
Azerbaijan	1999	MICS, 2000	HBS, 2001	Yes			2003	1995
Bangladesh	2001	Special, 2001	HES, 2000		1976	1997	2003	1990
Belarus	1999		IES, 2000	Yes	1994		2003	1990
Belgium	2001			Yes	1990	1997	2003	..
Benin	2002	DHS, 2001			1992–93	1981	2002	1994
Bolivia	2001	DHS, 2003	EH, 1999			1997	2003	1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2001	Yes		1991	2003	1995
Botswana	2001	MICS, 2000	HIES, 1993–94		1993	2000	2001	1992
Brazil	2000	DHS, 1996	PNAD, 2001		1996	1995	2003	1992
Bulgaria	2001		LSMS, 2001	Yes		1996	2003	1988
Burkina Faso	1996	DHS, 2003	Priority survey, 1998		1993		2002	1992
Burundi	1990	MICS, 2000	Priority survey, 1998			1991	2002	1987
Cambodia	1998	DHS, 2000	SES, 1997				1972	1987
Cameroon	1987	DHS, 2004	Priority survey, 2001		1972–73	1999	2003	1987
Canada	2001			Yes	1991	2002	2003	1991
Central African Republic	1988	MICS, 2000	EPI, 1993			1993	2003	1987
Chad	1993	MICS, 2000					1995	1987
Chile	2002		CASEN, 2000	Yes	1997	2002	2003	1987
China	2000	Population, 1995	HHS (Rural/Urban), 2001		1996	2001	2003	1993
Hong Kong, China	2001			Yes		2001		
Colombia	1993	DHS, 2000	ECV, 1999		1988	2002	2003	1996
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1984	MICS, 2000			1990		1986	1990
Congo, Rep.	1996				1986	1988	1995	1987
Costa Rica	2000	CDC, 1993	EHPM, 2000	Yes	1973	2002	2003	1997
Cote d'Ivoire	1998	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2002		1974–75	1997	2003	1987
Croatia	2001		HBS, 2001	Yes		1992	2003	1996
Cuba	2002	MICS, 2000		Yes		1989	2001	1995
Czech Republic	2001	CDC, 1993	Microcensus 1996/97	Yes	..		2003	1991
Denmark	2001			Yes	1989	2002	2003	1990
Dominican Republic	2002	DHS, 2002	ENFT, 1998		1971	2002	2001	1994
Ecuador	2001	CDC, 1999	LSMS, 1998		1997	2002	2003	1997
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1996	SPA, 2002	HECS, 2000	Yes	1989–90	1996	2003	1996
El Salvador	1992	CDC, 1994	EHPM, 2000	Yes	1970–71	1998	2003	1992
Eritrea	1984	DHS, 2002					2002	
Estonia	2000		HIE, 1998	Yes	1994		2003	1995
Ethiopia	1994	DHS, 2000	ICES, 2000		1988–89	2001	2003	1987
Finland	2000			Yes	1990	2002	2003	1991
France	1999			Yes	1988	2002	2003	1999
Gabon	1993	DHS, 2000			1974–75	1995	2003	1987
Gambia, The	2003	MICS, 2000	HHS, 1998			1993	2002	1982
Georgia, Rep.	2002	MICS, 2000	SGH, 2001	Yes			2003	1990
Germany	1995			Yes	1993	2000	2003	1991
Ghana	2000	SPA, 2002, DHS, 2003	LSMS, 1998/1999		1984	2002	2002	1997
Greece	2001			Yes	1993	2002	2003	1980
Guatemala	2002	DHS, 1998–99	LSMS, 2000, ENCOVI, 2000	Yes	1979	1988	2003	1992
Guinea	1996	DHS, 1999	LSMS, 1994		1996		2002	1987
Guinea-Bissau	1991	MICS, 2000	IES, 1993		1988		1995	1991
Haiti	2003	DHS, 2000			1971	1996	1997	1991

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			Reporting period	Base year	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor ^a	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt			System of trade
Honduras	Honduran lempira	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAB	1988–89		BPM5	Actual	S		
Hungary	Hungarian forint	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2000	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
India	Indian rupee	Mar. 31	FY	1993	VAB	1960–03		BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	Mar. 31	CY	1993	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iranian rial	Mar. 20	FY	1982	VAB	1980–90	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Iraq	Iraqi dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1969	VAB					S		
Ireland	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2000	BPM5		G	C	S*
Israel	Israeli new shekel	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAP		2000	BPM5		S	C	S*
Italy	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2000	BPM5		S	C	S*
Jamaica	Jamaica dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1996	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Japan	Japanese yen	Mar. 31	CY	2000	VAB		2000	BPM5		G	C	S*
Jordan	Jordan dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Kazakhstan	Kazakh tenge	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b,c}	VAB	1987–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Kenya	Kenya shilling	Jun. 30	CY	1982	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Democratic Republic of Korea won	Dec. 31	CY			BPM5				
Korea, Rep.	Korean won	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAP		2000	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar	Jun. 30	CY	1984	VAP			BPM5		S	C	G
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz som	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b,c}	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	B	S*
Lao PDR	Lao kip	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAB		1993	BPM5	Preliminary	G		
Latvia	Latvian lat	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB	1991–95	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
Lebanon	Lebanese pound	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB			BPM4	Actual	G	B	G
Lesotho	Lesotho loti	Mar. 31	CY	1995	VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Libya	Libyan dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1975	VAB	1986		BPM5		G		
Liberia	Liberian dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1992	VAB				Estimate			
Lithuania	Lithuanian litas	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Macedonia, FYR	Macedonian denar	Dec. 31	CY	1997 ^b	VAB		2000	BPM5	Actual	G		G
Madagascar	Malagasy franc	Dec. 31	CY	1984	VAB		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	G
Malawi	Malawi kwacha	Mar. 31	CY	1994	VAB		1996	BPM5	Estimate	G	B	G
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP		1993	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Mali	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB		1996	BPM4	Actual	G		G
Mauritania	Mauritanian ouguiya	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB			BPM4	Actual	G		G
Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	Jun. 30	FY	1998	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Mexico	Mexican new peso	Dec. 31	CY	1993 ^b	VAB		2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Moldova	Moldovan leu	Dec. 31	CY	1996	VAB	1987–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Mongolia	Mongolian tugrik	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAP		2000	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Morocco	Moroccan dirham	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	
Mozambique	Mozambican metical	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB	1992–95		BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Myanmar	Myanmar kyat	Mar. 31	FY	1985	VAP			BPM5	Estimate	G	C	
Namibia	Namibia dollar	Mar. 31	CY	1995	VAB			BPM5	Estimate		B	G
Nepal	Nepalese rupee	Jul. 14	FY	1995	VAB	1966–03	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Netherlands	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB		2000	BPM5		S	C	S*
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	Mar. 31	FY	2000	VAB		2000	BPM5		G	C	
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan gold cordoba	Dec. 31	CY	1998	VAP	1965–93		BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Niger	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP	1993		BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Nigeria	Nigerian naira	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB	1971–98	1996	BPM5	Actual	G		G
Norway	Norwegian krone	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB		2000	BPM5		G	C	S*
Oman	Rial Omani	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Pakistan	Pakistan rupee	Jun. 30	FY	2000	VAB	1972–03	1996	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Panama	Panamanian balboa	Dec. 31	CY	1996 ^c	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea kina	Dec. 31	CY	1983	VAP	1989		BPM5	Actual	G	B	
Paraguay	Paraguayan guarani	Dec. 31	CY	1982	VAP	1982–88		BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Peru	Peruvian new sol	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB	1985–91	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
Philippines	Philippine peso	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	S*
Poland	Polish zloty	Dec. 31	CY	2002 ^{b,c}	VAB		2000	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
Portugal	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2000	BPM5		S	C	S*
Puerto Rico	U.S. dollar	Jun. 30	FY	1954	VAP					G		

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Honduras	2001	CDC, 1994	EPHPM, 1999		1993	2002	2003	1992
Hungary	2001		FBS, 2002	Yes	1994	2002	2003	1991
India	2001	Benckmark, 1998-2002	LSMS, 1999/00		1986	2002	2003	1990
Indonesia	2000	DHS, 2002, Special, 2002	SUSENAS, 2002		1993	2001	2003	1990
Iran, Islamic Republic	1996	Demographic, 1995	SECH, 1998	Yes	1988	2002	2003	1993
Iraq	1997	MICS, 2000			1981	1992	1976	1990
Ireland	2002			Yes	1991	2002	2003	1980
Israel	1995			Yes	1983	2002	2003	1997
Italy	2001			Yes	1990	2000	2003	1998
Jamaica	2001	CDC, 1997, MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2000	Yes	1979	2002	2002	1993
Japan	2000			Yes	1990	2002	2003	1992
Jordan	1994	DHS, 2002	HIES, 1997		1997	2002	2003	1993
Kazakhstan	1999	DHS, 1999	HBS, 2003	Yes			2003	1993
Kenya	1999	DHS, 2003	WMS II, 1997		1981	2002	2003	1990
Korea, Dem. Rep.	1993	MICS, 2000						1987
Korea, Rep.	2000			Yes	1991	2002	2003	1994
Kuwait	1995	FHS, 1996		Yes	1970	1999	2001	1994
Kyrgyz Rep.	1999	DHS, 1997	HBS, 2002	Yes			2003	1994
Lao PDR	1995	MICS, 2000	ECS I, 1997		1999		1974	1987
Latvia, Rep.	2000		HBS, 1998	Yes	1994	2001	2003	1994
Lebanon	1970	MICS, 2000			1999		2003	1996
Lesotho	2001	MICS, 2000	HBS, 1995		1989-90	1985	2002	1987
Libya	1995	MICS, 2000			1987		1998	1999
Liberia	1984						1984	1987
Lithuania	2001		LSMS, 2000	Yes	1994		2003	1995
Macedonia, FYR	2002		HBS, 1998	Yes	1994	1996	2003	1996
Madagascar	1993	MICS, 2000, DHS, 2003	Priority survey, 2001		1984	1988	2003	1984
Malawi	1998	EdData, 2002	HHS, 1997/98		1992-93	1998	2003	1994
Malaysia	2000		HIBAS, 1997	Yes		2000	2003	1995
Mali	1998	DHS, 2001	EMCES, 1994		1978		2001	1987
Mauritania	2000	Special, 2003	LSMS, 2000		1985		1996	1985
Mauritius	2000	CDC, 1991		Yes		1997	2003	..
Mexico	2000	Population, 1995	ENIGH, 2000	Yes	1991	2000	2003	1998
Moldova	1989	MICS, 2000	HBS, 2001				2003	1992
Mongolia	2000	MICS, 2000	LSMS/Integrated Survey, 1998	Yes		1995	2003	1993
Morocco	1994	DHS, 2003	LSMS, 1998/99		1997	2000	2003	1998
Mozambique	1997	Interim, 2003	NHS, 96/97				2002	1992
Myanmar	1983	MICS, 2000			1993		1992	1987
Namibia	2001	DHS, 2000	NHIES, 1993		1995	1994	2003	1991
Nepal	2001	DHS, 2001	LSMS, 1996		1992	1996	2003	1994
Netherlands	2002			Yes	1989	2002	2003	1991
New Zealand	2001			Yes	1990	2002	2003	1991
Nicaragua	1995	DHS, 2001	LSMS, 2001		1963	2002	2003	1998
Niger	2001	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 1995		1980	1998	2003	1988
Nigeria	1991	DHS, 2003	NCS, 1996/97		1960	1996	2003	1987
Norway	2001			Yes	1989	2002	2003	1985
Oman	2003	FHS, 1995			1979	2001	2003	1991
Pakistan	1998	RHS, 2000-01	PIHS, 1998/99		1990	2002	2003	1991
Panama	2000	LSMS, 1997	EH, 2000		1990	2002	2003	1990
Papua New Guinea	2000	DHS, 1996	HGS, 1996			2002	2003	1987
Paraguay	2002	CDC, 1998	EPH, 2000		1991	2002	2003	1987
Peru	1993	DHS, 2000	ENAHQ, 2000		1994	1996	2003	1992
Philippines	2000	DHS, 2003	FIES, 2000	Yes	1991	2002	2003	1995
Poland	2002		HBS, 2001	Yes	1990	2002	2003	1991
Portugal	2001			Yes	1989	2002	2003	1990
Puerto Rico	2000			Yes	1987	2001		

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	National currency	Fiscal year end	National accounts					Balance of payments and trade			Government finance	IMF data dissemination standard
			Reporting period	Base year	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor ^a	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade		
Romania	Romanian leu	Dec. 31	CY	1998 ^c	VAB	1987–89, 1992	2000	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	G
Russian Federation	Russian ruble	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB	1987–95	2000	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S*
Rwanda	Rwanda franc	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAP			BPM5	Estimate	G	C	G
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian riyal	Dec. 31	CY	1999	VAP			BPM4	Estimate	G		
Senegal	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Serbia and Montenegro	Yugoslav new dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB				Preliminary		C	
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean leone	Jun. 30	CY	1990	VAB	1971–79, 1987	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Singapore	Singapore dollar	Mar. 31	CY	1995	VAB		1996	BPM5		G	C	S*
Slovak Republic	Slovak koruna	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAP		2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Slovenia	Slovenian tolar	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2000	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
Somalia	Somali shilling	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB	1977–90			Estimate			
South Africa	South African rand	Mar. 31	CY	1995	VAB			BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	S*
Spain	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2000	BPM5		S	C	S*
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee	Dec. 31	CY	1996	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Sudan	Sudanese dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1982	VAB	1970–95		BPM5	Estimate	G	B	G
Swaziland	Lilangeni	Jun. 30	FY	1985	VAB				Actual		B	G
Sweden	Swedish krona	Jun. 30	CY	2000 ^c	VAB		2000	BPM5		G	C	S*
Switzerland	Swiss franc	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAB		2000	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	S*
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian pound	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAP	1970–03	1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	
Tajikistan	Tajik somoni	Dec. 31	CY	1985 ^b	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Tanzania	Tanzania shilling	Dec. 31	CY	1992	VAB		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Thailand	Thai baht	Sep. 30	CY	1988	VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S*
Togo	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAP		1993	BPM5	Estimate	S		G
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Turkey	Turkish lira	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB		2000	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S*
Turkmenistan	Turkmen manat	Dec. 31	CY	1987 ^b	VAB	1987–95	2000	BPM5		G		
Uganda	Uganda shilling	Jun. 30	FY	1998	VAB	1980–99		BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^{b,c}	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. dirham	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB		1993	BPM4		G	C	
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2000	BPM5		G	C	S*
United States	U.S. dollar	Sep. 30	CY	2000 ^c	VAB		2000	BPM5		G	C	S*
Uruguay	Uruguayan peso	Dec. 31	CY	1983	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
Uzbekistan	Uzbek sum	Dec. 31	CY	1997 ^c	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G		
Venezuela, RB	Venezuelan bolivar	Dec. 31	CY	1984	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Vietnam	Vietnamese dong	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAP	1991	1996	BPM4	Preliminary	G	B	G
West Bank and Gaza	Israeli new shekel	Dec. 31	CY	1998	VAB		1993					
Yemen, Rep.	Yemen rial	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP	1991–96	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Zambia	Zambian kwacha	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB	1990–92	1996	BPM5	Estimate	G	B	G
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe dollar	Jun. 30	CY	1990	VAB	1991, 1998	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G

Note: For explanation of the abbreviations used in the table see notes following the table.

a. World Bank estimates including adjustments for fiscal year reporting. b. Country uses the 1993 System of National Accounts methodology. c. Original chained constant price data are rescaled.

PRIMARY DATA DOCUMENTATION

	Latest population census (including registration-based censuses)	Latest demographic, education, or health household survey	Source of most recent income and expenditure data	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest trade data	Latest water withdrawal data
Romania	2002	CDC, 1999	LSMS, 2002	Yes		1993	2003	1994
Russian Federation	2002	LSMS, 1992	LMS, Round 9, 2002	Yes	1994–95	2001	2003	1994
Rwanda	2002	SPA, 2001	LSMS, 1999/2000		1984	1986	2003	1993
Saudi Arabia	1992	Demographic, 1999			1983		2003	1992
Senegal	2002	DHS, 2004	ESASM 1995		1960	2001	2003	1987
Serbia and Montenegro	2002	MICS, 2000		Yes				
Sierra Leone	1985	MICS, 2000	SHEHEA, 1989-90		1985	1993	2002	1987
Singapore	2000	General household, 1995		Yes		2002	2003	1975
Slovak Republic	2001		Microcensus, 1996	Yes		1994	2003	1991
Slovenia	2002		HBS, 1998	Yes	1991	2001	2003	1996
Somalia	1987	MICS, 2000					1982	1987
South Africa	2001	DHS, 1998	IES, 2000			2002	2003	1990
Spain	2001			Yes	1989	2002	2003	1997
Sri Lanka	2001	DHS, 1993	SES, 1999/00	Yes	1982	2000	2003	1990
Sudan	1993	MICS, 2000					2002	1995
Swaziland	1997	MICS, 2000	SHIES, 1994/95			1995	2002	..
Sweden	1990			Yes	1981	2002	2003	1991
Switzerland	2000			Yes	1990	1997	2003	1991
Syrian Arab Republic	1994	MICS, 2000			1981	1998	2003	1995
Tajikistan	2000	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2003	Yes	1994		2000	1994
Tanzania	2002	ALS, 2003	LSMS, 1993		1995	1999	2003	1994
Thailand	2000	DHS, 1987	SES, 2000		1993	1994	2003	1990
Togo	1981	MICS, 2000			1996		2003	1987
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 1992	Yes	1982	1995	2003	1997
Tunisia	1994	MICS, 2000			1961	2002	2003	1996
Turkey	2000	DHS, 1998	LSMS, 2000		1991	2002	2003	1997
Turkmenistan	1995	DHS, 2000	LSMS, 1998	Yes			2000	1994
Uganda	2002	ALS, 2004	NIHS II, 1999		1991	2002	2003	1970
Ukraine	2001	MICS, 2000	HIES, 1999	Yes			2002	1992
United Arab Emirates	1995				1998	1981	2001	1995
United Kingdom	2001			Yes	1993	2002	2003	1991
United States	2000	Current population, 1997		Yes	1997	2002	2003	1990
Uruguay	1996		ECH, 2000	Yes	1990	1997	2003	1965
Uzbekistan	1989	Special, 2002	FBS, 2000	Yes				1994
Venezuela, R.B.	2001	MICS, 2000	EHM, 1998	Yes	1997–98	2002	2003	1970
Vietnam	1999	MICS, 2000, DHS 2002	LSMS, 1997/98		1994		2002	1990
West Bank and Gaza	1997	Demographic, 1995			1971			
Yemen, Rep.	1994	DHS, 1997	HBS, 1998		1982–85		2000	1990
Zambia	2000	EdData, 2002	LCMS II, 1998		1990	1994	2002	1994
Zimbabwe	2002	DHS, 1999	ICES, 1995/96		1960	1996	2002	1987

• Fiscal year end is the date of the end of the fiscal year for the central government. Fiscal years for other levels of government and the reporting years for statistical surveys may differ, but if a country is designated as a fiscal year reporter in the following column, the date shown is the end of its national accounts reporting period. • Reporting period for national accounts and balance of payments data is designated as either calendar year basis (CY) or fiscal year basis (FY). Most economies report their national accounts and balance of payments data using calendar years, but some use fiscal years that straddle two calendar years. In World Development Indicators fiscal year data are assigned to the calendar year that contains the larger share of the fiscal year. If a country's fiscal year ends before June 30, the data are shown in the first year of the fiscal period; if the fiscal year ends on or after June 30, the data are shown in the second year of the period. Balance of payments data are shown by calendar year and so are not comparable to the national accounts data of the countries that report their national accounts on a fiscal year basis. • Base year is the year used as the base period for constant price calculations in the country's national accounts. Price indexes derived from national accounts aggregates, such as the GDP deflator, express the price level relative to prices in the base year. Constant price data reported in World Development Indicators are rescaled to a common 2000 reference year. See About the data for table 4.1 for further discussion. • SNA price valuation shows whether value added in the national accounts is reported at basic prices (VAB) or at producer prices (VAP). Producer prices include the value of taxes paid by producers and thus tend to overstate the actual value added in production. See About the data for tables 4.1 and 4.2 for further discussion of national accounts valuation. • Alternative conversion factor identifies the countries and years for which a World Bank–estimated conversion factor has been used in place of the official (line rf in the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics) exchange rate. Estimates also include adjustments to correspond to the fiscal years in which national accounts data have been reported. See Statistical methods for further discussion of the use of alternative conversion factors. • PPP survey year refers to the latest available survey year for the International Comparison Program's estimates of purchasing power parities (PPPs). • Balance of Payments Manual in use refers to the classification system used for compiling and reporting data on balance of payments items in table 4.15. BPM4 refers to the fourth

edition of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments Manual (1977), and BPM5 to the fifth edition (1993). Since 1995 the IMF has adjusted all balance of payments data to BPM5 conventions, but some countries continue to report using the older system. • External debt shows debt reporting status for 2003 data. Actual indicates that data are as reported, preliminary that data are preliminary and include an element of staff estimation, and estimate that data are staff estimates. • System of trade refers to the general trade system (G) or the special trade system (S). For imports under the general trade system both goods entering directly for domestic consumption and goods entered into customs storage are recorded as imports at the time of their first arrival; under the special trade system goods are recorded as imports when declared for domestic consumption whether at time of entry or on withdrawal from customs storage. Exports under the general system comprise outward-moving goods: (a) national goods wholly or partly produced in the country; (b) foreign goods, neither transformed nor declared for domestic consumption in the country, that move outward from customs storage; and (c) nationalized goods that have been declared from domestic consumption and move outward without having been transformed. Under the special system of trade, exports comprise categories (a) and (c). In some compilations categories (b) and (c) are classified as re-exports. Direct transit trade, consisting of goods entering or leaving for transport purposes only, is excluded from both import and export statistics. See About the data for tables 4.5 and 4.6 for further discussion. • Government finance accounting concept describes the accounting basis for reporting central government financial data. For most countries government finance data have been consolidated (C) into one set of accounts capturing all the central government's fiscal activities. Budgetary central government accounts (B) exclude some central government units. See About the data for tables 4.11, 4.12, and 4.13 for further details. • IMF data dissemination standard shows the countries that subscribe to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) or the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS). S refers to countries that subscribe to the SDDS; S* indicates subscribers that have posted data on the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board web site [dsbb.imf.org]; while G refers to countries that subscribe to the GDDS. The SDDS was established by the IMF for member countries that have or that might seek access to international capital markets to guide them in providing their economic

and financial data to the public. The GDDS helps them disseminate comprehensive, timely, accessible, and reliable economic, financial, and socio-demographic statistics. IMF member countries voluntarily elect to participate in either the SDDS or the GDDS. Both the GDDS and the SDDS are expected to enhance the availability of timely and comprehensive data and therefore contribute to the pursuit of sound macroeconomic policies; the SDDS is also expected to contribute to the improved functioning of financial markets. • Latest population census shows the most recent year in which a census was conducted and at least preliminary results have been released. • Latest demographic, education, or health household survey gives information on the household surveys used in compiling the demographic, education, and health data presented in section 2. CDC is Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, DHS is Demographic and Health Survey, FHS is Family Health Survey, LSMS is Living Standards Measurement Study, MICS is the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, RHS is Reproductive Health Survey, and SPA is Service Provision Assessment. • Source of most recent income and expenditure data shows household surveys that collect income and expenditure data. HBS is Household Budget Survey, ICES is Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, IES is Income and Expenditure Survey, LSMS is Living Standards Measurement Study, and SES is Socio Economic Survey. • Vital registration complete identifies countries judged to have complete registries of vital (birth and death) statistics by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, Statistical Division, and reported in Population and Vital Statistics Reports. Countries with complete vital statistics registries may have more accurate and more timely demographic indicators. • Latest agricultural census shows the most recent year in which an agricultural census was conducted and reported to the Food and Agriculture Organization. • Latest industrial data refer to the most recent year for which manufacturing value added data at the three-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (revision 2 or revision 3) are available in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization database. • Latest trade data show the most recent year for which structure of merchandise trade data from the United Nations Statistical Division's Commodity Trade (COMTRADE) database are available. • Latest water withdrawal data refer to the most recent year for which data have been compiled from a variety of sources. See About the data for table 3.5 for more information.

ABBREVIATIONS

Technical terms

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ARI	acute respiratory infections
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, and freight
COMTRADE	United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade database
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
cu. m	cubic meter
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMTU	dry metric ton unit
DOTS	directly observed treatment, short-course (strategy)
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus
DRS	World Bank's Debtor Reporting System
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
f.o.b.	free on board
GDP	gross domestic product
GEMS	Global Environment Monitoring System
GIS	geographic information system
GNI	gross national income (formerly referred to as gross national product)
ha	hectare
HIPC	heavily indebted poor country
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
ICSE	International Classification of Status in Employment
ICT	information and communications technology
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISP	Internet service provider
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
kwh	kilowatt-hour
LIBOR	London interbank offered rate
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
M1	narrow money (currency and demand deposits)
M2	money plus quasi money
M3	broad money or liquid liabilities
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
mmbtu	millions of British thermal units
mt	metric ton
MUV	manufactures unit value
NEAP	national environmental action plan
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
ODA	official development assistance
ORS	oral rehydration salts
PC	personal computer
PM10	particulate matter smaller than 10 microns
PPI	private participation in infrastructure
PPP	purchasing power parity
R&D	research and development
SDR	special drawing right
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SNA	System of National Accounts
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
sq. km	square kilometer
SSCI	Social Sciences Citation Indexes
STD	sexually transmitted disease
TB	tuberculosis
TEU	twenty-foot equivalent unit
TFP	total factor productivity
ton-km	metric ton-kilometers
TSP	total suspended particulates
TU	traffic unit
WITS	World Integrated Trade Solution

Organizations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
CEC	Commission of the European Community
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EDF	European Development Fund
EFTA	European Free Trade Area
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMU	European Monetary Union
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
G-8	G-7 plus Russian Federation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GTZ	Germany Technical Cooperation
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICP	International Comparison Program
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDF	International Diabetes Federation
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFS	International Financial Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRF	International Road Federation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUCN	World Conservation Union
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NSF	National Science Foundation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
SCI	Institute for Scientific Information's Science Citation Index
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
S&P	Standard & Poor's
UIP	Urban Indicators Programme
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WITSA	World Information Technology and Services Alliance
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

STATISTICAL METHODS

This section describes some of the statistical procedures used in preparing the World Development Indicators. It covers the methods employed for calculating regional and income group aggregates and for calculating growth rates, and it describes the World Bank's Atlas method for deriving the conversion factor used to estimate gross national income (GNI) and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars. Other statistical procedures and calculations are described in the About the data sections following each table.

Aggregation rules

Aggregates based on the World Bank's regional and income classifications of economies appear at the end of most tables. The countries included in these classifications are shown on the flaps on the front and back covers of the book. Most tables also include aggregates for the member countries of the European Monetary Union (EMU). Members of the EMU on 1 January 2004 were Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. Other classifications, such as the European Union and regional trade blocs, are documented in About the data for the tables in which they appear.

Because of missing data, aggregates for groups of economies should be treated as approximations of unknown totals or average values. Regional and income group aggregates are based on the largest available set of data, including values for the 152 economies shown in the main tables, other economies shown in table 1.6, and Taiwan, China. The aggregation rules are intended to yield estimates for a consistent set of economies from one period to the next and for all indicators. Small differences between sums of subgroup aggregates and overall totals and averages may occur because of the approximations used. In addition, compilation errors and data reporting practices may cause discrepancies in theoretically identical aggregates such as world exports and world imports.

Five methods of aggregation are used in World Development Indicators:

- **For group and world totals denoted in the tables by a t**, missing data are imputed based on the relationship of the sum of available data to the total in the year of the previous estimate. The imputation process works forward and backward from 1995. Missing values in 1995 are imputed using one of several proxy variables for which complete data are available in that year. The imputed value is calculated so that it (or its proxy) bears the same relationship to the total of available data. Imputed values are usually not calculated if missing data account for more than a third of the total in the benchmark year. The variables used as proxies are GNI in U.S. dollars, total population, exports and imports of goods and services in U.S. dollars, and value added in agriculture, industry, manufacturing, and services in U.S. dollars.
- **Aggregates marked by an s** are sums of available data. Missing values are not imputed. Sums are not computed if more than a third of the observations in the series or a proxy for the series are missing in a given year.
- **Aggregates of ratios are denoted by a w** when calculated as weighted averages of the ratios (using the value of the denominator or, in some cases, another

indicator as a weight) and **denoted by a u** when calculated as unweighted averages. The aggregate ratios are based on available data, including data for economies not shown in the main tables. Missing values are assumed to have the same average value as the available data. No aggregate is calculated if missing data account for more than a third of the value of weights in the benchmark year. In a few cases the aggregate ratio may be computed as the ratio of group totals after imputing values for missing data according to the above rules for computing totals.

- **Aggregate growth rates are denoted by a w** when calculated as a weighted average of growth rates. In a few cases growth rates may be computed from time series of group totals. Growth rates are not calculated if more than half the observations in a period are missing. For further discussion of methods of computing growth rates see below.
- **Aggregates denoted by an m** are medians of the values shown in the table. No value is shown if more than half the observations for countries with a population of more than 1 million are missing.

Exceptions to the rules occur throughout the book. Depending on the judgment of World Bank analysts, the aggregates may be based on as little as 50 percent of the available data. In other cases, where missing or excluded values are judged to be small or irrelevant, aggregates are based only on the data shown in the tables.

Growth rates

Growth rates are calculated as annual averages and represented as percentages. Except where noted, growth rates of values are computed from constant price series. Three principal methods are used to calculate growth rates: least squares, exponential endpoint, and geometric endpoint. Rates of change from one period to the next are calculated as proportional changes from the earlier period.

Least-squares growth rate. Least-squares growth rates are used wherever there is a sufficiently long time series to permit a reliable calculation. No growth rate is calculated if more than half the observations in a period are missing. The least-squares growth rate, r , is estimated by fitting a linear regression trend line to the logarithmic annual values of the variable in the relevant period. The regression equation takes the form

$$\ln X_t = a + bt,$$

which is equivalent to the logarithmic transformation of the compound growth equation,

$$X_t = X_0(1 + r)^t.$$

In this equation X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \ln X_0$ and $b = \ln(1 + r)$ are parameters to be estimated. If b^* is the least-squares estimate of b , then the

average annual growth rate, r , is obtained as $[\exp(b^*) - 1]$ and is multiplied by 100 for expression as a percentage. The calculated growth rate is an average rate that is representative of the available observations over the entire period. It does not necessarily match the actual growth rate between any two periods.

Exponential growth rate. The growth rate between two points in time for certain demographic indicators, notably labor force and population, is calculated from the equation

$$r = \ln(p_n/p_1)/n,$$

where p_n and p_1 are the last and first observations in the period, n is the number of years in the period, and \ln is the natural logarithm operator. This growth rate is based on a model of continuous, exponential growth between two points in time. It does not take into account the intermediate values of the series. Nor does it correspond to the annual rate of change measured at a one-year interval, which is given by $(p_n - p_{n-1})/p_{n-1}$.

Geometric growth rate. The geometric growth rate is applicable to compound growth over discrete periods, such as the payment and reinvestment of interest or dividends. Although continuous growth, as modeled by the exponential growth rate, may be more realistic, most economic phenomena are measured only at intervals, in which case the compound growth model is appropriate. The average growth rate over n periods is calculated as

$$r = \exp[\ln(p_n/p_1)/n] - 1.$$

Like the exponential growth rate, it does not take into account intermediate values of the series.

World Bank Atlas method

In calculating GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for certain operational purposes, the World Bank uses the Atlas conversion factor. The purpose of the Atlas conversion factor is to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the cross-country comparison of national incomes.

The Atlas conversion factor for any year is the average of a country's exchange rate (or alternative conversion factor) for that year and its exchange rates for the two preceding years, adjusted for the difference between the rate of inflation in the country and that in Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro Zone. A country's inflation rate is measured by the change in its GDP deflator.

The inflation rate for Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro Zone, representing international inflation, is measured by the change in the SDR deflator. (Special drawing rights, or SDRs, are the International Monetary Fund's unit of account.) The SDR deflator is calculated as a weighted average of these countries' GDP deflators in SDR terms, the weights being the amount of each country's currency in one SDR unit. Weights vary over time because both the composition of the SDR and the relative exchange rates for each currency change. The SDR deflator is calculated in SDR terms first and then converted to U.S. dollars using the SDR to dollar Atlas conversion factor. The Atlas conversion factor is then applied to a country's GNI. The resulting GNI in U.S. dollars is divided by the midyear population to derive GNI per capita.

When official exchange rates are deemed to be unreliable or unrepresentative of the effective exchange rate during a period, an alternative estimate of the exchange rate is used in the Atlas formula (see below).

The following formulas describe the calculation of the Atlas conversion factor for year t :

$$e_t^* = \frac{1}{3} \left[e_{t-2} \left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-2}} / \frac{p_t^{55}}{p_{t-2}^{55}} \right) + e_{t-1} \left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}} / \frac{p_t^{55}}{p_{t-1}^{55}} \right) + e_t \right]$$

and the calculation of GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for year t :

$$Y_t^S = (Y_t/N_t)/e_t^*,$$

where e_t^* is the Atlas conversion factor (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , e_t is the average annual exchange rate (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , p_t is the GDP deflator for year t , p_t^{55} is the SDR deflator in U.S. dollar terms for year t , Y_t^S is the Atlas GNI per capita in U.S. dollars in year t , Y_t is current GNI (local currency) for year t , and N_t is the midyear population for year t .

Alternative conversion factors

The World Bank systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products. This applies to only a small number of countries, as shown in Primary data documentation. Alternative conversion factors are used in the Atlas methodology and elsewhere in World Development Indicators as single-year conversion factors.

CREDITS

Credits

This book draws on a wide range of World Bank reports and numerous external sources, listed in the bibliography following this section. Many people inside and outside the World Bank helped in writing and producing World Development Indicators. The team would like to particularly acknowledge the help and encouragement of François Bourguignon, Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of the World Bank, and Shaïda Badié, Director, Development Data Group. The team is also grateful to those who provided valuable comments on the entire book. The poverty estimates were prepared by Shaohua Chen of the World Bank's Poverty Monitoring Group with help from Prem Sangraula and Johan Mistiaen. This note identifies those who made specific contributions. Numerous others, too many to acknowledge here, helped in many ways for which the team is extremely grateful.

1. World view

The introduction to section 1 was prepared by Eric Swanson with help from Amy Heyman, Johan Mistiaen, Sulekha Patel, and Saeed Ordoubadi. Valuable inputs came from Peter Ghys and Elizabeth Zaniewski at UNAIDS. Stimulating discussions with members of the UN Interagency and Expert Group on the MDGs are gratefully acknowledged. K. M. Vijayalakshmi prepared table 1.1. Yonas Biru prepared the estimates of gross national income in purchasing power parity terms. Tables 1.2, 1.3, and 1.5 were prepared by Vivienne Wang. Table 1.4 was prepared by Amy Heyman. The team is grateful to Joaquin Montes, Guy Karsenty, and Jurgen Richter of the World Trade Organization for providing the trade indicators; Valéris Gaveeau at OECD for data on ODA; and to Luca Bandiera, Sona Varma, Dorte Domeland-Narvaez for reviewing the data on HIPC countries in table 1.4. Maríea Estela Rivero-Fuentes provided inputs to table 1.5.

2. People

Section 2 was prepared by Sulekha Patel and Vivienne Wang, in partnership with the World Bank's Human Development Network and the Development Research Group in the Development Economics Vice Presidency. Masako Hiraga and Mehdi Akhlaghi provided invaluable assistance in data and table preparation. María Estela Rivero-Fuentes wrote the introduction, with input from Sulekha Patel and Sarwar Lateef. The poverty estimates were prepared by Shaohua Chen of the World Bank's Poverty Monitoring Group with help from Prem Sangraula and Johan Mistiaen. Contributions were provided by Eduard Bos and Emi Suzuki (population, health, and nutrition); Montserrat Pallares-Miralles (vulnerability and security); Raymond Muhula, Laura Gregory, and Lianqin Wang (education); Lucia Fort and María Estela Rivero-Fuentes (gender) and Eldaw Abdalla Suliman (social indicators of poverty). Comments and suggestions at various stages of production came from Eric Swanson.

3. Environment

Section 3 was prepared by M. H. Saeed Ordoubadi and Mayhar Eshragh-Tabary in partnership with the World Bank's Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Network and in collaboration with the World Bank's Development Research Group and Transportation, Water, and Urban Development Department.

Important contributions were made by Christian Layke, Daniel Prager, and Robin White of the World Resources Institute, Ricardo Quercioli of the International Energy Agency, Edward Gillin of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Laura Battlebury of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Gerhard Metchies of GTZ, and Christine Auclair, Moses Ayiemba, Bildad Kagai, Guenter Karl, Pauline Maingi, and Markanley Rai of the Urban Indicators Programme, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements. Mehdi Akhlaghi managed the databases for this section. The World Bank's Environment Department and Rural Development Department devoted substantial staff resources to the book, for which the team is very grateful. M. H. Saeed Ordoubadi wrote the introduction to the section with valuable comments and input from Sarwar Lateef, Eric Swanson, Christine Kessides, Solly Angel and Micah Perlin and Bruce Ross-Larson, who also edited the text. Other contributions were made by Mahyar Eshragh-Tabary, Augusto Clavijo, Solly Angel and Micah Perlin (urban housing conditions); Susmita Dasgupta, Craig Meisner, Kiran Pandey, and David Wheeler (air and water pollution); and Giovanni Ruta and Kirk Hamilton (adjusted savings). Valuable comments and contributions were also provided by Deepak Kataria, Paul Wade, Rashid Aziz, Waqar Haider and Penelope J. Brook.

4. Economy

Section 4 was prepared by K. M. Vijayalakshmi in close collaboration with the Macroeconomic Data Team of the World Bank's Development Data Group, led by Soong Sup Lee. Eric Swanson and K. M. Vijayalakshmi wrote the introduction with valuable suggestions from Sarwar Lateef and Barbro Hexeberg. Contributions to the section were provided by Azita Amjadi (trade) and Ibrahim Levent (external debt). The national accounts data for low- and middle-income economies were gathered from the World Bank's regional staff through the annual Unified Survey. Maja Bresslauer, Victor Gabor, Sun Jung Park, and Soong Sup Lee worked on updating, estimating, and validating the databases for national accounts. The national accounts data for OECD countries were processed by Mehdi Akhlaghi. The team is grateful to Guy Karsenty and Andreas Maurer of the World Trade Organization and Sanja Blazevic, Arunas Butkevicius, and Lydia Lancia Conte of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, for providing data on trade in goods; to Tetsuo Yamada for help in obtaining the United Nations Industrial Development Organization database.

5. States and markets

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6. Global links

Section 6 was prepared by Amy Heyman in partnership with the World Bank's Development Research Group (trade) and external partners. Amy Heyman wrote the introduction in collaboration with Eric Swanson and Neil Fantom (remittances). Sarwar Lateef provided helpful comments. Substantial input came from Azita Amjadi, Jerzy Rozanski (tariffs), and Ibrahim Levent (financial data). Other contributors include Aaditya Madoo and Francis Ng (trade); Betty Dow (commodity prices); Eduard Bos, Bela Hovy and Christian Oxenball (UNHCR), Keiko Osaki, Thomas Buettner, and Francois Pelletier (UN Population Division), Cecile Thoreau (OECD) (migration); Brian Hammond, Yasmin Ahmad and Elena Bernaldo (OECD) (aid); Antonio Massieu and Teresa Ciller (World Tourism Organization) (tourism). Mehdi Akhlaghi provided valuable technical assistance.

Other parts

Preparation of the maps on the inside covers was coordinated by Jeff Leckless of the World Bank's Map Design Unit. Users guide was prepared by David Cieslikowski. Statistical methods was written by Eric Swanson. Primary data documentation was coordinated by K. M. Vijayalakshmi, who served as database administrator. Estela Zamora assisted in updating the Primary data documentation table. Mehdi Akhlaghi was responsible for database updates and aggregation. Acronyms and abbreviations was prepared by Amy Heyman. Partners was prepared by Priya Pandya. The index was collated by Richard Fix and Gonca Okur.

Database management

Database management was coordinated by Mehdi Akhlaghi with the cross-team participation of Development Data Group staff to create an integrated World Development Indicators database. This database was used to generate the tables for World Development Indicators and related products such as WDI Online, The Little Data Book, The Little Green Data Book, and the World Development Indicators CD-ROM.

Design, production, and editing

Richard Fix, with the assistance of Gonca Okur, coordinated all stages of production with Communications Development Incorporated. Communications Development

Incorporated provided overall design direction, editing, and layout, led by Meta de Coquereaumont and Bruce Ross-Larson. The editing and production team consisted of Joseph Costello, Christopher Trott, Timothy Walker, and Elaine Wilson. Communications Development's London partner, Grundy & Northedge, provided art direction and design. Staff from External Affairs oversaw printing and dissemination of the book.

Client services

The Development Data Group's Client Services Team (Azita Amjadi, Richard Fix, Gonca Okur, Priya Pandya, and William Prince) contributed to the design and planning of World Development Indicators and helped coordinate work with the Office of the Publisher.

Administrative assistance and office technology support

Estela Zamora provided administrative assistance and assisted in updating the databases. Jean-Pierre Djomalieu, Gytis Kanchas, Nacer Megherbi, and Shahin Outadi provided information technology support.

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The Office of the Publisher, under the direction of Dirk Koehler, provided valuable assistance throughout the production process. Randi Park coordinated printing and supervised marketing and distribution. Chris Neal of the Development Economics Vice President's office and Carl Hanlon of External Affairs managed the communications strategy.

World Development Indicators CD-ROM

Programming and testing were carried out by Reza Farivari and his team: Azita Amjadi, Ying Chi, Ramgopal Erabelly, Nacer Megherbi, Gonca Okur, Shahin Outadi, and William Prince. Masako Hiraga produced the social indicators tables. William Prince coordinated user interface design and overall production and provided quality assurance. Photo credits: Curt Carnemark, Francis Dobbs, Julio Etchart, Tran Thi Hoa, Edwin Huffman, Anvar Ilyasov, Michael Mertaugh, Shehzad Noorani, Tomas Sennett, and Ray Witlin (World Bank). The interactive text was produced by Intermax, Inc.

WDI Online

Design, programming, and testing were carried out by Reza Farivari and his team: Mehdi Akhlaghi, Azita Amjadi, Saurabh Gupta, Gonca Okur, and Shahin Outadi. William Prince coordinated production and provided quality assurance. Cybele Arnaud and Triinu Tombak of the Office of the Publisher were responsible for implementation of WDI Online and management of the subscription service.

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INDEX OF INDICATORS

References are to table numbers.

A

Agriculture	
cereal	
area under production	3.2
exports as share of total exports	6.3
exports, total	6.3
imports as share of total imports	6.3
imports, total	6.3
yield	3.3
fertilizer	
commodity prices	6.4
consumption, per hectare of arable land	3.2
food	
commodity prices	6.4
exports as share of total exports	6.3
exports, total	6.3
imports as share of total imports	6.3
imports, total	6.3
freshwater withdrawals for, as share of total	3.5
labor force as share of total, male and female	2.3
land	
arable, as share of land area	3.1
arable, per capita	3.2
area under cereal production	3.2
irrigated, as share of cropland	3.2
permanent cropland as share of land area	3.1
machinery	
tractors per 100 square kilometers of arable land	3.2
tractors per 1,000 agricultural workers	3.2
production indexes	
crop	3.3
food	3.3
livestock	3.3
value added	
annual growth of	4.1
as share of GDP	4.2
per worker	3.3
Aid	
by recipient	
aid dependency ratios	6.10
per capita	6.10
total	6.10

net concessional flows	
from international financial institutions	6.12
from United Nations agencies	6.12
net official development assistance and official aid by DAC members	
as share of general government disbursements	6.9
as share of GNI of donor country	1.4, 6.9
average annual change in volume	6.9
by type	6.8
from major donors, by recipient	6.11
for basic social services as share of total ODA commitments	1.4
for debt relief as share of total ODA commitments	1.4
per capita of donor country	6.9
total	6.8, 6.9, 6.11
untied aid	6.9
AIDS—see HIV, prevalence of	
Air pollution—see Pollution	
Air transport	
aircraft departures	5.9
air freight	5.9
passengers carried	5.9

Asylum seekers—see Migration

B

Balance of payments	
current account balance	4.15
exports and imports of goods and services	4.15
gross international reserves	4.15
net current transfers	4.15
net income	4.15
See also Exports; Imports; Investment; Private capital flows; Trade	
Bank and trade-related lending	6.7
Biological diversity	
assessment, date prepared, by country	3.14
species	3.4
threatened species	3.4
treaty	3.14

INDEX OF INDICATORS

Foreign direct investment, net—see Investment; Private capital flows, net		women's paid work in agricultural sector	1.5
		women's paid work in nonagricultural sector	1.5
Forest		Gini index	2.7
area		Government, central	
as share of total land area	3.4	debt	
total	3.4	as share of GDP	4.11
deforestation, average annual	3.4	interest as share of revenue	4.11
depletion of	3.15	interest as share of total expense	4.12
Freshwater		expense	
annual withdrawals of		as share of GDP	4.11
as share of internal resources	3.5	by economic type	4.12
for agriculture	3.5	military	5.8
for domestic use	3.5	net incurrence of liabilities	
for industry	3.5	domestic	4.11
flows		from abroad	4.11
internal	3.5	cash deficit	4.11
resources per capita	3.5	revenues as share of GDP	4.11
volume of	3.5	revenues, current	
See also Water, access to improved source of		grants and other	4.13
Fuel prices	3.12	social contributions	4.13
		tax, as share of GDP	5.6
		tax, by source	4.13
		Gross capital formation	
		annual growth of	4.10
		as share of GDP	4.9
		Gross domestic product (GDP)	
		annual growth of	1.1, 1.6, 4.1
		implicit deflator—see Prices	
		per capita, annual growth of	1.1, 1.6
		total	4.2
		Gross domestic savings as share of GDP	4.9
		Gross foreign direct investment—see Investment	
		Gross national income (GNI)	
		per capita	
		PPP dollars	1.1, 1.6
		U.S. dollars	1.1, 1.6
		rank	1.1

G

Gender differences	
in education	
enrollment, primary and secondary	1.2
years of schooling	
expected	2.13
in employment	2.3
in HIV prevalence	2.18
in labor force participation	2.2
in literacy	
adult	2.13
youth	2.13
in life expectancy	1.5
in mortality	
adult	2.19
child	2.19
in smoking	2.18
in survival to 65	2.19
unpaid family workers	1.5
women in parliaments	1.5

rank	
PPP dollars	1.1
U.S. dollars	1.1
total	
PPP dollars	1.1, 1.6
U.S. dollars	1.1, 1.6
Gross national savings as share of GNI	3.15

H

Health care	
children sleeping under treated bednets	2.15
children with ARI taken to health provider	2.15
children with diarrhea	2.15
children with diarrhea who received ORS packet	2.15
hospital beds per 1,000 people	2.14
immunization	2.6, 2.15
pregnant women receiving prenatal care	1.5
pregnant women receiving tetanus vaccinations	2.16
physicians per 1,000 people	2.14
reproductive	
births attended by skilled health staff	1.2, 2.6, 2.16
contraceptive prevalence rate	2.6, 2.16
fertility rate	
adolescent	2.16
total	2.16
low-birthweight babies	2.17
maternal mortality ratio	1.2, 2.16
tetanus vaccinations, as share of pregnant women	2.16
women at risk of unwanted pregnancy	2.16
tuberculosis	
DOTS detection rate	2.15
incidence	1.3, 2.18
treatment success rate	2.15
Health expenditure	
as share of GDP	2.14
external resources	2.14
out of pocket	2.14
per capita	2.14
private	2.8
public	2.9, 2.14
total	2.14

Health risks	
Diabetes, prevalence of	2.18
HIV, prevalence of	1.3, 2.18
malnutrition, child	1.2, 2.6, 2.17
overweight children, prevalence of	2.17
road traffic injury	2.18
smoking	2.18
tuberculosis, incidence of	1.3, 2.18
undernourishment, prevalence of	2.17

Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs)	
completion point	1.4
decision point	1.4
nominal debt service relief	1.4

Hiring and firing workers	
rigidity of employment index	5.3

HIV, prevalence of	1.3, 2.18
--------------------	-----------

Hospital beds—see Health care

Housing	
conditions	
census	3.a
dwelling	
structure	3.a
multiunit	3.a
home ownership	3.a
household size	3.a
overcrowding	3.a
vacancy rate	3.a
selected cities	
population with secure tenure	3.11
price to income ratio	3.11

Immunization	
child	2.15
DPT, share of children ages 12–23 months	2.15
measles, share of children ages 12–23 months	2.6
tetanus, share of pregnant women	2.16

INDEX OF INDICATORS

Imports		Interest rates	
arms	5.8	deposit	5.7
energy, as share of commercial energy use	3.8	lending	5.7
goods and services		real	5.7
as share of GDP	4.9	risk premium on lending	5.5
total	4.15	spreads	5.5
merchandise		International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	
by high-income OECD countries, by product	6.3	IBRD loans and IDA credits	4.16
structure of	4.6	net financial flows from	6.12
total	4.6	International Development Association (IDA)	
value, annual growth of	4.4, 6.2	IBRD loans and IDA credits	4.16
volume, annual growth of	4.4, 6.2	net concessional flows from	6.12
services		International Monetary Fund (IMF)	
structure of	4.8	net financial flows from	6.12
total	4.8	use of IMF credit	4.16
transport	4.8	Internet	
travel	4.8, 6.14	costs	
See also Trade		per 20 hours of use	5.11
Income		share of monthly GNI per capita	5.11
distribution		secure servers	5.11
Gini index	2.7	users	5.11
percentage shares of	2.7	Investment	
survey year	2.7	climate	5.2
urban house price to income ratio, selected cities	3.11	foreign direct, gross, as share of GDP	6.1
Indebtedness classification	4.17	foreign direct, net	
Industry, value added		as share of GDP	5.1
annual growth of	4.1	total	6.7
as share of GDP	4.2	infrastructure, private participation in	
labor force as share of total, male and female	2.3	energy	5.1
Inflation—see Prices		telecommunications	5.1
Information and communications technology expenditures		transport	5.1
as share of GDP	5.11	water and sanitation	5.1
per capita	5.11	portfolio	
Integration, global economic, indicators of	6.1	bonds	6.7
Interest payments—see Government, central, debt		equity	6.7
		See also Gross capital formation	
		lodized salt, consumption of	2.17

L			
Labor force			
annual growth of	2.2		
armed forces	5.8		
children ages 10–14 in	2.8		
female	2.2		
in agriculture, as share of total, male and female	2.3		
in industry, as share of total, male and female	2.3		
in services, as share of total, male and female	2.3		
participation			
of population ages 15–64	2.2		
regulation, major constraint, in investment climate	5.2		
skills, major constraint, in investment climate	5.2		
total	2.2		
See also Employment; Migration; Unemployment			
Land area			
arable—see Agriculture, land			
See also Protected areas; Surface area			
Land use			
area under cereal production	3.2		
by type	3.1		
irrigated land	3.2		
Life expectancy at birth			
gender differences in	1.5		
total	1.6, 2.19		
Liquidity			
bank liquid reserves to bank assets	5.5		
liquid liabilities	5.5		
quasi-liquid liabilities	5.5		
See also Monetary indicators			
Literacy			
adult, male and female	1.6, 2.13		
youth, male and female	1.6, 2.13		
M			
Malnutrition, in children under five	1.2, 2.6, 2.17		
Mammals			
species		3.4	
threatened species		3.4	
Management time dealing with officials			5.2
Manufacturing			
structure of			4.3
value added			
annual growth of		4.1	
as share of GDP		4.2	
total		4.3	
Market access to high-income countries			
goods admitted free of tariffs		1.4	
support to agriculture		1.4	
tariffs on exports from low- and middle-income countries			
agricultural products		1.4	
textiles and clothing		1.4	
Merchandise			
exports			
agricultural raw materials		4.5	
food		4.5	
fuels		4.5	
manufactures		4.5	
ores and metals		4.5	
total		4.5	
imports			
agricultural raw materials		4.6	
food		4.6	
fuels		4.6	
manufactures		4.6	
ores and metals		4.6	
total		4.6	
trade			
direction of			6.2
growth of			4.4, 6.2
Migration			
net			6.13
stock			6.13

INDEX OF INDICATORS

Military—see Defense			
Millennium Development Goals, indicators for			
aid			
as share of GNI of donor country	1.4, 6.9		
as share of total ODA commitments	1.4		
access to improved water source	1.3, 2.15, 3.5		
access to improved sanitation facilities	1.3, 2.15, 3.10		
births attended by skilled health staff	1.2, 2.6, 2.16		
carbon dioxide emissions per capita	1.3, 3.8		
child malnutrition	1.2, 2.6, 2.17		
consumption, national share of poorest quintile	1.2, 2.7		
female to male enrollments, primary and secondary	1.2		
heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)s			
completion point	1.4		
decision point	1.4		
nominal debt service relief	1.4		
maternal mortality ratio	1.2, 2.16		
net primary enrollment ratio	2.11		
telephone lines, fixed-line and mobile	1.3, 5.10		
tuberculosis, incidence of	1.3, 2.18		
under-five mortality rate	1.2, 2.19		
unemployment among 15- to 24-year-olds	1.3		
Minerals, depletion of	3.15		
Monetary indicators			
claims on governments and other public entities	4.14		
claims on private sector	4.14		
Money and quasi money (M2), annual growth of	4.14		
Mortality rate			
adult, male and female	2.19		
caused by road traffic injury	2.18		
child, male and female	2.19		
children under five	1.2, 2.6, 2.19		
infant	2.19		
maternal	1.2, 2.16		
Motor vehicles			
passenger cars	3.12		
per kilometer of road	3.12		
per 1,000 people	3.12		
two-wheelers	3.12		
See also Roads; Traffic			
N			
Nationally protected areas—see Protected areas			
Net national savings	3.15		
Newspapers, daily	5.11		
Nutrition			
breastfeeding	2.17		
iodized salt consumption	2.17		
malnutrition, child	1.2, 2.6, 2.17		
overweight children, prevalence of	2.17		
undernourishment, prevalence of	2.17		
vitamin A supplementation	2.17		
O			
Official aid—see Aid			
Official development assistance—see Aid			
Official flows, other	6.8		
P			
Passenger cars per 1,000 people	3.12		
Patent applications filed	5.12		
Pension			
average, as share of per capita income	2.9		
contributors	2.8		
public expenditure on, as share of GDP	2.9		
Physicians—see Health care			
Plants, higher			
species	3.4		
threatened species	3.4		

Pollution		Ports, container traffic in	5.9
carbon dioxide damage as share of GDP	3.15	Poverty	
carbon dioxide emissions		international poverty line	
per capita	3.8	population below \$1 a day	2.5
per PPP dollar of GDP	3.8	population below \$2 a day	2.5
total	3.8	poverty gap at \$1 a day	2.5
nitrogen dioxide, selected cities	3.13	poverty gap at \$2 a day	2.5
organic water pollutants, emissions of		survey year	2.5
by industry	3.6	national poverty line	
per day	3.6	population below	2.5
per worker	3.6	rural	2.5
sulfur dioxide, selected cities	3.13	survey year	2.5
suspended particulate matter, selected cities	3.13	urban	2.5
Policy uncertainty, major constraint, in investment climate	5.2	social indicators of	
Population		fertility rate	2.6
age dependency ratio	2.1	malnutrition, child	2.6
annual growth of	2.1	mortality rate	
by age group		under five	2.6
0–14	2.1	survey year	2.6
15–64	2.1	Power—see Electricity, production	
65 and above	2.1	Pregnancy, risk of unwanted	2.16
density		Prenatal care	1.5
rural	3.1	Prices	
total	1.1, 1.6	commodity prices and price indexes	6.4
female, as share of total	1.5	consumer, annual growth of	4.14
rural		food, annual growth of	4.14
annual growth of	3.1	fuel	3.12
as share of total	3.1	GDP implicit deflator, annual growth of	4.14
total	1.1, 1.6, 2.1	terms of trade	4.4
urban		Private capital flows	
as share of total	3.10	gross, as share of GDP	6.1
average annual growth	3.10	net	
in largest city	3.10	bank and trade-related lending	6.7
in selected cities	3.11, 3.13	from DAC members	6.8
in urban agglomerations	3.10	foreign direct investment	6.7
total	3.10	portfolio investment	6.7
See also Migration		See also Investment	
Portfolio investment flows			
bonds	6.7		
equity	6.7		

INDEX OF INDICATORS

Productivity			
in agriculture			
value added per worker	3.3		
Protected areas			
as share of total land area	3.4		
size of	3.4		
Protecting investors disclosure, index	5.3		
Purchasing power parity (PPP)			
conversion factor	5.7		
gross national income	1.1, 1.6		
R			
Radios	5.11		
Railways			
lines, total	5.9		
passengers carried	5.9		
goods hauled by	5.9		
Regulation and tax administration			
average days to clear customs	5.2		
management time dealing with officials	5.2		
tax rates, major constraint, in investment climate	5.2		
Refugees			
country of asylum	6.13		
country of origin	6.13		
Regional development banks, net financial flows from	6.12		
Registering property			
number of procedures	5.3		
time to register	5.3		
Relative prices (PPP)—see Purchasing power parity (PPP)			
Remittances received, workers	6.13		
Research and development			
expenditures	5.12		
researchers	5.12		
technicians	5.12		
Reserves, gross international—see Balance of payments			
Roads			
goods hauled by	5.9		
passengers carried	5.9		
paved, as share of total	5.9		
total network	5.9		
traffic	3.12		
Royalty and license fees			
payments	5.12		
receipts	5.12		
Rural environment			
access to improved water source	3.5		
access to improved sanitation facilities	3.10		
population			
annual growth of	3.1		
as share of total	3.1		
density	3.1		
S			
S&P/IFC Investable Index	5.4		
Sanitation			
households with sewerage connections, selected cities	3.11		
population with access to			
rural	3.10		
total	1.3, 2.15		
urban	3.10		
Savings			
gross domestic, as share of GDP	4.9		
gross national, as share of GNI	3.15		
net			
adjusted	3.15		
national	3.15		
Schooling—see Education			

Science and technology			manufactured goods	
scientific and technical journal articles	5.12		mean tariff	6.6
See also Research and development			standard deviation	6.6
Services			primary products	
exports			mean tariff	6.6
structure of	4.7		standard deviation	6.6
total	4.7		See also Taxes and tax policies, duties	
imports		Taxes and tax policies		
structure of	4.8	exports	5.6	
total	4.8	goods and service taxes, domestic	4.13, 5.6	
labor force participation, as share of total male and female	2.3	highest marginal tax rate		
value added		corporate	5.6	
annual growth of	4.1	individual	5.6	
as share of GDP	4.2	income, profit, and capital gains taxes		
Sewerage connections, selected cities	3.11	as share of revenue	4.13	
Smoking, prevalence of, male and female	2.18	as share of total taxes	5.6	
Starting a business—see Business environment		international trade taxes	4.13	
Stock markets		other taxes	4.13	
listed domestic companies	5.4	rates, major constraint, in investment climate	5.2	
market capitalization		social contributions	4.13	
as share of GDP	5.4	tax revenue as share of GDP	5.6	
total	5.4	Technology—see Computers; Exports, merchandise, high technology; Internet, users; Research and development; Science and engineering;		
market liquidity	5.4	Telecommunications, international		
S&P/IFC Investable Index	5.4	cost of call to United States	5.10	
turnover ratio	5.4	outgoing traffic	5.10	
Sulfur dioxide emissions—see Pollution		Telephones		
Surface area	1.1, 1.6	cost of local call	5.10	
See also Land area		mainlines		
Suspended particulate matter—see Pollution		faults per 100	5.10	
T		per 1,000 people		
Tariffs		in largest city	5.10	
all products		national	5.10	
mean tariff	6.6	per employee	5.10	
standard deviation	6.6	revenue per line	5.10	
		waiting list	5.10	
		mobile	5.10	
		Television		
		cable subscribers per 1,000 people	5.11	

INDEX OF INDICATORS

sets per 1,000 people	5.11	Treaties, participation in	
Terms of trade, net barter	4.4	biological diversity	3.14
Tetanus vaccinations, pregnant women	2.16	CFC control	3.14
Threatened species—see Biological diversity		climate change	3.14
Tourism, international		Kyoto Protocol	3.14
expenditures	6.14	Law of the Sea	3.14
inbound tourists, by country	6.14	ozone layer	3.14
outbound tourists, by country	6.14	Tuberculosis	
receipts	6.14	incidence of	1.3, 2.18
Trade		U	
arms	5.8	UNDP, net concessional flows from	6.12
changes in, as share of GDP	6.1	Unemployment	
merchandise		incidence of long-term	
direction of, by region	6.2	male and female	2.4
nominal growth of, by region	6.2	total	2.4
OECD trade by commodity	6.3	by level of educational attainment	2.4
real growth in, less growth in real GDP	6.1	for 15- to 24-year-olds	1.3
services		total, male and female	2.4
computer, information, communications and other	4.7, 4.8	youth, male and female	2.8
insurance and financial	4.7, 4.8	UNFPA, net concessional flows from	6.12
transport	4.7, 4.8	UNICEF, net concessional flows from	6.12
travel	4.7, 4.8	United Nations agencies, net concessional flows from	6.12
See also Balance of payments; Exports; Imports		Urban environment	
Trade blocs, regional		access to sanitation	3.10
exports within bloc	6.5	employment, informal sector	2.8
total exports, by bloc	6.5	population	
Trademark applications filed	5.12	as share of total	3.10
Trade policies—see Tariffs		average annual growth	3.10
Traffic		in largest city	3.10
road traffic	3.12	in urban agglomerations of more than one million	3.10
road traffic injury and mortality	2.18	total	3.10
See also Roads		selected cities	
Transport—see Air transport; Railways; Roads; Traffic; Urban environment		households with	

access to potable water	3.11
regular waste collection	3.11
sewerage connections	3.11
house price to income ratio	3.11
population	3.11, 3.13
travel time to work	3.11
work trips by public transportation	3.11
See also Pollution; Population; Water, access to improved source of; Sanitation	

V

Value added	
as share of GDP	
in agriculture	4.2
in industry	4.2
in manufacturing	4.2
in services	4.2
growth of	
in agriculture	4.1
in industry	4.1
in manufacturing	4.1
in services	4.1
per worker	
in agriculture	3.3
total, in manufacturing	4.3

W

Waste water treated	3.11
Water, access to improved source of	
population with, as share of total	1.3, 2.15
rural	3.5
urban	3.5
urban households with	3.11
WFP, net concessional flows from	6.12
Women in development	
female-headed households	2.8
teenage mothers	1.5
women in agricultural sector	1.5
women in non-agricultural sector	1.5
women in parliaments	1.5
World Bank, net financial flows from	6.12
See also International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Development Association	

