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PRIMARY DATA DOCUMENTATION

As a major user of socioeconomic data, 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			Actual	G	C	G
Albania	Albanian lek	^a 1996		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Algeria	Algerian dinar	1980			VAB		BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
American Samoa	U.S. dollar										
Andorra	Euro								G		
Angola	Angolan kwanza	1997			VAP	1991–96	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	G
Antigua and Barbuda	East Caribbean dollar	1990			VAB			BPM5	G		G
Argentina	Argentine peso	1993		^b	VAB	1971–84	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C
Armenia	Armenian dram	^a 1996		^b	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C
Aruba	Aruban florin	1995							S		
Australia	Australian dollar	^a 2007		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C
Austria	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C
Azerbaijan	New Azeri manat	^a 2003		^b	VAB	1992–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C
Bahamas, The	Bahamian dollar	2006		^b	VAB			BPM5		G	B
Bahrain	Bahraini dinar	1985			VAP		2005	BPM5		G	C
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi taka	1995/96		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C
Barbados	Barbados dollar	1974			VAB			BPM5		G	C
Belarus	Belarusian rubel	^a 2000		^b	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C
Belgium	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C
Belize	Belize dollar	2000		^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	B
Benin	CFA franc	1985			VAP	1992	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B
Bermuda	Bermuda dollar	1996			VAB						
Bhutan	Bhutanese ngultrum	2000		^b	VAB		2005		Actual		C
Bolivia	Bolivian Boliviano	1990		^b	VAB	1960–85	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina convertible mark	^a 1996		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C
Botswana	Botswana pula	1993/94		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	B
Brazil	Brazilian real	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei dollar	2000			VAP		2005			G	
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	^a 2002		^b	VAB	1978–89, 1991–92	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C
Burkina Faso	CFA franc	1999			VAB	1992–93	2005	BPM4	Actual	G	B
Burundi	Burundi franc	1980			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C
Cambodia	Cambodian riel	2000			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C
Cameroon	CFA franc	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C
Canada	Canadian dollar	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C
Cape Verde	Cape Verde escudo	1980			VAP		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands dollar										
Central African Republic	CFA franc	2000			VAB		2005	BPM4	Preliminary	S	B
Chad	CFA franc	1995		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	
Channel Islands	Jersey pound and Guernsey pound	2007, 2003	2007	^b	VAB						
Chile	Chilean peso	2003		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C
China	Chinese yuan	2000		^b	VAP	1978–93	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B
Hong Kong SAR, China	Hong Kong dollar	2006		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C
Colombia	Colombian peso	2000		^b	VAB	1992–94	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B
Comoros	Comorian franc	1990			VAP		2005		Preliminary		
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congolese franc	1987		^b	VAB	1999–2001	2005	BPM5	Estimate	S	C
Congo, Rep.	CFA franc	1978			VAP	1993	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C
Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon	1991		^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	C
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA franc	1996			VAP		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C
Croatia	Croatian kuna	^a 1997		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C
Cuba	Cuban peso	1984			VAP				G		
Cyprus	Euro	^a 2000			VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C
Czech Republic	Czech koruna	2000	1995	^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C
Denmark	Danish krone	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C
Djibouti	Djibouti franc	1990			VAB		2005		Actual		

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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					2008	2000
Albania	2001	MICS, 2005	LSMS, 2005	Yes	1998	2005	2008	2000
Algeria	2008	MICS, 2006	IHS, 1995		2001		2007	2000
American Samoa	2000			Yes				
Andorra	^c			Yes			2006	
Angola	1970	MICS, 2001; MIS, 2006/07	IHS, 2000		1964–65		1991	2000
Antigua and Barbuda	2001			Yes			2007	1990
Argentina	2001		IHS, 2006	Yes	2002	2001	2008	2000
Armenia	2001	DHS, 2005	IHS, 2007	Yes			2008	2000
Aruba	2000						2008	
Australia	2006		ES/BS, 1994	Yes	2001	2004	2008	2000
Austria	2001		IS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2008	2000
Azerbaijan	2009	DHS, 2006	ES/BS, 2005	Yes		2005	2008	2005
Bahamas, The	2000					1997	2008	
Bahrain	2001			Yes			2007	2003
Bangladesh	2001	DHS, 2007	IHS, 2005		2005	1997	2007	2000
Barbados	2000			Yes			2008	2000
Belarus	1999	MICS, 2005	ES/BS, 2007	Yes	1994		2008	2000
Belgium	2001		IHS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000 ^d	2004	2008	
Belize	2000	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 1995				2008	2000
Benin	2002	DHS, 2006	CWIQ, 2003		1992		2005	2001
Bermuda	2000			Yes			2008	
Bhutan	2005		IHS, 2003		2000		2008	2000
Bolivia	2001	DHS, 2008	IHS, 2007		1984–88	2000	2008	2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991	MICS, 2006	LSMS, 2007	Yes			2008	
Botswana	2001	MICS, 2000	ES/BS, 1993/94		1993	2005	2008	2000
Brazil	2000	DHS, 1996	LFS, 2007		1996	2004	2008	2000
Brunei Darussalam	2001			Yes			2006	
Bulgaria	2001		ES/BS, 2003	Yes		2005	2008	2000
Burkina Faso	2006	MICS, 2006	CWIQ, 2003		1993		2005	2000
Burundi	1990	MICS, 2005	CWIQ, 2006				2008	2000
Cambodia	2008	DHS, 2005	IHS, 2007			1999	2004	2000
Cameroon	1987	MICS, 2006	PS, 2001		1984		2006	2000
Canada	2006		LFS, 2000	Yes	1996/2001	2001	2008	2000
Cape Verde	2000		ES/BS, 2001	Yes	2004		2008	
Cayman Islands	1999			Yes				
Central African Republic	2003	MICS, 2006	PS, 2003		1985		2005	2000
Chad	1993	DHS, 2004	PS, 2002–03				1996	2000
Channel Islands	2001			Yes				
Chile	2002		IHS, 2006	Yes	1997	2005	2008	2000
China	2000	NSS, 2007	IHS, 2005		1997	2005	2008	2000
Hong Kong SAR, China	2006			Yes			2008	
Colombia	2005	DHS, 2005	IHS, 2006		2001	2004	2008	2000
Comoros	2003	MICS, 2000	IHS, 2004				2007	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1984	DHS, 2007	1-2-3, 2005–06		1990		1986	2000
Congo, Rep.	1996	DHS, 2005	CWIQ/PS, 2005		1985–86		1995	2002
Costa Rica	2000	RHS, 1993	LFS, 2007	Yes	1973		2008	2000
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	MICS, 2006	IHS, 2002		2001		2008	
Croatia	2001		ES/BS, 2005	Yes	2003		2008	
Cuba	2002	MICS, 2006		Yes			2006	2000
Cyprus	2001			Yes		2005	2008	2000
Czech Republic	2001	RHS, 1993	IS, 1996	Yes	2000	2005	2008	2000
Denmark	2001		ITR, 1997	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2008	2000
Djibouti	2009	MICS, 2006	PS, 2002				1998	2000

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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	
Dominica	East Caribbean dollar	1990		^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual	G		G
Dominican Republic	Dominican peso	1991			VAB			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			BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Equatorial Guinea	CFA franc	2000			VAB	1965–84	2005					
Eritrea	Eritrean nakfa	1992			VAB			BPM4	Actual	G		
Estonia	Estonian kroon	2000		^b	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	1999/2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Faeroe Islands	Danish krone				VAB			BPM5		G		
Fiji	Fijian dollar	1995			VAB		2005	BPM4	Actual	G	B	G
Finland	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
France	Euro	^a 2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
French Polynesia	CFP franc									G		
Gabon	CFA franc	1991			VAP	1993	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Gambia, The	Gambian dalasi	1987			VAB		2005	BPM5	Estimate	G	C	G
Georgia	Georgian lari	^a 1996		^b	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Germany	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Ghana	New Ghanaian cedi	1975			VAP	1973–87	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Greece	Euro	^a 2000			VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Greenland	Danish krone									G		
Grenada	East Caribbean dollar	1990			VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Guam	U.S. dollar											
Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	2001		^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Guinea	Guinean franc	1996			VAB		2005	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	G
Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc	1986			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G		G
Guyana	Guyana dollar	1988			VAB			BPM5	Actual	S		
Haiti	Haitian gourde	1986/87			VAB	1991		BPM5	Preliminary	G		
Honduras	Honduran lempira	2000		^b	VAB	1988–89		BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Hungary	Hungarian forint	^a 2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Iceland	Iceland krona	2000			VAB		2005	BPM5		G	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	1980–2002	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Iraq	Iraqi dinar	1997			VAB	1997, 2004	2005	BPM5		S		G
Ireland	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Isle of Man	Manx pound	2005	2003									
Israel	Israeli new shekel	2005		^b	VAP		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Italy	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Jamaica	Jamaican dollar	2003			VAB			BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Japan	Japanese yen	2000			VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Jordan	Jordanian dinar	1994			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	S
Kazakhstan	Kazakh tenge	^a 1995		^b	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Kenya	Kenyan shilling	2001		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Kiribati	Australian dollar	1991			VAB					G		G
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Democratic People's Republic of Korean won							BPM5				
Korea, Rep.	Korean won	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Kosovo	Euro											
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 lats	2000		^b	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Lebanon	Lebanese pound	1997			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Lesotho	Lesotho loti	1995		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Liberia	Liberian dollar	1992			VAP		2005	BPM5	Estimate			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
Dominica	2001			Yes			2008	
Dominican Republic	2002	DHS, 2007	IHS, 2005		1971		2008	2000
Ecuador	2001	RHS, 2004	LFS, 2005		1999–2000	2004	2008	2000
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2006	DHS, 2008	ES/BS, 2004–05	Yes	1999–2000	2001	2008	2000
El Salvador	2007	RHS, 2008	IHS, 2007	Yes	1970–71		2008	2000
Equatorial Guinea	2002							2000
Eritrea	1984	DHS, 2002				2005	2003	2004
Estonia	2000		ES/BS, 2004	Yes	2001	2005	2008	2000
Ethiopia	2007	DHS, 2005	ES/BS, 2005		2001–02	2005	2008	2002
Faeroe Islands	^c							2005
Fiji	2007			Yes		2003	2007	2000
Finland	2000		IS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2008	2000
France	2006 ^e		ES/BS, 1994/95	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2008	2000
French Polynesia	2007			Yes			2008	
Gabon	2003	DHS, 2000	CWQI/IHS, 2005		1974–75		2006	2000
Gambia, The	2003	MICS, 2005/06	IHS, 2003		2001–02		2008	2000
Georgia	2002	MICS, 2005; RHS, 2005	IHS, 2007	Yes	2004	2005	2008	2005
Germany	2001		IHS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2008	2000
Ghana	2000	DHS, 2008	LSMS, 2006		1984	2002	2008	2000
Greece	2001		IHS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2003	2008	2000
Greenland	^c			Yes			2007	
Grenada	2001						2008	
Guam	2000			Yes				
Guatemala	2002	RHS, 2002	LSMS, 2006	Yes	2003		2008	2000
Guinea	1996	DHS, 2005	CWQI, 2003		2000–01		2008	2000
Guinea-Bissau	2009	MICS, 2006	CWQI, 2002		1988		2005	2000
Guyana	2002	MICS, 2006	IHS, 1998				2008	2000
Haiti	2003	DHS, 2005/06	IHS, 2001		1971		1997	2000
Honduras	2001	DHS, 2005/06	IHS, 2006		1993		2007	2000
Hungary	2001		ES/BS, 2004	Yes	2000	2004	2008	2000
Iceland	^c			Yes		2004	2008	2000
India	2001	DHS, 2005/06	IHS, 2004/05		1995–96/ 2000–01	2003	2008	2000
Indonesia	2000	DHS, 2007	IHS, 2007		2003	2004	2008	2000
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2006	DHS, 2000	ES/BS, 2005	Yes	2003	2004	2006	2004
Iraq	1997	MICS, 2006			1981	1996	2008	2000
Ireland	2006		IHS, 2000	Yes	2000	2004	2008	2000
Isle of Man	2006			Yes				
Israel	2008		ES/BS, 2001	Yes	1981	2004	2008	2004
Italy	2001		ES/BS, 2000	Yes	2000	2004	2008	2000
Jamaica	2001	MICS 2005	LSMS, 2004		1996		2008	2000
Japan	2005		IS, 1993	Yes	2000	2004	2008	2000
Jordan	2004	DHS, 2007	ES/BS, 2006		1997	2005	2008	2005
Kazakhstan	1999	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2007	Yes			2008	2000
Kenya	1999	DHS, 2003; SPA, 2004	IHS, 2005–06		1977–79	2005	2008	2003
Kiribati	2005						2005	
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2008	MICS, 2000						2000
Korea, Rep.	2005		ES/BS, 1998	Yes	2000	2005	2008	2000
Kosovo	1981							
Kuwait	2005	FHS, 1996		Yes	1970		2007	2002
Kyrgyz Republic	2009	MICS 2005/06	ES/BS, 2007	Yes	2002	2004	2007	2000
Lao PDR	2005	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2002–03		1998–99	1998	1975	2000
Latvia	2000		IHS, 2007	Yes	2001	2005	2008	2000
Lebanon	1970	MICS, 2000			1998–99	1997	2008	2005
Lesotho	2006	DHS, 2004	ES/BS, 2002–03		1999–2000		2004	2000
Liberia	2008	DHS, 2007; MIS, 2008/09	CWQI, 2007				1985	2000

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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	
Libya	Libyan dinar	1999			VAB	1986	BPM5		G		G	
Liechtenstein	Swiss franc				VAB				S			
Lithuania	Lithuanian litas	2000		^b	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Luxembourg	Euro		2000		VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Macau SAR, China	Macao pataca	2002			VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	G
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	Actual	G		G
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	2000			VAP		2005	BPM5	Estimate	G	C	S
Maldives	Maldivian rufiyaa	1995			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Mali	CFA franc	1987			VAB		2005	BPM4	Actual	G	B	G
Malta	Euro (data reported in Maltese liri)	1973			VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Marshall Islands	U.S. dollar	1991			VAB							
Mauritania	Mauritanian ouguiya	1998			VAB		2005	BPM4	Actual	G		G
Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	2006			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Mayotte	Euro											
Mexico	Mexican peso	2003		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	U.S. dollar	1998			VAB							
Moldova	Moldovan leu	^a 1996	^b		VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Monaco	Euro											
Mongolia	Mongolian tugrik	2005		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	G
Montenegro	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005		Actual			
Morocco	Moroccan dirham	1998			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Mozambique	New Mozambican metical	2003			VAB	1992–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	S		G
Myanmar	Myanmar kyat	1985/86			VAP			BPM5	Estimate	G	C	
Namibia	Namibian dollar	2004/05		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	B	G
Nepal	Nepalese rupee	2000/01			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands Antilles guilder							BPM5		S		
Netherlands	Euro	^a	2000	^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
New Caledonia	CFP franc									S		
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	2000/01			VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan gold cordoba	1994		^b	VAB	1965–95		BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Niger	CFA franc	1987			VAP	1993	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S		G
Nigeria	Nigerian naira	2002			VAB	1971–98	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G		G
Northern Mariana Islands	U.S. dollar											
Norway	Norwegian krone	^a 2000	^b		VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Oman	Rial Omani	1988			VAP		2005	BPM5		G	B	G
Pakistan	Pakistani rupee	1999/2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Palau	U.S. dollar	1995			VAB							
Panama	Panamanian balboa	1996		^b	VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea kina	1998			VAB	1989		BPM5	Actual	G	B	
Paraguay	Paraguayan guarani	1994			VAP		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Peru	Peruvian new sol	1994			VAB	1985–90	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
Portugal	Euro	2000		^b	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Puerto Rico	U.S. dollar	1954			VAP					G		
Qatar	Qatari riyal	2001			VAP		2005			G	B	G
Romania	New Romanian leu	^a 2005	^b		VAB	1987–89, 1992	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Russian Federation	Russian ruble	2000		^b	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S
Rwanda	Rwandan franc	1995			VAP	1994	2005	BPM5	Estimate	G	C	G
Samoa	Samoa tala	2002			VAB			BPM5	Preliminary	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
Libya	1995	MICS, 2000			2001		2004	2000
Liechtenstein	2000			Yes				
Lithuania	2001		ES/BS, 2004	Yes	2003	2005	2008	2000
Luxembourg	2001			Yes	1999–2000 ^d	2004	2008	
Macau SAR, China	2006			Yes			2008	
Macedonia, FYR	2002	MICS, 2005	ES/BS, 2006	Yes	1994	2000	2008	
Madagascar	1993	DHS, 2003/04	PS, 2005		2004	2005	2008	2000
Malawi	2008	MICS 2006	LSMS, 2004–05		1993	2000	2008	2000
Malaysia	2000		ES/BS, 2004	Yes		2004	2008	2000
Maldives	2006	MICS, 2001		Yes			2008	
Mali	1998	DHS, 2006	IHS, 2006		1984		2008	2000
Malta	2005			Yes	2001	2004	2008	2000
Marshall Islands	1999							
Mauritania	2000	MICS, 2007	IHS, 2000		1984–85		2008	2000
Mauritius	2000			Yes		2003	2008	2003
Mayotte	2007						2007	
Mexico	2005	ENPF, 1995	LFS, 2008		1991	1999	2008	2000
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2000							
Moldova	2004	DHS, 2005	ES/BS, 2007	Yes		2004	2008	2000
Monaco	2008							
Mongolia	2000	MICS, 2005	LSMS, 2006–08	Yes		1999	2007	2000
Montenegro	2003	MICS, 2005/06	ES/BS, 2007	Yes				
Morocco	2004	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2007		1996	2005	2008	2000
Mozambique	2007	DHS, 2003	ES/BS, 2002/03		1999–2000		2008	2000
Myanmar	1983	MICS, 2000			2003		2001	2000
Namibia	2001	DHS, 2006/07	ES/BS, 1993/94		1996–97		2008	2000
Nepal	2001	DHS, 2006	LSMS, 2003/04		2002	2001	2002	2000
Netherlands Antilles	2001			Yes			2008	2000
Netherlands	2001		IHS, 1999	Yes	1999–2000 ^d	2004	2008	
New Caledonia	2009			Yes			2008	
New Zealand	2006		IS, 1997	Yes	2002	2003	2008	2000
Nicaragua	2005	RHS, 2006/07	LSMS, 2005		2001		2007	2000
Niger	2001	DHS/MICS, 2006	QWIC/PS, 2005		1980		2008	2000
Nigeria	2006	DHS, 2008	IHS, 2003–04		1960		2008	2000
Northern Mariana Islands	2000							
Norway	2001		IS, 2000	Yes	1999	2003	2008	2000
Oman	2003	FHS, 1995			1978–79	2005	2008	2003
Pakistan	1998	DHS, 2006/07	LSMS, 2004/05		2000		2008	2000
Palau	2005			Yes				
Panama	2000	LSMS, 2003	LFS, 2006		2001	2000	2008	2000
Papua New Guinea	2000	DHS, 1996	IHS, 1996				2004	2000
Paraguay	2002	RHS, 2004	IHS, 2007		1991		2008	2000
Peru	2007	DHS, 2007/08	LSMS, 2007		1994	2006	2008	2000
Philippines	2007	DHS, 2008	ES/BS, 2006	Yes	2002	2004	2008	2000
Poland	2002		ES/BS, 2005	Yes	1996/2002	2004	2008	2000
Portugal	2001		IS, 1997	Yes	1999	2004	2008	2000
Puerto Rico	2000	RHS, 1995/96		Yes	1997/2002			
Qatar	2004			Yes	2000–01	2005	2008	2005
Romania	2002	RHS, 1999	LFS, 2007	Yes	2002	2005	2008	2000
Russian Federation	2002	RHS, 1996	IHS, 2007	Yes	1994–95	2005	2008	2000
Rwanda	2002	DHS, 2007/08	IHS, 2000		1984	1998	2008	2000
Samoa	2006				1999		2008	

PRIMARY DATA DOCUMENTATION

	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	
San Marino	Euro	1995	2000	^b	VAB				S	C	G	
São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé and Príncipe dobra	2001			VAP	2005		Preliminary	S		G	
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian riyal	1999			VAP	2005	BPM4		G		G	
Senegal	CFA franc	1999	1987	^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G	
Serbia	Serbian dinar	^a	2002	^b	VAB	2005		Actual	S	C	G	
Seychelles	Seychelles rupee	1986			VAP		BPM5	Actual	G	C	S	
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean leone	1990		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G	
Singapore	Singapore dollar	2000		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5		G	C	S	
Slovak Republic	Euro	2000	1995	^b	VAB	2005	BPM5		G	C	S	
Slovenia	Euro	^a	2000	^b	VAB	2005	BPM5		S	C	S	
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands dollar	2004			VAB		BPM5	Actual				
Somalia	Somali shilling	1985			VAB	1977–90		Estimate				
South Africa	South African rand	2000		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S	
Spain	Euro	2000		^b	VAB	2005	BPM5		S	C	S	
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee	2002			VAP	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G	
St. Kitts and Nevis	East Caribbean dollar	1990		^b	VAB		BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G	
St. Lucia	East Caribbean dollar	1990			VAB		BPM5	Actual	G		G	
St. Vincent & Grenadines	East Caribbean dollar	1990			VAB		BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G	
Sudan	Sudanese pound	1981/82 ^f	1996		VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G	
Suriname	Suriname dollar	1990		^b	VAB		BPM5		G		G	
Swaziland	Swaziland lilangeni	2000			VAB	2005		Preliminary	G	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	1970–2008	2005	BPM5	S	C	G	
Tajikistan	Tajik somoni	^a	2000	^b	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Tanzania	Tanzanian shilling	1992			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S		G	
Thailand	Thai baht	1988			VAP	2005	BPM5	Estimate	G	C	S	
Timor-Leste	U.S. dollar	2000			VAP							
Togo	CFA franc	1978			VAP	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G	
Tonga	Tongan pa'anga	2000/01			VAB		BPM5	Actual			G	
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	2000		^b	VAB		BPM5		S	C	G	
Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	1990			VAP	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S	
Turkey	New Turkish lira	1998			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S	
Turkmenistan	New Turkmen manat	^a	2007	^b	VAB	1987–95, 1997–2007	BPM5	Estimate	G			
Uganda	Ugandan shilling	2001/02			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G	
Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	^a	2003	^b	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. dirham	1995			VAB		BPM4		G	C	G	
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	2005			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S	
Uzbekistan	Uzbek sum	^a	1997	^b	VAB	1990–95	BPM5	Actual	G			
Vanuatu	Vanuatu vatu	1983			VAP		BPM5	Estimate		C	G	
Venezuela, RB	Venezuelan bolivar fuerte	1997			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G	
Vietnam	Vietnamese dong	1994		^b	VAP	1991	2005	BPM4	Estimate	G	C	G
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	U.S. dollar	1982							G			
West Bank and Gaza	Israeli new shekel	1997			VAB					B	G	
Yemen, Rep.	Yemeni rial	1990			VAP	1990–96	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Zambia	Zambian kwacha	1994			VAB	1990–92	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	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
San Marino	c			Yes				
São Tomé and Príncipe	2001		PS, 2000–01				2008	
Saudi Arabia	2004	Demographic survey, 2007			1999	2005	2007	2006
Senegal	2002	DHS, 2005; MIS, 2008–09	PS, 2005		1998–99	2001	2008	2002
Serbia	2002	MICS, 2005–06		Yes			2008	
Seychelles	2002			Yes	1998		2008	2003
Sierra Leone	2004	DHS, 2008	IHS, 2003		1984–85		2002	2000
Singapore	2000	General household, 2005		Yes		2005	2008	
Slovak Republic	2001		IS, 1996	Yes	2001	2004	2008	
Slovenia	2002		ES/BS, 2004	Yes	2000	2005	2008	
Solomon Islands	1999						2007	
Somalia	1987	MICS, 2006					1982	2003
South Africa	2001	DHS, 2003	ES/BS, 2000		2000	2005	2008	2000
Spain	2001		IHS, 2000	Yes	1999	2004	2008	2000
Sri Lanka	2001	DHS, 1987	ES/BS, 2002	Yes	2002	2005	2008	2000
St. Kitts and Nevis	2001						2007	
St. Lucia	2001		IHS, 1995	Yes			2008	
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2001			Yes			2008	
Sudan	2008	MICS-PAPFAM, 2006				2000	2008	2000
Suriname	2004	MICS, 2000	ES/BS, 1999	Yes			2008	2000
Swaziland	2007	DHS, 2006/07	ES/BS, 2000/01		2003		2007	2000
Sweden	c		IS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2008	2000
Switzerland	2000		ES/BS, 2000	Yes	2000		2008	2000
Syrian Arab Republic	2004	MICS, 2006			1981		2007	2003
Tajikistan	2000	MICS, 2005	LSMS, 2004		1994		2000	2000
Tanzania	2002	DHS, 2004/05; AIS, 2007/08	ES/BS, 2000/01		2002–03		2007	2002
Thailand	2000	MICS, 2005/06	IHS, 2004		2003	1999	2008	2000
Timor-Leste	2004	DGHS, 2003	LSMS, 2007				2005	
Togo	1981	MICS, 2006	CWIQ, 2006		1996		2007	2002
Tonga	2006			Yes	2001		2007	
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	MICS, 2006	IHS, 1992	Yes	2004	2005	2008	2000
Tunisia	2004	MICS, 2006	IHS, 2000		2004		2008	2000
Turkey	2000	DHS, 2003	LFS, 2006		2001	2000	2008	2003
Turkmenistan	1995	MICS, 2006	LSMS, 1998	Yes			2000	2000
Uganda	2002	DHS, 2006; SPA, 2007	PS, 2005		1991	2001	2008	
Ukraine	2001	DHS, 2007	ES/BS, 2008	Yes			2008	2000
United Arab Emirates	2005				1998		2008	2005
United Kingdom	2001		IS, 1999	Yes	1999–2000 ^d	2004	2008	2000
United States	2000	CPS (monthly)	LFS, 2000	Yes	1997/2002	2004	2008	2000
Uruguay	2004		IHS, 2007	Yes	2000	2004	2008	2000
Uzbekistan	1989	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2003	Yes				2000
Vanuatu	2009						2007	
Venezuela, RB	2001	MICS, 2000	IHS, 2003	Yes	1997		2008	
Vietnam	2009	MICS, 2006	IHS, 2006		2001	1999	2008	2000
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	2000			Yes				
West Bank and Gaza	2007	PAPFAM, 2006			1971			
Yemen, Rep.	2004	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2005		2002	2005	2008	2000
Zambia	2000	DHS, 2007	IHS, 2004–05		1990		2008	2000
Zimbabwe	2002	DHS, 2005/06			1960	1995	2008	2002

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. Register based. d. Conducted annually. e. Rolling. f. 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 2008 data. *Actual* indicates that data are as reported, *preliminary* that data are based on reported or collected information but 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 socio-demographic 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 have been released.

The preliminary results from the very recent censuses could be reflected in timely revisions if basic data are available, such as population by age and sex, as well as the detailed definition of counting, coverage, and completeness. Countries that hold register-based censuses produce similar census tables every 5 or 10 years. Germany's 2001 census is a register-based test census using a sample of 1.2 percent of the population. A rare case, France has been conducting a rolling census every year since 2004; the 1999 general population census was the last to cover the entire population simultaneously (www.insee.fr/en/recensement/page_accueil_rp.htm). • **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 HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey, CPS is Current Population Survey, DGHS is Demographic and General Health Survey, DHS is Demographic and Health Survey, 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, MIS is Malaria Indicator Survey, NSS is National Sample Survey on Population Change, PAPPAM is Pan Arab Project for Family Health, RHS is Reproductive Health Survey, and SPA is Service Provision Assessments. Detailed information for AIS, DHS, MIS, 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. Names and detailed information on household surveys can be found on the website of the International Household Survey Network (www.surveynetwork.org). Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Surveys (CWIQ), developed by the World Bank, measure changes in key social indicators for different population groups—specifically indicators of access, utilization, and satisfaction with core social and economic services. Expenditure survey/budget surveys (ES/BS) collect detailed information on household consumption as well as on general demographic, social, and economic characteristics. Integrated household surveys (IHS) collect detailed information on a wide variety of topics, including health, education, economic activities, housing, and utilities. Income surveys (IS) collect information on the income and wealth of households as well as various social and economic characteristics. Labor force surveys (LFS) collect information on employment, unemployment, hours of work, income, and wages. Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS),

developed by the World Bank, provide a comprehensive picture of household welfare and the factors that affect it; they typically incorporate data collection at the individual, household, and community levels. Priority surveys (PS) are a light monitoring survey, designed by the World Bank, for collecting data from a large number of households cost-effectively and quickly. Income tax registers (ITR) provide information on a population's income and allowance, such as gross income, taxable income, and taxes by socio-economic group. 1-2-3 surveys (1-2-3) are implemented in three phases and collect sociodemographic and employment data, data on the informal sector, and information on living conditions and household consumption. • **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 the table at right. 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
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.

- **Antigua and Barbuda.** The government has revised national accounts data for 1998–2008.
- **Bahamas.** The government has revised national accounts data for 1997–2007. The new base year is 2006.
- **Belize.** The government has revised national accounts data for 1991–2008.
- **Bermuda.** The Statistical Office has revised national accounts data for 1996–2007.
- **Croatia.** The Statistical Bureau has revised main GDP aggregates for 1995–2005.
- **Guatemala.** The government has revised national accounts data to conform to the 1993 SNA methodology. The new base year is 2001.
- **Haiti.** The government has revised national accounts data following changes in the methodology. Current price series since 1991 and constant price series since 1996 have been revised. The new base year is 1986/87.
- **Kiribati.** The government statistical office has revised national accounts data for 1970–2008.
- **Lebanon.** The government has revised national accounts data for 1997–2007. The new base year is 1997.
- **Maldives.** National accounts data for 2001–08 have been revised to reflect a change in source from the Asian Development Bank to the Maldives Planning Department.
- **Mauritius.** National accounts now reflect fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. The new base year is 2006.
- **Micronesia, Fed. Sts.** The government statistical office has revised national accounts data for 1995–2008.
- **Namibia.** The government has revised national accounts data since 2000. The new base year is 2004/05.
- **Serbia.** The Statistical Bureau has revised current and constant GDP for 1997–2006.
- **St. Lucia.** The government has revised national accounts data for 1998–2008.
- **Uruguay.** The government has revised national accounts data for 1997–2008. The new base year is 2005.

Changes to national currencies

- **Slovak Republic.** On January 1, 2009, the euro replaced the Slovak koruna as the Slovak Republic's currency.
- **Turkmenistan.** On January 1, 2009, the Turkmen manat was redenominated (1 new manat = 5,000 old manats).

STATISTICAL METHODS

This section describes some of the statistical procedures used in preparing *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, Slovak Republic, 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 154 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 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

1. World view

Section 1 was prepared by a team led by Eric Swanson. Sarwar Lateef and Eric Swanson wrote the introduction with input from Sulekha Patel, Uranbileg Batjargal, and Masako Hiraga. Bhaskar Naidu Kalimili coordinated tables 1.1 and 1.6. Shota Hatakeyama, Mehdi Akhlagi, Raymond Muhula, and Masako Hiraga prepared tables 1.2, 1.3, and 1.5. Uranbileg Batjargal prepared table 1.4, with valuable assistance from Azita Amjadi. Yuri Dikhanov and the International Comparison Program team provided the new estimates of purchasing power parities (PPP), and Sup Lee prepared the special PPP table. Changqing Sun prepared the estimates of gross national income in PPP terms. Luca Bandiera 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.

2. People

Section 2 was prepared by Sulekha Patel and Shota Hatakeyama in partnership with the World Bank's Human Development Network and the Development Research Group in the Development Economics Vice Presidency. Masako Hiraga and William Prince provided invaluable assistance in data and table preparation, and Kiyomi Horiuchi prepared the demographic estimates and projections. The introduction was written by Sulekha Patel with valuable inputs and comments from Albert Motivans of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics. Carla AbouZahr from the World Health Organization provided comments during initial discussions, and Sarwar Lateef provided comments on the first draft. The poverty estimates were prepared by Shaohua Chen and Prem Sangraula of the World Bank's Poverty Monitoring Group and Changquin Sun. The data on children at work were prepared by Lorenzo Guarcello and Furio Rosati from the Understanding Children's Work project. Other contributions were provided by Eduard Bos, Charu Garg, and Emi Suzuki (population, health, and nutrition); Montserrat Pallares-Miralles and Carolina Romero Robayo (vulnerability and security); Lawrence Jeffrey Johnson and Sara Elder of the International Labour Organization (labor force); Juan Cruz Perusia and Olivier Labe of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics (education and literacy); the World Health Organization's Chandika Indikadahena (health expenditure), Monika Bloessner and Mercedes de Onis (malnutrition and overweight), Neeru Gupta and Teena Kunjument (health workers), Jessica Ho (hospital beds), Rifat Hossain (water and sanitation) and Philippe Glaziou (tuberculosis); Delice Gan of International Diabetes Federation (diabetes); and Nyein Nyein Lwin of the United Nations Children's Fund (health). Eric Swanson provided valuable comments and suggestions on the introduction and at all stages of production.

3. Environment

Section 3 was prepared by Mehdi Akhlagi in partnership with the World Bank's Sustainable Development Network. Important contributions were made by Carola Fabi and Edward Gillin of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

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4. Economy

Section 4 was prepared by Bala Bhaskar Naidu Kalimili and Soong Sup Lee in close collaboration with the Sustainable Development and Economic Data Team of the World Bank's Development Data Group, led by Soong Sup Lee. Soong Sup Lee wrote the introduction with valuable suggestions from Sarwar Lateef and Eric Swanson, and with assistance from Uranbileg Batjargal and Olga Akcadag. Contributions to the section were provided by Azita Amjadi (trade). 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, Bala Bhaskar Naidu Kalimili, and Raymond Muhula worked on updating, estimating, and validating the databases for national accounts. The team is grateful to the International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and World Trade Organization for access to their 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, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, Sustainable Development Network, the International Finance Corporation, and external partners. David Cieslikowski wrote the introduction with input from Eric Swanson. Gary Milante and Nadia F. Pittaretti gave valuable advice on the development of the fragile situations table. Other contributors include Ada Karina Izaguirre (privatization and infrastructure projects); Leora Klapper (business registration); Federica Saliola (Enterprise Surveys); Sylvia Solf (Doing Business); Alka Banerjee, Isilay Cabuk, and Nabeel Gadit (Standard & Poor's global stock market indexes); Jeff Wagland of KPMG (tax rates); Satish Mannan (public policies and institutions); Nigel Adderley of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (military personnel); Bjorn Hagelin and Sam Perlo-Freeman of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (military expenditures and arms transfers); Kacem Iaych of the International Road Federation, Ananthanaryan Sainarayan of the International Civil Aviation Organization, and Helene Stephan (transport); Jane Degerlund of Containerisation International (ports); Vanessa Grey and Esperanza Magpan-tay of the International Telecommunication Union; Ernesto Fernandez Polcuch and Georges Boade of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural

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6. Global links

Section 6 was prepared by Uranbileg Batjargal in partnership with the Financial Data Team of the World Bank's Development Data Group, Development Research Group (trade), Development Prospects Group (commodity prices and remittances), International Trade Department (trade facilitation), and external partners. Uranbileg Batjargal wrote the introduction, with valuable comments from Eric Swanson. Substantial input for the data and tables came from Azita Amjadi (trade and tariffs) and Yasue Sakuramoto (external debt and financial data). Eric Swanson provided guidance on table contents and organization. Other contributors include Frederic Docquier (emigration rates); Flavine Creppy and Yumiko Mochizuki of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and Francis Ng (trade); Betty Dow (commodity prices); Ciara Browne and Thierry Geiger of the World Economic Forum, Jean François Arvis, Monica Alina Mustra, Philip Schuler, and Vera Wen (trade facilitation); Christine Nashick, Jeff Reynolds, and Joe Siegel of DHL (freight costs); Yasmin Ahmad, Elena Bernaldo, and Aimee Nichols of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (aid); Akane Hanai and Ibrahim Levent (external debt); Henrik Pilgaard of the United Nations Refugee Agency (refugees); Costanza Giovannelli and Bela Hovy of the United Nations Population Division (migration); Sanket Mohapatra and Ani Rudra Silwal (remittances); and Teresa Ciller of the World Tourism Organization (tourism). Ramgopal Erabelly, Shelley Lai Fu, and William Prince provided valuable technical assistance.

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 *Users guide*. Eric Swanson wrote *Statistical methods*. Maja Bresslauer, Buyant Erdene Khaltarkhuu, and William Prince prepared *Primary data documentation*. Richard Fix and Alison Kwong prepared *Partners* and *Index of indicators*.

Database management

Mehdi Akhlaghi and William Prince coordinated management of the integrated World Development Indicators database. Operation of the database management system was made possible by Ramgopal Erabelly, Shelley Fu, and Shahin Outadi in the Data and Information Systems Team under the leadership of Reza Farivari.

Design, production, and editing

Richard Fix and Alison Kwong 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 cover and graphics and typeset the book.

Joseph Caponio provided production assistance. Communications Development's London partner, Peter Grundy of Peter Grundy Art & Design, designed the report. Staff from External Affairs oversaw printing and dissemination of the book.

Client services

The Development Data Group's Client Services and Communications Team (Azita Amjadi, Richard Fix, Buyant Erdene Khaltarkhuu, Alison Kwong, Beatriz Prieto-Oramas, and Vera Wen) contributed to the design and planning and helped coordinate work with the Office of the Publisher.

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WDI Online

Design, programming, and testing were carried out by Reza Farivari and his team: Azita Amjadi, Ying Chi, Ramgopal Erabelly, Shelley Fu, and Buyant Erdene Khaltarkhuu. William Prince coordinated production and provided quality assurance. Malika Khek and Devika Levy of the Office of the Publisher were responsible for implementation of *WDI Online* and management of the subscription service.

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