



# Sources and methods

As a major user of development data, the World Bank recognizes the importance of data documentation to inform users of 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.

This section describes some of the statistical practices and procedures used in preparing *World Development Indicators*. It covers data consistency, reliability, comparability, reporting standards of key indicators, and the methods employed for calculating regional and income group aggregates and for calculating growth rates. It also 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. Additional documentation and metadata are available in the World Development Indicators database at <http://databank.worldbank.org/wdi> and from a dashboard of the statistical capacity of countries at <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/statisticalcapacity>.

## **Data availability, reliability, and comparability**

Many factors affect data availability, reliability, and comparability. Statistical systems in many of the poorest countries are limited; statistical

methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely; and cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be resolved unequivocally. Data relevant at the national level may not be suitable for standardized international use due to methodological concerns or the lack of clear documentation. Delays in reporting data and the use of old surveys as the basis for current estimates may further compromise the quality of data reported. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances affecting the collection and reporting of data, such as problems stemming from conflicts.

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, so care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Although drawn from sources thought to be the most authoritative, data should be understood only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among economies rather than as offering precise quantitative measures of those differences.

Discrepancies in data presented in different editions of *World Development Indicators* reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Therefore readers are advised not to compare data series between printed editions of *World Development Indicators* or between different World Bank publications. Consistent time series data for 1960–2014 are available at <http://databank.worldbank.org/wdi>.

# Sources and methods

	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
Afghanistan	Afghan afghani	2002/03		1993	B			6	A	G	C	G
Albania	Albanian lek	<sup>a</sup>	1996	1993	B		Rolling	6	A	S	C	G
Algeria	Algerian dinar	1980		1968	B		2011	6	A	S	B	G
American Samoa	U.S. dollar			1968			2011 <sup>b</sup>					
Andorra	Euro	2000		1968	B							
Angola	Angolan kwanza	2002		1993	P	1991–96	2011	6	A		B	G
Antigua and Barbuda	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1968	B		2011	6		G	B	G
Argentina	Argentine peso	2004		2008	B	1971–84		6		S	C	S
Armenia	Armenian dram	<sup>a</sup>	1996	1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
Aruba	Aruban florin	2000		1993	B		2011	6		G		
Australia	Australian dollar	<sup>a</sup>	2013/14	2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Austria	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Azerbaijan	New Azeri manat	2000		1993	B	1992–95	2011	6	A	G	C	G
Bahamas, The	Bahamian dollar	2006		1993	B		2011	6		G	C	G
Bahrain	Bahraini dinar	2010		2008	P		2011	6		G	B	G
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi taka	2005/06		1993	B		2011	6	P	G	C	G
Barbados	Barbados dollar	1974		1993	P		2011	6		G	B	G
Belarus	Belarusian rubel	<sup>a</sup>	2000	1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
Belgium	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Belize	Belize dollar	2000		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Benin	CFA franc	2007		1968	B	1992	2011	6	A	G	B	G
Bermuda	Bermuda dollar	2006		1993	B		2011	6		G		
Bhutan	Bhutanese ngultrum	2000		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	G
Bolivia	Bolivian Boliviano	1990		1968	B	1960–85	2011	6	A	G	C	G
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina convertible mark	<sup>a</sup>	2010	1993	B		Rolling	6	A	S	C	G
Botswana	Botswana pula	2006		1993	B		2011	6	E	G	B	G
Brazil	Brazilian real	1995	2000	1993	B		2011	6	A	S	C	S
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei dollar	2000		1993	P		2011	6		S		G
Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	<sup>a</sup>	2010	1993	B	1978–89, 1991–92	Rolling	6	A	S	C	S
Burkina Faso	CFA franc	1999		1993	B	1992–93	2011	6	A	G	B	G
Burundi	Burundi franc	2005		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde escudo	2007		1993	P		2011	6	A	S	C	G
Cambodia	Cambodian riel	2000		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Cameroon	CFA franc	2000		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	B	G
Canada	Canadian dollar	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands dollar	2007		1993			2011					
Central African Republic	CFA franc	2000		1968	B		2011	6	A	S	B	G
Chad	CFA franc	2005		1993	B		2011	6	E			G
Channel Islands	Pound sterling	2003	2007	1968	B							
Chile	Chilean peso	2008		1993	B		2011	6		G	C	S
China	Chinese yuan	2000		1993	P	1978–93	2011	6	P	G	C	S
Hong Kong SAR, China	Hong Kong dollar	<sup>a</sup>	2013	2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Macao SAR, China	Macao pataca	2012		1993	B		2011	6		G	C	G
Colombia	Colombian peso	2005		1993	B	1992–94	2011	6	A	S	C	S
Comoros	Comorian franc	1990		1968	P		2011	6	A			G
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Congolese franc	2005		1968	B	1999–2001	2011	6	P	S	B	G
Congo, Rep.	CFA franc	1990		1968	P	1993	2011	6	A	S	B	G
Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon	1991		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA franc	2009		1968	P		2011	6	A	S	B	G
Croatia	Croatian kuna	<sup>a</sup>	2010	1993	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Cuba	Cuban peso	1997	2005	1993	B		2011					
Curaçao	Netherlands Antillean guilder			1993			2011					
Cyprus	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2005	1993	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S

	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	DHS, 2015	IHS, 2011				2014	2000
Albania	2011	DHS, 2008/09	LSMS, 2012	Yes	2012	2012	2014	2006
Algeria	2008	MICS, 2012/13	IHS, 1995			2010	2014	2012
American Samoa	2010			Yes	2008			
Andorra	2011 <sup>c</sup>			Yes			2014	
Angola	2014	DHS, 2015	IHS, 2008/09					2005
Antigua and Barbuda	2011			Yes	2007		2014	2012
Argentina	2010	MICS, 2011/12	IHS, 2013	Yes	2008	2002	2014	2011
Armenia	2011	DHS, 2015	IHS, 2013	Yes	2014		2014	2012
Aruba	2010			Yes			2014	
Australia	2011		ES/BS, 2010	Yes	2011	2012	2014	2013
Austria	2011 <sup>c</sup>		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2002
Azerbaijan	2009	DHS, 2006	LSMS, 2013	Yes	2015	2012	2014	2012
Bahamas, The	2010						2014	
Bahrain	2010 <sup>c</sup>			Yes		2010	2014	2003
Bangladesh	2011	DHS, 2014; HIV/MCH SPA, 2014	IHS, 2010		2008	2011	2011	2008
Barbados	2010	MICS, 2012		Yes			2014	2005
Belarus	2009	MICS, 2012	IHS, 2013	Yes		2011	2014	2013
Belgium	2011 <sup>d</sup>		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2009
Belize	2010	MICS, 2015/16	LFS, 1999		2011		2014	2000
Benin	2013	MICS, 2014	CWQI, 2011/12				2014	2001
Bermuda	2010			Yes			2014	
Bhutan	2005	MICS, 2010	IHS, 2012		2009 <sup>e</sup>		2012	2008
Bolivia	2012	DHS, 2008	IHS, 2013		2013	2001	2014	2009
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2013	MICS, 2011/12	LSMS, 2007	Yes		2011	2014	2012
Botswana	2011	MICS, 2000	ES/BS, 2009/10		2015	2012	2014	2000
Brazil	2010	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2013		2006	2012	2014	2010
Brunei Darussalam	2011			Yes			2014	1994
Bulgaria	2011	LSMS, 2007	ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2009
Burkina Faso	2006	LSMS, 2014; MIS, 2014	CWQI, 2009		2006-10		2014	2005
Burundi	2008	MIS, 2012	CWQI, 2006			2010	2014	2000
Cabo Verde	2010	DHS, 2005	CWQI, 2007	Yes	2014/15		2014	2001
Cambodia	2008	DHS, 2014	IHS, 2012		2013	2000	2013	2006
Cameroon	2005	MICS, 2014	PS, 2007		2013 <sup>e</sup>	2002	2014	2000
Canada	2011		LFS, 2010	Yes	2011	2012	2014	2009
Cayman Islands	2010			Yes			2013	
Central African Republic	2003	MICS, 2010	PS, 2008				2014	2005
Chad	2009	DHS, 2014/15	PS, 2011				1995	2005
Channel Islands	2009/11 <sup>f</sup>			Yes <sup>g</sup>				
Chile	2012		IHS, 2013	Yes	2007		2014	2006
China	2010	NSS, 2013	IHS, 2014		2007	2007	2014	2005
Hong Kong SAR, China	2011			Yes		2012	2014	
Macao SAR, China	2011			Yes		2012	2014	
Colombia	2006	DHS, 2015	IHS, 2014		2014/15	2012	2014	2008
Comoros	2003	DHS, 2012	IHS, 2004				2013	1999
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1984	DHS, 2013/14	1-2-3, 2012/13					2005
Congo, Rep.	2007	MICS 2014/15	CWQI/PS, 2011		2014/15	2009	2014	2002
Costa Rica	2011	MICS, 2011	IHS, 2015	Yes	2014	2012	2013	2013
Côte d'Ivoire	2014	DHS, 2011/12	IHS, 2015		2014/15		2014	2005
Croatia	2011	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2012	Yes	2010 <sup>e</sup>		2014	2010
Cuba	2012	MICS, 2014		Yes			2006	2013
Curaçao	2011			Yes				
Cyprus	2011			Yes	2010	2012	2014	2009

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		Base year	Reference year	System of National Accounts	SNA price valuation	Alternative conversion factor	PPP survey year	Balance of Payments Manual in use	External debt			System of trade
Czech Republic	Czech koruna	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Denmark	Danish krone	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S
Djibouti	Djibouti franc	1990		1968	B		2011	6	A			G
Dominica	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	B	G
Dominican Republic	Dominican peso	2007		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	G
Ecuador	U.S. dollar	2007		2008	B		2011	6	A	S	B	S
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Egyptian pound	2011/12		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
El Salvador	U.S. dollar	1990		1968	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Equatorial Guinea	CFA franc	2006		1968	B	1965–84	2011				B	
Eritrea	Eritrean nakfa	2000		1968	B			6	E			
Estonia	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B	1987–95	Rolling	6		G	C	S
Ethiopia	Ethiopian birr	2010/11		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Faroe Islands	Danish krone			1993	B			6				
Fiji	Fijian dollar	2005		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Finland	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
France	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
French Polynesia	CFP franc	1990		1993			2011 <sup>b</sup>	6		S		
Gabon	CFA franc	2001		1993	B	1993	2011	6	E			G
Gambia, The	Gambian dalasi	2004		1993	P		2011	6	A	G	C	G
Georgia	Georgian lari	<sup>a</sup>	1996	1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
Germany	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
Ghana	New Ghanaian cedi	2006		1993	B	1973–87	2011	6	A	G	B	G
Greece	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Greenland	Danish krone	1990		1993						G		
Grenada	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1968	B		2011	6	A		B	G
Guam	U.S. dollar			1993			2011 <sup>b</sup>					
Guatemala	Guatemalan quetzal	2001		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Guinea	Guinean franc	2003		1993	B		2011	6	A		B	G
Guinea-Bissau	CFA franc	2005		1993	B		2011	6	E			G
Guyana	Guyana dollar	2006		1993	B			6	A	S		G
Haiti	Haitian gourde	1986/87		1968	B	1991	2011	6	A			G
Honduras	Honduran lempira	2000		1993	B	1988–89	2011	6	A	S	C	G
Hungary	Hungarian forint	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Iceland	Iceland krona	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
India	Indian rupee	2011/12		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	2010		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Iranian rial	2004/05		1993	B	1980–2002	2011	6	A	S	C	G
Iraq	Iraqi dinar	2007		1968	P	1997, 2004	2011	6			B	G
Ireland	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S
Isle of Man	Pound sterling	2003		1968								
Israel	Israeli new shekel	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	P		2011	6		S	C	S
Italy	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S+
Jamaica	Jamaican dollar	2007		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	C	G
Japan	Japanese yen	<sup>a</sup>	2010	1993	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Jordan	Jordanian dinar	1994		1968	B		2011	6	A	S	B	S
Kazakhstan	Kazakh tenge	<sup>a</sup>	2005	1993	B	1987–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
Kenya	Kenyan shilling	2009		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Kiribati	Australian dollar	2006		1993	B		2011 <sup>b</sup>	6		S	C	G
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	Democratic People's Republic of Korean won			1968				6				
Korea, Rep.	Korean won	2010		2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Kosovo	Euro	2008		1993	B			6	A			G
Kuwait	Kuwaiti dinar	2010		1993	B		2011	6		S	C	G
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz som	<sup>a</sup>	1995	1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A	G	B	S
Lao PDR	Lao kip	2002		1993	B		2011	6	A		B	
Latvia	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B	1987–95	Rolling	6		S	C	S
Lebanon	Lebanese pound	1997		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	B	G

	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
Czech Republic	2011 <sup>d</sup>	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2012
Denmark	2011 <sup>c</sup>		ITR, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2012
Djibouti	2009	MICS, 2006	PS, 2012		2015 <sup>e</sup>		2009	2000
Dominica	2011			Yes	2015		2012	2010
Dominican Republic	2010	MICS, 2014	IHS, 2013				2014	2010
Ecuador	2010	RHS, 2004	IHS, 2014			2008	2014	2005
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2006	HIS, 2015	ES/BS, 2010/11	Yes	2009/10	2010	2014	2000
El Salvador	2007	MICS, 2014	IHS, 2014	Yes	2007/08		2014	2005
Equatorial Guinea	2002	DHS, 2011	PS, 2006		2015			2000
Eritrea	1984	DHS, 2002	PS, 1993			2012	2003	2004
Estonia	2012 <sup>d</sup>	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2012
Ethiopia	2007	HIV/MCH SPA, 2014	ES/BS, 2010/11			2009	2014	2002
Faroe Islands	2011			Yes			2009	
Fiji	2007		ES/BS, 2008/09	Yes	2009	2011	2014	2000
Finland	2010 <sup>c</sup>		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2006
France	2006 <sup>h</sup>		ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2010
French Polynesia	2007			Yes			2014	
Gabon	2013	DHS, 2012	CWQI/IHS, 2005				2009	2005
Gambia, The	2013	DHS, 2013	IHS, 2010		2011/12	2004	2014	2000
Georgia	2014	MICS, 2005; RHS, 2005	IHS, 2013	Yes		2012	2014	2008
Germany	2011		IHS, 2011	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2010
Ghana	2010	DHS, 2014	LSMS, 2012			2003	2013	2000
Greece	2011		IHS, 2012	Yes	2009	2012	2014	2007
Greenland	2010 <sup>c</sup>			Yes			2014	
Grenada	2011	RHS, 1985		Yes	2012		2009	2014
Guam	2010			Yes	2007			
Guatemala	2002	DHS, 2014/15	LSMS, 2011	Yes	2013		2014	2006
Guinea	2014	DHS, 2012	CWQI, 2012				2014	2001
Guinea-Bissau	2009	MICS, 2014	CWQI, 2010				2005	2000
Guyana	2012	MICS, 2014	IHS, 1998				2014	2010
Haiti	2003	HIV/MCH SPA, 2013	IHS, 2012		2008/09		1997	2009
Honduras	2013	DHS, 2011/12	IHS, 2014				2014	2003
Hungary	2011	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2012
Iceland	2011 <sup>d</sup>		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2005	2014	2005
India	2011	DHS, 2005/06	IHS, 2011/12		2010/11	2011	2014	2010
Indonesia	2010	DHS, 2012	IHS, 2014		2013	2011	2014	2000
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2011	IrMIDHS, 2010	ES/BS, 2005	Yes	2014	2011	2011	2004
Iraq	1997	LSMS, 2012	IHS, 2012		2011/12	2011	2013	2000
Ireland	2011		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2011	2014	2009
Isle of Man	2011			Yes				
Israel	2009 <sup>d</sup>		ES/BS, 2010	Yes		2011	2014	2004
Italy	2012 <sup>d</sup>		IS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2008
Jamaica	2011	MICS, 2011	LSMS, 2004		2007		2014	2007
Japan	2010		IHS, 2008	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2009
Jordan	2004	DHS, 2012	ES/BS, 2010		2007	2012	2014	2005
Kazakhstan	2009	MICS, 2015	ES/BS, 2013	Yes	2006/07		2014	2010
Kenya	2009	DHS, 2014	IHS, 2005/06			2012	2013	2010
Kiribati	2010	KDHS, 2009					2013	
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	2008	MICS, 2009						2005
Korea, Rep.	2010		ES/BS, 1998	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2005
Kosovo	2011	MICS, 2013/14	IHS, 2011		2014			
Kuwait	2011	FHS, 1996		Yes		2012	2014	2002
Kyrgyz Republic	2009	MICS, 2014	ES/BS, 2014	Yes		2010	2013	2006
Lao PDR	2005	MICS/DHS, 2011/12	ES/BS, 2012		2010/11			2005
Latvia	2011 <sup>d</sup>	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2002
Lebanon	1943	FHS, 2004		Yes	2010	2007	2014	2005

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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
Lesotho	Lesotho loti	2004		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Liberia	U.S. dollar	2000		1968	P		2011	6	A		C	G
Libya	Libyan dinar	2003		1993	B	1986		6		G		G
Liechtenstein	Swiss franc	1990		1993	B							
Lithuania	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B	1990–95	Rolling	6		S	C	S
Luxembourg	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Macedonia, FYR	Macedonian denar	2005		1993	B		Rolling	6	A	S	C	S
Madagascar	Malagasy ariary	1984		1968	B		2011	6	A	G	C	G
Malawi	Malawi kwacha	2009		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Malaysia	Malaysian ringgit	2010		1993	P		2011	6	E	G	B	S
Maldives	Maldivian rufiyaa	2003		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	G
Mali	CFA franc	1987		1968	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Malta	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2005	1993	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S
Marshall Islands	U.S. dollar	2003/04		1968	B		2011 <sup>b</sup>				B	G
Mauritania	Mauritanian ouguiya	2004		1993	B		2011	6	A	G		G
Mauritius	Mauritian rupee	2006		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Mexico	Mexican peso	2008		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	U.S. dollar	2003/04		1993	B		2011 <sup>b</sup>	6		G	B	G
Moldova	Moldovan leu	<sup>a</sup>	1996	1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
Monaco	Euro	1990		1993								
Mongolia	Mongolian tugrik	2010		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	G
Montenegro	Euro	2000		1993	B		Rolling	6	A	S		G
Morocco	Moroccan dirham	2007		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	C	S
Mozambique	New Mozambican metical	2009		1993	B	1992–95	2011	6	A	G	B	G
Myanmar	Myanmar kyat	2005/06		1968	P		2011	6	E	G	C	G
Namibia	Namibian dollar	2010		1993	B		2011	6		G	B	G
Nepal	Nepalese rupee	2000/01		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	B	G
Netherlands	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
New Caledonia	CFP franc	1990		1993			2011 <sup>b</sup>	6		G		
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		2011	6		G	C	
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan gold cordoba	2006		1993	B	1965–95	2011	6	A	G	B	G
Niger	CFA franc	2006		1993	P	1993	2011	6	A	G	B	G
Nigeria	Nigerian naira	2010		2008	B	1971–98	2011	6	A	G	B	G
Northern Mariana Islands	U.S. dollar			1968			2011 <sup>b</sup>					
Norway	Norwegian krone	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S
Oman	Rial Omani	2010		1993	P		2011	6		G	B	G
Pakistan	Pakistani rupee	2005/06		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Palau	U.S. dollar	2004/05		1993	B		2011 <sup>b</sup>				B	G
Panama	Panamanian balboa	2007		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	C	G
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea kina	1998		1993	B	1989	2011 <sup>b</sup>	6	A	G	B	G
Paraguay	Paraguayan guarani	1994		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	G
Peru	Peruvian new sol	2007		1993	B	1985–90	2011	6	A	S	C	S
Philippines	Philippine peso	2000		1993	P		2011	6	A	G	B	S
Poland	Polish zloty	<sup>a</sup>	2005	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Portugal	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
Puerto Rico	U.S. dollar	1953/54		1968	P					G		
Qatar	Qatari riyal	2013		1993	P		2011	6		G	B	G
Romania	New Romanian leu	2005		1993	B	1987–89, 1992	Rolling	6	A	S	C	S
Russian Federation	Russian ruble	2000		1993	B	1987–95	2011	6		G	C	S
Rwanda	Rwandan franc	2011		2008	P	1994	2011	6	A	G	B	G
Samoa	Samoaan tala	2008/09		1993	B		2011 <sup>b</sup>	6	A	G	B	G
San Marino	Euro	1990		1993	B						C	G
São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé and Príncipe dobra	2001		1993	P		2011	6	A	S	B	G
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian riyal	2010		1993	P		2011	6		G		G
Senegal	CFA franc	1999		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G



	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
Lesotho	2006	DHS, 2014	ES/BS, 2010		2010		2012	2000
Liberia	2008	DHS, 2013	CWIQ, 2007					2000
Libya	2006	FHS, 2007			2014/15		2010	2000
Liechtenstein	2010 <sup>d</sup>			Yes				
Lithuania	2011 <sup>d</sup>		ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2007
Luxembourg	2011			Yes	2010	2011	2014	2012
Macedonia, FYR	2002	MICS, 2011	ES/BS, 2010	Yes	2007	2010	2014	2007
Madagascar	1993	MIS, 2013	PS, 2010			2006	2014	2000
Malawi	2008	DHS, 2015/16	IHS, 2010/11		2006/07	2010	2014	2005
Malaysia	2010	WHS, 2003	IS, 2014	Yes	2015	2012	2014	2005
Maldives	2014	DHS, 2009	IHS, 2009/10	Yes			2014	2008
Mali	2009	MICS, 2015; MIS, 2015	IHS, 2009/10				2012	2006
Malta	2011			Yes	2010	2010	2014	2002
Marshall Islands	2011	RMIDHS, 2007	IHS, 1999					
Mauritania	2013	MICS, 2015	IHS, 2008				2014	2005
Mauritius	2011	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2012	Yes	2014	2012	2014	2003
Mexico	2010	MICS, 2015	IHS, 2014	Yes	2007	2010	2014	2011
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2010		IHS, 2000				2013	
Moldova	2014	MICS, 2012	ES/BS, 2013	Yes	2011	2012	2014	2007
Monaco	2008 <sup>e</sup>			Yes				2009
Mongolia	2010	MICS, 2013/14	LSMS, 2014	Yes	2011	2011	2014	2009
Montenegro	2011	MICS, 2013	ES/BS, 2013	Yes	2010		2014	2010
Morocco	2014	EPSF, 2010/11	ES/BS, 2007			2012	2014	2010
Mozambique	2007	AIS, 2014	ES/BS, 2008/09		2009/10		2014	2001
Myanmar	2014	DHS, 2015/16			2010		2010	2000
Namibia	2011	DHS, 2013	ES/BS, 2009/10		2014/15	2012	2014	2002
Nepal	2011	MCH SPA, 2015	LSMS, 2010/11		2011/12	2011	2014	2006
Netherlands	2011 <sup>d</sup>		IHS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2010
New Caledonia	2009			Yes			2014	
New Zealand	2013			Yes	2012	2010	2014	2010
Nicaragua	2005	RHS, 2006/07	LSMS, 2014		2011		2014	2011
Niger	2012	DHS, 2012	CWIQ/PS, 2011		2004-08	2002	2014	2005
Nigeria	2006	MIS, 2015	IHS, 2009/10		2013		2014	2005
Northern Mariana Islands	2010				2007			
Norway	2011 <sup>c</sup>		IS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2006
Oman	2010	MICS, 2014			2012/13	2012	2014	2003
Pakistan	1998	DHS, 2012/13	IHS, 2010/11		2010	2006	2014	2008
Palau	2010			Yes			2014	
Panama	2010	MICS, 2013	IHS, 2013		2011	2001	2014	2010
Papua New Guinea	2011	LSMS, 1996	IHS, 2009/10			2001	2012	2005
Paraguay	2012	RHS, 2008	IHS, 2014		2008	2010	2014	2012
Peru	2007	Continuous DHS, 2014	IHS, 2014		2012	2011	2014	2008
Philippines	2010	DHS, 2013	ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2012	2010	2014	2009
Poland	2011 <sup>d</sup>		ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2010	2011	2014	2012
Portugal	2011			Yes	2009	2011	2014	2007
Puerto Rico	2010	RHS, 1995/96		Yes	2012	2006		2005
Qatar	2010	MICS, 2012		Yes		2010	2014	2005
Romania	2011	RHS-Ro, 2004	ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2009
Russian Federation	2010	WHS, 2003	IHS, 2013	Yes	2006	2012	2014	2001
Rwanda	2012	DHS, 2014/15	IHS, 2010/11		2013		2014	2000
Samoa	2011	DHS, 2009			2009		2014	
San Marino	2010			Yes				
São Tomé and Príncipe	2012	MICS, 2014	PS, 2010		2011/12		2014	1993
Saudi Arabia	2010	Demographic survey, 2007			2010	2006	2013	2006
Senegal	2013	Continuous DHS, 2015; HIV/MCH SPA, 2015	PS, 2011/12		2014	2012	2014	2002



# Sources and methods

	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
Serbia	New Serbian dinar	<sup>a</sup>	2010	1993	B		Rolling	6	A	G	C	G
Seychelles	Seychelles rupee	2006		1993	B		2011	6			C	S
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonean leone	2006		1993	B		2011	6	A		C	G
Singapore	Singapore dollar	2010		2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S
Sint Maarten	Netherlands Antillean guilder			1993			2011					
Slovak Republic	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Slovenia	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands dollar	2004		1993	B		2011 <sup>b</sup>	6	E	S	B	G
Somalia	Somali shilling	1985		1968	B	1977–90			E			
South Africa	South African rand	2010		2008	B		2011	6	P	G	C	S
South Sudan	South Sudanese pound	2009		1993								
Spain	Euro	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan rupee	2010		1993	P		2011	6	A	G	B	S
St. Kitts and Nevis	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1993	B		2011	6		S	B	G
St. Lucia	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1968	B		2011	6	A		B	G
St. Martin	Euro			1993								
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	East Caribbean dollar	2006		1993	B		2011	6	A	S	C	G
Sudan	Sudanese pound	1981/82 <sup>i</sup>	1996	1968	B		2011	6	P	G	B	G
Suriname	Suriname dollar	2007		1993	B		2011	6		G	B	G
Swaziland	Swaziland lilangeni	2011		1993	B		2011	6	A		B	G
Sweden	Swedish krona	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S+
Switzerland	Swiss franc	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		S	C	S
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian pound	2000		1968	B	1970–2010	2011	6	E	S	B	G
Tajikistan	Tajik somoni	<sup>a</sup>	2000	1993	B	1990–95	2011	6	A		C	G
Tanzania	Tanzanian shilling	2007		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Thailand	Thai baht	2002		1993	P		2011	6	A	S	C	S
Timor-Leste	U.S. dollar	2010		2008	B			6			C	G
Togo	CFA franc	2000		1968	P		2011	6	A	S	B	G
Tonga	Tongan pa'anga	2010/11		1993	B		2011 <sup>b</sup>	6	A	G		G
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	2000		1993	B		2011	6		S	C	G
Tunisia	Tunisian dinar	2010		1993	B		2011	6	A	G	C	S
Turkey	New Turkish lira	1998		1993	B		Rolling	6	A	S	C	S
Turkmenistan	New Turkmen manat	2005		1993	B	1987–95, 1997–2007		6	E			
Turks and Caicos Islands	U.S. dollar			1993			2011			G		
Tuvalu	Australian dollar	2005		1968	B		2011 <sup>b</sup>	6				G
Uganda	Ugandan shilling	2009/10		2008	B		2011	6	A	G	B	G
Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	<sup>a</sup>	2003	1993	B	1987–95	2011	6	A	G	C	S
United Arab Emirates	U.A.E. dirham	2007		1993	P		2011	6		S	C	G
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		Rolling	6		G	C	S
United States	U.S. dollar	<sup>a</sup>	2010	2008	B		2011	6		G	C	S+
Uruguay	Uruguayan peso	2005		1993	B		2011	6		S	C	S
Uzbekistan	Uzbek sum	<sup>a</sup>	1997	1993	B	1990–95		6	A	G	C	
Vanuatu	Vanuatu vatu	2006		1993	B		2011 <sup>b</sup>	6	E	G	B	G
Venezuela, RB	Venezuelan bolivar fuerte	1997		1993	B		2011	6		G	C	G
Vietnam	Vietnamese dong	2010		1993	P	1991	2011	6	A	G		G
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	U.S. dollar	1982		1968						G		
West Bank and Gaza	Israeli new shekel	2004		1968	B		2011	6			C	S
Yemen, Rep.	Yemeni rial	2007		1993	P	1990–96	2011	6	E	S	C	G
Zambia	New Zambian kwacha	2010		2008	B	1990–92	2011	6	A	G	B	G
Zimbabwe	U.S. dollar	2009		1993	B	1991, 1998	2011	6	A	G	B	G

	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
Serbia	2011	MICS, 2014	IHS, 2011	Yes	2012	2012	2014	2009
Seychelles	2010		BS, 2006/07	Yes	2011		2008	2005
Sierra Leone	2004	DHS, 2013; MIS, 2013	IHS, 2011				2014	2005
Singapore	2010 <sup>e</sup>	NHS, 2010		Yes		2012	2014	1975
Sint Maarten	2011			Yes				
Slovak Republic	2011	WHS, 2003	IS, 2013	Yes	2010	2011	2014	2007
Slovenia	2011 <sup>c</sup>	WHS, 2003	ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2012
Solomon Islands	2009	SIDHS, 2006/07	IHS, 2005/06				2014	
Somalia	1987	MICS, 2006						2003
South Africa	2011	DHS, 2003; WHS, 2003	ES/BS, 2010/11		2007	2010	2014	2000
South Sudan	2008	MICS, 2010	ES/BS, 2009					2011
Spain	2011 <sup>d</sup>		IHS, 2012	Yes	2009	2011	2014	2010
Sri Lanka	2012	DHS, 2006/07	ES/BS, 2012/13	Yes	2013	2011	2014	2005
St. Kitts and Nevis	2011			Yes			2011	2012
St. Lucia	2010	MICS, 2012	IHS, 1995	Yes	2007		2014	2007
St. Martin								
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2011			Yes			2012	2013
Sudan	2008	MICS, 2014	ES/BS, 2009		2015	2001	2012	2011
Suriname	2012	MICS, 2010	ES/BS, 1999	Yes	2008/09	2003	2014	2006
Swaziland	2007	MICS, 2014	ES/BS, 2009/10				2007	2000
Sweden	2011 <sup>c</sup>		IS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2010
Switzerland	2010 <sup>d</sup>		ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2012
Syrian Arab Republic	2004	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2007			2005	2010	2005
Tajikistan	2010	DHS, 2012	LSMS, 2014		2013		2000	2006
Tanzania	2012	DHS, 2015/16	ES/BS, 2011/12		2007/08	2010	2014	2002
Thailand	2010	MICS, 2012/13	IHS, 2013		2013	2011	2014	2007
Timor-Leste	2010	DHS, 2009/10	LSMS, 2007				2013	2004
Togo	2010	DHS, 2013/14	CWIQ, 2011		2011-14		2013	2002
Tonga	2006	Tonga DHS, 2012	IHS, 2009		2014		2014	
Trinidad and Tobago	2011	MICS, 2011	IHS, 1992	Yes		2006	2010	2011
Tunisia	2014	MICS, 2011/12	IHS, 2012			2010	2013	2011
Turkey	2011 <sup>d</sup>	Turkey DHS, 2008	ES/BS, 2012	Yes	2014	2009	2014	2003
Turkmenistan	2012	MICS, 2015/16	LSMS, 1998				2000	2004
Turks and Caicos Islands	2012			Yes			2012	
Tuvalu	2012	Tuvalu DHS, 2007					2008	
Uganda	2014	MIS, 2014/15	IHS, 2012/13		2008/09	2000	2014	2008
Ukraine	2001	MICS, 2012	ES/BS, 2013	Yes		2012	2014	2010
United Arab Emirates	2010	WHS, 2003			2012		2014	2005
United Kingdom	2011		IS, 2012	Yes	2010	2012	2014	2011
United States	2010		LFS, 2013	Yes	2012	2008	2014	2005
Uruguay	2011	MICS, 2012/13	IHS, 2014	Yes	2011	2010	2014	2000
Uzbekistan	1989	MICS, 2006	ES/BS, 2011	Yes				2005
Vanuatu	2009	MICS, 2007/08	IHS, 2010		2007		2011	
Venezuela, RB	2011	MICS, 2000	IHS, 2013	Yes	2008		2013	2007
Vietnam	2009	MICS, 2013/14	IHS, 2014	Yes	2011	2012	2014	2005
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	2010			Yes	2012			
West Bank and Gaza	2007	MICS, 2014	IHS, 2011		2010	2010	2014	2005
Yemen, Rep.	2004	DHS, 2013	ES/BS, 2005			2009	2014	2005
Zambia	2010	DHS, 2013/14	IHS, 2010				2014	2002
Zimbabwe	2012	DHS, 2015	IHS, 2011/12				2014	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. Household consumption only. c. Population data compiled from administrative registers. d. Population data compiled from administrative registers in combination with other sources of data, such as a sample surveys. e. Natural resources census, livestock census, livestock and aquaculture census, or sample agricultural census. f. Latest population census: Guernsey, 2009; Jersey, 2011. g. Vital registration for Guernsey and Jersey. h. Rolling census based on continuous sample survey. i. Reporting period switch from fiscal year to calendar year from 1996. Pre-1996 data converted to calendar year.

## Country table notes

• **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 (2005) and currency (U.S. dollars). • **System of National Accounts** identifies whether a country uses the 1968, 1993, or 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA). The 2008 SNA is an update of the 1993 SNA and retains its basic theoretical framework. • **SNA price valuation** shows whether value added in the national accounts is reported at basic prices (B) or producer prices (P). Producer prices include taxes paid by producers and thus tend to overstate the actual value added in production. However, value added can be higher at basic prices than at producer prices in countries with high agricultural subsidies. • **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 *Sources and 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. • **Balance of Payments Manual in use** refers to the classification system used to compile and report data on balance of payments. 6 refers to the 6th edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual* (2009). • **External debt** shows debt reporting status for 2014 data. A indicates that data are as reported, P that data are based on reported or collected information but include an element of staff estimation, and E 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. • **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. • **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>. S+ countries must observe additional coverage, periodicity, and timeliness requirements. 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. Countries that hold register-based censuses produce similar census tables every 5 or 10 years. A rare case, France conducts a rolling census every year; the 1999 general population census was the last to cover the entire population simultaneously. • **Latest demographic, education, or health household survey**

indicates the household surveys used to compile the demographic, education, and health data in section 2. AIS is AIDS Indicator Survey, DHS is Demographic and Health Survey, EPSF is National Survey on Population and Family Health, FHS is Family Health Survey, HIS is Health Issues Survey, HIV/MCH SPA is HIV/Maternal and Child Health Service Provision Assessment Survey, IrMIDHS is Iran's Multiple Indicator Demographic and Health Survey, KDHS is Kiribati Demographic and Health Survey, LSMS is Living Standards Measurement Study, MCH SPA is Maternal and Child Health Service Provision Assessment Survey, MICS is Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, MIS is Malaria Indicator Survey, NHS is National Health Survey, NSS is National Sample Survey on Population Changes, RHS is Reproductive Health Survey, RHS-Ro is Romania Reproductive Health Survey, RMIDHS is Republic of the Marshall Islands Demographic and Health Survey, SIDHS is Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey, Tonga DHS is Tonga Demographic and Health Survey, Turkey DHS is Turkey Demographic and Health Survey, Tuvalu DHS is Tuvalu Demographic and Health Survey, and WHS is World Health Survey. Detailed information on AIS, DHS, HIS, HIV/MCH SPA, MCH SPA, and MIS is available at [www.dhsprogram.com](http://www.dhsprogram.com); detailed information on MICS is available at [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org); detailed information on RHS is available at [www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth](http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth); and detailed information on WHS is available at [www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/en](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/en). • **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. Income tax registers (ITR) provide information on a population's income and allowance, such as gross income, taxable income, and taxes by socioeconomic group. Labor force surveys (LFS) collect information on employment, unemployment, hours of work, income, and wages. Living Standards

Measurement Study Surveys (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, that collect data from a large number of households cost-effectively and quickly. 1-2-3 (1-2-3) surveys 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 that report at least 90 percent complete registries of vital (birth and death) statistics to the United Nations Statistics Division and are reported in its *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 or planned to be conducted, as 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 (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.

### 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.

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.

### 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.

- **Andorra.** The base year has changed to 2000. Price valuation is in basic prices.
- **Barbados.** Price valuation is in producer prices. Barbados reports using SNA1993.
- **Benin.** Based on official government statistics, the new base year is 2007. Price valuation is in basic prices.
- **Brazil.** Based on official government statistics, the new reference year is 2000.
- **Cuba.** Based on official government statistics, the new reference year is 2005.
- **Dominican Republic.** Based on data

### 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	Mar. 31	CY
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
Marshall Islands	Sep. 30	FY
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Sep. 30	FY
Myanmar	Mar. 31	FY
Namibia	Mar. 31	CY
Nepal	Jul. 14	FY
New Zealand	Mar. 31	CY
Pakistan	Jun. 30	FY
Palau	Sep. 30	FY
Puerto Rico	Jun. 30	FY
Samoa	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
Tonga	Jun. 30	FY
Uganda	Jun. 30	FY
United States	Sep. 30	CY
Zimbabwe	Jun. 30	CY

from the Central Bank of Dominican Republic, the new base year is 2007.

- **Egypt, Arab Republic.** The Egyptian Ministry of Planning rebased national accounts to 2011/12.
- **Hong Kong SAR, China.** Based on data from the Hong Kong Census and Statistics Office, the new reference year is 2013.
- **Gabon.** Price valuation is in basic prices.
- **Indonesia.** Statistics Indonesia revised national accounts based on SNA2008. The new base year is 2010. Price valuation is in basic prices.
- **Iran, Islamic Republic.** Based on data from the Central Bank of Iran, the new base year is 2004/05.
- **Iraq.** Based on official government statistics, the new base year is 2007.
- **Kuwait.** Price valuation is in basic prices.
- **Latvia.** Based on data from Eurostat, the new reference year is 2010.
- **Libya.** Official statistics for Libya are not available; data are based on World Bank estimates. The new base year is 2003.
- **Lithuania.** Based on data from Eurostat, the new reference year is 2010.
- **Macedonia, FYR.** Based on revisions by the Macedonia State Statistics Office, the new base year is 2005.
- **Malaysia.** Based on data from the Malaysian Department of Statistics and Bank Negara Malaysia, the new base year is 2010.
- **Mauritania.** Based on official statistics from the Mauritania Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development, the new base year is 2004.
- **Mongolia.** Based on data revised by the National Statistics Office of Mongolia, the new base year is 2010.
- **Morocco.** Based on data from the Moroccan Haut Commissariat au Plan, the new base year is 2007.
- **Qatar.** Based on data from the Qatar Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics and the Qatar Central Bank, the new base year is 2013.
- **Romania.** Based on data from Eurostat, the Romanian National Institute of Statistics, the National Bank of Romania, and World Bank estimates, the new base year is 2005.
- **São Tomé and Príncipe.** The base year has changed to 2001.
- **Saudi Arabia.** Based on data from the Saudi Central Department of Statistics and Information under the authority of the Ministry of Economy and Planning, the new base year is 2010.
- **Seychelles.** Price valuation is in basic prices.
- **Sri Lanka.** The Sri Lankan government has changed its methodology and revised the production side of national accounts from 2010 to 2014. The new base year is 2010.
- **Swaziland.** Based on data from the Central Statistics Office of Swaziland and the IMF, the new base year is 2011.
- **Thailand.** Based on data from the Bank of Thailand and the National Economics and Social Development Board, the new base year is 2002.
- **Tunisia.** Based on data from Tunisia's Ministry of Development and International Cooperation, Central Bank, and National Institute of Statistics, the new reference year is 2010.
- **Uganda.** Price valuation is in basic prices.



# Sources and methods

## Aggregation rules

Aggregates based on the World Bank's regional and income classifications of economies appear at the end of the tables, including most of those available online. The 214 economies included in these classifications are shown on the flaps on the front and back covers of the book. Aggregates also contain data for Taiwan, China. Beginning with this edition, regional aggregates include data for economies at all income levels, unless otherwise noted.

Because of missing data, aggregates for groups of economies should be treated as approximations of unknown totals or average values. 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 2005. Missing values in 2005 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. 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 may occur. 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 in real terms 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

$$r = \exp[\ln(p_n/p_0)/n] - 1.$$

#### **World Bank Atlas method**

In calculating GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for certain operational and analytical purposes, the World Bank uses the *Atlas* conversion factor instead of simple exchange rates. 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 the rate of international inflation.

The objective of the adjustment is to reduce any changes to the exchange rate caused by inflation.

A country's inflation rate between year  $t$  and year  $t-n$  ( $r_{t-n}$ ) is measured by the change in its GDP deflator ( $p_t$ ):

$$r_{t-n} = \frac{p_t}{p_{t-n}}$$

International inflation between year  $t$  and year  $t-n$  ( $r_{t-n}^{SDR\$}$ ) is measured using the change in a deflator based on the International Monetary Fund's unit of account, special drawing rights (or SDRs). Known as the "SDR deflator," it is a weighted average of the GDP deflators (in SDR terms) of Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the euro area, converted to U.S. dollar terms; weights are the amount of each currency in one SDR unit.

$$r_{t-n}^{SDR\$} = \frac{p_t^{SDR\$}}{p_{t-n}^{SDR\$}}$$

# Sources and methods

The *Atlas* conversion factor (local currency to the U.S. dollar) for year  $t$  ( $e_t^{atlas}$ ) is given by:

$$e_t^{atlas} = \frac{1}{3} \left[ e_t + e_{t-1} \left( \frac{r_{t-1}}{r_{SDR\$}} \right) + e_{t-2} \left( \frac{r_{t-2}}{r_{SDR\$}} \right) \right]$$

where  $e_t$  is the average annual exchange rate (local currency to the U.S. dollar) for year  $t$ .

GNI in U.S. dollars (*Atlas* method) for year  $t$  ( $Y_t^{atlas\$}$ ) is calculated by applying the *Atlas* conversion factor to a country's GNI in current prices (local currency) ( $Y_t$ ) as follows:

$$Y_t^{atlas\$} = Y_t / e_t^{atlas}$$

The resulting *Atlas* GNI in U.S. dollars can then be divided by a country's midyear population to yield its GNI per capita (*Atlas* method).

## 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 deemed to be unreliable or unrepresentative of the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products. This applies to only a small number of countries. 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 Neil Fantom and Umar Serajuddin. The overviews of each of the Sustainable Development Goals were prepared by many World Bank staff. Contributors included Husein Abdul-Hamid, Paola Agostini, Oya Pinar Ardic Alper, Luis Benveniste, Carter Brandon, Randall Brummett, Raffaello Cervigni, Tamirat Yacob Chulta, Stephane Raphael Dahan, Simon Davies, Chandan Deuskar, Adam Stone Diehl, Leslie K. Elder, Patrick Hoang-Vu Eozenou, Mahyar Eshragh-Tabary, Juan Feng, Eduardo Ferreira, Saulo Teodoro Ferreira, Vivien Foster, Habiba Gitay, Roger Gorham, Mary C. Hallward-Driemeier, Ellen Hamilton, Lucia Hanmer, Lewis Hawke, Timothy Grant Herzog, Barbro Hexeberg, Masako Hiraga, Maddalena Honorati, Aira Maria Htenas, Atsushi Iimi, Sarah Iqbal, Arvind Jain, Miguel Jorge, Bala Bhaskar Naidu Kalimili, Haruna Kashiwase, Buyant Erdene Khaltarkhuu, Tariq Khokhar, Silvia Lubenova Kirova, Glenn-Marie Lange, Victoria Louise Lemieux, Hiroko Maeda, Eliana Carolina Rubiano Matulevich, Carole Megevand, Nicholas Menzies, Samuel Lantei Mills, Esther G. Naikal, Ulf Gerrit Narloch, Fernanda Ruiz Nunez, Ana Florina Pirlea, Malvina Pollock, Elizabeth Purdie, Leila Rafei, Evis Rucaj, Christopher Sall, Umar Serajuddin, Meera Shekar, Rebecca Soares, Rubena Sukaj, Emi Suzuki, Steven Jay Silverstein, Siv Elin Tokle, Robert Townsend, Nancy L. Vandycke, Dereje Ketema Wolde, Mizuki Yamanaka, Junhe Yang, and Nobuo Yoshida. Tables were produced by Parul Agarwal, Mahyar Eshragh-Tabary, Juan Feng, Masako Hiraga, Bala Bhaskar Naidu Kalimili, Haruna Kashiwase, Buyant Erdene Khaltarkhuu, Hiroko Maeda, Evis Rucaj, Rubena Sukaj, Emi Suzuki, and Dereje Ketema Wolde. Signe Zeikate of the World Bank's Economic Policy and Debt Department provided the estimates of debt relief for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Relief Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. The map was produced by Juan Feng and William Prince. Editorial help was provided by Tariq Khokhar and Elizabeth Purdie.

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## Database management

William Prince coordinated management of the World Development Indicators database, with assistance from Mathieu Djayeola, Shelley Fu, and Junhe Yang in the Sustainable Development and Data Quality Team.

# Credits

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