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# PRIMARY DATA DOCUMENTATION

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The World Bank is not a primary data collection agency for most areas other than business and enterprise 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](http://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](http://www.mfdr.org/RT3) for reports from the conference.

# 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
Afghanistan	Afghan afghani	2002/03			VAB			Preliminary	G	C	G
Albania	Albanian lek	<sup>a</sup> 1996	<sup>b</sup>	VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G	
Algeria	Algerian dinar	1980		VAB		BPM5	Actual	S	B		
American Samoa	U.S. dollar										
Andorra	Euro							G			
Angola	Angolan kwanza	1997		VAP	1991–96	2005	BPM5	Actual	S		G
Antigua and Barbuda	Eastern Caribbean dollar	1990		VAB			BPM5		G		G
Argentina	Argentine peso	1993	<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1971–84	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Armenia	Armenian dram	<sup>a</sup> 1996	<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Aruba	Aruban florins	1995						S			
Australia	Australian dollar	<sup>a</sup> 2007	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Austria	Euro	2000	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Azerbaijan	New Azeri manat	<sup>a</sup> 2003	<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1992–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Bahamas, The	Bahamian dollar	1991	<sup>b</sup>	VAB			BPM5		G	B	G
Bahrain	Dinar	1985		VAP		2005	BPM5		G	C	G
Bangladesh	Bangladesh taka	1995/96	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	G
Barbados	Barbados dollar	1974		VAB			BPM5		G	C	G
Belarus	Belarusian rubel	<sup>a</sup> 2000	<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Belgium	Euro	2000	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Belize	Belize dollar	2000	<sup>b</sup>	VAB			BPM5	Actual	G		G
Benin	CFA franc	1985		VAP	1992	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Bermuda	Bermuda dollar	1996		VAB							
Bhutan	Ngultrum	2000	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005		Actual		C	
Bolivia	Boliviano	1990	<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1960–85	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Konvertible mark	<sup>a</sup> 1996	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Botswana	Botswana pula	1993/94	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	B	G
Brazil	Brazilian real	2000	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei dollar	2000		VAP		2005			G		G
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	<sup>a</sup> 2002	<sup>b</sup>	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	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Canada	Canadian dollar	2000	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Cape Verde	Escudos	1980		VAP		2005	BPM5	Actual	S		G
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands dollar										
Central African Republic	CFA franc	2000		VAB		2005	BPM4	Preliminary	S	B	G
Chad	CFA franc	1995	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Channel Islands	Jersey pound & Guernsey pound	2007 & 2003	<sup>b</sup>	VAB							
Chile	Chilean peso	2003	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
China	Chinese yuan	2000	<sup>b</sup>	VAP	1978–93	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong dollar	2006	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Colombia	Colombian peso	2000	<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1992–94	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S
Comoros	CFA franc	1990		VAP		2005		Preliminary			
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congo franc	1987	<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1999–2001	2005	BPM5	Estimate	S	C	G
Congo, Rep.	CFA franc	1978		VAP	1993	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	C	G
Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon	1991	<sup>b</sup>	VAB			BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA franc	1996		VAP		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	G
Croatia	Croatian kuna	<sup>a</sup> 1997	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Cuba	Cuban peso	1984		VAP					G		
Cyprus	Euro	<sup>a</sup> 2000		VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	
Czech Republic	Czech koruna	2000	1995	<sup>b</sup>	VAB	2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Denmark	Danish krone	2000	<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Djibouti	CFA franc	1990		VAB		2005		Actual			

# 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
Afghanistan	1979	MICS, 2003					1977	2000
Albania	2001	MICS, 2005	LSMS, 2005	Yes	1998	2005	2007	2000
Algeria	2008	MICS, 2006	IHS, 1995		2001		2006	2000
American Samoa	2000			Yes				
Andorra	2000			Yes			2006	
Angola	1970	MICS, 2001	IHS, 2000		1964–65		1991	2000
Antigua and Barbuda	2001			Yes			2007	1990
Argentina	2001		IHS, 2005	Yes	2002	2002	2006	2000
Armenia	2001	DHS, 2005	IHS, 2003	Yes			2006	2000
Aruba	2000						2007	
Australia	2006		ES/BS, 1994	Yes	2001	2005	2006	2000
Austria	2001		IS 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2006	2000
Azerbaijan	1999	DHS, 2006	ES/BS, 2005	Yes		2005	2006	2005
Bahamas, The	2000					1998	2007	
Bahrain	2001			Yes			2007	2003
Bangladesh	2001	MICS 2006	IHS, 2005		2005	1998	2006	2000
Barbados	2000			Yes			2007	2000
Belarus	1999	MICS, 2005	ES/BS 2005	Yes	1994		2007	2000
Belgium	2001		IHS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000 <sup>c</sup>	2004	2006	
Belize	2000	MICS, 2006					2007	2000
Benin	2002	DHS, 2006	CWIQ, 2003		1992		2005	2001
Bermuda	2000			Yes				
Bhutan	2005		IHS, 2003		2000			2000
Bolivia	2001	DHS, 2003	IHS, 2005		1984–88	2001	2006	2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991	MICS, 2006	LSMS, 2004	Yes			2007	
Botswana	2001	MICS, 2000	ES/BS, 1993/94		1993	2005	2007	2000
Brazil	2000	DHS, 1996	IHS, 2007		1996	2004	2006	2000
Brunei Darussalam	2001			Yes			2006	
Bulgaria	2001		ES/BS, 2003	Yes		2005	2006	2000
Burkina Faso	2006	DHS, 2003	CWIQ, 2003		1993		2004	2000
Burundi	1990	MICS, 2000	CWIQ, 2006				2007	2000
Cambodia	2008	DHS, 2005	IHS, 2004			2000	2004	2000
Cameroon	1987	MICS, 2006	PS, 2001		1984		2006	2000
Canada	2006		LFS, 2000	Yes	1996/2001	2002	2006	2000
Cape Verde	2000		ES/BS, 2001	Yes	2004		2007	
Cayman Islands	1999			Yes				
Central African Republic	2003	MICS, 2006	PS, 2003		1985		2005	2000
Chad	1993	DHS, 2004	PS, 2002				1995	2000
Channel Islands	2001			Yes				
Chile	2002		IHS, 2006	Yes	1997	2005	2006	2000
China	2000	NSS, 2006	IHS, 2003		1997	2005	2006	2000
Hong Kong, China	2006			Yes			2006	
Colombia	2005	DHS, 2005	IHS, 2006		2001	2005	2006	2000
Comoros	2003	MICS, 2000	IHS, 2004				2007	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1984	DHS 2007	1–2-3, 2005		1990		1986	2000
Congo, Rep.	1996	DHS, 2005	CWIQ/ PS, 2005		1985–86		1995	2002
Costa Rica	2000	RHS, 1993	LFS, 2005	Yes	1973		2006	2000
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	MICS, 2006	IHS, 2002		2001		2007	
Croatia	2001		ES/BS, 2005	Yes	2003		2006	
Cuba	2002	MICS, 2006		Yes			2006	2000
Cyprus	2001			Yes		2005	2006	2000
Czech Republic	2001	RHS, 1993	IS 1996/97	Yes	2000	2004	2006	2000
Denmark	2001		ITR 1997	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2006	2000
Djibouti	1983	MICS, 2006	PS, 2002					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	Eastern Caribbean dollar	1990		<sup>b</sup>	VAB			BPM5	Actual	G		G
Dominican Republic	Dominican peso	1990			VAP			BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Ecuador	U.S. dollar	2000		<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Egyptian pound	1991/92			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S
El Salvador	Salvadoran colon	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		<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	1999/2000		<sup>b</sup>	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		<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
France	Euro	<sup>a</sup> 2000		<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
French Polynesia	CFP franc									G		
Gabon	CFA franc	1991			VAP	1993	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G
Gambia, The	Gambian dalasi	1987			VAB		2005	BPM5	Estimate	G	B	G
Georgia	Georgian lari	<sup>a</sup> 1996		<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Germany	Euro	2000		<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Ghana	Ghanaian cedi	1975			VAP	1973–87	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	B	G
Greece	Euro	<sup>a</sup> 2000			VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Greenland	Danish krone									G		
Grenada	Eastern Caribbean dollar	1990			VAB			BPM5	Actual	G		G
Guam	U.S. dollar											
Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	2001		<sup>b</sup>	VAP			BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Guinea	Guinean franc	1996			VAB		2005	BPM5	Estimate	S	B	G
Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc	1986			VAB		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G		G
Guyana	Guyana dollar	1988			VAB			BPM5	Actual	S		
Haiti	Haitian gourde	1975/76			VAB	1991		BPM5	Preliminary	G		
Honduras	Honduran lempira	2000		<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1988–89		BPM5	Actual	S	B	G
Hungary	Hungarian forint	<sup>a</sup> 2000		<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Iceland	Iceland kronur	2000			VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
India	Indian rupee	1999/2000		<sup>b</sup>	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	1980–02	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Iraq	Iraqi dinar	1997			VAB	1997, 2004	2005	BPM5		S		
Ireland	Euro	2000		<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Isle of Man	Manx pound	2005	2003									
Israel	Israeli new shekel	2005		<sup>b</sup>	VAP		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Italy	Euro	2000		<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Jamaica	Jamaica dollar	1996			VAB			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	<sup>a</sup> 1995		<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Kenya	Kenya shilling	2001		<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Kiribati	Australian dollar	1991			VAB					G		G
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Democratic Republic of Korea won							BPM5				
Korea, Rep.	Korean won	2000		<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar	1995			VAP		2005	BPM5		S	C	G
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz som	<sup>a</sup> 1995		<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	S
Lao PDR	Lao kip	1990			VAB		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G		
Latvia	Latvian lat	2000		<sup>b</sup>	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S
Lebanon	Lebanese pound	2005			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G
Lesotho	Lesotho loti	1995		<sup>b</sup>	VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Liberia	Liberian dollar	1992			VAB		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			2006	
Dominican Republic	2002	DHS, 2007	IHS, 2005		1971		2001	2000
Ecuador	2001	RHS, 2004	LFS, 2007		1999–2000	2005	2007	2000
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2006	DHS, 2005, SPA 2004	ES/BS, 2005	Yes	1999–2000	2002	2007	2000
El Salvador	2007	RHS, 2002/03	IHS, 2005	Yes	1970–71		2006	2000
Equatorial Guinea	2002							2000
Eritrea	1984	DHS, 2002				2005	2003	2004
Estonia	2000		ES/BS, 2004	Yes	2001	2005	2006	2000
Ethiopia	2007	DHS, 2005	ES/BS, 2004–05		2001–02	2005	2007	2002
Faeroe Islands	2002						2006	
Fiji	2007			Yes			2007	2000
Finland	2000		IS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2006	2000
France	2006		ES/BS, 1994/95	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2006	2000
French Polynesia	2007			Yes			2007	
Gabon	2003	DHS, 2000	CWIQ/ IHS, 2005		1974–75		2006	2000
Gambia, The	2003	MICS, 2005/06	IHS, 2003/04		2001–02		2007	2000
Georgia	2002	MICS, 2005	IHS, 2005	Yes	2004	2005	2007	2005
Germany	2004		IHS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2006	2000
Ghana	2000	MICS, 2006	LSMS, 2005		1984	2003	2007	2000
Greece	2001		IHS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	1998	2006	2000
Greenland	2000			Yes			2006	
Grenada	2001			Yes			2006	
Guam	2000			Yes				
Guatemala	2002	RHS, 2002	LSMS, 2006	Yes	2003		2006	2000
Guinea	1996	DHS, 2005	CWIQ/, 2002/03		2000–01		2002	2000
Guinea-Bissau	1991	MICS, 2006	CWIQ, 2002		1988		1995	2000
Guyana	2002	MICS, 2006	IHS, 1998				2006	2000
Haiti	2003	DHS, 2005	IHS, 2001		1971		1997	2000
Honduras	2001	DHS, 2005	IHS, 2006		1993		2006	2000
Hungary	2001		ES/BS, 2004	Yes	2000	2004	2006	2000
Iceland	2000			Yes		2005	2006	2000
India	2001	DHS, 2005/06	IHS, 2004/05		1995–96/ 2000–01	2004	2007	2000
Indonesia	2000	DHS, 2002/03	IHS, 2005		2003	2003	2007	2000
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2006	DHS, 2000	ES/BS, 2005	Yes	2003	2004	2006	2004
Iraq	1997	MICS, 2006			1981	1998	2007	2000
Ireland	2006		IHS, 2000	Yes	2000	2004	2006	2000
Isle of Man	2006			Yes				
Israel	1995		ES/BS, 2001	Yes	1981	2004	2006	2004
Italy	2001		ES/BS, 2000	Yes	2000	2004	2006	2000
Jamaica	2001	MICS 2005	LSMS, 2004		1996		2007	2000
Japan	2005			Yes	2000	2005	2006	2000
Jordan	2004	DHS, 2007	ES/BS, 2004		1997	2005	2006	2005
Kazakhstan	1999	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2003	Yes			2007	2000
Kenya	1999	DHS, 2003, SPA, 2004	IHS, 2005		1977–79	2005	2007	2003
Kiribati	2005						2005	
Korea, Dem. Rep.	1993	MICS, 2000						2000
Korea, Rep.	2005		ES/BS, 1998/99	Yes	2000	2005	2006	2000
Kuwait	2005	FHS, 1996		Yes	1970		2007	2002
Kyrgyz Republic	1999	MICS 2005/06	ES/BS, 2004	Yes	2002	2005	2006	2000
Lao PDR	2005	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2002		1998–99	1999	1975	2000
Latvia	2000		IHS, 2004	Yes	2001	2005	2006	2000
Lebanon	1970	MICS, 2000			1998–99	1998	2004	2005
Lesotho	2006	DHS, 2004	ES/BS, 2002–03		1999–2000		2004	2000
Liberia	2008	DHS, 2007					1984	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		
Liechtenstein	Swiss franc				VAB					S		
Lithuania	Lithuanian litas	2000		b	VAB	1990–95	2005	BPM5		G	C	S
Luxembourg	Euro		2000		VAB		2005	BPM5		S	C	S
Macao, China	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	B	G
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	2000			VAP		2005	BPM5	Preliminary	G	C	S
Maldives	Rufiyaa	1995			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	
Mali	CFA franc	1987			VAB		2005	BPM4	Actual	G	B	G
Malta	Euro	1973			VAB		2005	BPM5		G	C	G
Marshall Islands	U.S. dollar	1991			VAB							
Mauritania	Mauritanian ouguiya	1998			VAB		2005	BPM4	Actual	G		G
Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	1997/98			VAB		2005	BPM5	Actual	G	C	G
Mayotte												
Mexico	Mexican new 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	Mozambican metical (New)	2003			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		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	Pakistan 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	Qatar riyals	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	Rwanda franc	1995			VAP	1994	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	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
Libya	1995	MICS, 2000			2001		2004	2000
Liechtenstein	2000			Yes				
Lithuania	2001		ES/BS, 2004	Yes	2003	2005	2006	2000
Luxembourg	2001			Yes	1999–2000 <sup>c</sup>	2003	2007	
Macao, China	2006			Yes			2007	
Macedonia, FYR	2002	MICS, 2005	ES/BS, 2003	Yes	1994	2001	2007	
Madagascar	1993	DHS, 2003/04	PS 2005		2004	2005	2007	2000
Malawi	2008	MICS 2006	LSMS, 2004		1993	2001	2006	2000
Malaysia	2000		ES/BS, 2004/05	Yes		2004	2006	2000
Maldives	2006	MICS, 2001		Yes			2007	
Mali	1998	DHS, 2006	IHS, 2006		1984		2007	2000
Malta	2005			Yes	2001	2005	2007	2000
Marshall Islands	1999							
Mauritania	2000	DHS, 2000/01	IHS, 2000		1984–85		2006	2000
Mauritius	2000			Yes		2004	2007	2003
Mayotte	2007							
Mexico	2005	ENPF, 1995	LFS, 2006		1991	2000	2007	2000
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2000							
Moldova	2004	DHS, 2005	ES/BS, 2004	Yes		2005	2007	2000
Monaco	2000							
Mongolia	2000	MICS, 2005	LSMS, 2005	Yes		2000	2006	2000
Montenegro	2003	MICS, 2005/06		Yes				
Morocco	2004	DHS, 2003/04	ES/BS, 2007		1996	2005	2006	2000
Mozambique	2007	DHS, 2003	ES/BS, 2002/03		1999–2000		2007	2000
Myanmar	1983	MICS, 2000			2003		1992	2000
Namibia	2001	DHS, 2006/07	ES/BS, 1993/94		1996–97		2006	2000
Nepal	2001	DHS, 2006	LSMS, 2003/04		2002	2002	2007	2000
Netherlands Antilles	2001			Yes		2004		2000
Netherlands	2001		IHS, 1999	Yes	1999–2000 <sup>c</sup>	2004	2006	
New Caledonia	2004			Yes			2006	
New Zealand	2006			Yes	2002	2004	2006	2000
Nicaragua	2005	DHS, 2001	LSMS, 2005		2001		2007	2000
Niger	2001	DHS/MICS, 2006			1980		2007	2000
Nigeria	2006	MICS, 2007	IHS, 2003		1960		2006	2000
Northern Mariana Islands	2000							
Norway	2001		IS, 2000	Yes	1999	2004	2006	2000
Oman	2003	FHS, 1995			1978–79	2005	2007	2003
Pakistan	1998	DHS, 2006/07	LSMS, 2004/05		2000		2007	2000
Palau	2005			Yes				
Panama	2000	LSMS, 2003	LFS, 2006		2001	2001	2006	2000
Papua New Guinea	2000	DHS, 1996	IHS, 1996			2001	2004	2000
Paraguay	2002	RHS, 2004	IHS, 2007		1991	2002	2006	2000
Peru	2007	DHS, 2004	LSMS, 2006		1994	2005	2006	2000
Philippines	2007	DHS, 2003	ES/BS, 2006	Yes	2002	2003	2006	2000
Poland	2002		ES/BS, 2005	Yes	1996/2002	2004	2007	2000
Portugal	2001			Yes	1999	2004	2006	2000
Puerto Rico	2000	RHS, 1995/96		Yes	1997/2002			
Qatar	2004			Yes	2000–01	2004	2006	2005
Romania	2002	RHS, 1999	LFS, 2005	Yes	2002	2005	2007	2000
Russian Federation	2002	RHS, 1996	IHS, 2005	Yes	1994–95	2005	2007	2000
Rwanda	2002	DHS, 2005	IHS, 1999		1984	1999	2005	2000

# 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	
Samoa	U.S. dollar	2002			VAB		BPM5	Actual	G			
San Marino	Euro	1995	2000	b	VAB				S	C	G	
São Tomé and Príncipe	Dobras	2001			VAP	2005		Actual	S		G	
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian riyal	1999			VAP	2005	BPM4		G		G	
Senegal	CFA franc	1999	1987	b	VAB	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	S	B	G	
Serbia	Serbian dinar	a	2002	b	VAB	2005		Actual	S	C		
Seychelles	Seychelles rupees	1986			VAP		BPM5	Actual	G	C	G	
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	Slovak koruna	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	1990			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	Eastern Caribbean dollar	1990		b	VAB		BPM5	Actual	G	C	G	
St. Lucia	Eastern Caribbean dollar	1990			VAB		BPM5	Actual	G		G	
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Eastern Caribbean dollar	1990			VAB		BPM5	Actual	G		G	
Sudan	Sudanese pound	1981/82 <sup>d</sup>	1996		VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G	
Suriname	Suriname guilder	1990		b	VAB		BPM5		G		G	
Swaziland	Lilangeni	2000			VAB	2005		Actual	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	1970–07	2005	BPM5	S	C	G	
Tajikistan	Tajik somoni	a	2000	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	Preliminary	G	C	S	
Timor-Leste	U.S. dollar	2000			VAP							
Togo	CFA franc	1978			VAP	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	G	
Tonga	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	Turkish lira	1998			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	B	S	
Turkmenistan	Turkmen manat	a	1987	b	VAB	1987–95, 1997–07	BPM5	Actual	G			
Uganda	Uganda shilling	2001/02			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	G	B	G	
Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	a	2003	b	VAB	1987–95	2005	BPM5	Preliminary	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	1983			VAB	2005	BPM5	Actual	S	C	S	
Uzbekistan	Uzbek sum	a	1997	b	VAB	1990–95	BPM5	Estimate	G			
Vanuatu	Vatu	1983			VAP		BPM5	Actual			G	
Venezuela, RB	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.	Yemen 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
Samoa	2006				1999		2005	
San Marino	2000			Yes				
São Tomé and Príncipe	2001			Yes			2005	
Saudi Arabia	2004	Demographic survey, 2007			1999		2005	2006
Senegal	2002	DHS, 2005	PS 2005		1998–1999	2002	2006	2002
Serbia	2002	MICS, 2005/06		Yes			2006	
Seychelles	2002			Yes	1998		2006	2003
Sierra Leone	2004	MICS, 2005, DHS 2008	IHS, 2002/03		1984–1985		2007	2000
Singapore	2000	General household, 2005		Yes		2004	2006	
Slovak Republic	2001		IS, 1997	Yes	2001	2004	2006	
Slovenia	2002		ES/BS, 2004	Yes	2000		2006	
Solomon Islands	1999							
Somalia	1987	MICS, 2006					1982	2003
South Africa	2001	DHS, 1998	ES/BS, 2000		2000	2005	2007	2000
Spain	2001		IHS, 2000	Yes	1999	2004	2006	2000
Sri Lanka	2001	DHS, 1987	ES/BS, 2002	Yes	2002		2005	2000
St. Kitts and Nevis	2001			Yes			2006	
St. Lucia	2001		IHS, 1995	Yes			2007	
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2001			Yes				
Sudan	1993	MICS-PAPFAM 2006				2001	2006	2000
Suriname	2004	MICS, 2000	ES/BS, 1999	Yes		2004	2001	2000
Swaziland	2007	DHS, 2006	ES/BS, 2000/01		2003		2007	2000
Sweden	2005		IS, 2000	Yes	1999–2000	2004	2007	2000
Switzerland	2000		ES/BS, 2000	Yes	2000	2003	2006	2000
Syrian Arab Republic	2004	MICS, 2006			1981		2007	2003
Tajikistan	2000	MICS, 2005	LSMS, 2004	Yes	1994		2000	2000
Tanzania	2002	DHS, 2004, SPA, 2006	ES/BS, 2000/01		2002–2003		2007	2002
Thailand	2000	MICS 2005/06	IHS, 2004		2003	2000	2006	2000
Timor-Leste	2004	DGHS, 2003	LSMS, 2001					
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	2006	2000
Tunisia	2004	MICS, 2006	IHS, 2000		2004		2006	2000
Turkey	2000	DHS, 2003	LFS, 2005		2001	2001	2006	2003
Turkmenistan	1995	DHS, 2006	LSMS, 1998	Yes			2000	2000
Uganda	2002	DHS, 2006	PS, 2005		1991	2000	2006	
Ukraine	2001	DHS, 2007	ES/BS, 2005	Yes		2004	2007	2000
United Arab Emirates	2005				1998		2006	2005
United Kingdom	2001		IS, 1999	Yes	1999–2000 <sup>c</sup>	2004	2006	2000
United States	2000	CPS(monthly)	LFS 2000	Yes	1997/2002	2004	2007	2000
Uruguay	2004		IHS, 2006	Yes	2000	2004	2006	2000
Uzbekistan	1989	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2003	Yes				2000
Vanuatu	1999						2006	
Venezuela, RB	2001	MICS, 2000	IHS, 2006	Yes	1997		2006	
Vietnam	1999	MICS, 2006	IHS, 2006		2001	2000	2006	2000
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	2000			Yes				
West Bank and Gaza	2007	PAPFAM, 2006			1971			
Yemen, Rep.	2004	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2005		2002	2004	2006	2000
Zambia	2000	DHS, 2001/02, SPA, 2005	IHS, 2004		1990		2006	2000
Zimbabwe	2002	DHS, 2005/06			1960	1996	2006	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. 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 indices 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 2007 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 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. The census includes registration-based censuses for Andorra,

Faeroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, San Marino, and Sweden. These countries produce similar census tables every 5 or 10 years instead of conducting traditional censuses. 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](http://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. 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, NSS is National Sample Survey on Population Change, PAFAM is Pan Arab Project for Family Health, RHS is Reproductive Health Survey, and SPA is Service Provision Assessments. Detailed information for DHS and SPA are available at [www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys](http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys); for MICS at [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org); and for RHS at [www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/surveys](http://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](http://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
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 discrepancies 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 for 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 import and export data have been revised based on data from the Central Bank website ([www.cbe.org.eg](http://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 National Statistical 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, 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 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

*World Development Indicators 2009* draws on a wide range of World Bank reports and numerous external sources, listed in the bibliography following this section. Many people inside and outside the World Bank helped in writing and producing the book. The team would like to particularly acknowledge the help and encouragement of Justin Lin, Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of the World Bank, and Shaida Badiee, Director, Development Data Group. The team is also grateful to the people who provided valuable comments on the entire book. This note identifies many of those who made specific contributions. Many others, too numerous to acknowledge here, helped in many ways for which the team is extremely grateful.

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## 2. People

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## Design, production, and editing

Richard Fix and Beatriz Prieto-Oramas coordinated all stages of production with Communications Development Incorporated, which provided overall design direction, editing, and layout, led by Meta de Coquereumont, Bruce Ross-Larson, and Christopher Trott. Elaine Wilson created the graphics and typeset the book. Joseph Caponio and Amye Kenall provided proofreading and production assistance. Communications Development's London partner, Peter Grundy of Peter Grundy Art & Design, provided art direction and design. Staff from External Affairs oversaw printing and dissemination of the book.

## Client services

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## WDI Online

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

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as share of GDP	5.7		
Millennium Development Goals, indicators for			
access to improved sanitation facilities	1.3, 2.17		
access to improved water source	2.17, 3.5		
aid			
as share of GNI of donor country	1.4, 6.13		
for basic social services as share of total sector allocable ODA			
commitments	1.4		
births attended by skilled health staff	2.18		
carbon dioxide emissions per capita	1.3, 3.8		
children sleeping under treated bednets	2.17		
contraceptive prevalence rate	1.3, 2.18		
employment to population ratio	2.4		
enrollment ratio, net, primary	2.12		
female to male enrollments, primary and secondary	1.2		
fertility rate, adolescent	2.18		
heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs)			
completion point	1.4		
decision point	1.4		
nominal debt service relief	1.4		
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DPT	2.17, 2.21		
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income or consumption, national share of poorest quintile	1.2, 2.9		
infant mortality rate	2.21, 2.22		
labor productivity, GDP per person employed	2.4		
literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds	2.14		
malnutrition, prevalence	1.2, 2.19, 2.21		
malaria			
children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide treated bednets	2.17		
children under age 5 with fever who are treated with			
appropriate antimalarial drugs	2.17		
maternal mortality ratio	1.3, 2.18		
national parliament seats held by women	1.5		
poverty gap	2.7, 2.8		
pregnant women receiving prenatal care	1.5, 2.18, 2.21		
share of cohort reaching last grade of primary	2.13		
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DOTS detection rate	2.17		
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treatment success rate	2.17		
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undernourishment, prevalence	2.19		
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Minerals, depletion of	3.15		
Monetary indicators			
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Money and quasi money, annual growth	4.13		
Mortality rate			
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child, male and female	2.22		
children under age 5	1.2, 2.21, 2.22		
infant	2.22		
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Motor vehicles			
passenger cars	3.13		
per 1,000 people	3.13		
per kilometer of road	3.13		
road density	3.13		
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MUV G-5 index	6.6		
<b>N</b>			
Net enrollment—see Education			
Net national savings	3.16		
Newspapers, daily	5.11		
Nitrous oxide emissions			
agricultural as share of total	3.9		
industrial as share of total	3.9		
total	3.9		
Nutrition			
anemia, prevalence of			
children ages under 5	2.19		
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iodized salt consumption	2.19		

malnutrition, child	1.2, 2.19, 2.11
overweight children, prevalence	2.19
undernourishment, prevalence	2.19
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## O

Official development assistance—see Aid

### Official flows

net	
from bilateral sources	6.12
from international financial institutions	6.12
from multilateral sources	6.12
from United Nations	6.12
other	6.13

## P

Passenger cars per 1,000 people 3.13

### Particulate matter

emission damage	3.16
selected cities	3.14
urban-population-weighted PM10	3.13

Patent applications filed 5.12

### Pension

average, as share of per capita income	2.10
contributors	
as share of labor force	2.10
as share of working age population	2.10
public expenditure on, as share of GDP	2.10

Permits and licenses, time required to obtain operating license 5.2

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### Plants, higher

species	3.4
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### Pollution

carbon dioxide	
damage, as share of GNI	3.16
emissions	

per 2005 PPP dollar of GDP	3.8
per capita	3.8
total	3.8

### methane emissions

agricultural as share of total	3.9
industrial as share of total	3.9
total	3.9

nitrogen dioxide, selected cities 3.14

### nitrous oxide emissions

agricultural as share of total	3.9
industrial as share of total	3.9
total	3.9

### organic water pollutants, emissions

by industry	3.6
per day	3.6
per worker	3.6

particulate matter, selected cities 3.14

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### Population

  age dependency ratio 2.1

  annual growth 2.1

#### by age group

  0–14 2.11

  5–64 2.1

  65 and older 2.1

  density 1.1, 1.6

  female, as share of total 1.5

#### rural

  annual growth 3.1

  as share of total 3.1

  total 1.1, 1.6, 2.1

#### urban

  as share of total 3.11

  average annual growth 3.11

  in largest city 3.11

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  in urban agglomerations 3.11

  total 3.11

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Ports, container traffic in 5.9



paid	6.17	Secondary education—see Education	
received	6.17		
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expenditures	5.12	employment, male and female	2.3
researchers	5.12	exports	
technicians	5.12	structure	4.6
		total	4.6
<b>Reserves, gross international—see Balance of payments</b>		imports	
		structure	4.7
<b>Roads</b>		total	4.7
goods hauled by	5.9	trade, as share of GDP	6.1
passengers carried	5.9	value added	
paved, as share of total	5.9	annual growth	4.1
total network	5.9	as share of GDP	4.2
traffic	3.13		
		Smoking, prevalence, male and female	2.20
<b>Royalty and license fees</b>			
payments	5.12	Social inclusion and equity policies (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment)	
receipts	5.12	building human resources	5.8
		equity of public resource use	5.8
<b>Rural environment</b>		gender equity	5.8
access to improved sanitation facilities	3.11	policy and institutions for environmental sustainability	5.8
population		social inclusion and equity cluster average	5.8
annual growth	3.1	social protection and labor	5.8
as share of total	3.1		
		Starting a business—see Business environment	
<b>S</b>			
S&P/EMDB Indexes	5.4	Stock markets	
		listed domestic companies	5.4
<b>Sanitation, access to improved facilities, population with</b>		market capitalization	
rural	3.11	as share of GDP	5.4
total	1.3, 2.17	total	5.4
urban	3.11	market liquidity	5.4
		S&P/EMDB Indices	5.4
<b>Savings</b>		turnover ratio	5.4
gross, as share of GDP	4.8		
gross, as share of GNI	3.16	Steel products, commodity prices and price index	6.6
net	3.16		
<b>Schooling—see Education</b>		Structural policies (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment)	
		business regulating environment	5.8
<b>Science and technology</b>		financial sector	5.8
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- all products
  - binding coverage 6.8
  - simple mean board rate 6.8
  - simple mean tariff 6.8
  - weighted mean tariff 6.8
- applied rates on imports from low- and middle-income economies 6.4
- manufactured products
  - simple mean tariff 6.8
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- on exports of least developed countries 1.4
- primary products
  - simple mean tariff 6.8
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Taxes and tax policies

- business taxes
  - average number of times firms spent meeting tax officials 5.2
  - number of payments 5.6
  - time to prepare, file, and pay 5.6
  - total tax rate, percent profit 5.6
- goods and services taxes, domestic 4.12
- highest marginal tax rate
  - corporate 5.6
  - individual 5.6
- income, profit, and capital gains taxes as share of revenue 4.12
- international trade taxes 4.12
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- fixed line
  - per 100 people 5.10
  - residential tariff 5.10

- international voice traffic 5.10, 6.1
  - per 100 people 5.10
- mobile cellular
  - per 100 people 1.3, 5.10
  - population covered 5.10
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  - total revenue 5.10

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- expenditures in the country
  - as share of exports 6.19
  - total 6.19
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  - total 6.19
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  - direction of, by region 6.3
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    - by product 6.4
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exports within bloc	6.7		
total exports, by bloc	6.7	UNTA, net official financial flows from	6.12
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		in industry	4.1
		in manufacturing	4.1
		in services	4.1
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		in agriculture	3.3
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female-headed households	2.10	energy	6.6
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