



PRIMARY DATA DOCUMENTATION

The World Bank is not a primary data collection agency for most areas other than business and investment climate surveys, living standards surveys, and external 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. Differences in the methods and conventions used by the primary data collectors—usually national statistical agencies, central banks, and customs services—may give rise to significant discrepancies over time both within countries and across them. Delays in reporting data and the use of old surveys as the base for current estimates may severely compromise the quality of national data.

The tables in this section provide information on sources, methods, and reporting standards of the principal demographic, economic, and environmental indicators in *World Development Indicators*. Additional documentation is available from the World Bank's Country Statistical Information Database at www.worldbank.org/data.

The demand for good quality statistical data is increasing. Timely and reliable statistics are key to the broad development strategy often referred to as "managing for results." Monitoring and reporting on publicly agreed indicators is central to implementing poverty reduction strategies and lies at the heart of the Millennium Development Goals and the new Results Measurement System adopted for the 14th replenishment of the International Development Association.

In October 2002 an information paper prepared for the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors, "Building Statistical Capacity to Monitor Development Progress," requested a briefing on the state of national statistics and statistical capacity. This briefing highlighted the increasing demand for better data, the need for action—particularly through a strategic approach to statistical capacity building at the country level—and the value of engagement in this area by the World Bank.

A global action plan to improve national and international statistics was agreed on during the Second Roundtable on Measuring for Results in February 2004 in Marrakech, Morocco. The plan, now referred to as the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics, or MAPS, has been widely endorsed and forms the overarching framework for statistical capacity building.

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	National currency	Fiscal year end	National accounts				Balance of payments and trade			Government finance	IMF data dissemination standard		
			Reporting period	Base year	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor ^a	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade	Accounting concept		
Afghanistan	Afghan afghani	Mar. 20	FY	2002	VAB						B		
Albania	Albanian lek	Dec. 31	CY	1996 ^{b,c}	VAB			1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Algeria	Algerian dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAB				BPM5	Actual	S	B	
Angola	Angolan kwanza	Dec. 31	CY	1997	VAP		1991–96		BPM4	Preliminary	S		G
Argentina	Argentine peso	Dec. 31	CY	1993	VAB		1971–84	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Armenia	Armenian dram	Dec. 31	CY	1996 ^{b,c}	VAB		1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Australia	Australian dollar	Jun. 30	FY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB			2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Austria	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Azerbaijan	Azeri manat	Dec. 31	CY	2003 ^{b,c}	VAB		1992–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Bangladesh	Bangladesh taka	Jun. 30	FY	1996 ^b	VAB		1960–2004	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Belarus	Belarusian rubel	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Belgium	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Benin	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAP		1992	1996	BPM5	Estimate	S		G
Bolivia	Boliviano	Dec. 31	CY	1990 ^b	VAB		1960–85	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Konvertible mark	Dec. 31	CY	1996 ^c	VAB				BPM5	Actual		C	
Botswana	Botswana pula	Jun. 30	FY	1994 ^b	VAB			1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Brazil	Brazilian real	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB			1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	Dec. 31	CY	2002 ^{b,c}	VAB	1978–89, 1991–92	2002		BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Burkina Faso	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1992–93		BPM4	Actual	G	C	G
Burundi	Burundi franc	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAB				BPM5	Actual	S	C	
Cambodia	Cambodian riel	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAB				BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Cameroon	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAB		1965–2001	1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Canada	Canadian dollar	Mar. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Central African Republic	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB				BPM4	Preliminary	S		G
Chad	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB				BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	G
Chile	Chilean peso	Dec. 31	CY	1986	VAB			1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
China	Chinese yuan	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1978–93	1986	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong dollar	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAB			1996	BPM5		G	C	S
Colombia	Colombian peso	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB		1992–94	1993	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congo franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB		1999–2001		BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	G
Congo, Rep.	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAP			1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	G
Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon	Dec. 31	CY	1991 ^b	VAB				BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1996	VAP			1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	G
Croatia	Croatian kuna	Dec. 31	CY	1997 ^b	VAB			2002	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Cuba	Cuban peso	Dec. 31	CY	1984	VAP						G		S
Czech Republic	Czech koruna	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB			2002	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S
Denmark	Danish krone	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Dominican Republic	Dominican peso	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP				BPM5	Estimate	G	C	G
Ecuador	U.S. dollar	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAP			1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	S
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Egyptian pound	Jun. 30	FY	1992	VAB		1965–91	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
El Salvador	Salvadoran colon	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1982–90		BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Eritrea	Eritrean nakfa	Dec. 31	CY	1992	VAB				BPM4	Actual			
Estonia	Estonian kroon	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		1991–95	2002	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	Jul. 7	FY	1981 ^b	VAB		1965–2004		BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Finland	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2002	BPM5		G	C	S
France	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB			2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Gabon	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1991	VAP		1993	1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	B	G
Gambia, The	Gambian dalasi	Jun. 30	CY	1987	VAB				BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Georgia	Georgian lari	Dec. 31	CY	1994 ^{b,c}	VAB		1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Germany	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Ghana	Ghanaian cedi	Dec. 31	CY	1975	VAP		1973–87		BPM5	Actual	G	B	
Greece	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB			2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	Dec. 31	CY	1958	VAP			1980	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Guinea	Guinean franc	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB			1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	B	G
Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1986	VAB		1970–86		BPM5	Preliminary	G		G
Haiti	Haitian gourde	Sep. 30	FY	1976	VAB		1991		BPM5	Actual	G		

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	Latest population census (including registration-based censuses)	Latest demographic, education, or health household survey	Source of most recent income and expenditure data	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest trade data	Latest freshwater withdrawal data
Afghanistan	1979	MICS, 2003					1977	1987
Albania	2001	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2002	Yes	1995	1990	2004	1995
Algeria	1998	MICS, 2000	HLSS, 1995		1973	2003	2004	1995
Angola	1970	MICS, 2000			1964–65		1991	1987
Argentina	2001		EPH, 2001	Yes	1988	1999	2004	1995
Armenia	2001	DHS, 2005	ILCS, 2003	Yes			2004	1994
Australia	2001		SIHC, 1994	Yes	1990	2003	2004	1985
Austria	2001		Microcensus 2000	Yes	1990	2003	2004	1991
Azerbaijan	1999	MICS, 2000	HBS, 2003	Yes			2004	1995
Bangladesh	2001	DHS, 2004	HES.2000		1976	2003	2004	1990
Belarus	1999		IES, 2002	Yes	1994		2004	1990
Belgium	2001		ECHP, 2000	Yes	1990	2003	2004	..
Benin	2002	DHS, 2001			1992–93	1999	2002	1994
Bolivia	2001	DHS, 2003	MECOVI, 2002			2000	2004	1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2001	Yes		1991	2004	1995
Botswana	2001	MICS, 2000	HIES, 1993–94		1993	2002	2001	1992
Brazil	2000	DHS, 1996	PNAD, 2002		1996	1995	2004	1992
Bulgaria	2001		HBS, 2003	Yes		2002	2004	1988
Burkina Faso	1996	DHS, 2003	EVCBM, 2003		1993	2003	2004	1992
Burundi	1990	MICS, 2000	Priority survey, 1998			1991	2004	1987
Cambodia	1998	DHS, 2005	SES, 1997				2004	1987
Cameroon	1987	DHS, 2004	Priority survey, 2001		1972–73	1999	2004	1987
Canada	2001		SLID, 2000	Yes	1991	2003	2004	1991
Central African Republic	1988	MICS, 2000	EPI, 1993			1993	2003	1987
Chad	1993	DHS, 2004				1975	1995	1987
Chile	2002		CASEN, 2000	Yes	1997	2003	2004	1987
China	2000	Population, 1995	HHS (rural/urban), 2001		1996	2001	2004	1993
Hong Kong, China	2001			Yes		2002		
Colombia	1993	DHS, 2005	ECV, 2003		1988	2003	2004	1996
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1984	DHS, 2006			1990		1986	1990
Congo, Rep.	1996	DHS, 2005			1986	1988	1995	1987
Costa Rica	2000	CDC, 1993	EHPM, 2001	Yes	1973	2003	2004	1997
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	AIS, 2005	LSMS, 2002		1974–75	2003	2003	1987
Croatia	2001		HBS, 2001	Yes		1992	2004	1996
Cuba	2002	MICS, 2000		Yes		1989	2001	1995
Czech Republic	2001	CDC, 1993	Microcensus 1996/97	Yes	..	1998	2004	1991
Denmark	2001		Income Tax Register 1997	Yes	1989	2003	2004	1990
Dominican Republic	2002	DHS, 2002	ENFT, 2003		1971	2003	2001	1994
Ecuador	2001	CDC, 1999	LSMS, 1998		1997	2003	2004	1997
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1996	DHS, 2005	HECS, 2000	Yes	1989–90	2002	2004	1996
El Salvador	1992	CDC, 1994	EHPM, 2002	Yes	1970–71	2003	2004	1992
Eritrea	1984	DHS, 2002				2001	2003	
Estonia	2000		HBS, 2003	Yes	1994	2001	2004	1995
Ethiopia	1994	DHS, 2005	ICES, 2000		1988–89	2002	2003	1987
Finland	2000		IDS, 2000	Yes	1990	2003	2004	1991
France	1999		HBS, 1994/95	Yes	1988	2003	2004	1999
Gabon	1993	DHS, 2000			1974–75	2003	2004	1987
Gambia, The	2003	MICS, 2000	HHS, 1998			1982	2003	1982
Georgia	2002	MICS, 2000	SGH, 2003	Yes			2004	1990
Germany	1995		GSOEP, 2000	Yes	1993	2000	2004	1991
Ghana	2000	SPA, 2002, DHS, 2003	LSMS, 1998/99		1984	2003	2004	1997
Greece	2001		ECHP, 2000	Yes	1993	2003	2004	1980
Guatemala	2002	DHS, 1998–99	ENEI–2, 2002	Yes	1979	2003	2004	1992
Guinea	1996	DHS, 2005	LSMS, 1994		1996		2002	1987
Guinea-Bissau	1991	MICS, 2000	IES, 1993		1988		1995	1991
Haiti	2003	DHS, 2005	ECVH, 2001		1971	1996	1997	1991

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			Reporting period	Base year	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor ^a	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade	Accounting concept	
Honduras	Honduran lempira	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAB	1988–89		BPM5	Actual	S		G
Hungary	Hungarian forint	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2002	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
India	Indian rupee	Mar. 31	FY	1993	VAB	1960–2004		BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	Mar. 31	CY	1993	VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	S
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iranian rial	Mar. 20	FY	1982	VAB	1980–90	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Iraq	Iraqi dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1997	VAB					S		
Ireland	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2000	BPM5		G	C	S
Israel	Israeli new shekel	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAP		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Italy	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Jamaica	Jamaica dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1996	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Japan	Japanese yen	Mar. 31	CY	2000	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Jordan	Jordan dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Kazakhstan	Kazakh tenge	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b,c}	VAB	1987–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Kenya	Kenya shilling	Jun. 30	CY	2001	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Democratic Republic of Korea won	Dec. 31	CY			BPM5				
Korea, Rep.	Korean won	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAP		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar	Jun. 30	CY	1995	VAP			BPM5		S	C	G
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz som	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^{b,c}	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	B	S
Lao PDR	Lao kip	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAB		1993	BPM5	Preliminary	G		
Latvia	Latvian lat	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB	1991–95	2002	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Lebanon	Lebanese pound	Dec. 31	CY	2002	VAB			BPM4	Actual	G	B	G
Lesotho	Lesotho loti	Mar. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Libya	Libyan dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1975	VAB	1986		BPM5		G		
Liberia	Liberian dollar	Dec. 31	CY	1992	VAB				Estimate			G
Lithuania	Lithuanian litas	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB	1990–95	2002	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Macedonia, FYR	Macedonian denar	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB		2002	BPM5	Actual	G		G
Madagascar	Malagasy ariary	Dec. 31	CY	1984	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Malawi	Malawi kwacha	Mar. 31	CY	1994	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP		1993	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S
Mali	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB		1996	BPM4	Actual	G		G
Mauritania	Mauritanian ouguiya	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB			BPM4	Actual	G		G
Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	Jun. 30	FY	1998	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Mexico	Mexican new peso	Dec. 31	CY	1993 ^b	VAB		2002	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Moldova	Moldovan leu	Dec. 31	CY	1996 ^{b,c}	VAB	1987–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Mongolia	Mongolian tugrik	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAP		2000	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Morocco	Moroccan dirham	Dec. 31	CY	1980	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Mozambique	Mozambican metical	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB	1992–95		BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Myanmar	Myanmar kyat	Mar. 31	FY	1985	VAP			BPM5	Estimate	G	C	
Namibia	Namibia dollar	Mar. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAB			BPM5			B	G
Nepal	Nepalese rupee	Jul. 14	FY	1995	VAB	1966–2004	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Netherlands	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	Mar. 31	FY	2000	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan gold cordoba	Dec. 31	CY	1998	VAP	1965–93		BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Niger	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAP	1993		BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Nigeria	Nigerian naira	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB	1971–98	1996	BPM5	Preliminary	G		G
Norway	Norwegian krone	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Oman	Rial Omani	Dec. 31	CY	1988	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Pakistan	Pakistan rupee	Jun. 30	FY	2000	VAB	1972–2004	1996	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Panama	Panamanian balboa	Dec. 31	CY	1996 ^c	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea kina	Dec. 31	CY	1983	VAP	1989		BPM5	Actual	G	B	
Paraguay	Paraguayan guarani	Dec. 31	CY	1982	VAP	1982–88		BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Peru	Peruvian new sol	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB	1985–91	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Philippines	Philippine peso	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	S
Poland	Polish zloty	Dec. 31	CY	2002 ^{b,c}	VAB		2000	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Portugal	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Puerto Rico	U.S. dollar	Jun. 30	FY	1954	VAP					G		

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Honduras	2001	DHS, 2005	EPHPM, 2003		1993	2003	2003	1992
Hungary	2001		FBS, 2002	Yes	1994	2003	2004	1991
India	2001	DHS, 2005	LSMS, 1999/2000		1986	2003	2004	1990
Indonesia	2000	DHS, 2002, Special, 2002	SUSENAS, 2002		1993	2002	2004	1990
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1996	Demographic, 1995	SECH, 1998	Yes	1988	2003	2003	1993
Iraq	1997	MICS, 2000			1981	2003	1976	1990
Ireland	2002		ECHP, 2000	Yes	1991	2003	2004	1980
Israel	1995		HES, 2001	Yes	1983	2003	2004	1997
Italy	2001		SHIW, 2000	Yes	1990	2000	2004	1998
Jamaica	2001	CDC, 1997, MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2000	Yes	1979	2003	2002	1993
Japan	2000			Yes	1990	2003	2004	1992
Jordan	1994	DHS, 2002	HIES, 1997		1997	2003	2004	1993
Kazakhstan	1999	DHS, 1999	HBS, 2003	Yes			2004	1993
Kenya	1999	DHS, 2004	WMS II, 1997		1981	2003	2004	1990
Korea, Dem. Rep.	1993	MICS, 2000						1987
Korea, Rep.	2000		NSFIE, 1998/99	Yes	1991	2003	2004	1994
Kuwait	1995	FHS, 1996		Yes	1970	2001	2001	1994
Kyrgyz Republic	1999	DHS, 1997	HBS, 2003	Yes			2004	1994
Lao PDR	1995	MICS, 2000	ECS I, 2000		1999		1974	1987
Latvia	2000		HBS, 2003	Yes	1994	2002	2004	1994
Lebanon	1970	MICS, 2000			1999		2003	1996
Lesotho	2001	MICS, 2004	HBS, 1995		1989–90	1985	2002	1987
Libya	1995	MICS, 2000			1987	2003	2004	1999
Liberia	1984						1984	1987
Lithuania	2001		HBS, 2003	Yes	1994		2004	1995
Macedonia, FYR	2002		HBS, 2003	Yes	1994	1996	2004	1996
Madagascar	1993	DHS, 2003/04	Priority survey, 2001		1984	2003	2004	1984
Malawi	1998	DHS, 2004	HHS, 1997/98		1992–93	2003	2004	1994
Malaysia	2000		HIBAS, 1997	Yes		2001	2004	1995
Mali	1998	DHS, 2006	EMCES, 1994		1978		2001	1987
Mauritania	2000	Special, 2003	LSMS, 2000		1985	1978	1996	1985
Mauritius	2000	CDC, 1991		Yes		1998	2004	..
Mexico	2000	Population, 1995	ENIGH, 2002	Yes	1991	2000	2004	1998
Moldova	1989	DHS, 2005	HBS, 2003	Yes		2002	2004	1992
Mongolia	2000	MICS, 2000	LSMS/Integrated Survey, 1998	Yes		1995	2003	1993
Morocco	1994	DHS, 2003/04	LSMS, 1998/99		1997	2001	2004	1998
Mozambique	1997	Interim, 2003	NHS, 1996/97			2003	2002	1992
Myanmar	1983	MICS, 2000			1993	2002	1992	1987
Namibia	2001	DHS, 2000	NHIES, 1993		1995	1994	2003	1991
Nepal	2001	DHS, 2006	LSMS, 2003/04		1992	2002	2003	1994
Netherlands	2002		ECHP, 1999	Yes	1989	2003	2004	1991
New Zealand	2001			Yes	1990	2003	2004	1991
Nicaragua	1995	DHS, 2001	LSMS, 2001		1963	2003	2004	1998
Niger	2001	DHS, 2006			1980	1998	2003	1988
Nigeria	1991	DHS, 2003	LSMS, 2003		1960	2003	2003	1987
Norway	2001		IF 2000	Yes	1989	2003	2004	1985
Oman	2003	FHS, 1995			1979	2003	2004	1991
Pakistan	1998	RHS, 2000–01	PIHS, 2002		1990	2003	2004	1991
Panama	2000	LSMS, 1997	EH, 2002		1990	2003	2004	1990
Papua New Guinea	2000	DHS, 1996	HGS, 1996			2003	2003	1987
Paraguay	2002	CDC, 1998	EIH, 2002		1991	2003	2004	1987
Peru	1993	DHS, 2000	ENAH0, 2002		1994	1996	2004	1992
Philippines	2000	DHS, 2003	FIES, 2000	Yes	1991	2003	2004	1995
Poland	2002		HBS, 2002	Yes	1990	2003	2004	1991
Portugal	2001			Yes	1989	2003	2004	1990
Puerto Rico	2000			Yes	1987	2001		

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	National currency	Fiscal year end	National accounts					Balance of payments and trade			Government finance	IMF data dissemination standard
			Reporting period	Base year	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor ^a	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade		
Romania	Romanian leu	Dec. 31	CY	1999 ^{b,c}	VAB	1987–89, 1992	2002	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Russian Federation	Russian ruble	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^{b,c}	VAB	1987–95	2000	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S
Rwanda	Rwanda franc	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAP			BPM5	Estimate	G	C	G
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian riyal	Dec. 31	CY	1999	VAP			BPM4		G		
Senegal	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1987 ^b	VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Serbia and Montenegro	Yugoslav new dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1998	VAB				Actual		C	
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean leone	Jun. 30	CY	1990 ^b	VAB	1971–79, 1987	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Singapore	Singapore dollar	Mar. 31	CY	1995	VAB		1996	BPM5		G	B	S
Slovak Republic	Slovak koruna	Dec. 31	CY	1995 ^b	VAP		2002	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Slovenia	Slovenian tolar	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Somalia	Somali shilling	Dec. 31	CY	1985	VAB	1977–90			Estimate			
South Africa	South African rand	Mar. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB			BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	S
Spain	Euro	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee	Dec. 31	CY	1996	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Sudan	Sudanese dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1982	VAB	1970–95		BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Swaziland	Lilangeni	Mar. 31	CY	1985	VAB				Preliminary		B	G
Sweden	Swedish krona	Jun. 30	CY	2000 ^c	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Switzerland	Swiss franc	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian pound	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAP	1970–2004	1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	
Tajikistan	Tajik somoni	Dec. 31	CY	1997 ^{b,c}	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Tanzania	Tanzania shilling	Dec. 31	CY	1992	VAB		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Thailand	Thai baht	Sep. 30	CY	1988	VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S
Togo	CFA franc	Dec. 31	CY	1978	VAP		1993	BPM5	Actual	S		G
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	Dec. 31	CY	2000	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Turkey	Turkish lira	Dec. 31	CY	1987	VAB		2000	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S
Turkmenistan	Turkmen manat	Dec. 31	CY	1987 ^{b,c}	VAB	1987–95, 1997–2004	2000	BPM5		G		
Uganda	Uganda shilling	Jun. 30	FY	1998	VAB	1980–99		BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	Dec. 31	CY	2003 ^{b,c}	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. dirham	Dec. 31	CY	1995	VAB		1993	BPM4		G	C	
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	Dec. 31	CY	2000 ^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
United States	U.S. dollar	Sep. 30	CY	2000 ^c	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Uruguay	Uruguayan peso	Dec. 31	CY	1983	VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Uzbekistan	Uzbek sum	Dec. 31	CY	1997 ^c	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G		
Venezuela, R.B.	Venezuelan bolivar	Dec. 31	CY	1984	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Vietnam	Vietnamese dong	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAP	1991	1996	BPM4	Preliminary	G	C	G
West Bank and Gaza	Israeli new shekel	Dec. 31	CY	1998	VAB		1993					
Yemen, Rep.	Yemen rial	Dec. 31	CY	1990	VAP	1991–96	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Zambia	Zambian kwacha	Dec. 31	CY	1994	VAB	1990–92	1996	BPM5	Estimate	G	B	G
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe dollar	Jun. 30	CY	1990	VAB	1991, 1998	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G

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

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

PRIMARY DATA DOCUMENTATION

	Latest population census (including registration-based censuses)	Latest demographic, education, or health household survey	Source of most recent income and expenditure data	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest trade data	Latest freshwater withdrawal data
Romania	2002	CDC, 1999	LSMS, 2003	Yes		2000	2004	1994
Russian Federation	2002	LSMS, 1992	LMS, Round 9, 2002	Yes	1994–95	2002	2004	1994
Rwanda	2002	DHS, 20055	LSMS, 1999/2000		1984	1986	2003	1993
Saudi Arabia	2004	Demographic, 1999			1983	1989	2003	1992
Senegal	2002	DHS, 2005	ESASM, 1995		1960	2002	2004	1987
Serbia and Montenegro	2002	MICS, 2000		Yes		2002	1990	
Sierra Leone	2004	MICS, 2000	SHEHEA, 1989–90		1985	1993	2002	1987
Singapore	2000	General household, 1995		Yes		2003	2004	1975
Slovak Republic	2001		Microcensus, 1996	Yes		1999	2004	1991
Slovenia	2002		HBS, 1998	Yes	1991	2002	2004	1996
Somalia	1987	MICS, 2000				2003	1982	1987
South Africa	2001	DHS, 2004	IES, 2000			2003	2004	1990
Spain	2001		ECHP, 2000	Yes	1989	2003	2004	1997
Sri Lanka	2001	DHS, 1993	HIES, 2002	Yes	1982	2000	2004	1990
Sudan	1993	MICS, 2000				2003	2003	1995
Swaziland	1997	MICS, 2000	SHIES, 1994/95			2003	2002	..
Sweden	1990	DHS, 2006	HINK, 2000	Yes	1981	2003	2004	1991
Switzerland	2000		EVE, 2000	Yes	1990	1997	2004	1991
Syrian Arab Republic	1994	MICS, 2000			1981	2003	2004	1995
Tajikistan	2000	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2003	Yes	1994		2000	1994
Tanzania	2002	SPA, 2006	HIES, 2000/01		1995	2003	2004	1994
Thailand	2000	DHS, 1987	SES, 2002		1993	2002	2003	1990
Togo	1981	MICS, 2000			1996	2003	2004	1987
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 1992	Yes	1982	2000	2003	1997
Tunisia	1994	MICS, 2000			1961	2003	2004	1996
Turkey	2000	DHS, 1998	LSMS, 2002		1991	2003	2004	1997
Turkmenistan	1995	DHS, 2000	LSMS, 1998	Yes			2000	1994
Uganda	2002	AIS, 2004	NIHS III, 2002		1991	2003	2004	1970
Ukraine	2001	MICS, 2000	HBS, 2003	Yes			2002	1992
United Arab Emirates	1995				1998	2001	2001	1995
United Kingdom	2001		FRS, 1999	Yes	1993	2001	2004	1991
United States	2000	Current population, 1997	CPS, 2000	Yes	1997	2003	2004	1990
Uruguay	1996		ECH, 2003	Yes	1990	2000	2004	1965
Uzbekistan	1989	Special, 2002	FBS, 2000	Yes				1994
Venezuela, R.B.	2001	MICS, 2000	EHM, 2000	Yes	1997–98	2003	2004	1970
Vietnam	1999	AIS, 2005	LSMS, 2002		1994	2000	2003	1990
West Bank and Gaza	1997	Demographic, 1995			1971			
Yemen, Rep.	1994	DHS, 1997	HBS, 1998		1982–85	2001	2004	1990
Zambia	2000	SPA, 2005	LCMS II, 1998		1990	2003	2004	1994
Zimbabwe	2002	DHS, 2005/06	LCMS III, 2002/03		1960	2003	2004	1987

• **Fiscal year end** is the date of the end of the fiscal year for the central government. Fiscal years for other levels of government and the reporting years for statistical surveys may differ, but if a country is designated as a fiscal year reporter in the following column, the date shown is the end of its national accounts reporting period.

• **Reporting period** for national accounts and balance of payments data is designated as either calendar year basis (CY) or fiscal year basis (FY). Most economies report their national accounts and balance of payments data using calendar years, but some use fiscal years that straddle two calendar years. In *World Development Indicators* fiscal year data are assigned to the calendar year that contains the larger share of the fiscal year. If a country's fiscal year ends before June 30, the data are shown in the first year of the fiscal period; if the fiscal year ends on or after June 30, the data are shown in the second year of the period. Balance of payments data are shown by calendar year and so are not comparable to the national accounts data of the countries that report their national accounts on a fiscal year basis.

• **Base year** is the year used as the base period for constant price calculations in the country's national accounts. Price indexes derived from national accounts aggregates, such as the gross domestic product (GDP) deflator, express the price level relative to prices in the base year. Constant price data reported in *World Development Indicators* are rescaled to a common 2000 reference year. See *About the data* for table 4.1 for further discussion of rescaling.

• **System of National Accounts (SNA) price valuation** shows whether value added in the national accounts is reported at basic prices (VAB) or at producer prices (VAP). Producer prices include the value of taxes paid by producers and thus tend to overstate the actual value added in production. See *About the data* for tables 4.1 and 4.2 for further discussion of national accounts valuation.

• **Alternative conversion factor** identifies the countries and years for which a World Bank-estimated conversion factor has been used in place of the official exchange rate (line rf in the International Monetary Fund's [IMF] *International Financial Statistics*). Estimates also include adjustments to correspond to the fiscal years in which national accounts data have been reported. See *Statistical methods* for further discussion of the use of alternative conversion factors.

• **Purchasing power parity (PPP) survey year** refers to the latest available survey year for the International Comparison Program's estimates of purchasing power parities (PPPs). For a more detailed description of PPP see *About the data* for table 1.1.

• **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).

• **External debt** shows debt reporting status for 2004 data. *Actual* indicates that data are as reported, *preliminary* indicates that data are preliminary and include an element of staff estimation, and *estimate* indicates that data are World Bank staff estimates.

• **System of trade** refers to the United Nations general trade system (G) or the special trade system (S). For imports under the general trade system both goods entering directly for domestic consumption and goods entered into customs storage are recorded as imports at the time of arrival; under the special trade system goods are recorded as imports when they are declared for domestic consumption whether at the time of entry or on withdrawal from customs storage. Exports under the general system comprise outward-moving goods: (a) national goods wholly or partly produced in the country; (b) foreign goods, neither transformed nor declared for domestic consumption in the country, that move outward from customs storage; and (c) nationalized goods that have been declared from domestic consumption and move outward without having been transformed. Under the special system of trade, exports comprise categories (a) and (c). In some compilations categories (b) and (c) are classified as re-exports. Direct transit trade, consisting of goods entering or leaving for transport purposes only, is excluded from both import and export statistics. See *About the data* for tables 4.4, 4.5, and 6.2 for further discussion.

• **Government finance accounting concept** describes the accounting basis for reporting central government financial data. For most countries government finance data have been consolidated (C) into one set of accounts capturing all the central government's fiscal activities. Budgetary central government accounts (B) exclude some central government units. See *About the data* for tables 4.10, 4.11, and 4.12 for further details.

• **IMF data dissemination standard** shows the countries that subscribe to the IMF's Special

Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) or General Data Dissemination System (GDDS). S refers to countries that subscribe to the SDDS and have posted data on the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board web site (posted data are at <http://dsbb.imf.org>). G refers to countries that subscribe to the GDDS. The SDDS was established by the IMF for member countries that have or that might seek access to international capital markets to guide them in providing their economic and financial data to the public. The GDDS helps countries disseminate comprehensive, timely, accessible, and reliable economic, financial, and sociodemographic statistics. IMF member countries voluntarily elect to participate in either the SDDS or the GDDS. Both the GDDS and the SDDS are expected to enhance the availability of timely and comprehensive data and therefore contribute to the pursuit of sound macroeconomic policies. The SDDS is also expected to improve the functioning of financial markets.

• **Latest population census** shows the most recent year in which a census was conducted and in which at least preliminary results have been released.

• **Latest demographic, education, or health household survey** gives information on the household surveys used in compiling the demographic, education, and health data in section 2. CDC is Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, DHS is Demographic and Health Survey, FHS is Family Health Survey, MICS is the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, and RHS is Reproductive Health Survey.

• **Source of most recent income and expenditure data** shows household surveys that collect income and expenditure data. HBS is Household Budget Survey; ICES is Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey; IES is Income and Expenditure Survey; LSMS is Living Standards Measurement Study; and SES is Socio-Economic Survey.

• **Vital registration complete** identifies countries judged to have complete registries of vital (birth and death) statistics by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, Statistical Division, and reported in *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*. Countries with complete vital statistics registries may have more accurate and more timely demographic indicators than other countries.

• **Latest agricultural census** shows the most recent year in which an agricultural census was conducted and reported to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Primary data documentation notes

- **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 (ISIC, revision 2 or revision 3) are available in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization database.
- **Latest trade data** show the most recent year for which structure of merchandise trade data from the United Nations Statistical Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database are available.
- **Latest freshwater withdrawal data** refer to the most recent year for which data on freshwater withdrawals have been compiled from a variety of sources. See *About the data* for table 3.5 for more information.

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 Atlas* method for deriving the conversion factor used to estimate gross national income (GNI) and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars. Other statistical procedures and calculations are described in the *About the data* sections following each table.

Aggregation rules

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

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

Five methods of aggregation are used in *World Development Indicators*:

- **For group and world totals denoted in the tables by a t ,** missing data are imputed based on the relationship of the sum of available data to the total in the year of the previous estimate. The imputation process works forward and backward from 2000. Missing values in 2000 are imputed using one of several proxy variables for which complete data are available in that year. The imputed value is calculated so that it (or its proxy) bears the same relationship to the total of available data. Imputed values are usually not calculated if missing data account for more than a third of the total in the benchmark year. The variables used as proxies are GNI in U.S. dollars, total population, exports and imports of goods and services in U.S. dollars, and value added in agriculture, industry, manufacturing, and services in U.S. dollars.
- **Aggregates marked by an s** are sums of available data. Missing values are not imputed. Sums are not computed if more than a third of the observations in the series or a proxy for the series are missing in a given year.
- **Aggregates of ratios are denoted by a w** when calculated as weighted averages of the ratios (using the value of the denominator or, in some cases, another

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

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

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

Growth rates

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

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

$$\ln X_t = a + bt$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$r = \ln(p_n/p_0)/n$$

where p_n and p_0 are the last and first observations in the period, n is the number of years in the period, and \ln is the natural logarithm operator. This growth rate is based on a model of continuous, exponential growth between two points in time. It does not take into account the intermediate values of the series. Nor does it correspond to the annual rate of change measured at a one-year interval, which is given by $(p_n - p_{n-1})/p_{n-1}$.

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

$$r = \exp[\ln(p_n/p_0)/n] - 1.$$

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

World Bank Atlas method

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 , $Y_t^{\$}$ is the *Atlas* GNI per capita in U.S. dollars in year t , Y_t is current GNI (local currency) for year t , and N_t is the midyear population for year t .

Alternative conversion factors

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

CREDITS

This book draws on a wide range of World Bank reports and numerous external sources, listed in the bibliography following this section. Many people inside and outside the World Bank helped in writing and producing *World Development Indicators*. The team would like to particularly acknowledge the help and encouragement of François Bourguignon, Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of the World Bank, and Shaida Badiee, Director, Development Data Group. The team is also grateful to those who provided valuable comments on the entire book. This note identifies many of those who made specific contributions. Numerous others, too many to acknowledge here, helped in many ways for which the team is extremely grateful.

1. World view

The introduction to section 1 was prepared by Eric Swanson and Sulekha Patel with help from K. M. Vijayalakshmi and M. H. Saeed Ordoubadi. Stimulating discussions with members of the UN Interagency and Expert Group on the MDGs are gratefully acknowledged. K. M. Vijayalakshmi prepared table 1.1. Yonas Biru prepared the estimates of gross national income in purchasing power parity terms. Tables 1.2, 1.3, and 1.5 were prepared by Masako Hiraga. The team is grateful to Rudy Petras and Yasmin Ahmad at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for data and advice on official development assistance flows and agricultural support estimates; Peter Ghys and Elizabeth Zaniewski at the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for historical estimates of HIV/AIDS; and Joshua Solomon and his colleagues for projections of HIV prevalence rates.

2. People

Section 2 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. Mehdi Akhlaghi provided invaluable assistance in data and table preparation, and Vivienne Wang prepared the demographic estimates and projections. Sulekha Patel wrote the introduction with input from John May and Sarwar Lateef. The poverty estimates were prepared by Shaohua Chen of the World Bank's Poverty Monitoring Group with help from Prem Sangraula and Johan Mistiaen. The table on child labor was prepared by Furio Rosati of the Understanding Children's Work project. Contributions were provided by Eduard Bos and Emi Suzuki (population, health, and nutrition); Montserrat Pallares-Miralles (vulnerability and security); Raymond Muhula and Lianqin Wang (education); and Lucia Fort and Juan Carlos Guzman Roa (gender). Comments and suggestions at various stages of production came from Eric Swanson.

3. Environment

Section 3 was prepared by M. H. Saeed Ordoubadi and Mayhar Eshragh-Tabary in partnership with the World Bank's Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Network and in collaboration with the World Bank's Development Research Group and Transportation, Water, and Urban Development Department. Important contributions were made by Edward Gillin and Carola Fabi of the Food and Agriculture Organization; Ricardo Quercioli of the International Energy Agency; Amay Cassara, Christian Layke, Daniel Prager, and Robin White

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4. Economy

Section 4 was prepared by K. M. Vijayalakshmi in close collaboration with the Macroeconomic Data Team of the World Bank's Development Data Group, led by Soong Sup Lee. K. M. Vijayalakshmi and Eric Swanson wrote the introduction with valuable suggestions from Barbro Hexeberg, Sarwar Lateef, and W. Bill Shaw. Contributions to the section were provided by Azita Amjadi (trade) and Ibrahim Levent (external debt). The national accounts data for low- and middle-income economies were gathered by the World Bank's regional staff through the annual Unified Survey. Maja Bresslauer, Victor Gabor, Augusto Clavijo, and Soong Sup Lee worked on updating, estimating, and validating the databases for national accounts. The team is grateful to the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the OECD for access to the databases.

5. States and markets

Section 5 was prepared by David Cieslikowski in partnership with the World Bank's Private Sector Department, the Infrastructure Network, its Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, the International Finance Corporation, and external partners. Raymond Muhula and Juan Carlos Rodriguez provided invaluable assistance in data and table preparation. David Cieslikowski wrote the introduction to the section with valuable comments from Sarwar Lateef, Eric Swanson, and Peter Roberts. Other contributors include Ada Karina Izaquirre and William Butterfield (privatization and infrastructure projects); Marta Kozak (micro, small, and medium-size enterprises); Mary Hallward-Driemeier (investment climate); Simeon Djankov and Caralee McLeish (business environment); Alka Banerjee and Isilay Cabuk (Standard & Poor's global stock market indexes); Stijn Claessens, Asli Demirgüç-Kunt, Margaret Miller, and Himmat Kalsi (financial); Peter Roberts, Tsukasa Hattori, and Henrich Bofinger (transport); Jane Degerlund of Containerisation International (ports); Esperanza Magpantay and Vanessa Grey of the International Telecommunication Union, and Christine Zhen-Wei Qiang (communications and information); Ernesto Fernandez Polcuch of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute

for Statistics (research and development, researchers, and technicians); Anders Halvorsen of the World Information Technology and Services Alliance (information and communication technology expenditures); Terrence Taylor of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (military personnel); and Bjorn Hagelin and Petter Stålenheim of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (military expenditures and arms transfers).

6. Global links

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Other parts

Preparation of the maps on the inside covers was coordinated by Jeff Lecksell of the World Bank's Map Design Unit. *Users guide* was prepared by David Cieslikowski. *Statistical methods* was written by Eric Swanson. *Primary data documentation* was coordinated by K. M. Vijayalakshmi. Awatif Abuzeid assisted in updating the *Primary data documentation* table. *Partners and Index of indicators* were prepared by Richard Fix with assistance from Gonca Okur and Priya Pandya.

Database management

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

Design, production, and editing

Richard Fix, with the assistance of Gonca Okur, coordinated all stages of production with Communications Development Incorporated. Communications Development Incorporated provided overall design direction, editing, and layout, led

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Client services

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

Administrative assistance and office technology support

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Publishing and dissemination

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World Development Indicators CD-ROM

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

WDI Online

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

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