



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 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 are central to implementing poverty reduction strategies and lie 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			Preliminary		C	G	
Albania	Albanian lek	^a 1996	^b		VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G	
Algeria	Algerian dinar	1980			VAB		BPM5	Actual	S	B		
Angola	Angolan kwanza	1997			VAP	1991–96	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	G	
Argentina	Argentine peso	1993		^b	VAB	1971–84	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Armenia	Armenian dram	^a 1996	^b		VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Australia	Australian dollar	^a 2000	^b		VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Austria	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Azerbaijan	New Azeri manat	^a 2003	^b		VAB	1992–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Bangladesh	Bangladesh taka	1995/96		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Belarus	Belarusian rubel	^a 2000	^b		VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Belgium	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Benin	CFA franc	1985			VAP	1992	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Bolivia	Boliviano	1990		^b	VAB	1960–85	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Konvertible mark	^a 1996	^b		VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual		C	
Botswana	Botswana pula	1993/94		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Brazil	Brazilian real	^a 2000	^b		VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	^a 2002	^b		VAB	1978–89, 1991–92	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Burkina Faso	CFA franc	1999			VAB	1992–93	2005	BPM4	Actual	G	B	G
Burundi	Burundi franc	1980			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	
Cambodia	Cambodian riel	2000			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Cameroon	CFA franc	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Canada	Canadian dollar	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Central African Republic	CFA franc	2000			VAB		2005	BPM4	Estimate	S	B	G
Chad	CFA franc	1995			VAB		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	G
Chile	Chilean peso	1996		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
China	Chinese yuan	2000		^b	VAP	1978–93	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong dollar	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Colombia	Colombian peso	1994		^b	VAB	1992–94	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congo franc	1987			VAB	1999–2001	2005	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	G
Congo, Rep.	CFA Franc	1978			VAP		2005	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	G
Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon	1991		^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA franc	1996			VAP		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Croatia	Croatian kuna	^a 1997	^b		VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Cuba	Cuban peso	1984			VAP					G		
Czech Republic	Czech koruna	2000	1995	^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Denmark	Danish krone	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Dominican Republic	Dominican peso	1990			VAP			BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Ecuador	U.S. dollar	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Egyptian pound	1991/92			VAB		2005	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	2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	1999/2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Finland	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
France	Euro	^a 2000	^b		VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Gabon	CFA franc	1991			VAP	1993	2005	BPM5	Estimate	S	B	G
Gambia, The	Gambian dalasi	1987			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Georgia	Georgian lari	^a 1994	^b		VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Germany	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Ghana	Ghanaian cedi	1975			VAP	1973–87	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Greece	Euro	^a 2000			VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	1958			VAP			BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Guinea	Guinean franc	1996	1994		VAB		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc	1986			VAB		2005	BPM5	Estimate	G		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	2004	2006	1995
Algeria	1998	MICS, 2000	HLSS, 1995		2001		2006	1995
Angola	1970	MICS, 2001			1964–65		1991	1987
Argentina	2001		EPH, 2003	Yes	2002	2002	2006	1995
Armenia	2001	DHS, 2005	ILCS, 2003	Yes			2006	1994
Australia	2006		SIHC, 1994	Yes	2001	2003	2006	1985
Austria	2001		Microcensus, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2003	2006	1991
Azerbaijan	1999	RHS, 2001	HBS, 2003	Yes			2006	1995
Bangladesh	2001	DHS, 2004; MICS 2006	HES, 2005		2005	1998	2004	1990
Belarus	1999	MICS, 2005	IES, 2005	Yes	1994		2006	1990
Belgium	2001		ECHP, 2000	Yes	1999–2000 ^c	2001	2006	
Benin	2002	DHS, 2001	CWIQ, 2003		1992		2005	1994
Bolivia	2001	DHS, 2003	MECOVI, 2002		1984–88	2001	2006	1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991	MICS, 2006	LSMS, 2005	Yes			2006	1995
Botswana	2001	MICS, 2000	HIES, 1993/94		1993	2004	2006	1992
Brazil	2000	DHS, 1996	PNAD, 2005		1996	2004	2006	1992
Bulgaria	2001		HBS, 2003	Yes			2006	1988
Burkina Faso	2006	DHS, 2003	EVCBM, 2003		1993		2004	1992
Burundi	1990	MICS, 2000	Priority survey, 1998				2005	1987
Cambodia	1998	DHS, 2005	SES, 2004				2004	1987
Cameroon	1987	DHS, 2004	Priority survey, 2001		1984		2006	1987
Canada	2006		SLID, 2000	Yes	1996/2001	2002	2006	1991
Central African Republic	2003	MICS, 2006	EPI, 1993		1985		2005	1987
Chad	1993	DHS, 2004	ECOSIT, 1995				1995	1987
Chile	2002		CASEN, 2003	Yes	1996–97		2006	1987
China	2000	Intercensal survey, 1995	HHS (Rural/Urban), 2004		1997		2006	1993
Hong Kong, China	2006			Yes			2006	
Colombia	2005–06	DHS, 2005	ECV, 2004		2001	2000	2006	1996
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1984	MICS, 2001			1990		1986	1990
Congo, Rep.	1996	DHS, 2005			1985–86		1995	1987
Costa Rica	2000	RHS, 1993	EHPM, 2004	Yes	1973		2006	1997
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	MICS, 2006; AIS, 2005	LSMS, 2002		2001		2006	1987
Croatia	2001		HBS, 2005	Yes	2003		2006	1996
Cuba	2002	MICS, 2006		Yes			2004	1995
Czech Republic	2001	RHS, 1993	Microcensus, 1996/97	Yes	2000		2006	1991
Denmark	2001		Income Tax Register, 1997	Yes	1999–2000	2003	2006	1990
Dominican Republic	2002	DHS, 2002; ENHOGAR, 2006	ENFT, 2005		1971		2001	1994
Ecuador	2001	RHS, 2004	LSMS, 1998		1999–2000	2004	2006	1997
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2006	DHS, 2005; SPA 2004	HECS, 2004/05	Yes	1999–2000	2002	2006	1996
El Salvador	1992	RHS, 2002/03	EHPM, 2002	Yes	1970–71		2006	1992
Eritrea	1984	DHS, 2002					2003	
Estonia	2000		HBS, 2004	Yes	2001		2006	1995
Ethiopia	1994	DHS, 2005	ICES, 2000		2001–02		2006	1987
Finland	2000		IDS, 2000	Yes	1990–2000	2002	2006	1991
France	2004		HBS, 1994/95	Yes	1999–2000	2003	2006	1999
Gabon	2003	DHS, 2000			1974–75		2006	1987
Gambia, The	2003	MICS, 2005/06	HHS, 2003/04		2001–02	1995	2006	1982
Georgia	2002	MICS, 1999; RHS, 1999	SGH, 2005	Yes			2006	1990
Germany	2004		GSOEP, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2003	2006	1991
Ghana	2000	DHS, 2003; MICS, 2006	LSMS, 1998/99		1984	2003	2006	1997
Greece	2001		ECHP, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	1998	2006	1980
Guatemala	2002	RHS, 2002	ENEI-2, 2004	Yes	2003		2006	1992
Guinea	1996	DHS, 2005	LSMS, 2003		2000–01		2002	1987
Guinea-Bissau	1991	MICS, 2000	IES, 1993		1988		1995	1991

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Haiti	Haitian gourde	1975/76			VAB	1991	BPM5	Preliminary	G			
Honduras	Honduran lempira	1978			VAB	1988–89	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G	
Hungary	Hungarian forint		^a 2000	^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S	
India	Indian rupee	1999/2000		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S	
Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	2000			VAP	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S	
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iranian rial	1997/98			VAB	1980–90	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Iraq	Iraqi dinar	1997			VAB	2005			S			
Ireland	Euro	2000		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5		G	C	S	
Israel	Israeli new shekel	2005		^b	VAP	2005	BPM5		S	C	S	
Italy	Euro	2000		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5		S	C	S	
Jamaica	Jamaica dollar	1996			VAB	1996	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G	
Japan	Japanese yen	2000			VAB	2005	BPM5		G	C	S	
Jordan	Jordan dinar	1994			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G	
Kazakhstan	Kazakh tenge		^a 1995	^b	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Kenya	Kenya shilling	2001		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G	
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Democratic Republic of Korea won						BPM5					
Korea, Rep.	Korean won	2000		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5		S	C	S	
Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar	1995			VAP	2005	BPM5		S	C	G	
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz som		^a 1995	^b	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Lao PDR	Lao kip	1990			VAB	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G			
Latvia	Latvian lat	2000		^b	VAB	1991–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Lebanon	Lebanese pound	2004			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G	
Lesotho	Lesotho loti	1995		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G	
Liberia	Liberian dollar	1992			VAB	2005		Estimate				G
Libya	Libyan dinar	1975			VAB	1986	BPM5		G			
Lithuania	Lithuanian litas	2000		^b	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Macedonia, FYR	Macedonian denar	1997	1995	^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G		G	
Madagascar	Malagasy ariary	1984			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G	
Malawi	Malawi kwacha	1994			VAB	2005	BPM5	Estimate	G	B	G	
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	1987			VAP	2005	BPM5	Estimate	G	C	S	
Mali	CFA franc	1987			VAB	2005	BPM4	Actual	G	B	G	
Mauritania	Mauritanian ouguiya	1985			VAB	2005	BPM4	Actual	G		G	
Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	1997/98			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G	
Mexico	Mexican new peso	1993		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S	
Moldova	Moldovan leu		^a 1996	^b	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Mongolia	Mongolian tugrik	2005		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G	
Morocco	Moroccan dirham	1998			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S	
Mozambique	Mozambican metical	1995			VAB	1992–95	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Myanmar	Myanmar kyat	1985/86			VAP		BPM5	Estimate	G	C		
Namibia	Namibia dollar	1995/96		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5			B	G	
Nepal	Nepalese rupee	1994/95			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G	
Netherlands	Euro		^a 2000	^b	VAB	2005	BPM5		S	C	S	
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	2000/01			VAB	2005	BPM5		G	C		
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan gold cordoba	1994		^b	VAB	1965–93	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G	
Niger	CFA franc	1987			VAP	1993	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Nigeria	Nigerian naira	1987			VAB	1971–98	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G		G
Norway	Norwegian krone		^a 2000	^b	VAB	2005	BPM5		G	C	S	
Oman	Rial Omani	1988			VAP	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G	
Pakistan	Pakistan rupee	1999/2000		^b	VAB	2005	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	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Peru	Peruvian new sol	1994			VAB	1985–91	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Philippines	Philippine peso	1985			VAP	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	S	
Poland	Polish zloty		^a 2002	^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S	

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Haiti	2003	DHS, 2005	ECVH, 2001		1971		1997	1991
Honduras	2001	DHS, 2005	EPHPM, 2003		1993		2006	1992
Hungary	2001		FBS, 2004	Yes	2000	2002	2006	1991
India	2001	DHS, 2005/06	NSS, 2004/05		1995–1996/ 2000–2001	2003	2006	1990
Indonesia	2000	DHS, 2002/03	SUSENAS, 2005		2003	2003	2006	1990
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2006	DHS, 2000	SECH, 2005	Yes	2003	2003	2006	1993
Iraq	1997	MICS, 2006			1981		1976	1990
Ireland	2006		ECHP, 2000	Yes	2000		2006	1980
Israel	1995		HES, 2001	Yes	1981		2006	1997
Italy	2001		SHIW, 2000	Yes	2000	2003	2006	1998
Jamaica	2001	RHS, 2002/03; MICS 2005	LSMS, 2004		1978–79		2006	1993
Japan	2005			Yes	2000	2002	2006	1992
Jordan	2004	DHS, 2002	HIES, 2002/03		1997	2004	2006	1993
Kazakhstan	1999	DHS, 1999; MICS, 2006	HBS, 2003	Yes			2006	1993
Kenya	1999	DHS, 2003; SPA, 2004	WMS II, 1997		1977–79	2004	2004	1990
Korea, Dem. Rep.	1993	MICS, 2000						1987
Korea, Rep.	2005		NSFIE, 1998/99	Yes	2000	2002	2006	1994
Kuwait	2005	FHS, 1996		Yes	1970		2001	1994
Kyrgyz Republic	1999	DHS, 1997; MICS 2005/06	HBS, 2003	Yes	2002	2001	2006	1994
Lao PDR	2005	MICS, 2000	ECS I, 2002		1998–99		1975	1987
Latvia	2000		HBS, 2005	Yes	2001		2006	1994
Lebanon	1970	MICS, 2000			1998–99		2004	1996
Lesotho	2006	DHS, 2004	HBS, 1995		1999–2000		2002	1987
Liberia	1984	MICS, 1995					1984	1987
Libya	1995	MICS, 2000			2001		2004	1999
Lithuania	2001		HBS, 2004	Yes	1994	2004	2006	1995
Macedonia, FYR	2002		HBS, 2003	Yes	1994	2001	2006	1996
Madagascar	1993	DHS, 2003/04	Priority survey, 2001		1984–85	2004	2006	1984
Malawi	1998	DHS, 2004; MICS 2006	HHS, 2004/05		1993	2001	2006	1994
Malaysia	2000		HIBAS, 1997	Yes		2003	2006	1995
Mali	1998	DHS, 2001	EMCES, 2001		1984		2004	1987
Mauritania	2000	DHS, 2000/01	LSMS, 2000		1984–85		2006	1985
Mauritius	2000			Yes		2002	2006	
Mexico	2005	ENPF, 1995	ENIGH, 2004		1991	2000	2006	1998
Moldova	2004	DHS, 2005	HBS, 2003	Yes			2006	1992
Mongolia	2000	MICS, 2005	LSMS/Integrated Survey, 2002	Yes		2000	2006	1993
Morocco	2004	DHS, 2003/04	LSMS, 1998/99		1996	2004	2006	1998
Mozambique	2007	DHS, 2003	NHS, 2002/03		1999–2000		2006	1992
Myanmar	1983	MICS, 2000			2003		1992	1987
Namibia	2001	DHS, 2000	NHIES, 1993		1996–97		2006	1991
Nepal	2001	DHS, 2006	LSMS, 2003/04		2002	2002	2003	1994
Netherlands	2001		ECHP, 1999	Yes	1999–2000 ^c	2003	2006	1991
New Zealand	2006			Yes	2002	2002	2006	1991
Nicaragua	2005	DHS, 2001	LSMS, 2001	Yes	2001		2006	1998
Niger	2001	DHS/MICS, 2006			1980		2005	1988
Nigeria	2006	DHS, 2003	LSMS, 2003		1960		2003	1987
Norway	2001		IF 2000	Yes	1999	2001	2006	1985
Oman	2003	FHS, 1995			1978–79		2006	1991
Pakistan	1998	RHS, 2000/01	PIHS, 2005		2000		2006	1991
Panama	2000	LSMS, 2003	EH, 2003		2001	2001	2006	1990
Papua New Guinea	2000	DHS, 1996	HHS, 1996				2004	1987
Paraguay	2002	RHS, 2004	EIH, 2003		1991		2006	1987
Peru	2005	DHS, 2004	ENAH0, 2003		1994	1996	2006	1992
Philippines	2000	DHS, 2003	FIES, 2003	Yes	2002	2003	2006	1995
Poland	2002		HBS, 2005	Yes	1996/2002		2006	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	
Portugal	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Puerto Rico	U.S. dollar	1954			VAP					G		
Romania	New Romanian leu	^a 1999		^b	VAB	1987–89, 1992	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	S
Russian Federation	Russian ruble	2003	2000	^b	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S
Rwanda	Rwanda franc	1995			VAP		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian riyal	1999			VAP		2005	BPM4		G		
Senegal	CFA franc	1999		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Serbia	Serbian dinar	2002			VAB		2005		Actual			
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean leone	2001	1990	^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	B	G
Singapore	Singapore dollar	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Slovak Republic	Slovak koruna	2000	1995	^b	VAP		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Slovenia	Euro	^a 2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Somalia	Somali shilling	1985			VAB	1977–90			Estimate			
South Africa	South African rand	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	S
Spain	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee	1996			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Sudan	Sudanese dinar	1981/82 ^d	1982		VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Swaziland	Lilangeni	1985			VAB		2005		Actual		C	G
Sweden	Swedish krona	^a 2000			VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Switzerland	Swiss franc	2000			VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian pound	2000			VAB	1970–2006	2005	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	G
Tajikistan	Tajik somoni	^a 1997		^b	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Tanzania	Tanzania shilling	1992			VAB		2005	BPM5	Estimate	S		G
Thailand	Thai baht	1988			VAP		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Timor-Leste	U.S. dollar	2000			VAP							
Togo	CFA franc	1978			VAP		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	2000		^b	VAB		1996	BPM5		S	C	G
Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	1990			VAP		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Turkey	New Turkish lira	1987			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S
Turkmenistan	Turkmen manat	^a 1987		^b	VAB	1987–95, 1997–2006	2000	BPM5	Actual	G		
Uganda	Uganda shilling	1997/98			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	^a 2003		^b	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. dirham	1995			VAB			BPM4		G	C	
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
United States	U.S. dollar	^a 2000			VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Uruguay	Uruguayan peso	1983			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Uzbekistan	Uzbek sum	^a 1997		^b	VAB	1990–95	2000	BPM5	Actual	G		
Venezuela, RB	Venezuelan bolivar	1997			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Vietnam	Vietnamese dong	1994		^b	VAP	1991	2005	BPM4	Actual	G	C	G
West Bank and Gaza	Israeli new shekel	1997			VAB						B	G
Yemen, Rep.	Yemen rial	1990			VAP	1991–96	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Zambia	Zambian kwacha	1994			VAB	1990–92	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe dollar	1990			VAB	1991, 1998	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G

PRIMARY DATA DOCUMENTATION

	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
Portugal	2001			Yes	1999	2003	2006	1990
Puerto Rico	2000	RHS, 1995/96		Yes	1997/2002			
Romania	2002	RHS, 1999	LSMS, 2005	Yes	2002	2004	2006	1994
Russian Federation	2002	RHS, 1996	LMS, Round 9, 2002	Yes	1994–95	2004	2006	1994
Rwanda	2002	DHS, 2005	LSMS, 1999/2000		1984		2003	1993
Saudi Arabia	2004	Demographic survey, 1999			1999		2006	1992
Senegal	2002	DHS, 2005	ESASM, 1995		1998–99	2002	2006	1987
Serbia	2002	MICS, 2000		Yes			2006	
Sierra Leone	2004	MICS, 2005	SLIHS, 2003		1984–85		2002	1987
Singapore	2000	General household, 2005		Yes		2003	2006	1975
Slovak Republic	2001		Microcensus, 1996	Yes	2001	2003	2006	1991
Slovenia	2002		HBS, 2004	Yes	2000		2006	1996
Somalia	1987	MICS, 1999					1982	1987
South Africa	2001	DHS, 1998	IES, 2000		2002	2004	2006	1990
Spain	2001		ECHP, 2000	Yes	1999	2003	2006	1997
Sri Lanka	2001	DHS, 1987	HIES, 2002	Yes	2002		2005	1990
Sudan	1993	MICS, 2000					2006	1995
Swaziland	2007	MICS, 2000	SHIES, 2000/01		2000		2005	..
Sweden	2005		HINK, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2002	2006	1991
Switzerland	2000		EVE, 2000	Yes	2000		2006	1991
Syrian Arab Republic	1994	MICS, 2006			1981		2006	1995
Tajikistan	2000	MICS, 2005	LSMS, 2004	Yes	1994		2000	1994
Tanzania	2002	DHS, 2004; AIS 2003	HIES, 2000/01		2002–03		2006	1994
Thailand	2000	DHS, 1987; MICS 2005/06	SES, 2002		2003	2000	2006	1990
Timor-Leste	2004							
Togo	1981	MICS, 2006			1996		2005	1987
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 1992	Yes	2004	2002	2006	1997
Tunisia	2004	MICS, 2000	LSMS, 2000		2004		2005	1996
Turkey	2000	DHS, 2003	LSMS, 2003		2001	2001	2006	1997
Turkmenistan	1995	DHS, 2000	LSMS, 1998	Yes			2000	1994
Uganda	2002	DHS, 2006; AIS, 2004	NIHS III, 2002		1991		2006	1970
Ukraine	2001	MICS, 2000	HBS, 2003	Yes		2004	2006	1992
United Arab Emirates	2005				1998		2005	1995
United Kingdom	2001		FRS, 1999	Yes	1999–2000 ^c	2002	2006	1991
United States	2000	CPS (monthly)	CPS, 2000	Yes	1997/2002	2001	2006	1990
Uruguay	2004		ECH, 2003	Yes	2000	2003	2006	1965
Uzbekistan	1989	MICS, 2006; DHS special, 2002	FBS, 2003	Yes				1994
Venezuela, RB	2001	MICS, 2000	EHM, 2003	Yes	1997		2006	1970
Vietnam	1999	DHS 2002; AIS 2005	LSMS, 2004		2001		2005	1990
West Bank and Gaza	1997	PAPFAM, 2006			1971			
Yemen, Rep.	2004	DHS, 1997	HBS, 2005		2002	2003	2006	1990
Zambia	2000	DHS, 2001/02, SPA, 2005	LCMS II, 2004		1990		2006	1994
Zimbabwe	2002	DHS, 2005/06	LCMS III, 1995		1960	1996	2005	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 base or pricing period used 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 base year prices. • **Reference year** is the year in which the local currency, constant price series of a country is valued. The reference year is usually the 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. 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 data aggregation, 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 national accounts. Although more countries are adopting the 1993 SNA, many still follow the 1968 SNA, and some low-income countries use concepts from the 1953 SNA. • **SNA price valuation** shows whether value added in the national accounts is reported at basic prices (VAB) or producer prices (VAP). Producer prices include taxes paid by producers and thus tend to overstate the actual value added in production. However, VAB can be higher than VAP in countries with 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 alternative conversion factors. • **Purchasing power parity (PPP) survey year** is the latest available survey year for the International Comparison Program's estimates of PPPs. See *About the data* for table 1.1 for a more detailed description of PPPs. • **Balance of Payments Manual in use** refers to the classification system used to compile and report 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 2006 data. *Actual* indicates that data are as reported, *preliminary* that data are preliminary and include an element of staff estimation, and *estimate* that data are World Bank staff estimates. • **System of trade** refers to the United Nations general trade system (G) or special trade system (S). Under the general trade system goods entering directly for domestic consumption and

goods entered into customs storage are recorded as imports at arrival. Under the special trade system goods are recorded as imports when declared for domestic consumption whether at time of entry or on withdrawal from customs storage. Exports under the general system comprise outward-moving goods: (a) national goods wholly or partly produced in the country; (b) foreign goods, neither transformed nor declared for domestic consumption in the country, that move outward from customs storage; and (c) nationalized goods that have been declared for domestic consumption and move outward without being transformed. Under the special system of trade, exports are categories a and c. In some compilations categories b and c are classified as re-exports. Direct transit trade—goods entering or leaving for transport 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** is 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 central government 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 at <http://dsbb.imf.org>. G refers to countries that subscribe to the GDDS. The SDDS was established for member countries that have or 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 elect to participate in either the SDDS or the GDDS. Both standards 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 were 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** indicates the household surveys used to compile the demographic, education, and health data in section 2. AIS is AIDS Indicator Survey, CPS is Current Population Survey, DHS is Demographic and Health Survey, ENHOGAR is National Multiple Indicator

Cluster Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples), ENPF is National Family Planning Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Planificación Familiar), FHS is Family Health Survey, LSMS is Living Standards Measurement Survey, MICS is Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, PAFAM is Pan Arab Project for Family Health, 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. CASEN is Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional, CPS is Current Population Survey, CWIQ is Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire, ECH is Encuesta Continua de Hogares, ECHP is European Community Household Panel, ECOSIT is Enquête sur la Consommation des Ménages et le Secteur Informel au Tchad, ECS is Expenditure and Consumption Survey, ECV is Encuesta Nacional de Calidad de Vida, ECVH is Enquête sur les Conditions de Vie en Haïti, EH is Encuesta de Hogares, EHM is Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo, EHPM is Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples, EIH is Encuesta Integrada de Hogares, EMCES is Enquête Malienne de Conjoncture Économique et Sociale, ENAHO is Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, ENEI is Encuesta Nacional de Empleo e Ingresos, ENFT is Encuesta Nacional de Fuerza de Trabajo, ENIGH is Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso-Gasto de los Hogares, EPH is Encuesta Permanente de Hogares, EPHPM is Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples, EPI is Enquête Prioritaire sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages, ESASM is Enquête Sénégalaise Auprès des Ménages, EVCMB is Enquête Burkinabé sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages, EVE is Einkommens- und Verbrauchserhebung, FBS and HBS are Household Budget Survey, FIES is Family Income and Expenditure Survey, FRS is Family Resources Survey, GSOEP is German Socio-Economic Panel, HECS is Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, HES is Household Expenditure Survey, HHS is Household Survey, HIBAS is Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, HIES is Household Income and Expenditure Survey, HINK is Household Income Survey, HLSS is Household Living Standards Survey, ICES is Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey, IDS is Income Distribution Survey, IES is Income and Expenditure Survey, IF is Inntekts- og formuesundersøkelsen for husholdninger, ILCS is Integrated Survey of Living Standards, LCMS is Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, LMS is Longitudinal Measurement Survey, LSMS is Living Standards Measurement Study, MECOVI is Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean, NHS is National Household Survey, NIHS is National Integrated Household Survey, NSFIE is National Survey of Family Income and

Expenditures, NSS is National Sample Survey of Households, PIHS is Pakistan Integrated Household Survey, PNAD is Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios, SECH is Socioeconomic Characteristics of Households, SES is Socioeconomic Survey, SGH is Survey of Georgian Households, SHIW is Survey of Household Income and Wealth, SIHC is Survey of Income and Housing Costs, SLID is Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, SLIHS is Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey, SUSENAS is Socioeconomic Survey, and WMS is Welfare Monitoring Survey. Detailed information on household surveys for developing countries can be found on the website of the International Household Survey Network (www.survey-network.org). • **Vital registration complete** identifies countries judged to have at least 90 percent complete registries of vital (birth and death) statistics by the United Nations 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** show 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 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 Statistics 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. Exceptions are shown in this table. The ending date reported here is for the fiscal year of the central government. Fiscal years for other levels of government and reporting years for statistical surveys may differ. And 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. 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, data are shown in the first year of the fiscal period; if the fiscal year ends on or after June 30, 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.

Economies with exceptional reporting periods

Economy	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

Revisions to national accounts data

National accounts data are revised by national statistical offices when methodologies change or data sources improve. National accounts data in *World Development Indicators* are also revised when data sources change. The following notes, while not comprehensive, provide information on revisions from previous data.

• **Bhutan.** Data revisions reflect changes in sources. Current and constant price value added data from 1980 to 2006 are from the government of Bhutan. Current price expenditure data for 1989–2005 and constant price expenditure data for 2000–05 are from the Asian Development Bank's *Key Indicators 2007*. • **Botswana.** Large changes in constant price consumption indicators from 1998–2006 are due to

statistical discrepancy. The Central Statistical Office published large-scale revisions of constant price discrepancy in GDP for 1996/97–2004/05 in April 2006 and May 2007. • **Brazil.** The Institute of Geography and Statistics revised its national accounts data. Among the changes are new sources and a change in base year to 2000. • **Burkina Faso.** National accounts value added and expenditure data have been revised from 1985–2006 according to recently released data from the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Constant price series have been linked back since 1984. Valuation is value added at basic prices, and the new base year is 1999. • **Chile.** Data from 2003 onward reflect the Central Bank's new series using 2003 as the base year. • **China.** The base year for constant price data changed from 1990 to 2000. • **Côte d'Ivoire.** Data for 1999–2006 were revised using data from the IMF, national authorities, and World Bank staff estimates.

• **Egypt.** Constant price data are updated from official published national accounts. Constant price imports and exports data have been revised based on data from the Central Bank website (www.cbe.org.eg), which lists the constant price expenditure components of GDP.

• **Fiji.** Data revisions reflect changes in sources. Data for 1996–2005 were revised using data from the Asian Development Bank's *Key Indicators 2007*. • **India.** In May 2007 the Central Statistical Organization published revised national accounts data for 1951–99 consistent with the new series of national accounts statistics released on January 31, 2006. • **Jordan.** Data have been revised by the Central Bank and the Department of Statistics. • **Lebanon.** Data have been revised by the Central Bank. • **Malawi.** The central statistics office, with assistance from Norway, revised its national accounts data. The initial outcome is that GDP will increase by approximately 37 percent. • **Morocco.** The government revised national accounts data from 1998 onward. National accounts value added data switched from producer prices to basic prices. The new base year is 1998. • **São Tomé and Príncipe.** Data have been revised by the National Statistics Institute. Revised GDP estimates are much higher (47.5 percent for the new base year 2001) than those of the previous series and reflect improvements in coverage.

• **Senegal.** National accounts data have been revised to conform to 1993 SNA methodology, and the base year has changed to 1999. Value added data are now in basic prices. Agricultural sector data are entered in the year of production (N) in the 1999 base year of the SNA as opposed to the year following the year of production (N+1) in base year 1987. • **Sudan.** Expenditure items in both current and constant prices for 1988–95 were revised using recent United Nations Statistics Division and IMF *World Economic Outlook* estimates. • **Tanzania.** National accounts expenditure data in current and constant prices have been revised from 1995 onward. Data are from IMF and World Bank staff estimates and Tanzanian authorities.

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 euro area. 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, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, 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 153 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 area. 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 area, 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 :

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

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

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

where e_t^* is the *Atlas* conversion factor (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , e_t is the average annual exchange rate (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , p_t is the GDP deflator for year t , $p_t^{S\$}$ 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

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Section 6 was prepared by Uranbileg Batjargal and Azita Amjadi in partnership with the World Bank's Development Research Group (trade), Prospects Group (commodity prices), and external partners. Eric Swanson and Himmat Kalsi wrote the introduction, with assistance from Uranbileg Batjargal, David Cieslikowski, Ibrahim Levent, and K.M. Vijayalakshmi and comments from Sarwar Lateef and Changqing Sun. Substantial input for the data came from Azita Amjadi (trade), Jerzy Rozanski (tariffs), and Ibrahim Levent and Gloria Moreno (external debt and financial data). Other contributors include David Cristallo and Henri Laurencin of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Rohini Acharya and Hubert Escaith of the World Trade Organization, and Francis Ng (trade); Betty Dow (commodity prices); Dilek Aykut (foreign direct investment flows); Eung Ju Kim (financing through capital markets); Yasmin Ahmad, Elena Bernaldo, and Aimee Nichols of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and Malvina Pollock (aid); Nanasamudd Chhim, Nevin Fahmy, and Nino Kostova (debt); Henrik Pilgaard of the United Nations Refugee Agency (refugees); Bela Hovy of the United Nations Population Division (migration); K.M. Vijayalakshmi (remittances); David Cieslikowski (table 6.1); and Teresa Ciller of the World Tourism Organization (tourism). Quality assurance of tables was provided by the Social Indicators team, led by Sulekha Patel, and the Financial Data team, lead by Ibrahim Levent. Mehdi Akhlaghi, Joseph Judkins, Gytis Kanchas, William Prince, and Atsushi Shimo provided valuable technical assistance.

Other parts of the book

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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 Data and Information Systems Team under the leadership of Reza Farivari.

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rural	2.7		
urban	2.7		
poverty gap at			
national	2.7		
rural	2.7		
urban			
annual growth	2.7		
as share of total	2.7		
total	2.7		
See also Investment			
Productivity			
in agriculture			
value added per worker	3.3		
labor productivity, GDP per person employed	2.4		
water productivity, total	3.5		
Protected areas			
marine			
as share of total surface area	3.4		
total	3.4		
national			
as share of total land area	3.4		
total	3.4		
Protecting investors disclosure index	5.3		
Public sector management and institutions (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment)			
efficiency of revenue mobilization	5.8		
property rights and rule-based governance	5.8		
public sector management and institutions cluster average	5.8		

quality of budgetary and financial management	5.8	paved, as share of total	5.9
quality of public administration	5.8	total network	5.9
transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector	5.8	traffic	3.13
Purchasing power parity (PPP)		Royalty and license fees	
conversion factor	4.14	payments	5.12
gross national income	1.1, 1.6	receipts	5.12
R		Rural environment	
Railways		access to improved sanitation facilities	3.11
goods hauled by	5.9	population	
lines, total	5.9	annual growth	3.1
passengers carried	5.9	as share of total	3.1
Refugees		S	
by country of asylum	6.16	S&P/EMDB Indexes	
by country of origin	6.16	5.4	
Regional development banks, net financial flows from		Sanitation, access to improved facilities, population with	
	6.11	rural	3.11
Registering property		total	1.3, 2.16
number of procedures	5.3	urban	3.11
time to register	5.3	Savings	
Regulation and tax administration		gross, as share of GDP	4.8
management time dealing with officials	5.2	gross, as share of GNI	3.16
meeting with tax officials, number of times	5.2	net	3.16
Relative prices (PPP)—see Purchasing power parity (PPP)		Schooling—see Education	
Remittances		Science and technology	
workers' remittances and compensation of employees		scientific and technical journal articles	5.12
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paid	6.16	Secondary education—see Education	
received	6.16	Services	
Research and development		employment, male and female	2.3
expenditures	5.12	exports	
researchers	5.12	structure	4.6
technicians	5.12	total	4.6
Reserves, gross international—see Balance of payments		imports	
Roads		structure	4.7
goods hauled by	5.9	total	4.7
passengers carried	5.9	trade, as share of GDP	6.1
		value added	
		annual growth	4.1

Tetanus vaccinations, newborns protected against	2.17	Transport—see Air transport; Railways; Roads; Traffic; Urban environment	
Threatened species—see Animal species; Biological diversity; Plants, higher		Treaties, participation in	
Tourism, international		biological diversity	3.15
expenditures in the country		CFC control	3.15
as share of exports	6.17	climate change	3.15
total	6.17	Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species (CITES)	3.15
expenditures in other countries		Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD)	3.15
as share of imports	6.17	Kyoto Protocol	3.15
total	6.17	Law of the Sea	3.15
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merchandise		U	
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in agriculture	4.2
in industry	4.2
in manufacturing	4.2
in services	4.2
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in agriculture	4.1
in industry	4.1
in manufacturing	4.1
in services	4.1
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women in parliaments	1.5

Workforce, firms offering formal training	5.2
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World Bank, net financial flows from	6.11
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See also International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
International Development Association