



# 4.1

## Growth of output

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07
Afghanistan	..	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	3.5	5.3	4.3	1.4	-0.5	3.6	..	-0.2	6.9	7.2
Algeria	1.9	4.5	3.6	6.3	1.8	3.9	-2.1	2.3	1.8	5.0
Angola <sup>a</sup>	1.6	12.9	-1.4	14.3	4.4	14.0	-0.3	20.2	-2.2	9.1
Argentina	4.3	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	6.2	2.7	5.8	4.5	3.6
Armenia	-1.9	12.7	0.5	7.8	-7.8	15.9	-4.3	6.5	6.4	13.7
Australia	3.6	3.2	3.1	0.2	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.2	4.2	3.7
Austria	2.4	2.0	1.6	-0.4	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.8
Azerbaijan	-6.3	17.6	-2.1	6.1	-2.1	23.0	-15.7	11.0	-2.3	15.1
Bangladesh	4.8	5.7	2.9	3.1	7.3	7.9	7.2	7.7	4.5	5.9
Belarus	-1.7	8.3	-4.0	6.4	-1.8	11.5	-0.7	11.3	-0.4	6.3
Belgium	2.1	2.0	2.7	-1.7	1.8	1.3	3.1	0.7	1.9	2.2
Benin <sup>a</sup>	4.8	3.8	5.8	4.6	4.1	3.8	5.8	2.7	4.2	3.2
Bolivia	4.0	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.3	2.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	5.3	..	5.0	..	7.1	..	8.1	..	3.9
Botswana	6.0	5.3	-1.2	-1.5	5.8	4.6	4.4	2.8	7.8	5.9
Brazil	2.7	3.3	3.6	4.0	2.4	3.1	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.4
Bulgaria	-1.8	5.7	3.0	-4.1	-5.0	5.9	..	6.6	-5.2	6.3
Burkina Faso	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.9	7.3	5.9	6.3	3.9	5.5
Burundi	-2.9	2.7	-1.9	-1.5	-4.3	-6.2	-8.7	..	-2.8	10.4
Cambodia	7.0	9.9	3.7	5.5	14.3	14.2	18.6	13.8	7.1	10.2
Cameroon	1.7	3.5	5.5	3.4	-0.9	-0.4	1.4	5.8	0.2	6.2
Canada	3.1	2.7	1.1	2.3	3.2	1.5	..	0.1	3.0	3.2
Central African Republic	2.0	0.0	3.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	-0.2	1.1	0.2	-1.6
Chad	2.2	12.2	4.9	3.3	0.6	33.2	..	..	0.8	8.4
Chile	6.6	4.5	2.2	5.9	5.6	3.6	4.4	4.0	6.9	4.7
China <sup>a</sup>	10.6	10.3	4.1	4.2	13.7	11.6	12.9	10.9	10.2	10.6
Hong Kong, China	3.6	5.2	..	-2.2	..	-2.8	..	-3.3	..	4.9
Colombia	2.8	4.9	-2.6	3.0	1.5	5.0	-2.5	5.5	4.1	4.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-4.9	5.0	1.4	1.2	-8.0	9.6	-8.7	6.3	-13.0	11.5
Congo, Rep. <sup>a</sup>	1.0	4.1	0.7	..	1.7	..	-2.4	..	-0.7	..
Costa Rica	5.3	5.4	4.1	4.1	6.2	5.9	6.8	5.8	4.7	5.6
Côte d'Ivoire <sup>a</sup>	3.2	0.3	3.5	1.2	6.3	-1.0	5.5	-2.8	2.0	0.4
Croatia	0.6	4.8	-2.1	1.3	-1.1	5.9	-3.5	5.5	1.3	4.7
Cuba <sup>a</sup>	4.2	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	1.1	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	6.4	4.3	8.2	1.2	4.3
Denmark	2.7	1.8	4.6	0.6	2.5	0.1	2.5	-0.4	2.7	2.0
Dominican Republic <sup>a</sup>	6.0	4.8	3.9	4.7	7.0	2.2	4.9	2.3	6.0	6.2
Ecuador	1.9	5.0	-1.7	4.8	2.6	5.4	1.5	5.4	2.4	2.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.4	4.3	3.1	3.3	5.1	4.5	6.4	4.0	4.1	4.8
El Salvador	4.8	2.8	1.2	3.2	5.1	2.3	5.2	2.4	4.0	2.9
Eritrea	5.7	1.4	1.5	9.3	15.0	0.8	10.6	-4.9	5.7	0.1
Estonia	0.4	8.1	-6.2	-3.0	-2.4	9.8	7.3	10.5	3.3	7.7
Ethiopia	3.8	7.5	2.6	6.2	4.1	9.0	3.9	6.4	5.2	8.4
Finland	2.6	3.0	-1.1	1.3	4.1	4.5	6.4	4.7	2.5	2.0
France	1.9	1.8	2.0	-0.3	1.0	1.4	..	1.2	2.2	2.0
Gabon <sup>a</sup>	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.7
Gambia, The	3.0	4.9	3.3	2.6	1.0	7.3	0.9	4.2	3.7	6.0
Georgia	-7.1	8.3	-11.0	1.6	-8.1	12.5	..	10.4	-0.3	9.5
Germany	1.8	1.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	1.5	0.2	1.6	2.9	1.1
Ghana <sup>a</sup>	4.3	5.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	5.2	-4.5	..	5.6	7.6
Greece	2.2	4.3	0.5	-2.6	1.0	4.8	..	4.0	2.6	4.1
Guatemala <sup>a</sup>	4.2	3.6	2.8	3.0	4.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	4.7	4.1
Guinea	4.4	2.8	4.3	4.0	4.9	3.7	4.0	2.6	3.6	1.4
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	0.4	3.9	4.8	-3.1	4.0	-2.0	4.0	-0.6	0.3
Haiti	-1.5	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07
Honduras	3.2	5.3	2.2	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.0	5.6	3.8	6.3
Hungary	1.5	4.0	-2.4	4.8	3.6	3.8	7.9	5.6	1.3	4.0
India	5.9	7.8	3.2	3.1	6.1	8.6	6.7	8.0	7.7	9.3
Indonesia <sup>a</sup>	4.2	5.1	2.0	3.2	5.2	4.1	6.7	5.1	4.0	6.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.1	5.9	3.2	5.9	2.6	6.9	5.1	9.9	3.8	5.3
Iraq	..	-11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	7.4	5.5	0.8	-4.3	12.7	4.9	..	..	7.5	6.1
Israel <sup>a</sup>	5.4	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1.5	1.0	2.1	-0.2	1.0	0.3	1.4	-1.2	1.6	1.4
Jamaica	1.8	1.0	-0.3	-1.4	-1.0	1.7	-2.2	-0.2	2.3	0.4
Japan	1.1	1.7	-1.3	-1.7	-0.3	1.7	..	1.9	2.0	1.6
Jordan	5.0	6.3	-3.0	7.5	5.2	8.4	5.6	10.2	5.0	5.8
Kazakhstan	-4.1	10.0	-8.0	5.0	0.6	11.1	2.7	8.6	0.3	10.9
Kenya	2.2	4.4	1.9	3.2	1.2	4.7	1.3	4.2	3.2	4.2
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	5.8	4.7	1.6	0.3	6.0	6.3	7.3	7.4	5.6	3.7
Kuwait <sup>a</sup>	4.9	9.2	1.0	..	0.3	..	-0.1	..	3.5	..
Kyrgyz Republic	-4.1	4.1	1.5	2.0	-10.3	-0.4	-7.5	-2.4	-4.9	8.3
Lao PDR	6.5	6.7	4.8	3.1	11.1	12.8	11.7	10.1	6.6	7.1
Latvia	-1.5	9.0	-5.2	2.9	-8.3	8.4	-7.3	6.3	2.7	9.5
Lebanon	6.1	3.3	1.9	0.5	-1.8	4.0	-0.8	2.8	3.7	2.6
Lesotho	5.1	3.8	2.4	-5.5	5.3	5.8	6.6	6.7	7.1	3.7
Liberia	4.1	-2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	-2.7	8.0	-0.8	1.9	3.2	10.3	5.5	9.9	5.5	7.4
Macedonia, FYR	-0.8	2.7	0.2	1.3	-2.3	2.0	-5.3	1.1	0.5	3.2
Madagascar	2.0	3.2	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.0	3.8	2.3	3.6
Malawi	3.7	3.3	8.6	0.2	2.0	4.6	0.5	2.8	1.6	4.0
Malaysia <sup>a</sup>	7.0	5.4	0.3	3.8	8.6	4.6	9.5	5.8	7.3	6.6
Mali	4.1	5.4	2.6	4.8	6.4	4.5	-1.4	5.1	3.0	6.5
Mauritania	2.9	5.1	-0.2	0.6	3.4	4.2	5.8	-1.4	4.9	6.9
Mauritius	5.2	4.0	-0.5	0.6	5.5	1.4	5.3	0.2	6.4	6.0
Mexico	3.1	2.6	1.5	2.0	3.8	1.7	4.3	1.7	2.9	3.0
Moldova	-9.6	6.5	-11.2	-1.8	-13.6	0.8	-7.1	4.8	0.7	11.5
Mongolia	1.0	7.5	2.5	4.6	-2.5	7.9	-9.7	8.1	0.7	8.4
Morocco	2.4	5.0	-0.4	5.4	3.2	4.4	2.6	3.3	3.1	5.1
Mozambique	6.1	8.1	5.2	7.5	12.3	11.2	10.2	11.0	5.0	6.7
Myanmar <sup>a</sup>	6.9	9.2	5.7	..	10.5	..	7.9	..	7.2	..
Namibia	4.0	4.8	3.8	1.4	2.4	5.9	2.6	3.5	4.5	5.4
Nepal	4.9	3.4	2.5	3.3	7.1	2.7	8.9	0.9	6.2	3.4
Netherlands	3.2	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.7	0.6	2.6	0.7	3.6	2.1
New Zealand	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.6	3.9
Nicaragua	3.7	3.4	4.7	3.0	5.5	4.4	5.3	5.5	5.0	3.5
Niger <sup>a</sup>	2.4	3.9	3.0	..	2.0	..	2.6	..	1.9	..
Nigeria	2.5	6.6	..	7.0	..	3.8	..	..	..	14.3
Norway	3.9	2.4	2.6	3.7	3.8	0.6	1.5	3.7	3.9	3.1
Oman <sup>a</sup>	4.5	4.7	5.0	2.2	3.9	-0.5	6.0	9.3	5.0	7.5
Pakistan	3.8	5.6	4.4	3.4	4.1	7.9	3.8	9.9	4.4	6.0
Panama	4.7	6.0	3.1	4.1	6.0	4.0	2.7	0.6	4.5	6.5
Papua New Guinea	3.8	2.3	4.5	1.4	5.4	3.2	4.6	3.2	-0.6	2.7
Paraguay <sup>a</sup>	2.2	3.3	3.3	5.4	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.2	2.5	3.0
Peru	4.7	5.4	5.5	3.6	5.4	6.3	3.8	6.2	4.0	5.3
Philippines <sup>a</sup>	3.3	5.1	1.7	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.0	4.5	4.0	6.5
Poland	4.7	4.1	0.5	3.9	7.1	4.7	9.9	6.9	5.1	3.5
Portugal	2.8	0.9	-0.4	0.5	3.2	-0.4	2.6	-0.1	2.4	1.6
Puerto Rico <sup>a</sup>	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



# 4.1 | Growth of output

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth	
	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07	1990–2000	2000–07
Romania	-0.6	6.1	-1.9	7.7	-1.2	6.5	..	..	0.9	4.8
Russian Federation	-4.7	6.6	-4.9	3.9	-7.1	5.8	..	..	-1.7	7.2
Rwanda <sup>a</sup>	-0.2	5.8	2.5	4.0	-3.8	8.2	-5.8	6.7	-0.9	6.7
Saudi Arabia <sup>a</sup>	2.1	4.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	4.5	5.6	6.1	2.2	4.1
Senegal	3.0	4.5	2.4	0.7	3.8	4.1	3.1	1.9	3.0	6.1
Serbia	-4.7	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	-5.0	11.2	-13.0	..	-4.5	..	6.1	..	-2.9	..
Singapore	7.6	5.8	-2.4	2.9	7.8	5.5	7.0	7.0	7.8	6.0
Slovak Republic	2.2	6.0	0.4	1.4	3.8	7.0	9.3	10.7	5.3	5.4
Slovenia	2.7	4.3	0.4	-1.8	1.6	5.3	1.8	5.3	3.3	4.2
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2.1	4.3	1.0	0.4	1.1	3.4	1.6	3.2	2.7	5.0
Spain	2.7	3.4	3.1	-1.6	2.3	2.8	..	1.1	2.7	3.7
Sri Lanka <sup>a</sup>	5.3	5.3	1.8	1.8	6.9	5.0	8.1	4.0	5.7	6.3
Sudan	5.5	7.1	7.4	1.8	8.5	10.2	7.5	3.5	1.9	10.3
Swaziland	3.4	2.6	0.9	1.2	3.2	1.7	2.8	1.6	3.9	4.1
Sweden	2.2	3.0	-0.8	2.6	4.3	4.3	..	..	1.8	2.5
Switzerland	1.0	1.8	-0.9	-1.1	0.3	1.7	..	..	1.2	1.4
Syrian Arab Republic	5.1	4.5	6.0	3.6	9.2	2.8	..	16.2	1.5	7.9
Tajikistan	-10.4	8.8	-6.8	8.8	-11.4	9.8	-12.6	9.5	-10.8	8.3
Tanzania <sup>b</sup>	2.9	6.7	3.2	4.9	3.1	9.6	2.7	8.0	2.7	6.2
Thailand <sup>a</sup>	4.2	5.3	1.0	2.6	5.7	6.6	6.9	6.8	3.7	4.7
Timor-Leste <sup>a</sup>	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo <sup>a</sup>	3.5	2.6	4.0	2.8	1.8	8.1	1.8	7.5	3.9	-0.7
Trinidad and Tobago	3.2	8.8	2.7	-10.8	3.2	12.3	4.9	8.7	3.2	5.2
Tunisia <sup>a</sup>	4.7	4.8	2.3	2.9	4.6	3.3	5.5	3.2	5.3	6.0
Turkey	3.9	5.9	1.3	1.5	4.7	6.9	4.7	6.5	4.0	6.1
Turkmenistan	-4.8	..	-5.7	..	-3.4	..	..	..	-5.4	..
Uganda	7.1	7.1	3.7	1.3	12.1	10.3	14.1	6.6	8.2	9.8
Ukraine	-9.3	7.6	-5.6	2.6	-12.6	6.8	-11.2	11.1	-8.1	7.2
United Arab Emirates	4.8	7.7	13.2	3.6	3.0	6.0	11.9	8.1	7.2	9.6
United Kingdom	2.7	2.6	-0.3	1.4	1.5	0.1	1.3	-0.4	3.3	3.4
United States	3.5	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.7	1.3	..	2.1	3.4	2.9
Uruguay	3.4	3.3	2.8	6.1	1.1	3.7	-0.1	5.3	3.7	2.3
Uzbekistan	-0.2	6.2	0.5	6.8	-3.4	4.2	0.7	1.9	0.4	7.0
Venezuela, RB	1.6	4.6	1.2	3.8	1.2	2.4	4.5	2.4	-0.1	6.3
Vietnam <sup>a</sup>	7.9	7.8	4.3	3.8	11.9	10.3	11.2	11.9	7.5	7.4
West Bank and Gaza	7.3	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep. <sup>a</sup>	6.0	4.0	5.6	..	8.2	..	5.7	..	5.0	..
Zambia	0.5	5.1	4.2	2.0	-4.2	9.4	0.8	5.3	2.5	6.5
Zimbabwe	2.1	-5.7	4.3	-8.5	0.4	-10.0	0.4	-12.0	2.9	-10.0
<b>World</b>	<b>2.9 w</b>	<b>3.2 w</b>	<b>2.0 w</b>	<b>2.5 w</b>	<b>2.4 w</b>	<b>3.0 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>3.3 w</b>	<b>3.1 w</b>	<b>3.0 w</b>
<b>Low income</b>	3.4	5.6	3.3	3.5	4.5	7.3	4.7	7.8	3.6	5.8
<b>Middle income</b>	3.9	6.2	2.3	3.6	4.7	7.1	6.3	7.1	4.3	6.2
Lower middle income	6.2	8.0	2.9	3.8	7.9	9.1	8.4	9.1	6.3	8.4
Upper middle income	2.2	4.3	0.8	3.2	1.6	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.0	4.4
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	3.9	6.2	2.5	3.6	4.7	7.2	6.2	7.2	4.2	6.2
East Asia & Pacific	8.5	9.0	3.5	4.0	11.0	10.1	10.9	9.7	8.0	9.3
Europe & Central Asia	-0.8	6.1	-1.8	3.3	-2.6	6.5	..	..	0.9	6.1
Latin America & Carib.	3.2	3.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.6
Middle East & N. Africa	3.8	4.5	2.9	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.2	6.0	3.4	5.1
South Asia	5.5	7.3	3.3	3.1	6.0	8.3	6.4	8.1	6.9	8.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.5	5.1	3.2	3.0	2.0	5.2	2.1	3.2	2.5	5.1
<b>High income</b>	2.7	2.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	1.7	..	2.1	2.9	2.5
Euro area	2.1	1.7	1.6	-0.6	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.1	2.5	1.9

a. Components are at producer prices. b. Covers mainland Tanzania only.

### About the data

An economy's growth is measured by the change in the volume of its output or in the real incomes of its residents. The 1993 United Nations System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) offers three plausible indicators for calculating growth: the volume of gross domestic product (GDP), real gross domestic income, and real gross national income. The volume of GDP is the sum of value added, measured at constant prices, by households, government, and industries operating in the economy.

Each industry's contribution to growth in the economy's output is measured by growth in the industry's value added. In principle, value added in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. This double-deflation method, recommended by the 1993 SNA and its predecessors, requires detailed information on the structure of prices of inputs and outputs.

In many industries, however, value added is extrapolated from the base year using single volume indexes of outputs or, less commonly, inputs. Particularly in the services industries, including most of government, value added in constant prices is often imputed from labor inputs, such as real wages or number of employees. In the absence of well defined measures of output, measuring the growth of services remains difficult.

Moreover, technical progress can lead to improvements in production processes and in the quality of goods and services that, if not properly accounted for, can distort measures of value added and thus of growth. When inputs are used to estimate output, as for nonmarket services, unmeasured technical progress leads to underestimates of the volume of output. Similarly, unmeasured improvements in quality lead to underestimates of the value of output and value added. The result can be underestimates of growth and productivity improvement and overestimates of inflation.

Informal economic activities pose a particular measurement problem, especially in developing countries, where much economic activity is unrecorded. A complete picture of the economy requires estimating household outputs produced for home use, sales in informal markets, barter exchanges, and illicit or deliberately unreported activities. The consistency and completeness of such estimates depend on the skill and methods of the compiling statisticians.

### Rebasing national accounts

When countries rebase their national accounts, they update the weights assigned to various components to better reflect current patterns of production or uses of output. The new base year should represent normal operation of the economy—it should be a year without major shocks or distortions. Some developing countries have not rebased their national accounts for many years. Using an old base year can be misleading because implicit price and volume weights become progressively less relevant and useful.

To obtain comparable series of constant price data, the World Bank rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year. This year's *World Development Indicators* continues to use 2000 as the reference year. Because rescaling changes the implicit weights used in forming regional and income group aggregates, aggregate growth rates in this year's edition are not comparable with those from earlier editions with different base years.

Rescaling may result in a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. Because allocating the discrepancy would cause distortions in the growth rates, the discrepancy is left unallocated. As a result, the weighted average of the growth rates of the components generally will not equal the GDP growth rate.

### Computing growth rates

Growth rates of GDP and its components are calculated using the least squares method and constant price data in the local currency. Constant price U.S. dollar series are used to calculate regional and income group growth rates. Local currency series are converted to constant U.S. dollars using an exchange rate in the common reference year. The growth rates in the table are average annual compound growth rates. Methods of computing growth rates and the alternative conversion factor are described in *Statistical methods*.

### Changes in the System of National Accounts

*World Development Indicators* adopted the terminology of the 1993 SNA in 2001. Although many countries continue to compile their national accounts according to the SNA version 3 (referred to as the 1968 SNA), more and more are adopting the 1993 SNA. Some low-income countries still use concepts from the even older 1953 SNA guidelines, including valuations such as factor cost, in describing major economic aggregates. Countries that use the 1993 SNA are identified in *Primary data documentation*.

### Definitions

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at purchaser prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3.
- **Agriculture** is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate input used in production for industries classified in ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing.
- **Industry** is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate input used in production for industries classified in ISIC divisions 10–45, which cover mining, manufacturing (also reported separately), construction, electricity, water, and gas.
- **Manufacturing** is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate input used in production for industries classified in ISIC divisions 15–37.
- **Services** correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99. This sector is derived as a residual (from GDP less agriculture and industry) and may not properly reflect the sum of services output, including banking and financial services. For some countries it includes product taxes (minus subsidies) and may also include statistical discrepancies.

### Data sources

Data on national accounts for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. Data for high-income economies are from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data files. The World Bank rescales constant price data to a common reference year. The complete national accounts time series is available on the *World Development Indicators 2009 CD-ROM*. The United Nations Statistics Division publishes detailed national accounts for UN member countries in *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables* and publishes updates in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.