



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 recognizes the importance of data documentation to inform users of differences in the methods and conventions used by the primary data collectors—usually national statistical agencies, central banks, and customs services—and by international organizations, which compile the statistics that appear in the World Development Indicators database. These differences 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 further compromise the quality of data reported here.

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.

A global action plan to improve national and international statistics was agreed on during the Second Roundtable on Managing for Development 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. The Third Roundtable conference, held in February 2007 in Hanoi, Vietnam, reaffirmed MAPS as the guiding strategy for improving the capacity of the national and international statistical systems. See www.mfdr.org/RT3 for reports from the conference.

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	Currency	National accounts						Balance of payments and trade			Government finance	IMF data dissemination standard
		Base year	Reference year	System of National Accounts	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade	Accounting concept	
Afghanistan	Afghan afghani	2002/03			VAB						B	
Albania	Albanian lek	^a 1996		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Algeria	Algerian dinar	1980			VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	B	
Angola	Angolan kwanza	1997			VAP	1991–96		BPM4	Preliminary	S		G
Argentina	Argentine peso	1993		^b	VAB	1971–84	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Armenia	Armenian dram	^a 1996		^b	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Australia	Australian dollar	^a 2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Austria	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Azerbaijan	New Azeri manat	^a 2003		^b	VAB	1992–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Bangladesh	Bangladesh taka	1995/96		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Belarus	Belarusian rubel	^a 2000		^b	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Belgium	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Benin	CFA franc	1985			VAP	1992	1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Bolivia	Boliviano	1990		^b	VAB	1960–85	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Konvertible mark	^a 1996		^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual		C	
Botswana	Botswana pula	1993/94		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Brazil	Brazilian real	1990		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	^a 2002		^b	VAB	1978–89, 1991–92	2002	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Burkina Faso	CFA franc	1990			VAP	1992–93		BPM4	Actual	G	B	G
Burundi	Burundi franc	1980			VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	C	
Cambodia	Cambodian riel	2000			VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Cameroon	CFA franc	2000		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Canada	Canadian dollar	2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Central African Republic	CFA franc	1987			VAB			BPM4	Preliminary	S	B	G
Chad	CFA franc	1995			VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Chile	Chilean peso	1996		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
China	Chinese yuan	2000	1990	^b	VAP	1978–93	1986	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong dollar	2000		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5		G	C	S
Colombia	Colombian peso	1994		^b	VAB	1992–94		BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congo franc	1987			VAB	1999–2001		BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	G
Congo, Rep.	CFA Franc	1978			VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	G
Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon	1991		^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA franc	1996			VAP		1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	G
Croatia	Croatian kuna	^a 1997		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Cuba	Cuban peso	1984			VAP					G		
Czech Republic	Czech koruna	2000	1995	^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Denmark	Danish krone	2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Dominican Republic	Dominican peso	1990			VAP			BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Ecuador	U.S. dollar	2000		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	S
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Egyptian pound	1991/92			VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S
El Salvador	U.S. dollar	1990			VAB	1982–90		BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Eritrea	Eritrean nakfa	1992			VAB			BPM4	Actual			
Estonia	Estonian kroon	2000		^b	VAB	1991–95	2002	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	1999/2000		^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Finland	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
France	Euro	^a 2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Gabon	CFA franc	1991			VAP	1993	1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Gambia, The	Gambian dalasi	1987			VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Georgia	Georgian lari	^a 1994		^b	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Germany	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Ghana	Ghanaian cedi	1975			VAP	1973–87		BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Greece	Euro	^a 2000			VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	1958			VAP		1980	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Guinea	Guinean franc	1996	1994		VAB		1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	B	G
Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc	1986			VAB			BPM5	Estimate	G		G
Haiti	Haitian gourde	1975/76			VAB	1991		BPM5	Actual	G		

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	Latest population census	Latest demographic, education, or health household survey	Source of most recent income and expenditure data	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest trade data	Latest water withdrawal data
Afghanistan	1979	MICS, 2003					1977	1987
Albania	2001	RHS, 2002	LSMS, 2004	Yes	1998	1990	2005	1995
Algeria	1998	MICS, 2000	HLSS, 1995		2001	2004	2004	1995
Angola	1970	MICS, 2001			1964–65		1991	1987
Argentina	2001		EPH, 2003	Yes	2002	2001	2005	1995
Armenia	2001	DHS, 2000	ILCS, 2003	Yes			2005	1994
Australia	2001		SIHC, 1994	Yes	2001	2004	2005	1985
Austria	2001		Microcensus 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2005	1991
Azerbaijan	1999	RHS, 2001	HBS, 2003	Yes			2005	1995
Bangladesh	2001	DHS, 2004	HES, 2000		1996	2004	2004	1990
Belarus	1999		IES, 2002	Yes	1994		2005	1990
Belgium	2001		ECHP, 2000	Yes	1999–2000 ^c	2004	2005	
Benin	2002	DHS, 2001	CWIQ, 2003		1992	1999	2005	1994
Bolivia	2001	DHS, 2003	MECOVI, 2002		1984–88	2001	2005	1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2001	Yes		1991	2005	1995
Botswana	2001	MICS, 2000	HIES, 1993–94		1993	2003	2003	1992
Brazil	2000	DHS, 1996	PNAD, 2004		1996	1995	2005	1992
Bulgaria	2001		HBS, 2003	Yes		2003	2005	1988
Burkina Faso	1996	DHS, 2003	EVCBM, 2003		1993	2004	2004	1992
Burundi	1990	MICS, 2000	Priority survey, 1998			2004	2005	1987
Cambodia	1998	DHS, 2005	SES, 2004				2004	1987
Cameroon	1987	DHS, 2004	Priority survey, 2001		1984	2002	2005	1987
Canada	2001		EBC, 2001	Yes	1996/2001	2004	2005	1991
Central African Republic	2003	MICS, 2000	SLID, 2000		1985	2004	2005	1987
Chad	1993	DHS, 2004	EPI, 1993			1975	1995	1987
Chile	2002		CASEN, 2003	Yes	1996–97	2004	2005	1987
China	2000	Intercensal survey 1995	HHS (Rural/Urban), 2004		1997	2003	2005	1993
Hong Kong, China	2006			Yes		2002	2005	
Colombia	2005	DHS, 2005	ECV, 2003		2001	2004	2005	1996
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1984	MICS, 2001			1990		1986	1990
Congo, Rep.	1996	DHS, 2005			1985–86	1988	1995	1987
Costa Rica	2000	RHS, 1993	EHPM, 2003	Yes	1973	2004	2005	1997
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	MICS, 2000; AIS, 2005	LSMS, 2002		2001	1997	2005	1987
Croatia	2001		HBS, 2001	Yes	2003	1992	2005	1996
Cuba	2002	MICS, 2000		Yes		1989	2004	1995
Czech Republic	2001	RHS, 1993	Microcensus 1996/97	Yes	2000	1998	2005	1991
Denmark	2001		Income Tax Register 1997	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2005	1990
Dominican Republic	2002	DHS, 2002	ENFT, 2004		1971	2004	2001	1994
Ecuador	2001	RHS, 2004	LSMS, 1998		1999–2000	2004	2005	1997
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1996	DHS, 2005	HECS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000		2004	1996
El Salvador	1992	RHS, 2002/03	EHPM, 2002	Yes	1970–71	2004	2004	1992
Eritrea	1984	DHS, 2002				2003	2003	
Estonia	2000		HBS, 2003	Yes	2001	2003	2005	1995
Ethiopia	1994	DHS, 2005	ICES, 2000		2001–02	2002	2003	1987
Finland	2000		IDS, 2000	Yes	1990–2000	2004	2005	1991
France	1999		HBS, 1994/95	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2005	1999
Gabon	2003	DHS, 2000			1974–75		2004	1987
Gambia, The	2003	MICS, 2000	HHS, 1998		2001–02	1982	2005	1982
Georgia	2002	MICS, 1999; RHS, 1999	SGH, 2003	Yes			2005	1990
Germany	2004		GSOEP, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2003	2005	1991
Ghana	2000	SPA, 2002; DHS, 2003	LSMS, 1998/99		1984	2004	2004	1997
Greece	2001		ECHP, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2005	1980
Guatemala	2002	RHS, 2002	ENEI-2, 2002	Yes	2003	2004	2005	1992
Guinea	1996	DHS, 2005	LSMS, 1994		2000		2002	1987
Guinea-Bissau	1991	MICS, 2000	IES, 1993		1988		1995	1991
Haiti	2003	DHS, 2000	ECVH, 2001		1971	1996	1997	1991

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		Base year	Reference year	System of National Accounts	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade	Accounting concept	
Honduras	Honduran lempira	1978			VAB	1988–89		BPM5	Actual	S		G
Hungary	Hungarian forint	^a	2000	^b	VAB		2002	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
India	Indian rupee	1999/2000		^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	2000			VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	S
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iranian rial	1997/98			VAB	1980–90	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Iraq	Iraqi dinar	1997			VAB					S		
Ireland	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Israel	Israeli new shekel	2000		^b	VAP		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Italy	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Jamaica	Jamaica dollar	1996			VAB		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Japan	Japanese yen	2000			VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Jordan	Jordan dinar	1994			VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Kazakhstan	Kazakh tenge	^a	1995	^b	VAB	1987–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Kenya	Kenya shilling	2001		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	G	B	G
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Democratic Republic of Korea won							BPM5				
Korea, Rep.	Korean won	2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar	1995			VAP			BPM5		S	C	G
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz som	^a	1995	^b	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	B	S
Lao PDR	Lao kip	1990			VAB		1993	BPM5	Preliminary	G		
Latvia	Latvian lat	2000		^b	VAB	1991–95	2002	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Lebanon	Lebanese pound	2003			VAB		1996	BPM4	Actual	G	B	G
Lesotho	Lesotho loti	1995		^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Liberia	Liberian dollar	1992			VAB				Estimate			G
Libya	Libyan dinar	1975			VAB	1986		BPM5		G		
Lithuania	Lithuanian litas	2000		^b	VAB	1990–95	2002	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Macedonia, FYR	Macedonian denar	1997	1995	^b	VAB		2002	BPM5	Actual	G		G
Madagascar	Malagasy ariary	1984			VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Malawi	Malawi kwacha	1994			VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	1987			VAP		1993	BPM5	Estimate	G	C	S
Mali	CFA franc	1987			VAB		1996	BPM4	Actual	G		G
Mauritania	Mauritanian ouguiya	1985			VAB			BPM4	Actual	G		G
Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	1997/98			VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Mexico	Mexican new peso	1993		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Moldova	Moldovan leu	^a	1996	^b	VAB	1987–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Mongolia	Mongolian tugrik	2000		^b	VAB		2000	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Morocco	Moroccan dirham	1980			VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Mozambique	Mozambican metical	1995			VAB	1992–95		BPM5	Actual	S		G
Myanmar	Myanmar kyat	1985/86			VAP			BPM5	Estimate	G	C	
Namibia	Namibia dollar	1995/96		^b	VAB			BPM5			B	G
Nepal	Nepalese rupee	1994/95			VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Netherlands	Euro	^a	2000	^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	2000/01			VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan gold cordoba	1994		^b	VAB	1965–93		BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Niger	CFA franc	1987			VAP	1993		BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Nigeria	Nigerian naira	1987			VAB	1971–98	1996	BPM5	Preliminary	G		G
Norway	Norwegian krone	^a	2000	^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Oman	Rial Omani	1988			VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Pakistan	Pakistan rupee	1999/2000		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Panama	Panamanian balboa	1996		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea kina	1983			VAB	1989		BPM5	Actual	G	B	
Paraguay	Paraguayan guarani	1994		^b	VAP	1982–88		BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Peru	Peruvian new sol	1994			VAB	1985–91	1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Philippines	Philippine peso	1985			VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	S
Poland	Polish zloty	^a	2002	^b	VAB		2002	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Portugal	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Puerto Rico	U.S. dollar	1954			VAP					G		

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	Latest population census	Latest demographic, education, or health household survey	Source of most recent income and expenditure data	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest trade data	Latest water withdrawal data
Honduras	2001	DHS, 2005	EPHPM, 2003		1993	2004	2005	1992
Hungary	2001		FBS, 2002	Yes	2000	2004	2005	1991
India	2001	MICS, 2000	NSS, 2004/05		1995–96/ 2000–01	2004	2005	1990
Indonesia	2000	DHS, 2002	SUSENAS, 2002		2003	2003	2005	1990
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1996	DHS, 2000	SECH, 1998	Yes	2003	2004	2005	1993
Iraq	1997	MICS, 2000			1981	2004	1976	1990
Ireland	2006		ECHP, 2000	Yes	2000	2004	2005	1980
Israel	1995		HES, 2001	Yes	1981	2004	2005	1997
Italy	2001		SHIW, 2000	Yes	2000	2003	2005	1998
Jamaica	2001	RHS, 2002/03	LSMS, 2004		1978–79	2004	2004	1993
Japan	2005			Yes	2000	2004	2005	1992
Jordan	2004	DHS, 2002	HIES, 1997		1997	2004	2005	1993
Kazakhstan	1999	DHS, 1999	HBS, 2003	Yes			2005	1993
Kenya	1999	DHS, 2003; SPA, 2004	WMS II, 1997		1977–79	2004	2004	1990
Korea, Dem. Rep.	1993	MICS, 2000						1987
Korea, Rep.	2000		NSFIE, 1998/99	Yes	2000	2004	2005	1994
Kuwait	1995	FHS, 1996		Yes	1970	2001	2001	1994
Kyrgyz Republic	1999	DHS, 1997	HBS, 2003	Yes	2002		2005	1994
Lao PDR	2005	MICS, 2000	ECS I, 2002		1998–99		1974	1987
Latvia	2000		HBS, 2003	Yes	2001	2003	2005	1994
Lebanon	1970	MICS, 2000			1998–99		2004	1996
Lesotho	1996	DHS, 2004	HBS, 1995		1999–2000	1985	2002	1987
Liberia	1984	MICS, 1995					1984	1987
Libya	1995	MICS, 2000			2001	2004	2004	1999
Lithuania	2001		HBS, 2003	Yes	1994	2003	2005	1995
Macedonia, FYR	2002		HBS, 2003	Yes	1994	1996	2005	1996
Madagascar	1993	DHS, 2003/04	Priority survey, 2001		1984–85	2003	2004	1984
Malawi	1998	DHS, 2004	HHS, 2004/05		1993	2004	2005	1994
Malaysia	2000		HIBAS, 1997	Yes		2002	2005	1995
Mali	1998	DHS, 2001	EMCES, 2001		1984		2001	1987
Mauritania	2000	DHS, 2000/01	LSMS, 2000		1984–85	1978	1996	1985
Mauritius	2000			Yes		2004	2005	
Mexico	2000	ENPF, 1995	ENIGH, 2004		1991	2000	2005	1998
Moldova	2004	DHS, 2005	HBS, 2003	Yes		2003	2005	1992
Mongolia	2000	MICS, 2000	LSMS/Integrated Survey, 2002	Yes		1995	2005	1993
Morocco	2004	DHS, 2003/04	LSMS, 1998/99		1996	2001	2005	1998
Mozambique	1997	DHS, 2003	NHS, 2002/03		1999–2000	2004	2005	1992
Myanmar	1983	MICS, 2000			2003		1993	1987
Namibia	2001	DHS, 2000	NHIES, 1993		1996–97	1994	2003	1991
Nepal	2001	DHS, 2001	LSMS, 2003/04		2002	2002	2003	1994
Netherlands	2001		ECHP, 1999	Yes	1999–2000 ^c	2004	2005	1991
New Zealand	2006			Yes	2002	2004	2005	1991
Nicaragua	2005	DHS, 2001	LSMS, 2001		2001	2004	2005	1998
Niger	2001	MICS, 2000			1980	2002	2005	1988
Nigeria	2006	DHS, 2003	LSMS, 2003		1960		2003	1987
Norway	2001		IF 2000	Yes	1999	2004	2005	1985
Oman	2003	FHS, 1995			1978–79	2003	2005	1991
Pakistan	1998	RHS, 2000/01	PIHS, 2002		2000	2004	2005	1991
Panama	2000	LSMS, 2003	EH, 2003		2001	2004	2005	1990
Papua New Guinea	2000	DHS, 1996	HGS, 1996			2004	2003	1987
Paraguay	2002	RHS, 2004	ElH, 2003		1991	2004	2004	1987
Peru	2005	DHS, 2004	ENAHQ, 2003		1994	1996	2005	1992
Philippines	2000	DHS, 2003	FIES, 2003	Yes	2002	2004	2005	1995
Poland	2002		HBS, 2002	Yes	1996/2002	2004	2005	1991
Portugal	2001			Yes	1999	2004	2005	1990
Puerto Rico	2000	RHS, 1995/96		Yes	1997/2002	2002		

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		Base year	Reference year	System of National Accounts	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt	System of trade	Accounting concept	
Romania	New Romanian leu	a	1999	b	VAB	1987–89, 1992	2002	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Russian Federation	Russian ruble	2000		b	VAB	1987–95	2002	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S
Rwanda	Rwanda franc	1995			VAP			BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian riyal	1999			VAP			BPM4		G		
Senegal	CFA franc	1999	1987	b	VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Serbia and Montenegro	Yugoslav new dinar	1998			VAB				Actual		C	
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean leone	2001	1990	b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Singapore	Singapore dollar	1995		b	VAB		1996	BPM5		G	C	S
Slovak Republic	Slovak koruna	2000	1995	b	VAP		2002	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Slovenia	Slovenian tolar	a	2000	b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Somalia	Somali shilling	1985			VAB	1977–90			Estimate			
South Africa	South African rand	2000		b	VAB			BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	S
Spain	Euro	2000		b	VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee	1996			VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Sudan	Sudanese dinar	1981/82 ^d	1982		VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Swaziland	Lilangeni	1985			VAB		1996		Actual		B	G
Sweden	Swedish krona	a	2000		VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Switzerland	Swiss franc	2000			VAB		2002	BPM5		S	C	S
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian pound	2000			VAB	1970–2005	1996	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	
Tajikistan	Tajik somoni	a	1997	b	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Tanzania	Tanzania shilling	1992			VAB		1996	BPM5	Estimate	S		G
Thailand	Thai baht	1988			VAP		1996	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S
Togo	CFA franc	1978			VAP			BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	2000		b	VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	1990			VAP		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Turkey	Turkish lira	1987			VAB		2002	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S
Turkmenistan	Turkmen manat	a	1987	b	VAB	1987–95, 1997–2005	2000	BPM5	Actual	G		
Uganda	Uganda shilling	1997/98			VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	a	2003	b	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. dirham	1995			VAB			BPM4		G	C	
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	2000		b	VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
United States	U.S. dollar	a	2000		VAB		2002	BPM5		G	C	S
Uruguay	Uruguayan peso	1983			VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Uzbekistan	Uzbek sum	a	1997	b	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G		
Venezuela, RB	Venezuelan bolivar	1984			VAB		1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Vietnam	Vietnamese dong	1994		b	VAP	1991	1996	BPM4	Actual	G	C	G
West Bank and Gaza	Israeli new shekel	1997			VAB						B	G
Yemen, Rep.	Yemen rial	1990			VAP	1991–96	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Zambia	Zambian kwacha	1994			VAB	1990–92	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe dollar	1990			VAB	1991, 1998	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G

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	Latest population census	Latest demographic, education, or health household survey	Source of most recent income and expenditure data	Vital registration complete	Latest agricultural census	Latest industrial data	Latest trade data	Latest water withdrawal data
Romania	2002	RHS, 1999	LSMS, 2003	Yes	2002		2005	1994
Russian Federation	2002	RHS, 1996	LMS, Round 9, 2002	Yes	1994–95	2000	2005	1994
Rwanda	2002	DHS, 2005	LSMS, 1999/2000		1984	2004	2003	1993
Saudi Arabia	2004	Demographic survey, 1999			1999	1989	2005	1992
Senegal	2002	DHS, 2005	ESASM 1995		1998–99	1997	2005	1987
Serbia and Montenegro	Serbia 2002, Montenegro 2003	MICS, 2000		Yes		2002	2004	
Sierra Leone	2004	MICS, 2000	SHEHA, 1989–90		1984–85	1993	2002	1987
Singapore	2000	General household, 2005		Yes		2004	2005	1975
Slovak Republic	2001		Microcensus, 1996	Yes	2001	1999	2005	1991
Slovenia	2002		HBS, 1998	Yes	2000	2003	2005	1996
Somalia	1987	MICS, 1999				2003	1982	1987
South Africa	2001	DHS, 1998	IES, 2000			2003	2005	1990
Spain	2001		ECHP, 2000	Yes	1999	2004	2005	1997
Sri Lanka	2001	DHS, 1987	HIES, 2002	Yes	2002	2001	2005	1990
Sudan	1993	MICS, 2000				2001	2005	1995
Swaziland	1997	MICS, 2000	SHIES, 2000/01		2000	2004	2002	
Sweden	2005		HINK, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2005	1991
Switzerland	2000		EVE, 2000	Yes	2000	1997	2005	1991
Syrian Arab Republic	1994	MICS, 2000			1981	2004	2004	1995
Tajikistan	2000	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2003	Yes	1994		2000	1994
Tanzania	2002	DHS, 2004	HIES, 2000/01		2003	2004	2005	1994
Thailand	2000	DHS, 1987	SES, 2002		2003	2002	2005	1990
Togo	1981	MICS, 2000			1996	2004	2005	1987
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 1992	Yes	2004	2004	2005	1997
Tunisia	2004	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2000		2004	2004	2005	1996
Turkey	2000	DHS, 1998	LSMS, 2002		2001	2004	2005	1997
Turkmenistan	1995	DHS, 2000	LSMS, 1998	Yes			2000	1994
Uganda	2002	DHS, 2000/01; AIS, 2004	NIHS III, 2002		1991	2004	2005	1970
Ukraine	2001	MICS, 2000	HBS, 2003	Yes			2005	1992
United Arab Emirates	2005				1998	2004	2001	1995
United Kingdom	2001		FRS, 1999	Yes	1999–2000 ^c	2004	2005	1991
United States	2000	CPS (monthly)	CPS, 2000	Yes	1997/2002	2004	2005	1990
Uruguay	1996		ECH, 2003	Yes	2000	1997	2005	1965
Uzbekistan	1989	MICS, 2000; DHS special, 2002	FBS, 2003	Yes				1994
Venezuela, RB	2001	MICS, 2000	EHM, 2003	Yes	1997	2003	2005	1970
Vietnam	1999	DHS 2002; AIS 2005	LSMS, 2004		2001	2000	2003	1990
West Bank and Gaza	1997	Health Survey, 2000			1971			
Yemen, Rep.	2004	DHS, 1997	HBS, 1998		2002	2003	2005	1990
Zambia	2000	DHS, 2001/02; SPA, 2005	LCMS II, 2004		1990	2004	2005	1994
Zimbabwe	2002	DHS, 1999	LCMS III, 1995		1960	2004	2004	1987

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

a. Original chained constant price data are rescaled. b. Country uses the 1993 System of National Accounts methodology. c. Conducted annually. d. Reporting period switch from fiscal year to calendar year from 1996. Pre-1996 data converted to calendar year.

• **Base year** is the year used as the base or pricing period for constant price calculations in the country's national accounts. Price indexes derived from national accounts aggregates, such as the implicit deflator for gross domestic product (GDP), express the price level relative to prices in the base year. • **Reference year** is the year in which the local currency, constant price series of a country is valued. In most cases the reference year is same as the base year used to report the constant price series. However, when the constant price data are chain linked, the base year is changed annually, so the data are rescaled to a specific reference year to provide a consistent time series. In a few other cases, when the country has not rescaled following a change in base year, World Bank staff rescale the data to maintain a longer historical series. To allow for cross-country comparison and aggregation of the data, constant price data reported in *World Development Indicators* are rescaled to a common reference year (2000) and currency (U.S. dollars). • **System of National Accounts** identifies countries that use the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA), the terminology applied in *World Development Indicators* since 2001, to compile their national accounts. Although more and more countries are adopting the 1993 SNA, many countries continue to follow the 1968 SNA, and some low-income countries still use concepts from the 1953 SNA. • **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. However, the VAB prices can be higher than VAP prices in countries that have high agricultural subsidies. 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*). 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 PPPs. For a more detailed description of PPPs 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 4th edition of the

IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual* (1977), and BPM5 to the 5th edition (1993). • **External debt** shows debt reporting status for 2005 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 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 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. It includes registration-based censuses. Some countries with complete population registration systems produce similar tables every 5 or 10 years instead of conducting regular censuses. • **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. AIS is the AIDS indicator Survey, CPS is Current Population Survey, DHS is Demographic and Health Survey, ENPF is National Family Planning Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Planificación Familiar), FHS is Family Health Survey, MICS is Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, RHS is Reproductive Health Survey; and SPA is Service Provision Assessments. Detailed information for AIS, DHS, and SPA are available at www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys; for MICS at www.childinfo.org; and for RHS at www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/surveys. • **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 at least 90 percent complete registries of vital (birth and death) statistics by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics 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. • **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

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Organization database. • **Latest trade data** show the most recent year for which structure of merchandise trade data from the United Nations Statistical Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database are available. • **Latest water withdrawal data** show 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.

Exceptional reporting periods

In most economies the **fiscal year** is concurrent with the calendar year. The exceptions are shown in this table. The fiscal year ending date reported here refers to the fiscal year of the central government. Fiscal years for other levels of government and the reporting years for statistical surveys may differ. Further, some countries that follow a fiscal year report their national accounts data on a calendar year basis as shown in the *reporting period* column.

The **reporting period for national accounts 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 reported in *World Development Indicators* 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.

	Fiscal year end	Reporting period for national accounts data
Afghanistan	Mar. 20	FY
Australia	Jun. 30	FY
Bangladesh	Jun. 30	FY
Botswana	Jun. 30	FY
Canada	Mar. 31	CY
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Jun. 30	FY
Ethiopia	Jul. 7	FY
Gambia, The	Jun. 30	CY
Haiti	Sep. 30	FY
India	Mar. 31	FY
Indonesia	Mar. 31	CY
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Mar. 20	FY
Japan	Mar. 31	CY
Kenya	Jun. 30	CY
Kuwait	Jun. 30	CY
Lesotho	Mar. 31	CY
Malawi	Mar. 31	CY
Mauritius	Jun. 30	FY
Myanmar	Mar. 31	FY
Namibia	Mar. 31	CY
Nepal	Jul. 14	FY
New Zealand	Mar. 31	FY
Pakistan	Jun. 30	FY
Puerto Rico	Jun. 30	FY
Sierra Leone	Jun. 30	CY
Singapore	Mar. 31	CY
South Africa	Mar. 31	CY
Swaziland	Mar. 31	CY
Sweden	Jun. 30	CY
Thailand	Sep. 30	CY
Uganda	Jun. 30	FY
United States	Sep. 30	CY
Zimbabwe	Jun. 30	CY

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 the aggregate Europe EMU. This aggregate includes the member states of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) of the European Union that have adopted the euro as their currency: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, 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

Credits

World Development Indicators 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 this book. The team would like to particularly acknowledge the help and encouragement of François Bourguignon, Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of the World Bank, and Shaïda Badiée, Director, Development Data Group. The team is also grateful to the people 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 Sébastien Dessus and Eric Swanson. Alan Gelb, Sarwar Lateef, and Jeffrey Lewis provided valuable suggestions. Changqing Sun and Raymond Muhula provided the decomposition of poverty rates. K.M. Vijayalakshmi prepared tables 1.1 and 1.6. Changqing Sun prepared the estimates of gross national income in purchasing power parity terms and table 1.4. Tables 1.2, 1.3, and 1.5 were prepared by Masako Hiraga. Dorte Domeland-Narvaez of the World Bank's Economic Policy and Debt Department provided the estimates of debt relief for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. The team is grateful to Yasmin Ahmad and Aimee Nichols at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development for data and advice on official development assistance flows and agricultural support estimates.

2. People

Section 2 was prepared by Masako Hiraga and Sulekha Patel in partnership with the World Bank's Human Development Network and the Development Research Group in the Development Economics Vice Presidency. Mehdi Akhlaghi and William Prince provided invaluable assistance in data and table preparation, and Kiyomi Horiuchi prepared the demographic estimates and projections under the guidance of Eduard Bos. Sulekha Patel wrote the introduction with valuable comments from Davidson Gwatkin, Sarwar Lateef, Jeffrey Lewis, and Eric Swanson. The poverty estimates were prepared by Shaohua Chen and Prem Sangraula of the World Bank's Poverty Monitoring Group with help from Changqin Sun. The data for table 2.19 on health gaps by income and gender were based on data prepared by Darcy Gallucio and Davidson Gwatkin of the Human Development Network. Other contributions were provided by Eduard Bos and Emi Suzuki (population, health, and nutrition); Montserrat Pallares-Miralles (vulnerability and security); Raymond Muhula, Juan Cruz Perusia, and Lianqin Wang of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics (education); and Lucia Fort and Juan Carlos Guzman Roa (gender).

3. Environment

Section 3 was prepared by Mehdi Akhlaghi and M. H. Saeed Ordoubadi in partnership with the World Bank's Sustainable Development Network. Important

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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 Sarwar Lateef and Sébastien Dessus. 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, Mahyar Eshragh-Tabary, Victor Gabor, and Soong Sup Lee worked on updating, estimating, and validating the databases for national accounts. The team is grateful to the International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development for access to the databases.

5. States and markets

Section 5 was prepared by David Cieslikowski and Raymond Muhula, in partnership with the World Bank's Financial and Private Sector Development Network, Sustainable Development Network, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, the International Finance Corporation, and external partners. Brian Pascual assisted in data and table preparation. David Cieslikowski wrote the introduction to the section with valuable comments from Rui Coutinho, Steve Knack, Aart Kraay, Sarwar Lateef, Raymond Muhula, and Eric Swanson. Other contributors include Ada Karina Izaguirre (privatization and infrastructure projects); Michael Ingram (micro, small, and medium-size enterprises); David Stewart (investment climate); Caralee McLeish (business environment); Alka Banerjee and Isilay Cabuk (Standard & Poor's global stock market indexes); Himmat Kalsi (financial); Rui Coutinho (public policies and institutions); Nigel Adderley of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (military personnel); Björn Hagelin and Petter Stålenheim of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (military expenditures and arms transfers); Henrich Bofinger, Tsukasa Hattori, and Peter Roberts (transport); Jane Degerlund of

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6. Global links

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Other parts of the book

Jeff Lecksell of the World Bank's Map Design Unit coordinated preparation of the maps on the inside covers. David Cieslikowski prepared the *Users guide*. Eric Swanson wrote *Statistical methods*. K.M. Vijayalakshmi coordinated preparation of *Primary data documentation*, and Uranbileg Batjargal assisted in updating the *Primary data documentation* table. Richard Fix prepared *Partners* and *Index of indicators*.

Database management

Mehdi Akhlaghi coordinated management of the integrated World Development Indicators database with assistance from William Prince. Operation of the database management system was made possible by the Systems Upgrade team under the leadership of Reza Farivari.

Design, production, and editing

Richard Fix and Azita Amjadi coordinated all stages of production with Communications Development Incorporated, which provided overall design direction, editing, and layout, led by Meta de Coquereaumont, Bruce Ross-Larson, and Christopher Trott. Elaine Wilson created the graphics and typeset the book.

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Client services

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

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World Development Indicators CD-ROM

Programming and testing were carried out by Reza Farivari and his team: Azita Amjadi, Uranbileg Batjargal, Ying Chi, 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. Photo credits: Curt Carnemark, Julio Etchart, Alan Gignoux, John Isaac, and Bill Lyons (World Bank).

The interactive World Development Indicators 2007 was designed and programmed for this CD-ROM by Dohatec New Media and Intermax Inc.

WDI Online

Design, programming, and testing were carried out by Reza Farivari and his team: Mehdi Akhlaghi, Azita Amjadi, Uranbileg Batjargal, Saurabh Gupta, Nacer Megherbi, 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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