

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 partner national 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.

	National currency	Fiscal year end		National accounts Balance of payments Gover		Balance of payments and trade		Government finance	IMF data dissemi- nation stan-			
						Alternative	PPP	Payments				dard
			Reporting period ^a	Base year	SNA price valuation	e conversion factor	survey year	Manual in use	External debt	System of trade	Accounting concept	
Afghanistan	Afghan afghani	Mar. 20	FY	1975	VAB							
Albania	Albanian lek	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^b	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	G
Algeria	Algerian dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	В	
Angola	Angolan kwanza	Dec. 31	CY	1997	VAP	1991–96		BPM4	Estimate	S		
Argentina	Argentine peso	Dec. 31	CY	1993	VAB	1971–84	1996	BPM5	Preliminar	y S	С	S*
Armenia	Armenian dram	Dec. 31	CY	1996 ^{b, d}	VAB	1990–95	1996	BPM5	Actual	S		G
Australia	Australian dollar	Jun. 30	FY	1995 ^{b, d}	VAB		1999	BPM5		G	С	S*
Austria	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1999	BPM5		S	С	S*
Azerbaijan	Azeri manat	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^{b, c}	² VAB	1987–95	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	G
Bangladesh	Bangladesh taka	Jun. 30	FY	1996 ^b	VAB	1971–2000	1996	BPM5	Actual	G		G
Belarus	Belarussian rubel	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^{b, c}	VAB	1987–94	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	
Belgium	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1999	BPM5		S	С	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	С	G
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Convertible mark	Dec. 31	CY	1996°	VAB			BPM5	Actual			
Botswana	Botswana pula	Jun. 30	FY	1994	VAB	1999	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	В	G
Brazil	Brazilian real	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB	1999	1996	BPM5	Preliminar	y S	С	S*
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^{b, c}	VAB 1	978–89, 91–92	1999	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	Preliminar	y S	С	
Cambodia	Cambodian riel	Dec. 31	CY	1989	VAP			BPM5	Preliminar	уG		G
Cameroon	CFA franc	Jun. 30	FY	1990	VAB	1965-2002	1996	BPM5	Preliminar	y S	C	G
Canada	Canadian dollar	Mar. 31	CY	1995 °	VAB	1999	1999	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		1000	BPM5	Preliminar	y S	C	G
Chile Oblige	Chilean peso	Dec. 31	CY OV	1986	VAB	4007.00	1996	BPIND	Actual	5	C	5*
		Dec. 31	CY OV	1990	VAP	1987-93	1986	BPIND	Estimate	5	В	G
Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong dollar	Dec. 31	CY CY	1990	VAB	1002.04	1993	BPIND	Astual	G	P	5*
Colombia	Colombian peso	Dec. 31	CY CV	1994		1992-94	1993	BPIVIO	Actual	3 C	В	5*
Congo, Dem. Rep.		Dec. 31	CY CV	1987		1999-2000	1000	BPIVIO	Actual	5	C C	
Congo, Rep.	Crata Ricon colon	Dec. 31	CY CV	1978		1993	1990	BPIVI4	Actual	5	C C	C*
Côta d'Ivaira	COSta Ricali COIOII	Dec. 31	CV	1006			1006	DPIVID	Fotimoto	3 6	C C	3* C
Creatio	Creation kung	Dec. 31	CV	1900			1000	DPIVIO	Actual	3 C	C C	G 6*
Cuba		Dec. 31	CV	1097 -			1999	DPIVID	Actual	G	U	3
Crech Republic	Czech koruna	Dec. 31	CV	1005 b			1000	RDM5	Proliminar	v C	c	۶*
Denmark	Danish krone	Dec. 31	CV	1005	VAD		1000	BDM5	Tremma	y u G	C C	5 S*
Dominican Republic	Dominican neso	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAD VAP		1333	BPM5	Actual	G	C C	3
Fcuador	U.S. dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1975	VAP	1999	1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	B	S*
Føvnt Arah Ren	Egyptian pound	lun 30	FY	1992	VAR	1965-91	1993	BPM5	Actual	S	C C	<u> </u>
Fl Salvador	Salvadoran colone	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP	1982-90	1000	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S*
Eritrea	Eritrean nakfa	Dec. 31	CY	1992	VAB	1002 00		BPM4	Actual		_	<u> </u>
Estonia	Estonian kroon	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB	1990–95	1999	BPM5	Actual	G	С	S*
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	Jul. 7	FY	1981	VAB	1989–92. 94		BPM5	Preliminar	vG	B	G
Finland	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1999	BPM5		G	С	S*
France	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b, d}	VAB		1999	BPM5		S	C	S*
Gabon	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1991	VAP	1993	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	В	G
Gambia, The	Gambian dalasi	Jun. 30	CY	1987	VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	В	G
Georgia	Georgian lari	Dec. 31	CY	1994 ^{b, d}	VAB	1990–94	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	
Germany	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1999	BPM5		S	С	S*
Ghana	Ghanaian cedi	Dec. 31	CY	1975	VAP	1973–87		BPM5	Actual	G	В	
Greece	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b, d}	VAB		1999	BPM4	Estimate	S	С	S*
Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	Dec. 31	CY	1958	VAP		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	VAB	1991		BPM5	Preliminar	y G		

	Latest population census (including registration- based censuses)	Latest demographic, 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		MICS, 2000				1987		
Albania	1989	MICS, 2000	Yes	1995	1990	1995		
Algeria	1998	MICS, 2000		1973	1996	1995		
Angola	1970	MICS, 2000		1964–65		1987		
Argentina	2001	BUD 0000	Yes	1988	1996	1995	2000	2000
Armenia	2001	DHS, 2000	Yes	4000	1991	1994	2000	4000
Australia	1996		Yes	1990	1997	1985	1998	1998
Austria	1000	MICS 2000	Ves	1990	1990	1991	1996	1006
Bangladesh	1995	Special 2001	163	1976	1997	1990	1995	1330
Belarus	1999		Yes	1994	1001	1990	1997	
Belgium	2001		Yes	1990	1997		1999	1999
Benin	1992	DHS, 2001		1992–93	1981	1994	1989	
Bolivia	2001	MICS, 2000			1998	1987	2000	2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991	MICS, 2000	Yes		1991	1995		
Botswana	1991	MICS, 2000		1993	1994	1992		
Brazil	2000	DHS, 1996		1996	1996	1992	2000	2000
Bulgaria	1992	LSMS, 1995	Yes		1998	1988	1999	1996
Burkina Faso	1996	DHS, 1998–99		1993	1997	1992	1997	1997
Burundi	1990	MICS, 2000			1991	1987	1989	
Cambodia	1998	DHS, 2000			1000	1987		
Cameroon	1987	MICS, 2000	N	1972-73	1998	1987	4000	0000
Canada	2001	MICC 2000	res	1991	1997	1991	1998	2000
Central Alfican Republic	1988	MICS, 2000			1993	1097	1990	
Chile	1993	WIIC3, 2000	Yes	1997	1997	1987	2000	2000
China	2000	Population, 1995	100	1996	1998	1993	2000	2000
Hong Kong, China	2000		Yes		1998		1995	1998
Colombia	1993	DHS, 2000		1988	1997	1996	2000	2000
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1984	MICS, 2000		1990		1990		
Congo, Rep.	1996			1986	1988	1987	2000	
Costa Rica	2000	CDC, 1993	Yes	1973	1997	1997	1996	1998
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	MICS, 2000		1974–75	1997	1987		
Croatia	2001		Yes		1992	1996	1999	1999
Cuba	1981	MICS, 2000	Yes		1989	1995	2000	2000
Czech Republic	2001	CDC, 1993	Yes		1998	1991	2000	2000
Dominican Republic	1993	DHS 2002	ies	1969	1996	1990	1999	1999
Fcuador	2001	CDC, 1999		1997	1998	1997	1998	1998
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1996	DHS. 2000	Yes	1989–90	1997	1996	1991	2000
El Salvador	1992	CDC, 1994		1970–71	1998	1992	2000	
Eritrea	1984	DHS, 1995			1998			
Estonia	2000		Yes	1994		1995	1999	1999
Ethiopia	1994	DHS, 2000		1988–89	1998	1987		
Finland	2000		Yes	1990	1998	1991	2000	2000
France	1999		Yes	1988	1998	1999	1999	2000
Gabon	1993	DHS, 2000		1974–75	1982	1987		
Gambia, The	1993	MICS, 2000	N		1982	1982	4000	
Georgia	1989	MICS, 2000	Yes	1000		1990	1999	1999
Ghana		SDV 2000	tes	1061 TAA2	1005	1002	2000	2000
Greece	2000	JFA, 2000	Vec	1002	1006	1000	1000	1000
Guatemala	1994	DHS, 1998-99	Yes	1979	1988	1992	1988	1988
Guinea	1996	DHS. 1999		1996	1000	1987		1000
Guinea-Bissau	1991	MICS, 2000		1988		1991		
Haiti	1982	DHS, 2000		1971	1996	1991		

	National currency	Fiscal year end		National accounts Balance of payments and trade Gover fina Balance of Balance of Balance of		Balance of payments and trade		Government finance	IMF data dissemi- nation stan-			
			Reporting	Base	SNA price	Alternative conversion	PPP survey	Payments Manual	External	System	Accounting	dard
			period ^a	year	valuation	factor	year	in use	debt	of trade	concept	
Honduras	Honduran lempira	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAB	1988–89		BPM5	Actual	S		
Hungary	Hungarian forint	Dec. 31	CY	1994 ^b	VAB		1999	BPM5	Actual	S	С	S*
India	Indian rupee	Mar. 31	FY	1993	VAB	1971–2000		BPM5	Preliminar	y G	С	S
Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	Mar. 31	CY	1993	VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminar	y S	С	S*
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iranian rial	Mar. 20	FY	1982	VAB	1980–90	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	
Iraq	Iraqi dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1969	VAB		1000	DDME		S	~	0.4
Ireland	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1999	BDME		G	C	S* c*
Italy	Furo	Dec. 31	CY	1995 - 1995 b	VAP VAR		1999	BPIND RPM5		s S	C C	۰. ۲
lamaica	lamaica dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1986	VAD		1996	BPM5	Preliminar	v G	C C	5
Japan	Japanese ven	Mar. 31	CY	1995	VAB		1999	BPM5	T TOILITIAL.	, с G	c	S*
Jordan	Jordan dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	В	G
Kazakhstan	Kazakh tenge	Dec. 31	CY	1993 ^{b, c}	VAB	1987–95	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	G
Kenya	Kenya shilling	Jun. 30	CY	1982	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	В	G
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Democratic Republic of Korea won	Dec. 31	CY	••	••			BPM5				
Korea, Rep.	Korean won	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAP		1999	BPM5	Actual	S	С	S*
Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar	Jun. 30	CY	1984	VAP			BPM5		S	С	G
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz som	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b, c}	VAB	1992–96	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	В	G
Lao PDR	Lao kip	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAB	1960-89	1993	BPM5	Preliminar	y G	~	0.4
Latvia		Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB	1987-95	1999	BDM4	Actual	S	C	S*
Lepanon	Lebanese pound	Dec. 31 Mar 21	CY	1994			1990	BPIVI4	Actual	G	v C	G
Libva	Libvan dinar	Dec 31	CY	1995	VAD VAR	1986		BPIND BPM5	Actual	G	U	
Liberia	Liberian dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1971	VAB	1000		DI WIO	Estimate	u		
Lithuania	Lithuanian litas	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB	1987–95	1999	BPM5	Actual	G	С	S*
Macedonia, FYR	Macedonian denar	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1999	BPM5	Actual	G		
Madagascar	Malagasy franc	Dec. 31	CY	1984	VAB		1996	BPM5	Preliminar	y S	С	
Malawi	Malawi kwacha	Mar. 31	CY	1994	VAB		1996	BPM5	Estimate	G	В	G
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP		1993	BPM5	Estimate	G	С	S*
Mali	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB		1996	BPM4	Preliminar	y G		G
Mauritania	Mauritanian ouguiya	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB			BPM4	Actual	G		
Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	Jun. 30	CY	1992	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Meldeve	Mexican new peso	Dec. 31	CY	1993	VAB	1007.05	1999	BDME	Actual	G	C	S*
Mongolia	Mondovari ieu Mondolian tugrik	Dec. 31	CY	1996		1987-95	1996	BPIVID BDM5	Actual	G C	C C	G
Morocco	Moroccan dirham	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C C	u
Mozambique	Mozambican metical	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB	1992–95	1000	BPM5	Estimate	S	Ŭ	
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	G
Nepal	Nepalese rupee	Jul. 14	FY	1985	VAB	1973–2000	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	С	G
Netherlands	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b, d}	VAB		1999	BPM5		S	С	S*
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	Mar. 31	FY	1995	VAB		1999	BPM5		G	В	
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan gold cordoba	Dec. 31	CY	1998	VAP	1965–93		BPM5	Actual	S	С	
Niger	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP	1993		BPM5	Preliminar	y S	G	
Nigeria	Nigerian naira	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB	1971-98	1996	BPM5	Estimate	G	~	~ *
Norway	Norwegian krone	Dec. 31	CY	1995 0,0			1999	BDME	Actual	G	C	S*
Pakistan	Pakistan runee	Jec. 31	FY	1981	VAP	1972_2000	1996	BPM5	Preliminar	u v G	а О	а
Panama	Panamanian balboa	Dec. 31	CY	1982°	VAP	1012-2000	1996	BPM5	Actual	, u S	c C	G
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea kina	Dec. 31	CY	1983	VAP	1989	1000	BPM5	Actual	G	В	G
Paraguay	Paraguayan guarani	Dec. 31	CY	1982	VAP	1982-88		BPM5	Actual	S	С	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	В	S*
Poland	Polish zloty	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^{b, c}	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	С	S*
Portugal	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1999	BPM5		S	С	S*
Puerto Rico	U.S. dollar	Jun. 30	FY	1954	VAP					G		

	Latest population census (including registration- based censuses)	Latest demographic, 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
Honduras	1988	CDC, 1994		1993	1997	1992		
Hungary	2001		Yes	1994	1997	1991	2000	2000
India	2001	Benchmark, 1998–2002		1986	1997	1990	1996	1996
Indonesia	2000	MICS, 2000		1993	1998	1990		
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1991	Demographic, 1995		1988	1996	1993	1994	1999
Iraq	1997	MICS, 2000		1981	1997	1990	1994	
Ireland	1996		Yes	1991	1997	1980	1999	1999
Israel	1995		Yes	1983	1996	1997	1997	1999
Italy	2001		Yes	1990	1994	1998	1999	1999
Jamaica	2001	CDC, 1997	Yes	1979	1996	1993		
Japan	2000		Yes	1990	1998	1992	2000	2000
Jordan	1994	DHS, 2002		1997	1997	1993	1998	
Kazakhstan	1999	DHS, 1999	Yes			1993	1999	1997
Kenya	1999	DHS, 2003		1981	1998	1990		
Korea, Dem. Rep.	1993	MICS, 2000				1987	2000	2000
Korea, Rep.	1995			1991	1997	1994	1999	1997
Kuwait	1995	FHS, 1996	Yes	1970	1997	1994	2000	1997
Kyrgyz Republic	1999	DHS, 1997	Yes			1994	1997	1997
Lao PDR	1995	MICS, 2000		1999		1987		
Latvia	2000		Yes	1994	1998	1994	1999	1999
Lebanon	1970	MICS, 2000		1999	1005	1996		
Lesotho	1996	MICS, 2000		1989-90	1985	1987	0000	
Libya	1995	MICS, 2000		1987	1997	1999	2000	
Liberia	2004		Vaa	1004		1987	1000	
Litriuania Magodonia EVP	2001		Yes	1994	1006	1995	1996	
Madagagaar	1002	DH8 2003	165	1094	1099	1094	1004	
Malawi	1993	EdData 2002		1002_03	1908	1984	1994	
Malavsia	2000	Lubata, 2002	Ves	1992-93	1996	1994	1998	1008
Mali	1998	DHS 2001	163	1978	1990	1987	1330	1330
Mauritania	2000			1985	1001	1985		
Mauritius	2000	CDC, 1991	Yes	1909	1997	1000	1992	1997
Mexico	2000	Population, 1995	100	1991	1995	1998	1999	1999
Moldova	1989	MICS 2000	Yes	1001	1000	1992	1997	1000
Mongolia	2000	MICS, 2000	100		1998	1993	2000	
Morocco	1994	DHS, 1995		1997	1998	1998		
Mozambique	1997	Interim, 2003				1992		
Myanmar	1983	MICS, 2000		1993	1998	1987		
Namibia	1991	DHS, 2000		1995	1994	1991		
Nepal	1991	DHS, 2001		1992	1996	1994		
Netherlands	2001		Yes	1989	1998	1991	1999	1999
New Zealand	2001		Yes	1990	1997	1991	1997	1997
Nicaragua	1995	DHS, 2001		1963	1997	1998	1997	1997
Niger	1988	MICS, 2000		1980	1998	1988		
Nigeria	1991	DHS, 2003		1960	1994	1987	1987	
Norway	2001		Yes	1989	1998	1985	1999	1999
Oman	1993	FHS, 1995		1979	1998	1991	2000	
Pakistan	1998	RHS, 2000–01		1990	1996	1991	1997	
Panama	2000	LSMS, 1997		1990	1998	1990	1999	1999
Papua New Guinea	2000	DHS, 1996				1987		
Paraguay	1992	DHS, 1990; CDC, 1998		1991	1997	1987		
Peru	1993	DHS, 2000		1994	1994	1992	1997	1999
Philippines	2000	MICS, 2000		1991	1997	1995	1992	
Poland	1988		Yes	1990	1997	1991	2000	2000
Portugal	2001		Yes	1989	1997	1990	1999	2000
Puerto Rico	2000		Yes	1987	1998			

	National currency	Fiscal year end	National accounts					Bala	nce of payn and trade	ients	Government finance	IMF data dissemi- nation
								Balance of				stan-
						Alternative	PPP	Payments				dard
			Reporting	Base	SNA price	conversion	survey	Manual	External	System	Accounting	
	I	I	period ^a	year	valuation	factor	year	in use	debt	of trade	concept	I
Romania	Romanian leu	Dec. 31	CY	1993°	VAB	1987–89. 92	1999	BPM5	Actual	S	С	G
Russian Federation	Russian ruble	Dec. 31	CY	1997 ^{b, d}	VAB	1987–94	1999	BPM5	Estimate	G	С	
Rwanda	Rwanda franc	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAP			BPM5	Estimate	G	С	
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian riyal	hijri year	FY	1970	VAP		1993	BPM4	Estimate	G		
Senegal	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP		1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	В	G
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean leone	Jun. 30	CY	1990	VAB	1971–79, 87	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	В	
Singapore	Singapore dollar	Mar. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1996	BPM5		G	С	S*
Slovak Republic	Slovak koruna	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1999	BPM5	Actual	G	С	S*
Slovenia	Slovenian tolar	Dec. 31	CY	1993 ^b	VAB		1999	BPM5	Actual	S	С	S*
Somalia	Somali shilling	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB				Estimate			
South Africa	South African rand	Mar. 31	CY	1995	VAB			BPM5	Preliminar	y S	С	S*
Spain	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1999	BPM5		S	С	S*
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee	Dec. 31	CY	1996	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	В	G
Sudan	Sudanese dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1982	VAP	1985–91		BPM5	Preliminar	y G	В	
Swaziland	Lilangeni	Jun. 30	FY	1985	VAB		1996		Actual		В	
Sweden	Swedish krona	Jun. 30	CY	1995°	VAB		1999	BPM5		G	С	S*
Switzerland	Swiss franc	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB		1999	BPM5	Estimate	S	С	S*
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian pound	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAP	1970-2000	1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	С	
Tajikistan	Tajik somoni	Dec. 31	CY	1985 ^b	VAB	1987–95	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	
Tanzania	Tanzania shilling	Dec. 31	CY	1992	VAB		1996	BPM5	Estimate	S		G
Thailand	Thai baht	Sep. 30	CY	1988	VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminar	v G	С	S*
Togo	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAP		1993	BPM5	Preliminar	v S		G
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminar	v S	С	
Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	S*
Turkev	Turkish lira	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB		1999	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S*
Turkmenistan	Turkmen manat	Dec. 31	CY	1987 ^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Estimate	G		
Uganda	Uganda shilling	Jun. 30	FY	1998	VAB	1980–99		BPM5	Actual	G	В	G
Ukraine	Ukrainian hrvvnia	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^b	VAB	1988-95	1999	BPM5	Actual	G	С	S*
United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. dirham	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB		1993	BPM4		G	В	
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		1999	BPM5		G	С	S*
United States	U.S. dollar	Sep. 30	CY	1995°	VAB		1999	BPM5		G	C	S*
Uruguay	Uruguayan peso	Dec. 31	CY	1983	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	С	
Uzbekistan	Uzbek sum	Dec. 31	CY	1997°	VAB 199	91–94. 97–2000	1996	BPM5	Actual	G		
Venezuela, RB	Venezuelan bolivar	Dec. 31	CY	1984	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	С	G
Vietnam	Vietnamese dong	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAP	1991	1996	BPM4	Preliminar	y 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	1996	BPM5	Preliminar	y G	В	G
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	Yugoslav new dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1998	VAB				Preliminar	y S		
Zambia	Zambian kwacha	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB	1990–92	1996	BPM5	Preliminar	y G	В	G
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe dollar	Jun. 30	CY	1990	VAB	1991, 98	1996	BPM5	Preliminar	y G	С	G

Note: For an 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.

	Latest population census (including registration- based censuses)	Latest demographic, 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
Romania	1992	CDC. 1999	Yes		1997	1994	2000	2000
Russian Federation	1989	LSMS, 1992	Yes	1994–95	1998	1994	2000	2000
Rwanda	1991	SPA, 2001		1984	1986	1993		
Saudi Arabia	1992	Demographic, 1999		1983		1992		
Senegal	1988	MICS, 2000		1960	1997	1987	1997	1997
Sierra Leone	1985	MICS, 2000		1985	1986	1987		
Singapore	2000	General household, 1995	Yes		1998	1975	1995	1995
Slovak Republic	1991		Yes		1998	1991	2000	2000
Slovenia	1991		Yes	1991	1998	1996	2000	1998
Somalia		MICS 2000				1987		
South Africa	2001	DHS. 1998			1996	1990	1993	
Spain	2001		Yes	1989	1998	1997	2000	2000
Sri Lanka	2001	DHS 1993	Yes	1982	1995	1990	1996	1996
Sudan	1993	MICS, 2000	100	1002	1997	1995	1000	1000
Swaziland		MICS, 2000						
Sweden	1990		Yes	1981	1997	1991	1999	1999
Switzerland	2000		Yes	1990	1998	1991	2000	2000
Svrian Arab Republic	1994	MICS 2000		1981	1998	1995	1997	1997
Tajikistan	2000	MICS 2000	Yes	1994	1000	1994	1993	1001
Tanzania	1988	DHS, 1999	100	1995	1997	1994	1000	
Thailand	2000	DHS 1987		1993	1996	1990	1997	1997
Τοφο	1981	MICS 2000		1996	1997	1987	1994	1995
Trinidad and Tohago	1990	MICS 2000	Yes	1982	1997	1997	1997	1997
Tunisia	1994	MICS 2000	100	1961	1998	1996	1999	2000
Turkey	1997	DHS 1998		1991	1997	1997	1999	1999
Turkmenistan	1995	DHS 2000	Yes	1001	1001	1994	1000	1000
Ilganda	1991	HIV 2003	100	1991	1997	1970	2000	1999
Ukraine	2001	MICS 2000	Yes	1001	1001	1992	2000	2000
United Arab Emirates	1995	11100, 2000	100	1998	1981	1995	2000	2000
United Kingdom	2001		Yes	1993	1998	1991	1998	1999
United States	2001	Current population 1997	Yes	1997	1997	1990	1997	2000
Uruguay	1996		Yes	1990	1997	1965	1999	1999
Uzhekistan	1989	Special 2002	Yes	1000	1001	1994	1992	1000
Venezuela RB	2001	MICS 2000	Yes	1997_98	1996	1970	2000	2000
Vietnam	1999	DHS, 2002	100	1994	1998	1990	1995	2000
West Bank and Gaza	1997	Demographic 1995		1971	1000	2000		
Yemen, Rep.	1994	DHS 1997		1982-85		1990		
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep	1991	MICS, 2000	Yes	1981	1998	1995	1999	
Zambia	2000	EdData, 2002		1990	1997	1994		
Zimbabwe	1997	DHS 1999		1960	1997	1987		
		2						

• 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 (CY) or fiscal year (FY). Most economies report their national accounts and balance of payments 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 exchange rate (line rf in the IMF's International Financial Statistics). 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 pavments 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 the debt reporting status for 2001 data. Actual indicates that data are as reported. preliminary that data are preliminary and include an element of World Bank staff estimation, and estimate that data are World Bank staff estimates. • System of trade refers to the general trade system (G) or the special trade system (S). Under the general trade system both goods entering directly for domestic consumption and goods entering 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 the time of entry or on withdrawal from customs storage. Exports under the general trade 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 trade system 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 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 IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board Web site; and G refers to countries that subscribe to the GDDS. (Posted data can be reached through the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board at http://dsbb.imf.org.) 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 guide member countries in disseminating 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 SDDS and the GDDS 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 help improve the functioning of financial markets. • Latest population census shows the most recent year in which a census was conducted from which at least preliminary results have been released. · Latest demographic, household, or health survey gives information on the surveys used in compiling demographic and health data presented in the People section, CDC is U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, DHS is Demographic and Health Survey, EdData refers to education data collected in DHS surveys, FHS is Family Health Survey, HIV is HIV survey data, LSMS is Living Standards Measurement Study, MICS is Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, PAPCHILD is Pan Arab Project for Child Development, RHS is Reproductive Health Survey, and SPA is Service Provision Assessments. • Vital registration complete identifies countries judged by the United Nations Statistics Division to have complete registries of vital (birth and death) statistics, with the statistics reported in the United Nations Statistics Division's Population and Vital Statistics Report. 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 (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 the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in science and technology and research and development (R&D). See About the data for table 5.12 for more information.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Technical	terms	Organizat	tions
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	ADB	Asian Development Bank
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand	AfDB	African Development Bank
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon	APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, and freight	CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
COMTRADE	United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade database	CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
CO,	carbon dioxide	CEC	Commission of the European Communities
cu. m	cubic meter	DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
DMTU	dry metric ton unit	EDF	European Development Fund
DOTS	directly observed treatment, short-course (strategy)	EFTA	European Free Trade Area
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus	EIB	European Investment Bank
DRS	World Bank's Debtor Reporting System	EMU	European Monetary Union
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility	EU	European Union
f.o.b.	free on board	Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FYR	former Yugoslav Republic	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	gross domestic product	G-5	France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States
GEMS	Global Environment Monitoring System	G-7	G-5 plus Canada and Italy
GIS	geographic information system	G-8	G-7 plus Russian Federation
GNI	gross national income (formerly referred to as gross national product)	GEF	Global Environment Facility
ha	hectare	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
	heavily indebted poor country	ICAU	International Civil Aviation Organization
	International Classification of Diseases		International Comparison Programme
	International Classification of Status in Employment		International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
ICJE	international classification of Status III Employment		International Development Association
	Information and communications technology	IDC	Inter-American Development Bank
	International Standard Classification of Education	IEA	International Energy Adency
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	IEC	International Einance Cornoration
ISP	Internet service provider	10	International Labour Organization
kg	kilogram	IMF	International Monetary Fund
8 km	kilometer	IRF	International Road Federation
kwh	kilowatt-hour	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LIBOR	London interbank offered rate	IUCN	World Conservation Union
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study	MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MO	currency and coins (monetary base)	NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
M1	narrow money (currency and demand deposits)	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
M2	money plus quasi money	NSF	National Science Foundation
M3	broad money or liquid liabilities	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
mmbtu	millions of British thermal units	PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
mt	metric ton	S&P	Standard & Poor's
MUV	manufactures unit value	UIP	Urban Indicators Programme
NEAP	national environmental action plan	UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
NGO	nongovernmental organization	UN	United Nations
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
ODA	official development assistance	UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
PC	personal computer	UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
PMIU	particulate matter smaller than 10 microns	UNCIAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
rri DDD	private participation in infrastructure	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PRGE	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility	IINED	United Nations Environment Programme
P&D	research and development	UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
SDR	special drawing right		United Nations Population Fund
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SNA	System of National Accounts	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
SOPEMI	Continuous Reporting System on Migration	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
S02	sulfur dioxide	UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
sq. km	square kilometer	UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
STD	sexually transmitted disease	USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
ТВ	tuberculosis	WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
TEU	twenty-foot equivalent unit	WFP	World Food Programme
TFP	total factor productivity	WHO	World Health Organization
ton-km	metric ton-kilometer	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
TSP	total suspended particulates	WITSA	World Information Technology and Services Alliance
TU	traffic unit	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) (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. Most tables also include 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.
- 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,

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

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 In 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 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*:

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

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.

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 and Jonggoo Park. 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. Mona Fetouh, Amy Heyman, Masako Hiraga, and Sulekha Patel assisted in developing and preparing tables and figures. Valuable suggestions were received from members of the World Bank's 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 (UNC-TAD), and Jerzy Rozanski helped in preparing the market access indicators.

2. People

was prepared by Masako Hiraga in partnership with the World Bank's Human Development Network and the Development Research Group in the Development Economics Vice Presidency. Vivienne Wang provided invaluable assistance in data and table preparation. Sulekha Patel wrote the introduction, with input from Eric Swanson. Contributions to the section were provided by Eduard Bos and Emi Suzuki (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 (vulnerability and security); and Barbara Bruns, Saida Mamodova, and Lianqin Wang (education). Comments and suggestions at various stages of production also came from Jean Baneth and Eric Swanson.

3. Environment

was prepared by M. H. Saeed Ordoubadi and Mona Fetouh 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 Robin White and Christian Layke of the World Resources Institute, Orio Tampieri 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, and Mona Fetouh assisted with research and data preparation. 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 from Eric Swanson and Bruce Ross-Larson, who edited the text. Other contributions were made by Susmita Dasgupta, Craig Meisner, Kiran Pandey, and David Wheeler (air and water pollution); Juan Blazquez Ancin, Jan Bojö, Katja Erickson, Surhid Gautam, and Kirsten Oleson (government commitment); and Katie Bolt and Kirk Hamilton (adjusted savings). Valuable comments were also provided by Jean Baneth, C. Fallert Kessides, Marianne Fay, Katie Bolt, Roberto Martin-Hurtado, Coralie Gevers, Erica Soler Hampejsek, and Marcin Jan Sasin.

4. Economy

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. Contributions to the section were provided by Azita Amjadi (trade) and Punam Chuhan and Ibrahim Levent (external debt). The national accounts and balance of payments data for lowand middle-income economies were gathered from the World Bank's regional staff through the annual Unified Survey. Maja Bresslauer, 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 and Andreas Maurer, at the World Trade Organization, and Sanja Blazevic, Arunas Butkevicius, and Aurelie von Wartensleben, at UNCTAD, for providing data on trade in goods; to Tetsuo Yamada for help in obtaining the UNIDO database; and to Jean Baneth for helpful comments.

5. States and markets

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6. Global links

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Other parts

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

Data management

Database management was coordinated by Mehdi Akhlaghi with 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 the *World Development Indicators* and related products such as WDI Online, *The World Bank Atlas, The Little Data Book,* and the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM.

Administrative assistance and office technology support

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

Design, production, and editing

Richard Fix coordinated all aspects 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, Wendy Guyette, Paul Holtz, Elizabeth McCrocklin, Alison Strong, and Elaine Wilson. Communications Development's London partner, Grundy & Northedge, provided art direction and design. Staff from External Affairs oversaw publication and dissemination of the book.

Client services

The Development Data Group's Client Services Team (Azita Amjadi, Elizabeth Crayford, Richard Fix, Anat Lewin, Gonca Okur, and William Prince) contributed to

the design and planning of the *World Development Indicators* and the *Atlas* and helped coordinate work with the Office of the Publisher.

Publishing and dissemination

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. Andrew Kircher of External Affairs managed the communications strategy, with assistance from Lawrence Macdonald, and the regional operations group headed by Paul Mitchell helped coordinate the overseas release.

The Atlas

Production and design were managed by Richard Fix. Content development for this year's *Atlas* was coordinated by a redesign team led by David Cieslikowski that included Elizabeth Crayford, Richard Fix, Amy Heyman, and Eric Swanson. The graphic design was realized with Communications Development Incorporated and their London partner, Grundy & Northedge. Valuable input was provided by many staff of the Development Data Group and the Office of the Publisher. 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 Prakas from the World Bank's Map Design Unit coordinated map production.

World Development Indicators CD-ROM

Programming and testing were carried out by Reza Farivari and his team: Azita Amjadi, Ying Chi, Elizabeth Crayford, Ramgopal Erabelly, Nacer Megherbi, 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.

WDI Online

Design, programming, and testing were carried out by Reza Farivari and his team: Mehdi Akhlagi, Azita Amjadi, Ying Chi, Elizabeth Crayford, Shahin Outadi, and Nacer Megherbi. William Prince coordinated production and provided quality assurance. Cybèle Bourgougnon, Hafed Al-Ghwell, and Stacey Leonard-Frank of the Office of the Publisher were responsible for the implementation of the WDI Online and the management of the subscription service.

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foreign, in OECD countries	6.13
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
maternity leave benefits	1.5
participation	
gender differences in	1.5

of population ages 15–64	2.2
total	2.2
women in decisionmaking positions	1.5
See also Employment; Migration; Unemployment	
Land area	
arable—see Agriculture, land	
of selected cities	3.11
See also Protected areas; Surface area	
Land use, by type	3.1
Life expectancy at birth	
gender differences in	1.5
total	1.6, 2.20
Liquidity	
bank liquid reserves to bank assets	5.5
liquid liabilities	5.5
quasi-liquid liabilities	5.5
See also Monetary indicators	
Literacy—see Illiteracy rate	

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Malnutrition, in children under five	1.2, 2.7, 2.18
Mammals	
species	3.4
threatened species	3.4
Manufacturing	
labor cost per worker	2.5
structure of	4.3
value added	
annual growth of	4.1
as share of GDP	4.2
per worker	2.5
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
Maternity leave benefits	1.5
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	
foreign labor force in OECD countries as share of total labor force	6.13
foreign population in OECD countries	6.13
inflows of foreign population	
asylum seekers	6.13
total	613

Millennium Development Goals, indicators for aid as share of GNI of donor country as share of total ODA commitments access to improved water source

access to improved water source	1.3, 2.16, 3.5
access to improved sanitation facilities	1.3, 2.16, 3.10
births attended by skilled health staff	1.2, 2.7, 2.17
carbon dioxide emissions per capita	1.3, 3.8
child malnutrition	1.2, 2.7, 2.18
consumption, national share of poorest quintile	1.2, 2.8

1.4, 6.9

1.4

female to male enrollments, primary and secondary	1.2
heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs)	
completion point	1.4
decision point	1.4
nominal debt service relief	1.4
HIV, prevalence of, among 15- to 24-year-olds	
female	1.3, 2.19
male	1.3, 2.19
maternal mortality ratio	1.2, 2.17
net primary enrollment ratio	2.12
telephone lines	1.3, 5.9
tuberculosis, incidence of	1.3, 2.19
under-five mortality rate	1.2, 2.20
unemployment among 15- to 24-year-olds	1.3, 2.4
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
Moody's sovereign long-term debt ratings	5.2
Mortality rate	
Mortality rate adult, male and female	2.20
Mortality rate adult, male and female child, male and female	2.20
Mortality rate adult, male and female child, male and female children under five	2.20 2.20 1.2, 2.20
Mortality rate adult, male and female child, male and female children under five infant	2.20 2.20 1.2, 2.20 2.7, 2.20
Mortality rate adult, male and female child, male and female children under five infant maternal	2.20 2.20 1.2, 2.20 2.7, 2.20 1.2, 2.17
Mortality rate adult, male and female child, male and female children under five infant maternal Motor vehicles	2.20 2.20 1.2, 2.20 2.7, 2.20 1.2, 2.17
Mortality rate adult, male and female child, male and female children under five infant maternal Motor vehicles passenger cars	2.20 2.20 1.2, 2.20 2.7, 2.20 1.2, 2.17 3.12
Mortality rate adult, male and female child, male and female children under five infant maternal Motor vehicles passenger cars per kilometer of road	2.20 2.20 1.2, 2.20 2.7, 2.20 1.2, 2.17 3.12 3.12
Mortality rate adult, male and female child, male and female children under five infant maternal Motor vehicles passenger cars per kilometer of road per 1,000 people	2.20 2.22 1.2, 2.20 2.7, 2.20 1.2, 2.17 3.12 3.12 3.12 3.12
Mortality rate adult, male and female child, male and female children under five infant maternal Motor vehicles passenger cars per kilometer of road per 1,000 people two-wheelers	2.20 2.20 1.2, 2.20 2.7, 2.20 1.2, 2.17 3.12 3.12 3.12 3.12 3.12

Net adjusted savings	3.15
Newspapers, daily	5.11
Nutrition	
anemia, prevalence of	2.18
breastfeeding	2.18
iodized salt consumption	2.18
malnutrition, child	1.2, 2.7, 2.18
overweight children, prevalence of	2.18
undernourishment, prevalence of	2.18
vitamin A supplementation	2.18

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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 2.10 2.9 contributors 2.10 public expenditure on, as share of GDP Physicians—see Health care Plants, higher species 3.4 3.4 threatened species Pollution carbon dioxide damage as share of GDP 3.15 carbon dioxide emissions per capita 3.8 per PPP dollar of GDP 3.8

Nationally protected areas—see Protected areas

total	3.8
nitrogen dioxide, selected cities	3.13
organic water pollutants, emissions of	
by industry	3.6
per day	3.6
per worker	3.6
sulfur dioxide, selected cities	3.13
suspended particulate matter, selected cities	3.13

Population	
age dependency ratio	2.1
annual growth of	2.1
by age group	
0–14	2.1
15–64	2.1
65 and above	2.1
density	
rural	3.1
total	1.1, 1.6
female, as share of total	1.5
foreign, in OECD countries	6.13
rural	
annual growth of	3.1
as share of total	3.1
total	1.1, 1.6, 2.1
urban	
as share of total	3.10
in largest city	3.10
in selected cities	3.11, 3.13
in urban agglomerations	3.10
total	3.10
See also Migration	
Portfolio investment flows	
bonds	6.7
equity	6.7
Ports, container traffic in	5.9
Poverty	
international poverty line	

2.6

2.6

population below \$1 a day

population below \$2 a day

poverty gap at \$1 a day	2.6
poverty gap at \$2 a day	2.6
survey year	2.6
national poverty line	
population below	2.6
rural	2.6
survey year	2.6
urban	2.6
social indicators of	
body mass index, women with low	2.7
fertility rate	2.7, 2.17
malnutrition, child	1.2, 2.7, 2.18
mortality rate, infant	2.7, 2.20
survey year	2.7
Power-see Electricity, production	
Pregnancy, risk of unwanted	2.17
Prenatal care	1.5
Prices	
commodity prices and price indexes	6.4
consumer, annual growth of	4.14
food, annual growth of	4.14
fuel	3.12
GDP implicit deflator, annual growth of	4.14
terms of trade	4.4
Private capital flows	
gross, as share of GDP	6.1
net	
bank and trade-related lending	6.7
from DAC members	6.8
foreign direct investment	6.7
portfolio investment	6.7
See also Investment	
Productivity	
average hours worked per week	2.5
in agriculture	
value added per worker	3.3

wage per worker, minimum	2.5
labor cost per worker, manufacturing	2.5
value added per worker, manufacturing	2.5
Protected areas	
as share of total land area	3.4
size of	3.4
Purchasing power parity (PPP)	
conversion factor	5.7
gross national income	1.1, 1.6

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Radios	5.11

Railways	
lines	
electric	5.9
total	5.9
productivity of, per employee	5.9
tariffs, ratio of passenger to freight	5.9
traffic density	5.9
Regional development banks, net financial flows from	6.12

Relative prices (PPP)—see Purchasing power parity (PPP)

Research and development	
expenditures for	5.12
scientists and engineers	5.12
technicians	5.12

Reserves, gross international—see Balance of payments

Risk ratings—see Country risk

Roads	
goods hauled by	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 sanitation	3.10
population	
annual growth of	3.1
as share of total	3.1
density	3.1

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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, 2.16
urban	3.10
Savings	
gross domestic	4.9
gross national	3.15
net	
adjusted	3.15
domestic	3.15
Schooling—see Education	
Science and engineering	
scientific and technical journal articles	5.12
scientists and engineers in R&D	5.12
See also Research and development	
Services	
exports	
structure of	4.7
total	4.7
imports	
structure of	4.8

total	4.8
value added	
annual growth of	4.1
as share of GDP	4.2
Sewerage connections, selected cities	3.11
Smoking, prevalence of, male and female	2.19
Standard & Poor's sovereign long-term debt ratings	5.2
Stock markets	
listed domestic companies	5.4
market capitalization	
as share of GDP	5.4
total	5.4
S&P/IFC Investable Index	5.4
turnover ratio	5.4
value traded	5.4
Sulfur dioxide emissions—see Pollution	
Surface area	1.1, 1.6
See also Land area	

Suspended particulate matter-see Pollution

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on imports	5.6
See also Tariffs	
goods and service taxes, domestic	4.13, 5.6
highest marginal tax rate	
corporate	5.6
individual	5.6
income, profit, and capital gains taxes	
as share of total revenue	4.13
as share of total taxes	5.6
international trade taxes	4.13
other taxes	4.13
social security taxes	4.13
tax revenue as share of GDP	5.6

Technology—see Computers; Exports, merchandise, high technology; Internet, users; Research and development; Science and engineering; Telecommunications, international

Telecommunications, international	
cost of call to United States	5.10
outgoing traffic	5.10
Telephones	
cost of local call	5.10
mainlines	
per employee	5.10
per 1,000 people	
in largest city	5.10
national	5.10
revenue per line	5.10
waiting list	5.10
waiting time in years	5.10
mobile	5.10
Television	
cable subscribers per 1,000 people	5.11
sets per 1,000 people	5.11
Terms of trade, net barter	4.4
Tetanus vaccinations, pregnant women	2.16
Threatened species—see Biological diversity	

Tourism, international	
expenditures	6.14
inbound tourists, by country	6.14
outbound tourists, by country	6.14
receipts	6.14
Trade	
arms	5.8
changes in, as share of GDP	6.1
exports plus imports as share of GDP	6.1
merchandise	
as share of goods GDP	6.1
direction of, by region	6.2
export value	4.4, 6.2
export volume	4.4
import value	4.4, 6.2
import volume	4.4
nominal growth of, by region	6.2
OECD trade by commodity	6.3
real growth in, less growth in real GDP	6.1
services	
transport	4.7, 4.8
travel	4.7, 4.8
See also Balance of payments; Exports; Imports	
Trade blocs, regional	
exports within bloc	6.5
total exports, by bloc	6.5
Trademark applications filed	5.12
Trade policies—see Tariffs	
Traffic	
accidents, people injured or killed by	3.2
road traffic	3.2
See also Roads	
Transport—see Air transport; Railways; Roads; Traffic; Urba	an environment

Treaties, participation in	
biological diversity	3.14
CFC control	3.14
climate change	3.14

Law of the Sea	3.14
ozone layer	3.14
Tuberculosis	
incidence of	1.3, 2.19
treatment success rate	2.16

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UNDP, net concessional flows from	6.12
Unemployment	
incidence of long term	
male and female	2.4
total	2.4
rate	
by level of educational attainment	2.4
for 15- to 24-year-olds	1.3
UNFPA, net concessional flows from	6.12
UNICEF, net concessional flows from	6.12
United Nations agencies, net concessional flows from	6.12
Urban environment	
access to sanitation	3.10
population	
as share of total	3.10
in largest city	3.10
in urban agglomerations of more than one million	3.10
total	3.10
selected cities	
area	3.11
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
travel time to work	3.11
work trips by public transportation	3.11
See also Pollution; Population; Water, access to improved source o	f;
Sanitation	



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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
in manufacturing	2.5
total, in manufacturing	4.3

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Wage	
agricultural	2.5
as share of total government expenditure	4.12
minimum	2.5
Waste collection, households with access to	3.11
Water, access to improved source of	
population with, as share of total	1.3, 2.16
rural	3.5
urban	3.5
urban households with	3.11
WFP, net concessional flows from	6.12
Workweek, average hours	2.5
World Bank, net financial flows from	6.12
See also International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;	
International Development Association	