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) (formerly referred to as GNP) and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars. Other statistical procedures and calculations are described in the *About the data* sections that follow each table.

Aggregation rules

Aggregates based on the World Bank's regional and income classifications of economies appear at the end of most tables. These classifications are shown on the front and back cover flaps of the book. This year's edition of the *World Development Indicators*, like the two previous editions, includes aggregates for the member countries of the European Monetary Union (EMU). Members of the EMU on 1 January 2001 were Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, 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 148 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 the *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 generally calculated as weighted averages of the ratios (indicated by *w*) using the value of the denominator or, in some cases, another indicator as a weight. 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 generally calculated as a weighted average of growth rates (and indicated by a *w*). 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,

$$X_t = X_o (1 + r)^t$$

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In this equation *X* is the variable, *t* is time, and $a = \ln X_o$ and $b = \ln (1 + r)$ are parameters to be estimated. If b^* is the least-squares estimate of *b*, 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 $(p_n - p_{n1})/p_{n1}$.

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 the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). A country's inflation rate is measured by the change in its GDP deflator.

The inflation rate for G-5 countries, representing international inflation, is measured by the change in the SDR deflator. (Special

drawing rights, or SDRs, are the IMF's unit of account.) The SDR deflator is calculated as a weighted average of the G-5 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*:

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

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

$$Y_t^{\ \ } = (Y_t / N_t) / e_t^{\ \ *},$$

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^{ss} 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 the *World Development Indicators* as single-year conversion factors.

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 among and within countries. 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 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 Programme.
- Projects to improve statistics in the countries of the former Soviet Union.
- External debt management.
- Environmental and economic accounting.

	National currency	Fiscal year end		Nat	ional acc	counts		Bala	Balance of payments and trade			IMF special data dissemi-
			Reporting		SNA price	Alternative conversion	PPP survey	Balance of Payments Manual	External	System	Accounting	nation
			period ^a	Base year	valuation	factor	year	in use	debt	of trade	concept	
Afghanistan	Afghan afghani	Dec. 31	CY	1975	VAB		1000	00145		-		
Albania	Albanian lek	Dec. 31	CY	1995 *	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Algeria	Algerian dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAB	01.06		BDM4	Actual	5	В	
Argontino		Dec. 31	CY	1002	VAP	91-90	1006	BPIVI4	Actual	5	0	C *
Argentina	Argentine peso	Dec. 31	CY	1006 0.0	VAB	1971-84	1006	BPIND	Actual	5	U	5* C
		Dec. 31	EV	1005 0.0	VAD	1993-95	1006	PDM5	Actual	6	<u> </u>	G C *
		Dec 31	CY	1995 0	VAD	1990-95	1996	BPM5		s	0	S*
Azerbaijan	Azeri manat	Dec. 31	CY	2000 b, c	VAB	1987-95	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Bangladesh	Bangladesh taka	lun 30	FY	1996 b	VAD	1971-2000	1993	BPM5	Actual	G	0	G
Belarus	Belarussian rubel	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^{b, c}	VAB	1987-2000	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	ŭ
Belgium	Belgian franc ^d	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB	1001 2000	1996	BPM5	, locala	S	C	S*
Benin	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAP	1992	1993	BPM4	Actual	S	-	G
Bolivia	Boliviano	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^b	VAP	1960-85	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	С	G
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Convertible mark	Dec. 31	CY	1996 °	VAB			BPM5	Preliminary	-		
Botswana	Botswana pula	Dec. 31	CY	1986	VAP	1999	1993	BPM5	Actual	G	В	
Brazil	Brazilian real	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB	1999	1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	С	S*
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^{b, c}	VAB	78-89, 91-92	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	G
Burkina Faso	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB	1992-93		BPM4	Actual	G	С	G
Burundi	Burundi franc	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAB			BPM5	Estimate	S	С	
Cambodia	Cambodian riel	Dec. 31	CY	1989	VAP			BPM5	Preliminary	G		
Cameroon	CFA franc	Jun. 30	FY	1980	VAB	1970-99	1993	BPM5	Preliminary	S	С	G
Canada	Canadian dollar	Mar. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1996	BPM5		G	С	S*
Central African Republic	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB			BPM4	Estimate	S		
Chad	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB			BPM5	Preliminary	S	С	
Chile	Chilean peso	Dec. 31	CY	1986	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	С	S*
China	Chinese yuan	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP	1987-93		BPM5	Estimate	S	В	
Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAB		1993	BPM5		G		S*
Colombia	Colombian peso	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB	1992-94	1993	BPM5	Actual	S	В	S*
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congo Franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP	1993-99		BPM5	Actual	S	С	
Congo, Rep.	CFA Franc	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAP	1993	1993	BPM4	Estimate	S	С	
Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon	Dec. 31	CY	1991 •	VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	С	S*
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1986	VAP		1993	BPM5	Estimate	S	С	G
Croatia	Croatian kuna	Dec. 31	CY	1997 0	VAB		1996	BPM2	Actual	G	С	5*
Cuba	Cuban peso	Dec. 31	CY				1000	00145	B <i>V</i> · ·	G		0.*
Czech Republic	Czech koruna	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S*
Denmark	Danish krone	Dec. 31	CY	1995 *	VAB		1996	BPIND	Actual	G	0	5*
Founder	Equadorian suoro	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP	1000	1006	PDM5	Ectimato	6		C *
Ecuduor Fount Arab Ben		Jun 30	EV	1975	VAP	1999	1003	BPM5	Actual	5	С С	3.
El Salvador	Salvadoran colone	Dec 31	CY	1992	VAD	1982-90	1992	BPM5	Actual	5	B	c *
Eritrea	Fritrean Nakfa	Dec. 31	CY	1992	VAR	1982-90		BPM4		5	D	0
Estonia	Estonian kroon	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB	1990-95	1996	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S*
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	Jul. 7	FY	1981	VAB	1989-99	1000	BPM5	Actual	G	B	0
Finland	Finnish markka ^d	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB	1000.00	1993	BPM5	, locala	G	C	
France	French franc ^d	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b, c}	VAB		1996	BPM5		S	C	S*
Gabon	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1991	VAP	1993	1993	BPM5	Actual	S	В	S*
Gambia, The	Gambian dalasi	Jun. 30	CY	1987	VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	В	
Georgia	Georgian lari	Dec. 31	CY	1994 ^{b, c}	VAB	1990-94	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	G
Germany	Deutsche mark ^d	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1996	BPM5		S	С	S*
Ghana	Ghanaian cedi	Dec. 31	CY	1975	VAP	1973-87		BPM5	Estimate	G	В	
Greece	Greek drachma ^d	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b, c}	VAB	1993		BPM4	Estimate	S	С	
Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	Dec. 31	CY	1958	VAP	1985-86	1980	BPM5	Actual	S	В	
Guinea	Guinean franc	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB	1986	1993	BPM5	Estimate	S	С	
Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1986	VAB	1970-86		BPM5	Estimate	G		G
Haiti	Haitian gourde	Sep. 30	FY	1976	VAP	1991-97		BPM5	Preliminary	G		
Honduras	Honduran lempira	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAB	1988-89		BPM5	Actual	S		

	Latest population census (incl. registration based censuses)	Latest demograhic, household, or health survey	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest water withdrawal data	Latest survey of scientists and engineers engaged in R&D	Latest survey of expenditure for R&D
Afghanistan						1997		
Albania	1989	MICS, 2000	Yes	1995	1990	1970		
Algeria	1998	MICS, 2000		1973	1996	1990		
Angola	1970			1964-65		1987		
Argentina	2001		Yes	1988	1996	1995	1999	1999
Armenia	1989	DHS, 2000	Yes		1991	1994	1999	2000
Australia	2001		Yes	1990	1997	1985	1998	1996
Austria	2000		Yes	1990	1998	1991	1993	1998
Azerbaijan	1999	MICS, 2000	Yes			1995	1996	
Bangladesh	1991	DHS, 1999-00		1976	1997	1990	1995	
Belarus, Rep.	1999		Yes	1994		1990	1996	1997
Belgium	2001		Yes	1990	1997	1980	1997	1991
Benin	1992	DHS, 1996		1992-93	1981	1994	1989	
Bolivia	2001	DHS, 1998			1998	1987	1996	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991	MICS, 2000	Yes		1991	1992		
Botswana	1991	MICS, 2000		1993	1994	1992		
Brazil	2000	DHS, 1996		1996	1996	1992	1995	1996
Bulgaria	1992	LSMS, 1995	Yes		1998	1988	1999	1999
Burkina Faso	1996	DHS, 1998-99		1993	1997	1992	1997	
Burundi	1990	MICS, 2000			1991	1987	1989	1989
Cambodia	1998	DHS, 2000				1987		
Cameroon	1987	DHS, 1998		1972-73	1998	1987		
Canada	2001		Yes	1991	1997	1991	1995	1998
Central African Republic	1988	DHS, 1994-95			1993	1987	1996	1996
Chad	1993	DHS, 1996-97				1987		
Chile	1992		Yes	1997	1997	1987	2000	2000
China	2000	Population, 1995		1996	1998	1993	1996	1994
Hong Kong, China	2001		Yes		1998	1995		
Colombia	1993	DHS, 2000		1988	1997	1996		
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1984			1990		1990		
Congo, Rep.	1996			1986	1988	1987	2000	
Costa Rica	2000	CDC, 1993	Yes	1973	1997	1997	1996	1996
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	DHS, 1999		1974-75	1997	1987		
Croatia	2001		Yes		1992		1996	1995
Cuba	1981		Yes		1989	1995	1995	
Czech Republic	1991	CDC, 1993	Yes		1998	1991	1999	1998
Denmark	2001		Yes	1989	1998	1990	1998	1998
Dominican Republic	1993	DHS, 1996		1971	1984	1994	1007	
Ecuador	2001	CDC, 1999		1997	1998	1997	1997	0000
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1996	DHS, 2000	res	1989-90	1997	1993	1991	2000
El Salvador	1992	CDC, 1994		1970-71	1998	1992	1992	1992
Entrea	1984	DHS, 1995	Vaa	1004	1998	1005	1000	1000
Estonia	2000	DHS 2000	res	10994	1009	1995	1999	1999
Finland	1994	DH3, 2000	Vaa	1900-09	1009	1997	1987	
Finianu	1990		Yee	10990	1009	1991	1008	1007
Gabon	1999	DHS 2000	res	1900	1090	1990	1998	1997
	1993	DHS, 2000		1974-75	1082	1987		
	1000		Voc		TAQT	1000		
	T202	0D0, 1333	Voc	1002		1001	1007	1000
Ghana	2000	DHS 1998	162	1061	1005	1070	T331	7320
Greece	2000	055, 1330	Voc	1002	1006	1000	1007	1007
Guatemala	1001	DHS 1998-99	Voc	1070	1000	1002	1000	1000
Guinoa	1006	DHS 1000	res	1006	TAQQ	1007	TAQQ	TAQQ
Guinea Bissou	1001	MICS 2000		1000		1001		
Haiti	1000	DHS 2000		1071	1006	1001		
Honduras	1000	CDC 1994		1002	1007	1000		
nonuuras	TAQQ	000, 1994		T992	T991	T335		

	National currency	Fiscal year end		Nat	tional acc	ounts		Balance of payments and trade			Government finance	IMF special data
			Reporting		SNA price	Alternative	PPP	Balance of Payments Manual	External	System	Accounting	nation
			period ^a	Base year	valuation	factor	year	in use	debt	of trade	concept	
Hungary	Hungarian forint	Dec. 31	CY	1994 ^b	VAB	1996		BPM5	Actual	S	С	
India	Indian rupee	Mar. 31	FY	1993	VAB	1971-2000		BPM5	Preliminary	G	С	S*
Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	Mar. 31	CY	1993	VAP	1993		BPM5	Preliminary	S	С	S*
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iranian rial	Mar. 20	FY	1982	VAB	1980-90	1993	BPM5	Estimate	G	С	S*
Iraq	Iraqi dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1969	VAB					S		
Ireland	Irish pound ^d	Dec. 31	CY	1995 b	VAB		1996	BPM5		G	С	
Israel	Israeli new shekel	Dec. 31	CY	1995 6	VAP		1996	BPM5		S	С	S*
Italy	Italian lira	Dec. 31	CY	1995 •	VAB		1996	BPM5		S	С	S*
Jamaica	Jamaica dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1986	VAP	1995-96, 99	1993	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S*
Japan	Japanese yen	Mar. 31	CY	1995	VAB		1996	BPM5		G	С	
Jordan	Jordan dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB	1007.05	1993	BPM5	Preliminary	G	В	S*
Kazakhstan	Kazakh tenge	Dec. 31	CY	1993 5,	VAB	1987-95	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Keroa Dom Bon	Dom Bon of Koroo won	Jun. 30	CY	1982	VAB		1993	BPIVIO	Actual	G	В	G
Korea, Dern. Rep.	Keroon won	Dec. 31	CY	 1005 b			1002	BPIVIO	Actual	6	0	
Kuwoit	Kuwaiti dipar	Dec. 31	CY	1001	VAP		1992	DPIVIO	Actual	5	C	C *
		Dec 31	CV	1005 b.0		1002-06	1006	BPM5	Actual	6	B	6
	Lao kin	Dec. 31	CV	1995	VAB	1992-90	1003	BPM5	Proliminan	G	В	G
Latvia	Latvian lat	Dec. 31	CY	1995 0	VAD	1987-95	1996	BPM5		s	C	
Lebanon		Dec. 31	CY	1993	VAB	1301-33	1990	BPM4	Preliminary	G	V	٩*
Lesotho	Lesotho loti	Mar 31	CY	1995	VAB			BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	0
Libva	Libvan dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1975	VAB	1986		BPM5	Tremmary	G	0	
Liberia	Liberian dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1971	VAB	1000		Britto	Estimate	G		
Lithuania	Lithuanian litas	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB	1987-95	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	
Macedonia, FYR	Macedonian denar	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	-	S*
Madagascar	Malagasy franc	Dec. 31	CY	1984	VAB		1993	BPM5	Preliminary	S	С	
Malawi	Malawi kwacha	Mar. 31	CY	1994	VAB		1993	BPM5	Estimate	G	В	
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP		1993	BPM5	Estimate	G	С	
Mali	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB		1993	BPM4	Preliminary	G		G
Mauritania	Mauritanian ouguiya	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB			BPM4	Actual	G		
Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	Jun. 30	CY	1992	VAB		1993	BPM5	Actual	G	С	
Mexico	Mexican new peso	Dec. 31	CY	1993 ^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	G
Moldova	Moldovan leu	Dec. 31	CY	1996	VAB	1987-95	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	S*
Mongolia	Mongolian tugrik	Dec. 31	CY	1998	VAP		1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	С	
Morocco	Moroccan dirham	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAP		1983	BPM5	Actual	S	С	G
Mozambique	Mozambican metical	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB	1992-95		BPM5	Preliminary	S		
Myanmar	Myanmar kyat	Mar. 31	FY	1985	VAP	1980-82		BPM5	Estimate	G	С	
Namibia	Namibia dollar	Mar. 31	CY	1995	VAB			BPM5	Estimate		В	
Nepal	Nepalese rupee	Jul. 14	FY	1985	VAB	1973-2000	1993	BPM5	Actual	S	С	G
Netherlands	Netherlands guilder ^d	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b, c}	° VAB		1996	BPM5		S	С	
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	Mar. 31	FY	1995	VAB		1996	BPM4		G	В	S *
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan gold cordoba	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAP	1970-93		BPM5	Actual	S	С	
Niger	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP	1993		BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Nigeria	Nigerian naira	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB	1971-98	1993	BPM5	Estimate	G		
Norway	Norwegian krone	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b, c}	° VAB		1996	BPM5		G	С	
Uman	Rial Omani	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAP	4070 0000	1993	BPM5	Actual	G	В	S*
Pakistan	Pakistan rupee	Jun. 30	FY	1981	VAB	1972-2000	1993	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	
Panama	Panamanian balboa	Dec. 31	CY	1982 °	VAP	1000	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	6
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea kina	Dec. 31	CY	1983	VAP	1989		BPM5	Actual	G	В	G
Paraguay	Paraguayan guarani	Dec. 31	CY	1982	VAP	1982-88	1000	BEN45	Actual	S	C	G
Peru	Peruvian new sol	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAP	1982-91	1000	BEN45	Actual	S	C	C *
Polond	Polich ziety	Dec. 31	CY CY	1000 P			T883	BPIN5	Actual	G	В	5*
Portugal	Portuguese secured ^d	Dec. 31		1005 p	VAB		1006	DPIVIS	ACIUAI	5	0	5* C*
		Dec. 31		1051	VAB		таар	CIVITO		5	U	0 * C *
Romania	Romanian leu	Dec. 31	CV	1002 0	VAF VAR	1987-80 00	1996	BDWP	Actual	q	C	6
Russian Federation	Russian ruble	Dec. 31	CY	1997 b. 0	° VAR	1987-94	1996	BPM5	Estimate	G	C	3
		200.01			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2001 01		2. 1110		9	0	

	Latest population census (incl. registration based censuses)	Latest demograhic, household, or health survey	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest water withdrawal data	Latest survey of scientists and engineers engaged in R&D	Latest survey of expenditure for R&D
Hundany	2001		Vec	1997	1007	1001	1000	1008
India	2001	National family health 1998-99	163	1986	1997	1991	1995	1996
Indonesia	2001	Socioeconomic 1998		1993	1997	1990	1330	1990
Iran Islamic Republic	1991	Demographic 1995		1988	1996	1993	1994	1994
Iraq	1997	MICS 2000		1981	1997	1990	1001	1001
Ireland	1996	11100, 2000	Yes	1991	1997	1980	1997	1997
Israel	1995		Yes	1983	1996	1986	1997	1999
Italy	2001		Yes	1990	1994	1990	1997	1996
Jamaica	2001	CDC, 1997	Yes	1979	1996	1993	100.	1000
Japan	2001		Yes	1990	1998	1992	1997	1997
Jordan	1994	Annual Survey, 1999		1997	1997	1993	100.	1001
Kazakhstan	1999	DHS, 1999	Yes	1001	1001	1993		1997
Kenva	1999	DHS. 1998		1981	1998	1990		1001
Korea, Dem, Rep.	1993					1987		
Korea, Rep.	1995			1991	1997	1994	1999	1997
Kuwait	1995	FHS, 1996	Yes	1970	1997	1994	1997	
Kyrgyz Republic	1999	DHS. 1997	Yes			1994	1997	1997
Lao PDR	1995			1999		1987		
Latvia, Rep.	2000		Yes	1994	1998	1994	1999	1999
Lebanon	1970	MICS. 2000		1999		1994		
Lesotho	1996	DHS. 1991		1989-90	1985	1987		
Libva	1995	PAPCHILD. 1995		1987	1997	1994	2000	1997
Liberia						1987		
Lithuania	2001		Yes	1994		1995	1996	
Macedonia, FYR	1994		Yes	1994	1996		1999	1999
Madagascar	1993	DHS, 1997		1984	1988	1984	1994	1995
Malawi	1998	DHS. 2000		1992-93	1998	1994		
Malaysia	2000		Yes		1996	1995	1998	1998
Mali	1998	DHS, 1995-96		1978	1997	1987		
Mauritania	2000	PAPCHILD, 1990		1985		1985		
Mauritius	2000	CDC, 1991	Yes		1997	1974	1992	1989
Mexico	2000	Population, 1995		1991	1995	1998	1995	1997
Moldova	1989	MICS, 2000	Yes			1992	1997	1997
Mongolia	2000	Repro. Health, 1998			1998	1993	1999	1999
Morocco	1994	DHS, 1995		1997	1998	1991		
Mozambique	1997	DHS, 1997				1992		
Myanmar	1983	DHS, 1996		1993	1998	1987		
Namibia	1991	DHS, 2000		1995	1994	1991		
Nepal	1991	DHS, 1996		1992	1996	1994	1980	1980
Netherlands	2001		Yes	1989	1998	1991	1998	1997
New Zealand	2001		Yes	1990	1997	1991	1997	1997
Nicaragua	1995	DHS, 1998		1963	1997	1998	1987	
Niger	1988	DHS, 1998		1980	1998	1988		
Nigeria	1991	DHS, 1999		1960	1994	1987	1987	1987
Norway	2001		Yes	1989	1998	1985	1999	1997
Oman	1993	FHS, 1995		1979	1998	1991		
Pakistan	1998	RHS, 2000-01		1990	1996	1991	1997	1997
Panama	2000			1990	1998	1990		
Papua New Guinea	2000	DHS, 1996				1987		
Paraguay	1992	DHS, 1990; CDC, 1998		1991	1997	1987		
Peru	1993	DHS, 2000		1994	1994	1992	1997	1989
Philippines	2000	DHS, 1998		1991	1997	1995	1992	1992
Poland	1988	-	Yes	1990	1997	1991	1999	1998
Portugal	2001		Yes	1989	1997	1990	1999	1997
Puerto Rico	1990		Yes	1987	1998			
Romania	1992	CDC, 1999	Yes		1997	1994	1994	1991
Russian Federation	1989	LSMS, 1992	Yes	1994-95	1998	1994	1999	1999
		,						

	National currency	Fiscal year end		Nat	ional acc	ounts		Bala	Balance of payments and trade		Government finance	IMF special data dissemi- nation
			Reporting period ^a	Base year	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade	Accounting concept	
Rwanda	Rwanda franc	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB			BPM5	Estimate	G	С	
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian riyal	Hijri year	Hijri year	1970	VAP		1993	BPM4	Estimate	G		
Senegal	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP		1993	BPM5	Preliminary	S	В	G
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean leone	Jun. 30	CY	1990	VAB	71-79, 87	1993	BPM5	Actual	G	В	
Singapore	Singapore dollar	Mar. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1993	BPM5		G	С	
Slovak Republic	Slovak koruna	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	S*
Slovenia	Slovenian tolar	Dec. 31	CY	1993 ^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	С	S*
Somalia	Somali shilling	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB							S*
South Africa	South African rand	Mar. 31	CY	1995	VAB			BPM5	Estimate	S	С	
Spain	Spanish peseta ^d	Dec. 31	CY	1995 b	VAB		1996	BPM5		S	С	S *
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee	Dec. 31	CY	1996	VAB		1993	BPM5	Actual	G	В	S *
Sudan	Dinar	Jun. 30	CY	1982	VAB	1980-91		BPM5	Estimate	G	В	G
Swaziland	Lilangeni	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB				Estimate		В	
Sweden	Swedish krona	Jun. 30	CY	1995 ^{b, c}	VAB		1996	BPM5		G	С	
Switzerland	Swiss franc	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB		1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	С	S*
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian pound	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAP	1970-00	1993	BPM5	Estimate	S	С	S *
Tajikistan	Tajik somoni	Dec. 31	CY	1985 b	VAB	1987-95	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	
Tanzania	Tanzania shilling	Dec. 31	CY	1992	VAB		1993	BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Thailand	Thai baht	Sep. 30	CY	1988	VAP		1993	BPM5	Preliminary	G	С	
Togo	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAP		1993	BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAP		1993	BPM5	Estimate	S	С	
Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1993	BPM5	Actual	G	С	S*
Turkey	Turkish lira	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	С	
Turkmenistan	Turkmen manat	Dec. 31	CY	1987 b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Estimate	G		S*
Uganda	Uganda shilling	Jun. 30	FY	1991	VAB	1980-99		BPM5	Preliminary	G	В	
Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^{b, c}	VAB	1988-95	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	G
United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. dirham	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB		1993	BPM4		G	В	
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	Dec. 31	CY	1995 🏻	VAB		1996	BPM5		G	С	
United States	U.S. dollar	Sep. 30	CY	1995 ^{b, c}	VAB		1996	BPM5		G	С	S *
Uruguay	Uruguayan peso	Dec. 31	CY	1983	VAP	1993-99	1993	BPM5	Actual	S	С	S*
Uzbekistan	Uzbek sum	Dec. 31	CY	1997 ^{b, d}	VAB	91-94, 96-00	1996	BPM5	Actual	G		
Venezuela, R.B.	Venezuelan bolivar	Dec. 31	CY	1984	VAB		1993	BPM5	Preliminary	G	С	G
Vietnam	Vietnamese dong	Dec. 31	CY	1989	VAP	1991	1993	BPM4	Preliminary	G	В	
West Bank and Gaza	Israeli new shekel	Dec. 31	CY	1997	VAB		1993					
Yemen, Rep.	Yemen rial	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP	1991-96	1993	BPM5	Preliminary	G	В	G
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	Yugoslav new dinar	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAP				Estimate	S		
Zambia	Zambian kwacha	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB	1990-92	1993	BPM5	Preliminary	G	В	
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe dollar	Jun. 30	CY	1990	VAB	1991, 1998	1993	BPM5	Preliminary	G	С	

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

a. Also applies to balance of payments reporting. b. Country uses the 1993 System of National Accounts methodology. c. Original chained constant price data are rescaled. d. European Monetary Union member sharing single currency Euro.

	Latest population census (incl. registration based censuses)	Latest demograhic, household, or health survey	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest water withdrawal data	Latest survey of scientists and engineers engaged in R&D	Latest survey of expenditure for R&D
Rwanda	1991	DHS. 2000		1984	1986	1993	1999	
Saudi Arabia	1992	Demographic, 1999		1983		1992		
Senegal	1988	DHS. 1999		1960	1997	1987	1996	
Sierra Leone	1985	MICS, 2000		1985	1986	1987		
Singapore	2000	General household, 1995	Yes		1998	1975	1995	1995
Slovak Republic	1991		Yes		1998	1991	1999	1995
Slovenia	1991		Yes	1991	1998		1998	1998
Somalia						1987		
South Africa	2001	DHS, 1998			1996	1990	1993	1993
Spain	2001		Yes	1989	1998	1991	1999	1998
Sri Lanka	2001	DHS, 1993	Yes	1982	1995	1990	1996	
Sudan	1993	DHS, 1989-90			1997	1995		
Swaziland						1980		
Sweden	1990		Yes	1981	1997	1991	1999	1997
Switzerland	2000		Yes	1990	1998	1991	1996	1992
Syrian Arab Republic	1994	PAPCHILD, 1995		1981	1998	1993	1997	
Tajikistan	2000	MICS, 2000	Yes	1994		1994	1993	
Tanzania	1988	DHS, 1999		1995	1997	1994		
Thailand	2000	DHS, 1987		1993	1996	1990	1996	1997
Тодо	1981	DHS, 1998		1996	1997	1987	1994	1995
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	DHS, 1987	Yes	1982	1997	1997	1997	1997
Tunisia	1994	DHS, 1998		1961	1998	1990	1997	1997
Turkey	1997	DHS, 1998		1991	1997	1992	1997	1997
Turkmenistan	1995	DHS, 2000	Yes			1994		
Uganda	1991	DHS, 2000		1991	1997	1970	2000	1999
Ukraine	2001	CDC, 1999	Yes			1992	2000	2000
United Arab Emirates	1995			1998	1981	1995		
United Kingdom	2001		Yes	1993	1998	1991	1998	1997
United States	2000	Current population, 1997	Yes	1997	1997	1990	1997	1996
Uruguay	1996		Yes	1990	1997	1965		
Uzbekistan	1989	DHS, 1996	Yes			1994	1992	
Venezuela, R.B.	2001	LSMS, 1993	Yes	1997-98	1996	1970	2000	2000
Vietnam	1999	DHS, 1997		1994	1998	1990	1995	
West Bank and Gaza	1997	Demographic, 1995		1971				
Yemen, Rep.	1994	DHS, 1997		1982-85		1990		
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	1991	MICS, 2000	Yes	1981	1998		1999	1998
Zambia	1990	DHS, 1996		1990	1997	1994		
Zimbabwe	1992	DHS, 1999		1960	1997	1987		

Primary data documentation notes

• 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 (FY). Most economies report their national accounts and balance of pavments data using calendar years, but some use fiscal years, which straddle two calendar years. In the 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. Saudi Arabia follows a lunar year whose starting and ending dates change with respect to the solar year. Because the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reports most balance of payments data on a calendar year basis, balance of payments data for fiscal year reporters in the World Development Indicators are based on fiscal year estimates provided by World Bank staff. These estimates may differ from IMF data but allow consistent comparisons between national accounts and balance of payments data. • 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 the World Development Indicators are rescaled to a common 1995 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 producers' prices (VAP). Producers' 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 (IFS line rf) exchange rate. 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 Programme'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 IMF's 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 2000 data. Actual indicates data are as reported, preliminary indicates data are preliminary and include an element of staff estimation, and estimate indicates 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, at the time of their first arrival, as imports; 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 outwardmoving 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 central government units. See About the data for tables 4.11. 4.12 and 4.13 for further details. • IMF special data dissemination shows the countries that subscribe to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) 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: while G refers to countries that subscribe to the GDDS. (Posted data can be reached through the IMF Dissemination Standard Bulletin Board at dsbb.imf.org/.). The SDDS was established by the IMF to guide members that have or that might seek, access to international capital markets in the provision of their economic and financial data to the public. The GDDS helps guide member countries in the dissemination to the public of comprehensive, timely, accessible, and reliable economic, financial, and sociodemographic statistics. Member countries of the IMF 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 household or demographic survey gives information on the surveys used in compiling household and demographic data presented in section 2. PAPCHILD is the Pan Arab Project for Child Development, DHS is Demographic and Health Survey, LSMS is Living Standards Measurement Study, SDA is Social Dimensions of Adjustment, CDC is Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and SHEHEA is Survey of Household Expenditure and Household Economic Activities. • 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 threedigit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification (revision 2 or revision 3) are available in the UNIDO database. • 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. • Latest surveys of scientists and engineers engaged in R&D and expenditure for R&D refer to the most recent year for which data are available from a data collection effort by UNESCO in science and technology and research and development (R&D). See About the data for table 5.11 for more information.

Acronymns and abbreviations

Technical terms

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, and freight
C0 ₂	carbon dioxide
COMTRADE	United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade database
CPI	consumer price index
CU. M	Demographic and Health Suney
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
GNP	gross national product (now referred to as GNI)
ha	hectare
HIPC	heavily indebted poor country
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
ICRG	International Country Risk Guide
ICSE	International Classification of Status in Employment
ICT	information and communications technology
	Internet Protocol
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISP	Internet service provider
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
kwh	kilowatt-hour
LIBOR	London interbank offered rate
MO	currency and coins (monetary base)
M1	narrow money (currency and demand deposits)
M2 M3	broad money or liquid liabilities
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
	personal computer
PPP	purchasing power parity
R&D	research and development
S&P/IFCG	Standard & Poor's/International Finance Corporation Global (index)
S&P/IFCI	Standard & Poor's/International Finance Corporation
	Investable (index)
SDR	special drawing right
SILC	Stanuard International Trade Classification
S0	sulfur diaxide
	Continuous Reporting System on Migration
sq. km	square kilometer
STD	sexually transmitted disease
тв	tuberculosis
TFP	total factor productivity
ton-km	metric ton-kilometers
TSP	total suspended particulates

Organizations

400	Asian Davelanment Dank
ADB	
AIDB	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
FU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
Eurostat	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAU	
FIR	former Yugoslav Republic
G-5	France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States
G-7	G-5 plus Canada and Italy
G-8	G-7 plus Russian Federation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICP	International Comparison Programme
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDC	International Data Corporation
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IME	International Monetary Fund
IRF	International Road Ederation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
	World Conservation Union
	Multilatoral Investment Cuerentee Ageney
NACTA	North American Free Trade Advectment
NAFIA	North Atlantia Tracty Organization
NATO	Notur Adaluc Treaty Organization
NSF	
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
РАНО	Pan American Health Organization
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
S&P	Standard & Poor's
UIP	Urban Indicators Programme
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
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
WWE	World Wide Fund for Nature

Credits

This book has drawn 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 the *World Development Indicators*. The team would like to particularly acknowledge the help and encouragement of Nicholas Stern, Senior Vice-President and Chief Economist. It is also grateful to those who provided valuable comments on the entire book, especially Jean Baneth. 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

was prepared by Eric Swanson and K. M. Vijayalakshmi. Eric Swanson wrote the introduction. David Cieslikowski, Mona Fetouh, Masako Hiraga and Sulekha Patel assisted in developing and preparing tables and figures. Valuable suggestions were received from members of the World Bank Human Development Network. Yonas Biru and William Prince provided substantial assistance with the data, preparing the estimates of gross national income in purchasing power parity terms. Azita Amjadi, Aki Kuwahara (UNCTAD), and Jerzy Rozanski helped in preparing the market access indicators.

2. People

were prepared by Masako Hiraga and Sulekha Patel in partnership with the World Bank's Human Development (HD) Network and the Development Research Group in the Development Economics Vice Presidency. The Institute of Statistics of the United Nations Educational. Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) provided substantial help in preparing the education data for this section. Barbara Bruns and Nicholas Wilson from the Education anchor of the HD Network provided estimates of primary completion rates. Sulekha Patel wrote the introduction, based on an outline provided by Harold Alderman, Advisor, Nutrition Policy in the Bank's Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development network and Milla McLaughlin, Senior Nutrition Advisor in the HD Network. Substantial input was also provided by Lynn Brown, Judith McGuire, and Claudia Rokx. Contributions to the section were provided by Eduard Bos and Mila McLaughlin (demography, health, and nutrition); Raquel Artecona and Martin Rama (labor force and employment); Shaohua Chen and Martin Ravallion (poverty and income distribution); Montserrat Pallares-Miralles and Robert Palacios (vulnerability and security); and Barbara Bruns, Saida Mamodova, Robert Prouty, Lianqin Wang, and Nicholas Wilson (education). Comments and suggestions at various stages of production also came from Jean Baneth, Eduard Bos, Vilay Soulatha and Eric Swanson. Vivienne Wang provided invaluable assistance in preparing data.

3. Environment

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4. Economy

was prepared by K. M. Vijayalakshmi in close collaboration with the Macro-economic Data Team of the World Bank's Development Data Group, led by Soong Sup Lee. K. M. Vijayalakshmi and Michael Lewin wrote the introduction with substantial contributions from Punam Chuhan, Eric Swanson and Hans Timmer. Contributions to the section were provided by David Cieslikowski and Barbro Hexeberg (national accounts), Azita Amjadi (trade), and Punam Chuhan and Ibrahim Levent (external debt). The national accounts and balance of payments data for low- and middle-income economies were gathered from the World Bank's regional staff through the annual Unified Survey. Maja Bresslauer, Raquel Fok, Victor Gabor, Barbro Hexeberg, Soong Sup Lee and Naoko Watanabe 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, Andreas Maurer, Vudda Meach, and Wladimir Tislenkoff at the World Trade Organization, and Sanja Blazevic, Arunas Butkevicius and Aurelie von Wartensleben at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for providing data on trade in goods, to Tetsuo Yamada for help in obtaining the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) database, and to Jean Baneth and Michael Ward for helpful comments.

5. States and markets

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Credits

6. Global links

was prepared by David Cieslikowski who wrote the introduction, drawing in part on ideas developed in Globalization Growth, and Poverty: Building an Inclusive World Economy, written by Paul Collier and David Dollar under the supervision of Nicholas Stern. Mona Fetouh and Eric Swanson also contributed to the introduction. Mona Fetouh gave invaluable assistance in preparing data. Substantial help came from Azita Amjadi (trade); Betty Dow (commodity prices); Aki Kuwahara of UNCTAD and Jerzy Rozanski (tariffs); Shelly Fu, Ibrahim Levent, and Gloria Reyes (financial data); Cecile Thoreau of the OECD (migration); Yasmin Ahmad of the OECD (data on aid flows); and Antonio Massieu and Rosa Songel of the World Tourism Organization (tourism data).

Other parts

The maps on the inside covers were prepared by the World Bank's Map Design Unit. The *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. Mehdi Akhlaghi was responsible for database updates and aggregation. *Acronyms and abbreviations* was prepared by Estela Zamora. The index was collated by Richard Fix.

Data management

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

Administrative assistance and office technology support

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Design, production, and editing

Richard Fix coordinated all aspects of production with the Graphic Visions Associates team, led by Roger Berwanger and Francis Knab. Roger Berwanger provided overall direction for design and planning. The team would also like to thank Mike James for the design. The section introductions were edited by Bruce Ross-Larson and designed by Communications Development Incorporated with input from Grundy and Northedge, London.

Client services

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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 Carlos Rossel supervised marketing and distribution. Lawrence MacDonald of Development Economics and Andrew Kircher of External Affairs managed the communications strategy, and the regional operations group headed by Paul Mitchell helped coordinate the overseas release.

The Atlas

Production was managed by Richard Fix. The preparation of data benefited from the work on corresponding sections in the *World Development Indicators*. William Prince assisted with systems support and production of tables and graphs. Jeffrey Lecksell and Greg G. Prakas from the World Bank's Map Design Unit coordinated map production.

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Design, programming, and testing were carried out by Reza Farivari and his team: Azita Amjadi, Ying Chi, Elizabeth Crayford, Sathyanarayanan Govindaraju, and Nacer Megherbi. Yusri Harun prepared the text files. Masako Hiraga produced the social indicators tables. William Prince coordinated production and provided quality assurance.

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cereal	
area under production	3.2
exports, as share of total exports	6.3
exports, total	6.3
imports, as share of total exports	6.3
imports, total	6.3
yield	3.3
fertilizer	
commodity prices	6.4
consumption 3.2	
freshwater withdrawals	
share of total withdrawal	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
irrigated, as share of cropland	3.2
permanent cropland, as share of land area	3.1
machinery	
tractors per 100 hectares of arable land	3.2
tractors per 1,000 agricultural workers	3.2
producer prices	5.6
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
wage per worker	2.5
id	
appropriations by DAC members	6.9
by recipient	
aid dependency ratios	6.10
per capita	6.10
total	6.10
debt relief, proportion of ODA	1.4
See also HIPC	
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 GNI of donor country	1.4, 6.9
average change in volume	6.9
basic social services, share of ODA	1.4
by type	6.8
major donors, by recipient	6.11
per capita of donor country	6.9
total	6.8, 6.9, 6.11
untied aid	6.9
IDS—See HIV prevalence	
ir pollution—See Pollution	
ir transport	
aircraft departures	5.8
air freight	5.8
passengers carried	5.8
nemia, pregnant women	2.20

В

Balance of payments	
current account balance	4.15
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
Biological diversity	
assessment, date prepared, by country	3.14
species	3.4
threatened species	3.4
treaty	3.14
Birds	
species	3.4
threatened species	3.4
Birth rate, crude	2.1
Births attended by skilled health staff	1.2, 2.7, 2.17
Birthweight, low	2.20

С

Carbon dioxide	
damage	3.15
emissions	
per capita	3.8
per 1995 U.S. dollar of GDP	3.8
total	1.6, 3.8
Cities	
air pollution	3.13
environment	3.11
population	
in largest city	3.10
in selected cities	3.13
telephone mainlines in largest city	5.9
See also Urban environment	
Commodity prices and price indexes	6.4
Communications—See Internet users; Newspapers; Radio sets;	
Telecommunications, international; Television	
Computers	
installed in education	5.10
personal	5.10
Consumption	
distribution of—See Income, distribution	
fixed capital	3.15
government, general	
annual growth of	4.10
as share of GDP	4.9
private	
annual growth of	1.4, 4.10
as share of GDP	4.9
per capita, annual growth of	1.2, 4.10
relative price level	4.12
total	4.10
See also Purchasing power parity	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	2.17

Asylum seekers—See Migration

Country risk composite ICRG risk ratings 5.2 Euromoney country creditworthiness ratings 5.2 Institutional Investor credit ratings 5.2 Moody's sovereign long-term debt ratings 5.2 Standard & Poor's sovereign long-term debt ratings 5.2 Credit, domestic 5.4 from banking sector 5.1 to private sector to state-owned enterprises 5.8 Current account balance 4.15

See also Balance of payments

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DAC (Development Assistance Committee)—See Aid	
Death rate, crude	2.:
See also Mortality rate	
Debt, external	
debt relief, share of ODA provided by donors as	1.4
debt service, total	4.1
long term	4.10
present value of	4.1
private nonguaranteed	
as share of external debt	5.3
total	4.10
public and publicly guaranteed	
debt service	4.1
IBRD loans and IDA credits	4.10
IMF credit, use of	4.1
total	4.10
short term	4.1
total	4.10
Defense	
armed forces personnel	
as share of labor force	5.
total	5.
arms trade	
exports	5.
imports	5.
military expenditure	
as share of central government expenditure	5.
as share of GNI	5.
Deforestation	3.4
Density—see Population density	
Development assistance—see Aid	

E	
Education	
attainment	
share of cohort reaching grade 5, male and female	2.13
years of schooling, male and female	2.13
average	2.13
expected	2.14

enrollment ratio	
female to male enrollment in primary and secondary school	1.2
gross, by level	2.12
net, by level	2.12
net intake rate, grade 1	2.13
primary completion rate	2.13
public spending on	
as share of	3.15
as share of GDP	2.10
per student, per capita	2.10
per student, per capital	2.11
teachers' compensation	2.11
punil-teacher ratio primary level	2.11
teachers	2.11
primary with academic qualifications	2 1 1
unemployment by level of educational attainment	2.11
	2.0
Flectricity	
consumption	5 0
	5.5
uistibution losses	5.8
	2.0
	3.5
total	3.5
Employment	0.0
agriculture, male and female	2.3
industry, male and female	2.3
informal sector	
male and female	2.9
total	2.9
services, male and female	2.3
Energy	
commercial use	
annual growth of	3.7
GDP per unit of energy	3.8
per capita	3.7
total	3.7
efficiency	3.8
depletion, as share of GDP	3.15
emissions—See Pollution	
imports, net	3.7
production, commercial	3.7
traditional fuel use	3.8
See also Electricity	
Entry and exit regulations	
freedom of entry	5.2
repatriation	
of capital	5.2
of income	5.2
Environmental profile, date prepared	3.14
Environmental strategy, year adopted	3.14
Euromoney country creditworthiness ratings	5.2
Exchange rates	
arrangements	5.6
official, local currency units to U.S. dollar	5.6
ratio of official to parallel	5.6
real effective	5.6
See also Purchasing power parity	

Exports	
arms	5.7
duties	5.5
goods and services	
as share of GDP	4.9
total	4.15
merchandise	
by high-income OECD countries, by product	6.3
by regional trade blocs	6.5
direction of trade	6.2
high technology	5.11
structure of	4.5
total	4.5
value, annual growth of	4.4, 6.2
volume, annual growth of	4.4
services	
structure of	4.7
total	4.7
transport	4.7
travel	4.7, 6.14
See also Trade	

F

Fertility rate	
adolescent	2.17
total	2.7, 2.17

Financial depth and efficiency—See Liquidity; Monetary indicators

Financial flows, net	
from DAC members	6.8
from multilateral institutions	6.12
official development assistance and official aid	
grants from NGOs	6.8
other official flows	6.8
private	6.8
total	6.8
See also Aid	

Foreign direct investment, net-See Investment

Forest	
area	3.4
deforestation, annual average	3.4
depletion	3.15
share of total land area	3.4

Freshwater	
annual withdrawals	3.5
as share of total resources	3.5
for agriculture	3.5
for domestic use	3.5
for industry	3.5
flows	
internal	3.5
from other countries	3.5
resources per capita	3.5
volume of	3.5
See also Water, access to improved source	
Fuel prices	3.12

Gender differences	
education	
enrollment, primary and secondary	1.2
pupils	2.13
years of schooling	2.13
average	2.13
expected	2.14
employment	2.3, 2.5
labor force participation	1.5
literacy	1.3
adult	2.14
youth	2.14
life expectancy	1.5, 2.20
mortality	0.00
adult	2.20
child	2.20
	2.19
Survival to 65	2.20
	1.5
Gini index	2.8
Government central	
debt	
as share of GDP	4.11
interest as share of current revenue	4.11
interest as share of total expenditure	4.12
expenditures	
as share of GDP	4.11, 5.1
by economic type	4.12
military	5.7
financing	
domestic	4.11
from abroad	4.11
overall deficit	4.11
revenues, as share of GDP	1.5, 4.11
revenues, current	
nontax	4.13
tax, by source	4.13, 5.5
Gross capital formation	
annual growth of	4.10
as share of GDP	4.9
fixed, annual growth of	1.4
Gross domestic product (GDP)	
annual growth of	1.1, 1.6, 4.1
implicit deflator—See Prices	
per capita growth	1.1, 1.6
total	4.2
Gross domestic savings as share of GDP	4.9
	0.45
Gross national savings as share of GNI	3.15
Gross foreign direct investment—see Investment	
Gross national income (GNI)	
annual growth of	1.1

G

per capita	
annual growth of	1.1
in 2000 PPP dollars	1.1, 1.6
in 2000 U.S. dollars	1.1, 1.6
rank	1.1
rank	1.1
in 2000 PPP dollars	1.1
in 2000 U.S. dollars	1.1
total	
in 2000 PPP dollars	1.6
in 2000 US dollars	1.6

H Health

care	
average length of hospital stay, days	2.15
DOTS detection rate	2.16
hospital beds per 1,000 people	2.15
immunization	2.16
inpatient admission rate	2.15
outpatient visits per capita	2.15
pregnant women receiving prenatal care	1.5
physicians per 1,000 people	2.15
tetanus vaccinations	2.16
tuberculosis treatment success rate	2.16
expenditure	
per capita	
in current U.S. dollars	2.15
share of GDP	2.10, 2.15
private	2.9, 2.15
public	2.15
total	2.15
nutrition	
anemia, prevalence	2.18
breast feeding	2.18
iodized salt consumption	2.18
malnutrition, child	1.1, 2.7, 2.18
overweight children, prevalence	2.18
undernourishment, prevalence	2.18
vitamin A supplementation	2.18
reproductive	
births attended by skilled health staff	2.7, 2.17
contraceptive prevalence rate	2.17
fertility rate	
adolescent	2.17
total	2.17
low birthweight babies	2.18
maternal mortality rate	2.17
women at risk of unwanted pregnancy	2.17
risks	
anemia, prevalence	2.18
HIV, prevalence of	1.3, 2.19
iodized salt consumption	2.18
malnutrition, child	1.2, 2.7, 2.18
overweight children, prevalence	2.18
smoking	2.19
tuberculosis, incidence of	1.3, 2.19
undernourishment, prevalence	2.18
years lived in poor health	2.18
Highly indebted poor countries (HIPC)	
completion point	1.4
decision point	1.4
nominal debt service relief	1.4

HIV prevalence	1.3, 2.19
Hospital beds—See Health care	
Housing, selected cities	
average floor space per person	3.11
price to income ratio	3.11

Illiteracy rat

Illiteracy rate	
adult, male and female	2.14
gender differences	1.5
total, for other economies	1.6
youth, male and female	2.14
Immunization	
child	2.16
DPT, share of children under 12 months	2.16
measles, share of children under 12 months	2.16
Imports	
arms	5.7
duties	5.5
energy, as share of commercial energy use	3.7
goods and services	
as share of GDP	4.9
total	4.15
merchandise	
by high-income OECD countries, by product	6.3
structure of	4.6
total	4.6
value, annual growth of	4.4, 6.2
volume, annual growth of	4.4, 6.2
services	
structure of	4.8
total	4.8
transport	4.8
travel	4.8, 6.14
See also Trade	
Income	
distribution	
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per 1,000 people	
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	0.1

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in largest city	3.10
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industry	4.2
manufacturing	4.2
services	4.2
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agriculture	4.1
industry	4.1
manufacturing	4.1
services	4.1
per worker	
agriculture	3.3
manufacturing	2.5
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6.12

Wage	
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minimum	2.5
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